



Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



An Archaeological Excavation at 5, East Street, Lewes, East Sussex

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by
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent strip and map excavation was undertaken at 5 East Street, Lewes in advance of residential redevelopment.. The excavation demonstrated a large degree of cultural continuity on the site from the Saxo-Norman period through to the modern era. A large Medieval rubbish pit was dated to the Early Medieval period and produced a carefully stratified assemblage of pottery predominately dating between c.1125 and c.1225 AD, whilst several smaller pits were thought to belong to a Later Medieval phase. It is possible that during Medieval times the site probably occupied the rear portion of a Medieval tenement which fronted on to the High Street.

Two chalk structural features as well as further pits were also excavated and assigned to the Early Post Medieval period, whilst a number of later features were thought to relate to the construction of the terrace of three 19th century cottages and subsequently the Old Library extension, which until recently had stood on the site. The artefactual assemblage was dominated by pottery, animal and fish bone, and CBM with a growing emphasis on the latter during the Post-Medieval period, possibly as a result of building and demolition in the area of the site.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services were commissioned by Allum Estates Ltd (The Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation (phase 1), and subsequent area excavation (phase 2) in advance of residential redevelopment on land at 5 East Street, Lewes, East Sussex (Fig. 1).

1.2 A planning application for the erection of two semi-detached three bedroom houses and associated car parking (LW08/1364) on land to the rear of the Old Lewes Library at 5 East Street, Lewes, has been approved by Lewes District Council subject to the following condition.

“No development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has/have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and carried out in accordance with that approval.

Reason: The development is likely to disturb remains of archaeological interest having regard to National Policy Guidance note PPG16¹.”

1.3 The principal evaluation (Phase 1) comprised a T-shaped trench located across the centre of the site with a cumulative length of 20m by 1.8m wide. The excavation of this trench resulted in the identification of significant archaeological deposits across the site. In order to reduce both excavation and reporting costs, and in agreement with the County Archaeologist, a flexible approach was adopted. Hence archaeological mitigation progressed straight from the evaluation (Phase 1) into an area excavation (Phase 2), which incorporated the footprint of the proposed new development.

1.4 The site is located on the south side of East Street, with the Old Library on its west side and the Bus Station to its east, it is centred on TQ 41740 10281. The site was previously occupied by an extension to the former library that was erected after the Second World War, and demolished in 2005². The site is situated within the designated Lewes Conservation Area and is also within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area (Fig. 2).

1.5 The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 319), comprises Upper and Middle Chalk, with Alluvium in the River Ouse valley to the east of the site.

¹ Now replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5)

² Mackellar Schwerdt *Design & Access Statement* Ref:8338/SG/DAS

- 1.6** An archaeological desk-based assessment and written scheme of investigation³ was prepared prior to the evaluation, and was approved by the County Archaeologist.. The evaluation excavation was carried out on the 16th and 17th December 2009, and as a consequence of the discoveries a second phase of work was required by the County Archaeologist.
- 1.7** A written scheme of investigation⁴ was prepared for the second phase, which was an area excavation across the whole site, and was approved by the County Archaeologist. The second phase took place between the 21st December 2009 and the 19th January 2010. The fieldwork was carried out by the authors with the assistance of Annalie Seaman. The project was managed by Chris Butler MIFA.
- 2.0** **Historical and Archaeological Background** (Fig. 3)
- 2.1** An unprovenanced Palaeolithic handaxe is said to have been found in Lewes (MES1631), and another was found in Mountfield Road (MES1656). A single possible Middle Palaeolithic or Early Upper Palaeolithic leaf-shaped point was found during the recent excavations at Lewes House.
- 2.2** Evidence for Neolithic activity has been found around Lewes in the form of a fragment from a polished flint axe (MES1566), and a ground stone axe found in 1911 at Lewes Station (MES1657). Other Neolithic flintwork has also been found on recent excavations at Lewes House and St John's Street.
- 2.3** A large quantity of Bronze Age metalwork has been found in Lewes, including three looped palstaves found at Wallands (MES1569), a flat axe found in 1870 (MES1617), a bronze dagger (MES1618), palstaves (MES1621), a socketed spearhead (MES1633), and a founders hoard including axes and palstaves (MES1619), in addition others have been found near Lewes (e.g. MES1611 & MES1629). Bronze Age flintwork was also found on recent excavations at Lewes House and St John's Street.
- 2.4** Another feature of the Bronze Age landscape are the burial mounds (Barrows). None are recorded at the site, although a possible barrow site was found at TQ 4079 1004 in 1834 when burials and pots were discovered (MES1623), and there are records of other possible burial mounds being removed in the early 19th century (MES1714).

³ Butler, C. 2009 *A Desk-based Assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation for Land at 5 East Street, Lewes, East Sussex, CBAS 0105*

⁴ Butler, C. 2009 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Phase 2 work at 5 East Street, Lewes, East Sussex.*

- 2.5** There is also evidence for Roman activity in Lewes, mostly in the form of isolated artefacts⁵. These include coins (e.g. MES1576, MES1610, MES1613, MES1620, MES1628, MES7176 and MES7179) and pottery (e.g. MES7180 and MES7182). A Roman road, the London to Lewes Way⁶, has been traced as far south as Hamsey and is presumed to continue to Lewes, although its exact course is unknown close to the town. Evidence for Roman activity has recently been found on excavations at Baxters, Lewes House and North Street⁷.
- 2.6** 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 port⁸. 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 period⁹.
- 2.7** Saxon cemeteries and individual graves are often found. Burials are probably the most common form of evidence for Saxon settlement and provide us with good evidence for the social structure and nature of Saxon society. Some 30 Anglo-Saxon burials were discovered during the building of a house in 1891 in Kingston Road (MES1668), whilst in 1899 a francisca and a seax were found during building work at the Crown Courts, and probably derived from graves (MES7001).
- 2.8** There is no evidence for Saxon activity at the site, although evidence for later Saxon activity has recently been found on excavations at Baxters, Lewes House and North Street¹⁰.
- 2.9** After the Norman conquest, Lewes was granted to William de Warenne¹¹. 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.

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

⁶ Margary, I.V. 1948 *Roman Ways in the Weald*, London, Phoenix House.

⁷ Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*

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

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

¹⁰ Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*

¹¹ Salzman, L.F. *The Victoria History of the County of Sussex Vol. 7*, London, Dawsons.

- 2.10** 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 complex¹². The Priory featured prominently in the Battle of Lewes 1264 as the Kings army was encamped there before the battle¹³. The Priory subsequently became one of the largest monastic centres in southern England by the time of the Dissolution.
- 2.11** 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).
- 2.12** The Medieval town was walled in the 13th 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.
- 2.13** 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 Street¹⁴.
- 2.14** Two Medieval pits dating to the 12th – 13th centuries were found on excavations during the construction of two houses on land in East Street (MES7372)¹⁵, and an evaluation excavation at Nos. 1-2 Albion Street found residual sherds of Medieval pottery but no features of this date¹⁶.
- 2.15** The town of Lewes has grown substantially throughout the Post Medieval period. George Randall's map of 1620 (Fig. 4) shows East Street, but there are no houses shown on it, and the main settlement is shown located along the High Street, School Hill and down to Cliff High Street. James Lambert's Plan of Lewes of 1788 (Fig. 5) shows a building(s) on the frontage of East Street which may extend into the site.

¹² Lewis, R.A. et al. 1987 'The Priory of St. Pancras, Southover', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

¹³ Fleming, B. 1999 *The Battle of Lewes 1264*, J&KH Publishing, Hailsham.

¹⁴ Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*

¹⁵ Griffin, F. 2002 Report: Archaeology South-East. no. 1561

¹⁶ Griffin, N. 2004 *An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at land adjacent to Nos 1-2 Albion Street, Lewes, East Sussex*, Archaeology South-East Report no. 1880

- 2.16** The Borough of Lewes Map of 1799 by William Lee & John Baker (Fig. 6) also shows a property on the East Street frontage, which may be on the eastern part of the site. James Edwards' map of Lewes dated 1799 shows a similar situation, as does the map of William Figg, also of 1799 (Fig. 7). The building shown on these maps may be situated immediately to the east of the site.
- 2.17** A map of Lewes by J. Marchant dated 1824 (Fig. 8) does not show the property on East Street, but does show a number of property boundaries, one or two of which appear to cross the site.
- 2.18** The 1st Edition OS map (1873) shows a terrace of three properties set slightly back from the East Street frontage (Fig. 9), which are wholly or partly within the boundaries of the site. On the corner of East Street and Albion Street (the Old Library) is a building labelled 'School of Art' and built in 1868. The 2nd Edition OS map (1899) shows no change from this (Fig. 10).
- 2.19** By the time of the 3rd Edition OS map (1910) there is little change (Fig. 11), and again the 4th Edition OS map (1932) shows virtually no change in the layout of the terrace of houses, apart from the addition of a small extension on the south side of the western house in the terrace, which is shown on both maps (Fig. 12). The bus station site to the east is still shown as open ground with some greenhouses on the corner with Eastgate Street.
- 2.20** During the Second World War Lewes occupied a strategic position on the GHQ Stop Line, one of the main defence lines constructed to block access to London and the rest of Britain from the south-east coasts. The line ran from Newhaven on the coast, along the River Ouse through Lewes and then northwards to the River Medway in Kent. The town was also designated a Nodal Point. None of the defence works appear to have been located in East Street¹⁷.
- 2.21** Numerous civil defence installations were built around the town¹⁸. A 5,000 gallon Emergency Water Supply (EWS) tank was located adjacent to the Library in Albion Street, with a water pipeline running up East Street. A BCF¹⁹ communal air raid shelter, capable of taking 50 persons, was constructed in a garden on the south side of East Street, although the exact location is unclear.
- 2.22** The OS map of 1955 shows three terraced houses still present on the site, and the bus station is now located on the corner of East Street and Eastgate Street (Fig. 13). By the 1988 OS map the terrace of houses has gone and has been replaced by the extension to the Library (Fig. 14).

¹⁷ Butler, C. 2007 *East Sussex under Attack*, Tempus Publishing Ltd, Stroud.

¹⁸ Elliston, R.A. 1999 *Lewes at War 1939-1945*, S.B. Publications, Seaford

¹⁹ British Concrete Federation

3.0 Aims and Objectives

3.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits within the site that would be affected by the proposed development. Hence the evaluation trenches were targeted so as to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.

3.2 Furthermore, the evaluation was tasked with establishing the extent to which previous land use at the site has affected earlier archaeological deposits.

3.3 The excavation of the evaluation trenches allowed more site specific aims and objectives to be formulated. These were agreed on site with Greg Chuter (ESCC County Archaeologist) prior to the phase 2 excavations commencing and were as follows:

- Clarify the extent, nature, date and character of the Medieval and Post Medieval remains.
- Determine what activities took place on site during the principle phases of Medieval and Post-Medieval activity.
- Establish the extent, nature, date and character of activity pre and post the Medieval and Post Medieval phases
- Determine the chronological framework of the site
- Establish a land use model within the chronological framework of the site, with specific emphasis on the urban development of the town and its suburbs.
- Place the site in its local context, with specific emphasis to the Medieval and Post Medieval economy of Lewes

3.4 The Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) survey for Lewes²⁰ includes the site within Historic Urban Character Area 3, and states that ‘the survival and condition of the post-medieval buildings; the completeness of historic street front; the visibility of the historic fabric; and the archaeological potential give this HUCA a high Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 4’. The Historic Environment Research Framework provides a list of research questions, most of the relevant ones are covered by the aims and objectives listed above; the only additional question is

- RQ17: What different zones (e.g. social or industrial) were there during the Medieval period, and how did they change?

²⁰ Harris, R.B. 2005 *Lewes: Historic Urban Character Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

4.0 Archaeological Methodology

4.1 The Evaluation (Phase 1)

4.1.1 The first phase of the fieldwork took place on the 16th and 17th December 2009, and consisted of the excavation of two separate trenches (A & B), forming a 'T' shaped coverage across the site (Fig. 15). Trench A measured 10m in length orientated east to west, with Trench B measuring 10m long orientated north to south. Both trenches had an initial width of 1.8m, however, during the excavation of Trench A the sides became unstable and the width of the trench was stepped out to approximately 2m at the top.

4.1.2 Before being excavated the area of the trenches was marked out in spray paint and then CAT scanned in order to detect any buried services, a Precision Gold metal detector was also used to scan the surface area of the trenches to retrieve metal artefacts. The excavation of the evaluation trenches was carried out using a wheeled JCB with a 1.8m toothless bucket.

4.1.3 Although much of the site at the south end, and along the east and north sides, of the site had been badly damaged by 19th and 20th century foundation trenches, a number of archaeological features were discovered at a shallow depth in both Trench A and Trench B. The East Sussex Assistant County Archaeologist, Greg Chuter, visited the site, and it was decided that the site should be subject to a strip and map excavation prior to the development taking place. The Client was informed, and decided to proceed immediately with the Phase 2 work.

4.2 The Excavation (Phase 2)

4.2.1 The strip and map excavations (Phase 2) took place between the 21st December 2009 and the 19th January 2010. This second phase of work comprised the mechanical excavation of the overburden down to the surface of the natural and any associated archaeological deposits.

4.2.2 Due to the restricted dimensions of the site, the eastern half of the site was excavated first with the spoil from this process being piled up to the west side. On completion of the excavation and recording of the archaeology on the east side of the site, the spoil was then used to backfill that side of the site, and the western side of the site was excavated with the spoil being piled up to the east side. A 3-tonne 360° tracked excavator with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket was used.

4.2.3 The spoil from the excavation was visually inspected for artefactual recovery, with a Precision Gold metal detector also being used to retrieve metal artefacts. The metal detector was also used to scan all the machined surfaces and revealed archaeological features.

- 4.2.4** All archaeological features were excavated by either half sectioning or were quadrant and then recorded, after which the total excavation of the remaining fills was undertaken in order to maximise artefact recovery. In the case of Pit **82**, the south-west and north-east quadrants of this feature were removed first, followed by the south-east and north-west quadrants. The latter quadrants were carefully removed, using a new set of context numbers, for secure finds recovery.
- 4.2.5** Soil samples were taken from eight secure contexts in a number of archaeological features. The samples were placed in 5 litre plastic tubs with close fitting lids.
- 4.2.6** Heavy snow, frost and deeply frozen ground during the course of the excavations made the site almost unworkable at times, with thick snow frequently having to be cleared before any work could begin. In order to mitigate the effects of the cold weather, features being excavated were covered up overnight with pallets, and had plastic sheeting laid over them. As the snow melted the site became very muddy and the features frequently had to be bailed out before work on them could begin.
- 4.2.7** A bench mark was located on the side of the Eastgate Baptist Church (26.61m OD) and was transferred to establish a temporary bench mark (TBM) located on the north-east corner of the Liberal Democrat Office building next to the site. The TBM value was 26.89m OD. All sections were levelled and are shown on the relevant sections. A range of levels were taken across the excavated surface of the strip and map area which ranged between 25.41m OD and 26.00m OD.
- 4.2.8** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with the ESCC's *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation in East Sussex* dated April 2008 (Recommended Standards). Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 4.2.9** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services and, after any further analysis as required by the ESCC County Archaeologist, will be offered to Barbican House Museum, Lewes. A site reference of ESL09 was allocated.

5.0 Results

5.1 *The Evaluation*

5.1.1 Only deposits will be described in this section as the cut features were fully excavated in the second phase of the fieldwork. The sections of the evaluation trenches are shown in Fig. 16. Context **1** was a layer apparent over the entire site and was made up of a small amount of topsoil above a layer of hardcore, made up of ceramic building material (5%), pieces of concrete (2%), sub-rounded pebbles, patches of sand and rooting (5%).

5.1.2 Below Context **1** was Context **6** a firm mid-orange brown silty clay, with a depth of 400mm thinning out to 100mm. The coarse components were of sub-angular flint nodules up to 100mm. This layer of natural head had an undulating interface with the layer below (Context **7**). The only artefact recovered from this layer was a single patinated flint flake of probable Palaeolithic date.

5.1.3 Below Context **6** was Context **7**, a layer of loose dark orange-brown sandy silty clay up to 700mm thick, with coarse components of sub-angular flints up to 50mm (3-4%). Context **7** was originally thought to be made ground but excavation revealed it to lie beneath the natural Context **6**, most likely a deposit of tertiary head and clay with flints. Context **7** was a much darker looser material than Context **6**, which may have related to water retention, as a plastic lined pipe trench ran approximately 5m from the western end of Trench A.

5.1.4 Context **9**, contained within Context **7**, was a lens of loose mid grey-brown silty sandy gravels, with a thickness between 50mm to 100mm. The coarse components were sub-angular flints up to 5mm (50%) and ferric oxide panning (3%).

5.1.5 Context **8** was below Context **7**, and formed the natural, a firm deposit of creamy buff chalk and degraded chalk nodules with coarse components of flint nodules up to 100mm (<1%). Within the natural chalk there were thin bands of silty clay and flints (Context **7**) running throughout.

5.2 *The Excavation: Introduction*

5.2.1 The excavation revealed a number of pits and structures across the site. Based on both the artefactual and stratigraphic evidence a tentative phasing plan has been established as follows; Phase I – Early Medieval (c.1125-c.1225 AD), Phase II - Late Medieval (c.1375-c.1500 AD), Phase III (c.1500-1750 AD) Early Post Medieval and Phase IV Late Post Medieval (c.1700-1900 AD). The basis for the phasing is discussed in greater detail in Section 7 below. For the purposes of the results archaeological features and deposits will primarily be grouped in terms of both date and feature type. Each sub section will be described working from the south of the site to the north (Fig. 17).

5.3 *The Excavation: Pits (Phase I - Early Medieval c.1125-c.1225)*

5.3.1 In the northwest corner of site cut Context **82** was revealed, being a large sub circular pit measuring in plan c.2.6m by c.3m with an excavated depth of 1.6m, and augured to a total depth 2.3m (Fig. 21; Sections F3 & D6). At 1.6m below the ground surface it proved impossible to excavate any deeper due to the lack of space. However, an auger was used at the bottom of the pit which went down another 700mm, where it reached the natural. The break of slope at the top of the pit was sharp, leading to steep sides with a second break of slope, after which the sides of the pit became vertical. On its east side the pit had a shallow semi circular component, offset from the main edges, but interpreted as a structural feature of the principal cut event being filled by the same material as the upper levels of the pit. To the west the pit was truncated by Post Medieval footings and also partially overlaid by a layer of concrete.

5.3.2 Before Pit **82** could be excavated the area had to be cleaned up due to the weather conditions. Context **65** was generated for this layer which was up to 50mm thick, and was a mid-brown mottled with an orange-brown sandy to silty clay. The inclusions were of chalk flecking and pieces up to 40mm (2-3%), occasional small sub-angular flints up to 30mm (<1%) and rare charcoal (<1%). During the clean up process twenty two sherds of pottery were recovered from this context dating between c.1150 AD and c.1225 AD.

5.3.3 Pit **82** was quadranted with the south-west and north-east quadrants excavated first, and the south-east and north-west quadrants excavated subsequently for secure finds recovery. Context **66** was the upper pit fill, being the same as Context **67** (Contexts **94** and **95** raised for secure finds recovery). The fill was a light brown with a mid brownish orange mottling sandy silty clay with a friable consistence. The inclusions in this fill were of sub-angular flints up to 250mm (1%), chalk flecking and nodules up to 40mm (2%) and charcoal (<1%). Three hundred and thirty five sherds of pottery were recovered from this fill, one hundred and thirty five of these from the secure finds recovery. The pottery was dated to two periods, nine sherds dating to between c.1050 AD up to c.1150 AD and one hundred and twenty five from between

c.1150 AD up to c.1225 AD. Thirteen pieces of daub were also recovered from this fill, together with large numbers of animal and fish bone.

- 5.3.4** Below Contexts **66, 67, 94** and **95** was Context **72**, the same as **73** (secure finds recovery: Contexts **96** and **97**), these were a fill of up to 300mm thick, of a mid brownish-grey sandy silty clay with a friable consistence. The inclusions in the fill were chalk flecking and pieces up to 20mm (2%), sub-angular flints up to 100mm (1%) and charcoal (1%). The total number of pottery sherds recovered from this fill was 173 pieces, all dating to between 1150 up to 1225, also recovered were 6 pieces of daub, together with large numbers of animal and fish bone.
- 5.3.5** Below Contexts **72, 73, 96** and **97** was Context **68**, same as **83** (secure finds recovery: Contexts **98** and **99**), these were up to 300mm thick and a mid brownish-grey sandy silty clay with a friable consistence. The inclusions in this fill were of sub-angular flints up to 200mm (1-2%), chalk pieces and flecking (1-2%) and charcoal (1-2%). Pottery recovered from this fill indicated a date range between c.1150 AD to c.1225 AD. Five pieces of daub were also recovered from this fill.
- 5.3.6** Below Contexts **68, 83, 98** and **99** was Context **79** which was the same as Context **90** (secure finds recovery Context **100**), these were a mottled brownish-orange with a mid brown-grey sandy silty clay, and up to 100mm thick. The inclusions were sub-angular flints up to 10mm (<1%), chalk flecking (<1%) and charcoal (<1%). There were three sherds of pottery recovered from this fill only one of these from the secure finds recovery, dating to the period c.1150 AD to c.1225 AD. This fill was interpreted as a redeposited natural and with very few artefacts retrieved from it might suggest that it was a capping to the pit. Three sherds of pottery recovered from this fill indicated a date between c.1150 AD and c.1225 AD
- 5.3.7** Below Contexts **79, 90**, and **100** was Context **80**, same as **84** (secure finds recovery: **101** and **102**), these were a very loose to friable fill with a thickness of up to 400mm. The composition of the fill was a dark brownish-grey sandy to silty clay with inclusions of sub-angular flints to 200mm (1-2%), chalk flecking and pieces (1-2%) and charcoal (1-2%). Pottery recovered from this fill all dated to the period between c.1150 AD and c.1225 AD.
- 5.3.8** Fill Context **91** was below Fill **84**, and was only found in the south-east quadrant. It was up to 100mm thick, being a firm silty clay, brownish-orange in colour with a mid brown mottling containing rare charcoal (<1%). This fill was interpreted as slumping. The artefacts recovered from this fill indicated a date of between c.1150 AD and c.1225 AD.

- 5.3.9** Contexts **78** and **88** were apparent only on the western side of the pit, below Contexts **73** and **72**, and were interpreted as part of the same depositional event, They were both a brownish-orange with brownish-grey mottling sandy to silty clay with a firm consistence. The fill was up to 100mm thick and had inclusions of chalk pieces up to 30mm (1%), sub-angular flints up to 20mm (<1%) and charcoal flecking (<1%). No artefacts were recovered from either of these contexts.
- 5.3.10** Context **104** was the same as Contexts **80**, **84**, **101** and **102** and was generated in the base of the pit for the 100% excavation in advance of recording its profile. All the dating from Context **104** was between c.1150 AD up to c.1225 AD.
- 5.3.11** Context **108** was below Context **104** and was the lowest excavated fill in the pit, being a mid brown with a brownish-orange mottled sandy to silty clay, and a friable consistence. The inclusions were of chalk pieces up to 200mm (1%), sub-angular flint nodules up to 40mm (1%) and charcoal (<1%). Pottery recovered from this fill all dated between c.1150 AD and c.1225 AD.
- 5.3.12** Context **110** was a fill of irregular shaped pieces of chalk measuring up to 150mm, these were within Context **108**, and were all discovered very close to the edge and all near the excavated base of the pit (Context **82**). The chalk pieces represent the remnants of a possible lining to the pit but no finds were retrieved from this context.
- 5.3.13** Context **111** was generated on the north edge of Pit **82**, as it appeared to demarcate an earlier cut event (Fig. 21; Section D6).
- 5.3.14** Context **93** was the primary fill of Cut **111**; being up to 20mm thick and comprising a loose very light brownish-grey sandy to silty clay, with inclusions of chalk flecking (1%) and charcoal (1%). No artefacts were recovered from this fill, which was interpreted as possibly the remnants of a lining or cess.
- 5.3.15** Above Context **93** was Context **70** (secure finds recovery: Context **107**), a light brownish-grey silty sandy clay with a thickness up to 100mm. The inclusions in the fill were of rare sub-angular flints up to 10mm (<1%), burnt clay (<1%) and charcoal (<1%). No artefacts were recovered from this fill.
- 5.3.16** Context **71** (secure finds recovery: Context **109**) overlay Context **90**. It was up to 150mm thick, comprising a dark brown sandy to silty clay with a friable consistence. The inclusions were of chalk flecking and pieces up to 40mm (1%), charcoal (3%), burnt clay (5%) and with manganese staining throughout (5%). Pottery from this fill indicated a date range between c.1150 AD and c.1225AD.

