



**Chris Butler MCIfA  
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**Archaeological Watching Brief  
at  
1 Friars Walk,  
Lewes, East Sussex**

SDNP/14/01201/FUL

CBAS0508

By  
David Atkin

January 2018

### **Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the groundworks associated with the construction of a rear extension at 1 Friars Walk, Lewes, East Sussex. The excavation for the concrete raft and associated ground reduction was carried out by hand to a maximum depth of 575mm into made ground. The remains of a later 19<sup>th</sup> century structure and boundary wall shown on the 1874 Town Plan was noted along with a small assemblage of 19<sup>th</sup> century finds and two fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century brick, otherwise no earlier archaeological finds or features were recorded.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Yates (The Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the construction of a rear extension, brick garden wall, repositioned cellar access and reinstatement of cellar window at 1 Friars Walk, Lewes, East Sussex, centred at TQ 4184 1012 (Fig. 1).

1.2 As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority put a condition on the planning consent for the development (SDNP/14/01201/FUL), requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken:

*A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and [if indicated by the Desk Top Study submitted with the application]*

*1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*

*2. The programme for post investigation assessment.*

*3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording of the site investigation.*

*4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*

*5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).*

*C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment have been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

*D) Any historic or archaeological features not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the development hereby permitted shall be retained in-situ and reported to the local Planning Authority in writing within 7 working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the building affected until provision has been made for the retention and/or recording in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

1.3 1 Friars Walk is a Grade II Listed house, formerly The Railway Inn, built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (DES2286). It stands within the designated Lewes Conservation Area and is also within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area (Fig. 2). An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2010 at 3 Friars Walk and excavations exposed a lined chamber – former cess pit? and an in-filled well beneath a brick arch in the garden wall (EES15008).

- 1.4** The Listed Building description is as follows: House, at one time public house. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Grey headers with red quoins, bands and dressings with ground floor plastered to left and painted to right. Platbands over ground and first floors and flat wooden eaves soffit with paired brackets to slate roof with stacks to right and left. Three storeys; wide regular 2 window front, glazing bar sashes in red brick dressed surrounds with gauged heads, those on second floor shallower than those below. Wide window with glazing bars on ground floor to left over recessed panel all in pilastered surround with moulded cornice over. Central panelled door with traceried fanlight over. Arched reveals with impost and keyblock to pilastered surround with open triangular pediment over. Formerly the Railway Inn.
- 1.5** The Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) survey for Lewes<sup>1</sup> includes the site within Historic Urban Character Area 12 (i.e. Friars Walk), and states that ‘The survival of All Saints Church and, more numerous, the post-medieval buildings; the completeness of sections of the historic street-fronts and; the archaeological potential give this HUCA a Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 3’ (an HEV of 5 is high).
- 1.6** The site lies on the southern facing slope of a hill, at a height of around 5.5m OD. The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 319), comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk.
- 1.7** The appropriate programme of archaeological work comprised of an archaeological watching brief as specified in a brief issued by the Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council. A written scheme of investigation covering the watching brief was submitted to and subsequently approved by the local planning authority for approval. HER records (187/14) were provided by ESCC.
- 1.8** The watching brief was required to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension and any other associated groundworks. The aims of the watching brief are to establish whether remains of the Franciscan Friary extend into the site, and to record any remains that are discovered.
- 1.9** The fieldwork was carried out by the author on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> July 2014.

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

## 2. Historical & Archaeological Background (Fig. 3; HER Ref 187/14)

- 2.1 An unprovenanced Palaeolithic handaxe is said to have been found in Lewes (MES1631), and another was recovered in Mountfield Road (MES1656). During recent excavations, a single possible Middle Palaeolithic or Early Upper Palaeolithic leaf-shaped point was discovered at Lewes House, north of the site on the High Street, and a possible Upper Palaeolithic flake was found at 5 East Street<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.2 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity at the site. However, a small number of residual pieces of Mesolithic flintwork have been found during recent excavations at Lewes House and St. John's Street further to the north. The majority of the evidence for Mesolithic activity on the South Downs is found on outcrops of Clay-with-Flints, which tend to be found capping some of the highest points of the South Downs.
- 2.3 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 uncovered in 1911 at Lewes Station (MES1657). Other Neolithic flintwork has been discovered at Lewes House and St John's Street.
- 2.4 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 that contained axes and palstaves (MES1619). Bronze Age flintwork was also recently recovered at Lewes House, East Street and St John's Street. A possible barrow site was found at TQ 4079 1004 in 1834 when burials and pots were discovered (MES1623), and there are records of other possible burial mounds being removed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (MES1714). Evidence for Iron Age occupation was found during recent excavations at Lewes House.
- 2.5 Evidence for Roman activity in Lewes mostly comes in the form of isolated artefacts<sup>3</sup>. These include coins (e.g. MES1576, MES1610, MES1613, MES1620, MES1628, MES7176, MES7179 and MES7183) and pottery (e.g. MES7180 and MES7182). Roman material has recently been found on excavations at Lewes House and North Street as well as at Baxter's Printworks to the north of the site on St Nicholas Lane<sup>4</sup>. Tiles recovered from Baxters hinted at the presence of a Roman building nearby. A Roman road, the London to Lewes Way<sup>5</sup>, has been traced as far south as Hamsey and is presumed to continue to Lewes, although its exact course is unknown close to the town.

