Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex

An archaeological desk-based assessment

by Sean Wallis

Site Code LPS11/30
(TQ 4150 1028)
Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex

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For Firefold Ltd

by Sean Wallis
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LPS 11/30

April 2011
Summary

Site name: Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 4150 1028

Site activity: Desk-based assessment

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: LPS 11/30

Area of site: c. 1150 sq m

Summary of results: Although the site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, the areas which will be most affected by groundworks during the re-development have already been significantly disturbed by 19th century buildings including a basement, and their subsequent demolition in the late 20th century. It is therefore considered that the development proposal will have little impact on any archaeological deposits originally present on the site.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 28.04.11
Steve Preston✓ 13.04.11
Introduction

This desk-based study is an assessment of the archaeological potential of a rectangular parcel of land located on the north side of West Street, Lewes, East Sussex (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Barry Field of Barry Field Architects, 7 Queen Square, Brighton, BN1 3FD, on behalf of Firefold Ltd, and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by re-development of the area.

Site description, location and geology

The development site is centred on TQ 4150 1028, and is located on the north side of West Street, Lewes, close to the town centre (Fig. 1). It is bounded by Sun Street to the west, St John’s Street to the east, and by residential houses to the north (Fig. 2). A site visit was carried out on 1st April 2011. The site is occupied by the former police station building (Pl. 1), which is roughly L-shaped in plan, with a Tarmacadamed courtyard to the rear. Most of the building has a basement level, but due to the slope of the surrounding land, which generally slopes down towards the north, the upper part of the basement is visible along St John’s Street. The courtyard area is relatively flat and has obviously been landscaped. By comparing the level of the courtyard with the surrounding area, it would appear that the area of the courtyard has been built up, particularly in the north-west corner (Pl. 2). The courtyard is at approximately 25m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of Upper and Middle Chalk (BGS 1979).

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission has been gained from Lewes District Council to convert the present building on the site into residential dwellings. Whilst most of the building work will only affect the interior of the building, some groundworks are expected in the courtyard area. Details of the development are shown on Figure 11. The permission is subject to a condition (6) relating to archaeology, which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks. This report is an initial study on the archaeological potential of the site, and may be used to determine whether further archaeological work needs
to be undertaken. Another planning condition (5) requires a photographic survey of the building prior to the commencement of any building work, and the results of this will be detailed in a separate report.

The Department for Communities and Local Government’s Planning Policy Statement, Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5 2010) sets out policies relating to archaeology, and other aspects of the historic environment, within the planning process. It requires an applicant for planning consent to provide, as part of any application, sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal. Policy HE6.1 states that

‘Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application’s impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.’ [on which, see below].

PPS5 makes the significance of any ‘heritage asset’ a material consideration in the planning process, regardless of whether that asset is ‘designated’ or not, and places on local planning authorities the responsibility to weigh the benefits of a proposed development against any loss of significance in a heritage asset. Designated assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens.

Policy HE9.1:

There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.’

Policy HE9.6

‘HE9.6 There are many heritage assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include heritage assets:

• that have yet to be formally assessed for designation
• that have been assessed as being designatable, but which the Secretary of State has decided not to designate; or
• that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
‘The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered subject to the policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10.’

Proposals for development which would have an adverse impact on assets not so designated must be weighed against the significance of the asset.

Policy HE10 states:

‘When considering applications for development that affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, local planning authorities should weigh any such harm against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.’

The accompanying *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (DCLG et al. 2010) clarifies what is meant by field evaluation: paragraph 62 states:

‘Where a desk-based assessment does not provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the proposal, it may be necessary to establish the extent, nature and importance of the asset’s significance through on-site evaluation. This may be achieved through a number of techniques, some of which may potentially be harmful to the asset and will need careful consideration. These include ground-penetrating radar, trial-trenching, test-pitting, field-walking, x-ray and other forms of remote-sensing, geo-archaeological borehole investigation, opening-up and building analysis and recording…Evaluation is normally a rapid operation. It is designed to inform the decision-making process.’

Early consultation between the applicant and the local planning authority is stressed as important in the process in paragraphs 63–6.

Paragraph 130:

‘Where development will lead to loss of a material part of the significance of a heritage asset, policy HE12.3 requires local planning authorities to ensure that developers take advantage of the opportunity to advance our understanding of the past before the asset or the relevant part is irretrievably lost. As this is the only opportunity to do this it is important that:

1. Any investigation, including recording and sampling, is carried out to professional standards and to an appropriate level of detail proportionate to the asset’s likely significance, by an organisation or individual with appropriate expertise.

2. The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and where necessary conserved.

3. The understanding gained is made publicly available.

4. An archive is created, and deposited for future research.’

In the case of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (and their settings), the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) also apply. Under this legislation, development of any sort on or affecting a Scheduled Monument requires the Secretary of State’s Consent.

The Lewes District Local Plan (LDLP 2003) is to be replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF) in the near future. In advance of the LDF being finalized, the LDLP was updated on 27th September 2007, with the various policies either being ‘saved’ or ‘not saved’. The LDLP policies relating to archaeology were not
saved at this time. At the time of writing, replacement policies have yet to be finalized so for the purposes of this report it has been assumed that national polices (PPS5) should be referred to instead.

The site is located within both the Lewes Conservation Area, an Archaeological Notification Area (Historic Core of Lewes), and one of the town’s Historic Urban Character Areas (St John sub Castro).

