

**Auction Rooms, Garden Street
Lewes, East Sussex**

**Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment
And Deposit Model**

**Prepared for
Home Sussex Ltd.**

Dr Ed Blinkhorn

NGR: 541504 109881

**Project No. 220399
Report No. 2024013**

February 2024

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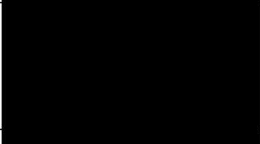
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Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Collabor8 to undertake a geoarchaeological desk-based assessment at the Auction Rooms, Garden Street, Lewes, East Sussex.

Deposit modelling of site investigation logs show that the site is situated on an area of complex superficial geology, in the Pleistocene valley of the Winterbourne, which has infilled with Holocene sediments. The Winterbourne is a tributary of the River Ouse, though differences in the heights of different lithologies in the respective alluvial sequences suggest the Winterbourne valley may preserve different elements of landscape development. Organic units are present at the site, which may preserve palaeoenvironmental proxies; no Pleistocene sediments are thought to survive. Additionally, ambiguous site investigation sediment descriptions coupled with the site's location adjacent to the Water Gate of Lewes town walls suggest that Made Ground units may preserve archaeological remains. Up to 3.4m of possible archaeologically significant Made Ground survives at the site, as does up to 4.7m of naturally derived Quaternary sediment. The latter are typically of moderate to high potential.

Further work in the form of purposive geoarchaeological boreholes is recommended, with consultation between the ESCC County Archaeologist, ASE and client regarding any proposed trenching due to the depth of made ground deposits and site constraints.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Home Sussex Ltd. to undertake a geoarchaeological desk-based assessment at The Auction Rooms, Garden Street, Lewes (hereafter 'the site') (centred on NGR 541504 109881; Figure 1). The appraisal comprises a deposit modelling exercise (see Section 6), accompanied by supporting research.
- 1.2 This report follows the recommendations set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their *Standards and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (ClfA 2023). The aim of this assessment is to present a rapid synthesis of readily available archaeological and site investigation data relating to the site and its environs, in order to identify the potential impact on geoarchaeologically significant deposits. This information has been used, where possible, to ascertain the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any identified heritage assets and to consider the likely impact of the proposed development upon them.
- 1.3 The site is centred on British National Grid 541504 109881 (Figure 1). For the purposes of this assessment, its extents have been taken to be those identified in plans provided by Collabor8. For the purposes of the deposit modelling exercise, boreholes held by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2024) have been considered to place the site within its wider landscape context, alongside site investigation records supplied by Home Sussex Ltd. (Land Science 2018).
- 1.4 The site comprises a plot c. 0.15ha in area and landuse is predominantly light industrial. The site is broadly flat, with surface elevations recorded at between c. 8.5m – 6.0m AOD.
- 1.5 Supplementary research to identify the potential significance of deposits at the site has drawn on cartographic and documentary sources, and archaeological data relating to the Study Area obtained from the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by East Sussex County Council made available via *heritagegateway.com*. Relevant sources held within the Archaeology South-East library were utilised, and appropriate on-line databases interrogated. These included: Heritage Gateway, and the Magic website, hosted by Natural England which holds government digital data on designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields) in GIS map form. It should be noted that other material may be held in other collections.
- 1.6 Because of the site's location in an area of complex superficial geology, the focus of this document is the Pleistocene and Holocene sedimentary sequence. To that end superficial geology has been assessed as part of a RockWorks deposit model to explore both the potential for Palaeolithic and later archaeology, and the potential for palaeoenvironmental preservation (Section 6).
- 1.7 It should be noted that these forms of non-intrusive appraisal are not a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any

area; rather they are an indicator of the area's potential based on existing information. Further non-intrusive and intrusive investigations such as geophysical surveys, boreholes, test-pits or machine-excavated trial trenching may be needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains.

- 1.8 This report has been produced in line with the Sussex Archaeological Standards (ESCC, WSCC, CDC 2019) and will be issued to the ESCC County Archaeologist for approval.

2.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Location and Topography

2.1.1 The site lies south-west of the centre of Lewes, between the north end of Garden Street and the railway line to the east (Figure 2). It is bound to the north by Southover Road and to the south by the course of the Winterbourne, which backs onto the rear gardens of properties along Tanners Brook.

2.1.2 This part of Lewes is mapped just below the 5m contour with land rising to 35m AOD to the north both northeast and southwest of the castle, and much shallower gradients to the south with elevations typically below 15m AOD. Topography is structured by the valley occupied by the Winterbourne stream, which now seasonally flows west-east, and its confluence with the River Ouse to the east. At the site the valley is over 100 m in width, broadening to over 300m at the confluence. The site is situated towards the northern bank of the Winterbourne valley c. 850 m west of the confluence with the Ouse and its main floodplain. At the site, land has been contoured and is broadly flat, lying at between 8.5 m and 6.0 m AOD.

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online¹, the solid geology comprises the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. Superficial geology is recorded as Alluvium comprised of clay, silt, sand and peat.

2.2.2 The most recent published map (BGS Sheet 318/333, 2006) shows progressively older Chalk Formations to the south of the site with much of The Brooks floodplain underlain by Gault Formation mudstone along the Kingston-Beddingham anticline. Alluvium and, further upstream Head, infills the roughly west-east channel of the Winterbourne, which itself reflects the Caburn Syncline. To the north of the site, broader tracts of Seaford Chalk Formation are mapped.

2.2.3 Alluvium of the Ouse is mapped to the east of the site on the 2006 map (BGS Sheet 318/333), occupying a floodplain approximately 400m in diameter, significantly widening to the south in The Brooks. A bank of Head deposits is shown to separate the Winterbourne valley from The Brooks which may represent the vestiges of an older channel draining from the southwest. Artificial ground is mapped at the debouchement of the Ouse into The Brooks floodplain.

2.2.4 Recent geotechnical investigations (Land Science 2018) at the site, indicate that overlying the Chalk solid geology is a series of fine-grained sedimentary units, which can be interpreted as deriving from Holocene fluvial, and perhaps colluvial action. Overlying these are significant thicknesses of anthropogenic Made Ground, though no indication of the age of these is presented. These distinctions are explored further in Section 6 below.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 5th January 2024.

2.2.5 Inspection of local borehole data held by the BGS from east of the site shows a degree of variation in lithology to the more extensive and densely populated, but shallower, purposive borehole data regarding the superficial geology within the site boundary. Data derived from the BGS boreholes in the local landscape have been used to assist in the interpretation of those purposively drilled at the site. These are discussed further in Section 6.

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 Government policies relating to planning are given in the National Planning Policy Framework. Section 12 (paragraphs 126 – 141) of the Framework (*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*) outlines policies relating to the historic environment and the key role it plays in the Government's definition of sustainable development, the principle which underpins the document.
- 3.1.2 The Framework requires that local planning authorities '*should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment*', recognising that '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*' and should be conserved '*in a manner appropriate to their significance*'.
- 3.1.3 The Framework requires that planning applicants should '*describe the significance of any heritage assets affected*' by their application, '*including any contribution made by their setting*'.
- 3.1.4 The NPPF is supported by Planning Policy Guidance, launched in March 2014. In specific relation to historic environment issues, further guidance is provided by Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, issued by Historic England and the Historic Environment Forum.
(<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>).

4.0 GEO/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Existing documents relating to the site include: a heritage assessment (Bidwells 2018) and a geotechnical investigation report (Land Science 2018) detailing the results of borehole drilling across the site. This section critically assesses the available information pertaining to the Pleistocene and earlier Holocene for the site in the context of discoveries made adjacent to and in the wider landscape of the site, and in the context of current research priorities.
- 4.1.2 A 500m radial search of the ESHER was conducted in advance of the preparation of the WSI (HER Ref: 113/22) (ASE 2022). The following sections include the results of that search together with information available in the Lewes Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2005) and other resources. A total of 381 Listed Buildings, 287 HER records and 220 archaeological events (assessments/ watching briefs/ evaluations / excavations) were identified within the search area. Of the records relating to standing buildings, only those considered most relevant, and / or in closest proximity to the Site have been included for analysis. Of the archaeological events, those most pertinent to the current site are listed at the end of this section.
- 4.1.3 The HER data is listed in Appendix 1 and is shown as numbers in bold in the text and on Figures 3-7, as follows: CAs, Selected Listed Buildings, ANAs (Figure 4: **1-17**); prehistoric and Roman assets (Figure 5: **18-46**); medieval (Figure 6: **47-139**), post-medieval and modern (Figure 7: **140-240**); undated (Figure 8: **241-259**); Selected Events (Figure 9: **260-266**).

4.2 Archaeological Periods

- 4.2.1 The timescale of the archaeological periods referred to in this report is shown below. The periods are given their usual titles. It should be noted that for most cultural heritage assessment purposes the boundaries between them are not sharply distinguished, even where definite dates based on historical events are used.

Prehistoric: Pleistocene / Palaeolithic (c. 1,000,000 BC - c. 9,600 BC)
Prehistoric: Late Glacial Interstadial (c.12,700 – c. 10,700 BC)
Prehistoric: Younger Dryas (c.10,700 – c. 9,600 BC)
Prehistoric: Holocene (c. 9,600 BC to date)
Prehistoric: Mesolithic (c. 9,600 BC - c.4000 BC)
Prehistoric: Early Mesolithic (c. 9,600 BC - c.7,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Late Mesolithic (c. 7,000 BC - c.4,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Neolithic (c. 4,000 BC - c.2,500 BC)
Prehistoric: Bronze Age (c. 2,500 BC - c. 800 BC)
Prehistoric: Iron Age (c. 800 BC - AD 43)
Romano-British (AD 43 - c. AD 410)
Early Medieval (c. AD 410 - AD 1066)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)
Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

4.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.3.1 No previous Geo/Archaeological works have been undertaken at the site.

4.4 *Pleistocene / Palaeolithic (Figure 5)*

Overview

- 4.4.1 The most comprehensive review of the Pleistocene archaeology of the Ouse Valley is by Pope and Brown (2016). In this document, the authors establish that the Ouse valley has an established, although poorly understood, record. Some finds have been recovered from geological contexts, though “the lack of firm dating frameworks for the valley, and lack of associated palaeoenvironmental remains, are hampering any meaningful synthesis” (ibid, 25).
- 4.4.2 The River Terrace sequence within the urban area of Lewes is singled out by Pope and Brown (ibid) as having demonstrable potential and being of use in future synthetic work. Palaeolithics from Mountfield Road are cited as of interest due to deriving from just above the floodplain and inferring a potentially accessible terrace deposits, while excavations at ‘Lewes House’ “revealed a deep and complex fluvial and solifluction sequence existing to the south east of Lewes, with remnants of an ancient river cliff being preserved at depth” (ibid 24). More recently, the recovery of three Middle Palaeolithic flints in fresh condition from excavations at East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service and Sussex Police Headquarters, South Malling (Fisher and Pope 2019) are significant provenance from an identifiable geological context.
- 4.4.3 Lewes is situated on a prominent chalk spur jutting out into the Ouse valley at the point where the river passes through a narrow gap in the South Downs. Evidence for early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is limited to mainly localised finds of artefacts, often found in residual (i.e. later) contexts. The site’s location within the Winterbourne valley does leave some possibility for the preservation of Pleistocene sediments, during which time the valley is likely to have formed as a tributary of the Ouse and as a drainage channel from the higher land to the west. However, no sediments identifiable as Pleistocene are recorded in site-specific boreholes, nor are they identifiable along the course of the Winterbourne.
- 4.4.4 Local finds registered in the HER comprise a Palaeolithic hand-axe (derived from either river terrace gravels or from the clay-with-flint deposits formerly masking the chalk) and Mesolithic flints found in Brook Street during the 1970s, and further Mesolithic material from Lancaster Street (Harris 2005). The HER data for the 500m Study Area includes two records of material potentially attributed to the earlier prehistoric periods:

A Palaeolithic flint leaf blade and several flint scrapers of possible Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date (**18**)

A single Mesolithic or Neolithic flint blade fragment (**19**)

4.5 Holocene Contexts

Overview

- 4.5.1 The Holocene development of the Winterbourne valley is of degrees more importance to understanding sediment histories at the site. Deposits recorded in the site investigations logs are undated, but their lithologies and inclusion of organic units, comparable to those of the Ouse, identify these as Holocene in age.
- 4.5.2 Allen (2016) notes the River Ouse as having a very gentle gradient, about 0.1m per km between Lewes and Newhaven, though the Devensian channel was “very much steeper and presumably much faster flowing...with a gradient 20 times greater (about 2m per km) (ibid, 7). The Winterbourne, as the Ouse, is an overfit valley whereby the current valley is unrepresentative of the stream channel it contains, reflecting instead the Pleistocene formation processes. Alluvial sequences of the Holocene within these, capture palaeoenvironmental records and sediment sequences which can relate to anthropogenic activities (e.g. deforestation and interference in the fluvial sedimentation regimes).
- 4.5.3 Local radiocarbon determinations from deeply stratified peat development in the Ouse floodplain from The Brooks, to the south of the site, and to the foot of the Caburn (Jones 1971; Thorley 1981, and Waller and Hamilton 2000: in Allen 2016) show basal peats dating to the Late Mesolithic between 5490-4940 cal BC. Latest preservation of peats dated to 2140-1110 cal BC, the Early to Middle Bronze Ages.
- 4.5.4 In the Ouse valley, whilst care is necessary in interpreting older pollen and radiocarbon data, alder carr seems to have dominated the landscape in the valley bottom during the Late Mesolithic, and continued in the Brooks until the Middle Bronze Age. Allen (2016, 15) interprets this as not necessarily representing stable conditions, but with anthropogenic activity paludification (the process by which forest is converted to peat) was both maintained, and prolonged.
- 4.5.5 All of the available data on geoarchaeological contexts in the vicinity of the site derives from the main Ouse channel and its floodplain, rather than one of its tributaries on which the site sits. Data from these locales cannot be transplanted wholesale into a small discrete system which may record very different factors in the changing sedimentary regime of deposition. Evidence from the Winterbourne valley may record highly localised anthropogenic activities, or capture palaeo-environmental data not yet recorded in the Ouse valley.

Later Prehistory (Figure 5)

- 4.5.6 Later prehistoric evidence tends to be located on the higher ground of the ridge. A number of Bronze Age round barrows are located on the downland around Lewes, normally forming linear or clustered cemeteries. Historical evidence suggests a similar cemetery of several barrows may have existed within the area of the town, stretching from St. John sub Castro churchyard as far as the

castle mound, although these are mainly undated and may be later in date (Bleach 1997). Significant evidence of later prehistoric activity has more recently been found on the ridge, with excavations on the Lewes Residential Site and Walwers Lane Sites producing evidence of an Iron Age occupation site, possibly corresponding to a Mid – Late Iron Age hill-fort (MES36467; Swift 2011).

4.5.7 The HER data for the 500m Study Area includes fourteen records attributed to the later prehistoric period:

- North Street Car Park: Early Neolithic – Bronze Age flints (20)
- Lewes Station Bridge: Neolithic axe (21)
- Clothkits Warehouse, Lewes : Neo/BA flints (22)
- Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites: Late Neolithic pottery (23)
- Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites: Late Neo/Early BA scrapers (24)
- Rear of 20/21 High Street: Late Neo/Early BA flints (25)
- 15 St. Swithuns Terrace: Bronze Age flint (26)
- Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites: Bronze Age finds (27)
- Possible Bronze Age barrow re-used as a gallows mound (28)
- Prehistoric flints (29 – 31)
- Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites: IA occupation site (32)
- Secondary School: IA & RB pottery (33)

Romano-British (Figure 5)

4.5.8 Considerable evidence for Romano-British activity has been found within Lewes, generally artefactual in nature, although this includes tile fragments from the southern slope of the town suggestive of buildings. Some of the material also suggests a ritual function, including a pit containing cockerel bones found in the side of the castle mound in the early 19th century. The square enclosure forming the churchyard of St. John sub Castro, was formerly regarded as a Roman fort (still marked by a plaque on houses in Lancaster Street), although this interpretation has long been abandoned; several Roman coins have been recovered from the vicinity.

4.5.9 The HER data for the 500m Study Area includes fourteen records attributed to the Roman / Romano-British (RB) period:

- Secondary School: IA & RB pottery (33)
- Castle Mound: Roman coins & quern (34)
- Baxters Printworks Site: Roman finds (35)
- Priory Barn, Behind 25 Priory Street: Roman Brick (36)
- 159 High Street: Roman coins (37)
- 166 High Street: RB pit (38)
- Gun Garden: RB quern (39)
- 4-5 St Martin's Lane: RB pot (40)
- 34-37 High Street: Roman coin (41)
- Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites: Roman finds (42)

Rear of 20/21 High Street, Lewes : Roman tile **(43)**
40 - 41 Friars Walk, Lewes : Roman Sherds **(44)**
Brack Mount: inhumation **(45)**
Abinger House: ?RB mound **(46)**

Early Medieval (Figure 6)

4.5.10 Early Saxon settlements in the area are rare, but appear to have favoured the upper reaches of the chalk dip slope, but by the 9th century had begun to spread to lower-lying areas, particularly river valleys and along the Greensand. The principal focus of historic settlement within Lewes lay on the flat top of the ridge. The place-name itself is of Anglo-Saxon origin, although the derivation is subject to debate: it is generally thought to be derived from hlæw, meaning hill but often used to denote tumuli (burial mounds or barrows), although more recent work has suggested a rare survival of a Celtic word, Lexowiās, meaning hillslopes (Harris 2005).