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<sup>2</sup> Butler, C. et al. 2010 *An Archaeological Excavation at 5 East Street, Lewes*, CBAS Report CBAS0105

<sup>3</sup> Rudling, D. 1987 'Archaeological Survey of Lewes', *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeological Group.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk/04-projects/east-sussex/Baxters-Printworks-Lewes/index.htm>

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

- 2.6** Lewes is one of the four Saxon burghs (or forts) in Sussex mentioned in the 10<sup>th</sup> century Burghal Hidage, and was one of the six administrative units (or Rape's) in Sussex, having a mint (MES1778) and a port<sup>6</sup>. The burgh (MES1776) was probably located at the most defensible part of the spur bound by Westgate, Brack Mount and the top of School Hill, and then running between the High Street and Southover Road<sup>7</sup>. A stretch of the defensive ditch was located at Baxter's Printworks<sup>8</sup>, revealing that the site would have stood just outside the burgh.
- 2.7** Saxon material from Baxter's Printworks also included a hoard of 17 silver pennies, pottery, large quantities of animal and fish bone, and a group of loom-weights from a possible building<sup>9</sup>. Evidence for Saxon activity has also been recently recorded on excavations at Lewes House and North Street<sup>10</sup>.
- 2.8** Some 30 Saxon burials were discovered in 1891 during the building of a house in Kingston Road (MES1668), which would place the cemetery to the southwest of the burgh. In 1899, a francisca and a seax were found during building work at the nearby Crown Courts and probably derived from graves (MES7001).
- 2.9** After the Norman conquest, Lewes was granted to William de Warenne<sup>11</sup>. He built a castle (MES1577) 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 in Lewes is beginning to find traces of settlement from this period.
- 2.10** A Franciscan Friary of Grey Friars was founded before 1241 and dissolved in 1538 (MES1616). Its walls enclosed c.18 acres and extended on the west along Friars Walk to Pin Well and from there to the bottom of St Nicholas Lane. The site was, therefore probably within the Friary walls.
- 2.11** Excavations on part of the site of the Franciscan Friary at Lewes were undertaken in 1985-1989 prior to the development of the magistrates court immediately to the north of the site. Eight periods of activity were identified, the earliest deposit was a flint gravel interpreted as hard for beaching ships. During the 12th century it was covered with alluvium and dumped rubbish. The Grey Friars was founded before 1241 and the earliest buildings were constructed on the built up surface of the floodplain. Evidence was found suggesting the conditions here were very damp. Partial rebuilding took place on the south side of the cloisters raising the floor level.

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

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

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk/04-projects/east-sussex/Baxters-Printworks-Lewes/index.htm>

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*

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

In period 4, a major rebuilding took place with the reconstruction of all structures and the ground level was raised by dumping chalk rubble. Minor modifications were made to the Friary buildings in the 15th and early 16th centuries, many of which can be associated with improved standards of comfort. The Friary was dissolved in 1538 and the church and many other buildings demolished. Some buildings including the chapter house were retained though in an altered form. In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century these too were demolished and the house called 'The Friars' was constructed on the site. Fifty-five medieval burials were recovered from the church, cloister walk, cloister garth and graveyard, the majority of which were adult males (EES9493).

- 2.12** Medieval features have been discovered in numerous places across the town, including at Baxter's Printworks<sup>12</sup>, East Street (e.g. MES7372<sup>13</sup>), Lewes House and North Street<sup>14</sup>. At Baxter's, excavation revealed pits, cess-pits and wells representative of backplot activity dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In the following centuries of the Medieval period, the site continued to be used, albeit at a lower level of intensity, again for rubbish disposal but also for some industrial processes. Further Medieval pits and wells have been excavated, along with a furnace, at two nearby sites on Broomans Lane behind Lewes Library (MES1770 and MES1765). An archaeological investigation immediately to the east of the site (EES15587) found an east-west orientated medieval ditch, which was severely impacted by modern service trenches, although no other archaeological remains were observed.
- 2.13** The town of Lewes grew substantially throughout the Post Medieval period. George Randall's plan of 1620 shows the main settlement to have been located along the High Street, School Hill and down to Cliff High Street. Away from the High Street, no building is seen on this map to stand on the site.
- 2.14** James Lambert's plan of Lewes, dated 1788 also shows the site to be unoccupied, as does William Figg's plan of the Borough of Lewes of 1799. By 1824, as shown on a map of Lewes by J. Marchant (Fig. 4), the eastern side of Friars Walk has some rows of buildings, but the site still appears to be unoccupied. The Town Plan of 1874 (Fig. 5) shows the site as a Public House, with the railway goods depot to the east. The subsequent OS maps from 1899 through to 1955-6 reveal that the site had not undergone any significant change.

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<sup>12</sup> <http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk/04-projects/east-sussex/Baxters-Printworks-Lewes/index.htm>

<sup>13</sup> Griffin, F. 2002 Report: Archaeology South-East. no. 1561

<sup>14</sup> Chuter, G. *Pers. com.*



### 3.0 Method Statement

- 3.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with ESCC's *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation in East Sussex* dated April 2008 (Recommended Standards), and the report has been completed in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards 2015*.
- 3.2 Excavation began with ground reduction for the concrete raft on the footprint of the new extension (Fig. 6) and was excavated by hand under archaeological supervision to a depth of 375mm. The ground reduction and footing was then excavated in an east-west direction along the northernmost boundary before turning along the eastern boundary to a depth of 575mm and an approximate width of 300mm (Plate 1).