- 5.3.17** Context **69** was above Context **71** with which it had an undulating interface (secure find recovery: Context **105**). It was a friable mid brownish-grey sandy to silty clay, with a thickness of up to 200mm. The inclusions were sub-angular flints up to 20mm (<1%), chalk flecking and pieces up to 20mm (1%), charcoal (2-3%) and burnt clay (<1%). Dating from this context indicated a date range between c.1150 AD and c.1225AD. Five pieces of daub and some animal bone were also retrieved.
- 5.3.18** Context **89** was similar to both Contexts **71** and **69**. Together they appeared to form a clear halo around the north-west quadrant of the pit. Context **89** was recorded in the south-west quadrant., being up to 100mm thick and a of light brownish-grey sandy silty clay with a friable consistence. The inclusions were of charcoal (3%), burnt clay (1-2%), chalk flecking and pieces (2%) and sub-angular flints up to 20mm (1%). The pottery recovered from these fills dated to between c.1150 AD up to c.1225 AD.
- 5.3.19** Context **81** (secure finds recovery: Contexts **103** and **106**) was the upper deposit within the earlier cut event Cut **111**. It formed a mid brownish-grey sandy to silty clay with a firm consistence. The inclusions were of burnt clay (1%), charcoal (2%), chalk flecking and pieces up to 50mm (3%) and sub-angular flints up to 100mm (<1%). Artefacts recovered from this fill all dated to between c.1050 AD and c.1225 AD.
- 5.3.20** Overall, dating from Pit **82** indicated a 12th century to early 13th century date. Unfortunately, the resolution of the artefactual data was unable to confirm the stratigraphic observations, although a full analysis of the pottery from this pit may provide a better resolution. In addition to the pottery, large quantities of animal and fish bone were recovered from the fills of this pit, together with pieces of daub and stone, marine molluscs and iron slag. A number of soil samples were taken from the fills and are discussed in Section 5.

5.4 *The Excavation: Pits (Phase II Late Medieval c.1375-c.1550)*

- 5.4.1** Context **74** was located in the western half of the site and was the cut of a small truncated pit, ovoid in plan (Fig. 19; Section C2). The dimensions of the pit were c.1.56m by c.1.23m, having a gradual break of slope at both its top and bottom. The sides were shallow with an undulating bottom. There was a single fill, Context **75**, which was a dark grey-brown silty clay with a firm consistence. Context **75** was up to 60mm deep and contained inclusions of flint pieces up to 30mm (1%). Artefacts recovered from the fill of included slate, CBM and one sherd of pottery, the pottery dating to between c.1375 AD to c.1550 AD and the CBM to between c.1450 AD to c.1550 AD.

- 5.4.2** Located in northeast of the site two intercutting pits were recorded. Cut **32** was a sub-circular pit, measuring *c.*1.2m by *c.*1m and up to 220mm deep (Fig. 18; Sections E2 & E4). The pit had rounded corners with a sharp break of slope at its top, with a gradual slope to the sides (45°). The break of slope at the bottom was gradual with the pit having a flattish bottom. This feature had been truncated by Cut **34** on its north-eastern side and most likely also truncated by cut by Context **13** (Phase III pit) on the south-western side although this relationship was obscured by Context **41** (see below). The southeast quadrant of this pit had been severely disturbed by an animal burrow.
- 5.4.3** Context **33** was the single fill of Context **32**, being a mid grey-brown silty clay with a depth of up to 220mm. The inclusions in this fill were sub-angular flints up to 35mm (1%), chalk flecking and nodules up to 10mm (1%) and manganese mottling (3%). Sixty four sherds of pottery were retrieved from this fill dating from between *c.*1150 AD to *c.*1550 AD, the CBM dating between *c.*1500 AD and *c.*1575 AD.
- 5.4.4** Context **34** was the cut of a sub-circular pit, measuring *c.*1.8m by *c.*1.6m and up to 150mm deep (Fig. 18; Sections E2 & E3). It had a sharp break of slope at the top, with steep sides, a gradual break of slope at the bottom to a flattish base. Contexts **48** and **49** related to the overlying post-medieval impact. The single fill (Context **35**) of this pit was up to 150mm in depth, and a mid greyish-brown with a loose consistence. The inclusions comprised occasional sub-angular flints up to 50mm (1-2%), occasional charcoal (1%) and occasional chalk flecking (1%). Eight sherds of pottery were recovered from this fill dating between *c.*1150 AD to *c.*1550 AD, the CBM dating between *c.*1500 AD up to *c.*1600 AD.
- 5.4.5** During the mechanical stripping a Victorian ceramic pipe was recorded (Context **53**) overlying both pits contexts **32** and **34**. It is thought likely that this pipe formed part of the same phase of activity as the modern disturbance recorded immediately to the south: Cut **4** and associated fill Contexts **5**, **41**, **48** and **49** (see below).

5.5 *The Excavation: Pits (Phase III Early Post Medieval c.1500-c.1750)*

- 5.5.1** On the extreme west edge of the site, cut Context **74**, was located Cut/Fill **76**; this being a small pit, ovoid in plan with dimensions of *c.*890mm by *c.*640mm. The pit had a gradual break of slope at the top and bottom, with an undulating bottom. The single fill was up to 120mm in depth and formed a dark grey silty clay with inclusions of flint nodules up to 150mm and charcoal up to 30mm. CBM recovered from this feature indicated a date range between *c.*1600 AD to *c.*1750 AD. This feature had been cut by a modern service pipe running from the south-west to north-east.

- 5.5.2** In the middle of site a large pit was revealed and recorded as cut Context **13** (Fig. 18; Sections E2, E3, E4 and E5). It had a sharp break of slope at the top with steep sides and a gradual break of slope at the bottom leading to flattish base, measuring approximately 2m wide by 2.4m long and 430mm deep. The pit was filled by Contexts **14**, **20**, **38**, **39**, and **40**. Cut **13** and Fill **20** were the original numbers issued in the excavation of evaluation Trench B but during the strip and plan fill Context numbers **38**, **39**, and **40** were generated for secure finds recovery, whilst Context **41** related to the overlying modern disturbance Cut **4**.
- 5.5.3** Context **38** was the upper fill of Context **13**, comprising a fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay with mottled reddish brown Manganese. The coarse components were of occasional chalk nodules up to 5mm (1%), sub-angular flints up to 30mm and frequent charcoal especially at the interface with Context **41**. Eight sherds of pottery were recovered from this fill dating between *c.*1150 AD to *c.*1375 AD, conversely the CBM indicated a date range between *c.*1700 AD to *c.*1900 AD. Animal bone and marine molluscs were also recovered from this fill.
- 5.5.4** Context **39** was a dump of material close to the interface between Context **38** and Context **40**, comprising mainly tile but also a small amount of bone and pottery. Twelve sherds of pottery were recovered and dated between *c.*1150 AD to *c.*1550 AD, whilst the CBM was dated in a date range of *c.*1500 AD to *c.*1600 AD. Animal bone and marine molluscs were also recovered from this fill.
- 5.5.5** Context **40** was the primary fill of the pit and formed was a mid greyish-brown silty clay (slightly lighter than Context **38**), having inclusions of occasional flint nodules up to 100mm (2%) and occasional chalk flecking (1%). Eleven sherds of pottery were recovered with a date range between *c.*1050 AD and *c.*1550 AD, the CBM recovered dating between *c.*1500 AD and *c.*1600 AD. Animal bone and marine molluscs were also recovered from this fill.
- 5.5.6** Context **50** was a pit located in the northeast corner of site. This feature was not fully excavated due to it extending beyond the eastern boundary of the site. The pit was sub rectangular in plan, having rounded corners, with a sharp break of slope at the top. The sides were steep with a gradual break of slope at its base which was undulating.
- 5.5.7** Context **51** was the upper fill of Cut **50**, being a firm mid grey-brown silty clay, with a depth of up to 90mm. The inclusions were flint pieces to 50mm (1%), chalk pieces to 80mm (1%) and charcoal to 30mm, there was also heavy rooting in this deposit. Dating from this fill indicated a date of *c.*1500 AD to *c.*1600 AD.

- 5.5.8** Context **52** was below Context **51**, and formed the primary fill. This was up to 180mm thick and comprised a mid grey-brown silty clay with a firm consistence, and contained inclusions of flint pieces to 60mm (2%) and chalk pieces to 30mm; this fill was heavily bioturbated. Pottery recovered from this fill indicated a date between *c.1150 AD* to *c.1225 AD* whereas six pieces of CBM were also recovered dating to between *c.1500 AD* to *c.1600 AD*.
- 5.5.9** Pit **85** was situated in the northwest corner of the site and was a sub-rectangular pit with notably straight sides in section, measuring *c.850mm* wide by *c.1.1m* long and *c.410mm* deep (Fig.19; Section C3). The break of slope at the top of the feature was sharp, with the break of slope at its base being gradual and leading on to a fairly flat bottom. The primary fill of this feature was Context **87**, a firm, dark grey-brown silty clay with flints to 110mm, chalk pieces to 170mm and charcoal pieces to 50mm. Pottery recovered from this fill was dated between *c.1225 AD* and *c.1375 AD*. Six pieces of CBM were also recovered from the fill and dated to between *c.1375* and *c.1550 AD*.
- 5.5.10** Context **92** was above Context **87**. This was a horizon of sterile firm pale orange clay, interpreted as re-deposited natural. Context **86** was the upper fill being a firm dark grey-brown silty clay. The inclusions were flint nodules up to 250mm, chalk pieces up to 170mm and charcoal up to 30mm. Seven sherds of pottery were recovered from Context **86** dating to between *c.1050 AD* to *c.1750 AD*. CBM, mortar and slag, together with animal bone and marine molluscs were also recovered from this context.

5.6 *The Excavation: Structures (Phase III - Early Post Medieval c.1500-c.1750)*

- 5.6.1** Centrally located against the southern site baulk structure Context **26** was exposed (same as Context **10** recorded in Trench A), forming three sides of a small rectangular structure, possibly remnants of its foundations. The structure was not fully excavated because it carried on beneath the southern boundary wall of the site; the excavated dimensions were 1.6m in length and 1.4m wide. The structure was constructed of irregular chalk blocks with the interior faces of the blocks dressed and some having a possible mortar/plaster lining, the largest measuring 500mm in length by 200mm wide. The foundations were 500mm wide.
- 5.6.2** Backfilling Structure **26**, was a fill (Context **46**) of loose consistence, mid brown silty clay up to 200mm thick (Fig. 20; Section E1). The coarse components were of chalk pieces up to 80mm (1%) and charcoal pieces (1%) some of which appeared to be from coppiced wood. The artefacts recovered from this fill were of clay pipe stems and CBM which dated to between up to 1625 up to 1675, possibly indicating the final phases of use for this structure.

- 5.6.3** Above Context **46** was Context **27**; a deposit of friable dark brown silty clay, with a thickness of up to 200mm. The coarse components were of chalk flecking and pieces up to 30mm, charcoal (<1%) and CBM (ceramic building material) (5%). Pottery and other artefacts from this context date this layer to the late 18th to early 19th century.
- 5.6.4** Context **29** was to the east of Structure **26** and partly sealed beneath below Context **27**. This was a deposit of loose very dark brown silty clay, with coarse components of charcoal pieces and flecking (10%) and CBM (1%). Three pieces of CBM were recovered from this deposit all dating between 1750 up to 1900.
- 5.6.5** Within Context **46** was Context **28** (not shown in section), presumably tumble from the walls of the structure, comprising a number of chalk blocks up to 250mm in length with a width of 180mm, some of the blocks had worked surfaces.
- 5.6.6** Situated at the base of the chalk Structure **26** were pieces of slate and CBM on which the chalk foundation blocks had been laid (not shown in section). This material (allocated Context **47**) did not extend below all of the chalk blocks, and may have been used as a damp-proof course or for levelling up the wall during its construction.
- 5.6.7** The tile recovered from Context **47** was dated to between 1400 up to 1600, and would seem to indicate a late medieval to early post Medieval date for the construction of this structure, with its demolition and backfilling occurring in the later 17th or 18th century.
- 5.6.8** Context **30** was located to the east of Context **26**, and formed a buttress of red brick, flint and mortar construction (Fig. 20; Section F2). This was eight courses high, built over a 200mm deep mixed concrete, brick and flint footing. The red bricks had been used as facings and were bonded with a light grey mortar with gravel inclusions. The excavated dimensions of the structure were 800mm deep with a width of 700mm, this feature continued beneath the southern boundary wall.
- 5.6.9** Below Context **45** in the south eastern corner of the site was Context **31**, a deposit of loose sandy silty clay varying in colour from brownish grey to blackish grey. The deposit had very frequent inclusions of plastic, brick, metal, slate and concrete, which appeared to be demolition rubble.
- 5.6.10** Context **31** was contained within the extent of structure Context **64**. This was the cut and fill of a robbed out wall line running north-south with a west facing exterior, and an east-west return. The cut was linear in plan with square cut edges, with its exposed dimensions measuring 1.6m long and 300mm wide with a depth of 350mm.

The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp and the sides vertical. The fill was a firm silty sandy grit with coarse components of mortar (60%), sub-angular flint pieces up to 30mm (1%) and chalk flecking and pieces up to 150mm (20%). The feature continued beneath both the southern and eastern site baulks.

- 5.6.11** Also seemingly contained with Context **64** and below Context **31** was Context **63**; a flint cobbled surface constructed of flint cobbles up to 100mm (90%) and broken pieces of brick (10%), with a bonding material of a greyish black, very charcoal rich silty clay. The existence of this feature was not fully excavated but appeared to have been truncated by Structure **30**, continuing either side of it, and also beneath the baulk of the trench to the east. CBM recovered from the flint cobbled surface Context **63** indicated an early Post-Medieval date c.1600 AD – c.1750 AD.
- 5.6.12** Context **21** was first noted, in the far north of the site, and formed an area measuring c.1.2m by 1.3m, of irregular shaped chalk pieces between 100mm to 200mm (Fig 20; Section F1). When half sectioned it was discovered to have a depth of up to 200mm and was associated with the underlying chalk structure, Context **58**.
- 5.6.13** Context **58** was a rectangular structure constructed of worked chalk block walls with the block size ranging between 150mm up to 500mm. The chalk blocks were laid in irregular courses, bonded with a mid brownish-orange clay. The plan of the structure was rectangular in form measuring 1.7m in length and 1.2 in width (Fig. 17), the structure had an excavated depth of 900mm. The southern wall consisted of a single large block that had been laid vertically against the western wall creating a gap with the wall to the east, perhaps originally forming an entranceway (Plate ?).
- 5.6.14** Context **61** was the cut of the footing trench for the walls of Structure **58**. This cut was only partially exposed as the chalk blocks were not removed during excavation. The cut was rectangular in plan with squared corners; the break of slope at the top was sharp with vertical sides. Context **62** was the packing material between the cut and the exterior faces of the chalk structure, being a compact fill of mid brownish-orange clay, with inclusions of chalk pieces up to 40mm (1%) and flint pieces up to 20 mm (<1%). The only artefact recovered from this fill was a single piece of CBM that could have been impacted from above but appeared to be secure, this dated to between c.1500 AD and c.1700 AD.
- 5.6.15** Below Context **21** the structure had been backfilled with Context **55**, being up to 500mm deep and a mid brown silty clay, with inclusions of flint fragments and pieces up to 50mm (2%), charcoal flecks and pieces (2%) and chalk pieces up to 200mm. Pottery recovered from this fill indicated a date range between c.1700 AD to c.1850 AD.

5.6.16 Below Context **55** was the primary fill (Context **56**) of the Structure. It was up to 250mm thick comprising a mid brownish-orange silty clay, containing inclusions of flint fragments up to 50mm (<1%) and chalk pieces up to 40mm. Pottery recovered from this fill dated to between c.1550 AD and c.1750 AD. CBM and pieces of mortar were also recovered indicating a date between c.1600 AD and c.1700.

5.6.17 Context **59** was below Context **56** and was interpreted as possible remnant flooring of the chalk built structure. It was a very firm layer of mid brownish-orange silty clay, with inclusions of flint pieces up to 40mm (1%). A small area of chalk was noted in the south west corner of the floor, which could also have been the remnants of crushed chalk flooring. No dating evidence was recovered from this deposit.

5.7 *The Excavation: Pits (Phase IV – Late Post Medieval c.1700-c.1900)*

5.7.1 Cut **2** was sealed beneath the overburden Context **1**, and was a sub-circular pit with a diameter of 1.7m and a depth of up to 500mm. The pit had a sharp break of slope at the top with steep sides which gradually form a flat base. The pit had two fills; the primary fill was Context **77** which was only recorded on the west side, and was a firm silty clay loam with an orange with dark brown mottling. The coarse components comprised of irregular flint pieces up to 25mm (2%), charcoal flecks (1%) and chalk flecks (<1%). Amongst the artefacts recovered from this fill were three sherds of pottery dating from 1150 to 1225. The main fill of the pit was Context **3**, a fill of firm silty clay with a mid-brown colour with frequent brownish orange mottling. Coarse components in this fill were chalk pieces up to 5mm (1%), angular flint pieces up to 30mm (<1%) and charcoal (3%). Artefacts recovered from this fill were mixed, including pottery and CBM, dating from the Late Iron Age to the early 19th century. The high residual content of material culture would suggest a late post-Medieval date for this feature.

5.7.2 Context **11** was a sub-circular pit with a diameter of up to 400mm, having a sharp break of slope at the top, with steep sides with a sharp break of slope at the base which was flat (Fig.19; Section D3). The pit had a single fill Context **12** which was a mid greyish-brown silty clay with a firm consistence and a depth of 200mm. The inclusions comprised occasional chalk flecking (<1%) and frequent charcoal (3%). No artefacts were recovered from this fill and no obvious stratigraphic interfaces were noted with the adjacent cut features, Contexts **(2)** and **(4)**.

5.7.3 Context **4** was an irregular shaped cut with dimensions of approximately 2.2m in length and up to 1.5m in width with a maximum depth of 200mm (Fig. 19; Sections D3 and D4). The cut has rounded corners with a sharp break of slope at the top leading to sides which slope at approximately 45° to a sharp break of slope to a flat bottom. This feature has two fills. Context **54** was the primary fill comprising a loose mid greyish-brown mottled with a mid brownish-orange silty clay, up to 100mm thick and containing inclusions of sub-angular flints up to 5mm (<1%).

Context **54** was not present across the extent of the feature and was interpreted as either bioturbation or the remnant of an earlier truncated feature. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

- 5.7.4** The upper fill of Cut **4** was Context **5**. This was a mid greyish-brown silty clay with brownish-orange mottling with a firm consistence, and a depth of up to 200mm deep. The inclusions were of flint gravels up to 10mm (1%), sub-angular irregular flint nodules up to 100mm (1%) and chalk flecking (<1%).
- 5.7.5** Following the excavation of the adjacent pits it transpired that Context **5** was the youngest event, sealing and impacting all the earlier pits across its extent (Cuts **13**, **32**, and **34**). Hence Fills **41**, **48** and **49** which were excavated in the upper levels of these earlier pits were found to relate to Cut **4**, being the same as Fill **5**. Finds recovered from the fills of Context **4** were unsurprisingly mixed and included a significant amount of residual material. The dating evidence confirmed a Post Medieval date between the late 18th century and the end of the 19th century.
- 5.7.6** Context **42** was an irregular sub-oval pit or post hole which truncated cut Context cut **4** (Fig. 18; Section E5 & Fig. 19; Section D4). It measured 1m in length and up to 700mm wide with a sharp break of slope at both its bottom and top, and steep sides to a flattish bottom. The single fill, Context **43**, was up to 200mm deep, comprising a mid-greyish brown silty clay with a firm consistence. The inclusions comprised large flint cobbles up to 100mm (3%) irregular chalk nodules up to 100mm (1%) and frequent chalk flecking throughout (5%). The artefacts recovered from the fill were of pottery and CBM, the pottery being dated to between *c.*1750 AD to *c.*1900 AD and the CBM *c.*1775 AD to *c.*1825 AD.
- 5.7.7** Context **36** was a small truncated pit to the east of Context **4**, the pit measuring *c.*300mm x *c.*500mm (Fig.19; Section D5). The pit had rounded corners, with a gradual break of slope at the top, with the sides having a very gentle incline and leading to a flat bottom. The pit had a single fill (Context **37**) with a depth of up to 50mm, and was a firm, dark brown silty clay. The inclusions were of sub-angular flint pieces up to 50mm (1%), occasional chalk flecking (<1) and bone. Excavation of this feature was seriously hampered by the frozen ground. Artefacts recovered from the fill included CBM and one sherd of pottery dating to between *c.*1225 AD to *c.*1375 AD.
- 5.7.8** Close to the northern end of the excavation and centrally located was Cut **22**, a truncated sub-circular pit, having a diameter of *c.*1.47m and a depth of 90mm (Fig. 19; Profile E7). This pit had rounded edges with a gradual break of slope at the top leading to shallow sides with gradual break of slope at the bottom which was fairly flat. This pit was cut by Cut **24** a sub-rectangular pit to the north, being sub-rectangular in plan with a length of 1.26m and a depth of up to 120mm. This pit had a sharp break of slope at both the top and bottom, with sub-vertical sides and a fairly

flat bottom. Pit **24** also truncated Pit **15**; an irregular 'L' shaped shallow feature on its southern edge. The pit had rounded corners which had a gradual break of slope at both the top and bottom; the sides were gradually sloping with bottom that sloped to the centre of the feature.

5.7.9 Context **19** (same as Context **25**) was the upper fill for all of the Cuts **15**, **24**, and **22**. It was up to 200mm thick, comprising a silty clay with patches of sand, and a mixture of greyish-browns, mid greys and brownish-grey mottling. The fill was of a loose consistence with inclusions of sub-angular flint nodules up to 100mm (2 -3%) and occasional chalk flecking (<1%), and sterile of artefacts.

5.7.10 Context **16** was the primary fill of Context **15**, being a light grey silty clay with a firm consistence and having a depth of up to 70mm. The inclusions in the fill were of rare sub-angular flints up to 80mm (1%). The CBM found in this fill provided a date of c.1500-1700 AD.

5.7.11 Context **23** was the primary fill of Context **24**, a greyish brown silty clay with a firm consistence. The inclusions were of flint nodules up to 250mm (<1%) and Chalk nodules up to 400mm (<1%). At the base of this fill and resting on the natural a thin layer of degraded wood was discovered. The CBM found in this fill provided a date of c.1600-1800 AD.

5.7.12 The artefacts from these three shallow intercut features included some residual material, however the CBM clearly indicates a probable late post medieval date for all three.

5.8 *The Excavation: Modern Impacts (19th-20th Century)*

5.8.1 Along the southern edge of the site Context **44** was a layer of modern paving slabs at the far south end of the site, upstanding prior to the excavations, and located between the southern boundary wall and the southern extremities of the excavations. Below Context **44** was Context **45** a layer of sand and mortar, used for levelling the ground for the paving slabs (Fig. 20; Sections E1 & F2).

5.8.2 Along the eastern edge of the site, Context **60** was the cut and fill of the footing trench relating to the Old Library extension formally located on the east of the site (see Fig. 14). Similarly, located on the northern site edge, Cut **17** filled by Context **18** was assigned to the Old Library extension footing running around the north and western end of the excavation. No artefacts were recovered from either context due to heavy snow and ice, but during the machine excavation pieces of plastic, concrete and CBM were noted.

6.0 Finds and Environmental Assessment

6.0.1 A large assemblage of finds was collected during the evaluation and excavation at the site, and is summarised in Appendix 2. Each artefact type is discussed in detail below, and the potential for further analysis is assessed.

6.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

6.1.1 The excavations at the site produced some 1,245 sherds of pottery, weighing just under 18.75 kg, from 53 individually numbered contexts (including material from the environmental samples). The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes: although the general trend is toward small to medium sherds (i.e. up to 50mm across) larger sherds are also present (i.e. to c. 200mm) and at least a couple of complete profiles are present. Most of the pottery is in good condition and despite many sherds being small they often exhibit unabraded breaks. As such most sherds, principally of the 12th to early 13th centuries, do not appear to have been subjected to extensive reworking. More abrasion is in evidence on the earlier and later pottery suggesting this material has been reworked to greater or lesser extent. The only exception to this is the later 15th to 16th century material.

6.1.2 Residuality is very variable. Many contexts, notably associated with Pit **82**, have no or a very low residual element. However, many of the later deposits display a very high degree of residuality and in a number of cases the ceramic building material clearly demonstrates that the small pottery assemblages consist totally of residual sherds. Intrusiveness is also present in a number of contexts though it is far less common and usually easier to isolate. The vast majority of the assemblage is from pits with only a few groups coming from other feature types such as layers and structure fills.