4.5.11 The earliest evidence for major settlement in Lewes is derived from the foundation of the burh in c. 878, one of five fortresses established by Alfred the Great, King of Wessex (871-99) as a protection against Danish raiders. The area around the High Street lay within the centre of the burh, although little is known of the internal plan of the settlement, particularly north of the High Street (Harris 2005). Excavations at the former Baxters Printworks located a substantial north-south orientated ditch on the western side of St Nicholas Lane which was interpreted as part of the burh defences (Swift 2011). It has been suggested that much of the street pattern that still survives dates from this period, with the geometric grid of small back and side lanes that exist south of the High Street (with further examples suggested by property boundaries and alleyways) possibly replicated to the north (Houghton 1998). A pre-existing church at St. John sub Castro appears to have developed as a minster or mother-church to which other parishes within Lewes were later subordinate, with a ford linking this church with another early religious focus across the river at South Malling. The burh developed as a trading centre with a mint, and may have developed some level of port facilities such as the later gravel hard excavated at the former Friary (south of Cliffe Bridge) – the Domesday Book records ship-service to support the king's fleet, although this may have been a tax rather than physical evidence for shipping at Lewes (Harris 2005). The north-eastern part of the later borough has produced limited evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery ('Saxonbury') has been identified at the west end of Southover.

4.5.12 There are eleven records attributed to the early medieval period within the 500m Study Area (Figure 5):

Lewes Saxon Burh. A burh is listed at Lewes in the Burghal Hideage as 'Laewe', and is classified as a major borough. The defensive line probably followed the crest of the promontory **(47)**

Lewes Saxon Mint - operated in the reign of Athelstan, and from the last issue of Edgar, until 1066 **(48)**

Two artefacts of Anglo-Saxon date were discovered in c.1890 during an extension to the Old County Hall (**49**)

Baxters Printworks Site: Late Saxon Features and Finds (**50**)

Coach House, Brack Mound House, Lewes : Saxon pit and Finds (**51**)

Crown Courts: Anglo-Saxon metalwork (**52**)

Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites : Late Saxon features (**53 – 55**)

Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 6 Station Street: Late Sax Sherd (**56**)

New fencing barriers, Lewes Priory: Anglo-Saxon – medieval walls (**57**)

Medieval (Figure 6) and Post medieval (Figure 7)

4.5.13 The principal focus of medieval settlement within the town also lay on the flat top of the ridge, in the area now occupied by the High Street and its associated lanes, and extending down the slope towards the area of former quayside that lay along the riverfront in the vicinity of Cliffe Bridge. Construction of the castle (**3**) by William de Warenne shortly after the Conquest is thought to have destroyed much of the street pattern north of the High Street. The expanding medieval town was enclosed within a strong defensive circuit, partly based on the earlier burh defences, which included stone walls and gatehouses (see Figs 3 and 5). Southover probable merged as a suburb at the gate of the priory, founded in the 11th century (**4**), and by the 13th century appears to have had two foci at Westport and Eastport (Harris 2005). The Site lay immediately south of the town walls in the vicinity of the Water gate, as shown on later mapping (Edina Digimap²) (**64**). It lies in the Winterbourne valley, possibly adjacent to a communication route between the medieval town and the priory.

4.5.14 The HER record for the 500m includes a large number of medieval entries. Given the nature and location of the site, standing buildings - with some exceptions - have been excluded (Fig 5 and Fig 3 - for Listed Buildings in proximity to the site);

Chapel of St James' Hospital. Mid-14th century chapel (SM) (**2**)

Keep to Lewes Castle. Circa 1100. LB Grade I (**6**)

Barbican to Lewes Castle and Walls to South. LB Grade 1 (**7**)

Remains of Town Walls. LB Grade II (**10**)

Lewes Friary : Franciscan friary (site of) (**58**)

Lewes: medieval walled town (**59**)

Priory Of St Pancras : C11 priory (**60/61**)

St James's Hospital: Medieval hospital (**62**)

Watergate : Medieval town gate (Site of) (**64**)

Town ditch (**67, 70**)

Star Inn: Med building site (**68**)

Southover Grange Gardens: C15 jetton (**69**)

Friars Walk: Med occupation (**71**)

East Gate: Medieval town gate (site of) (**72**)

West Gate: Medieval town gate (**73**)

Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane sites (**75-76**)

² <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/> accessed 9th January 2024

The Swifts: Post-medieval culvert and late medieval/post-medieval finds - (77, 137)
Southover: Medieval suburb (82)
Lewes : Early Med Market Town, Med markets (83)
Rose Cottage: Med Ditch (85)
Baxters Printworks Site: C11 - C12 Features and Finds (86)
Baxters Printworks Site: C12- C16 Features and Finds (87)
Southover Grange Lodge: Med Occupation Layer (95)
North Street Car Park: C11-C14 activity (96, 97)
St John the Baptist, Southover: Med Structures (100)
20-21 The High Street, Lewes : C11/12 Features and Find (103)
Southover School: ?Med road (106)
2 Cockshut Road: Med building (107)
Priory Cottage: Medieval building (108)
1 Rotten Row : C12 Pit (114)
Court Road Car Park : C14 sherds (124)
161 High Street: Med walls (126)
Cellar beneath Lewes Town Hall, High Street: C14 Cellar (130)
Anne of Cleves House, Southover High Street: C13 or C14 Undercroft (133)
5 East Street (134, 135)
Broomans Lane: Med – post-med activity (136)
Temple House, 25-26 High Street,: Possible cellar (med-post-med) (138)
The Rainbow Inn: Well (med-post-med)(139)
Medieval pottery (65, 66, 91)
Medieval pits, pits and pottery, pits and finds, features etc (74, 77, 79-81, 86, 87-89, 94, 98-99, 100-102, 104-105, 109-113, 115-123, 125, 127-129, 131-132)

4.5.15 The Site lies in an area not thought to have been developed until the 17th century. The proximity of the Site to the former Water Gate of the medieval town may, however, be significant with the possibility of *extra muros* development and/or communication features. Archaeological monitoring in 2011 of work at Southover Grange Lodge, Eastport Lane (Phase 1) identified medieval deposits dating between the mid-12th to mid-13th centuries south of Southover Grange Gardens. The report suggests this area may have been occupied by medieval tenements. During Phase 2 (95) the east wall of the gardens was found to be seated on a north-south chalk bank leading to a crossing point of the former wetlands around the Winterbourne, although it could not be established if this was a natural deposit or made ground. This may be a natural chalk spur extended as a made-up causeway, which provided one of two routes crossing the wetlands around the Winterbourne stream from the medieval town of Lewes to the important monastic site of Lewes Priory. Few significant finds were encountered, probably because of previous disturbance during the construction of and earlier repairs to the wall and the channelling of the Winterbourne Stream to address flooding. However, close to the stream possible traces of a previous waterside were found, with some medieval and post-medieval pottery.

4.5.16 Lewes developed during the post-medieval period with multiple functions; as a market town serving a wide rural hinterland, a river port trading with the Wealden iron industry and further afield, an administrative and political centre, with judicial and military elements. The site lies just to the east of Southover Grange Gardens, the Grange dating from 1572 (**9**). The Site has been occupied by two buildings pre-dating 1930, which correspond to former WWI military buildings relocated to the site (Bidwells, 2018). In addition to the remaining Listed Buildings shown on Figure 3 (**11-15**) numerous post-medieval/modern deposits and structures have been identified, including selected deposits listed in the appendix to this report and shown on Figure 6. The most relevant of these are listed below:

Tannery recorded on 19th century maps (**145**)

Southover Grange Lodge, Lewes: Post-medieval wall and finds (18th-19th century) (**165**)

Gorrings Sale Room, Southover Road : WW1 buildings (**231, 232**)

4.5.17 Undated deposits include the remains of an ancient boat found c 90 ft south of the Winterbourne, 7ft below the surface of the former meadow predating an extension at Southover School (**242**). The remainder include undated finds and features (see Figure 8 and Appendix 1).

Relevant Recent archaeological events (Figure 9)

4.5.18 Archaeological events in the vicinity of the site are summarised below (Appendix 1):

(**260**) 6 Southover Rd, (formerly The Grapevine PH): Watching Brief. The Grapevine was demolished in the 1930s, and the site was under heavily compacted 20th century chalk deposit. The foundations were on piles, giving no opportunity to investigate lower layers. Drains cut 70cm into the front of the site revealed no finds or features.

(**261**) An archaeological watching brief undertaken in advance of the erection of a Conservatory at 9 Tanners Brook in **2013 (XX)** did not identify deposits relating to the former tannery or subsequent cattle market.

(**262**) Archaeological evaluation and watching brief monitoring in advance of and during the construction of a scheme to improve the combined sewer overflow (CSO) in Lewes (2004). The archaeological investigations were in six pre-defined areas: Shaft S4, Court Road Pumping Station, Court Road Storm Overflow, Shaft N3, Shaft, N1 and Upsize 2: WB/Eval. The stratigraphic sequence recorded at these areas in most cases revealed a tarmac ground surface, overlying a modern make up layer in places observed to a depth of 2m. Other results are not relevant to this assessment. Shaft S4 lay adjacent to the Site in Garden Street. The pipeline proposal was for tunnelling across the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2003).

(**263**) Watching briefs were maintained during the excavations for the groundworks associated with the construction of six brick piers at Southover Grange Lodge, Eastport Lane, Lewes, East Sussex (Phase

1), and with the underpinning of part of a wall running along the eastern side of the Grange Gardens north of the Winterbourne stream (Phase 2). Medieval deposits identified during Phase 1, and a possible chalk causeway and waterside deposits with some medieval pottery in Phase 2 (95).

(264) An evaluation in 2015 at Harvey's Depot, Pinwell Road (XX), revealed substantial deposits of made ground in the western part of the site. Historic maps indicate that the site was formerly within a floodplain area associated with the Winterbourne Stream, and it is likely that the ground level was built up in the 19th century to prevent flooding.

(265) A heritage assessment has been undertaken on the buildings within the Site boundary (Bidwells 2018). There is some doubt over the original provenance of the buildings on site, but they appear to correspond to WWI military structures relocated to the site in the 1920s, the site formerly occupied by market gardens.

4.6 Site-specific work

Site Investigation Works

4.6.1 The Land Science report (2018) follows the BGS and classifies natural Quaternary deposits as Alluvium. Data from this report forms the majority of interventions which have been reclassified as part of the deposit modelling exercise in Section 6.

4.6.2 Adjacent to the site was access shaft S4 of the Lewes Combined Sewer Overflow Scheme (Wessex 2003), which categorised that location as being of medium archaeological sensitivity due to the road being elevated above the adjacent land, potentially sealing archaeological deposits (though no detailed results were accessible at time of writing).

British Geological Survey Boreholes (Figure 3)

4.6.3 There are no BGS boreholes within 200m of the site. Those to the east of the site illustrate the complexity of deposition in the wider vicinity of the site, and demonstrate widespread fluvial action.

4.6.4 Cretaceous deposits are overlain by probable River Terrace deposits in TQ40NW32 at c. -11.0 m OD, whereas in TQ40NW181, TQ40NW208, and TQ40NW209, Pleistocene Head deposits have been identified at between c. +5.5 m and +8.0 m OD. The latter group derive from what is now an interfluvium between the Winterbourne and Ouse valleys, whereas the former derives from the A27 as it crosses the Ouse floodplain at The Brooks.

4.6.5 Overlying basal Cretaceous and Pleistocene deposits in the Ouse valley, the best local analogue for the site, depths of clays, silts and peats represent alluvial deposition during the Holocene.

4.6.5 No significant borehole logs were available upstream in the Winterbourne Valley, and most of the BGS logs to the east of the site better represent deposition of the River Ouse.

4.7 Research Framework Interfaces

4.7.1 Deposits present on site have the potential to address aims outlined in regional and national research frameworks outlined below.

SERF

4.7.2 SERF: South East Research Framework (Pope et al. 2019) outlines the following needs for the South-East of Britain that may be relevant for Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene deposits on site.

B.5: How can the lack of high resolution palynological studies be rectified?

B.5.2: As a minimum, targeted high-resolution palynological analysis at critical points in Mesolithic human-environment history

B.10: What are the vegetation histories of the Greensand and Chalk downland in the south-east region, and does the genesis of these landscapes relate to human activity during the Mesolithic period?

B.13: What evidence exists to support theories of Early Holocene vegetation diversity in south-east England?

B.18: How do the region's palaeoenvironmental records relate to the landscape archaeological record?

C.1: How can Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic evidence be targeted?

C.1.3: Targeted prospective survey of valley edge, flood plain and periglacial landforms to recover further palaeoenvironmental sequences and establish derived regional models for environmental change

C.1.4: Targeted prospection, excavation and environmental sampling to characterise various archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental evidence on regional geomorphologies

C.11: How can support for geoarchaeology, environmental archaeology, off-site palaeoenvironmental work and targeted prehistoric archaeology in developer funded contexts be delivered best?

4.7.3 The SERF Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for Geology and Environmental Background (Bates and Corcoran 2019) includes the following relevant agenda item:

Better understanding the onset of flooding in the lower reaches of our river valleys and the nature of the landscape transformation resulting from this transgression

Palaeolithic

4.7.4 The Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic (Pettit et al 2008), identifies the 'appropriate conservation of Pleistocene deposits... [as being] dependent upon the relationship between the research community,

curators (primarily in local planning authorities) and industry.’ Further to this, the document identifies a number of primary research themes pertinent to the site, including:

What effect did Pleistocene climate change have upon British environments and faunal communities?

How did Pleistocene faunal communities change over time, and what was the pattern of human interaction with and impact on these?

Did the hominin recolonisation of Britain after the Last Glacial Maximum occur before the onset of Late-glacial Interstadial warming?

4.7.5 Amongst the document’s strategic research and conservation themes, the following are useful in an approach to the site:

The use of geomorphological and sedimentological modelling to understand the taphonomic processes that determine the significance of many Palaeolithic remains (2.2)

Investigating different landscapes – where are the campsites? (2.4)

Wider use of radiocarbon for the dating of Lateglacial fauna and archaeology; assessment of the climatic and environmental context of the human resettlement of Britain after the LGM; and understanding Late Upper Palaeolithic groups in the context of wider ecological variability (3.6)

Recognition of the potential impact of development and other land-use change in order to protect and conserve the diminishing Palaeolithic resource. (4.1)

Liaison between Palaeolithic specialists and local authority curators should provide sound academic justification for why archaeological investigation should be funded by developers. (4.2)

Mesolithic

4.7.6 Items in the Mesolithic Research and Conservation Framework (Blinkhorn and Milner 2014) potentially relevant to the site include:

S2.6: Predictive/deposit modelling should be explored further to help understand the contexts in which Mesolithic archaeology is found.

S2.12: Similarly, features containing palaeoenvironmental information should be targeted to complement archaeological information, especially where the two datasets can be demonstrated to be contemporary or relevant for investigating landscape use and development through the Early Holocene.

S3.15: Well-dated palaeoenvironmental studies should continue to be undertaken to develop understanding of the temporal and spatial scales of human interaction with the environment. These should include palaeoenvironmental dating work to synchronise our chronological, environmental and archaeological records – targeted high-resolution work at coincident palaeoenvironmental and archaeological sites is key.

S3.18: The archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of Lateglacial and Postglacial landscape features such as kettle-holes, palaeochannels and areas of waterlogged deposits should be recognised and targeted.

S4.15: Closer connections between Mesolithic specialists and local planning archaeologists are needed in order to strengthen the academic justification for undertaking research into the Mesolithic, and communicate this justification to developers

5.0 MAPPING AND LiDAR IMAGERY

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping was inspected to explore possible significant features relevant to the study.
- 5.1.2 LiDAR data (1m LiDAR composite) was downloaded from the online UK government portal. Imagery has been manipulated in ArcGIS 10.3 and inspected with no significant observations made. The site can be seen to occupy the northern side of the Winterbourne valley with no solution structures evident in the Chalk geology locally.

5.2 The Site

- 5.2.1 Modern Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping shows a small number of structures and hardstanding at the Site.
- 5.2.2 Historic mapping dating to 1799 by William Figg (Figure 10) shows three buildings facing onto Southover with gardens to the rear in the vicinity of the site, one of which lay on the corner of the road and occupied the north of the site. A map by James Edwards of the same year (Figure 11) shows buildings possibly corresponding to the tannery lying south of the Winterbourne, with mill pond just beyond the south-west corner of the site. A map by William Figg in 1824 (Figure 12) shows that the nearby pond and buildings had gone and the Site had become a garden.
- 5.2.3 By the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) in 1879 (Figure 13) a railway cutting had been excavated along the site's north east boundary. Hachures also appear to indicate that the land now sloped down to the south from Southover Road, although whether this meant that earth had been removed is unclear. The site appears to be occupied by an orchard or sparse woodland, and a tannery occupies the land to the south.
- 5.2.4 By the second edition OS in 1899 (Figure 13) the tannery to the south had become a cattle market and trees are no longer shown on the site. The Winterbourne has been canalised and the site is mapped as a vacant plot. The preceding heritage assessment records the land use as market gardens, resulting in the name of the street (Bidwells 2018, 2). By the 1930s, the buildings now present on the Site had been built (Bidwells 2018). A footbridge is shown crossing the Winterbourne between the cattle market and the south-west corner of the site on 1950s mapping.
- 5.2.5 Inspection of LiDAR 1 m data is unfortunately largely uninformative for geoarchaeological purposes.

6.0 DEPOSIT MODELLING

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 To articulate best the results of the various data available, a stratigraphic model was constructed using Rockworks 17 software. This preliminary site-specific model uses broad categories, based on observations derived from the site investigation data, to separate Cretaceous, Pleistocene, and Holocene geoarchaeological units.
- 6.1.2 Due to the imprecision of some geological mapping, and the uncertainty of the extents of geoarchaeologically/geomorphologically significant deposits, deposit modelling is the most expedient process by which to visually assemble different strands of data. This also enables the extrapolation of interpretations formed in one area of the site to lithologically/stratigraphically analogous zones.
- 6.1.3 Geotechnical borehole logs were parsed to enable geoarchaeological reinterpretation of the data. Due to the restricted depths of some of the purposive geoarchaeological data, and the intermittent assessment of samples across the scheme, both site investigation and BGS boreholes have been used to generate the model to allow for best coverage across the site and its setting in the wider vicinity. The data was inputted into Rockworks 17 deposit modelling software in order to produce sections and 3D diagrams illustrating the sequence of deposits across the site.
- 6.1.4 The results presented below conflate lithological units and, significantly, simplify sedimentary processes. The modelled deposit depths rely on the presence and adequate recognition of sediments within the site investigation logs; some error may therefore be expected within the unassessed borehole reinterpretations presented in the model. Individual boreholes can effect disproportionate influence in the model where there are few nearby interventions.
- 6.1.5 Fifteen data points (Figures 2 and 3) have been used to model sedimentary units across the site. HP1 and BH2 were not detailed in the Site Investigation report (Land Science 2018); HP1 has not been included though BH2 has been reconstructed using data contained within the report body text, though some geological facies are highly likely to be unaccounted for in this approximation. To aid understanding of landscape processes in the local area, six BGS borehole logs have been included in the model.
- 6.1.6 Height data has been reconstructed by reducing levels supplied in a topographic survey (Perceptum Design 2023) from the benchmark at the southwestern end of the railway bridge on Southover Road. While the levels of the interventions may deviate negligibly in accuracy, they are precise and consistent across the site.