Plate 1: East facing shot showing excavated area and footing for the concrete raft.

- 3.3 All exposed sections and surfaces were inspected for archaeological features, structures or finds and the site was levelled in to a TBM to the floor level next to the rear door, which was then linked to an OS Bench Mark in Friars Walk.
- 3.4 The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A Garrett Ace 150 metal detector was initially used to scan the area of excavation, and was also used to scan the spoil heap.

- 3.5** All deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards and to the ESCC Recommended Conditions. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. A site reference of FWL14 has been allocated. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd until it can be deposited in a suitable repository as agreed with the County Archaeologist.

## 4.0 Results

- 4.1 The uppermost deposit on site (Context 1) was a soft, topsoil deposit, dark black-grey in colour and was a sandy-silt. Inclusions included ceramic building material (hereafter CBM) at 1% and pottery at c.1%. It was 200mm at its maximum depth and sat directly above Context 2.
- 4.2 Context 2 was a firm reddish-brown deposit continuing down to the limit of excavation (hereafter LOE). It was a gritty-silt with inclusions of CBM at 40%, clay tobacco pipe at <1% and pottery at <1%. It contained a lot of brick dust in its matrix and was interpreted as a late 19<sup>th</sup> century demolition deposit and covered the entire area under investigation, sealing Contexts 3 and 4.
- 4.3 Context 3, along with Context 4, formed part of the remains of a rectangular brick built structure in the north-east corner of the excavation with differing brick fabrics and bonding agent, hence two differing contexts (Context 4 may represent a later repair although establishing the exact phasing was not possible. See below for a full description of Context 4). The overall dimensions of the small building were 1.4m by 1.7m and brick sizes were 70mm by 105mm by 225mm. They were laid in an alternating Flemish Bond with a two different hues of lime mortar. Three courses of brick survived in the west facing elevation with some mixing of brick fabrics, a small proportion appeared to in a yellow fabric (Context 3) but mostly it was constructed of bricks in a red fabric (Context 4) with no deliberate pattern to the placement of the differing brick colour. The building was one course high on the south facing elevation, where the surviving bricks appeared to be yellow in colour to the LOE. The bricks and mortar of both contexts are of a typical 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A soil pipe was noted in the north-east corner.



Plate 2: Showing Contexts 2 to 6 (Context 6 to the left) looking east.

- 4.4 Context 4 represented a different brick fabric and a change in mortar and was most pronounced in the western elevation of the structure, due to its better survival. It was a 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick in the same brick sizes and the same bond as Context 3, but using a dark grey lime mortar. This different type of mortar perhaps suggesting a later 19<sup>th</sup> century repair for the building? However, it wasn't clear if Context 4 was part of the original build or alternatively a possible repair or re-build of the structure. The western elevation was three courses high and was constructed of mainly red bricks with the occasional yellow fabric brick, and as mentioned above, had no discernible pattern.
- 4.5 Where the fragmentary remains of northern elevation of the building met an east-west wall Context 6 (see Plate 3), its exact relationship was unclear as it was impossible to determine if it was bonded into or butted up against this wall. The situation was not helped as the join at the north-west and north-east corners had been destroyed, presumably when the building was demolished. However, it seems most likely that the northern wall of Contexts 3 and 4 butted up against Context 6, but this was difficult to confirm. The building represented by Contexts 3 and 4 is probably represented by the outbuilding in the north-east corner of the site shown on the 1874 town map.
- 4.6 Context 5 was the modern hard core base for the path from the back door. It was comprised of brick and concrete and was 920mm wide by the door before narrowing down to 700mm. It was approximately 100mm thick and sat upon Context 2 and was broken up by a Kango drill and disposed of by hand.
- 4.7 Context 6 was a brick built wall exposed during the excavation for the concrete raft at the very northern limit of the excavation and ran approximately east-west along the edge of the site with very little of it visible. It was approximately 3m in length and 230mm in width as exposed. The slightly frogged bricks were of a standard size being 70mm by 105mm by 230mm, and were of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The bond was a little unclear, as most of the wall lay outside the excavation area, but it appeared to be laid in Flemish Bond in a light grey cement. Its relationship with Contexts 3 and 4 was unclear as the joins with Context 3 and 4 had been destroyed sometime in the past, although it did *appear* to butt up against the remains of the wall of the building represented by Contexts 3 and 4. This wall represented by Context 6 is probably the wall for the outbuilding running east to west shown on the 1874 town map, showing it to be broadly contemporary with Contexts 3 and 4.
- 4.8 No other archaeological features or deposits were found during the monitoring.



Plate 3: Interior of Structure 3 looking west, showing Context 6 to the right

## **5 Finds**

**5.0.1** A small finds assemblage was recovered during the watching brief and is discussed below. The finds assemblage is composed of late post-medieval material essentially from open contexts. Far better assemblages of this date have previously been recovered from the town and the current assemblage has been discarded.

### **5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber**

**5.1.1** The archaeological monitoring recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the site. It consists of small to medium sized late post-medieval sherds in relatively fresh condition. All can be placed within a c.1830 to 1880 date range.