6.1.3 The overall site assemblage is totally dominated by medieval wares with a chronological range covering the late 11th/early 12th to 14th centuries. Although no prehistoric material is present a single heavily abraded residual sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman East Sussex Ware was recovered from Context **3**. Lesser amounts of Transitional and post-medieval pottery are present though there are a number of moderate-sized, slightly mixed groups, of the 16th century. The assemblage is characterised in Appendix 2 (main quantification table) and Table 1.

Table 1: Characterisation of the pottery assemblage.
(No./weight in grams).

Period	No./weight	Notes
LIA/Roman	1/3g	Residual
Saxo-Norman c. 1075-1150 c. 1150-1225	54/876g 1,032/14,964g	All could be placed within a 1125-1225 date range. Most from pit [82]
High Medieval c. 1225-1375	71/582g	Most small, abraded and residual
Transitional c. 1375-1550	69/2,089g	The majority could be placed in a 1475-1575 date range
Early post-medieval c. 1550-1750	13/133g	Most could be a continuation from earlier period. Very little mid C17th – mid C18th material
Late post-medieval c. 1750-1900	5/99g	All can be placed within a 1775-1830 date range

NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material.

Periods and Fabrics

6.1.4 *Saxo-Norman late 11th to early 13th centuries*

This period can be tentatively divided into two overlapping sub-periods based on the ceramics. Exact division is often difficult due to the similarities of the fabrics, which show a gradual evolution. This causes problems when trying to assess the degree of residuality in context groups of this period. Even where rims or other feature sherds are present they demonstrate the similarity of the simple forms through much of the period. The local fabrics are dominated by flint tempered wares with varying amounts of shell inclusions though sand is deliberately added to the fabrics later in this period. A few chalk tempered sherds are present though these are likely to be from further west around the Adur valley.

- 6.1.5** The late 11th to mid 12th century pottery is typically dominated by medium fired coarse flint tempered cooking pots with sparse to moderate shell inclusions. Most are reduced dark grey to black, although oxidised, or partly oxidised, vessels are also present. Rims tend to be quite simple out-turned or flaring types, often with a slight thickening and later in the period, often with pie-crusting. The few rims from vessels in the coarser flint fabrics in the current assemblage are generally more developed beaded types suggesting that most probably derive from the end of this date range and thus may well have been in contemporaneous use with the later material described below. Decoration is scarce but where it does occur it consists of incised/scratched lines in various patterns.
- 6.1.6** The vast majority of the flint tempered wares can be ascribed to between the mid 12th and early 13th centuries where they appear alongside flint and sand tempered wares (often with shell inclusions). There is little notable change in the flint tempered fabrics from the preceding period though finer flint tempering tends to become more common, though this trend certainly starts from the beginning of the 12th century. However, rim forms become more developed, the vessels are usually finished on a slow wheel and are better fired. The appearance of the flint and sand tempered wares is also an important chronological marker. Interestingly, the latest flint tempered wares have hollowed club rims, which is by far the most common form of the flint and sand tempered cooking pots. The exact start date of this transition is uncertain but a mid/late 12th- date is probable.
- 6.1.7** By the first quarter of the 13th century the flint and sand tempered wares dominate and notable quantities of these are present in most fills of Pit **82** where they appear alongside probably contemporary finer flint-tempered wares. How long the purely flint tempered wares continued is difficult to discern due to the problems of residual material. Vessels consist almost entirely of locally produced cooking pots, though a few bowls/skillets, jugs/pitchers and storage jars are also present. Decoration is rare but when it does occur it is in the earlier tradition of scratched lines and impressed dots, sometimes on cordons.
- 6.1.8** It is likely that much of the pottery came from a hitherto undiscovered Lewes kiln, however, the flint and sand fabrics do have close similarities with sherds from a possible production site at Clay Hill, Ringmer. It is possible this centre started to capture the Lewes market from the latter part of the 12th century. Three sherds from green glazed jugs/pitchers are present (Fills **67**, **95** and **99** in Pit **82**) but these whitewares are all from Normandy. The only other imports for this period consist of a Normandy Gritty Redware sherd (residual in Fill **52**) and a probable North French/Low Countries greyware body sherd from Fill **77**.

6.1.9 By far the largest group from this site is of this period: Pit **82** produced 982 sherds (14,964g) of pottery from its 27 associated contexts. Although many of the rim forms have already been noted from earlier excavations in the town there are a number of new, or rare, forms present. These include the complete profile of a socket bowl or skillet (Fill **108**), a cooking pot with circular stamped decoration and beaded rim (Fills **72**, **94** and **95**), a two-handled cooking pot with scratched decoration (Fill **104**) and a very small 'pygmy' cooking pot (Fill **104**). It is also quite apparent that there are cross-joins between the different fills of Pit **82**, most notably from a single oxidized chalk-tempered cooking pot (Fills **73**, **80**, **95**, **96** and **97**) though further work on this is needed.

6.1.10 *Early 13th to late 14th centuries*

The flint and sand tempered wares get finer throughout the 13th century with the increased dominance of sand and phasing out of the flint (and shell). The wares are also fired to a higher temperature and tend to come from better potted, thinner-walled vessels. Fine sand tempered glazed jugs were by now quite common, though many are still rather roughly made in quite coarse sandy fabrics. By the first half of the 14th century the wares are virtually exclusively sand tempered albeit occasionally with sparse flint inclusions.

6.1.11 The current site, although demonstrating continued activity during this period, has produced a rather insignificant assemblage of this date (Appendix 2), most of which is abraded and residual in later deposits. The pottery is mainly from Ringmer and other local sources though at least two small French imported jug sherds are present – a Saintonge sherd from Context **3** and a ?North French whiteware from Context **39**. Nevertheless, these are useful additions to the rather meager assemblage of High Medieval imports for the town.

6.1.12 *Late 14th to mid 16th centuries*

The Transitional period is slightly better represented and most of the pottery from the current site can probably be placed toward the latter part of the chronological span – perhaps the late 15th to mid 16th centuries. The majority of wares consist of hard-fired earthenwares tempered with sparse fine/medium sand. Both deliberately oxidised and reduced jars and pitchers are present. Decoration and glazing are virtually absent. The source of most of this material is uncertain though Ringmer is quite probable.

6.1.13 Non-local wares include a sherd of Tudor Green from Surrey (Fill **75**) as well as a few imported sherds from the Low Countries (a redware handle from Pit **2**) and the Rhineland (including a Raeren tankard fragment from Fill **20** and several sherds from a probable Cologne jug of the early/mid 16th century (Fills **33** and **40**)). Although all contexts of this date produced significant quantities of residual material a few respectable assemblages are present, most notably from Fills **20**, **39** and **40** but few sherds suitable for illustration are present.

6.1.14 *Mid 16th to mid 18th centuries*

Activity appears to have continued throughout the 16th century, often making the division between the latest Transitional contexts and the earliest post-medieval ones superfluous. Certainly some of the hard-fired earthenwares could easily still be in use in the second half of the century. However, the lack of typical early post-medieval wares such as the glazed redwares, strongly suggests little refuse disposal between the later 16th and 17th centuries. A few sherds of local glazed redware (Fill **56**) and Border ware (Fills **55** and **86**) are the only pieces that can be placed in this period with confidence. There is a notable lack of material definitely post-dating the later 17th century.

6.1.15 *Mid 18th to mid 19th centuries*

As with the previous period very few sherds are attributable to this phase and those that can be all belong to a late 18th to early 19th century range. Early pearlware sherds were recovered from Fills **27** and **43** with the former also producing a glazed redware sherd.

6.2 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Luke Barber

6.2.1 The excavations recovered just six pieces of clay pipe (28g) from two different contexts. The assemblage consists solely of unabraded plain stem fragments. Fill **27** produced single examples of the 17th and 18th centuries, while Fill 46 produced four stem fragments from the middle of the 17th century.

6.3 **The Flintwork** by Chris Butler

Introduction

6.3.1 An assemblage of 28 pieces of worked flint, weighing 807gms, was recovered during the excavations at East Street, Lewes (Table 2). There were also 25 pieces of un-worked fire-fractured flints weighing 658gms.

6.3.2 The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Classification was after Butler²¹. A hand written archive of the assemblage together with an excel spreadsheet, was produced at this stage. Those pieces of flint that were obviously not worked were discarded during the assessment.

²¹ Butler, C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd

Table 2: The Flintwork

Hard hammer-struck flakes	14
Soft hammer-struck flakes	3
Hard hammer-struck blade	1
Soft hammer-struck blade	1
Bladelet fragment	1
Flake/blade fragments	3
Core fragments	3
Hollow scraper	1
Hammerstone	1
Total	28

The Assemblage

- 6.3.3** The raw material comprised a typical range of, predominantly unpatinated, nodular flint that would have originated from the South Downs, and associated Clay-with-flints deposits. A small number of the pieces were relatively fresh and unabraded, perhaps an indication of use for wall knapped flint, but the majority exhibited damage and abrasion consistent with their largely residual nature.
- 6.3.4** One soft hammer-struck flake (Context **6**) was a highly patinated grey-white colour, and given its location in an outcrop of Head deposit, it is possible that this piece dates from the Upper Palaeolithic period. A Middle Palaeolithic or Early Upper Palaeolithic leaf-shaped point was found during recent excavations at Lewes House²².
- 6.3.5** It is possible that one or two pieces in the assemblage are residual Mesolithic pieces, including a soft hammer-struck bladelet fragment from Fill **67**. A number of pieces, including the soft hammer-struck flakes and blade, only one of which exhibits evidence for platform preparation (Fill **101**), are probably Early Neolithic in date.
- 6.3.6** The vast majority of the debitage comprised hard hammer-struck flakes together with some fragments. These flakes had little evidence of any methodical knapping strategy, and are typical bi-products of the flintworking technologies employed in later prehistory.

²² Butler, C. 2009 Flintwork in Lewes House Report for ASE

- 6.3.7** A number of the flakes could be the result of knapping flints for building purposes, a practice that appears to commence in the later 13th century²³. The fresh appearance, and the presence of cortex on the dorsal surface, of some flakes (e.g. those from Fills **20** and **40**) suggests that this is a likely source for these flakes.
- 6.3.8** Three core fragments were recovered, none of which were large enough to determine the type or date of the core from which they derived.
- 6.3.9** Only two implements were found. The first was a hollow scraper from Fill **66**, which had a small area of concave retouch along one lateral edge of a hard hammer-struck blade-like flake, probably of Bronze Age date. The other implement was a very abraded hammerstone.
- 6.3.10** A total of 25 pieces of fire-fractured flint was recovered from 14 different contexts, whilst small fragments of fire-fractured flint were found in the residues of all of the soil samples. All of the fire-fractured flint is likely to be prehistoric in date, and probably derives from cooking activities.

6.4 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

Introduction

- 6.4.1** The excavations produced a relatively large animal bone assemblage containing 1,426 fragments dated to the medieval (1100-1400) and post-medieval (1500-1900) periods. The fragments were recovered from 42 datable contexts. The assemblage has been recovered by hand collection only. A total of 192g of fish, small mammal and bird bones were also recovered from 50% of the environmental samples.

Methodology

- 6.4.2** Wherever possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The bone was identified using Archaeology South-East's in-house reference collection and Schmidt²⁴. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size. The larger fragments are recorded as cattle-sized and the smaller fragments as sheep-sized. To assist with the MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) calculations and in an attempt to avoid the distortion caused by differing fragmentation rates, the elements have been recorded according to the part and proportion of the bone present.

²³ Butler, C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd

²⁴ Schmidt, E. 1972. *Atlas of Animal Bones- for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Company.

6.4.3 The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) will be calculated from the most common element according to the MNE, by taking sides into consideration. The state of fusion has been noted and tooth wear has been recorded using Grant²⁵. Where measurements were possible they have been taken using methods outlined by Von Den Driesch²⁶. Digital callipers have been used for the smaller fragments and an osteometric board for complete long bones. Each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. The bone recovered from the environmental samples has been scanned to assess the assemblage's potential.

Assessment

6.4.4 The assemblage is in a good condition with little surface erosion visible on the bone and a number of large fragments of bone have been recovered. The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) counts for each phase are shown in Table 3. The species identified in each phase include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus*), deer (*Cervus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), domestic chicken, goose and duck. The assemblage also produced a significant amount of large fragments of fish bone.

Table 3: Animal Bone
NISP counts for the Medieval and Post- Medieval assemblages.

SPECIES	No. FRAGMENTS	
	MEDIEVAL	POST-MED
CATTLE	144	155
SHEEP	448	173
PIG	36	20
HORSE	1	1
DOG	2	2
DEER	2	4
RABBIT	1	
CHICKEN	18	2
GOOSE	2	2
DUCK	3	
BIRD	13	5
FISH	228	5
UNI	64	95

²⁵ Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In Wilson,B., Grigson,C., and Payne,S. (Eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animals from Archaeological Sites*. BAR Brit Series. 109, Oxford; 91-108.

²⁶ Von Den Driesch, A. 1976. *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin Harvard University.

6.4.5 Bone from both phases also produced information regarding age-at-death, element representation and butchery practices. No evidence of pathology, gnawing or burning was noted. The bone from the environmental samples also contains fragments of small mammal and a number of charred and cremated bones. A large number of fish bones, weighing 52g, have also been recovered and represent smaller species than those collected by hand.

6.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

6.5.1 The excavations recovered a large assemblage of ceramic building material, weighing a little under 34kg, from 44 different contexts. The assemblage is quantified in Appendix 2 where it is broken down by type. Ceramic building material (CBM) is notoriously difficult to date. This is partly due to the longevity of many fabrics and forms, the variety in sizes, fabrics and finishes at different contemporary workshops and the longevity of the materials once in use. There is often a significant time-lag between a tile or brick being made and its disposal in refuse even if the piece has not been re-used for construction.

6.5.2 The excavated assemblage is somewhat problematic in that there appears to be a high degree of residual/old material in certain contexts. Some of these deposits contain pottery which is all clearly residual so dating of that deposit has had to rely on the ceramic building material alone. In some deposits there appears to be a significant intrusive element. A range of types is present.

6.5.3 The earliest ceramic building material consists of daub. The small assemblage (31 pieces weighing 532g) consists of low-fired silty clay pieces, occasionally with flint inclusions to 5mm. All are from Pit **82** and can thus be dated to between 1150 and 1225. Although most pieces consist of amorphous lumps some have flat smoothed faces (e.g. Fill **69**) or wattle marks (e.g. Fills **68** and **73**). All are likely to derive from building structures. The same pit also produced a few sherds from chimney pots (quantified under pottery Appendix 2) made in an identical flinty fabric to the contemporary cooking pots.

6.5.4 Roofing tile makes up the single largest element of the CBM assemblage. The most common type consists of peg tiles (253 pieces weighing 17,062g). Although there are a few abraded and residual medium sand tempered examples of the mid later 13th to early 15th centuries these are rare. Examples were recovered from Fills **40** and **33** (the latter being glazed). They form part of the background scatter for this period as attested by the pottery but do not suggest intense activity. By far the majority of the peg tile can be placed between the later 15th to 17th centuries. The tiles are tempered with sparse fine sand, sometimes with sparse iron oxide or chalk (voids) inclusions to 2mm, and are usually quite crudely formed but highly fired.

- 6.5.5** Peg-holes tend to be circular or more commonly later, diamond-shaped and the surfaces are often deliberately fired buff. The earliest group of these tiles is probably from Fill **40**, perhaps of 16th century date. However, the tiles from Fills **55** and **56**, thought to perhaps be of 17th to early 18th century date, are very similar in fabric/finish though all peg-holes are diamond-shaped and buff surfaces are rare. Later peg tiles, of the 18th to 19th centuries, are represented by a few well formed and fired examples tempered with sparse fine sand, all with diamond-shaped peg holes (e.g. Fill **38**). Contexts **21** and **55** also produced a few pieces of very well made pan tile most probably of 18th to early 19th century date and a few ridge tile fragments are also in the assemblage.
- 6.5.6** Brick makes up the second largest category of the CBM assemblage: 112 pieces weighing 10,202g. The slightly mixed nature of the assemblages noted above also hampers the study of the brick, however, the earliest material would appear to belong to the 16th century. As with the peg tile, the division between the 16th and 17th century material is not always clear, particularly when dealing with small fragments lacking close pottery dating as in the current assemblage. Generally the bricks are tempered with abundant fine/medium sand (sometimes with iron oxides), poorly formed and low to medium fired (Fill **20**), however, better made examples are often mixed in the same deposits perhaps suggesting a later 16th- or 17th- century date for some of the material.
- 6.5.7** Few complete dimensions are present. These consist entirely of heights of probable 16th century examples: Fill **40** – 47mm tall, Contexts **56** and **60** – 50mm tall. A 60mm tall example from Context **63** may be of the 17th to early 18th century though its fabric and manufacture have a lot in common with the earlier examples. Later bricks, which can be confidently attributed to the 18th or 19th centuries are rarer. They tend to be tempered with sparse sand but moderate iron oxides, be well formed and medium/well fired (e.g. an example from Fill **38**).
- 6.5.8** A few floor tiles were also recovered (10 pieces weighing 2,725g) all of which appear to date between the late 15th/early 16th and early 18th centuries. They are all well made and tempered with moderate/abundant fine/medium sand. Although one unglazed example is present most are glazed green (e.g. Fill **20**), though a large worn fragment from Fill **55** has a white slip under a clear glaze.
- 6.5.9** Other material consists of a single white ceramic wall-tile of 19th to 20th century date (Fill **37**) and a few pieces of potentially intrusive salt-glazed 19th to early 20th century drain (Fills **27** and **55**).

6.6 The Mortar by Luke Barber

6.6.1 The excavations recovered a small assemblage of mortar from the site: six pieces, weighing 469g, from three individually numbered contexts. All of the material is from post-medieval deposits (Appendix 2). The largest group was recovered from Fill 86 (dated early post-medieval) and consists of off-white lime mortar mixed with abundant flint pebbles to 5mm, clearly for bonding a flint wall. The other pieces consist of more sandy mortars, probably from rendering.

6.7 The Metal by Chris Butler

6.7.1 A total of 28 pieces of metal, weighing 749gms, were recovered during the excavation (Appendix 2), and a further four pieces were recovered during the processing of soil samples.

6.7.2 The majority of the metal was iron, and many of these iron pieces were unidentified fragments. Nails were the most common iron artefact type recovered, with a total of 14 complete and part nails found, four of which came from Medieval contexts (Fills **68**, **91**, **95** and **97**). A large body fragment from an iron vessel (bowl or bucket) was found in Fill **20**, whilst two iron brackets, each 150mm long and having an ornate shaped end, were found in Fill **27**. These brackets are likely to have come from a door, or perhaps from the lid of a wooden chest.

6.7.3 The remaining metal objects included two small copper-alloy fragments from Fill **14**. These are both 23mm long, tubular in shape tapering from 3mm diameter at one end to 2mm diameter at the other end. Three further small fragments of copper-alloy were recovered from the soil samples taken from Fills **20** (2) and **40** (1). A fragment of lead sheet (66gms) was recovered from Fill **55**.

6.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.8.1 The excavations at the site produced 99 pieces of stone, weighing just in excess of 15kg, from 29 individually numbered contexts. The majority of the assemblage, at least by weight, was recovered from the fills in Pit **82**: 15 pieces weighing 12,548g. Dated by ceramics to between c.1150 and 1225 this also represents the earliest dated stone on the site. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive on pro-forma as part of the assessment.

- 6.8.2** The assemblage from Pit **82** is dominated by several large flattened boulders in Wealden sandstones (11,450g). These could have been collected from the river where they may have been derived through either natural transportation down from the Weald or dumps of ship's ballast. If the latter it is quite possible the material was brought in by ships coming from the Hastings area where such boulders are commonplace on the beach.
- 6.8.3** The use they were put to in the town is uncertain but they would make fine post-packing, or in the case of some of the flatter examples, post-pads. Fill **73** produced a fragment of rectangular-sectioned whetstone (157g), a crude piece probably modifying an existing water-worn Wealden sandstone fragment but with clear concave wear on one edge. The pit also produced three pieces of burnt Lower Greensand (Fills **66**, **69** and **82**) with a cumulative weight of 272g, almost certainly from at least one rotary quern.
- 6.8.4** Non-local stone includes surprisingly only three pieces (4g) of West Country roofing slate and a fragment of polished green porphyry (marble). The lack of West Country slate is probably due to the material still being on the roofs at this time – only with later re-roofings do large quantities of West Country slate become available for incorporation into archaeological deposits.
- 6.8.5** The green porphyry is more unusual – a piece was found at the Old Farmhouse excavations in Pevensey in a 13th century pit where it was thought to represent residual Roman material (Pit 106, Fill 107²⁷). However, the current piece as well as an unstratified fragment from Battle Abbey²⁸, suggest this Mediterranean stone may have been brought into Sussex during the 12th to 13th centuries for high-status decorative work.
- 6.8.6** The remainder of the assemblage comes from Transitional and post-medieval contexts all of which contain a high proportion of residual medieval pottery. It is likely that much of the stone in these deposits was originally of medieval origin. Certainly the West Country slate now makes up the largest number of individual pieces – as noted above, by this period original medieval slate roofs had been replaced with ceramic tile or Horsham stone slabs. A number of the latter are present, most notably from Fill **20**.

²⁷ Barber, L. 1999. The Geological Material in L. Barber 'The excavation of land adjacent to the Old Farmhouse, Pevensey, East Sussex, 1994' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 137, 91-120 (fiche).

²⁸ Hare, J. 1985. 'The Building Stone' in J. Hare, *Battle Abbey: the eastern range and excavations of 1978-80*. HBMCE Archaeological Report **2**, 66-68.

6.8.7 Generally this roofing material appears to become more common in the 15th and 16th centuries. The same deposit produced the corner of an ashlar building block in Eastbourne-type Upper Greensand, again of probable medieval origin. The only definite stone which can be attributed to the post-medieval period consists of a number of pieces of late 18th to 19th century Welsh slate pieces recovered from Contexts **21**, **29** and **55**.

6.9 The Glass by Chris Butler

6.9.1 A small assemblage of glass was found during the excavation, comprising 16 pieces, mostly small fragments, weighing 138gms. Most pieces of glass were either window glass or green-coloured bottle glass, and date to the later 19th or 20th century, with some small pieces occurring intrusively in earlier contexts.

6.9.2 The exceptions were a large fragment of degraded bottle glass in Context **39**, which could be 16th century in date, and three small bowl fragments of a thin light green coloured glass with wrythen (twisted ribbing) decoration, probably from a drinking glass²⁹, from Context **16**, which may date to the 18th century. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the glass assemblage.

6.10 Charcoal by Chris Butler

6.10.1 Quantities of charcoal were hand collected from 14 contexts during the excavation (Appendix 2). The pieces vary in size from small fragments to larger sections of coppiced wood. Further charcoal was recovered from all of the soil samples.

6.11 Marine Molluscs by Rachel Butler

6.11.1 A large assemblage of marine molluscs was recovered during the excavation, comprising 152 shells and 42 fragments weighing 4.735kg from 31 contexts (Appendix 2).

6.11.2 Almost all of the marine molluscs were oyster, with just a single fragment in Context **95**, possibly from a whelk. Approximately equal numbers of upper and lower oyster shells were present in all contexts, and most appeared to be complete or almost complete, with little evidence of wear. Most of the oyster shell was recovered from the Post Medieval features (e.g. Contexts **20**, **40** and **55**), with only a few pieces being found in the Medieval features.

²⁹ Bickerton, L.M. 2000 English Drinking Glasses 1675-1825, Princes Risborough, Shire Publications Ltd

6.12 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber & Chris Butler

6.12.1 The excavations recovered eight pieces of slag, weighing 1,734g, from seven individually numbered contexts. By far the largest piece (1,145g) consists of a slightly irregular plano-convex lump of iron smithing waste recovered from Pit **82**, Fill **96** (dated to the later 12th to early 13th century). The piece, which measures some 115mm in diameter and up to 70mm thick, is likely to be a forge bottom. Pieces of hearth lining with fuel ash slag adhering was recovered from Fills **80** and **101** of the same pit with two further pieces of smithing slag being recovered from Fills **98** and **99**.

6.12.2 Although these finds indicate secondary smithing was occurring at this date the quantities do not suggest it was particularly close to the excavated area. The fuel ash slag from Fill **86** and hearth lining from Fill **20** may well be residual medieval waste generated by the same process. However, Fill **20** also produced a small but dense piece of glassy post-medieval blast furnace slag which would be in keeping with its 16th century date.

6.12.3 Small quantities of magnetic iron fragments were recovered from all of the soil samples. These small magnetic fragments provide further evidence of iron smithing in the area of the site. No further work is recommended for this material.

6.13 Environmental Samples

6.13.1 Eight soil samples were taken from various features across the site (Table 6). Each sample comprised two sample tubs or bags of approximately 10 litres size in total. A sub-sample of 5 litres from each sample was initially processed to assess whether the samples had any potential for organic or micro-faunal remains.