6.2 Deposit Modelling Data Interpretation and Limitations

- 6.2.1 Borehole data were interpreted with a view to distinguishing between different facies of Holocene and Pleistocene superficial geologies, to distinguish between *in situ* solid geology and reworked units, and to develop a better geoarchaeological and geomorphological understanding of the nature of deposition across the scheme. Due to occasionally coarse lithological resolution, temporally distinct or diverse landscape processes are likely conflated in the stratigraphic groups presented.
- 6.2.2 Stratigraphic units were defined and applied to each of the recorded borehole units and this data inputted into Rockworks 17. Data were interpreted as representing one of eight units: Chalk; Head/RTD [River Terrace Deposits]; Clayey Peat; Blue Grey Clay with Peat; Upper Peat; Mixed Clays, Gravels and Shells; Archaeological MG [Made Ground]; Made Ground.
- 6.2.3 It should be noted that non-sequential units can prove problematic in the software environment. Thus, dating evidence in stratigraphically modelled 'higher' units may produce later dates than those determined on stratigraphically 'lower' units. This is likely due to conflating units which developed over a long temporal span, or with similar lithologies derived from the reworking of the same parent material.
- 6.2.4 Due to the limitations of the software, requiring three data points to model each stratigraphic unit, lithologies of probable different derivation have been grouped together to facilitate modelling, due to limited descriptions in logs, stratigraphic association with underlying or overlying units, or perceived negligible benefit of isolating the unit in the model. The resulting modelled deposits are described below.

6.3 Deposit Modelling Results (Figures 2, 3, 14-17)

- 6.3.1 The results are best read in combination with the figures noted above.
- 6.3.2 Moderate resolution across the model is a result of fairly high coverage of borehole data, but impeded by shallow depth of investigation. The lack of adequate primary on-site geoarchaeological observations is an obvious drawback.
- 6.3.3 The overview of site stratigraphies (Figures 14 and 16) shows the contact between Quaternary and Cretaceous geologies to be at between -0.57 and -2.17 m OD, at the site, in broad agreement with BGS boreholes to the east/southeast (Figure 15) which record contacts at between +3.43 m and -3.86 m OD. Variation of up to over 7 m of this contact east of the site is evident between the interventions, due to the rise up to and over Head deposits located along Mountfield Road.
- 6.3.4 Sediments overlying the Chalk are broadly consistent across the site, though with some notable variations. Chalk is only identified in the cable percussive boreholes BH1 and BH2 though given the small area of the site the contact is unlikely to deviate significantly from the values in the two cable percussion boreholes. The Head/RTD unit is included within the model to inform the contact

with Chalk in the wider landscape of the site and conflates slope and fluvial processes. Head/RTD deposits have not been identified at the site.

- 6.3.5 Though Blue Grey Clay with Peat is the most dominant natural Quaternary unit in all site investigations at the site, in BH1 0.7 m of Clayey Peat is found above the contact with Chalk at +0.13 m OD. It is possible that this unit was resident in BH2 though without the log this remains speculative. Basal peats are also found in BGS boreholes TQ40NW206, located on Pinwell Road towards the confluence of the Winterbourne and Ouse, and TQ40NW32 along the route of the A27 in The Brooks floodplain at -2.75 m and -3.56 m OD respectively. The deeper upper contacts of the basal peats in the BGS boreholes may be indicative of the steepness of the valley floor and the increased thickness of the peats may be a result of decreased fluvial energy at the sampling positions.
- 6.3.6 Blue Grey Clay with Peat is found in all the Site Investigation interventions at thicknesses of between 0.4 m (WS4) and 4.7m (BH2 – N.B. stratigraphy reconstructed from report body text). While the window sampler (WS) boreholes did not achieve Cretaceous geology, BGS boreholes to the south and east of the site record comparable depths of similar lithologies; 3.4 m in TQ40NW206, 6.4 m in TQ40NW207, and 4.9 m in TQ40NW32. The main body of the sediment is Alluvium, while organic preservation within it may come from either a derived source or be generated locally.
- 6.3.7 A higher organic unit – the Upper Peat – is identified in thicknesses of between 0.15 m and 1.6 m in WS3, WS4, and WS7. In WS3 it is encountered at +2.71 m OD and comprises a black very gravelly peat with some chalk fragments. In WS4 and WS7 (upper contacts at +3.93 m and +3.10 m OD respectively), the organic component is less well represented in a grey alluvial clay. This stratigraphic unit conflates the peat in WS3 with organic alluvial clays found in WS4 and WS7, each being found in the same position in the sequence and with a broadly similar basal contact onto Blue Grey Clay with Peat at between 2.33 m and 2.90 m OD.
- 6.3.8 In WS2, WS4, WS5, WS6, and WS7, a variable unit of Mixed Clays, Gravels, and Shells brings together diverse lithologies of thicknesses between 1.05 m (WS2) and 2.90 m (WS6) which include sporadic identification of organics and incorporates elements interpreted in the report as Made Ground (Land Science 2018). There may well be some cross over with anthropogenic units, though this stratigraphic category is intended to capture lithologies which may have more fluvial origins.
- 6.3.9 Made Ground caps the sequence across the site at thicknesses of between c. 0.05 m (WS3) and 3.9 m (BH1). Given the lack of detail in some of the Made Ground descriptors (e.g. the supposed homogeneity of Made Ground in BH1 from 0.50m bgl to 3.90 m bgl), its widespread depth across the site, and the lack of geo/archaeological observations on arisings, it should be considered that there is considerable risk that units mapped as Made Ground may preserve archaeological remains. This is represented in the model as 'Archaeological MG'. The distinction between archaeologically significant Made Ground and modern deposits has been made based on the 'cleanness' of the deposit

described (e.g. WS3 below 1.0m bgl), anomalous units such as the reworked Chalk in WS4, or where units containing 'asphalt' are found at a significant depth. There is little consistency across the site in the distinctions between Made Ground and Archaeological MG, nor between Archaeological MG and Mixed Clays, Gravels, and Shells though the basal contact with natural Quaternary units is broadly consistent at between +3.0 and +3.5 m OD.

- 6.3.10 Taken as a whole, the lithological sequence implies that the site is located on an infilled stream channel of the Winterbourne with origins in the Pleistocene. Periods of lower energy or marginal deposition are initially represented by basal organic units in BH1, later replaced by more consistent fluvial energy and sediment supply. Locally, lower energy environments laterally encouraged organic deposition. Mixed Clays, Gravels, and Shells are inconsistently deposited across the site and are of an obscure origin though may represent a higher energy environment, perhaps including an anthropogenic sediment supply. Significant depths of Made Ground are taken here to coincide with the occupation of Lewes in the historic period and thus may preserve archaeological remains. The uppermost tracts of Made Ground are unlikely to be of archaeological significance.
- 6.3.11 This deposit model is a first stage iteration and should not be considered to be a definitive model of the deposits present on the site. However, while the crudeness of the model does not allow very detailed evaluation of the deposits it does show the survival between 3 and 6.5m of Quaternary deposits across the site.
- 6.3.12 Made Ground in WS6 and WS7 was found to have elevated levels of hydrocarbons and as such it has been recommended that it be treated as hazardous waste in this area (Land Science 2018).

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A review of the geo/archaeological evidence detailed above indicates that the site is situated within an area of complex geological deposition, comprising landforms with significant geoarchaeological and archaeological potential. Deposits relating to the Holocene development of the Winterbourne, a tributary of the Ouse, are present, as is Made Ground with potential to preserve historic era archaeological remains.
- 7.1.2 The most significant outcome of the deposit modelling exercise has been to map the Quaternary geological record at the site which preserves deposits relating to the Holocene epoch, and which may be of high palaeoenvironmental and geo/archaeological significance, relating to facies of peat development preserved at elevations different to the main Ouse floodplain.
- 7.1.3 It is considered that there is the potential for as yet unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest (i.e. below-ground archaeological remains) to be present within the proposed development area.

7.2 Potential by Period

Pleistocene

- 7.2.1 The deposit modelling exercise has demonstrated that there is low potential for the survival of Pleistocene deposits with palaeoenvironmental preservation. Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits may be present at depth, though none were identified in the two boreholes which achieved Cretaceous geology.
- 7.2.2 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown geo/archaeological heritage assets of Pleistocene date is considered to be low. This report has shown that significant complex geoarchaeological processes have formed the landscape at the site, probably over a significant depth of time. The major processes have been modelled and explored, though little remains of the Pleistocene record as evidenced by preservation immediately overlying the Chalk.

Holocene

- 7.2.3 Holocene geoarchaeological deposits have been identified as part of this assessment and are the primary focus of any future work. The deposit modelling exercise has demonstrated that there is high potential for the survival of Holocene deposits with palaeoenvironmental preservation. While these are of limited thickness, they represent a tributary of the Ouse and may diverge in preservation and date from similar units in the floodplain of the main channel.
- 7.2.4 The potential of the site to contain as yet unknown geo/archaeological heritage assets of Holocene date is considered to be moderate-high. This report has shown that Made Ground at the site, being situated immediately south of the

Water Gate in the town walls, has potential to be of some age given both its depth and deposits barren of diagnostically modern material.

7.3 Summary of Potential

- 7.3.1 Geoarchaeological potential here is used to signify the potential of deposits to preserve palaeoenvironmental indicators (e.g. microfossils, pollen, faunal remains etc.), whereas archaeological potential is used to signify the potential of deposits to contain archaeologically significant anthropogenic material.
- 7.3.2 A desk-based assessment can generally only consider the potential of a site in principle. As is the case here, its conclusions usually require testing by fieldwork in order to confirm whether remains are actually present and, if this is the case, to establish their character, condition and extent and thus indicate the weight that ought to be attached to their preservation. It must always be acknowledged that remains of a type for which there is no prior evidence may be found on a site by fieldwork.
- 7.3.3 The potential for discovery of new heritage assets has been revealed by a review of the known cultural heritage baseline in the immediate vicinity. The estimated overall potential for heritage assets being located within the site can be summarised thus:

Pleistocene (Palaeolithic): Low

Holocene (Mesolithic – Modern): Moderate-High

7.4 Preliminary Assessment of Significance

- 7.4.1 The significance of a heritage asset is ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest.’ (NPPF 2012, Glossary). Given that this desk-based assessment has only been able to establish the potential for heritage assets to be present within the site in principle the significance of such assets cannot be conclusively determined at the present time.
- 7.4.2 The available evidence from the wider Study Area would suggest that any Pleistocene heritage assets present are most likely to be of regional significance pertaining to the Ouse Valley, given the rarity of discoveries from the Palaeolithic. Early Holocene heritage assets would most likely be of local-regional significance. Discoveries in the Made Ground would likely be of local significance.

8.0 PREVIOUS IMPACTS ON HERITAGE POTENTIAL

- 8.1 The extent to which the site as a whole has been impacted upon by modern construction and older landscape remodelling is uncertain. Areas are likely to have been impacted upon at the surface, by the WW1 buildings occupying the site, though no evidence for larger scale disturbance is evident in the borehole logs beyond depths of Made Ground contacting alluvial units. As the distinction between Made Ground, Archaeological Made Ground, and Mixed Clays, Gravels and Shells is somewhat arbitrary, the distinction between anthropogenic and natural processes within these units is obscure. The depths – up to 4.35 m in WS2 – suggest aggradation of material rather than erosion.
- 8.2 Deeper sediments are likely to have been impacted by natural processes only. Fluvial processes have the potential to erode and rework deposits along with artefacts and palaeoenvironmental proxies. On the basis of this assessment it is not possible to ascertain the extent to which geoarchaeologically significant deposits have been reworked.

9.0 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

9.1 In considering the significance of the impact of the development on any heritage assets that are present it is necessary to understand both the significance of the asset and the likely degree of impact (e.g. how much of the asset will be destroyed). Although presence/absence and significance of any heritage assets on the site is undetermined there is potential for such assets to be present. As heritage assets are a fragile and non-renewable resource such impacts on them are considered to be adverse.

9.2 The extent of impacts of development at the site are understood in part from construction plans (Haworth McCall 2019) (Figures 17 and 18). Deep piles are proposed at the site, extending down 12m from finished ground level. Excavations for pile caps are proposed to extend 2.5m below finished ground level. Pile mat excavations are proposed to extend 1.5m below finished ground level.

9.3 Impacts on heritage assets

Physical impacts on heritage assets

9.3.1 Impact on geo/archaeological heritage assets on the site will generally be dependent on impact depth, though the concentration of piles may irrevocably destroy the palaeoenvironmental record at the site. Impacts may also disrupt the hydrology and chemistry of sediments leading to processes such as decalcification on deeper deposits and disrupting the potential of deposits to preserve ecofacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence.

9.3.2 On the basis of this assessment deposits that may have natural geo/archaeological potential (i.e. all alluvial units) are present across the site sealed by Made Ground, Archaeological Made Ground, and Mixed Clays, Gravels and Shells at depths of between c. 2.90 m and 4.35 m below ground level. These units may preserve hitherto unrecognised land surfaces, organic beds or other significant horizons.

9.3.3 Deposits with more recent potential, being the Archaeological Made Ground, and Mixed Clays, Gravels and Shells units, are present within 0.5 m of the surface and extend to up to 4.35m below ground level. On the basis of this any, process involving excavation or ground reduction could potentially impact on heritage assets.

10.0 PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 10.1 The assessment has outlined the geo/archaeological potential of the site and examined the effects of existing impacts, and as far as possible, the effects of the proposed impacts upon that potential. This assessment is based on a desk-based survey of existing information, and cannot therefore be considered to be a definitive statement on the presence or absence of geoarchaeological deposits in any given area. This section offers a suggested programme of further fieldwork which will confirm the presence or absence of deposits with geo/archaeological potential. It should be stressed that these recommendations are for information only and represent the professional opinion of Archaeology South-East. The requirement for and scope of any further archaeological work, will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisors.
- 10.2 This assessment and deposit model has shown that several metres of geoarchaeological deposits with moderate-high potential exist across the site. It is suggested that purposive geoarchaeological boreholes are drilled to properly evaluate the nature of these deposits, and to assess the extent of preservation. Purposive work would allow deposits to be assessed for the potential to contain artefacts, ecofacts, and palaeoenvironmental material and inform whether further work would be required before development.
- 10.3 Should archaeological remains be present and assuming that they are of low (local) to moderate (regional) significance and a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation *in situ*, further mitigation works such as a programme of geo/archaeological excavation and recording are likely to be required to ensure the preservation by record of any threatened remains.
- 10.4 A programme of archaeological evaluation has already been proposed for the site, but given the depth of 'Archaeological Made Ground' and the site's constrained nature the scope and feasibility of any works would have to be agreed between the ESCC County Archaeologist, ASE and the client.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 11.1 Quaternary deposits at the site have generally moderate-high potential to preserve geo/archaeologically significant evidence.
- 11.2 Extensive Made Ground deposits are likely to preserve archaeological remains, if present. The made ground cannot be adequately assessed as part of this desk based exercise.
- 11.3 Site investigation logs and a lithostratigraphic model have demonstrated the site to preserve approximately 4.7 m of natural Quaternary deposits overlying Chalk at depth. These are sealed by up to 4.35 m of Made Ground, much of which has the potential to preserve archaeological remains from the historic era.
- 11.4 Peats, silts and clays at the site are sediments which represent the Holocene development of the Winterbourne stream channel. Disparity between the heights at which organic units are preserved compared to the main channel of the River Ouse, and the tributary valley location, suggest that the site may record a useful history of landscape change in the locality.
- 11.5 There is low potential for the preservation of Pleistocene environmental proxies, or Palaeolithic archaeology.
- 11.6 Any development at the site will, through piling, truncate elements of the Holocene geoarchaeological sequences. Due to the uncertainty of the locally variable nature of the depositional sequence, the most suitable way to develop understanding derived from this study, in the first instance, is by the drilling of targeted boreholes to test the findings of this desk-based assessment.
- 11.7 As part of this work, geoarchaeological samples would be retrieved and assessed for various palaeoenvironmental proxies such as pollen, microfossils, plant macrofossils, soil micromorphology, and dating, as necessary. On the basis of the assessment of samples derived from the purposive interventions, further work may be necessary to mitigate the effects of development at the site.