**5.1.2** Context **1** produced a typical mix of domestic wares. These consist of unglazed earthenware (1/18g: a flower pot), glazed red earthenware (2/184g: large bowls), yellow ware (1/36g: a bowl with blue mocha decoration), Nottingham stoneware (1/10g: a lidded jar), blue transfer-printed whiteware (4/34g: plates with floral and willow pattern designs) and black transfer-printed whiteware (1/2g: a bowl with floral design).

**5.1.3** Context **2** produced a similar, if larger, assemblage. This consists of yellow ware (1/40g: possibly the same vessel as in **1**, pearlware (1/40g: a mug with blue banding), blue transfer-printed whiteware (7/106g: floral and willow patterned plates and a patterned ladle), black transfer-printed whiteware (1/56g: a bowl marked Green of London), polychrome transfer-printed whiteware (1/24g: a pot lid with berry wreath border), plain whiteware (1/12g: a jug with blue marbling) and English porcelain (1/14g: an egg cup).

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

**5.2.1** Contexts **1** and **2** produced small quantities of clay pipe stem fragments (4/10g and 14/32g respectively). All the stem fragments are relatively fresh and can be placed in a 1750 to 1900 date range though all are probably of the 19<sup>th</sup> century). With the exception of two with the start of briar pipe seam decoration from Context **2**, all are plain.

### **5.3.0 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber**

**5.3.1** Fragments of brick were recovered from five different contexts. The assemblage is summarised below.

Context	Fabric	No./weight	Dimensions	Comments
1	Sparse fine sand and common iron oxides to 1mm.	1/80g	-	Quite well formed and fired red brick. C18th-19th
2	Silty/fine sand with occasional flint inclusions to 2mm.	2/400g	-	Friable, low/medium fired red brick. C17th – 18th
2	Sparse fine sand, moderate iron oxides to 2mm and moderate voids	1/790g	? x 105 x 70mm	Quite well formed, medium fired red brick with weak frog. C19th
3	Sparse/common sand and crushed up red brick/clay	1/836g	? x 110 x 65mm	Quite crudely formed, medium fired yellow frogged brick. C19th
4	Sparse fine sand, moderate iron oxides to 2mm and rare calcareous inclusions	1/1812g	? x 100 x 62mm	Quite well formed and medium fired red frogged brick. Set in mid grey sandy cement with common coal flecks. C19th
6	Sparse fine sand, common slag inclusions to 5mm and rare flint and clay pellets to 4mm	1/366g	-	Well formed and hard fired. Set in a hard light grey cement with chalk pieces to 4mm. C19th

Table 1: Details of recovered bricks

#### 5.4.0 Metal items by Jan Oldham

5.4.1 Two metal items were recovered during the watching brief, both from Context 1. The first was a heavily corroded ferrous object, likely to be part of a nail, 22mm long with a weight of less than 1g.

5.4.2 The second was a child's miniature toy digger, 'Mojorette 200' series, No. 263. The main body of the toy is a metal alloy, yellow painted, with a grey interior and black plastic wheels. Black base stamped EQHI/87 – the '87' may indicate the year of design/manufacture but this is not certain – the toy is probably late 1970s onwards.

#### 5.5 Marine Shell by Jan Oldham

5.5.1 A small quantity of marine shell was recovered from Context 1, these were two right oyster valves (*Ostrea edulis*), weighing 26g and 58g respectively, also a single common whelk shell (*Buccinum undatum*), weighing 19g. Both are edible molluscs common to the local coastal area and are likely to have been discarded as food waste.



## 6.0 Discussion

- 6.1 The aim of the watching brief was to see if the Franciscan Friary extended as far as the site. The excavation for the foundation raft was relatively shallow, and given the depth of the made-ground deposit the excavation was not deep enough to expose any earlier underlying archaeology or the natural.
- 6.2 The watching brief therefore achieved its objectives and ascertained that the proposed development had not damaged or destroyed any archaeological remains, although it is possible that any archaeological remains may be preserved at lower depths. The methodology adopted for this watching brief proved to be satisfactory, and the confidence rating should be considered to be reliable.
- 6.3 The remains of the brick built structure and possible wall uncovered on-site (Contexts 3, 4 and 6 respectively) probably relate to the buildings that are shown on the 1874-9 Town Map (Fig. 5). This map shows there to be two small structures situated on part of the footprint of the new extension, which could have been store rooms, an out-house or even a wash-house for The Railway Inn. The remains of the small rectangular building discovered on-site (Contexts 3 and 4) is probably the small building marked on the map in the north-east corner of the site, and may even have been used as an outside privy at some stage in its life as suggested by the soil pipe. The map evidence (and the mortar from the brickwork) does put these features in place by the early second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, most likely contemporary with the The Railway Inn in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century rather than a later addition.
- 6.4 The demolition/made-ground deposit (Context 2) probably derived from the demolition of these buildings and contained much in the way of CBM including some 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century material suggesting the reuse of earlier building material in the construction of these out-buildings. The OS map evidence shows the small buildings to be present through until at least the 1956 edition of the OS map, proving they were at fully or partially extant prior to this date.
- 6.5 In conclusion no archaeological remains earlier than the early 19<sup>th</sup> century were disturbed during the construction process and any archaeological remains that *may* be present are situated below the impact level and will remain undisturbed. Of the 19<sup>th</sup> century out-buildings shown on the 1874 map, only the boundary wall and the smaller of the buildings survived to any small degree. No trace of the larger building shown on the 1874 map was found.
- 6.6 The methodology adopted for this watching brief proved to be satisfactory, and the confidence rating should be considered to be reliable.