Policies covering other aspects of the Historic Environment (World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields) are not relevant to the area under consideration here.

**Methodology**

The assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Institute for Archaeologists paper ‘Standards in British Archaeology’ covering desk-based studies. These sources include historic and modern maps, the East Sussex Historic Environment Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

**Archaeological background**

*General background*

Despite its proximity to the chalk uplands of the South Downs, which are rich in archaeological deposits and features dating from the prehistoric period, surprisingly few stratified finds of this date have been recorded in Lewes. Much of the prehistoric material recovered from recent fieldwork projects is residual in nature, and consists largely of worked flint which is difficult to date closely. In addition, there have been a number of stray finds of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, although many are from unspecified ‘Lewes’ locations.

Although Lewes is only 2km west of the Iron Age enclosure known as the Caburn, and close to several Roman roads, there is a distinct absence of features from these periods in the town and, once again, stray or unstratified finds dominate the archaeological record. However, the small number of features which have contained Iron Age or Roman material do suggest that there was some form of occupation within Lewes, and the Roman tile fragments found during recent excavations may even indicate the presence of a Roman building (Harris 2005).

Whilst it had become a major town by the late Saxon period, with several churches and a mint, the archaeological evidence of Saxon Lewes is limited, as it is in many towns where medieval and later developments have largely truncated earlier remains. Early Saxon metalwork has been found and a 6th – 7th
century cemetery was excavated at Saxonbury in the 19th century. The Burghal Hidage attests to the presence of a *burh* at Lewes, although traces of its defences have been elusive (Harris 2005), and have only recently been identified on an archaeological site (Stevens forthcoming). The remaining Saxon material comes from a scatter of features found throughout the town during excavations.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the archaeological evidence for the post Norman Conquest period is in sharp contrast to any of the preceding eras, with numerous cut features being recorded in the town. In addition to the major medieval features such as the castle, town wall, churches, and Lewes Priory, occupation evidence has been revealed at a large number of excavation sites. Recent excavations in North Street, revealed medieval pits beneath the walls and floors of the former Naval Prison (McNicoll-Norbury and Taylor 2010). The growth of the town throughout the medieval period can be seen in the archaeological record, as can its decline after the mid 14th century, which was possibly associated with the effects of the Black Death. The town’s recovery in the early post-medieval period can also be charted archaeologically, and Lewes has over 200 surviving buildings that date from between 1500 and 1800, including 42 from the 16th century (Harris 2005).

**East Sussex Historic Environment Record**

A search was made on the East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) on 28th March 2011 for a radius of 500m around the site. This revealed 40 entries for ‘monuments’, along with 48 entries relating to archaeological ‘events’, excluding desk-based assessments. Around 80 more entries related to listed buildings, with which the centre of Lewes is abundantly provided. Mr Greg Chuter, of East Sussex County Council, kindly provided details of a recent archaeological excavation which has not yet been put on the HER (Butler 2010). In addition, Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out fieldwork on the site of the new police station in North Street (Taylor 2006; McNicoll-Norbury and Taylor 2010). This information has been collated to produce 35 entries, which are summarized as Appendix 1, with their locations being plotted on Figure 1. Listed buildings have been included only when also listed as ‘monuments’. Lewes Castle and the medieval town wall are included within the entries: these are also Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

**Palaeolithic**

There are no entries in the HER relating to the Palaeolithic period within the study area. A Palaeolithic hand-axe was discovered somewhere in the town, but unfortunately there are no details about where.

**Mesolithic**

There are no entries in the HER relating to the Mesolithic period within the study area.
Neolithic / Bronze Age
A number of large mounds, thought to be barrows, once existed to the north [1] and west [2] of the present site.

The features were destroyed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and human burials with associated artefacts were recorded in both locations. The present whereabouts and precise details of the various finds recovered from them is not known. As a result, the dating of the features is problematic, with suggested dates ranging from the early Neolithic up to the Saxon period. However, whilst it cannot be assumed that the barrows were all contemporary, the recovery of an iron spearhead within one of the mounds in the churchyard of St John sub Castro suggests that they are likely to be either Roman or Saxon in date, or, perhaps, re-used in one of those periods.

Prehistoric material has been found at recent excavations at Friars Walk [3] and Baxter’s Printworks [4], and there have also been several stray finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age material in Lewes, including axes and a bronze spearhead. However, the exact location where many of these artefacts were found is not known.

Iron Age
A late Iron Age ditch was found during recent archaeological fieldwork at Lewes House [5], to the south-east of the present site, along with a pit which might be of a similar date.

Roman
It has been suggested that the probable barrows which once stood to the north [1] and west [2] of the present site may have been Roman in date (see above). The fact that the two which formerly stood in the churchyard of St John sub Castro [1] were described as ‘large conical mounds’ may support this theory. All of the probable barrows were destroyed in either the late 18th or early 19th century. The finds also included pottery, animal bone, a cremation urn, and an iron spearhead. Several Roman coins were found elsewhere in the churchyard in the 19th century [6].

Several HER entries relate to Roman features recorded within the study area. The presence of Roman tile fragments at the Baxter’s Printworks site [4] could suggest the presence of a building nearby. A pit discovered during archaeological work at Lewes House [5] is believed to be either late Iron Age or Roman in date, whilst another pit, containing Roman pottery and animal bone, is recorded at 166 High Street [8]. A complete inhumation was found on the north side of Brack Mount [10] in 1838, although this could not be closely dated.