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Appendix 1: HER data

No.	HER/Des No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
Conservation Areas					
1	DES9803	541243	109870	Lewes CA	
Scheduled Monuments					
2	DES8262	541300	109750	Chapel of St James' Hospital. Mid-14th century chapel	Medieval
3	DES8065	541380	110140	Lewes Castle	Medieval
4	DES8194	541410	109570	Priory of St Pancras. Founded in the 11th century. Most of the priory exists as buried remains, but parts are upstanding ruins and are listed Grade I.	Medieval
5	DES8342	541560	109650	The Calvary (mound). Monument includes remains of post-medieval folly or garden feature traditionally known as the 'Mount' or 'Calvary', which survives as an earthwork and below-ground remains.	Post medieval
Selected Listed Buildings					
6	DES1348	541326	110068	KEEP TO LEWES CASTLE. Circa 1100. Grade I	Medieval
7	DES1349	541402	110071	BARBICAN TO LEWES CASTLE AND WALLS TO SOUTH. Early C14. Grade I	Medieval
8	DES2194	541406	110083	REMAINS OF INNER GATEHOUSE AND WALLS TO EAST AND WEST. C12. Grade I	Medieval
9	DES1596	541319	109833	SOUTHOVER GRANGE. 1572. Grade II*	Post-medieval
10	DES2372	541367	109867	REMAINS OF TOWN WALLS. 1266-69 and after 1314. Grade II	Medieval
11	DES1136	541488	109954	WALL TO WEST OF PELHAM HOUSE. C18. Grade II	Post-medieval
12	DES1204	541435	109972	4 AND 5, ST MARTIN'S LANE. Cottage pair. Early C19. Grade II	Post-medieval
13	DES1595	541438	109969	6, ST MARTIN'S LANE. House. C17, clad and altered in C19. Grade II	Post-medieval
14	DES1977	541622	109821	LEWES RAILWAY STATION. Built in 1889. Grade II	Post-medieval
15	DES2377	541586	109973	16, STATION STREET. Maltings, now warehouse, Early - mid C18, with later C19 facade. Grade II	Post-medieval
ANAs					
16	DES8532	541590	110310	Lewes: historic town. Grade 1	Medieval/PM

17	DES8533	541230	109610	Southover : historic suburb and medieval priory. Grade 1	Medieval/PM
Selected Non-designated					
18	MES36463	541721	110077	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Early PH finds	Palaeolithic/ Mesolithic - Early Neolithic
19	MES35997	541229	109681	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : Mes/Neo Flint Blade	Mesolithic - Neolithic
20	MES26225	541597	110329	North Street Car Park, Lewes : PH Flints	Early Neolithic - LBA
21	MES1657	541600	109860	Lewes Station Bridge: neo axe	Neolithic
22	MES35312	541771	110120	Clothkits Warehouse, Lewes : Neo/BA flints	Neolithic - Bronze Age
23	MES36464	541720	110074	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Late Neo pottery	Late Neolithic
24	MES36465	541723	110075	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Late Neo/Early BA scrapers	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
25	MES36534	541753	110137	rear of 20/21 High Street, Lewes : Late Neo/Early BA flints	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
26	MES26505	541361	109921	15 St.Swithuns Terrace, Lewes: BA Flint	Bronze Age
27	MES36466	541725	110075	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : BA finds	Bronze Age
28	MES7177	541418	110300	Elephant And Castle: mound/gallows	Bronze Age - Early med / med - post- med
29	MES19819	541636	110072	Baxters Printworks Site : PH Flint	Late Prehistoric
30	MES29122	541115	109933	St Anne's House, Lewes : PH Flints	Late Prehistoric
31	MES35300	541164	109927	1 Rotten Row, Lewes : PH Flint	Late Prehistoric
32	MES36467	541725	110050	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : IA occupation site	Iron Age
33	MES1654	541800	109600	Secondary School: IA & RB pottery	Iron Age - Roman
34	MES1576	541300	110000	Castle Mound: Rom coins & quern	Roman
35	MES25932	541634	110071	Baxters Printworks Site: Rom Finds	Roman
36	MES33146	541415	109676	Priory Barn, Behind 25 Priory Street, Lewes : Rom Brick	Roman
37	MES7179	541320	110050	159 High Street: Rom coins	Roman
38	MES7180	541370	110050	166 High Street: RB pit	Roman
39	MES7181	541390	110070	Gun Garden: RB quern	Roman

40	MES7182	541441	109977	4-5 St Martin's Lane: RB pot	Roman
41	MES7183	541626	110138	34-37 High Street: Rom coin	Roman
42	MES36468	541726	110073	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Rom finds	Roman
43	MES36535	541752	110136	Rear of 20/21 High Street, Lewes : Rom Tile	Roman
44	MES37471	541823	110160	40 - 41 Friars Walk, Lewes : Rom Sherds	Roman
45	MES7178	541450	110260	Brack Mount: inhumation	Roman - medieval
46	MES7174	541464	110358	Abinger House: ?RB mound	Roman?
47	MES1776	541442	110045	Lewes Saxon Burh: Saxon burh	Early medieval
48	MES1778	541455	110049	Lewes Saxon Mint: Saxon mint	Early medieval
49	MES25522	541530	110120	Adj to Old County Hall, Lewes: AS finds	Early medieval
50	MES25933	541626	110084	Baxters Printworks Site: Sax Features and Finds	Early medieval
51	MES33655	541443	110201	Coach House, Brack Mound House, Lewes : Sax pit and Finds	Early medieval
52	MES7001	541524	110107	Crown Courts, Lewes : AS metalwork	Early medieval
53	MES36469	541703	110033	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Late Saxon features	Early medieval
54	MES36469	541731	110072	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Late Saxon features	Early medieval
55	MES36469	541741	110109	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Late Saxon features	Early medieval
56	MES37833	541594	110056	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 6 Station Street, Lewes : Late Sax Sherd	Early medieval
57	MES35898	541414	109575	New fencing barriers, Lewes Priory, Lewes : AS - Med walls	Early med - medieval
58	MES1616	541870	110180	Lewes Friary, Lewes : Franciscan friary (site of)	Medieval
59	MES1630	541584	110132	Lewes: Medieval walled town	Medieval
60	MES1647	541128	109974	St Peter's Church: medieval	Medieval
61	MES1652	541362	109613	Priory Of St Pancras, Lewes : C11 priory	Medieval
62	MES1652	541422	109551	Priory Of St Pancras, Lewes : C11 priory	Medieval
63	MES1673	541300	109756	St James's Hospital, Lewes : med hospital	Medieval
64	MES17038	541492	109927	Watergate, Lewes : medieval town gate (Site of)	Medieval

65	MES17174	541361	110032	164 High Street: Medieval pottery	Medieval
66	MES17176	541687	110207	207a High Street: medieval pottery	Medieval
67	MES17263	541274	110102	New Road: town ditch	Medieval
68	MES1744	541550	110140	Star Inn: med building site	Medieval
69	MES1749	541381	109836	Southover Grange Gardens: C15 jetton	Medieval
70	MES1756	541295	109915	11 Keere Street : town ditch	Medieval
71	MES1765	541826	110109	Friars Walk: med occupation	Medieval
72	MES19290	541828	110221	East Gate, Lewes : medieval town gate (site of)	Medieval
73	MES19291	541280	109976	Lewes West Gate: medieval town gate	Medieval
74	MES19631	541185	109851	1 And 2 The Villas: medieval pits	Medieval
75	MES19818	541728	110079	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane sites, Lewes : Med settlement	Medieval
76	MES19818	541699	110035	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane sites, Lewes : Med settlement	Medieval
77	MES19820	541731	110279	5 East Street, Lewes : Med Pit	Medieval
78	MES21082	541555	110178	The Swifts: Post-medieval culvert	Medieval
79	MES21443	541517	109576	Convent Field: Med features	Medieval
80	MES21589	541347	110025	161 High Street, Lewes: Med features	Medieval
81	MES21592	541411	109974	Knowlands: Med features	Medieval
82	MES22026	541164	109660	Southover: Medieval suburb	Medieval
83	MES22027	541508	110035	Lewes : Early Med Market Town, Med markets	Medieval
84	MES22699	541449	110316	41 Abinger Place, Lewes, East Sussex: Med pit	Medieval
85	MES24148	541672	110013	Rose Cottage: Med Ditch	Medieval
86	MES24203	541135	109962	Rotten Row, The Rectory : Med finds	Medieval
87	MES24517	541621	110348	North Street car park Lewes:Med Pits and pottery	Medieval
88	MES24517	541623	110348	North Street car park Lewes:Med Pits and pottery	Medieval
89	MES24517	541618	110318	North Street car park Lewes:Med Pits and pottery	Medieval
90	MES24597	541501	110131	Lewes Combined Court: Med ditch and finds	Medieval
91	MES25621	541679	110224	205-206 High Street Lewes: Med Pot	Medieval
92	MES25934	541638	110059	Baxters Printworks Site: M.C11 - L.C12 Features and Finds	Medieval
93	MES25935	541633	110073	Baxters Printworks Site: C12- C16 Features and Finds	Medieval
94	MES26126	541475	109678	16 Priory Street, Lewes: Med Features and Pot	Medieval
95	MES26149	541473	109881	Southover Grange Lodge, Lewes: Med Occupation Layer	Medieval

96	MES26221	541605	110329	North Street Car Park Lewes: C11-C12 activity	Medieval
97	MES26222	541618	110332	North Street Car Park Lewes: C13-C14 activity	Medieval
98	MES26507	541360	109922	15 St.Swithuns Terrace, Lewes: Med Pits	Medieval
99	MES26631	541416	109673	Priory Barn, Lewes: Med Features	Medieval
100	MES26642	541251	109641	St John the Baptist, Southover, Lewes: Med Structures.	Medieval
101	MES28999	541873	110135	Lewes Magistrates Court, Lewes: Med Structure and Finds	Medieval
102	MES29120	541116	109932	St Anne's House, Lewes: Med Features	Medieval
103	MES29306	541760	110133	20-21 The High Street, Lewes : C11/12 Features and Find	Medieval
104	MES29406	541720	109454	Dripping Pan, Lewes : Med features	Medieval
105	MES33144	541417	109674	Priory Barn, Behind 25 Priory Street, Lewes : Med Features	Medieval
106	MES7223	541212	109741	Southover School: ?med road	Medieval
107	MES7302	541292	109603	2 Cockshut Road: med building	Medieval
108	MES7315	541245	109476	Priory Cottage: medieval building	Medieval
109	MES7369	541508	109734	St Pancras House: med pits	Medieval
110	MES7372	541666	110265	Land Of East Street: med pits	Medieval
111	MES7372	541670	110266	Land Of East Street: med pits	Medieval
112	MES34789	541356	109936	9 St Swithun's Terrace, Lewes : Med pits and finds	Medieval
113	MES35203	541210	109924	Little Antioch, Rotten Row, Lewes : Med pot sherds	Medieval
114	MES35235	541164	109926	1 Rotten Row, Lewes : C12 Pit	Medieval
115	MES35310	541773	110122	Clothkits Warehouse, Lewes : Med Features	Medieval
116	MES35314	541737	110155	Clothkits Warehouse Extension, Lewes : Med Features	Medieval
117	MES35689	541228	110021	Former YMCA, 142 High Street, Lewes : Med finds	Medieval
118	MES35770	541573	109633	The Calvary Mound, Lewes : Med tile	Medieval
119	MES35893	541461	110137	The Peace Garden, Castle Precincts, Lewes : Med features	Medieval
120	MES35998	541230	109681	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : Med features	Medieval
121	MES35998	541244	109674	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : Med features	Medieval
122	MES35998	541246	109671	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : Med features	Medieval
123	MES35998	541232	109673	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : Med features	Medieval
124	MES36225	541853	110083	Court Road Car Park, Lewes : C14 sherds	Medieval

125	MES36536	541751	110133	20/21 High Street, Lewes : Med Features	Medieval
126	MES8562	541347	110024	161 High Street, Lewes : med walls	Medieval
127	MES37470	541824	110164	40 - 41 Friars Walk, Lewes : Med Features	Medieval
128	MES37470	541817	110159	40 - 41 Friars Walk, Lewes : Med Features	Medieval
129	MES37470	541810	110158	40 - 41 Friars Walk, Lewes : Med Features	Medieval
130	MES37602	541570	110140	Cellar beneath Lewes Town Hall, High Street, Lewes : C14 Cellar	Medieval
131	MES37834	541594	110056	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 6 Station Street, Lewes : Med ?pit	Medieval
132	MES37835	541599	110059	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 6 Station Street, Lewes : Undated pits	Medieval?
133	MES38078	541108	109633	Anne of Cleves House, Southover High Street, Lewes : C13 or C14 Undercroft	Medieval
134	MES38392	541738	110280	5 East Street, Lewes : C14 - C16 Pits	Medieval
135	MES38392	541732	110275	5 East Street, Lewes : C14 - C16 Pits	Medieval
136	MES1770	541710	110140	Broomans Lane: Med - PM activity	Medieval - post-medieval
137	MES21081	541557	110183	The Swifts, Lewes : Late medieval/Post-medieval finds	Medieval - post-medieval
138	MES21855	541710	110178	Temple House, 25-26 High Street,: Possible cellar	Medieval - post-medieval
139	MES7249	541460	110070	The Rainbow Inn: well	Medieval - post-medieval
140	MES1674	541234	109803	Southover Grange, Southover High Street: C16 grange (built 1572)	16th Century
141	MES1579	541431	110182	malthouse	Post-medieval
142	MES1580	541494	110183	Beards Lamb Brewery: C18 brewery	Post-medieval
143	MES1655	541700	109650	The Mount & Dripping Pan: C17 garden feature	Post-medieval
144	MES1655	541560	109660	The Mount & Dripping Pan: C17 garden feature	Post-medieval
145	MES17037	541538	109847	Tanners Brook: PM tannery	Post-medieval
146	MES17136	541752	110136	Land To The Rear Of 20-21 High Street, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
147	MES1725	541263	110060	Pipe Passage: C19 windmill	Post-medieval

148	MES1741	541600	110357	North Street: house of correction	Post-medieval
149	MES19887	541515	110139	Rear Of 3a Fisher Street: C17 floor	Post-medieval
150	MES19889	541558	110188	Rear Of 190 High Street: med / PM features	Post-medieval
151	MES19889	541549	110189	Rear Of 190 High Street: med / PM features	Post-medieval
152	MES22382	541217	109949	Land Rear Of 103 High Street, Lewes: C19 floor surface/drain	Post-medieval
153	MES22383	541217	109949	Land Rear Of 103 High Street, Lewes : PM finds East Sussex, Bn7 1Xh: PM finds	Post-medieval
154	MES22890	541177	109694	56 Southover High Street, Lewes: PM finds	Post-medieval
155	MES22890	541177	109694	56 Southover High Street, Lewes: PM finds	Post-medieval
156	MES23121	541343	109878	The Garden House, Paine's Twitten: PM Finds	Post-medieval
157	MES24149	541672	110012	Rose Cottage: C19 wall	Post-medieval
158	MES24202	541149	109918	Lewes, Rotten Row: Antioch Street (site of)	Post-medieval
159	MES24260	541487	109682	Priory Street: PM wall and foundations	Post-medieval
160	MES24598	541506	110131	Lewes Combined Court: PM features and finds	Post-medieval
161	MES25491	541496	109729	65/66 Priory St, Lewes : C19 features	Post-medieval
162	MES25622	541680	110224	205-206 High Street Lewes: PM Gardern Features and Finds	Post-medieval
163	MES25936	541638	110080	Baxters Printworks Site: PM Features and Finds	Post-medieval
164	MES26125	541473	109679	16 Priory Street, Lewes: PM Features and Finds	Post-medieval
165	MES26150	541478	109872	Southover Grange Lodge, Lewes: PM Wall and Finds	Post-medieval
166	MES26223	541605	110322	North Street Car Park Lewes: PM Building Remains	Post-medieval
167	MES26223	541583	110329	North Street Car Park Lewes: PM Building Remains	Post-medieval
168	MES26326	541111	110036	Shelleys Hotel, Lewes: PM Cut and Finds	Post-medieval
169	MES26506	541360	109921	15 St.Swithuns Terrace, Lewes: PM Finds	Post-medieval
170	MES26508	541282	110022	The Workshop, Pipe Passage: C19 Wall Footing	Post-medieval

171	MES26632	541417	109673	Priory Barn, Lewes: PM Wall	Post-medieval
172	MES26643	541249	109640	St John the Baptist, Southover, Lewes: PM Burials and Finds	Post-medieval
173	MES29307	541759	110132	20-21 The High Street, Lewes : PM Surface & Finds	Post-medieval
174	MES33002	541272	109588	Lower Lords Place, Lewes : C19 Farmstead	Post-medieval
175	MES33145	541410	109697	Priory Barn, Behind 25 Priory Street, Lewes : PM Pit	Post-medieval
176	MES33173	541240	109971	High Street, Lewes : C18 Mile post	Post-medieval
177	MES33277	541842	110147	Old Station, Friar's Walk, Lewes : PM Building (Site of)	Post-medieval
178	MES33284	541647	110262	18 East Street, Lewes : PM Building (Site of)	Post-medieval
179	MES33301	541563	110222	1-10 New Street, Lewes : C19 Buildings (site of)	Post-medieval
180	MES33301	541574	110220	1-10 New Street, Lewes : C19 Buildings (site of)	Post-medieval
181	MES33302	541641	110323	60 North Street, Lewes : C19 Buildings (site of)	Post-medieval
182	MES33594	541080	110110	Spital Mill, Lewes: C18-C18 Post Mill (site of)	Post-medieval
183	MES33656	541443	110201	Coach House, Brack Mound House, Lewes : PM Features and Finds	Post-medieval
184	MES7266	541676	110067	Rear Of School Hill House: C19 ice house	Post-medieval
185	MES7740	541114	110054	75 Paddock Lane: Post-med drain	Post-medieval
186	MES8354	541797	110041	Friars Walk: Drinking fountain. Dated 1874,	Post-medieval
187	MES34633	541779	109846	Lewes Railway Station : C19 Signal Box	Post-medieval
188	MES34710	541203	110041	Lewes Old Grammar School, 142 High Street, Lewes : C17 - C19 Wall	Post-medieval
189	MES35114	541269	109993	146 - 147 High Street, Lewes : C18 - C19 Walls	Post-medieval
190	MES35124	541270	110009	Pipe Passage, Lewes : C19 Clay Pipe Kilns	Post-medieval
191	MES35313	541816	110121	Clothkits Warehouse, Lewes : PM Features	Post-medieval
192	MES35375	541072	110013	135 High Street, Lewes : C18 Walls	Post-medieval
193	MES35690	541218	110021	Former YMCA Site, 142 High Street, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
194	MES35772	541578	109633	The Calvary Mound, Lewes : PM finds	Post-medieval