## **7.0 Acknowledgements**

**7.1** I would like to thank the client, Mr & Mrs. Yates, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler.

**7.2** Luke Barber and Jan Oldham reported on the finds.

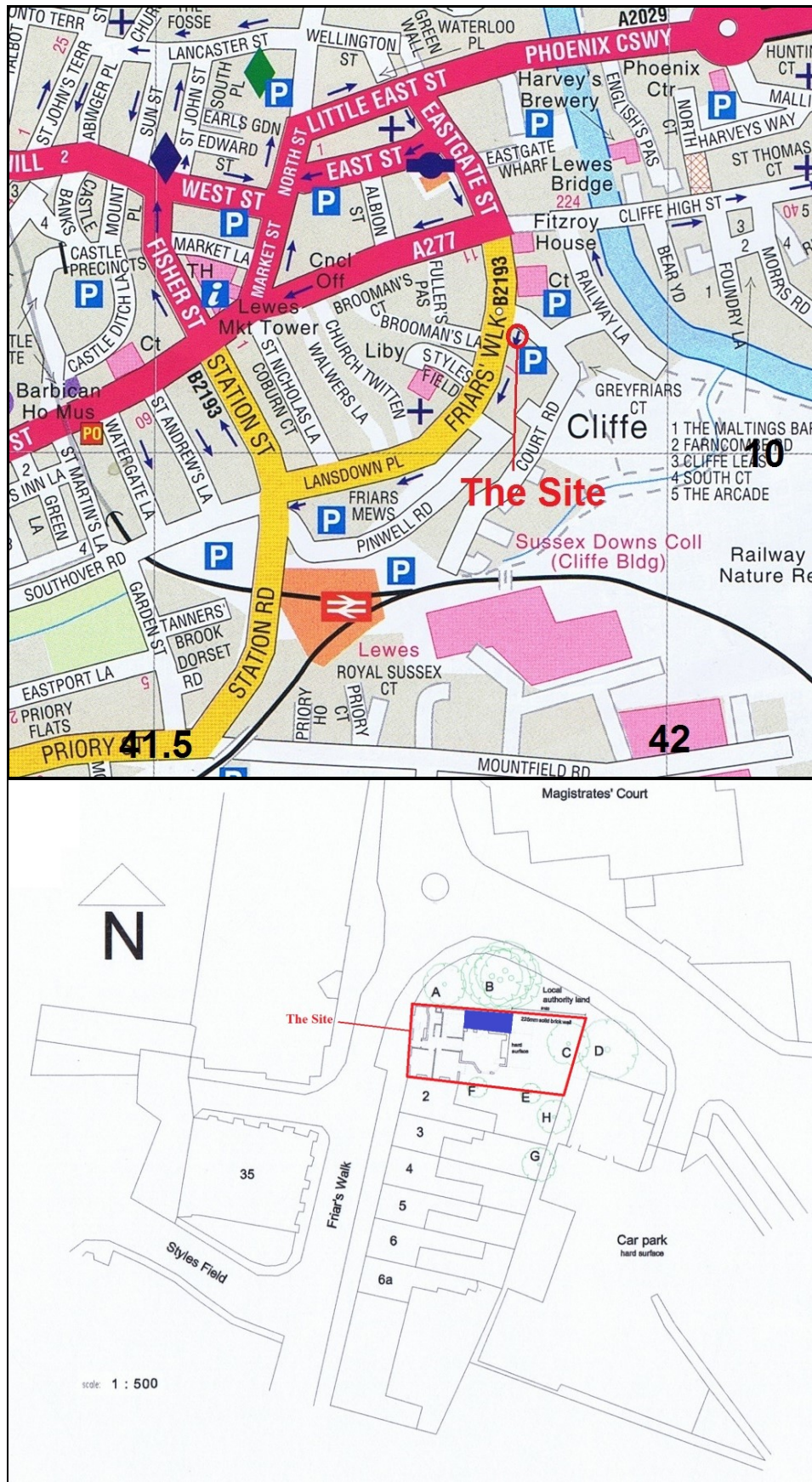


Fig. 1: 1 Friars Walk, Lewes: Site location  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