There have also been isolated finds of Roman coins close to the High Street [7, 9], whilst part of a Roman quern was found within the Gun Yard at Lewes Castle in 1853 [8].

Saxon
It is possible that the probable barrows which once existed to the north [1] and west [2] of the site date from the Saxon period (see above). A Saxon pit was recorded during archaeological work at Lewes House [5], whilst
metalwork from the period was found at the Crown Courts in 1899 [11], which may relate to burials nearby. The HER also records the documentary evidence that Lewes is listed in the Burghal Hidage, as Laewe, and was classified as a major borough. Traces of the defences associated with the *burh* have been elusive, but a possible section of its ditch has been found during recent excavations at the Baxters Printworks site [4]. A Saxon mint operated in the town in the reign of Athelstan, and from the last issue of Edgar (c. AD 973) until Harold II (AD 1066) [12].

**Medieval**

One of the probable barrows to the west of the site [2] is thought to have been used as the site of the town gallows in medieval and/or post-medieval times.

The most obvious feature in Lewes dating from the medieval period is the castle, which still dominates the town [8] despite being ruinous. The castle dates from the late 11th or early 12th century, although it continued to be developed throughout the medieval period. It was built to defend the River Ouse estuary, and was the principal fortification and administrative centre of the Rape of Lewes. The castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 12872). Brack Mount [10] is a natural spur which has been incorporated into the castle’s defences. It is possible that a burial discovered on the north side of the Mount in 1838 may be medieval. Ground penetrating radar survey on the summit of the Mount has revealed the remains of an undated structure, suggested to be possibly of military design.

Several fragments of the medieval town wall survive [11], but many have been so affected by later repairs that little of their medieval structure is visible. One section, known as Green Wall [13], is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM ES380).

Given the extent of the town in the medieval times it is unsurprising that features from this period have routinely been found during investigations within the study area. The recent excavations in Brooman’s Lane, Friars Walk [3], and Baxter’s Printworks [4] all revealed extensive evidence of medieval activity. Several medieval cut features were recorded during archaeological work at Lewes House [5], including pits, post-holes and possible boundary ditches. Medieval occupation layers were identified during a watching brief to the rear of 161 High Street [9]. A large number of medieval features, particularly pits, have been recorded during archaeological work in North Street [14]. The most recent excavation was carried out in advance of the new police station, on the site of the old naval prison (McNicoll-Norbury and Taylor 2010). Further medieval deposits and features have been revealed during archaeological work in East Street [16, 31], Brooman’s Lane [3], St John’s Street [17], Brack Mount [18], Edward Street [19], Lewes Old Grammar School [20], Castle...
Lodge [21], and Albion Street [31]. Two HER entries relate to copper alloy harness mounts [15], although the exact location of these stray finds is not known.

A number of buildings in Lewes date from the medieval period, although most have been significantly altered in later centuries. Within the study area, the HER includes an entry in respect of the cellar beneath Lewes Town Hall [11], which dates from the early 14th century. The Town Hall was built on the site of the Star Inn [11] which was believed to date from the medieval period. Another entry records the White Hart Hotel [24] on the High Street.

Post-medieval and Modern
In light of the fact that Lewes has continued to expand since the medieval period, it is not a surprise to find that there are a great many HER entries for later features and deposits. Post-medieval and modern remains have been found during most of the archaeological work carried out in the town, with the evidence ranging from a few unstratified finds to the footings of entire buildings. Several entries within the HER relate to buildings and other structures which are still upstanding and, in some cases, still in use.

Post-medieval pottery was recovered during a recent archaeological watching brief near the church of St John sub Castro [2], whilst several post-medieval features were uncovered at Lewes House [5]. Recent archaeological work in the town has revealed post-medieval deposits and features at Brooman’s Lane [3], Friars Walk [3], Baxter’s Printworks [4], the High Street [9, 11 and 20], Castle Ditch Lane [11], St John’s Street [17], Castle Lodge [21], Albion Street [31], East Street [31], Pipe Passage [32] and New Road [33]. In addition to these, late post-medieval and modern features, deposits, or artefacts have been found at Brack Mount [10], New Road [25], Sun Street [2], Pipe Passage [32] and Westgate Street [33]. The recent excavation in North Street [14], uncovered numerous features relating to the former prison on the site. As well as the walls of several phases of expansion of the prison, it was possible to identify individual cells and the possible location of treadmills (McNicoll-Norbury and Taylor 2010).

Lewes contains hundreds of buildings dating from the early post-medieval period onwards, many of which are designated Listed Buildings. A number of buildings and structures were included in the HER results for the study area, including some which have been demolished or heavily modified. These include 32 and 33 High Street [7], which date from the 18th century, 166 High Street (Castle Place) [10], and 169 High Street (Barbican House) [8], which has features dating from the 16th century, and now houses a museum. One HER entry relates to a 19th-century windmill which is thought to have stood in the High Street area [9]. A small stone built building to the west of the castle [18] was formerly a malthouse. Also on the High Street is the Crown Hotel [22], which dates from the 18th century. Another entry mentions that the Star Inn had a fine 18th century facade.
This was recorded in old photographs prior to the building being transformed into the town hall for Lewes Borough Council. Further south-east, a 19th-century icehouse is recorded to the rear of School Hill House [28], whilst one HER entry relates to a late 19th-century drinking fountain on Friars Walk [26]. Traces of former industries in Lewes can be seen in HER entries for a brick kiln (now destroyed) in the Lancaster Street / North Street area [23], the 18th-century buildings associated with the Beard’s Lamb Brewery [25], and the Phoenix Ironworks [27].