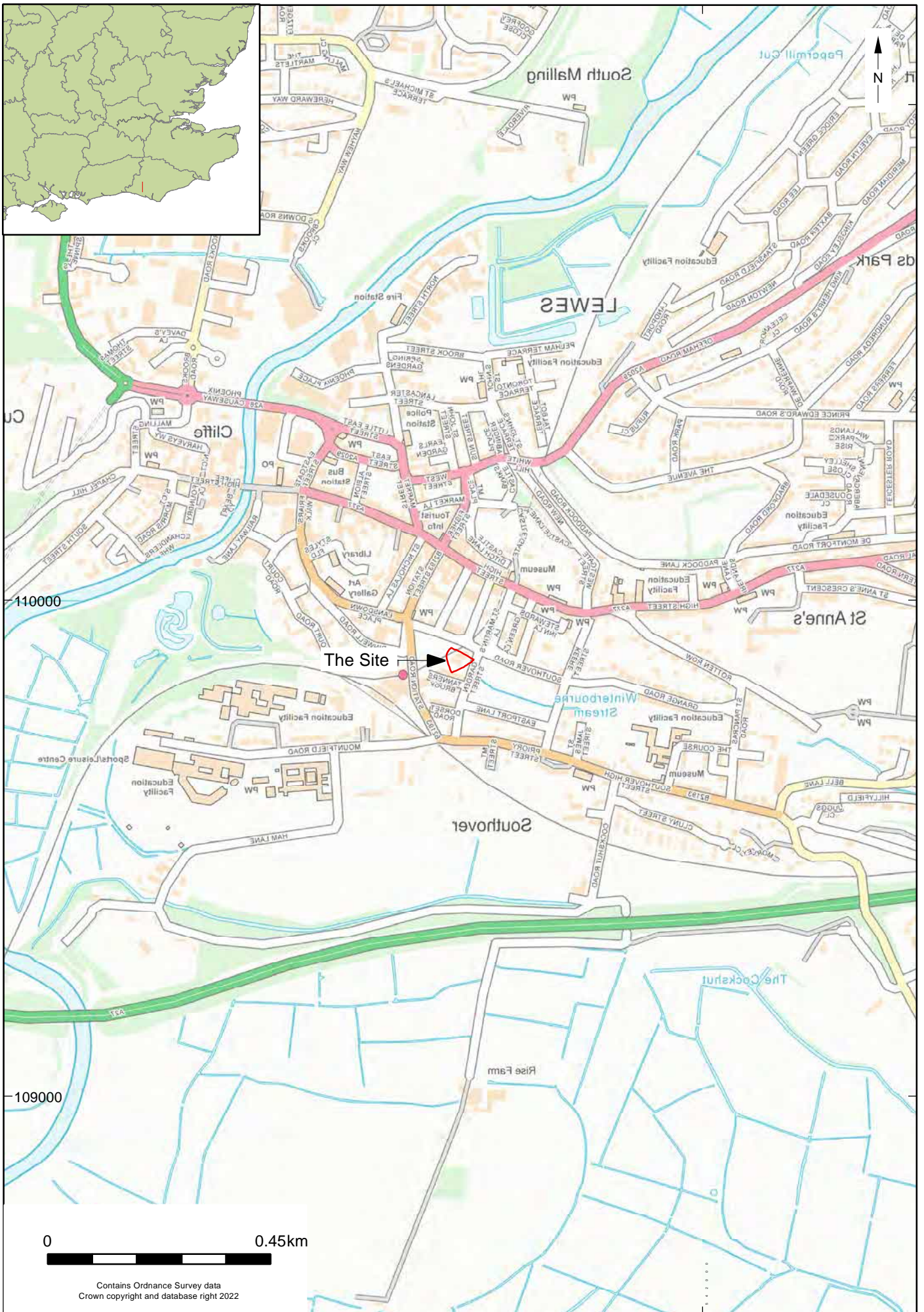
195	MES35772	541594	109634	The Calvary Mound, Lewes : PM finds	Post-medieval
196	MES35894	541469	110139	The Peace Garden, Castle Precincts, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
197	MES35894	541462	110131	The Peace Garden, Castle Precincts, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
198	MES35894	541461	110138	The Peace Garden, Castle Precincts, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
199	MES36000	541244	109670	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
200	MES36000	541230	109671	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
201	MES36000	541233	109671	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
202	MES36000	541246	109673	Yew Tree Cottage, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
203	MES36149	541414	110225	Castle Banks, Lewes : Pre C19 Well	Post-medieval
204	MES36226	541851	110084	Court Road Car Park, Lewes : C19 features	Post-medieval
205	MES36227	541867	110086	Court Road Car Park, Lewes : PM finds	Post-medieval
206	MES36355	541246	109642	St John The Baptist, Southover, Lewes : C17-C19 finds	Post-medieval
207	MES36425	541432	110092	Moat Yard, Castle Ditch Lane, Lewes : PM Features	Post-medieval
208	MES36470	541742	110097	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane sites, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
209	MES36470	541697	110033	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane sites, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
210	MES36600	541594	110042	Methodist Sunday School, Station Street, Lewes : C19 Building (Site of)	Post-medieval
211	MES36621	541361	109675	2 Priory Crescent, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
212	MES36696	541128	109993	The Shelleys Hotel, High Street, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
213	MES29000	541860	110140	Lewes Magistrates Court, Lewes: C19 Bricks	Post-medieval
214	MES37056	541248	109928	21 Keere Street, Lewes : PM Finds	Post-medieval
215	MES37079	541844	110120	1 Friars Walk, Lewes : C19 Structure	Post-medieval
216	MES37469	541824	110159	40 - 41 Friars Walk, Lewes : C18 finds	Post-medieval
217	MES37472	541827	110163	40 - 41 Friars Walk, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval
218	MES37472	541814	110158	40 - 41 Friars Walk, Lewes : PM features	Post-medieval

219	MES38247	541972	110055	Leighside, Lewes : C19 Building (Site of)	Post-medieval
220	MES38393	541742	110271	5 East Street, Lewes : Early Post-Med features	Post-medieval
221	MES38393	541737	110270	5 East Street, Lewes : Early Post-Med features	Post-medieval
222	MES38393	541737	110283	5 East Street, Lewes : Early Post-Med features	Post-medieval
223	MES38394	541735	110281	5 East Street, Lewes : C18 - C20 Features	Post-medieval
224	MES38394	541737	110277	5 East Street, Lewes : C18 - C20 Features	Post-medieval
225	MES21848	541765	110170	19a High Street: WW2 air raid shelter	Modern
226	MES24502	541450	110032	Post Office, Lewes : WW1 & 2 Post Office Memorial	Modern
227	MES24612	541760	110150	19a High Street Lewes: WW11 Underground Hospital	Modern
228	MES24719	541578	110126	High Street, Lewes : WW1 & WW2 Allegory	Modern
229	MES25974	541264	109651	Southover, St. John the Baptist Church: WW2 Plaque Memorial	Modern
230	MES26417	541778	110087	Lewes, Lewes Library: Commemorative Paving Stone - Sidney Woodroffe	Modern
231	MES33919	541520	109876	Gorrings Sale Room, Southover Road : WW1 buildings	Modern
232	MES33919	541510	109888	Gorrings Sale Room, Southover Road : WW1 buildings	Modern
233	MES7670	541908	110159	Goods Yard Adjacent To Old Tabernacle Ch: Pillbox	Modern
234	MES7737	541314	110276	The Paddock: Air raid shelter	Modern
235	MES7739	541078	110006	Shelleys Hotel: Air raid shelter	Modern
236	MES34712	541212	110026	Lewes Old Grammar School, 142 High Street, Lewes : C20 Dump	Modern
237	MES35982	541917	109638	Lewes Priory School, Lewes : WW2 Commemorative Chapel	Modern
238	MES36981	541917	109637	Priory School Chapel , Lewes : Lewes County Grammar School WW2 Chapel	Modern
239	MES36980	541485	109541	Priory Gardens, Lewes : Battle of Lewes Memorial	Modern
240	MES37701	541277	109666	St. John the Baptist Church, Southover : WW1 Cross Memorial	Modern
241	MES1567	541526	109634	Convent Field: flint implement	Undated
242	MES1653	541110	109730	Ancient boat	Undated
243	MES25939	541642	110061	Baxters Printworks: Undated Features	Undated

244	MES26224	541597	110324	North Street Car Park Lewes: Undated Building Remains and Finds	Undated
245	MES26633	541418	109674	Priory Barn, Lewes: Undated Features	Undated
246	MES26633	541411	109673	Priory Barn, Lewes: Undated Features	Undated
247	MES29121	541118	109929	St Anne's House, Lewes: Undated Ditch	Undated
248	MES33657	541443	110201	Coach House, Brack Mound House, Lewes : Undated Flints	Undated
249	MES34787	541354	109936	9 St Swithun's Terrace, Lewes : Undated Pit	Undated
250	MES35311	541773	110122	Clothkits Warehouse, Lewes : Undated Features	Undated
251	MES35771	541575	109633	The Calvery Mound, Lewes : Undated Finds	Undated
252	MES35895	541462	110140	The Peace Garden, Castle Precincts, Lewes : Undated Finds	Undated
253	MES36354	541246	109642	St John the Baptist, Southover, Lewes : Undated features	Undated
254	MES36462	541730	110104	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Undated features	Undated
255	MES36462	541724	110070	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Undated features	Undated
256	MES36462	541701	110032	Lewes Residential and Walwers Lane Sites, Lewes : Undated features	Undated
257	MES36695	541123	109994	The Shelleys Hotel, High Street, Lewes : Undated brick surface	Undated
258	MES38010	541294	109766	Southover School, St James Street, Lewes : Undated Finds	Undated
259	MES38348	541687	109570	Convent Field, Lewes : Undated Geophysical Anomalies	Undated
Selected Events					
260	EES14998	541474	109913	6 Southover Rd, (formerly The Grapevine PH): Negative Watching Brief. PH demolished in 1930s, sealed by compacted 20th century chalk deposit. Foundations on piles, giving no opportunity to investigate lower layers. Drains cut 70cm into the front of the site.	
261	EES15474	541530	109850	9 Tanners Brook, Lewes: Watching Brief. Negative. ASE 2013	

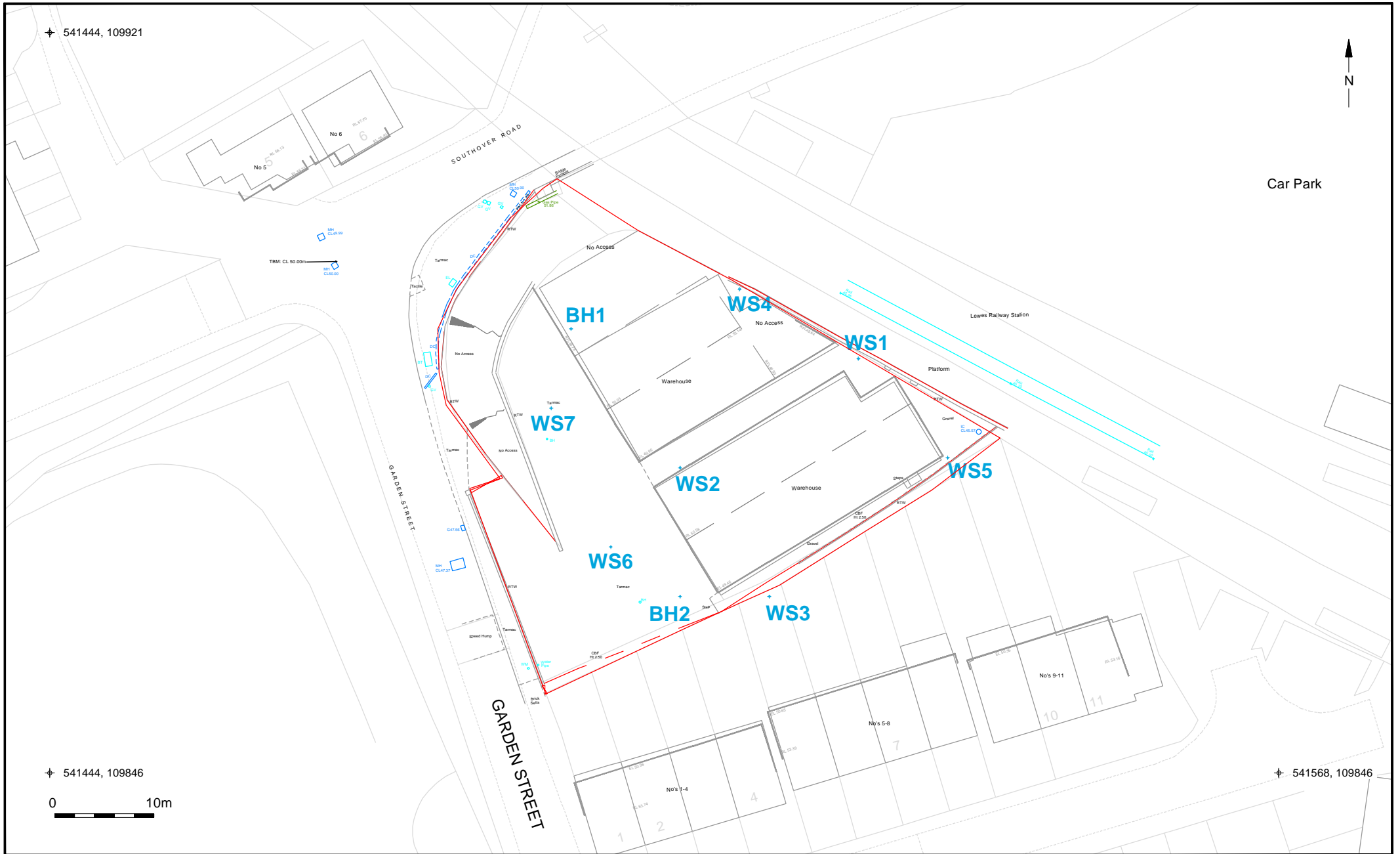
262	EES15587	541487	109863	Archaeological evaluation and watching brief monitoring in advance of and during the construction of a scheme to improve the combined sewer overflow (CSO) in Lewes (2004). The archaeological investigations were in six pre-defined areas: Shaft S4, Court Road Pumping Station, Court Road Storm Overflow, Shaft N3, Shaft, N1 and Upsize 2: WB/Eval. The strat sequence recorded at these areas in most cases revealed a tarmac ground surface, overlying a modern make up layer in places observed to a depth of 2m. Other results are not relevant to this assessment.	
263	EES16082	541467	109870	Watching briefs were maintained during the excavations for the groundworks associated with the construction of six brick piers at Southover Grange Lodge, Eastport Lane, Lewes, East Sussex (Phase 1), and with the underpinning of part of a wall running along the eastern side of the Grange Gardens north of the Winterbourne stream (Phase 2). Medieval deposits identified during Phase 1, and a possible chalk causeway and waterside deposits with some medieval pottery in Phase 2 (95).	
264	EES17201	541650	109920	Harveys Depot: evaluation (2015). Revealed substantial made ground deposits in west of the site. Historic maps indicate that the site was formerly within a floodplain area associated with the Winterbourne Stream, and it is therefore likely that the ground level was built up in the 19th century to prevent flooding.	
265	EES18685	541510	109880	Gorrings's Auction rooms, Garden Street, Lewes: Heritage Assessment: Current buildings may replace a former church (reference found for auction) but no evidence for this was found during historic building assessment.	

