



Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



An Archaeological Watching Brief at Seymour House, Landgate, Rye, East Sussex

TQ 9215 2065

by
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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Chris Butler Archaeological Services at Seymour House, Rye throughout 2008 and 2009, during the renovation of the early 19th century house and landscaping and other groundworks in the garden.

Although pottery dating from the late 12th/early 13th century was found, and small quantities of pottery ranging from the 13th century through to the 18th century was recovered in residual contexts across the site, most of the evidence for activity came from the 19th century.

Two garden walls were found on the west side of the house, and can be identified as walls appearing on early OS maps. Other features include a concrete garden feature, a stone lined drain and a small pit. All of these features date to the 19th century.

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Cover Picture: Seymour House, Rye

1. Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Ms L Goldthorpe (the Client) to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief during the groundworks associated with the building work and landscaping at Seymour House, Landgate, Rye, East Sussex (Fig. 1).
- 1.2** The site at Seymour House is located at TQ 9215 2065, and is accessed via a narrow path from the east side of Rope Walk (Fig. 2). Seymour House is a Grade II Listed Building (TQ 9220 1/2770), and occupies land that was originally part of the rear garden of nos. 3-4 Landgate. The site lies on the north-east side of Rye, close to the Landgate and outside the Medieval town walls, but is within an Archaeological Sensitive Area (ASA).
- 1.3** The Historic Environment Records show that there are numerous sites, including listed buildings, and there have been a number of archaeological interventions within a 1km radius of the site. A number of these are in close proximity to the site, and have produced Medieval and later features.
- 1.4** As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority have put a condition on the planning consent for the development, requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.5** The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by ESCC, comprises an archaeological watching brief. A Written Scheme of Investigation was agreed with the Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council¹.
- 1.6** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 320/321), is Ashdown Beds capped with Wadhurst Clay.
- 1.7** The watching brief was carried out on various dates between the 17th April 2008 and 31st July 2009, under the direction of the author, with Keith Butler and Rachel Butler also assisting with the work.

¹ Butler, C. 2008 *Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Seymour House, Landgate, Rye, East Sussex*, CBAS.

2. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 2.1** There is little evidence from the Rye area for Prehistoric or Roman activity, and it is only in the Late Saxon period that there is evidence for any occupation, when Rye formed part of the manor of Rameslie. At Domesday, Rye was situated in the Hundred of Guestling.
- 2.2** During the 12th and 13th centuries, Rye became an important port, and became a Cinque Port in 1197. After being sacked by the French in 1377, a town wall was built, with a gun battery being added in the 15th century. A single gateway (the Landgate) of this wall survives a short distance to the south-east of the site, and the line of the town wall passes along the northern frontage of Turkey Cock Lane to the south of the site.
- 2.3** An Augustinian Friary was located on Conduit Hill between 1380 and its dissolution in 1538. A former chapel constructed around 1380 survives on the eastern side of Conduit Hill, and is situated just to the south of the site².
- 2.4** In the 16th Century Rye was an important port, and had prospered after the decline of nearby Winchelsea. The town had a population of some 5,000 people between 1550 and 1570, but as it declined due to the silting up of the harbour, the population fell to some 1,500 people by 1600³.
- 2.5** A town plan of 1771⁴ shows that there were no buildings fronting this part of Landgate, although the area immediately south of the site was built up and there is an isolated structure shown further to the north.
- 2.6** Seymour House was probably built around 1835, and is typical of its period, with an L-shape plan⁵. The house is shown on the 1st Edition OS map (1878) with gardens on its south and east sides, whilst the area to the west is mostly open ground (Fig. 3).
- 2.7** The 2nd Edition OS map (1898) shows a similar layout (Fig. 4), and by the 3rd Edition OS map (1910) the open ground to the west has been filled with houses along Eagle Road, off Rope Walk, and a small triangle of land now forms a garden on the west side of Seymour House (Fig. 5), giving the property the same layout as it has today. The 4th Edition OS map (1940) again shows a similar layout, but with a small building immediately to the east of the house (Fig. 6).

² *Ibid*

³ Mayhew, G. 1987 *Tudor Rye*, Falmer, CCE, University of Sussex.

⁴ Rye Museum

⁵ Martin, D. & Martin, B. 2007 *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Seymour House, Off Landgate, Rye, East Sussex*. ASE Report 3119.