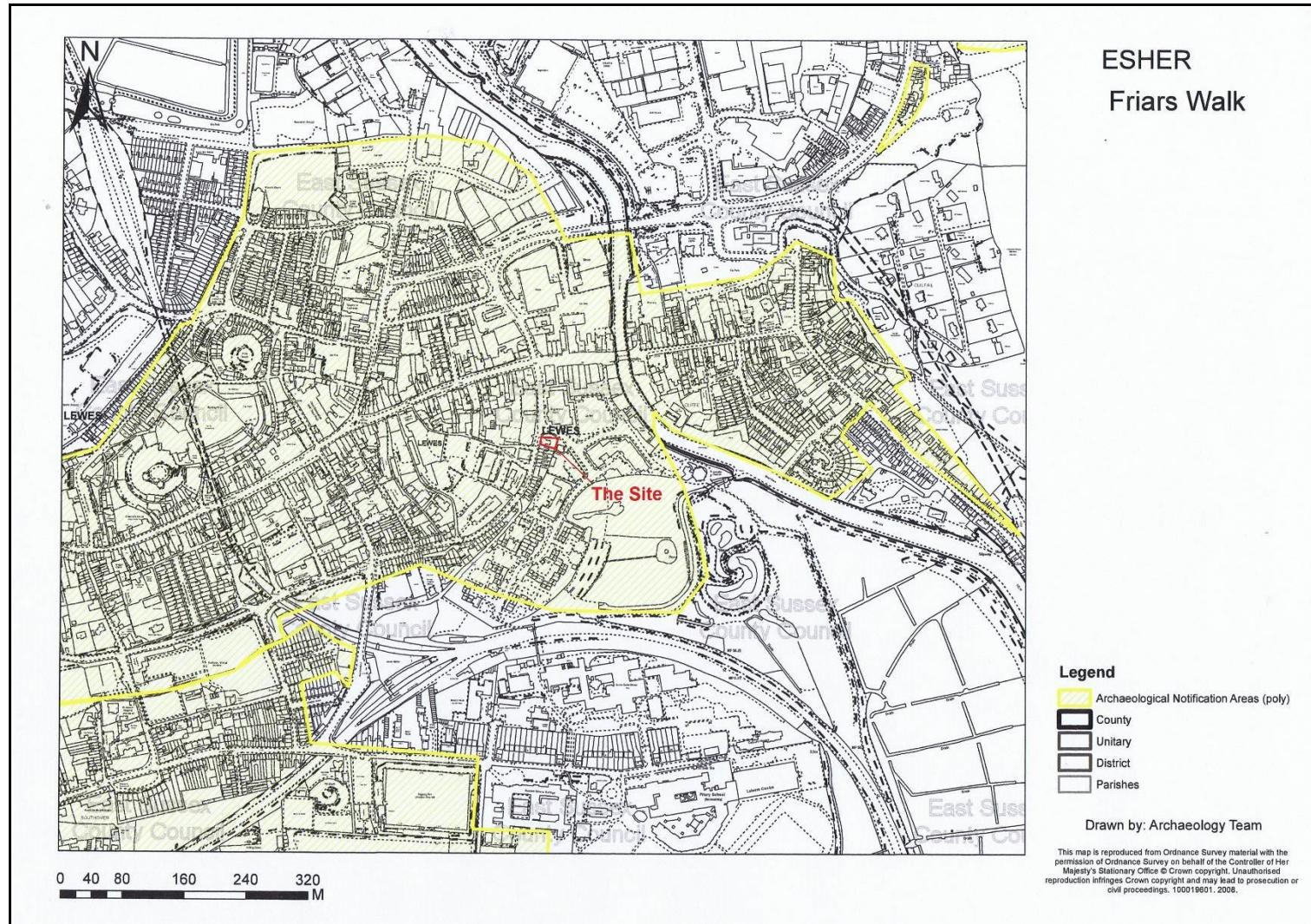


Fig. 2: 1 Friars Walk, Lewes: Archaeological Notification Areas  
(Map provided by ESCC)  
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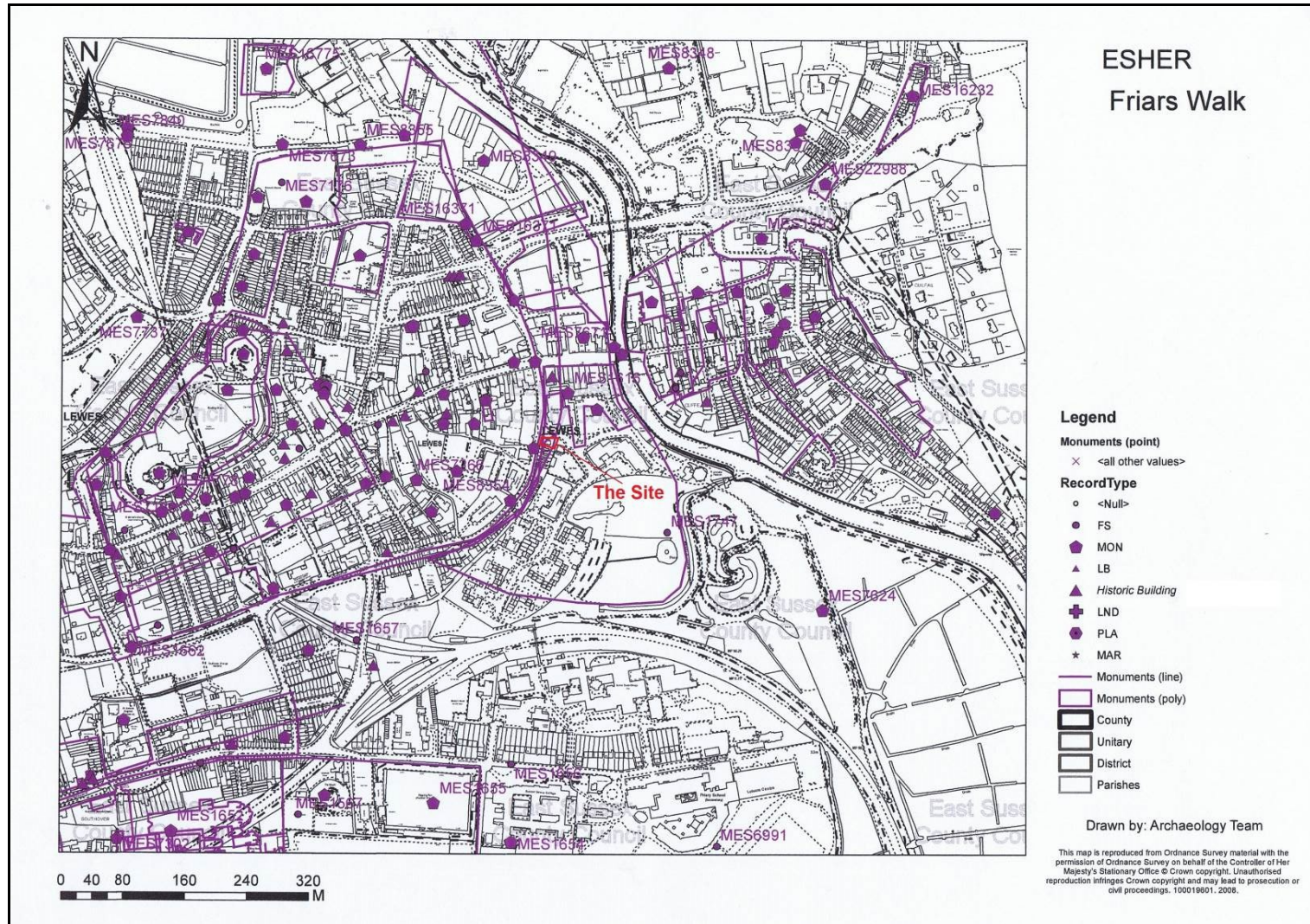