266	EES20106	541578	109892	Lewes Combined Sewer Overflows, Lewes : Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2003) in advance of 2.5m deep open cut trench and drilled pipeline (and other works) around the conjectured perimeter of the medieval town. This assessment identified a potential for alluvial and waterlogged deposits adjacent to the Winterbourne, preserving archaeological and palaeo-environmental material (Thorley 1971; Thorley 1981; Williams 1971). An auger hole in the school playing field of Western Road County Primary School found no such deposits, the ground having been terraced and levelled with building rubble (Dr. Mike Allen, pers. comm.).	
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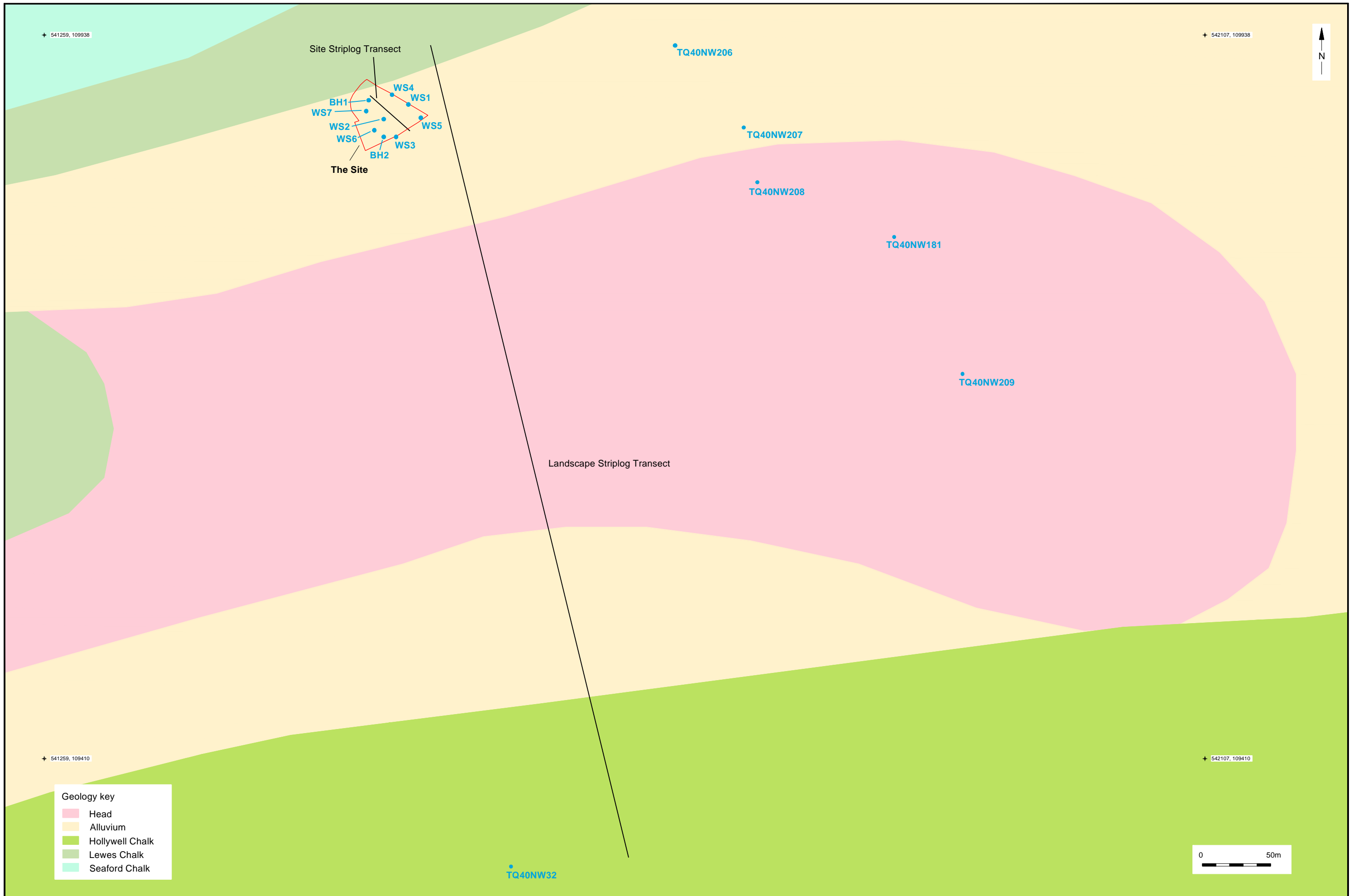


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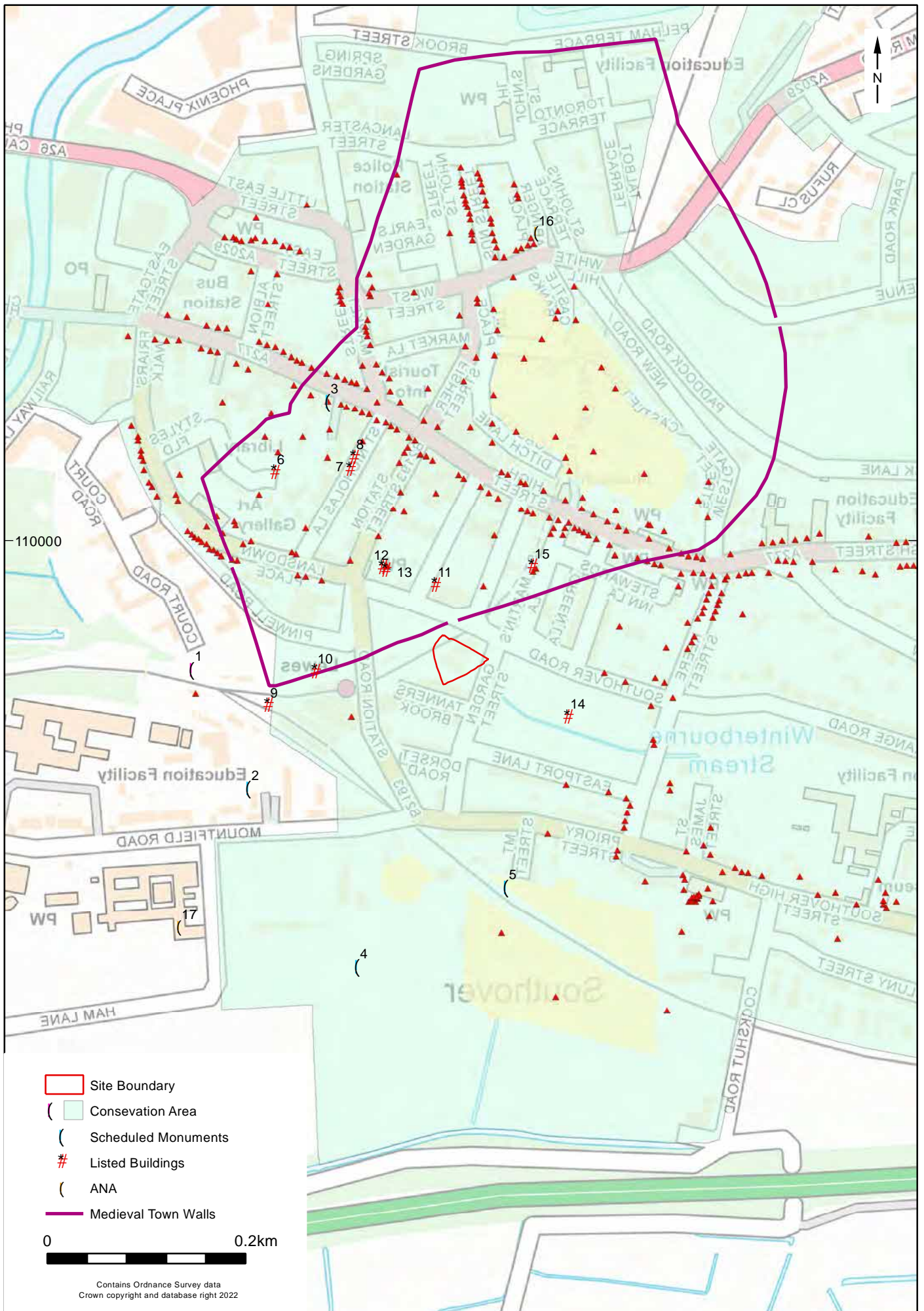
© Archaeology South-East		Auction Rooms, Garden Street, Lewes, East Sussex		Fig.1
Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG			



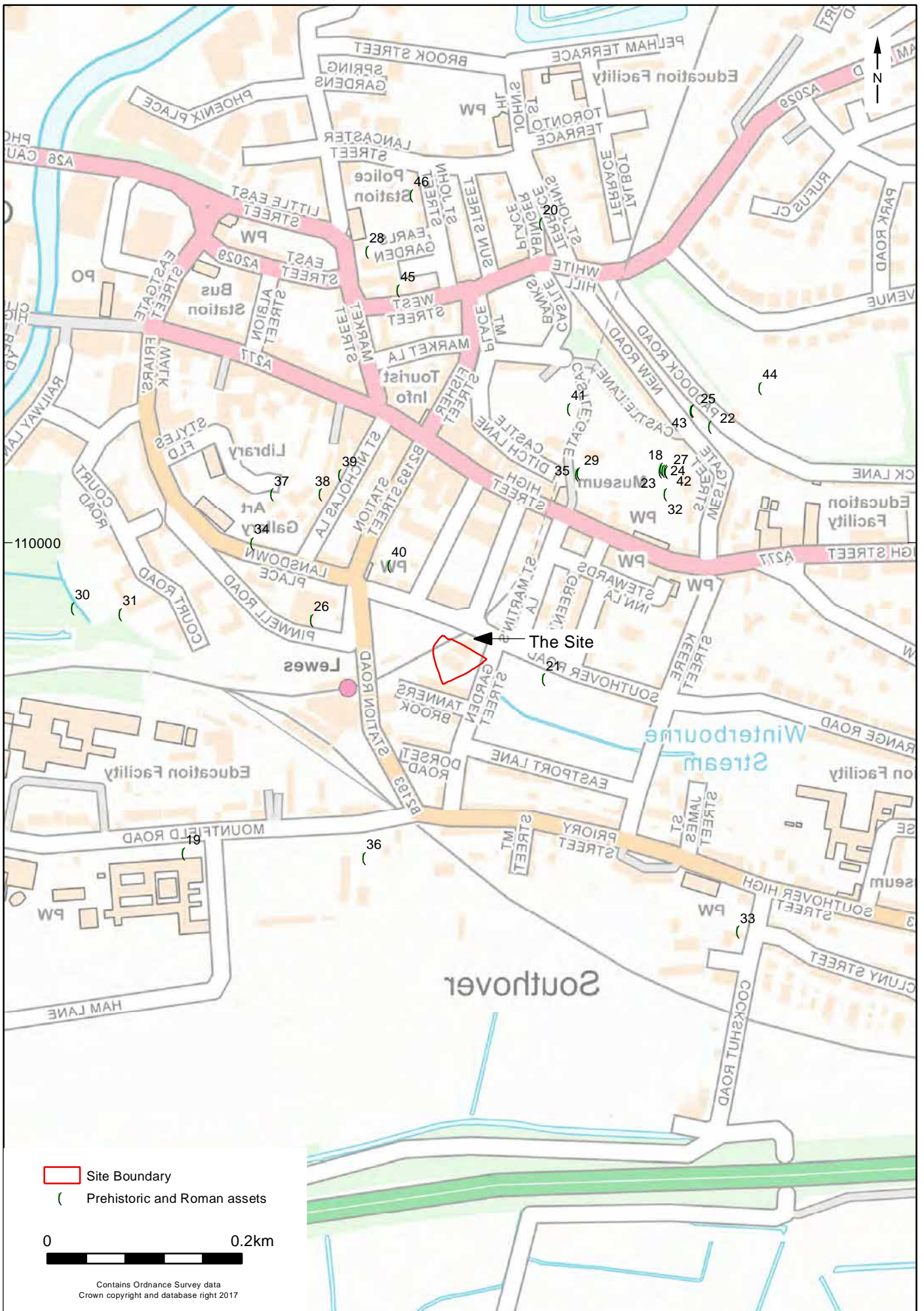
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Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Site plan and interventions		
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG			



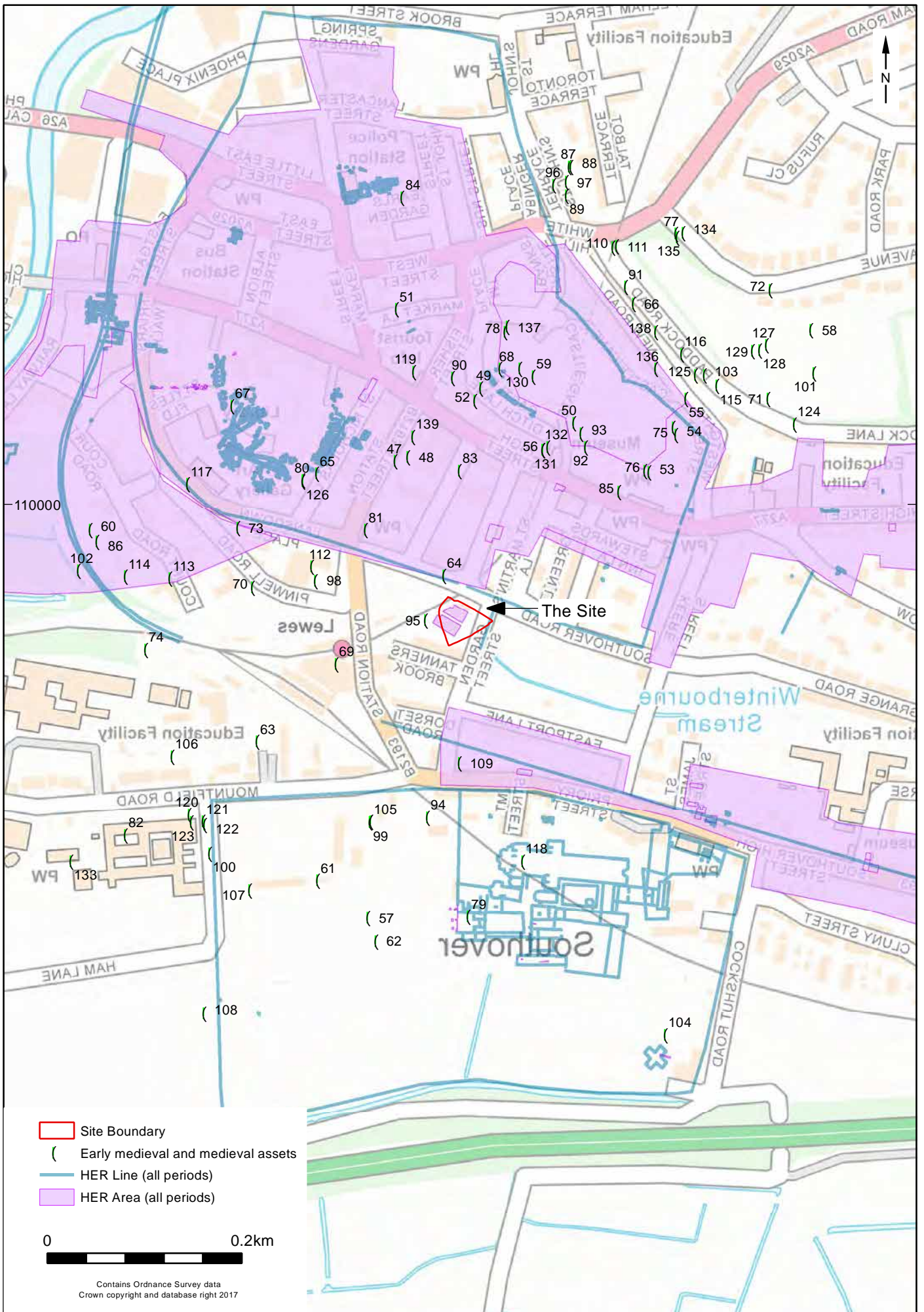
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Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Geology and intervention locations		
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG			



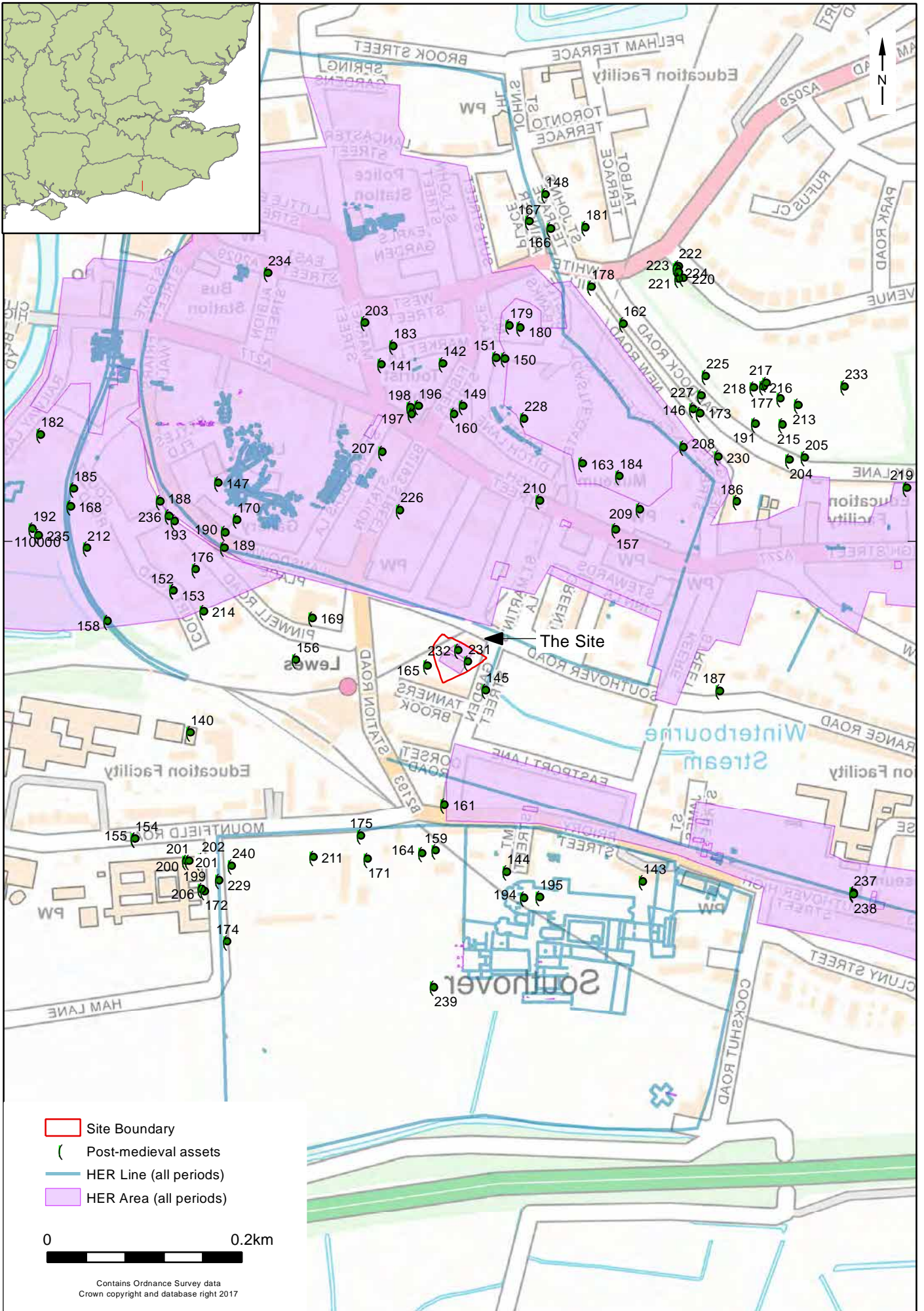
© Archaeology South-East		Auction Rooms, Garden Street, Lewes, East Sussex	Fig.4
Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Site Location, Listed Buildings, CAs, ANAs and Town Walls	
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG		