More recent structures, dating from the Second World War, are also recorded in the HER. The entries within the study area include two air raid shelters to the north-west [29], and west [30] of the site, along with a pillbox which was formerly sited to the north, at Pelham Terrace [15]. During the war this structure was cunningly disguised as a cafe.

**Undated and Negative Evidence**

A geophysical survey on the summit of Brack Mount identified the remains of a structure, thought to be of military design, although the date of the feature is unknown [10]. In contrast to the numerous HER entries detailing archaeological finds within the town, a few entries relate to sites where no archaeological features have been found during fieldwork. These are mostly small scale watching briefs, and the sites within the study area include 15 Mount Pleasant [10], 15 New Road [25], Pipe Passage [32], and the Maltings, Castle Precincts [35]. In addition, no archaeological deposits were recorded during the monitoring of test pits associated with the River Ouse Tidal Reaches Flood Alleviation Project [34].

**Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area. These are Lewes Castle (SAM 12872), the northern part of which is located less than 100m south-west of the site, and the surviving section of the town wall known as Green Wall (SAM ES380). In view of the scale of the re-development of the site, these monuments will not be adversely affected by the building’s conversion into residential apartments.

**Cartographic and documentary sources**

Lewes is one of the most debated place names in Sussex and, although a number of explanations have been put forward, its derivation still remains unresolved (Harris 2005, 16). Mills gives its meaning as ‘the burial mounds or tumuli’, derived from the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) word *hlaew* in a plural form (Mills 1993, 210). This word was primarily used for artificial mounds, and it was therefore assumed that it may have referred to the
probable barrows which once stood to the north and west of the current site, until they were destroyed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This explanation is no longer held to be tenable however, partly due to the fact the initial h is absent from pre-Norman Conquest spellings, the earliest of which, Laewas, dates from around AD 961. Several alternative explanations have been put forward, but each requires special pleading (Harris 2005, 16).

Lewes was certainly a Saxon burh, one of the series of fortresses built (or extended) by King Alfred in the 870s in his attempt to drive the Vikings out of Mercia and London, and to protect against further Viking incursions. It is one of the five Sussex burhs recorded in the broadly contemporary Burghal Hidage, and it is thought that it may have replaced Ditchling as the Saxon regional centre due to its strategic position on the River Ouse. Although it had been founded as a fortress it very quickly developed as a centre for trade, helped again by its riverside location, and a mint was established in the early 10th century. It has been suggested that the church of St John-sub-Castro may have been a minster, and that it may predate the burh (Harris 2005, 16-17). In the reign of Edward the Confessor, prior to the Norman Conquest, Lewes had risen to become the virtual capital of East Sussex and an important market centre (VCH 1940, 7–19).

There has been much discussion about the origins of the Sussex rapes, and whether they are linked in some way to Saxon territorial divisions. It is clear, however, that they are a Norman creation or reorganization, dating from the immediate aftermath of the Conquest. The first lord of the Rape of Lewes was William de Warenne, who also built the castle which defended the Ouse estuary, and formed the principal fortification and administrative centre of the Rape.

By the time of Domesday Book (AD1086), land in Lewes was held by several different people, and it therefore receives numerous entries (Williams and Martin 2002). In Falmer hundred the Archbishop of Canterbury held 21 properties (closes) in Lewes, rendering 8s / 8d a year. These belonged to South Malling Manor. In the manor of Stanmer, 7 closes rendering 21d a year were held by the Canons of South Malling, from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The parish of Preston, also held by the Archbishop, held 3 closes in Lewes, rendering 18d. The Borough of Lewes itself was held by William de Warenne, who held 44 closes, along with the rights to fish 4,000 herring in the hundred of Swanborough. Elfled held Winterbourne in Lewes from William de Warenne, of 1 hide and in Lewes three and one third closes, rendering 18d. William Fitzgerald held 2 closes in Lewes from William de Warenne, as part of Pangdean, rendering 2s and 2 acres of meadow. At the time of the Conquest Lewes had 127 burgesses and was worth £ 26. The value had risen to £ 34 by the time of the Domesday Survey, and although the number of burgesses is not given, it has been calculated at 258
burgesses, dwellings or sites, which does not include an additional 59 in the Borough of Lewes which are listed in Pevensey Rape (Harris 2005, 17).

The castle is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey under the entries for Lewes itself, but the *castellatio* or *castellum* of Lewes is mentioned in connection with some of William de Warenne’s manors in Norfolk (VCH 1940, 19-31). No records survive regarding the foundation of the castle, and its history remains largely undocumented. It is likely, however, that construction work would have started soon after the Conquest, and that it may have originally had the timber and earth defences of a simple motte and bailey castle. If this is the case, it appears that replacement of the defences in stone may have started in the late 11th century, and this is suggested by the use of herringbone flint-rubble construction in some of the walls. The shell keep was built on an artificial mound, or motte, at the southern end of the castle, and it has been suggested that another man-made mound, known as Brack Mount, represents the motte of the original earth and timber castle, made redundant when the castle was re-built in stone. However, it is equally likely that the two mottes functioned simultaneously, and a masonry structure is shown on Brack Mount in a map dating from 1620. It is not entirely clear whether the town walls existed when Lewes was easily taken in battle in 1264. This event is likely however to have caused the town walls either to be built or repaired from 1266 (Harris 2005).