6.13.2 The samples were processed using bucket floatation, with the residue being washed through a 1mm mesh sieve. Once the residues were dry they were sorted by eye to extract material of archaeological and environmental interest. A magnet was also used to retrieve magnetic iron fragments from the residues. The results are shown in Table 4.

6.13.3 Three of the flots/residues (Contexts **3**, **20** and **40**) contain quantities of modern roots, indicating recent root disturbance of these contexts, probably as a result of tree planting and use of part of the site as gardens. It is recommended that no further work is undertaken on the material from these contexts due to this later disturbance.

Table 4: Environmental Samples

Context	Modern roots	Animal Bone	Fish Bone	Charcoal	Seeds	Magnetic	Residue
3	**	***	***	***	-	*	CBM, FF Flint, Slate
20	*	***	***	****	-	*	CBM, FF Flint, Slate, Metal
40	**	***	***	***	-	*	CBM, FF Flint, Slate, Metal
97	-	***	***	***	-	*	CBM, FF Flint, Slate, Daub, Marine Molluscs
99	-	***	***	***	-	*	CBM, FF Flint, Slag
101	-	***	***	***	?	*	Pottery, FF Flint
104	-	***	***	***	?	*	Pottery, FF Flint
106	-	***	***	***	-	*	FF Flint, Flintwork

Frequency Key: None - ; Very low * ; Low ** ; Moderate *** ; High ****

6.13.4 All of the samples contained large quantities of charcoal, which were recovered from the flots and the residue. Two of the samples also produced possible remains of seeds in the flots, although this needs to be confirmed. Large quantities of animal bone and fish bone were retrieved from the residues of all samples, possible small bird and small mammal bones were also noted along with some burnt bone. None of this material has been assessed or analysed at this stage.

6.13.5 All of the residues also contained quantities of small pottery fragments, CBM, including some possible daub fragments, fire-fractured flint and pieces of slate, together with occasional pieces of metal, flintwork, slag and marine molluscs. This material will be incorporated into the artefact summaries for the final report.

7.0 Significance and Potential

7.1 The Stratigraphy by Keith Butler and Clive Meaton

Introduction

- 7.1.1** During the excavations at 5, East Street a large assemblage of artefacts was recovered, this consisted mainly of pottery, CBM and bone. The pottery and CBM were allocated ceramic phases developed at other excavations in Lewes (Baxter's and Lewes House), and a total of five phases were noted at the East Street site.
- 7.1.2** Therefore, based on the existing data for the town of Lewes, a tentative phasing model has been created breaking the site into four broad periods (Fig. 22). These are as follows: Early Medieval (*c.*1125-*c.*1225 AD), Late Medieval (*c.*1225- *c.*1550 AD), Early Post Medieval (*c.*1500-*c.*1750 AD) and Late Post Medieval (*c.*1700-1900 AD). Using the archaeological phasing combined with historical evidence interpretative observations have been drawn relating to land use for the site from the Early Medieval period through to the modern era.
- 7.1.3** The earliest artefactual evidence was a single flint flake recovered from the head deposit (Context 6) possibly dating to the Upper Palaeolithic. A Middle Palaeolithic or Early Upper Palaeolithic leaf shaped point was found during recent excavations at Lewes House, whilst an unprovenanced Palaeolithic handaxe is said to have been found in Lewes along within another in Mountfield Road. Thus the current evidence increasingly points to Palaeolithic activity within the Lewes area.
- 7.1.4** In terms of other prehistoric flint work, there was limited evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. However, the size of the assemblage was indicative of no more than the background noise normally associated with chalk Downland landscapes.
- 7.1.5** There is a comparative paucity of both Anglo-Saxon and Romano British material found in archaeological deposits in Lewes. This was certainly the case for the East Street site and no artefacts from the Saxon period were discovered, however, a single heavily abraded residual piece of Late Iron Age/Roman East Sussex Ware was retrieved from Context 3.
- 7.1.6** All the archaeological features recorded on site belonged to the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

Phase I - Early Medieval (c.1125-c.1225)

- 7.1.7** The vast majority of Medieval pottery from the site was recovered from the large pit (Pit **82**) which dominated the western half of the site. This pit was firstly quadranted so that long sections could be established and recorded. The remaining two quadrants were then carefully excavated, with new contexts being raised for each fill so as to create a base for secure finds recovery and subsequent specialist analysis.
- 7.1.8** Excavation revealed an earlier pit on the northern edge (Pit **111**) to have been largely truncated by a re-cut event (Pit **82**). This later large sub-circular re-cut pit was fully excavated to 1.6m below the ground. At this point the spatial restriction within the pit meant that it became impossible to excavate any deeper. Therefore, hand augering was undertaken which suggested the pit to be at least 2.3m deep.
- 7.1.9** The pottery assemblage recovered was almost exclusively Early Medieval (Phase I). Unfortunately, the current resolution of the assemblage is unable to substantiate the stratigraphic observations concerning the earlier cut event (Pit **111**) and the later re-cut (Pit **82**), however, the methodology employed during the excavation of this pit should enable a much better understanding of the contemporaneous nature of flint tempered and sand and flint tempered wares (see Section 5.1 above).
- 7.1.10** The presence of a limited amount of earlier material from some of the pit fills (c.1050-1150) would suggest a prior phase of Saxo-Norman activity on or near to the site. It is quite possible that between them Pits **111** and **82** fully truncated an earlier pit belonging to this period. Furthermore, in view of the re-cut some stratigraphic mixing of finds is to be expected.
- 7.1.11** From an interpretative point of view there seems to be little doubt that this feature was a Medieval refuse or rubbish pit. A significant amount of fish and animal bone as well as the pottery assemblage would support this conclusion. In fact on both morphological and depositional grounds it demonstrates striking similarities with other Medieval rubbish/refuse pits excavated around the town, such as at Lewes House, John's Street, Baxters and North Street³⁰. Many of which have also provided ubiquitous amounts of pot and bone as well as displaying similar evidence for re-cut episodes, and horizons of re-deposited natural, often interpreted as capping layers.
- 7.1.12** Although the slag and smithing debris in the fills of Pit **82** indicate secondary smithing was occurring at this time, the quantities do not suggest it was particularly close to the excavated area. There is no other indication of any industrial activity at the site during this phase.

³⁰ Archaeology South-East reports forthcoming

7.1.13 In terms of land use, the 1620 map of the town by George Randall shows the site to be open ground (Fig. 4). It seems likely that this would also have been the case during the Early Medieval period (Phase I) and that during this time the site may well have formed the rear part of tenement which once fronted onto what is now the High Street/School Lane.

Phase II - Late Medieval (c.1375-c.1550 AD)

7.1.14 A small assemblage of abraded and residual material from the High Medieval period (c.1225 to 1375) indicates a degree of cultural continuity on or close to the site, although no cut features were identified from this period.

7.1.15 However, there was evidence for a more intense Late Medieval phase of activity on the site (Phase II). Pit **74** located on the west of the site and to the south of the Early Medieval Pit **82**. This was a very shallow feature, presumably impacted by later activity. However the small amount of pottery and CBM indicates a date between c.1450-1550 AD. The function of this pit is uncertain given its heavily truncated nature.

7.1.16 To the east two pits revealing similar form and dimensions were also recorded (Pits **32** & **34**). Stratigraphically Pit **34** was the later of the two, although both provided pottery assemblages consistent with a phase II date range between c.1375 and c.1550 AD. It should be noted that a small amounts of brick and peg tile were also recovered which placed the spot date in a slightly later range. However, the southern edge of Pit **32** was heavily disturbed by an animal burrow, whilst both pits had been impacted by later activity (Contexts **48** and **49**). Therefore, in view of the relatively large pottery assemblages and the morphological similarities between Pits **32**, **34** and **74**) a Phase II date is preferred for all three.

7.1.17 Considering the comparative lack of CBM and other building material within the pit fills, combined with the 1620 George Randall map (Fig. 4), it seems reasonable to assume that during the Late Medieval Period there was limited building activity within the site. More likely the area was still within the rear of a Medieval tenement. If this was the case then it is likely that the function of all three features was as rubbish pits.

Phase III - Early Post Medieval (c.1500-c.1750)

7.1.18 Dating evidence suggests a strong continuity between the Late Medieval period (Phase II) and the Early Post Medieval period (Phase III). Whilst possible rubbish pits are still present during the Early Post Medieval period, two small enigmatic chalk structures were also recorded (Structures **26** & **58**) as well as a robbed out wall line and cobble surface (Contexts **64** and **63**)

- 7.1.19** Four Phase III pits of variable size were located during the excavation (Pits **13**, **50**, **76** and **85**). These pits all contained pottery, but also larger volumes of CBM and their function(s) remained uncertain. It is entirely possible that they were all rubbish pits, but it is also possible that some, if not all, had structural antecedents.
- 7.1.20** Most interesting of the three pits was the largest of the four (Pit **13**), located adjacent and immediately to the south west of the Phase II Pit **32**. Pit **13** was sub oval in plan and *c.*500mm deep. It contained a relatively large amount of pottery that indicated an earlier Late Medieval date, however, combined with the CBM a slightly later Early Post-Medieval date was felt appropriate. As with Pit **32** though, this pit was impacted from the east by a large animal burrow as well as the overlying disturbance. Thus it is entirely possible that some of the CBM was intrusive and that this pit had earlier Late Medieval origins.
- 7.1.21** The two structures built of chalk blocks both seem to have been Early Post-Medieval in date. The structure at the far south of the site (Structure **26**) was not fully excavated, but when it was half sectioned pieces of tile and slate were discovered as a structural component below the lowest blocks. The peg tiles from this context indicated a likely Phase III date range. The fill (Context **46**) which contained blocks of chalk and peg tiles was certainly associated with the demolition of the structure. Peg tiles and a clay pipe stem from this fill indicated a Early Post Medieval date for its final use, somewhere between *c.*1625 to *c.*1675 AD.
- 7.1.22** The rectangular structure of chalk blocks (Structure **58**) located at the north end was similar in both form and size to that excavated at the other end of the site. Within the structure there were three demolition fills. Interestingly the upper two fills (Contexts **21** & **55**) suggest that the feature went out of use somewhere between *c.*1700-*c.*1850, whereas the primary fill (Context **56**) provided a much earlier date spot date range between *c.*1600-1700. Therefore, rather than relating to its demolition, it is possible that Context **56** related to its up standing use. Certainly a piece of brick recovered from the packing deposit clearly suggested a similar Phase III date range.
- 7.1.23** It is tentatively suggested that these two structures functioned as small chalk lined larders. Possibly, Structure **58** was built to replace Structure **26**, certainly the artefactual material seems to tend in this direction.
- 7.1.24** A short distance to the east of Structure **26** a robbed out wall line was recorded (Context **64**) forming a right angled return in the southeast corner of the site. This wall line itself was backfilled with demolition relating to the grubbing out of the Victorian terraces, however it seemed that Context **64** had been robbed out in an earlier episode. Unfortunately, no dating material was obtained from Context **64** although within its limits a cobbled surface was recorded. A piece of brick securely recovered from this surface was of a Phase III date. Whilst a Phase III date has

therefore been attributed to Contexts **63** and **64** an out building for the Victorian terraces, formerly occupying the site, should not be entirely discounted as the brick could have been utilised as part of the construction of the cobbled surface.

- 7.1.25** Overall the Phase III evidence ties in well with the map regression (Figs. 4 – 7). The possible evidence for structures, at least during the later part of Phase III is corroborated by several late 18th century maps, such as those produced by James Lambert (1788), Lee and Barker (1799) and William Figg (1799). All indicate a structure close to, or even within the sites boundary. Therefore the archaeological data, including both features and artefacts, along with the map evidence clearly points to the growing urbanisation of Lewes during this time.

Phase IV - Late Post Medieval (c.1700-c.1900)

- 7.1.26** The Phase IV features were largely irregular in shape and comparatively shallow (Pits **2**, **4**, **11**, **15**, **22** and **24**). It is thought that they most likely related to the construction of the Victorian terraced houses. Certainly the comparatively large amount of building material from this Phase indicates a notable increase in the construction of substantial structures. The historical evidence clearly points to the expansion of Lewes during this time (Figs. 8 – 10).
- 7.1.27** The wall forming the southern boundary of the site also falls into this phase, with a number of features from the preceding Phase III continuing out of the site below the wall. The wall itself is constructed from brick and flint in both regular and irregular courses, with evidence for a number of different phases, repairs and rebuilds. The earliest map evidence for a wall is in 1824 (Fig. 8) when a wall existed at the western end of the site. By 1873 a wall is shown along the entire south boundary of the site (Fig. 9). A photographic record of the wall was made and forms part of the site archive.

Conclusion

- 7.1.28** The dating brackets for both the pottery and CBM assemblages cover a broad range of dates from the Early Medieval period through to the modern era, which in many ways belies the course phasing of the archaeological evidence discussed above. What is of some significance is the virtually continuous cultural presence on or close to the site for at least the last millennia and the potential for this data to add the established body of archaeological knowledge concerning the origins and development of Lewes from the Medieval period through to the later Post Medieval period.

- 7.1.29** Accordingly the apparent incongruity between the dating for the CBM and that of the pottery was of some interest. Almost without exception for Phases I, II and III, taken alone the pottery assemblages would have provided much earlier spot dates. Quite often it appears to be relatively small amounts of CBM that have pushed the contexts into slightly later dates. Given the significant amount of modern disturbance, combined with the large intrusive animal burrow impacting both Pits **13** and **32** it is possible that some of the features belong to a slightly earlier phase, most notably these two pits (**13** and **32**).
- 7.1.30** To summarise, the evaluation and subsequent excavation were entirely successful in achieving their aims and objectives. The extent, date, character and chronology of the deposits have been effectively established. Importantly, an almost continuous cultural presence on the site has been demonstrated from the Saxo-Norman period through to the present day. Furthermore, a tentative land use model has been proposed, placing the site in its local context, whereby it formed the rear to tenement(s) during the Medieval period, before being subjected to increasing land development from the Early Post Medieval period onwards, eventually with properties fronting onto East Street itself.

7.2 **The Pottery** *by Luke Barber*

- 7.2.1** The pottery from the excavations makes up a large proportion of the excavated artefact assemblage from the site; however, the quantity is small when compared to other assemblages from the town, most notably those from the Baxter's printworks and Lewes House sites. Work on these assemblages, together with those from the Library and John Street sites, will establish a fabric series for the town and it is unlikely that the current assemblage will add any new significant data in that respect.
- 7.2.2** However, there are two areas of interest which warrant further analysis on the current assemblage – both relating to Pit **82**. Firstly, it is hoped that the careful excavation of the pit has provided not only a very large assemblage (the single largest from any of the excavations in the town centre) but one lacking significant residual material. A study of this assemblage should allow a far greater understanding of the contemporaneous nature of the flint tempered and sand and flint tempered wares. This can be studied through fabric ratios and a better understanding of how the feature was infilled. Hopefully the latter can be studied through the analysis of cross-joins between contexts and the pit's stratigraphy.
- 7.2.3** Secondly, the pit has provided a number of new rim/form types not represented in the other assemblages and these will usefully add to the form series for the town. The assemblages from the later periods are not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis though the Transitional fabrics will need to be checked to ensure they are represented in the town's fabric series.

7.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipe *by Luke Barber*

7.3.1 The clay pipe assemblage is too small and lacks diagnostic pieces to warrant any further analysis. The material has been listed on pro forma for archive and no further work is proposed. The material is recommended for discard.

7.4 The Flintwork *by Chris Butler*

7.4.1 This assemblage is almost entirely residual, and is probably too small for any meaningful further analysis. However the assemblage does add to the increasing volume of prehistoric flintwork that has come from excavations in Lewes. Previous excavations in Brook Street³¹, North Street³² and Brooman's Lane³³, all located small quantities of flintwork, which included both Mesolithic and later prehistoric material, whilst the recent excavations at St. Johns Street³⁴ and at Lewes House recovered assemblages that were very similar in character to the assemblage from East Street.

7.4.2 It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the remainder of this assemblage at present, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future. The summary above should be included in the report. With the recent excavations at a number of sites in Lewes, there is a growing body of flintwork now available for more detailed analysis, which may enhance our knowledge of the prehistoric activity in Lewes.

7.5 The Animal Bone *by Gemma Ayton*

7.5.1 Both the medieval and post- medieval assemblages have potential for further work. The species abundance can be compared between the two phases, using NISP and MNI, to highlight any significant changes. Age at death data can be used to construct mortality profiles and information regarding element distribution can be used to identify butchery practices.

7.5.2 This should then be compared to the results obtained from the analysis of assemblages from previous excavations in Lewes which may highlight activity areas in the town. The data from this site will add to the understanding of animal husbandry regimes in Lewes during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

³¹ Freke, D.J. 1975 'Excavations in Lewes, 1974', *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **113**, 66-84.

³² Freke, D.J. 1976 'Further Excavations in Lewes, 1975', *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **114**, 176-93.

³³ Rudling, D.R. 1983 'The Archaeology of Lewes: Some Recent Research', *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **121**, 45-77.

³⁴ Butler, C. 2005(b) Flintwork at St. Johns Street Report for ASE

- 7.5.3** Further identification and analysis of the fish bone assemblage will provide information regarding dietary preference and status as well as general aspects of fish exploitation. It may also be significant that the medieval fish assemblage is significantly larger than the assemblage recovered from post-medieval contexts. It is expected that the environmental samples will also prove to be rich in fish remains.

Additional Research Potential

- 7.5.4** What can the analysis of the Medieval and Post-Medieval animal bone assemblages tell us about the animal husbandry regimes in the area? How does this compare to evidence obtained from previous excavations carried out in Lewes?
- 7.5.5** Can areas of food processing or evidence of supply and consumption be identified? How does this compare to evidence obtained from previous excavations carried out in Lewes?
- 7.5.6** What do the bird and fish remains reveal about the surrounding environment and how the area was exploited? How does this compare to evidence obtained from previous excavations carried out in Lewes?
- 7.5.7** How does the information obtained regarding animal husbandry from East Street add to our understanding of the socio-economic status of the town?

7.6 The Ceramic Building Material *by Luke Barber*

- 7.6.1** The ceramic building material assemblage is too mixed and lacks good associated dating to warrant detailed analysis. However, little work has been done on the CBM from the town to date and as such very little is known of this aspect Lewes's fabric through time. This severely hinders dating using CBM alone – something the current assemblage highlights all too well. It is hoped this will be in part rectified by the study of some of the larger assemblages from the Baxter's printworks and Lewes House sites. However, the collation of a specific fabric collection for the town is desirable and once a basis is established future work will be able to extend and refine it as assemblages allow. As such the current assemblage has the potential to at least begin such a fabric series.
- 7.6.2** It is proposed that the ceramic building material assemblage will be discarded with the exception of fabric samples held back to begin to form a reference collection for the town. No specialist report is proposed for publication though comments on both the larger demolition dumps as well as specific pieces for the final report can be extracted from the current assessment and archive.

7.7 The Mortar *by Luke Barber*

7.7.1 The mortar assemblage has been listed on pro forma as part of the archive during the assessment stage. The assemblage is too small and has no associations to warrant any further work. The assemblage is recommended for discard.

7.8 The Metal *by Luke Barber*

7.8.1 It is recommended that no further work is undertaken on the metalwork assemblage, due to its small size and lack of any significant items.

7.9 The Geological Material *by Luke Barber*

7.9.1 The geological material from the site is not considered to hold potential for further detailed analysis. The assemblage is small and only that from Pit **82** can be considered to be from a secure context. This pit has produced some interesting material but beyond points already noted above little further is likely to be gained from more detailed study. The Transitional/post-medieval assemblages are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis due to the danger of residuality.

7.9.2 The stone has already been fully listed for archive as part of the assessment stage. Only the whetstone fragment is proposed for long-term curation. No further analysis work is proposed for the material though the presence of the different stone types in Pit **82** should be noted in the narrative text of the site. This data can be extracted from the current assessment. No material is proposed for illustration.

7.10 The Glass *by Chris Butler*

7.10.1 It is recommended that no further work is undertaken on the metalwork assemblage, due to its small size and lack of any significant items.

7.11 The Charcoal *by Chris Butler*

7.11.1 No analysis has been undertaken on the charcoal yet, and it is recommended that all of the charcoal is submitted for full identification and analysis, and the production of a report with comparisons to other Lewes sites, for inclusion in the final published report.

7.12 The Marine Molluscs *by Rachel Butler*

7.12.1 It is recommended that a full analysis of the marine molluscs is carried out, together with comparisons with other assemblages from recent Lewes excavations and with the assemblage from Lewes Priory, and a report prepared for inclusion in the final published report.

7.13 The Metallurgical Remains *by Luke Barber and Chris Butler*

7.13.1 The slag assemblage is too small to warrant further analysis. The material has been listed for archive on pro-forma and is recommended for discard. No further work is proposed.

7.14 The Environmental Samples *by Chris Butler*

7.14.1 It is recommended that the remaining unprocessed soil samples are processed to recover additional remains, The artefacts recovered from the soil samples should then be incorporated into the respective artefact reports, whilst the ecofacts (animal & fish bone, charcoal and seeds) should be submitted for full analysis and inclusion in the final report.

8.0 Recommendations for further work

8.1 The excavations at 5, East Street, Lewes have provided an important addition to the increasing evidence for the development, settlement and land use in Lewes town during the medieval and early post medieval periods, and together with other sites such as Lewes House, John's Street, Baxters and North Street, they form an important body of evidence.

8.2 It is therefore recommended that the site should be worked up into a full published report which should be published in Sussex Archaeological Collections. Certain categories of artefact have been identified as requiring further analysis (see Section 7), and the results of the excavation should be analysed and compared with other recently excavated sites in Lewes. A costing for this is laid in Section 9.

8.3 The publication will ensure that the results of this important excavation will be disseminated, and will thus guarantee that the requirements of Policy Planning Statement 5 will be fully met (see 9.1 below).

8.4 *The Pottery*

The pottery will be subjected to further targeted analysis. Initially the entire assemblage should be rapidly recorded for archive on pottery summary sheets by ware/form. This will allow the discard of material from unstratified/mixed contexts (probably being used for educational purposes) and the checking of fabrics against the town's series. This process, when done in combination with a close scrutiny of the stratigraphy, may allow the initial spot-dates to be tightened up. Following this analysis will concentrate on the assemblage from Pit **82**. Cross-joins will be sought between the pit fills to aid interpretation of the mechanics of the pit's infilling. The ratio of flint to sand/flint fabrics will also be compared between the lower and upper pit fills in order to identify any notable shift in pattern. A summary will be produced for publication outlining the size and nature of the assemblage but concentrating on Pit **82**. The latter group will have a range of the more unusual forms illustrated and be compared with other groups of the same period from the town. Up to 10 vessels are proposed for illustration.

8.5 *Animal Bone*

The following analysis work is required (See Sections 5.4.9.-12): The identification of animal bones recovered through environmental sampling and the analysis of data regarding species abundance, element distribution, butchery and mortality profiles between the medieval and post-medieval assemblages from East Street Lewes. The comparison of the data obtained from East Street with information obtained from previous excavations in the area (this may need to include a re-phasing of the East Street assemblage in order to make the data comparable). The identification and analysis of the fish bone assemblage, including samples from the environmental sampling is also required.

8.6 *Marine Molluscs*

It is recommended that a full analysis of the marine molluscs is carried out. This will include the measurement of complete shells from selected contexts for statistical analysis and a further inspection for infestation. This will allow comparisons to be made with other assemblages from recent Lewes excavations and with the assemblage from Lewes Priory, and a report prepared for inclusion in the final published report.

8.7 *Environmental samples*

It is recommended that the remaining unprocessed soil samples are processed to recover additional remains. The artefacts recovered from the soil samples should then be incorporated into the respective artefact reports, whilst the ecofacts (animal & fish bone, charcoal and seeds) should be submitted for full analysis and inclusion in the final report. The hand-collected charcoal should also be identified and included in the report.

8.8 Relevant information regarding all the remaining artefacts should be extracted from this report and re-worked into a format suitable for publication. The plans and sections should also be re-worked where necessary. The analysis and factual data regarding the results of the excavation should be extracted from this report and reworked into a suitable form for publication. A final conclusion will be written providing a comparison with other recently excavated sites in Lewes.

9.0 Publication and Archiving Proposals

9.1 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) Policy HE12.3 states that

“Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset’s significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset’s significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it.¹⁷ Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.”

The publication of the results of this project, as specified in Section 8 above, in Sussex Archaeological Collections will satisfy the requirements of PPS5.

9.2 Additionally the publication will also ensure that the aims and objectives outlined in Section 3 above, together with those detailed in the Lewes Extensive Urban Survey have been fully addressed, and meets the requirement to analyse and disseminate the results of the work, with particular regard to the medieval and post-medieval economy and activity in this part of Lewes.