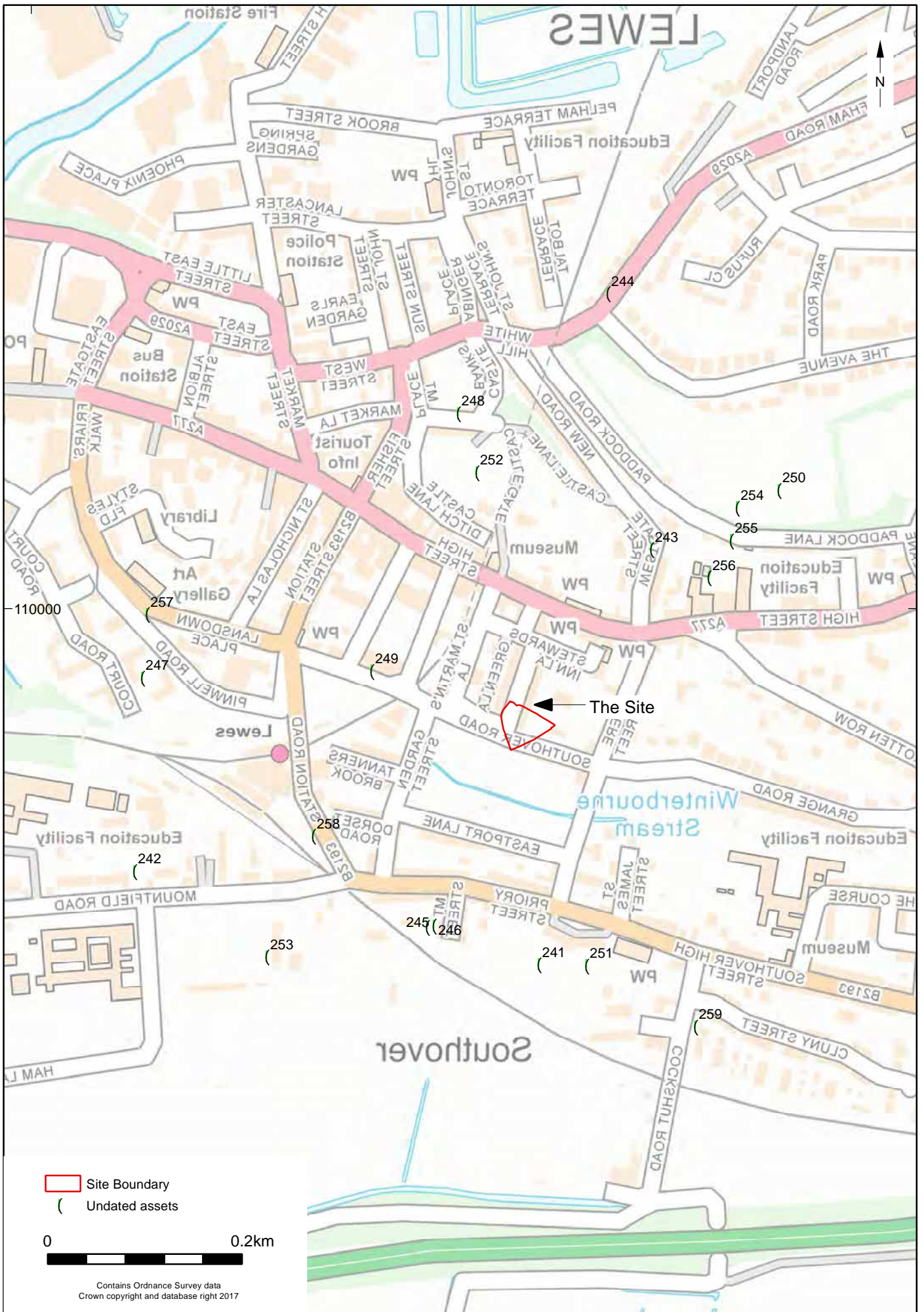
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Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Prehistoric and Roman Heritage Assets		
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG			



© Archaeology South-East		Auction Rooms, Garden Street, Lewes, East Sussex	Fig.6
Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Early Medieval and Medieval Assets (All period HER lines and areas)	
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG		

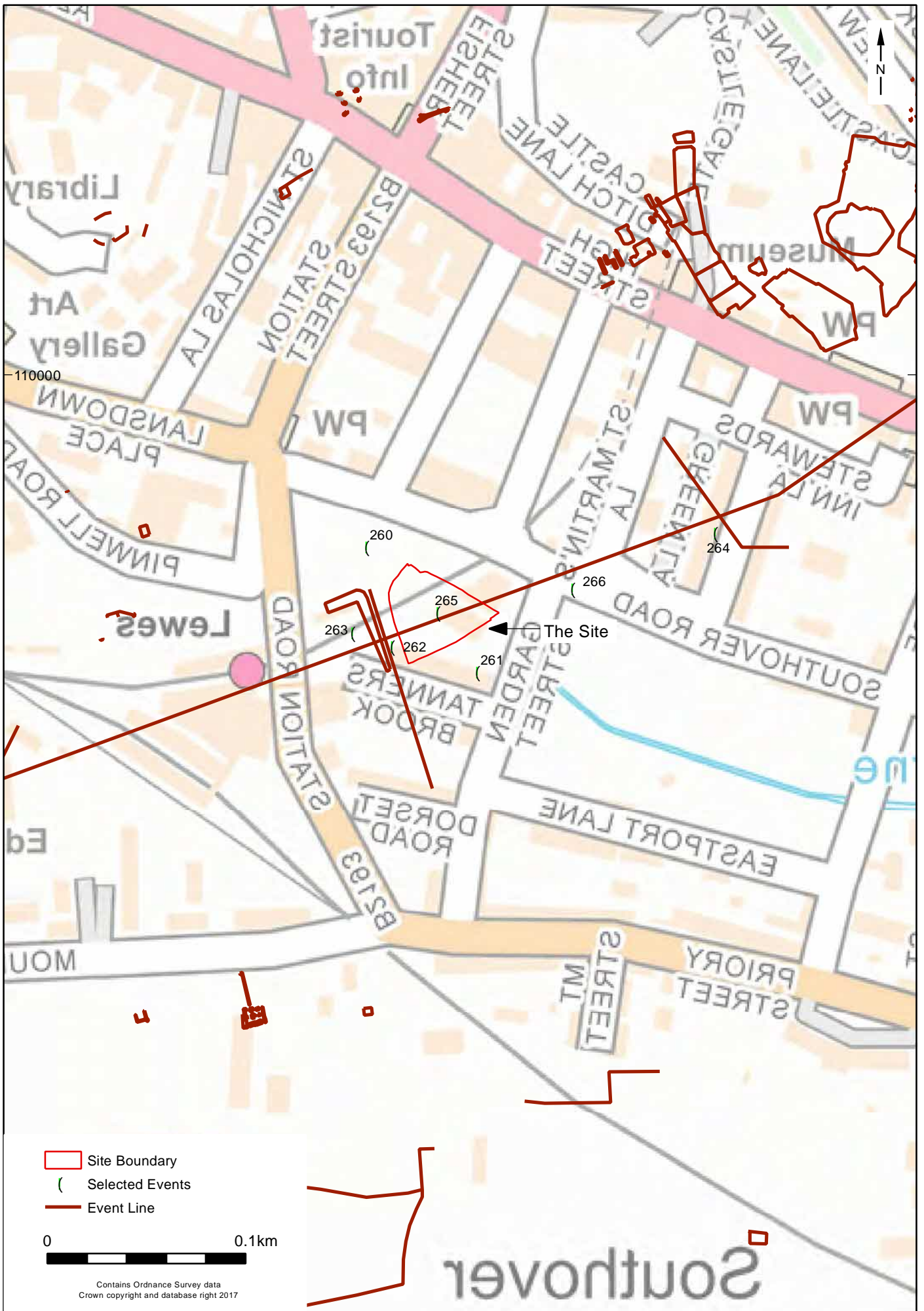


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Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Post-medieval Heritage Assets (All period HER line and areas)		
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG			

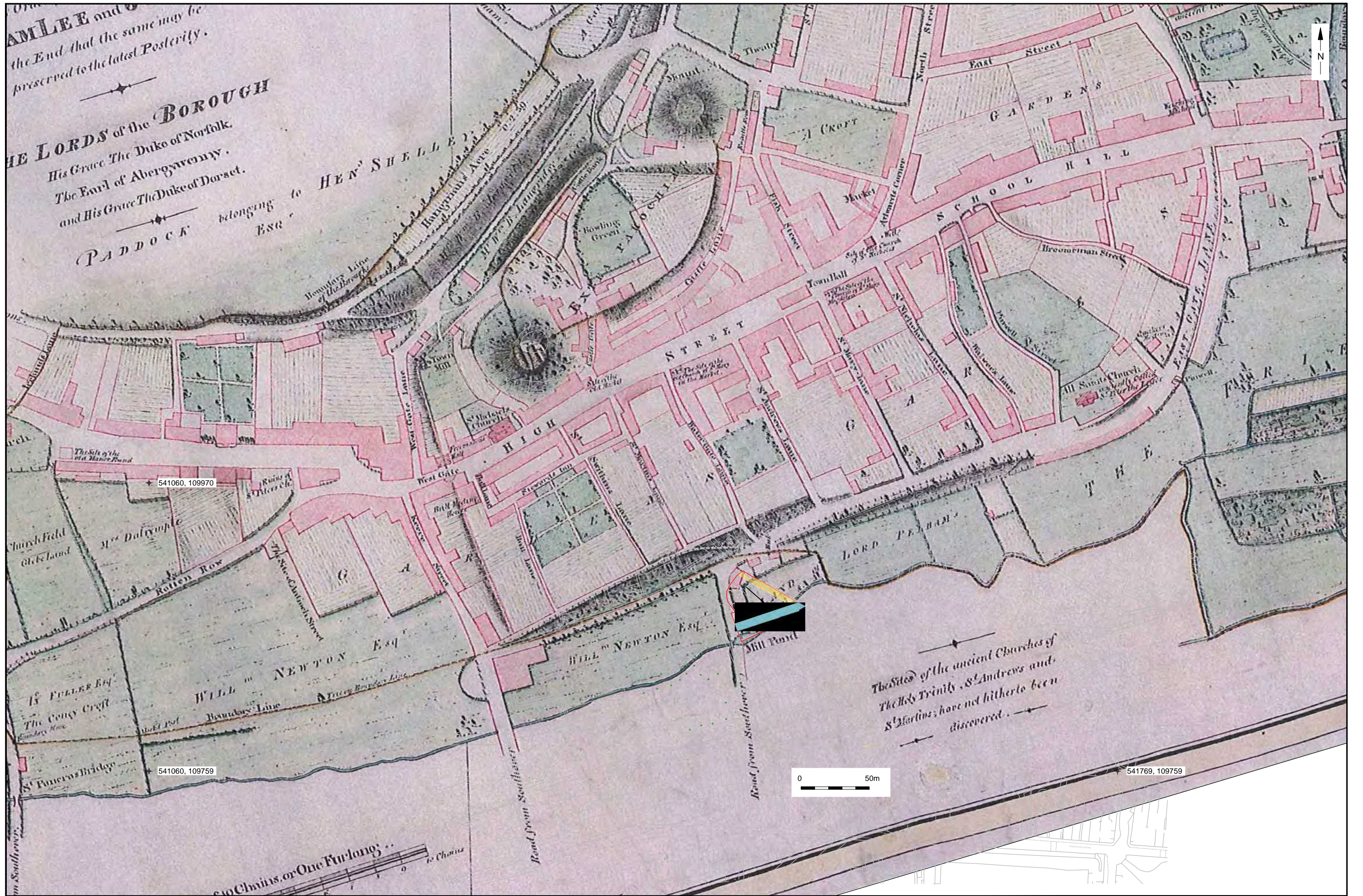


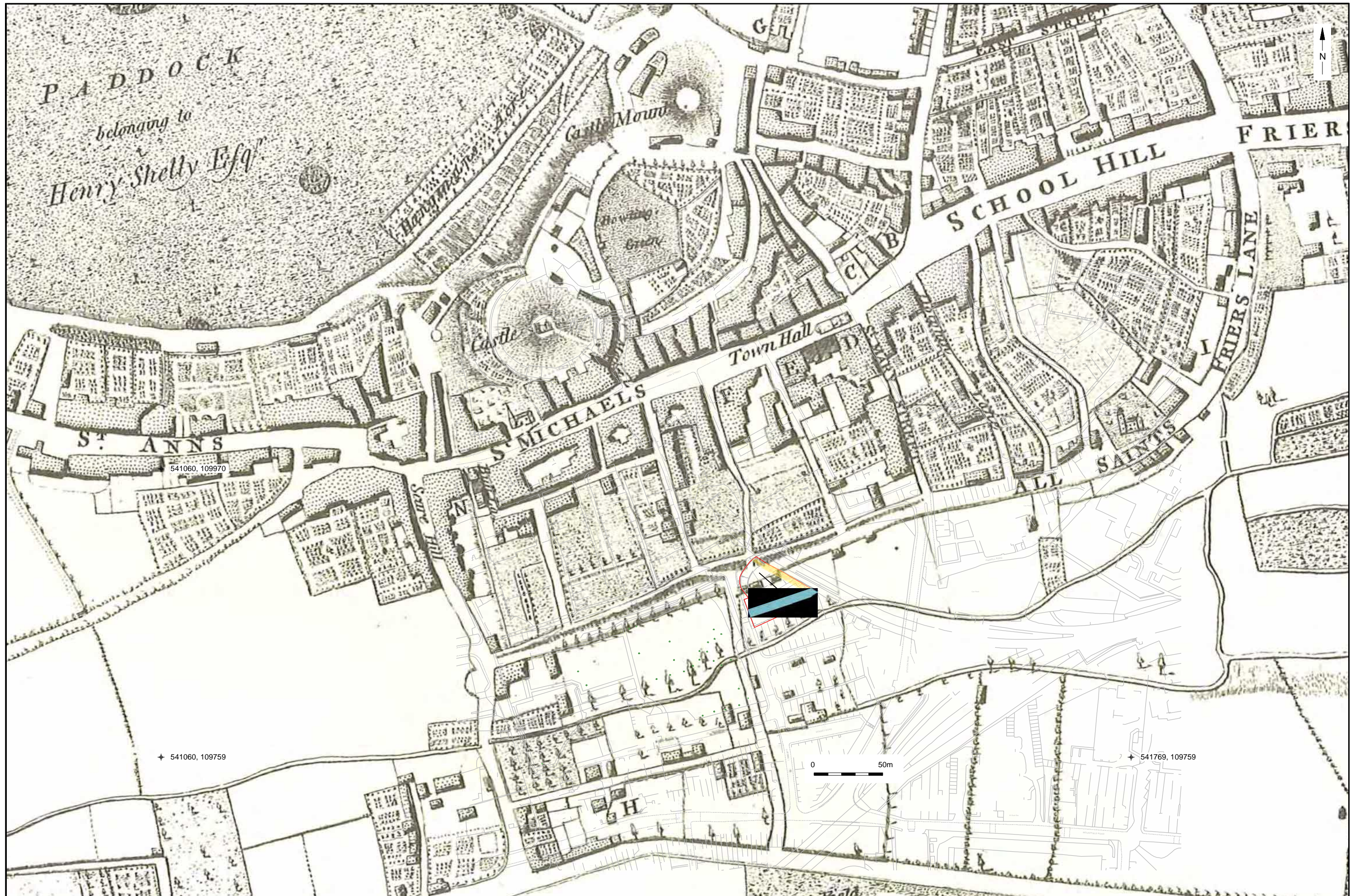
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Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Undated heritage assets		
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG			



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Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Selected Archaeological Events		
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG			