As well as the castle, William de Warenne also founded a priory at Southover, which was the first and chief of the Cluniac houses in England. In addition to the presence of this major monastery, the scale of the late Saxon and Norman borough is reflected by the fact that there were ten churches recorded or implied by 1121, and it is likely that several of these would have had pre-Conquest origins. The settlement is believed to have developed wholly on the western side of the River Ouse, although later suburbs appeared on the eastern side of the river, and to the south around Lewes Priory. As well as being an administrative centre, with a mint and courts, Lewes also became an important place for trade, and the economic situation was helped by the presence of the castle, priory, and later Franciscan friary, all of which attracted people to the town. Further direct stimulus to the urban economy was provided by various markets and fairs (Harris 2005).

Along with much of England, Lewes suffered a decline in economic terms from the middle of the 14th century, largely as a result of the Black Death. However, the town had recovered by the early post-medieval period and Lewes was a prosperous town during the Civil War and afterwards. Of the two hundred plus Listed Buildings in Lewes, over seventy date from the 16th and 17th centuries. The town continued to expand after Brighton became popular from the mid 18th century, and numerous town houses were built during this period.
The expansion continued throughout the 19th century, with the first railway line arriving in 1846, and the suburbs of the town have continued to grow, especially to the west and north-west of the town centre.

The original Lewes police house had been opened in Lancaster Street in 1842, but a new headquarters and divisional station was built on the corner of West Street and St John’s Street in 1884 (Harris 2005).

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at East Sussex Record Office in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site’s later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest available map of the area is Saxton’s county map of 1575 (Fig. 3). Whilst this clearly shows Lewes and the River Ouse, the map is rather schematic, and shows no detail in respect of the site. The depiction is similar on Norden’s map of 1595 (not illustrated) where Lewes is the principal settlement of the Rape of Lewes. Speed’s map of 1610 (not illustrated) was based on Norden’s, and shows Lewes along with the settlement of Cliffe on the eastern side of the Ouse. Randell’s map of 1620 (not illustrated) does not the area to the north of the castle.

The first map to show the area in detail is John Edwards’ map of 1799 (Fig. 4), which appears to depict a line of buildings along what would later become John Street, with the southern end of this line being on part of the current site. The rest of the site appears to be within a field. The accuracy of this map must be doubted however, as no such line of buildings is shown on the 1841 tithe map (Fig. 5), which shows the parish of St John sub Castro in far more detail. Sun Street and John Street are clearly shown on the tithe map, with the former being laid out on the line of a field boundary depicted on the 1799 map. A large building is shown in the area of the site, on the corner of West Street and John Street. Unfortunately the accompanying apportionment for the tithe map contains no details in respect of this landholding. The building is presumably the Lewes Mechanics’ Institute which was supposedly founded here in 1825, on the site of the former Lewes New Theatre but which had closed in the 1830’s, and the building demolished soon afterwards (Brent 1993).

By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1873 (Fig. 6) the area has been significantly developed. The Mechanics’ Institute is still depicted, but appears to have been enlarged between 1841 and 1873. During the same period, a row of houses was built along West Street, immediately west of the Institute, with further buildings being constructed along Sun Street. A gap in the buildings on Sun Street opens to a courtyard, and additional buildings are depicted around this, including a large structure abutting the Institute. The police station was opened on the site of the Institute in 1884 and is first depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1899 (Fig. 7). Much of the Institute building appears to have been demolished and replaced by the new
police station, which at this time only occupied the eastern part of the site. It is possible that some of the Institute building was retained and incorporated into the new police station, and this is evidenced by the differing brickwork visible in the north-facing elevation of the building. Elsewhere on the site, the buildings around the courtyard appear to have demolished, and new buildings on Sun Street erected in the former entrance to the courtyard. No changes are evident in respect of the houses facing onto West Street.

The southern part of the site appears to have changed dramatically by the time of the next edition of the Ordnance Survey, which was produced in 1910 (Fig. 8). All of the houses fronting onto West Street appear to have been demolished and replaced by two large structures, which form part of the enlarged police station. Some modifications are evident in the existing police station in the eastern part of the site, which appears to have been split into two separate buildings. Some minor changes are apparent in the north-west part of the site, where a covered entrance on Sun Street once again seems to provide access to the courtyard. Small changes to the buildings around the courtyard are also depicted. The only change evident on the 1932 revision of the Ordnance Survey (not illustrated) is the construction of a small structure, which presumably connects the two eastern parts of the police station.

No changes to the police station are shown on the 1938 revision of the Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9), although a new building is depicted on the eastern side of the courtyard, abutting the police station. This new building is not shown on later maps, as the area was subsequently lowered to provide access to the basement level of the police station. This is shown on Figure 10, which is a composite map, formed from various revisions of the Ordnance Survey between 1960 and 1973. Unfortunately the site is split between two revisions of the map, of obviously different date, but it is clear that the police station is largely the same as it is today. There are still buildings fronting onto Sun Street, including the entranceway into the courtyard, and these are shown on photographs of the site dating from the 1960s. It is not obvious from the maps available when the buildings on Sun Street were demolished, but the site as it is today (Fig. 2) has a large rear courtyard with access to Sun Street. The only other change appears to be the construction of a small outbuilding in the south-west corner of the courtyard.