- 2.8** No archaeological interventions have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the site, however some have been carried out elsewhere in Rye. Human burials and pottery of 13th century date were discovered during the construction of an air raid shelter and during later excavations in the grounds of the Friary. An excavation in 1979 at 1-3 Seymour Street encountered a wide and shallow ditch on the north side of the town wall which was interpreted as being open until the 17th century⁶.
- 2.9** A watching brief undertaken in 1999 in the grounds of Rye Lodge Hotel, to the south of the site, recorded 19th century deposits and residual Medieval pottery. An evaluation excavation in 2009 at Seymour House revealed a deep stratigraphy of Post Medieval layers dating from late 19th century through to the late 17th century. Below this were deposits dating from the 14th to 15th century, and a possible ditch that been finally filled-in in the mid 16th to early 17th century⁷.

3. Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** The first site visit was carried out on the 17th April 2008 to observe the drilling of five geotechnical bore holes at various locations around the house (Fig. 7). A second visit was made on the 15th May 2008 to observe an additional geotechnical bore hole.
- 3.2** Various groundworks both inside and outside the house were observed during site visits made between the 15th May 2008 and 31st July 2009. Unfortunately in many cases works had already commenced by the time of the visit, and the actual observation of works in progress was not always possible. A full description of the works and the associated archaeological recording is contained in Section 4 of this report and shown on Figs. 8 & 9.
- 3.3** Detailed inspection of revealed surfaces and exposed sections was carried out where possible, and the spoilheaps were inspected for artefacts. In addition the owners and builders had collected artefacts during the works. A metal detector (various types used) was used throughout the watching brief to scan revealed surfaces and the spoil heaps.
- 3.4** Any exposed archaeological sections were cleaned by hand and archaeological features revealed were excavated in accordance with ESCC's *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation work in East Sussex* dated April 2008 (the Recommended Standards).

⁶ Hadfield, J. 1981 'An Excavation at 1-3 Tower Street, Rye, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **119**, 222-225.

⁷ Butler, C. 2009 *An Assessment Excavation at Tower House, Rye, East Sussex*, CBAS Report

- 3.5** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using context record sheets. A full list of all of the contexts is contained in Appendix 1. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** Important features were levelled using a Temporary Bench Mark that was established at the site.
- 3.7** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services and, after any further analysis, arrangements will be made for it to be deposited at suitable local museum. A site reference of SHR08 has been allocated.

4. Results

Geotechnical boreholes

- 4.1** A total of six geotechnical boreholes were observed during the first two site visits. These were located at various points around the house (Fig. 7). For two of the boreholes (BH2, & BH3) an initial hole *c.*0.3m square was opened using hand tools to a depth of 0.5m, with no drilling taking place. BH1 was drilled to a depth of 4.75m after an initial hole 250mm x 300mm was excavated by hand to a depth of 0.5m. BH4 was drilled to a depth 5.75m after an initial hole 0.3m square was excavated by hand to a depth of 0.6m. BH5 was drilled to a depth of 4m after an initial hole *c.*0.3m square was excavated by hand to a depth of 0.5m.
- 4.2** BH6 was drilled to a depth of 9.1m from the ground surface with no initial hand excavated hole. Only the first 8m of this was observed as by this time the drilling was into the underlying natural. Full details of each of the boreholes are contained in the report prepared by Listers Geotechnical Consultants⁸, and the contexts are described below.
- 4.3** Context 1 was the topsoil found in BH1, BH4 & BH6. It comprised a firm dark brown silty loam which contained small pebbles to 20mm (5%), roots (1%) and sandstone pieces and flecks (2%). Context 3 was the topsoil in BH2 & BH3, and was a similar firm dark brown silty loam but with fewer small pebbles (<1%) and roots (<1%) and no sandstone pieces. Below these topsoil contexts was a compact mid brown silty clay (Context 2), with no apparent natural inclusions.

⁸ Listers Geotechnical Consultants 2008 *Geotechnical Investigation at Seymour House, Rye*

- 4.4** In BH4 there was a 0.4m thick layer of firm mid brown silty clay loam (Context **4**) below Context **1** and above Context **2**, which contained small pebbles (<1%) and charcoal pieces and flecks (2%). In BH5 the topsoil (Context **1**) had already been removed, and below this was a firm mid grey-brown silty clay loam (Context **6**) with roots (1%) and small pebbles (<1%).
- 4.5** A firm to compact yellow brown silty clay with no inclusions (Context **5**) was found below Context **2** in BH1 & BH6, and was interpreted as alluvium by Listers Geotechnical Consultants. In BH6 the natural became a compact light grey to yellow-brown silty clay, which became progressively more grey further down (Context **7**).