9.3 In determining the expected costs of the publication, the further analysis of artefacts and stratigraphic data has been focussed on the most important parts of the site (e.g. Pit 82 and associated contexts). Less significant aspects of the site will receive a lower level of analysis and reporting, whilst ensuring that all available information is deposited in the archive for further study in the future. This ensures that the costs are both reasonable and in accordance with the significance of the heritage assets that have been destroyed as a result of the development. The costs of the publication and archiving are laid out in Appendix 4.

9.4 The archive will be deposited at the Museum of Sussex Archaeology in Lewes in due course.

10.0 Acknowledgements

10.1 We would like to thank Terry Allum of Allum Estates Ltd for commissioning this work. The excavation was undertaken by Keith Butler and Clive Meaton, assisted by Annalie Seaman. FNR Plant Hire provided the excavation machinery and operators.

10.1 The artefacts were processed by Rachel Butler, Annalie Seaman and Natasha Scullion, and we would like to thank Luke Barber, Gemma Ayton, Chris Butler and Rachel Butler for the specialist reports. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler, and monitored for ESCC by Casper Johnson and Greg Chuter.

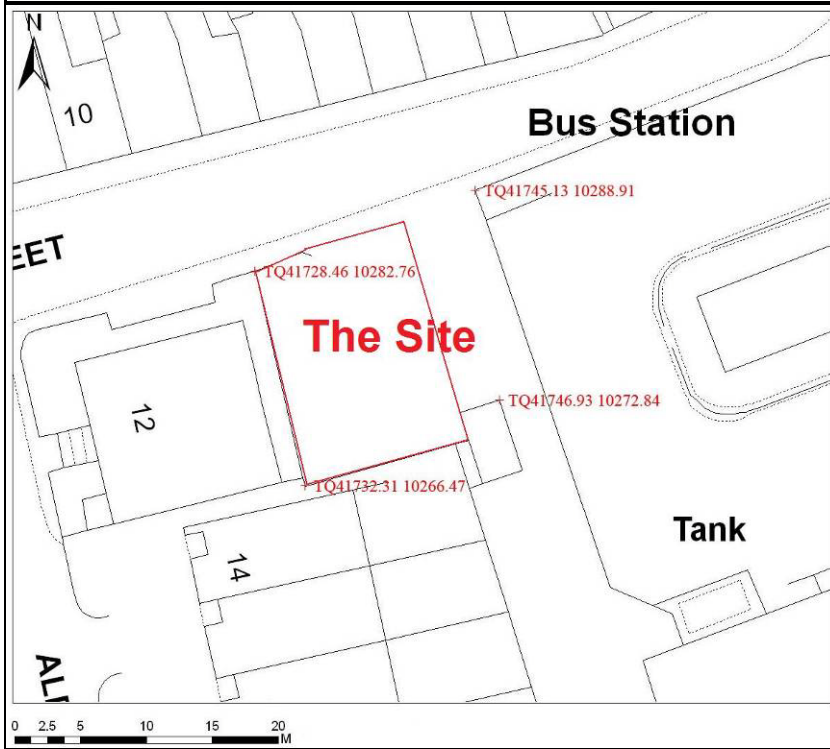
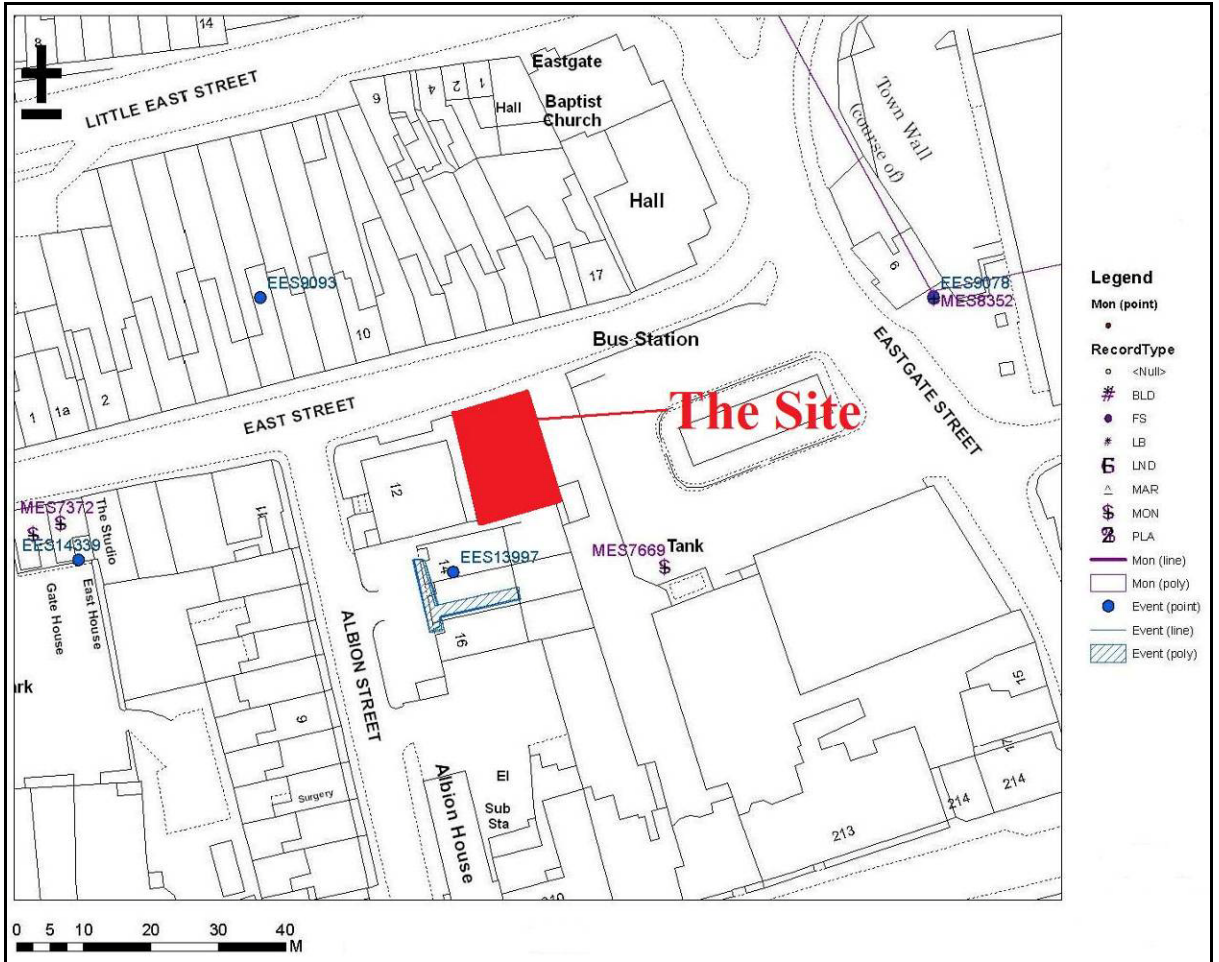


Fig. 1: 5 East Street, Lewes: Location of site
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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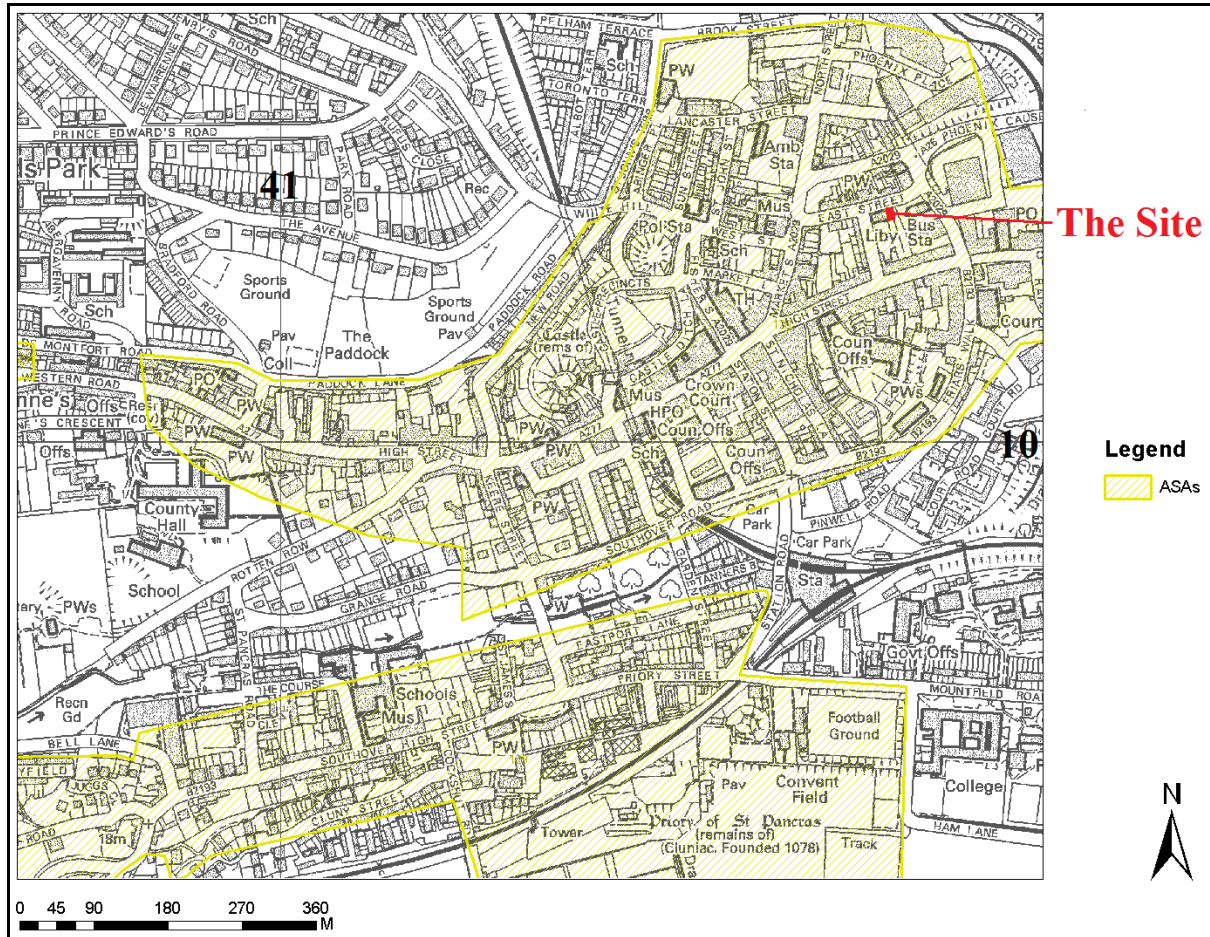


Fig. 2: 5 East Street, Lewes: Location of site and Archaeologically Sensitive Area
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)

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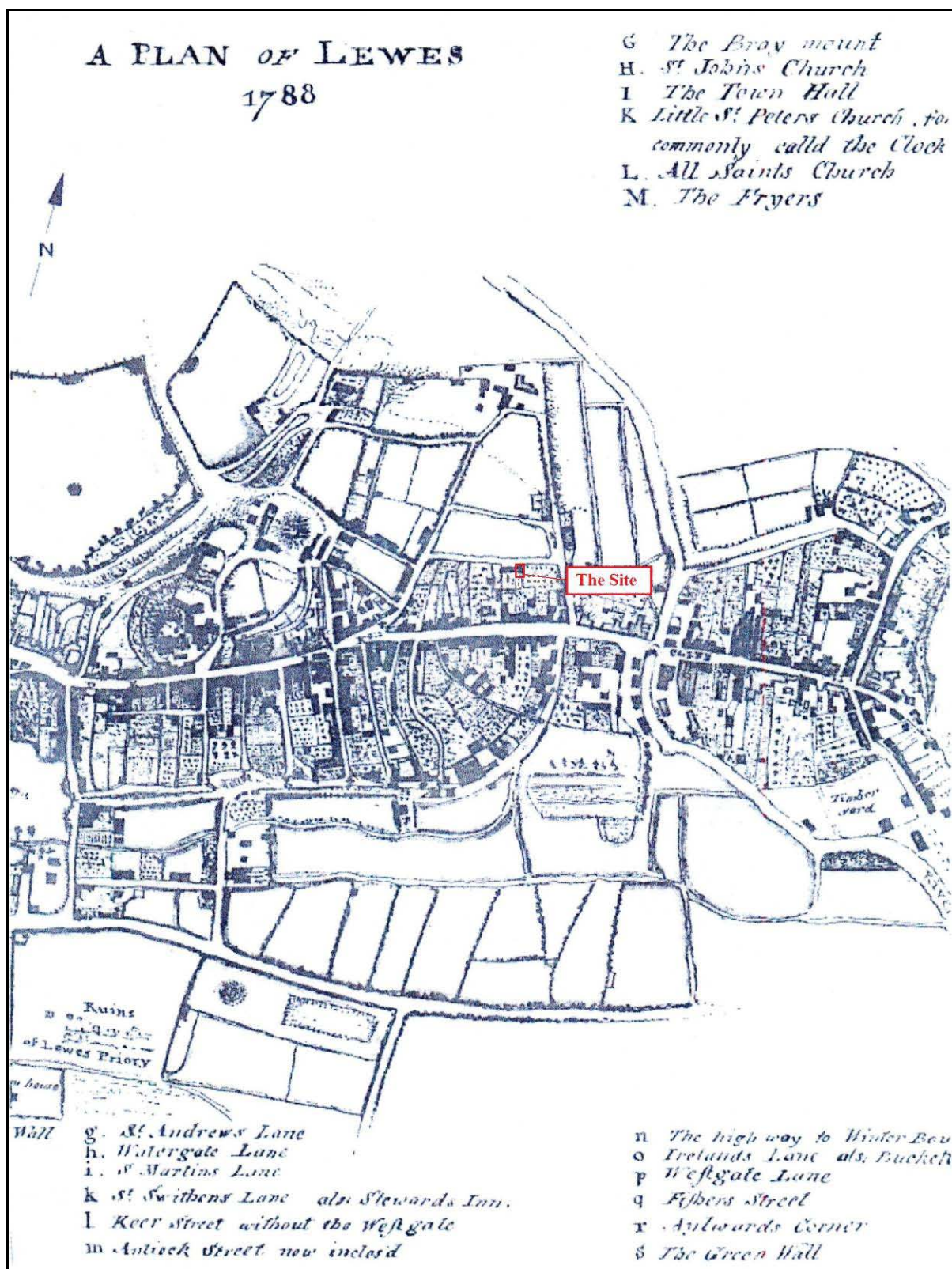


Fig. 5: 5 East Street, Lewes: Plan of Lewes 1788 by James Lambert

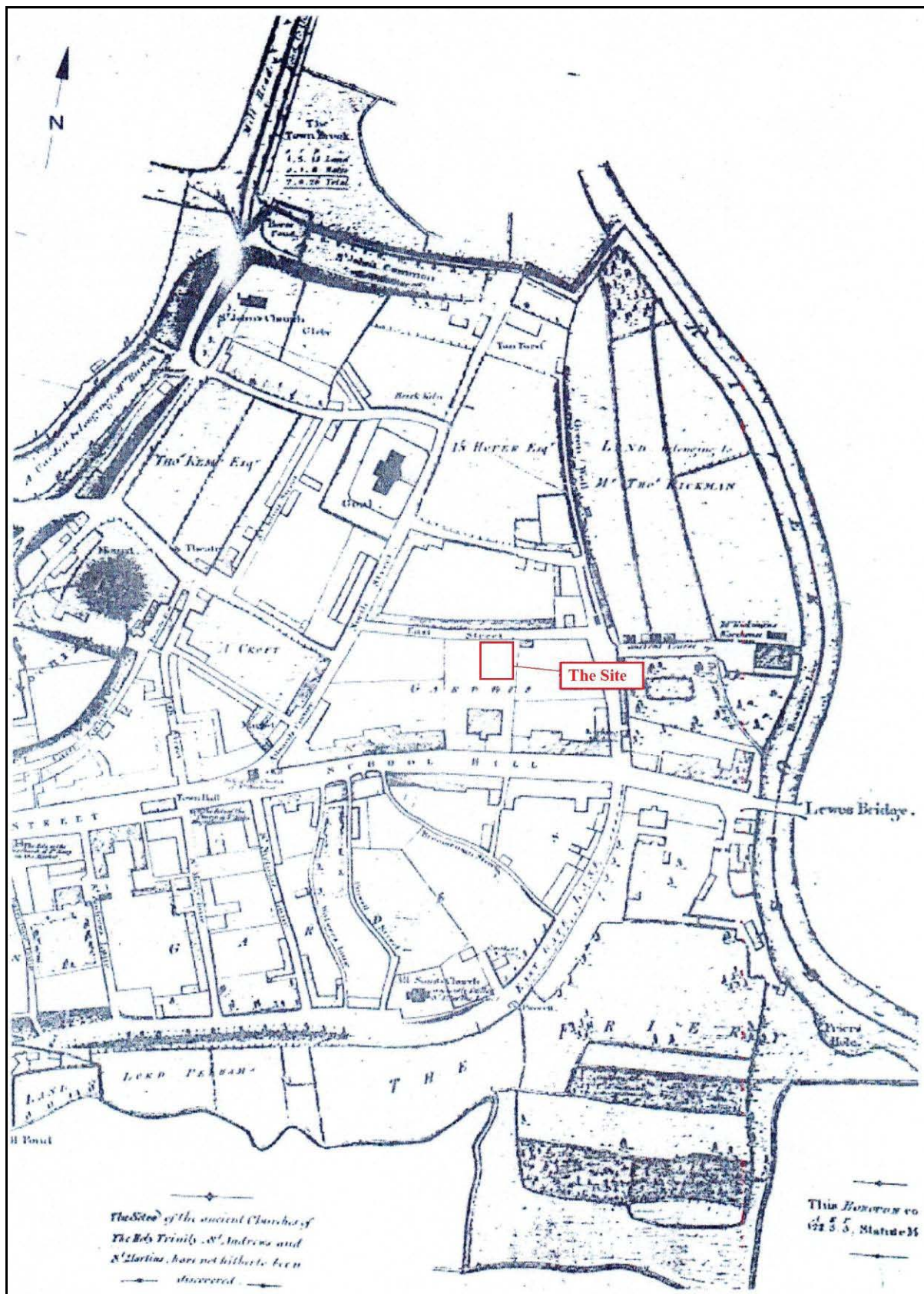


Fig. 6: 5 East Street, Lewes: Borough of Lewes Map in 1799 by Lee & Baker

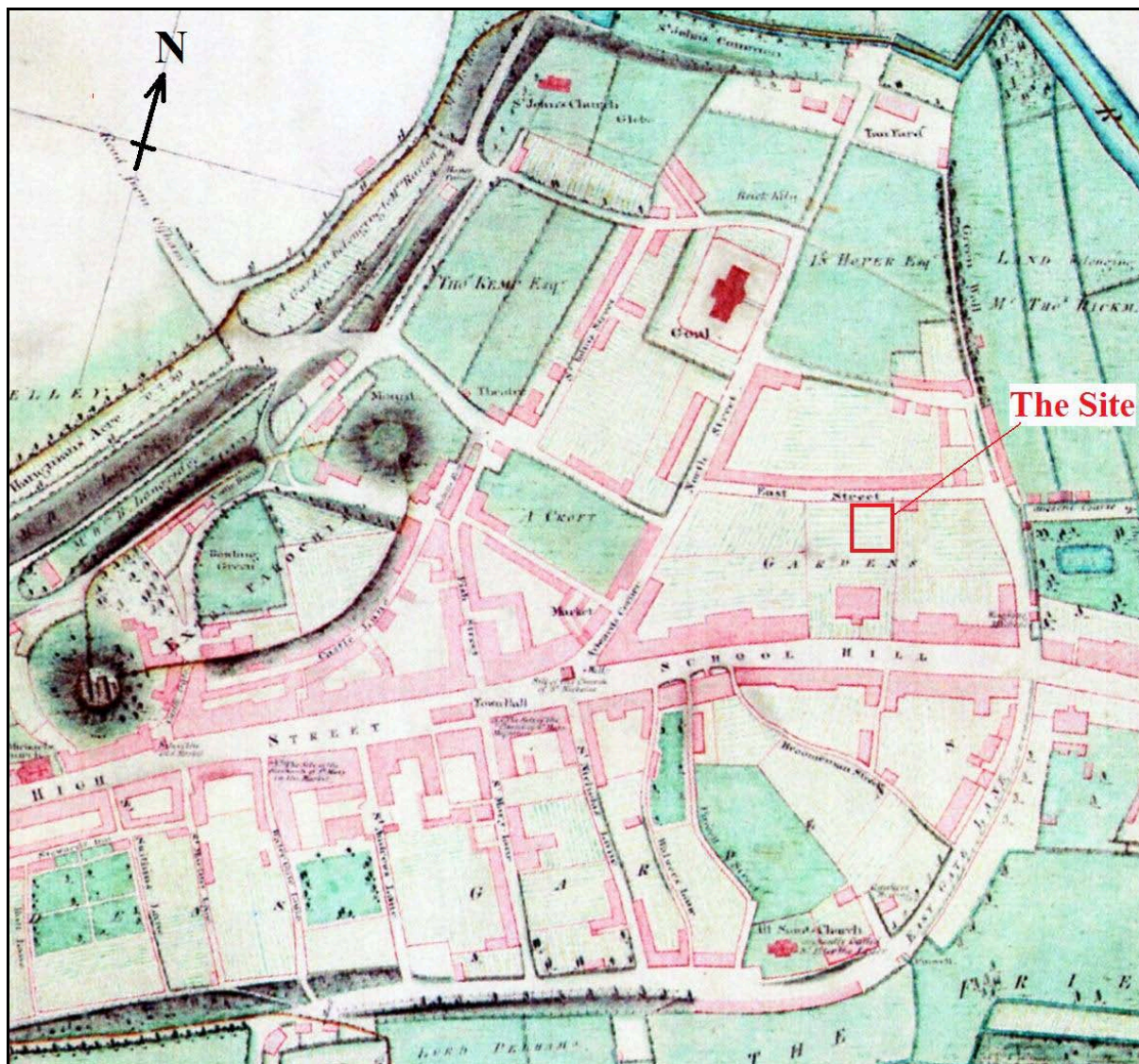


Fig. 7: 5 East Street, Lewes: Map of Lewes 1799 by William Figg
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Fig. 8: 5 East Street, Lewes: Map of Lewes in 1824 by J. Marchant

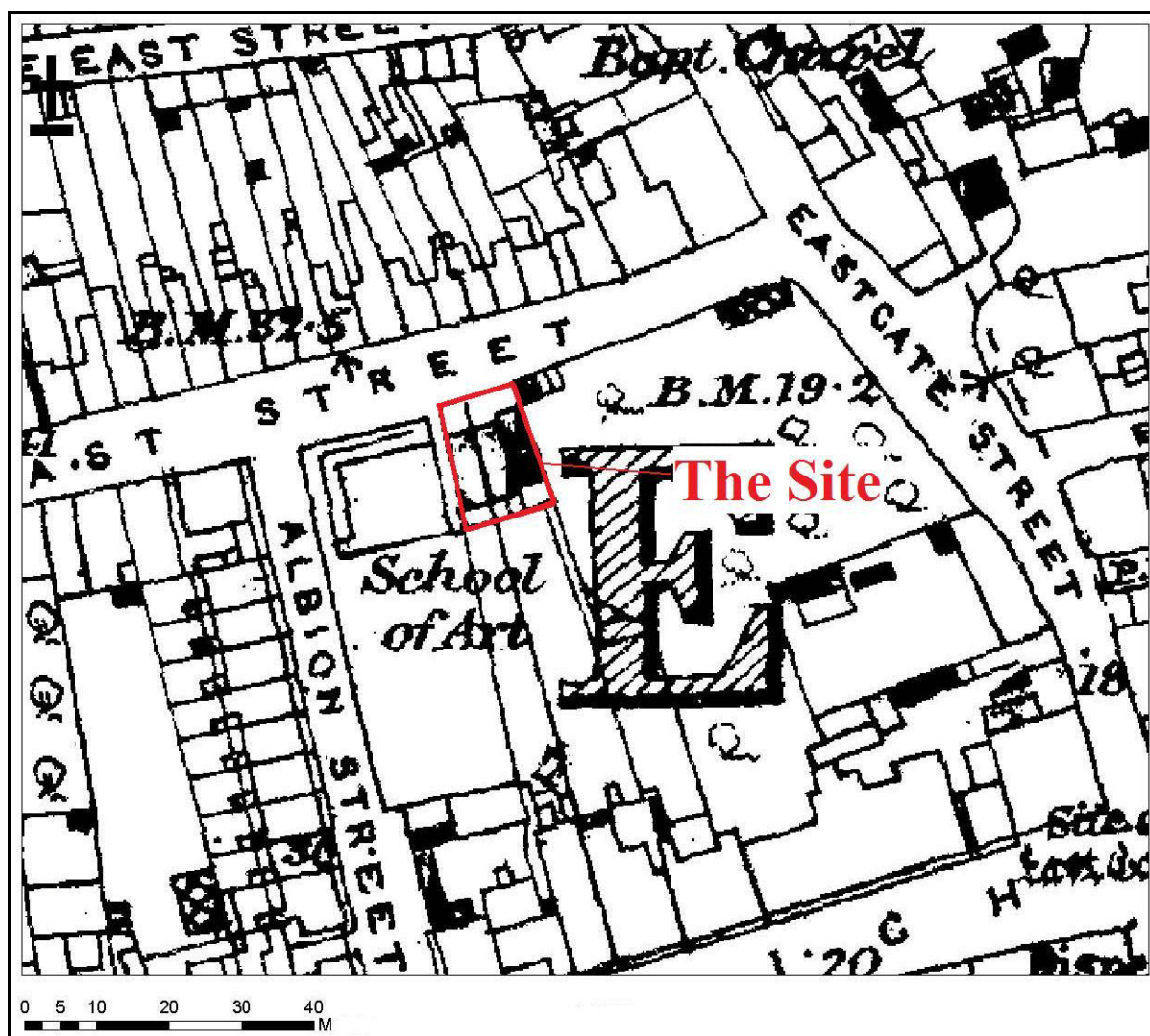


Fig. 9: 5 East Street, Lewes: 1st Edition OS Map (1873)
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)