**Listed buildings**

There are over 200 Listed Buildings within Lewes, dating back as far as the 16th century, and some contain late medieval structural elements. However, in view of the fact that no major changes are planned for the existing
police station building, it is believed that the re-development of the site will not have an adverse effect on any nearby Listed Buildings or their settings.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site.

Historic Hedgerows

There are no hedgerows, historic of otherwise, on the site.

Aerial Photographs

The site lies within an area of Lewes which was significantly developed before the advent of aerial photography. As a result, no aerial photograph collections have been consulted.

Discussion

In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and the impact of the re-development of the site on any sub-surface archaeological remains.

In general terms, the site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, with recent fieldwork indicating the presence of medieval and post-medieval features in the vicinity, along with the possibility of earlier deposits. Much of this potential stems from the location of the site in the historic core of the town, and from its close proximity to the castle.

However, the conversion of the existing building into residential apartments will largely affect the internal layout of the structure. A photographic record of the building itself will form the subject of a separate report. A small outbuilding in the south-west corner of the present car park is to be demolished, but this structure is late 20th-century in date. The police station basement would have clearly destroyed any archaeological deposits which may have existed beneath the buildings, but the situation in the car park is less clear. This area is currently covered in Tarmac and appears to have been built up above the surrounding ground level, particularly in the north-west corner of the site. However, the historic maps show that whilst the central part of the car park was
formerly a courtyard, it had previously been surrounded by various buildings, including a terrace along Sun Street. The only elements of the re-development which could possibly impact upon buried archaeological deposits are the new walls which will be built on either side of the Sun Street entrance, and a small section of wall for the new refuse store. However, these areas have previously been significantly disturbed by the foundations of the buildings which once stood along Sun Street, and would also have been affected by the subsequent demolition of these buildings and the construction of the two existing car park walls. It is also proposed to replace the existing Tarmac surface of the car park, but this is only likely to disturb the bedding layers beneath the Tarmac.

In view of the previous truncation of the site, and the minimal amount of disturbance expected from the re-development, it is believed that it is unlikely that archaeological deposits will be damaged or destroyed during the groundworks. As a result, further archaeological work is not deemed necessary on this site.

References


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Mills, A D, 1993, Dictionary of English Place-Names, Oxford


Stevens, S, forthcoming, ‘Excavations at the Baxter’s Printworks site, Lewes’, Archaeology South-east report