Fig. 3: 1 Friars Walk, Lewes: Sites on the HER  
(Map provided by ESCC)  
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Fig. 4: 1 Friars Walk, Lewes: Marchants Map of Lewes 1824

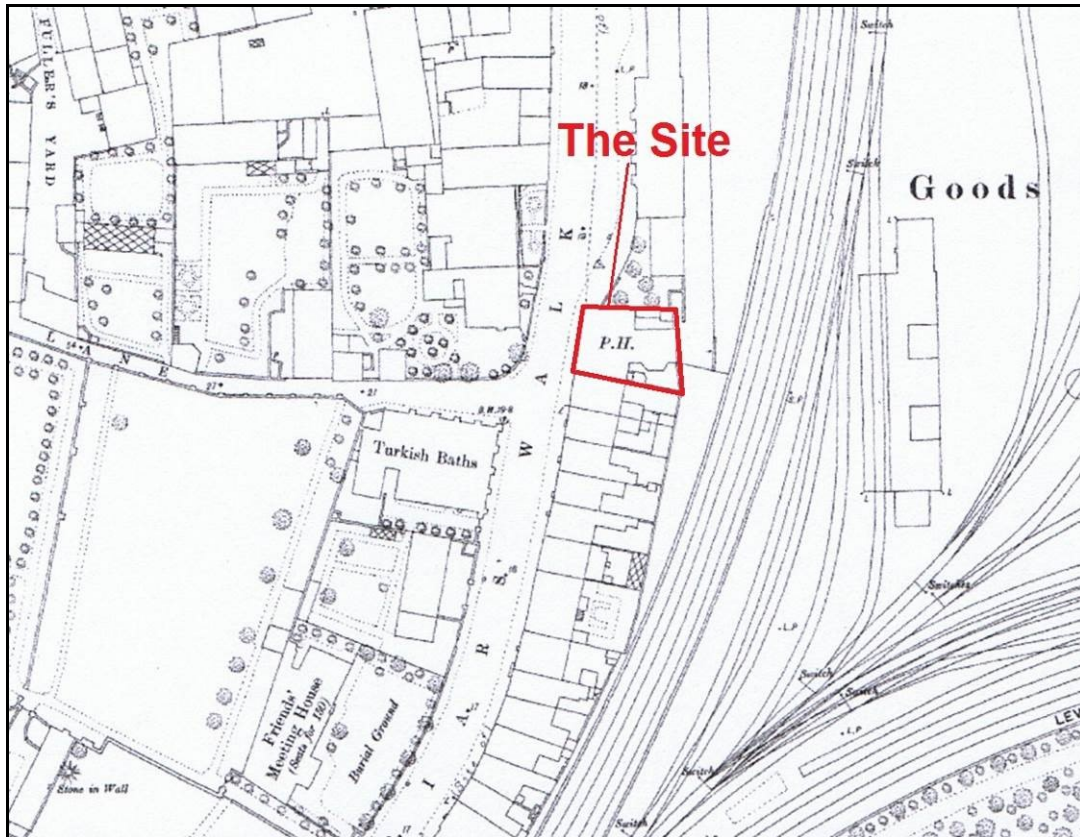


Fig. 5: 1 Friars Walk, Lewes: Town Plan 1874-9



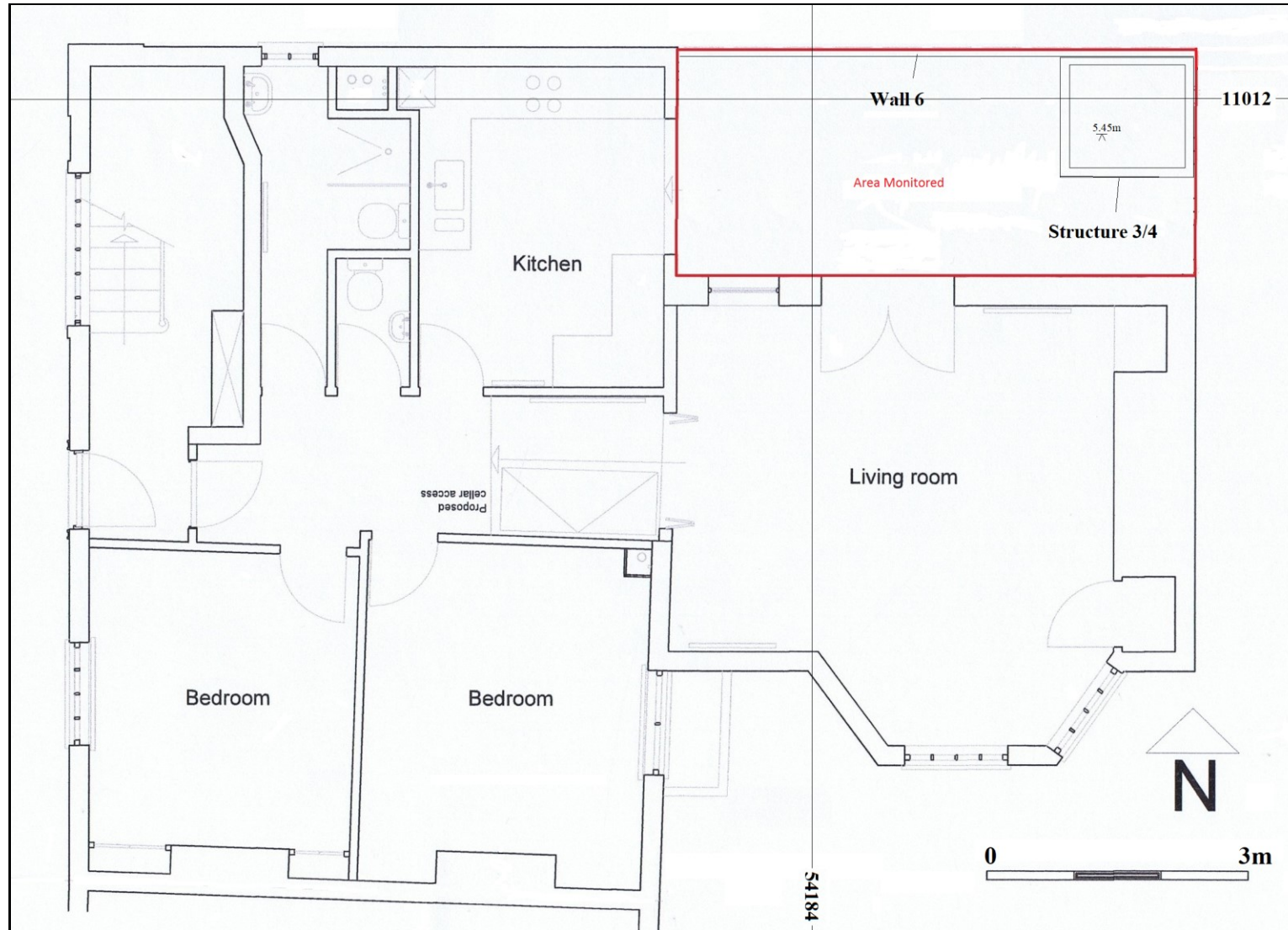


Fig. 6: 1 Friars Walk, Lewes: Site plan showing area monitored and features  
(See Fig. 1 for location)

### Appendix 1: Levels

<b>No.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Reduced Level (m AOD)</b>
1	Top of Context 2	5.44
2	Toe for concrete raft – maximum LOE	5.24
3	Top of Context 4	5.64
4	Interior of building Contexts 3 and 4 to LOE	5.45



## Appendix 2 HER Summary Form

HER Ref:	187/14					
Site Code	FWL14					
Identification Name and Address	1 Friars Walk, Lewes, East Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	SDNP					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 4184 1011					
Geology	Chalk					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief <b>X</b>	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <b>X</b>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 29/07/14- 30/07/14	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr. & Mrs. Yates					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MCIfA					
Project Supervisor	David Atkin					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM <b>X</b>	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the groundworks associated with the construction of a rear extension at 1 Friars Walk, Lewes, East Sussex. The excavation for the concrete raft and associated ground reduction was carried out by hand to a maximum depth of 575mm into 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground. The remains of a later 19<sup>th</sup> century structure shown on the 1874 Town Plan was noted along with a small assemblage of 19<sup>th</sup> century finds and two fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century brick, otherwise no earlier archaeological finds or features were recorded.</i></p>						

## Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

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

Chris is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6<sup>th</sup> Form College having qualified (Cert. Ed.) as a teacher in 2006.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. He has recently undertaken large landscape surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren and is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavation project.

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

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

# Chris Butler MCIfA Archaeological Services Ltd

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