Groundworks inside the House

- 4.6** During the visit on the 15th May 2008, it was noted that the floor level inside Reception Room 1 (Fig. 8)⁹ had been reduced by some 250mm, and two further slots 300mm wide and 200mm deep had been excavated across the room, together with a further slot in the south-east corner of the room. The soil that had been removed was still on site and was inspected for artefacts, and the revealed surface inside the room was also inspected.
- 4.7** There appeared to have only been a single soil layer, with the soil in the spoilheap being identical to the revealed soil remaining in the room. It was a loose mid grey silty loam (Context **8**), which contained fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (3%). The pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from here dated to the later 18th century with residual pottery from the late 14th century onwards.
- 4.8** On a subsequent visit on the 11th September 2008, the ground level inside Reception Room 2 had been reduced by c330mm exposing the brick-lined cellar, again unfortunately without any archaeological observation. This soil that had been removed was still on site, and was inspected for artefacts, and the revealed surface inside the room was also inspected.
- 4.9** Again there appeared to have been just a single layer of soil similar to Context **8**. It was a loose mid grey-brown silty loam (Context **11**) with small fragments of CBM (<1%). The pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from here dated to the 19th century with residual pottery from the 13th century onwards.
- 4.10** On the 11th February 2009 a visit was made to observe the lowering of the ground level in the kitchen. On arrival the northern part of the kitchen had already been excavated to a depth of 300mm, and a concrete floor removed. At the south end there was a remnant of a brick floor, comprising late 18th to 19th century bricks (with worn upper surface and each measuring 218 x 112 x 45mm), set in a thin layer of sand but with no other bonding (Context **16**).

⁹ Room designation taken from Drawing 1666/2 in Martin *et. al.* (2007)

- 4.11** Below the brick floor was a thin layer (20mm thick) of mid to light brown sandy loam (Context **17**). Elsewhere across the kitchen a deposit of flint cobbles to 150mm (1%) and CBM (25%) had been laid in a layer of orange-brown sand (Context **18**), and appears to have been made-ground, and used to level this area up to the height of the top of the brick floor.
- 4.12** Below Contexts **17** and **18** was a firm dark brown sandy loam (Context **19**), which contained small natural pieces of flint (<1%), together with pottery and clay tobacco pipe dating to c.1800-1900, with high residual mid 13th century to 18th century pottery. This layer was excavated to a depth of 200mm.

Groundworks outside the House

- 4.13** On the south-east side of the house below a shed which had been demolished was a rectangular stone lined soak-away and drain (Feature **15**) measuring 0.9m x 1.3m and 0.9m deep (Fig. 9). It was covered with two large rectangular stone slabs, and was lined with sandstone blocks in a roughly coursed drystone construction, and edged around the top with bricks and ceramic tile (Fig. 10). A ceramic drain pipe entered it from the west side and ran from an adjacent manhole cover.
- 4.14** Prior to the visit of the 11th September 2008 a trench 450mm wide and 0.6m deep had been excavated from the front door of Seymour house alongside the path to the entrance gate on the west side of the site (Fig. 9) for a gas pipe. The section revealed a topsoil c.260mm deep of Context **1**. Below this was a firm mid brown silty clay loam c.250mm deep (Context **9**) with frequent shingle pieces to 25mm (25%), which extended from the house to a brick wall which entered the trench 7.2m from the house. This may have been the remnant of a gravel surface originally at the front of the house.
- 4.15** The brick wall (Context **10**) was orientated in an east-west direction and ran diagonally across the gas pipe trench. It comprised medium to well fired bricks with sparse/moderate fine sand and sparse/moderate iron oxide inclusions of later 18th to early 19th century date, bonded in a buff fine sandy lime mortar (Fig. 11). This wall is shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps, but had gone by the time of the 3rd Edition map (1910).
- 4.16** On the west side of the wall, and below Context **1**, was a layer of firm mid grey-brown silty loam c.250mm deep (Context **12**), with rare shingle pieces to 20mm (<1%). Both this layer and Context **9** were above the natural (Context **5**).
- 4.17** A visit on the 12th September 2008 was to have observed the excavation of piling holes for an extension on the south-east side of the house. However, the piling contractor did not attend, so instead a small test pit was excavated in the corner of the extension footprint (Fig. 9). The test pit was 0.8m x 0.5m in size, and was excavated to a depth of 0.55m and revealed a topsoil (Context **3**) 350mm deep and below this was some 200mm of Context **2**. Context **2** produced pottery and clay tobacco pipe of late 18th century date, together with residual pottery of 14th to 17th century date. No features were noted.