VCH, 1940, Victoria County History of Sussex: Vol vii, London

APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 500m search radius of the development site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>HER Ref</th>
<th>Grid Ref (TQ)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MES 7175 EES 14529 EES 9560 EES 9561</td>
<td>4147 1040 4146 1040 4146 1041 4146 1041</td>
<td>Documentary Watching brief Excavations</td>
<td>Neolithic Bronze Age Roman Saxon Post-medieval</td>
<td>A pair of large conical mounds (barrows) destroyed in the late 18th or early 19th century, thought to be early Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon in date. Human inhumations, animal bone, a cremation urn: an iron spearhead found within one of the barrows may represent secondary use. Post-medieval pottery found during a watching brief. Unspecified/unpublished archaeological work in the 1940s and 50s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MES 7174 MES 7177 EES 13993</td>
<td>4146 1035 4143 1030 4146 1035</td>
<td>Cartographic Excavations Watching brief</td>
<td>Bronze Age Roman Saxon Medieval Post-medieval Modern</td>
<td>Two barrows thought to have been destroyed in the early 19th century. Pottery and burials are recorded from one of the barrows, which may be Bronze Age, Roman or Saxon in date. One of the barrows was later used as the site of a gallows. 19th and 20th century finds were recovered during a watching brief in Sun Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MES 1770 EES 13957 EES 9068 EES 9498</td>
<td>4171 1014 41736 10148 4171 1014 41776 10116</td>
<td>Excavations</td>
<td>Prehistoric Medieval Post-medieval</td>
<td>Excavations in Broom’s Lane have revealed medieval and post-medieval pits and post-holes, with pottery from the 12th and 13th centuries, and the area was redeveloped in the late 16th century, again in the 17th century and landscaped in the 18th century. An excavation at Friars Walk (Clothkits site) revealed continuous occupation from the medieval period, along with residual prehistoric material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EES 14445</td>
<td>41632 10077</td>
<td>Excavation</td>
<td>Prehistoric Roman Saxon Medieval Post-medieval</td>
<td>Recent fieldwork at the Baxters Printworks site revealed some evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity, along with a section of ditch believed to belong to the Saxon burh, and numerous medieval and post-medieval features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EES 14344 EES 14055 EES 14447 EES 14047 EES 14048 EES 14446</td>
<td>41712 10090 41737 10068 41710 10065 41776 10099 41768 10088</td>
<td>Evaluations Watching briefs</td>
<td>Iron Age Roman Saxon Medieval Post-medieval</td>
<td>Archaeological work at Lewes House. A late Iron Age ditch, a late Iron Age / Roman pit, a Saxon pit and numerous medieval cut features (pits and ditches). Post-medieval activity was also recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MES 7176</td>
<td>4150 1045</td>
<td>Find spot</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>Several Roman coins found in the churchyard in the 19th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MES 7183 MES 1584 MES 1585 MES 1732</td>
<td>4163 1015 4165 1015 4164 1014 4167 1018</td>
<td>Find spot Listed buildings</td>
<td>Roman Post-medieval</td>
<td>Prior to 1824, a Roman coin of Tiberius* was found in the High Street, together with two boar’s tusks. 32and 33 High Street houses, 18th century. 204 High Street listed, no date given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MES 7181 MES 7180 MES 1577 MES 1588 EES 9063 EES 9072 EES 9492</td>
<td>4139 1007 4137 1005 4141 1004 4140 1004 413 101 413 101 41399 10091 4139 1013</td>
<td>Find spot Scheduled Monument Listed Buildings Excavations</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Post-medieval</td>
<td>Part of a Roman quern found at Lewes Castle in 1853. A Roman pit containing pottery and animal bone was recorded at 166 High Street. Lewes Castle dates from the 11th or early 12th century. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 12872). Archaeological work in the 1950s and published excavations from the 1980s (Drewett 1992), 169 High Street (Barbian House) has features dating from the 16th century on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MES 7179 EES 14458 MES 1725</td>
<td>4132 1005 41347 10024 413 100</td>
<td>Find spot Watching brief Cartographic</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Post-medieval</td>
<td>Coins of Domitian and Antoninus Pius were found in the garden of 159 High Street. Medieval occupation layers and post-medieval made ground deposits were recorded during a watching brief to the rear of 161 High Street. A windmill is recorded in this area, 1802.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MES 7178 EES 14007 EES 14269 EES 13903</td>
<td>4145 1026 4145 1023 4145 1022 4144 1026</td>
<td>Inhumation</td>
<td>Roman Medieval Modern Undated Negative</td>
<td>Brack Mount. A complete inhumation was found in 1838, along with boar’s tusk and charcoal. 19th century and modern finds were recovered from a well in 1962. Radar survey identified the remains a structure of possibly military design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MES 7001 MES 1630 EES 14146 MES 7249 MES 13958 EES 9084 EES 9070 EES 14123 MES 1744</td>
<td>4151 1010 415 101 4157 1014 4146 1007 4147 1012 415 101 415 101 4148 1013 4155 1014</td>
<td>Find spot Building survey Evaluation Excavation Observation Photographic</td>
<td>Saxon Medieval Post-medieval Undated</td>
<td>Saxon metalwork found at the Crown Courts in 1899, and may relate to burials in the area. Medieval town wall, various archaeological work mainly in the 1970s. The cellar beneath Lewes Town Hall was constructed in the early 14th century. The town hall was built on the site of the Star Inn, which had a fine 18th century facade. An undated well was uncovered during building work at the Rainbow Inn. Post-medieval deposits recorded at Castle Ditch Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>MES 1776</td>
<td>414 100</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Saxon</td>
<td>A burh is listed at ‘Laewe’ in the Burghal Hideage. A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>HER Ref</td>
<td>Grid Ref (TQ)</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Period</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>MES 16371</td>
<td>4174 1038</td>
<td>Scheduled Monument</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>A section of the town wall, the Green Wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>EES 9089  EES 9088  EES 9087  MES 1741</td>
<td>416 104  416 104  416 104  416 105</td>
<td>Excavation  Watching brief  Evaluation  Cartographic</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Medieval occupation was recorded during a 1970s excavation in North Street. Several features, including two medieval pits, were recorded during a watching brief in the late 1970s. Former Naval Prison in North Street. Evaluation and excavation uncovered the remains of much of the prison, along with numerous medieval features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>MES 10102  MES 10101  MES 7673</td>
<td>415 105</td>
<td>Find spot  Documentary</td>
<td>Medieval  Modern</td>
<td>A medieval copper alloy harness mount (or two, or same one listed twice?) reported to Portable Antiquities Scheme: exact location not known, possibly not even from Lewes. WWII pillbox was camouflaged as a cafe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>MES 7372  EES 14339</td>
<td>41668 10266  41673 10261</td>
<td>Watching brief</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>A probable medieval well was found during an archaeological watching brief in East Street, along with two medieval pits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>EES 14103  EES 14084</td>
<td>4153 1037</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>Medieval  Post-medieval</td>
<td>A medieval feature was recorded during an evaluation in St John’s Street, along with the remains of early 19th century houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>EES 9066  EES 9067  MES 1579</td>
<td>413 102  413 102  413 102</td>
<td>Excavation  Building</td>
<td>Medieval  Post-medieval</td>
<td>A chalk lined well / cistern was investigated after subsidance revealed medieval pottery and slate at Brack Mount, Lewes Castle. A small stone built malthouse west of the castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>EES 9077</td>
<td>4155 1029</td>
<td>Excavation</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Medieval pits in an excavation in Edward Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>EES 14204</td>
<td>41199 10025</td>
<td>Watching brief</td>
<td>Medieval  Post-medieval</td>
<td>Medieval and post-medieval features and artefacts at Lewes Old Grammar School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>EES 14111  EES 14084</td>
<td>4136 1010  4135 1010</td>
<td>Watching brief</td>
<td>Medieval  Post-medieval  Negative</td>
<td>A medieval pit in the garden of Castle Lodge, along with two post-holes and a post-medieval pit. No archaeological finds or features at Castle Lodge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>MES 1590</td>
<td>4158 1016</td>
<td>Listed building</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Crown Hotel, 18th century, grade II*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>MES 8355</td>
<td>416 105</td>
<td>Cartographic</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>A former brick kiln, Lancaster Street / North Street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>MES 1730  MES 1589</td>
<td>415 100  4150 1009</td>
<td>Listed buildings</td>
<td>Medieval  Post-medieval</td>
<td>The White Hart Hotel, 53 High Street, 15th century. County Hall and Assize Court, 1812, Grade II*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>MES 1580  EES 14101</td>
<td>414 102  4138 1022</td>
<td>Listed building  Watching brief</td>
<td>Post-medieval  Modern  Negative</td>
<td>18th century buildings associated Beard’s Lamb Brewery, still operating until 1970s. Only 19th and 20th century artefacts were recovered during watching brief at 15 New Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>MES 8354</td>
<td>41797 10041</td>
<td>Documentary</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Reference to Pinwell Drinking Fountain, 1874.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>MES 8349  EES 9093</td>
<td>41789 10438  417 103</td>
<td>Ironworks  Excavation</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>The Phoenix Ironworks and associated industrial sites, timber yard, wharf. Excavation, results unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>MES 7266</td>
<td>4167 1006</td>
<td>Icehouse</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>A 19th century icehouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>MES 7840</td>
<td>4130 1051</td>
<td>Oral evidence</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Air raid shelter, used by pupils of the Pells School in WWII.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>MES 7737</td>
<td>41314 10276</td>
<td>Observation</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>WWII air raid shelter at Paddock Recreation Ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>EES 13997  (+)</td>
<td>4173 1025  4173 1027</td>
<td>Evaluation  Excavation</td>
<td>Medieval  Post-medieval</td>
<td>An evaluation in Albion Street revealed post-medieval features. Residual medieval pottery was also recovered. Excavation at 5 East Street revealed a number of medieval and post-medieval features (Butler 2010).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>EES 14411  EES 14325  EES 9553  EES 9095</td>
<td>41279 10023  41283 10042  4126 1005  41275 10013</td>
<td>Watching briefs</td>
<td>Post-medieval  Modern  Negative</td>
<td>An 18th century buried soil, recorded during watching brief at The Workshop, Pipe Passage, along with late 19th century and modern wall footings. Post-medieval artefacts were recovered during watching brief at 1 Pipe Passage, but no features were recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>EES 14389  EES 14317</td>
<td>41230 10083  41274 10101</td>
<td>Watching brief  Evaluation</td>
<td>Post-medieval  Undated</td>
<td>A 19th century wall was recorded during a watching brief at Westgate Street. Post-medieval features were recorded in evaluation and watching brief at New Road. A large cut feature with steep sides could be earlier.</td>
</tr>
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<td>34</td>
<td>EES 14066  EES 9079</td>
<td>4177 1052  417 105</td>
<td>Test pits  Intervention</td>
<td>Undated</td>
<td>No archaeological deposits were revealed during the digging of test pits associated with the River Ouse Tidal Reaches Flood Alleviation Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>EES 14705</td>
<td>4144 1018</td>
<td>Watching brief</td>
<td>Undated</td>
<td>No archaeological deposits were recorded during a watching brief outside The Maltings, Castle Precincts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(strictly, a coin of Tiberius is Iron Age in British chronology but it is unlikely to have been lost when new)*
**APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Map Description and Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>1575</td>
<td>Saxton’s Map of Sussex (Fig. 3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1595</td>
<td>Norden’s Map of Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1610</td>
<td>Speed’s Map of Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Randell’s Map of Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td>Edwards’ Map of the Borough of Lewes (Fig. 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Tithe Map of the parish of St John sub Castro (Fig. 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-73</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey – Explorer 122, 1:25000 (Fig. 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey (Fig. 2)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex, 2011