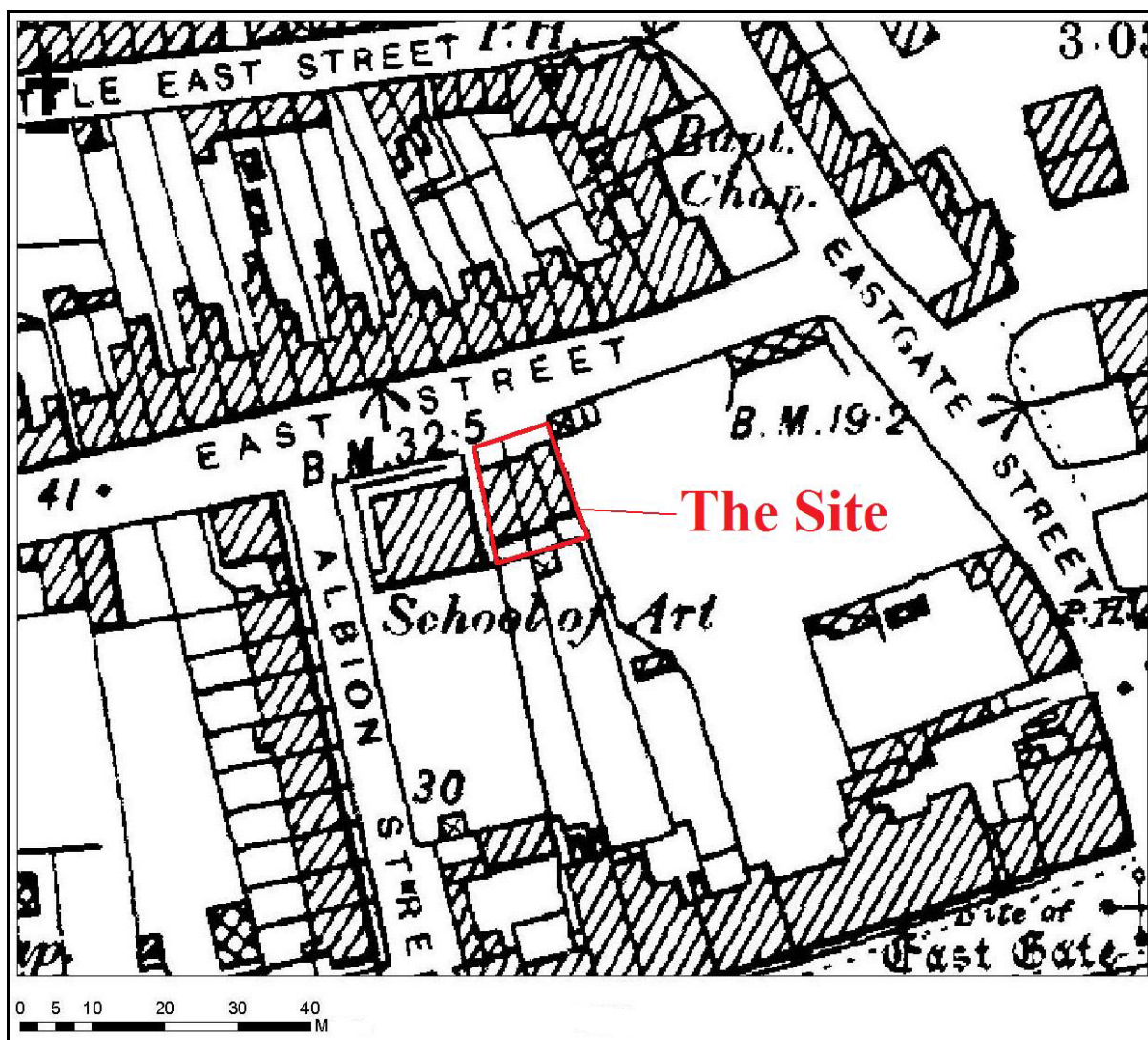


Fig. 10: 5 East Street, Lewes: 2nd Edition OS Map (1899)
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)

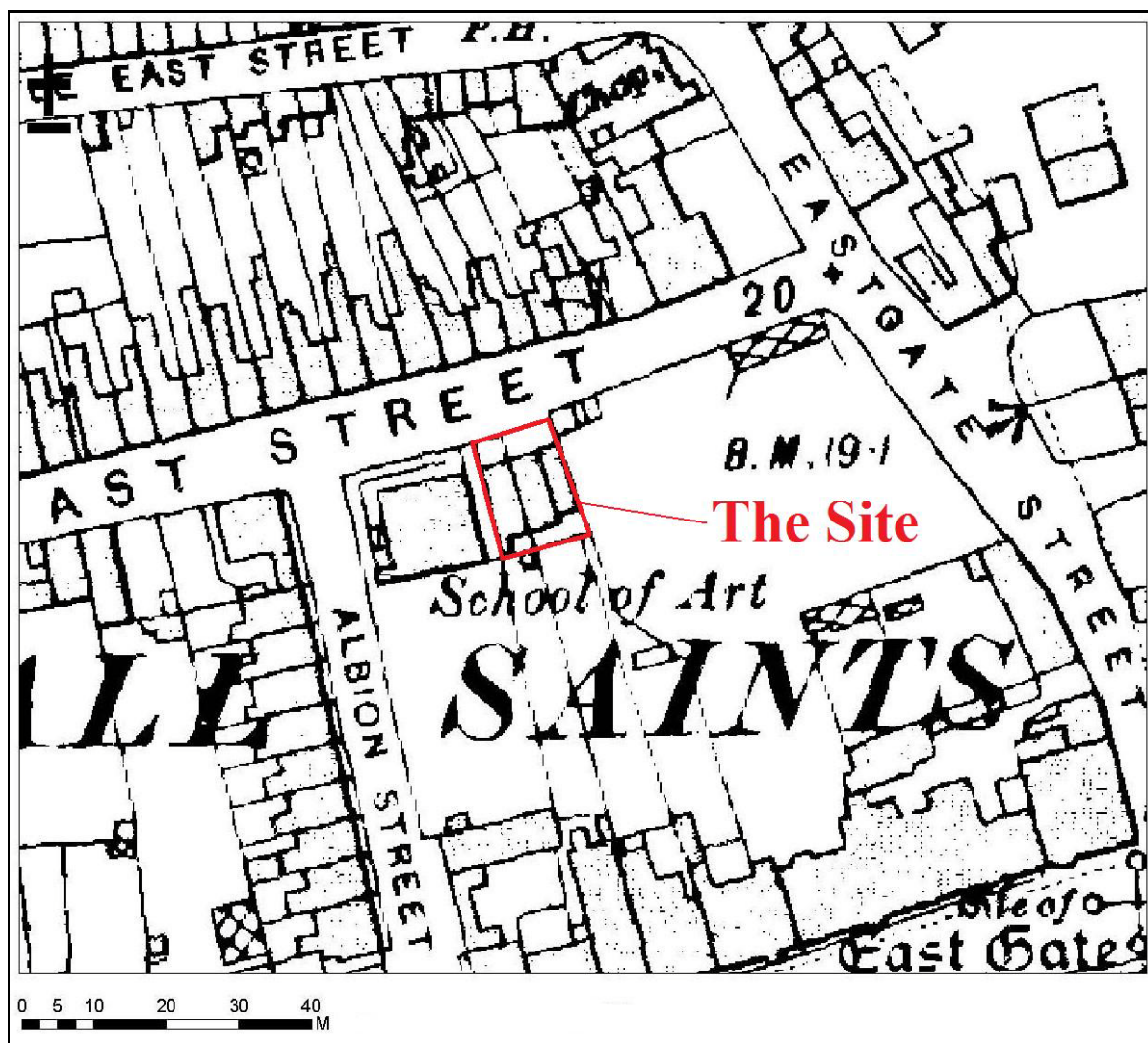


Fig. 11: 5 East Street, Lewes: 3rd Edition OS Map (1910)
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)

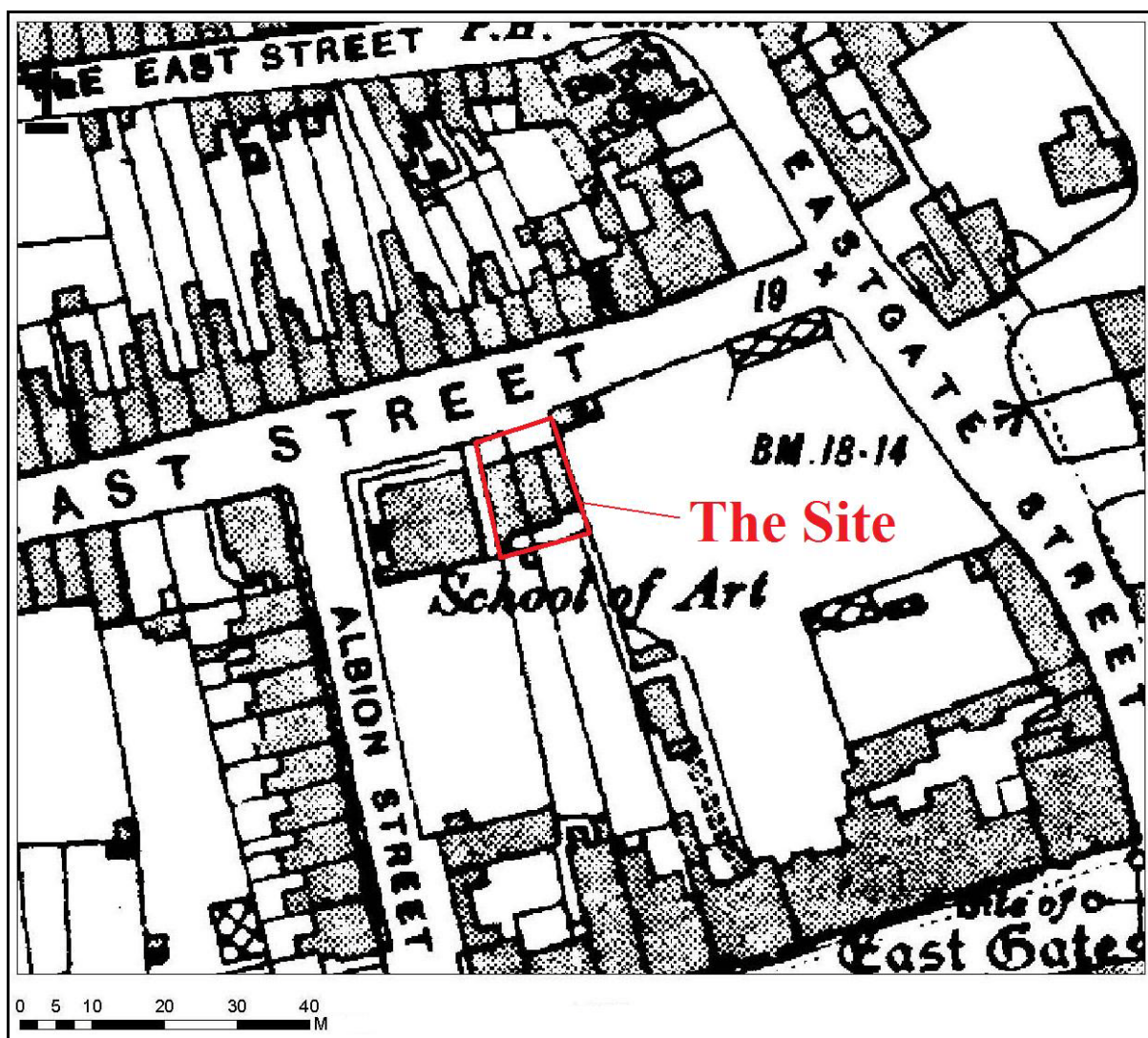


Fig. 12: 5 East Street, Lewes: 4th Edition OS Map (1932)
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)

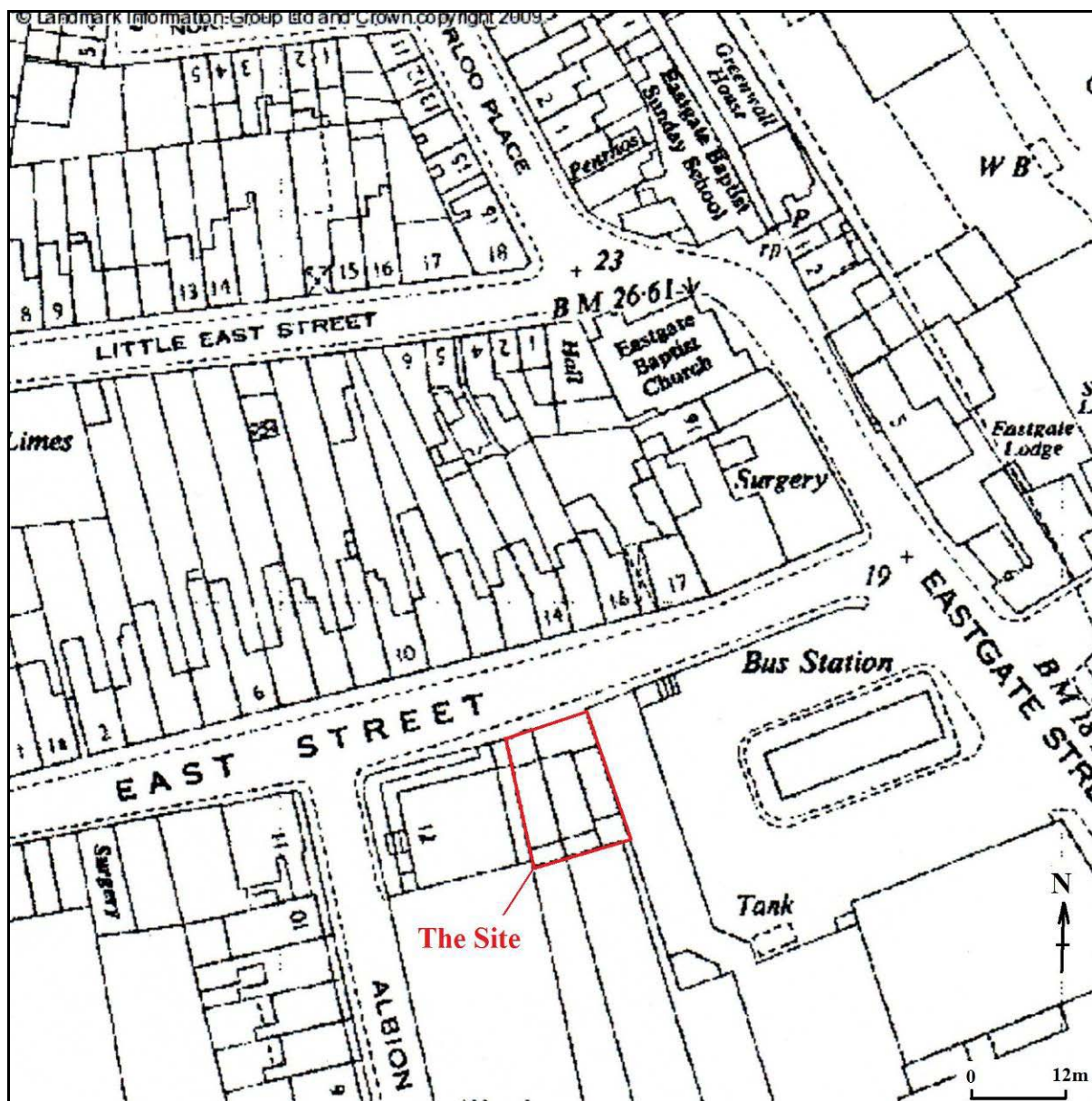


Fig. 13: 5 East Street, Lewes: OS Map extract from 1:1250 (1955)
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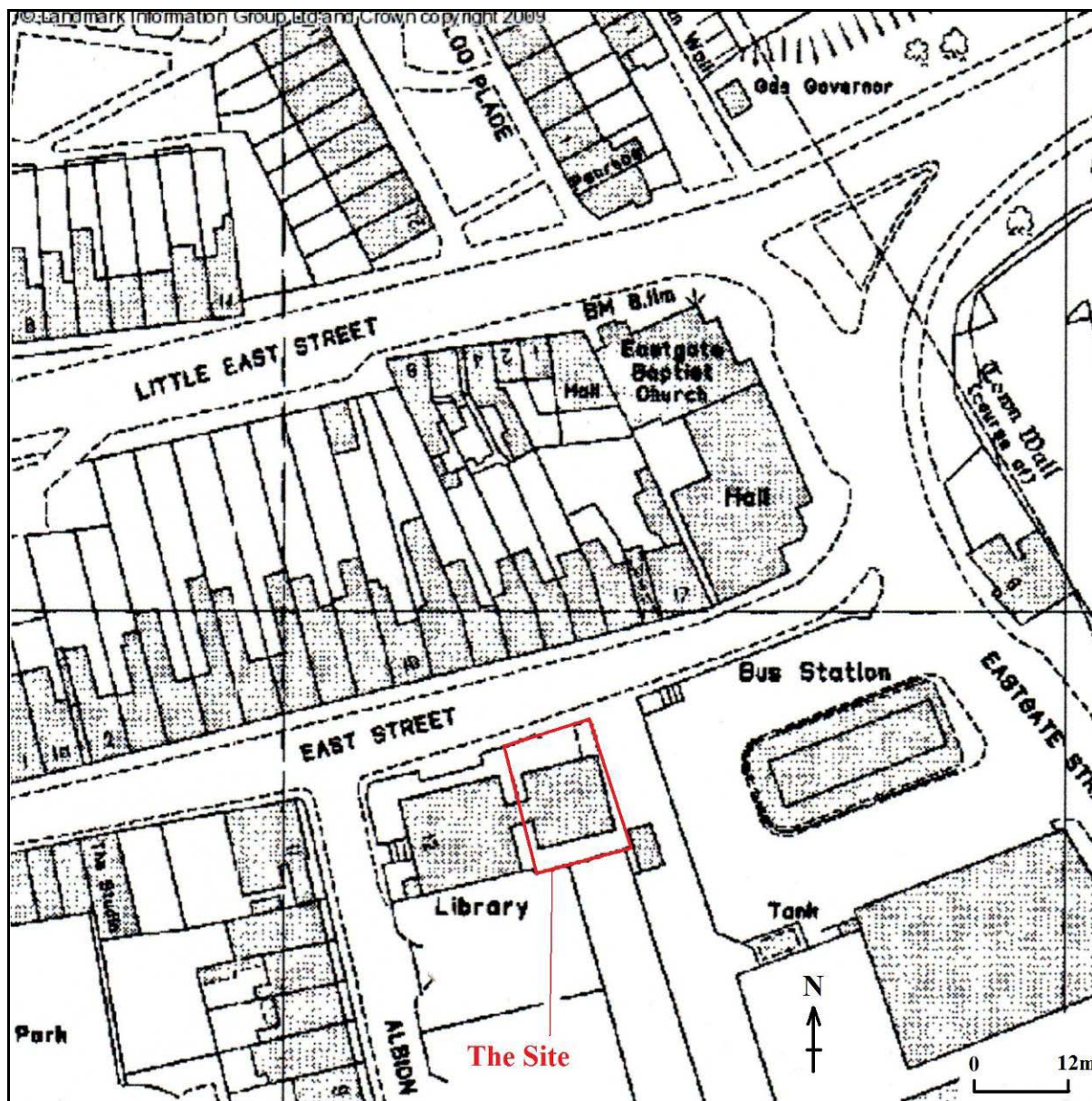


Fig. 14: 5 East Street, Lewes: OS Map extract from 1:1250 (1988)
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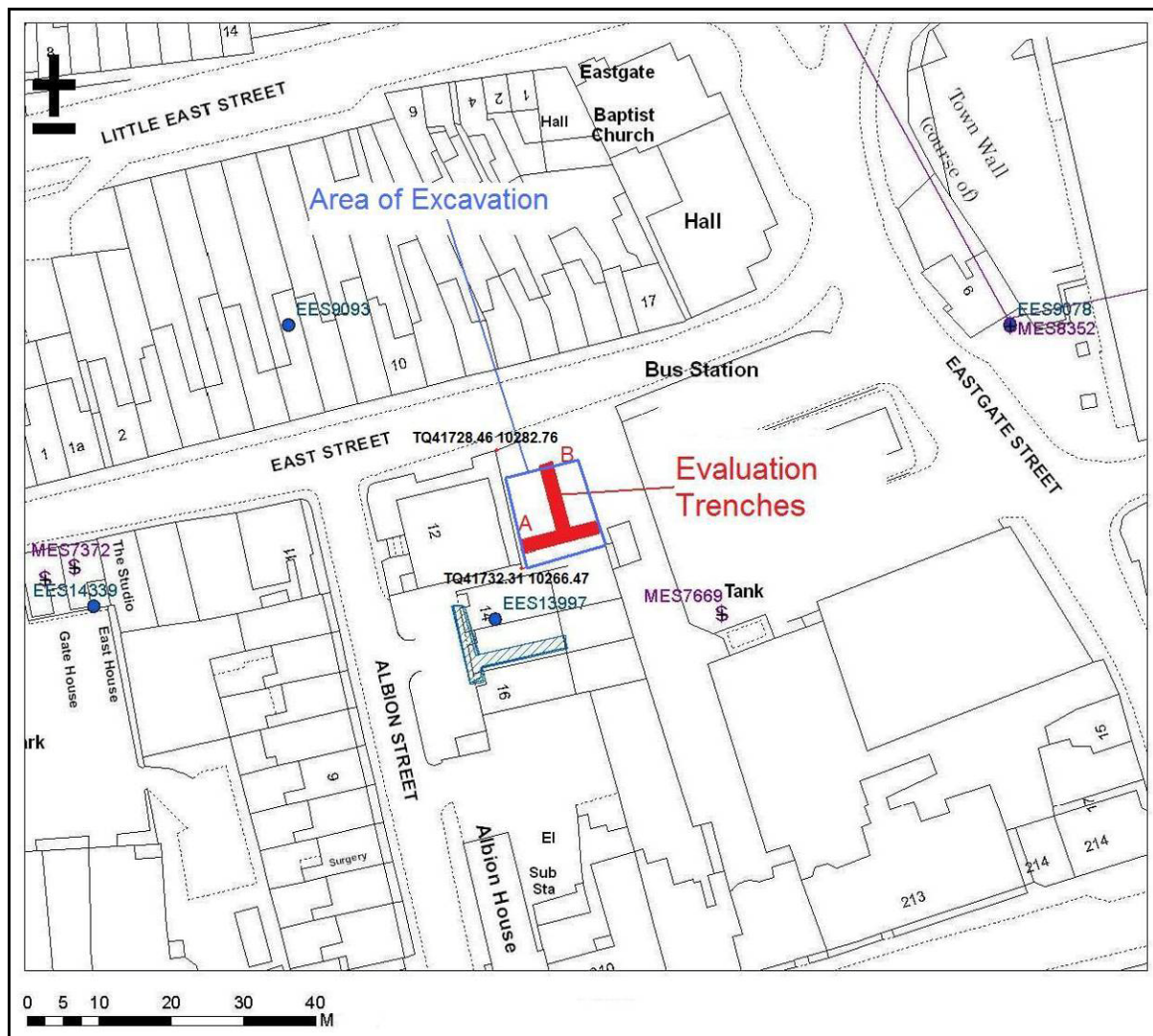


Fig. 15: 5 East Street, Lewes: Location of evaluation trenches and area of excavation
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)