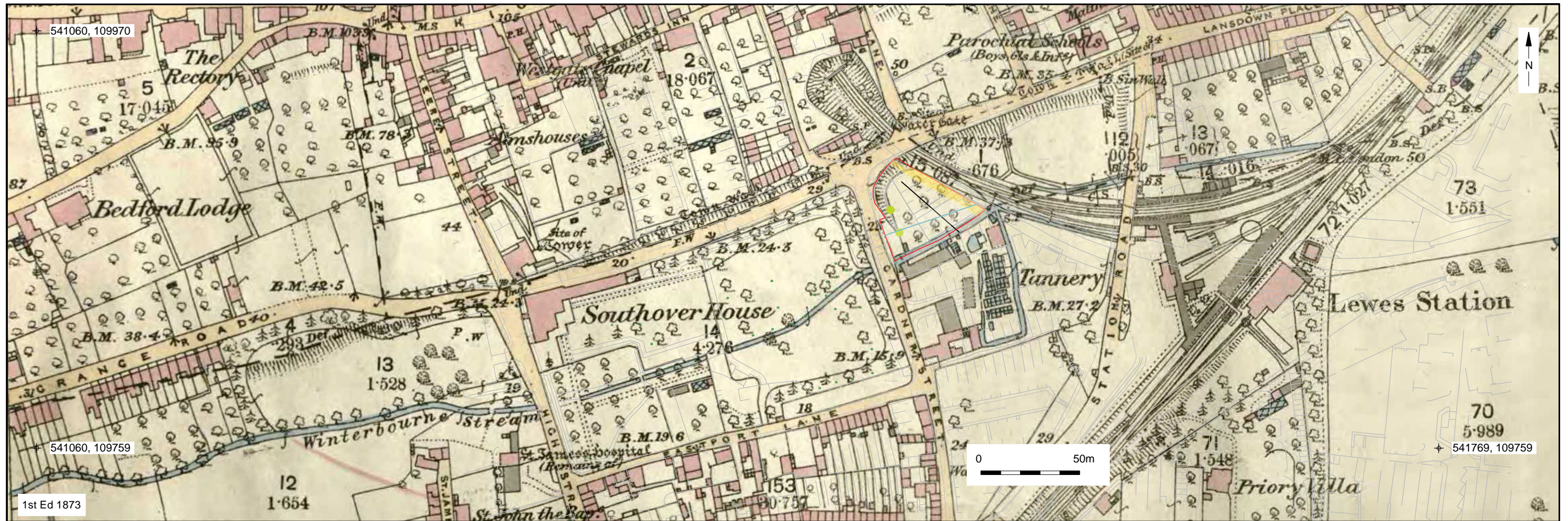




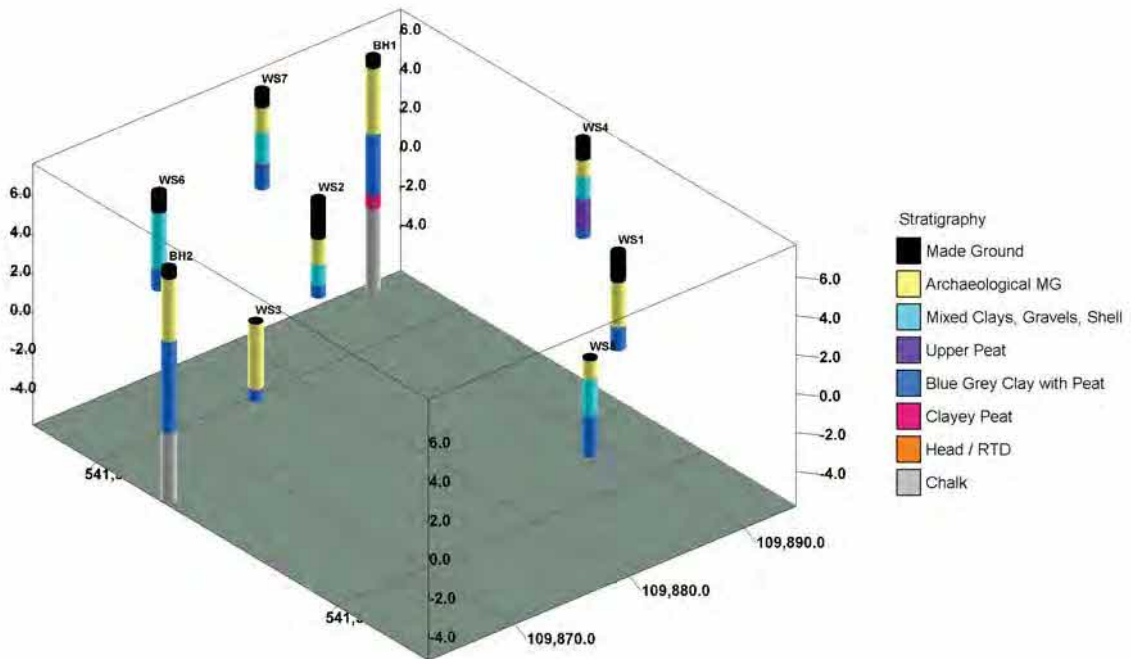
541060, 109970

541060, 109759

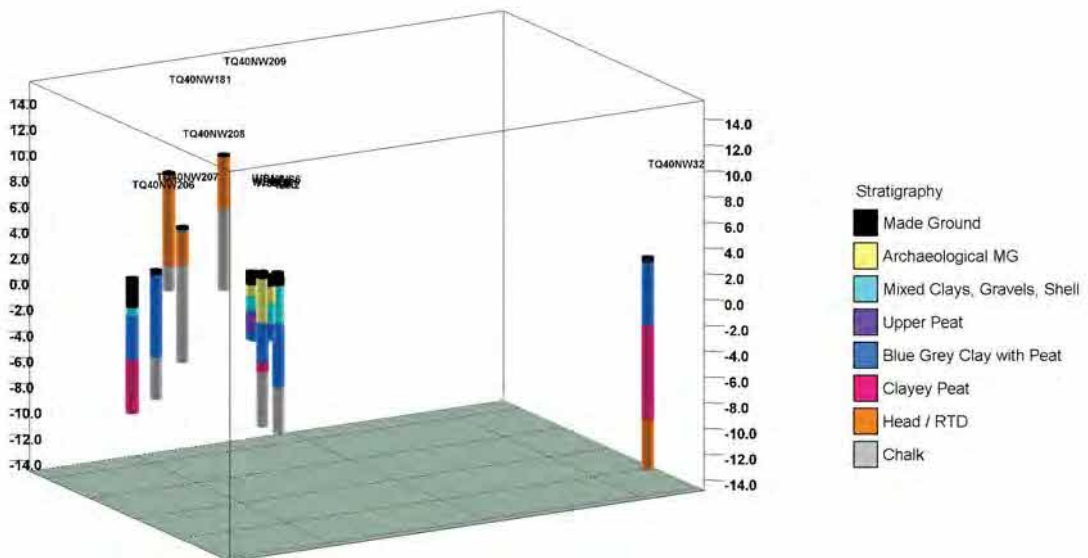
541769, 109759



a) South-east view

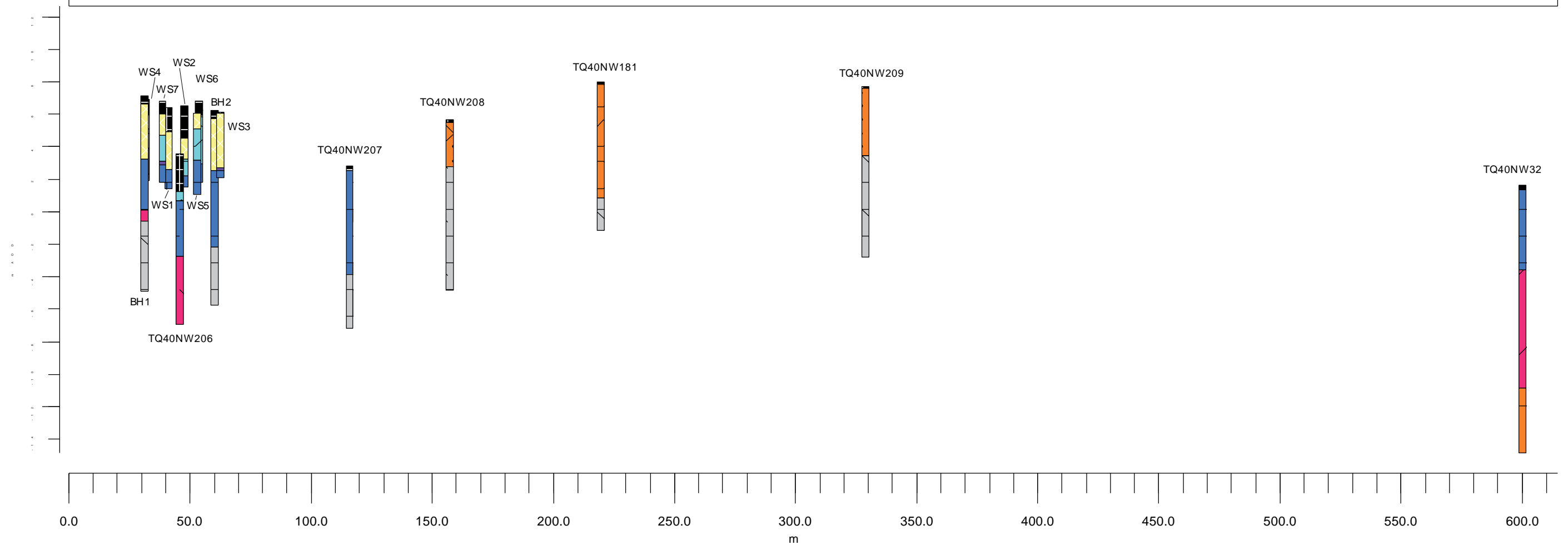


b) North-west view



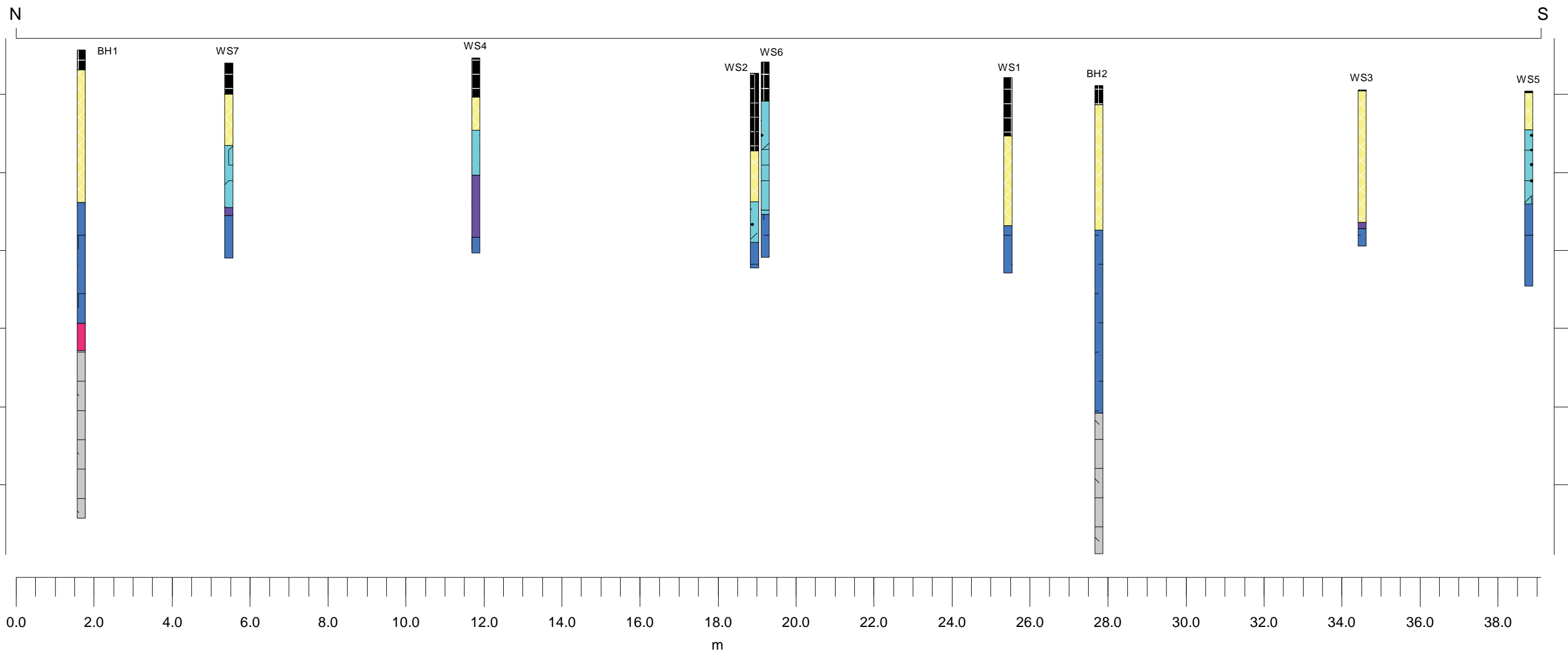
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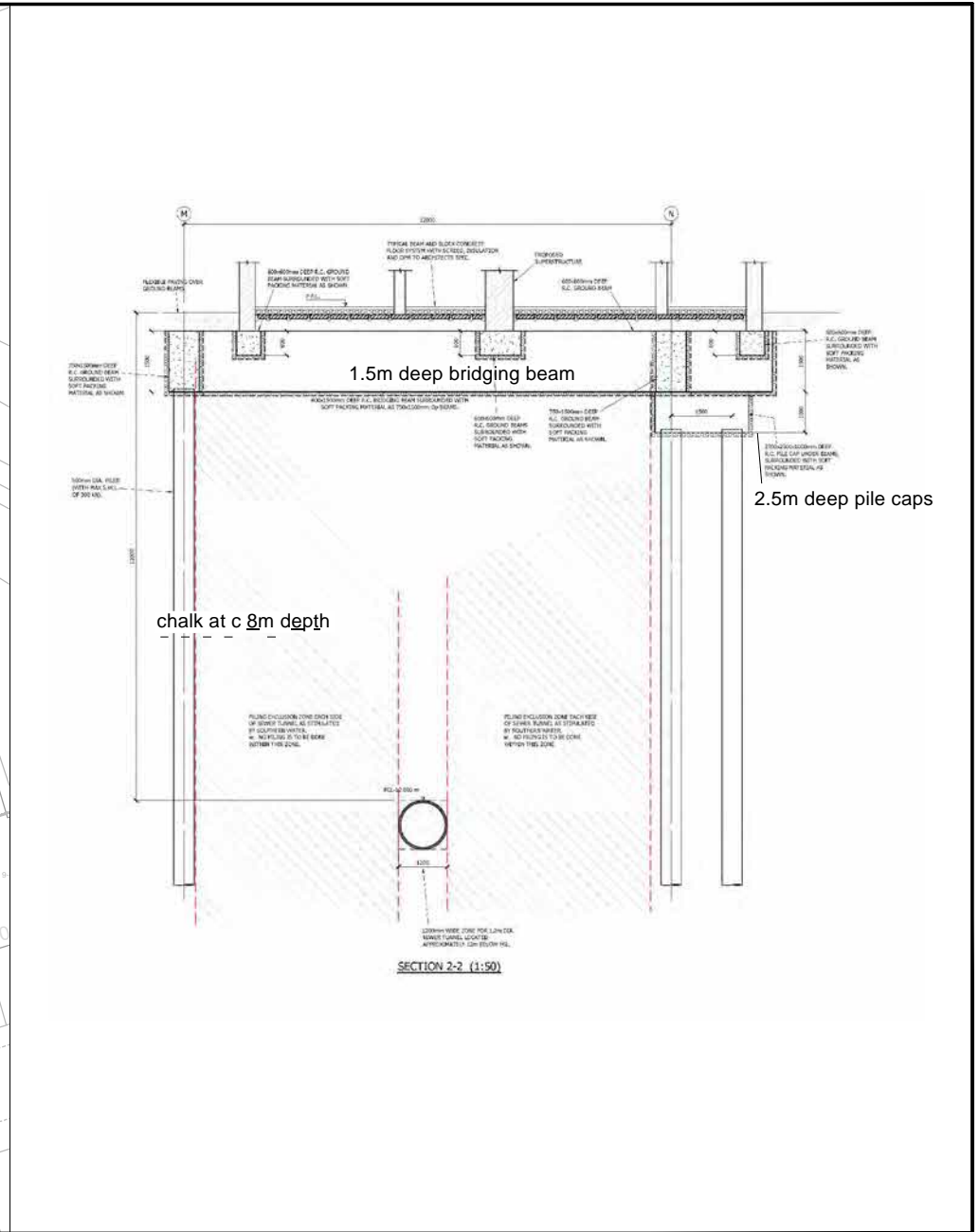
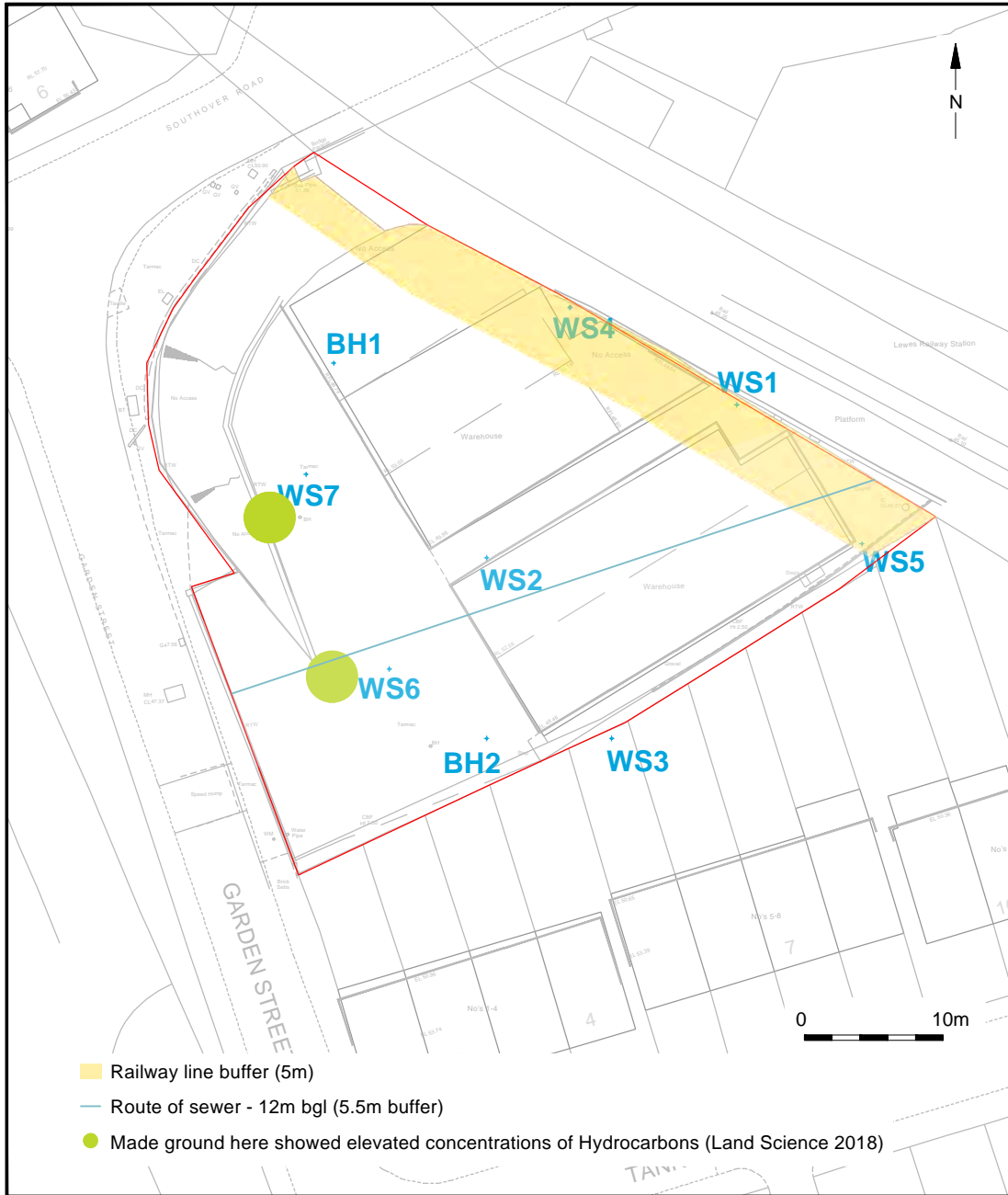
Stratigraphy Index

- Made Ground
- Archaeological MG
- Mixed Clays, Gravels, Shell
- Upper Peat
- Blue Grey Clay with Peat
- Clayey Peat
- Head / RTD
- Chalk



Stratigraphy Index

- Made Ground
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Project Ref: 220399	Jan 2024	Site constraints and construction method	
Report Ref: 2024013	Drawn by: FG		

541444, 109921



Car Park

541444, 109846

541568, 109846

0 10m