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 1. Location of site within Lewes and East Sussex, showing the location of HER entries.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 122 at 1:10000
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880
Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex, 2011

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 2. Detailed location of the site on West Street.
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital mapping under licence. Scale 1:500
Figure 3. Saxton, 1575.

Approximate location of site

Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex, 2011
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 3. Saxton, 1575.
Figure 4. Edwards’ Map of the Borough of Lewes, 1799.

Approximate location of site
Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex, 2011
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 5. St John Sub Castro - Parish Tithe Map, 1841.
Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes,
East Sussex, 2011
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 6. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1873.
LPS 11/30

Figure 7. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1899.

Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes,
East Sussex, 2011

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Figure 7. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1899.
Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex, 2011
Archaeeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1910.
Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex, 2011
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 9. Ordnance Survey, 1938.
Site

Lewes Police Station, West Street, Lewes, East Sussex, 2011
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
Figure 10. Ordnance Survey, 1960-73.
Plate 1: General view of the Police Station from the south-east.

Plate 2: The carpark looking south.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Era</th>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
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<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>AD 1901</td>
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<td>Victorian</td>
<td>AD 1837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>AD 1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>AD 1066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxon</td>
<td>AD 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>AD 43</td>
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<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>750 BC</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bronze Age: Late</td>
<td>1300 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Age: Middle</td>
<td>1700 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Age: Early</td>
<td>2100 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neolithic: Late</td>
<td>3300 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neolithic: Early</td>
<td>4300 BC</td>
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<td>Mesolithic: Late</td>
<td>6000 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mesolithic: Early</td>
<td>10000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaeolithic: Upper</td>
<td>30000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaeolithic: Middle</td>
<td>70000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaeolithic: Lower</td>
<td>2,000,000 BC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>