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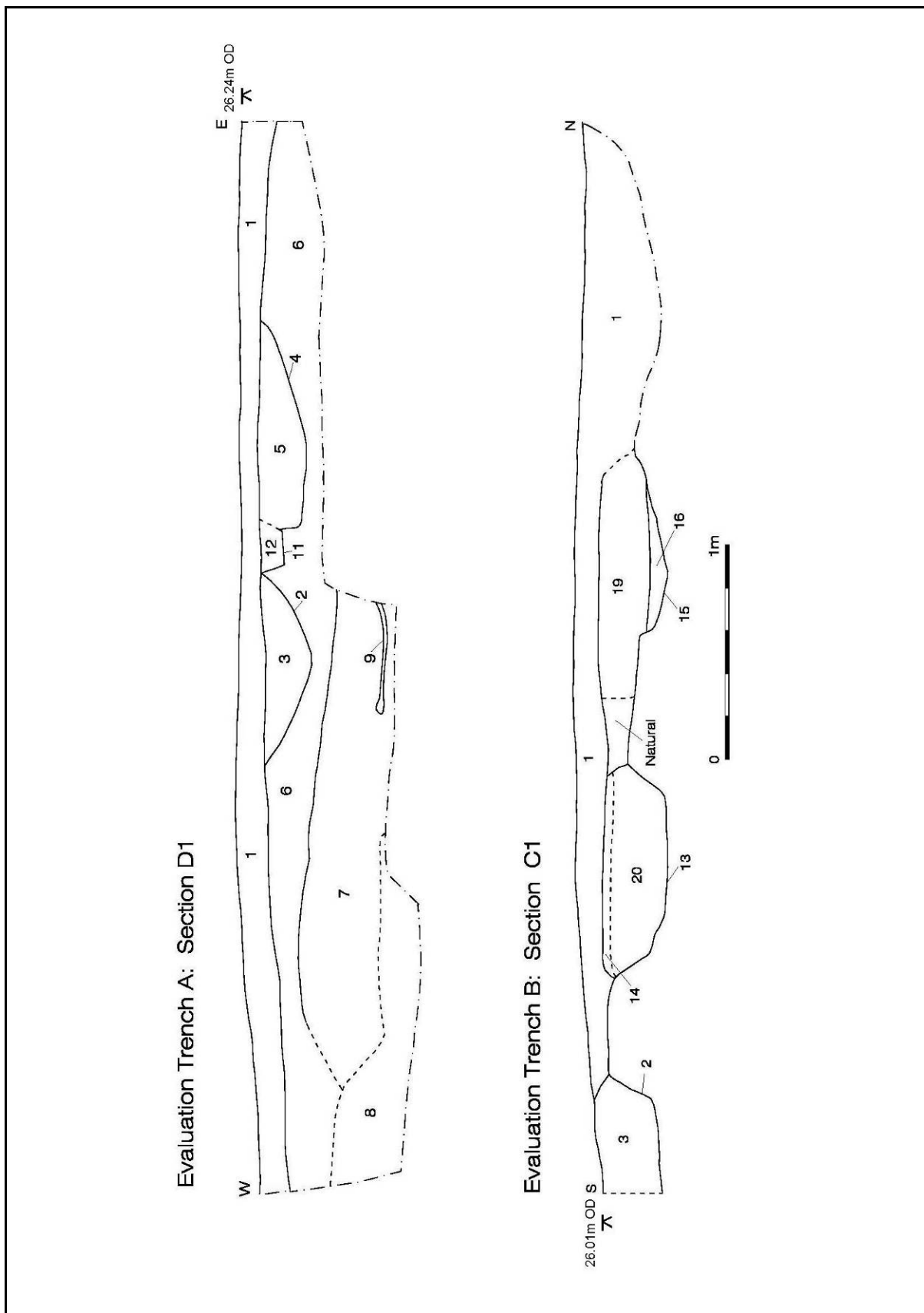


Fig. 16: 5 East Street, Lewes: Sections of Evaluation trenches
(see Fig. 17 for locations)

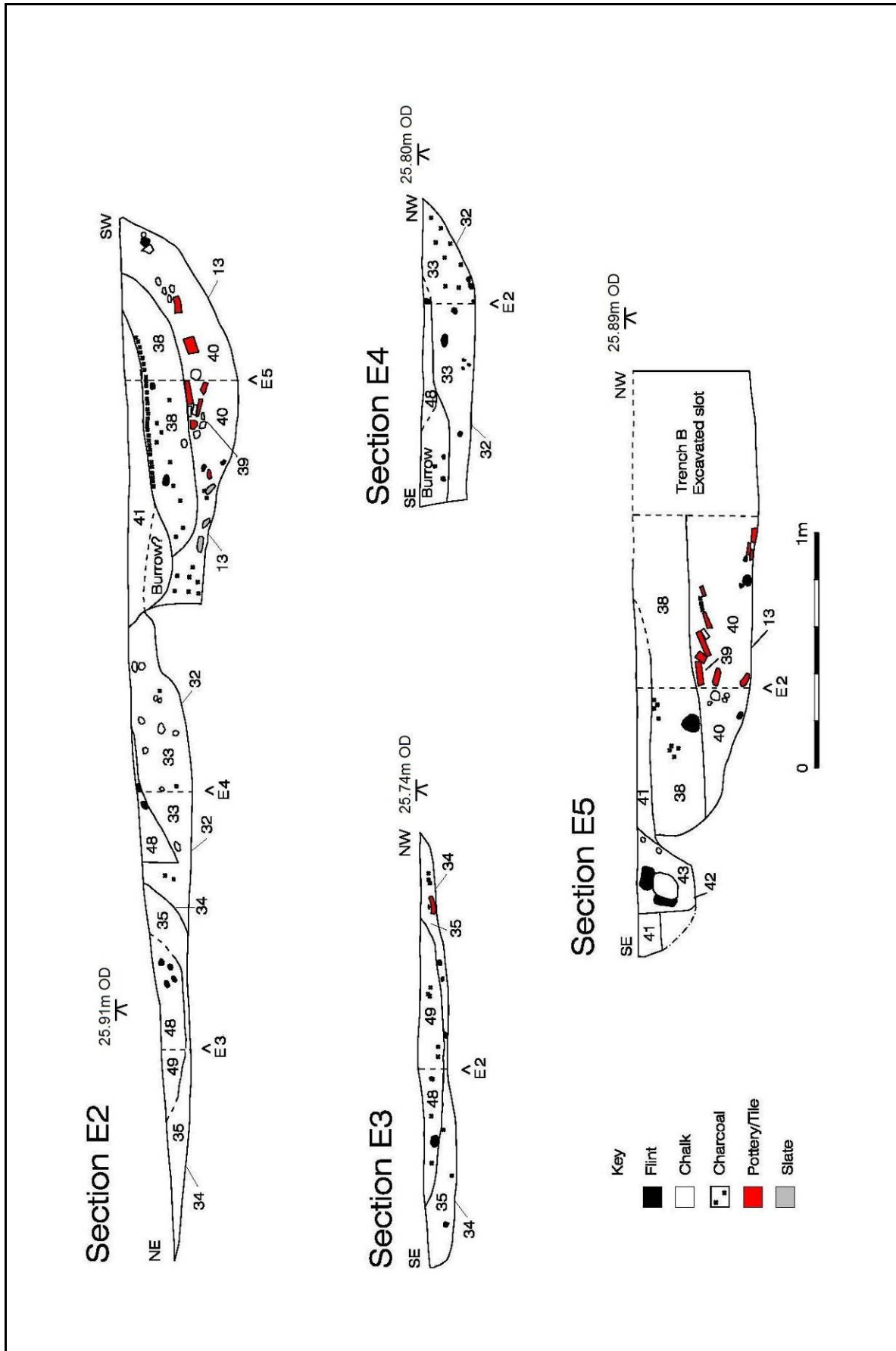


Fig. 18: 5 East Street, Lewes: Sections of Pits 13, 32 & 33

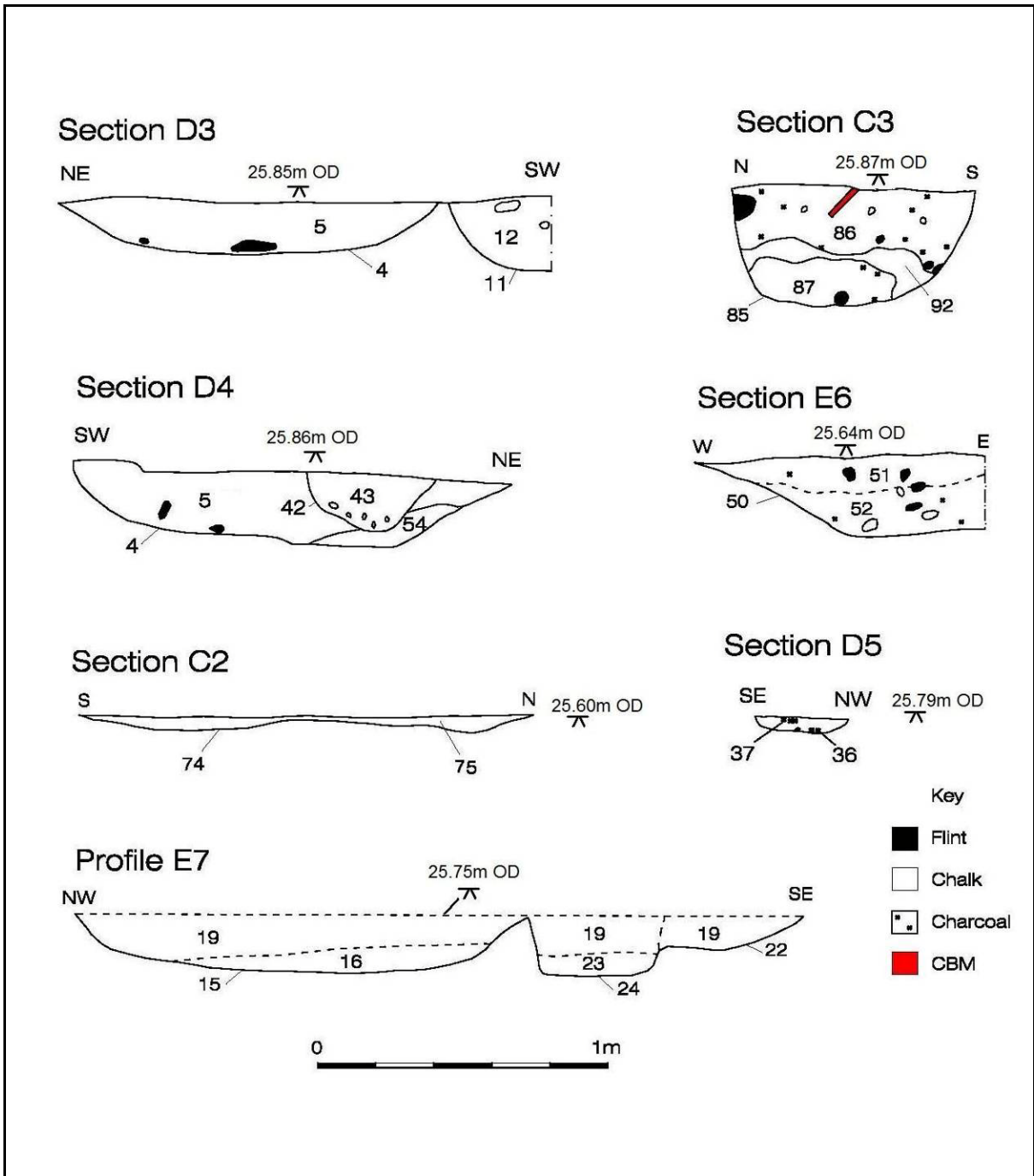


Fig. 19: 5 East Street, Lewes: Sections of various pits – See Fig. 17 for locations

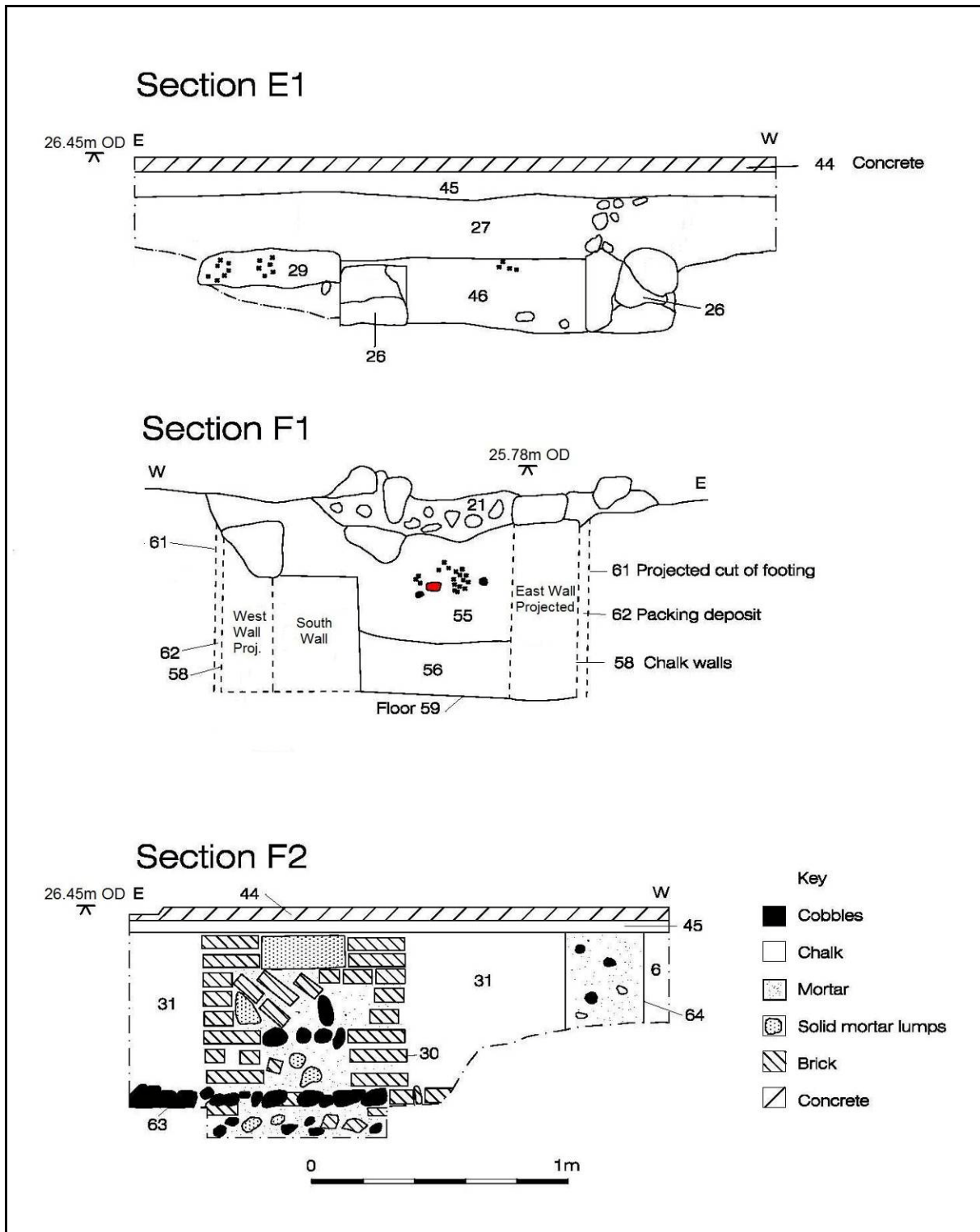


Fig. 20: 5 East Street, Lewes: Sections of Features 26, 58 & 30

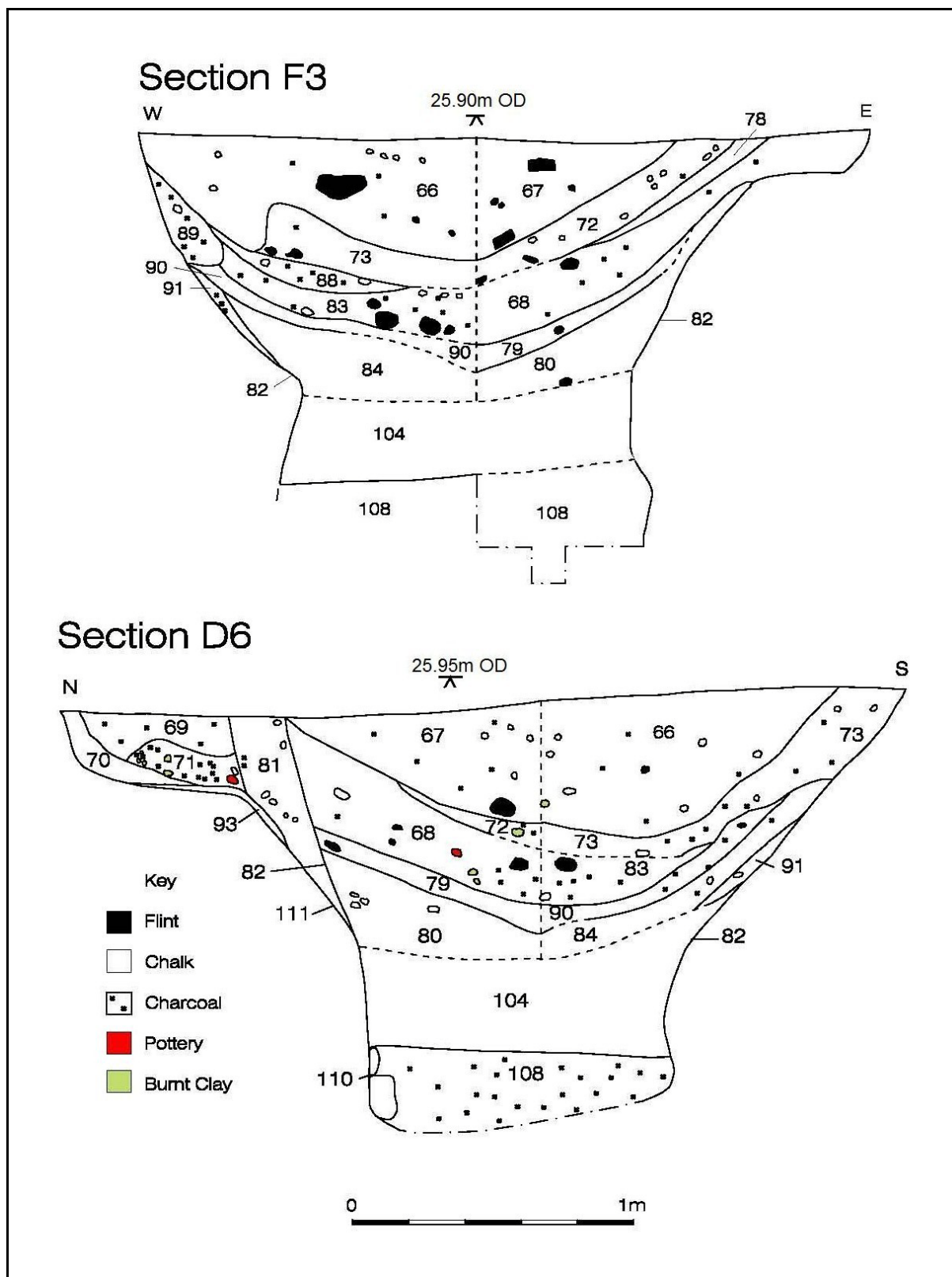


Fig. 21: 5 East Street, Lewes: Sections of Pit 82

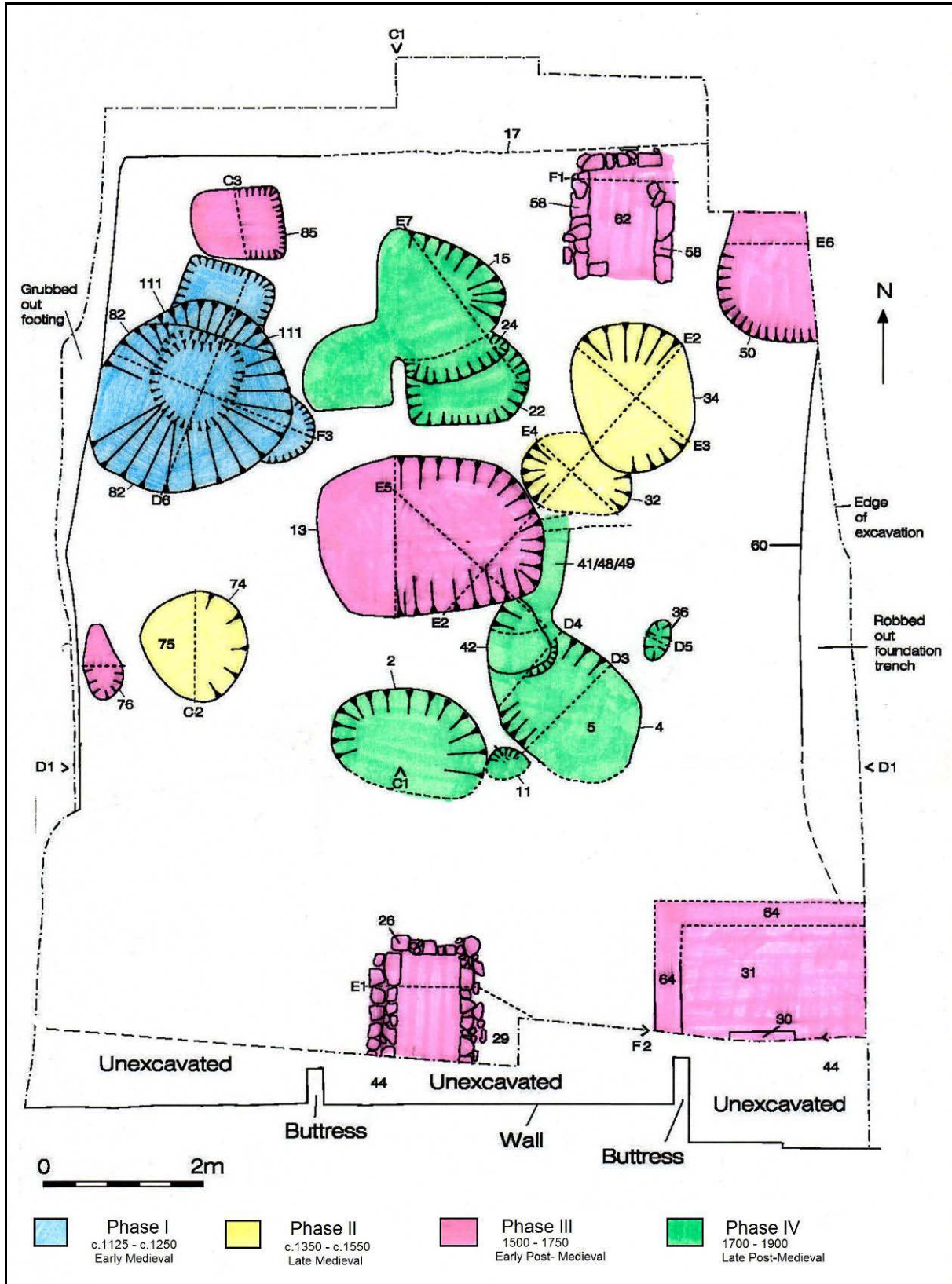


Fig. 22: 5 East Street, Lewes: Phased plan of site



Plate 1: 5 East Street, Lewes: Features marked out on east side of site after topsoil strip



Plate 2: 5 East Street, Lewes: Features marked out on west side of site after topsoil strip