- 4.18** The next site visits were carried out on the 22nd and 23rd September 2008 when the excavation of the foundation raft for the extension was carried out. Some work had already taken place and the pilings were in place, but it was possible to observe the remainder of the work over the two days. The area was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m.
- 4.19** The stratigraphy was consistent with the test pit excavated previously. Within Context **2** there was a dump of 18th and 19th century ceramic building material comprising brick, tile and fragments of a coarse sandy off-yellow lime mortar (Context **13**). This dump of material was spread across the area, and no cut could be seen. At the south-east end of the extension area was a layer of gravel 50mm thick over a thin layer of sand c.10mm thick (Context **14**), which may have been the hard standing for the structure shown at this location on the 4th Edition OS map (Fig. 6).
- 4.20** The final visits were at the end of July 2009, when the garden area to the south and west of the house was being landscaped and a hole was to be excavated for a water storage tank and an associated pipe trench. The garden to the south of the house had been reduced by up to 0.5m in places prior to our attending the site; however this had only removed a layer of garden topsoil, and had not disturbed the underlying layer to any great extent.
- 4.21** The garden topsoil had a depth of up to 0.6m, and comprised a loose dark brown silty loam (Context **20**) with small flint pebbles to 20mm (3%), larger pebbles to 80mm (2%), CBM (2%) and charcoal flecks (<1%). Below this was a firm mid brown silty clay loam (Context **21**), which was similar to Context **2**. Along the south edge of the property, and adjacent to the wall, 150mm below ground level and within Context **20** was a layer of rounded flint pebbles up to 100mm in size (75%) within a dark brown silty loam (Context **22**). This layer was 1.4m wide and up to 200mm deep, and may be the remnant of a garden path, a number of which are shown in this part of the garden on the 1st Edition OS map (Fig. 3).
- 4.22** A shallow oval cut measuring 350mm x 300mm and 120mm deep (Cut **23**) was found within Context **20** (Fig. 9). It was filled with a loose dark brown silty loam (Fill **24**) with numerous charcoal flecks (5%), and contained pieces of pottery, bone and nails, and dated to the period c.1875-1925. The cut was lined with a loose matrix of orange fired clay, grey ash, and a silty loam soil with numerous pieces of charcoal (Context **25**).
- 4.23** A concrete rectangular structure (Feature **26**) was revealed (Fig. 9) below Context **20** and cut into Context **21**. It measured 2.06m x 1.44m and was orientated north-south. The inner edge was straight whilst the outer edge was wavy (Fig. 12), the concrete varying from 88mm to 115mm thick. It was filled with a firm dark brown silty clay loam (Fill **27**) with flint pebbles to 20mm (3%), charcoal flecks and pieces (3%) and CBM (<1%), slate and 19th century pottery and CBM. This appears to have been a garden feature, perhaps holding water or plants, and was filled in during the 19th century (Fig. 13). This feature was below the depth of the excavation and will be preserved in-situ.

- 4.24** A brick wall (Feature **28**) running north-south was located just to the west of Feature **26** (Fig. 9). It was 240mm wide, and formed from two parallel rows of bricks held in a mid grey mortar and survived to a height of two courses and a length of 3.85m (Fig. 14). The bricks are of the same type and dimensions as Wall 10. It was set within Context **21**, and was overlain by Context **20**. This wall is shown on all of the OS maps and therefore must have been constructed in the 19th century or earlier, and survived into the mid 20th century.
- 4.25** A hole for a water storage tank measuring 5.2m x 1.8m, and 1.2m deep, was excavated to the south-west of the house (Fig. 9). The topsoil had already been removed, so the first layer was a firm mid brown silty clay loam (Context **29**), which was the same as Context **21**, and was up to 450mm deep. It contained pebbles (1%), CBM (1%) and roots (<1%), together with numerous pieces of 19th century pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe, with residual 14th to 18th century pottery.
- 4.26** Within Context **29** at a depth of 150mm and extending across the south end of the hole was a layer of rammed chalk (Feature **30**) 70mm thick, containing pebbles up to 40mm (5%); this may have been the remains of a garden path (Figs. 15 & 16). Below Context **29** was a buff to mid brown firm sandy clay (Context **31**) containing sandstone pieces up to 200mm (<1%).
- 4.27** No artefacts were found in this layer, which was probably the natural. Cut into Context **31** was a very indistinct cut with straight sides 1.2m deep and 150mm wide, and filled with the same soil as Context **29**. In the bottom of the cut was the remnant of a large wooden stake with a sharpened point measuring 200mm x 150mm and 450mm in length (Context **32**).
- 4.28** A second hole was then excavated for a soakaway just to the west of the water storage tank (Fig. 9). This was 2.6m square and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, and contained two layers. As the topsoil had already been removed the first layer to be excavated was a firm mid brown silty clay loam (Context **34**) containing pebbles (1%), roots (1%), CBM (<1%) and pieces of sandstone to 30mm (<1%). This was the same as Contexts **21** and **29**. Below this was the buff to light brown sandy clay natural (Context **35**).