Plate 3: 5 East Street, Lewes: Structure 26



Plate 4: 5 East Street, Lewes: Structure 58

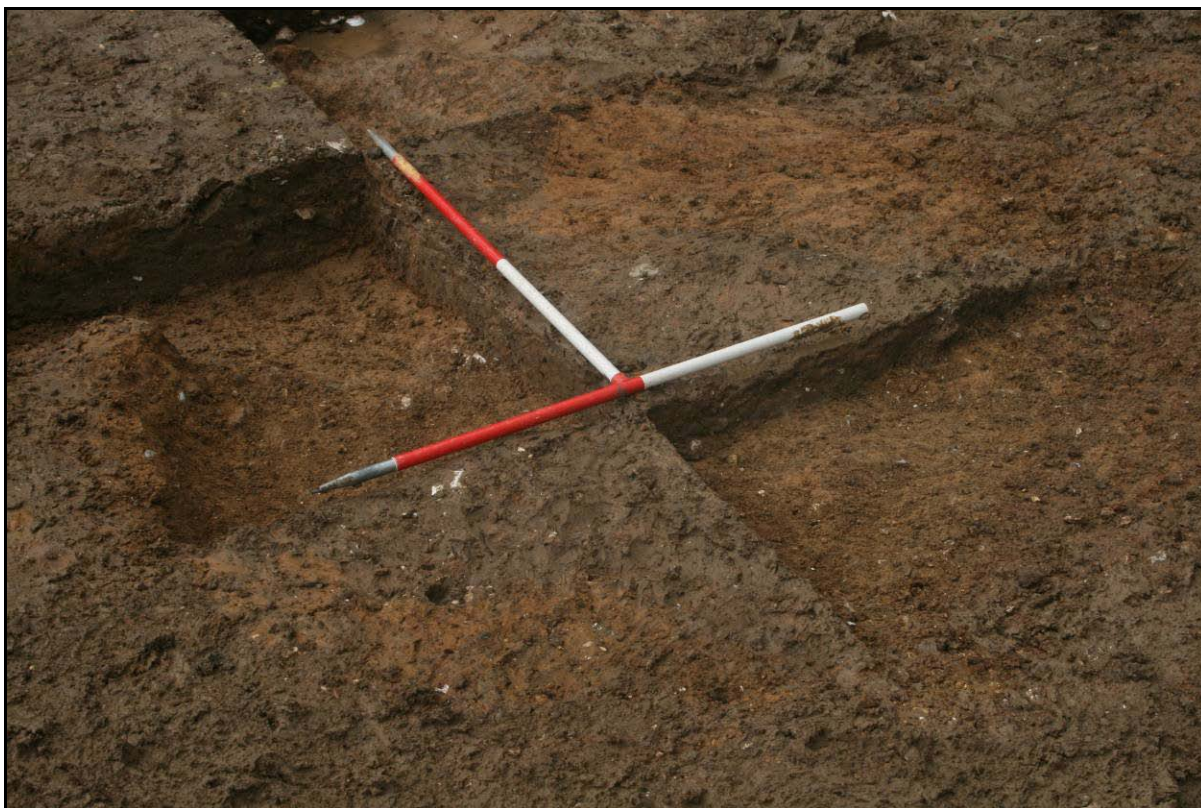


Plate 5: 5 East Street, Lewes: Pits 13, 32 & 34 quadrantated looking south-west



Plate 6: 5 East Street, Lewes: Pit 13 quadrantated (slot on right is evaluation Trench B)



Plate 7: 5 East Street, Lewes: Pit 85 Section



Plate 8: 5 East Street, Lewes: Pit 82 quadranted under excavation



Plate 9: 5 East Street, Lewes: Pit 82 quadranted



Plate 10: 5 East Street, Lewes: Pit 82 fully excavated

Appendix 1: Context List					
Context No.	Type	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Other relationships
1	Deposit	soil layer			topsoil/demolition
2	Cut	sub circular		3 & 77	Below 1 Tr. A
3	Fill	upper fill 2	2		Below 1 above 77 Tr. A
4	Cut	irregular		5	Cut by 42 in north
5	Fill	upper fill 4	4		above 54
6	Deposit	Natural			natural head above 7
7	Deposit	natural			natural head below 6
8	Deposit	natural			chalk layer below 7
9	Deposit	natural lens			Gravel lens within 7
10	Structure	irregular chalk blocks same as 26			structure at south end
11	Cut	sub circular		12	cuts 4 on east side
12	Fill	sigle fill	11		below 1
13	Cut	Sub rectangular		14 & 20 mixed finds	same as 38,39 &40 secure finds.
14	Fill	same as 20 but poss impact from 1	13		below 1 fill 13
15	Cut	sub circular		16 & 19	cut by 22 & 24
16	Fill	Primary fill of 15	15		below 19
17	Cut	crossed site in north unexcavated		18	above natural
18	Fill	unexcavated	17		Below 1 above 7 natural
19	Fill	Fill of 15	15		19 continues in cuts 22 & 24
20	Fill	Lower fill of 13	13		same as 38,39 &40 secure finds.
21	Structure	chalk blocks poss. Capping			North of site below 1 & above 55
22	Cut	sub-circular cut		19	cuts 24
23	Fill	fill of 24	24		same as 16
24	Cut	sub retangular cut		23	cuts 15 and 22
25	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
26	Structure	irregular chalk blocks same as 10		46	below 27 filled by 46
27	Fill/ deposit	deposit above chalk blocks 26			below 43 and above 46
28	Masonry	clalk block tumble inside 26			within 27
29	Deposit	Deposit to the east of 26			below 27 above 46
30	Masonry	Butress or plinth south end			Within 31 and below 45
31	Deposit	south end of site			Below 45 and above 63
32	Cut	sub circular		33	Cut by 13 in the S and 34 in the north
33	Fill	single fill	32		below 48 & 41
34	Cut	sub circular		35	Cuts 32 on south side
35	Fill	single fill of 34	34		Below 49
36	Cut	sub oval		37	Cut into natural Filled by 37
37	Fill	single fill of 36	36		Below 1
38	Fill	upper fill of 13	13		Above 39 in cut 13 Secure Finds

Appendix 1: Context List					
Context No.	Type	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Other relationships
39	Fill	Finds rich dump interface of 40	13		below 38 above 40 same matrix as 38
40	Fill	Primary fill of 13	13		below 39 above cut 13
41	Fill/ deposit	fill of 4	4		same as fill 5
42	Cut	irregular sub oval pit /post hole		43	cuts 41
43	Fill	single fill of 42	43		Fill of 42
44	Masonry	Paving slabs south end of site			above 45
45	Deposit	Mixture sand and mortar for laying 44			Below 44 above 27
46	Fill	Fill of chalk structure 26		26	below 27
47	Masonry	Pieces of slate and CBM under 26			below 26
48	Fill	modern slumping into fill 33 in cut 32			above 33 below 1
49	Fill	modern impact over cut 34 fill 35			above 35 below 1
50	Cut	Sub rectangular cut		51 &52	above natural below 51
51	Fill	Upper fill of 50	50		above 52 in pit 50
52	Fill	Primary fill of 50	50		below 51 in pit 50
53	Cut & Fill	Victorian ceramic drain machined out			below 1
54	Fill	Primary fill of 4 or animal disturbance 4			poss below 5 in cut 4
55	Fill	backfill to chalk structure 58	58		Fill of 58 above 56
56	Fill	primary backfill of 58	58		Fill of 58 below 55
57	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
58	Structure	Worked Chalk Blocks			Chalk structure fill by 55 & 56
59	Deposit	Poss. Remains of floor in 58			Below 56 and within 58
60	Cut/Fill	Footings for Victorian Terrace			Below 1 Eastern side of site
61	Cut	Cut for footings of 58		62	cut in natural between 58 & 62
62	Fill	packing material in footing cut 58	61		Fill of 61
63	Layer	Flint cobble surface			Below 31
64	Cut/Fill	Robbed out wall line			Below 45
65	Layer	Clean up over Med pit 82			above 82
66	Fill	SW quad of pit 82	82		Upper fill of Pit 82 same as 67
67	Fill	NE quad of pit 82	82		Upper fill of Pit 82 same as 66
68	Fill	NE quad of pit 82	82		Below 67 and 72 Same as 83
69	Fill	In the N W of 82 poss. Earlier pit	82		above 71 cut on S side by 81
70	Fill	Slumping on the N E edge of 82	82		below 71 and above 93
71	Fill	Both 69 & 71 form halo in NW of 82	82		below 69 above 70 & 91
72	Fill	NE quad of pit 82	82		below 67 and above 68 Same as 73
73	Fill	SW quad of pit 82	82		below 66 and above 83 same as 73
74	Cut	Ovoid pit		75	Cut filled by 75

Appendix 1: Context List					
Context No.	Type	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Other relationships
75	Fill	Single fill of 74	74		Fill of 74
76	Cut/Fill	Ovoid pit with single fill	76	76	Cut of pit 76 single fill 76
77	Fill	Primary fill on west side of 2	2		Below 3 in cut 2
78	Fill	S E quad of pit 82	82		Below 72 above 68 Lens
79	Fill	S E quad of pit 82	82		Below 68 above 80 same 90
80	Fill	S E quad of pit 82	82		Below 79 above 104 same as 83
81	Cut /Fill	On north edge of pit 82	82		Cut and fill on north edge of pit 82
82	Cut	Pit on west side of site		67 -84 88-91 93-110	Large Med pit west side of site
83	Fill	S W quad of pit 82	82		Below 73 above 84
84	Fill	S W quad of pit 82	82		Below 90 above 104 same as 80
85	Cut	sub rectangular cut		86, 87 &92	Small pit
86	Fill	Upper fill of 85	85		Above 92
87	Fill	Primary fill of 85	85		Below 92
88	Fill	SW quad of pit 82	82		Below 66 & 73 above 83
89	Fill	SW quad of pit 82	82		forms halo with 69, 71 on NW quad
90	Fill	SW quad of pit 82	82		below 83 above 84
91	Fill	SE quad of pit 82	82		below 90 above 82
92	Fill	Fill of pit 85	85		below 86 above 87
93	Fill	On north edge of pit 82	82		below 70 above 82
94	Fill	SE quad of pit 82	82		Same as 66,67 & 95 SECURE FINDS
95	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		Same as 66,67 & 94 SECURE FINDS
96	Fill	SE quad of pit 82	82		Same as 72,73 & 97 SECURE FINDS
97	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		Same as 73, 72 & 96 SECURE FINDS
98	Fill	SE quad of pit 82	82		Same as 68,83 & 99 SECURE FINDS
99	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		Same as 68, 83 & 98 SECURE FINDS
100	Fill	SE quad of pit 82	82		Same as 79 & 80 SECURE FINDS
101	Fill	SE quad of pit 82	82		Same as 80 & 84 SECURE FINDS
102	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		Same as 80 & 84 SECURE FINDS
103	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		Same as 81 SECURE FINDS
104	Fill	Base of pit 82	82		No generated in base of pit 82
105	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		Same as 69 SECURE FINDS
106	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		Mixed finds from 103 & 105
107	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		same as 70 SECURE FINDS
108	Fill	Base of pit 82	82		Below 104
109	Fill	NW quad pit 82	82		Same as 71 SECURE FINDS

Appendix 1: Context List					
Context No.	Type	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Other relationships
110	Fill	Poss. Remnant of chalk lining	82		above 82
111	Cut	North edge of pit 82			Almost entirely truncated by 82

Appendix 2: Summary of artefacts and Spot dates

Context	Pottery* (by period grouping)	Ceramic Building Material	Stone	Animal Bone	Flintwork (FF= fire- fractured)	Marine Molluscs	Other	Spot date (ASE Ceramic phase)	Comments
U/S	1050-1150: 1/8g 1150-1225: 4/43g 1750-1900: 1/39g	-	-	-	1/5g	-	Charcoal (5g)	Mixed	-
2	1550-1750: 1/8g	Brick: 9/203g Peg tile: 19/430g Ridge tile 2/119g	2/11g	11/264g	-	-	Metal 2/13g Charcoal (10g)	c. 1700-1800 (CBM) (7B)	Mixed. High residual C15th – 17 th CBM/pot
3	LIA/RB: 1/3g 1050-1150: 3/18g 1150-1225: 3/5g 1225-1375: 13/144g 1375-1550: 1/2g	Peg tile: 5/314g	3/9g	12/118g	2/4g 3 FF/68g	1/9g	Charcoal (4g)	c. 1600-1750 (CBM) (7A)	Mixed. High residual LIA/RB – C16th CBM/pot
5	1150-1225: 1/4g	Brick: 1/13g Peg tile: 6/261g Ridge tile: 1/708g	-	-	2/16g	-	-	c. 1750-1900 (CBM) (8A)	Mixed. High residual C12th – 17 th CBM/pot
6	-	-	-	-	1/20g	-	-	-	Upper Palaeolithic?
14	1050-1150: 3/37g 1150-1225: 4/27g 1225-1375: 3/15g 1375-1550: 1/39g	Brick: 6/66g Peg tile: 3/38g	3/31g	24/104g	1/10g	-	Metal 3/6g Charcoal (3g)	c. 1700-1900 (CBM) (8A)	Mixed. High residual C11th – 15 th pot
16	1050-1150: 1/12g	Peg tile: 10/909g	2/2g	3/46g	-	4/146g	Metal 1/60g Glass 3/2g Charcoal (38g)	c. 1500-1700 (CBM) (7A)	Mixed. Pottery residual.
20	1050-1150: 1/9g 1225-1375: 24/180g 1375-1550: 44/1,264g	Brick: 28/1,886g Peg tile: 37/1,045g Floor tile: 3/236g	28/864g	182/2,372g	5/156g 5 FF/129g	61/1,622g	Slag: 2/40g Metal 5/236g Glass 3/12g Charcoal (6g)	c. 1500-1600 (7A)	Moderate residual C12th – 14 th pot
21	1050-1150: 1/16g 1225-1375: 1/25g 1375-1550: 1/2g	Brick: 9/266g Peg tile: 4/71g Pan tile: 3/558g	2/19g	8/28g	-	2/25g	Metal 1/91g Glass 1/3g	c. 1700-1850 (CBM) (8A)	Mixed. Pottery residual.
23	-	Peg tile: 5/106g	-	-	-	1/76g	Metal 1/6g Charcoal (3g)	c. 1600-1800 (CBM) (7A)	Only CBM
25	-	Brick: 2/68g Peg tile: 13/320g	-	6/10g	-	1/41g	Charcoal (7g)	c. 1700-1900 (8A)	Only CBM

Context	Pottery* (by period grouping)	Ceramic Building Material	Stone	Animal Bone	Flintwork (FF= fire- fractured)	Marine Molluscs	Other	Spot date (ASE Ceramic phase)	Comments
27	1750-1900: 3/54g	Peg tile: 7/656g Drain: 1/4g	1/23g	2/18g	-	1/11g	Clay pipe: 2/6g Mortar: 1/25g Metal 2/160g Charcoal (9g)	c. 1775-1825 (8A)	-
29	-	Peg tile: 3/1,156g	2/6g	-	-	-	-	c. 1750-1900 (8A)	Only CBM
33	1050-1150: 4/37g 1150-1225: 44/287g 1225-1375: 13/51g 1375-1550: 3/68g	Brick: 1/6g Peg tile: 1/18g	-	18/140g	2 FF/69g	-	-	c. 1500-1575 (6B)	Very high residual C11th – 14 th pot
35	1150-1225: 4/26g 1225-1375: 1/3g 1375-1550: 3/70g	Peg tile: 1/217g	-	3/104g	-	2/30g	-	c. 1500-1600 (6B)	High residual C12th – 13 th pot
37	1225-1375: 1/3g	Peg tile: 2/86g Wall tile: 1/18g	3/26g	18/28g	-	-	-	c. 1800-1900 (CBM) (8A/B)	Pottery residual
38	1150-1225: 1/7g 1225-1375: 7/49g	Brick: 3/324g Peg tile: 3/125g	-	30/476g	1 FF/72g	10/268g	-	c. 1700-1900 (CBM) (8A)	Pottery residual
39	1150-1225: 1/10g 1225-1375: 2/8g 1375-1550: 9/570g	Brick: 3/495g Peg tile: 18/1,572g Floor tile: 2/245g	5/301g	15/372g	-	10/190g	Glass 1/59g	c. 1500-1600 (6B)	Possibly some intrusive C17th/18 th CBM?
40	1050-1150: 1/4g 1150-1225: 3/11g 1225-1375: 3/66g 1375-1550: 4/62g	Brick: 3/583g Peg tile: 26/1,555g Floor tile: 2/160g	2/167g	40/618g	2/107g	31/899g	Metal 1/12g	c. 1500-1600 (CBM) (6B)	Pottery mainly residual
43	1750-1900: 1/6g	Brick: 3/14g	-	-	-	-	Metal 1/17g Glass 1/12g	c. 1775-1825 (8A)	-
46	-	Peg tile: 5/563g	1/166g	-	-	2/20g	Clay pipe: 4/22g Charcoal (87g)	c. 1625-1675 (7A)	-
47	-	Peg tile: 2/350g	17/601g	-	-	-	-	c. 1400-1600 (CBM) (6B)	Only CBM
48	1375-1550: 1/1g	Peg tile: 9/583g	1/3g	4/26g	-	1/6g	-	c. 1400-1600 (6B)	Mainly tile
49	1050-1150: 1/47g 1225-1375: 1/4g	Brick: 2/12g	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1700-1900 (CBM) (8A)	Mixed. Pottery residual
51	1050-1150: 1/7g 1150-1225: 5/72g	Brick: 7/185g Peg tile: 4/152g	-	10/62g	1/23g	3/125g	Glass 2/18g	c. 1500-1600 (CBM) (6B)	Mixed. Pottery residual
52	1050-1150: 3/62g	Peg tile: 6/141g	2/6g	4/36g	-	7/177g	Metal 2/22g	c. 1500-1600	Mixed. Pottery residual

Context	Pottery* (by period grouping)	Ceramic Building Material	Stone	Animal Bone	Flintwork (FF= fire- fractured)	Marine Molluscs	Other	Spot date (ASE Ceramic phase)	Comments
	1150-1225: 4/85g						Charcoal (3g)	(CBM) (6B)	
55	1150-1225: 2/27g 1550-1750: 8/98g	Brick: 13/990g Peg tile: 31/3,037g Pan tile: 8/1,624g Ridge tile: 1/180g Floor tile: 2/1,750g Drain: 2/54g	5/242g	44/664g	4/100g 1 FF/22g	15/371g	Metal 3/87g Glass 2/20g Charcoal (94g)	c. 1700-1850 (8A)	Mixed. High residual C16th – 17 th CBM/pot (unless Welsh slate & pan tiles intrusive)
56	1550-1750: 3/29g	Brick: 9/1,551g Peg tile: 20/2,710g	2/16g	18/586	1/71g	8/169g	Mortar: 1/228g Charcoal (9g)	c. 1600-1700 (7A)	-
59	-	-	-	10/	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	Brick: 1/978g	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1500-1700 (CBM) (7A)	Only CBM
63		Brick: 2/1,709g	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1600-1750 (CBM) (7A)	Only CBM
65	1150-1225: 22/420g	-	-	5/38g	-	-	Glass 1/4g	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	Fresh
66	1050-1150: 6/82g 1150-1225: 143/2,734g	Daub: 3/34g	1/29g	109/1,168g	1/27g	6/8g	Metal 1/14g	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	Low residual late C11th – mid 12th
67	1050-1150: 7/102g 1150-1225: 50/774g	Brick: 1/21g	1/2,007g	34/240g	2/34g 1 FF/28g	1/5g	-	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	Low residual early C12th. XI intrusive C18th brick frag
68	1050-1150: 2/33g 1150-1225: 40/807g	Daub: 1/14g	-	97/415g	-	-	Metal 1/4g	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	Low residual early C12th
69	1150-1225: 14/269g:	Daub: 5/47g	1/194g	6/100g	-	-	-	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
71	1150-1225: 1/63g	-	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	-
72	1050-1150: 2/114g	-	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1100-1175 (4A/B)	Possibly residual
73	1150-1225: 60/810g	Daub: 3/130g	1/157g	150/522g	2/93g	1/25g	-	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
75	1375-1550: 1/3g	Peg tile: 2/15g	1/3g	-	-	-	-	c. 1450-1550 (6B)	Very few finds
76	-	Brick: 5/45g Floor tile: 1/334g	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1600-1750 (CBM) (7A)	Only CBM
77	1150-1225: 3/30g	-	2/5g	-	2 FF/5g	-	Metal 1/3g	c. 1150-1225	Very few finds

Context	Pottery* (by period grouping)	Ceramic Building Material	Stone	Animal Bone	Flintwork (FF= fire- fractured)	Marine Molluscs	Other	Spot date (ASE Ceramic phase)	Comments
								(4B)	
79	1050-1150: 2/10g	-	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1100-1175 (4A/B)	Very few finds
80	1150-1225: 5/65g	-	-	2/10g	-	-	Slag 1/13g	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	-
84	1150-1225: 2/97g	-	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	Very few finds
86	1050-1150: 2/14g 1150-1225: 2/8g 1225-1375: 1/6g 1550-1750: 2/6g	Brick: 4/787g Peg tile: 5/397g	-	5/90g	3 FF/49g	7/93g	Mortar 4/216g Slag 1/4g	c. 1550-1700 (6B)	-
87	1150-1225: 1/3g 1225-1375: 1/28g	Peg tile: 6/235g	-	7/74g	-	-	-	c. 1550-1750 (CBM) (7A)	Residual pottery. Dated by CBM
91	1050-1150: 3/33g 1150-1225: 4/75g	-	-	5/70g	-	-	Metal 1/10g	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	-
94	1050-1150: 1/22g 1150-1225: 26/402g	Daub: 1/18g	1/3,425g	23/194g	-	3/6g	Glass 1/1g	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
95	1050-1150: 8/201g 1150-1225: 199/2,492g	Daub: 6/124g	2/2,330g	116/540g	1 FF/38g	3/1g	Metal 1/1g Charcoal (1g)	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	Low residual late C11th – mid 12th
96	1150-1225: 53/806g	-	1/511g	101/6g	1/133g 1 FF/58g	3/43g	Slag 1/1,459g	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
97	1150-1225: 58/467g	Daub: 3/14g	-	90/282g	2 FF/9g	2/13g	Metal 1/7g	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
98	1150-1225: 6/59g	Daub: 1/14g	2/1,091g	15/124g	-	-	Slag 1/78g	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	-
99	1050-1150: 1/8g 1150-1225: 78/832g	Daub: 4/84g	2/2,800g	83/583g	1 FF/10g	2/83g	Slag 1/101g Charcoal (3g)	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
100	1150-1225: 1/33g	-	-	-	1/8g 1 FF/6g	-	-	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	Only one sherd
101	1150-1225: 23/266g	-	3/4g	23/306g	-	1/102g	Slag 1/40g	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
102	1150-1225: 2/34g	-	-	4/26g	-	-	-	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	-
103	1150-1225: 19/155g	-	-	19/200g	-	-	-	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
104	1150-1225: 66/1,444g	Daub: 3/37g	-	33/330g	-	4/78g	-	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
105	1150-1225: 11/175g	-	-	5/52g	-	-	-	c. 1125-1200	-

Context	Pottery* (by period grouping)	Ceramic Building Material	Stone	Animal Bone	Flintwork (FF= fire- fractured)	Marine Molluscs	Other	Spot date (ASE Ceramic phase)	Comments
								(4B)	
106	1150-1225: 50/526g	-	-	37/334g	-	1/41g	-	c. 1150-1225 (4B)	-
108	1150-1225: 14/336g	-	-	7/94g	-	1/48g	-	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	-
109	1150-1225: 3/68g	Daub: 1/16g	-	-	-	-	-	c. 1125-1200 (4B)	-

*Quantification of pottery by approximate period, with spot dates, and with an allocated ceramic phase as used for the Baxter's and Lewes House excavations

Appendix 3: HER Summary Form

Site Code	ESL09					
Identification Name and Address	5 East Street, Lewes					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 41740 10281					
Geology	Upper & Middle Chalk					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav. X	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban X	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 16-17 th Dec 09	Excav. 21 st Dec 09 19 th Jan 10	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Allum Estates Ltd					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PIFA					
Period Summary	Palaeo. ?	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED X	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation and subsequent strip and map excavation was undertaken at 5 East Street, Lewes in advance of residential redevelopment.. The excavation demonstrated a large degree of cultural continuity on the site from the Saxo-Norman period through to the modern era. A large Medieval rubbish pit was dated to the Early Medieval period and produced a carefully stratified assemblage of pottery predominately dating between c.1125 and c.1225 AD, whilst several smaller pits were thought to belong to a Later Medieval phase. It is possible that during Medieval times the site probably occupied the rear portion of a Medieval tenement which fronted on to the High Street.</i></p> <p><i>Two chalk structural features as well as further pits were also excavated and assigned to the Early Post Medieval period, whilst a number of later features were thought to relate to the construction of the terrace of three 19th century cottages and subsequently the Old Library extension, which until recently had stood on the site. The artefactual assemblage was dominated by pottery animal and fish bone, and CBM with a growing emphasis on the latter during the Post-Medieval period, possibly as a result of building and demolition in the area of the site.</i></p>						

Appendix 4

Estimated Publication Costs

Activity	Specialist	Days	Cost £
Full analysis & archive recording of Pottery	Luke Barber	4	700
Full analysis of animal bone & comparison with other Lewes sites	Gemma Ayton (ArchSE)	6	1200
Full analysis of fish bone	Gemma Ayton (ArchSE)	5	1125
Processing of remaining soil samples	Volunteers	2	No cost
Sorting of remaining soil samples	CBAS staff	1	175
Analysis of marine shell	Rachel Butler	1	175
Drawings	Jane Russell	2	350
Rewriting report for SAC including comparisons with other Lewes sites	Clive Meaton	6	1050
Editing of report and management of project	Chris Butler	3	600
Contribution to SAC publishing costs	-	-	900
Archiving of site	-	-	250
Total			6525

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

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

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

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

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

Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services

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