5 Finds

5.1 The excavation produced a large assemblage of finds which is summarised in Tables 1 to 3, and discussed further below.

5.2 *The Pottery and Clay Tobacco Pipes* by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a moderately sized assemblage of pottery and clay pipes which is quantified by period in Table 1. Sherd size is very variable, ranging from small (under 20mm across) to large (over 100mm across), the latter tending to be represented by only late post-medieval material, including several complete/near complete vessels.

5.2.2 The majority of the assemblage, both small and large sherds alike, is in fairly fresh condition suggesting it has not been subjected to repeated reworking, though admittedly the hard-fired nature of much of the ceramics would make them quite resistant to abrasion. However, the majority of the clay pipes, which are not resistant to abrasion, are also quite fresh.

Pottery

5.2.3 The earliest pottery from the site consists of a single piece from a late 12th- to early 13th century sand and flint tempered cooking pot from Context 3 in BH 3 and the base of another cooking pot tempered with sand and sparse flint/shell in Context 2 (TP A), likely to be of 13th century date. The remaining 25 sherds of medieval pottery can be placed in a later 13th/early 14th to early 15th century date range, though the whole medieval assemblage is residual in later deposits.

5.2.4 The majority of these consist of well fired fine to medium sand tempered wares from the Rye kilns (eg Contexts 2, 11, 19, 20, and 29). Both cooking pots and glazed jugs are present, the latter including an example with applied strip decoration (Context 2). There is also a large green glazed knob handle or finial from Context 20. Five sherds from green glazed jugs with an off-white/buff sandy fabric of uncertain origin, but possibly a Rye variant, were recovered from contexts 2 and 11. At least one of these vessels has applied strip decoration.

Table 1: Pottery and Clay Tobacco Pipes

Context	Late C13th – 14 th /early 15th	C15th – early/mid 16th	Mid C16th – mid 18th	Mid C18th – 19th	Clay Pipe (C17th – 19 th)	Spot Date
U/S	-	-	1/5g	27/1,950g	13/56g	c. 1830-1880 (low resid. C18th)
Spoilheap	-	-	-	2/105g	8/35g	c. 1800-1900 (resid C17th c pipe)
Surface	-	-	-	4/109g	-	c. 1800-1900
1 BH 1	-	-	1/13g	3/27g	-	Later C18th (resid C17th)
2	2/28g	-	2/14g	40/376g	64/157g	c. 1830-1880 (moderate resid. C14th – e 19 th)
2 TP A	2/22g	-	-	6/27g	3/6g	Later C18th (resid C14th – 17 th)
3	-	-	2/17g	71/1,258g	39/88g	c. 1830-1880 (moderate resid. m C18th – e 19 th)
3 TP A	-	-	-	8/60g	1/1g	c. 1850-1920
3 BH 2	-	-	1/1g	2/5g	-	C18th
3 BH 3	1/4g	-	-	6/61g	1/4g	c. 1800-1900 (resid. late C12th on)
4 BH 4	-	-	-	1/10g	-	c. 1800-1900
6 BH 5	-	-	-	-	1/4g	c. 1675-1750
8	2/14g	2/19g	-	5/12g	11/30g	Later C18th (resid. late C14th on)
11	10/80g	8/156g	11/50g	43/311g	2/5g	c. 1810-1850 (high resid. C14th – 18 th)
11 (spoil)	1/2g	-	-	1/13g	1/2g	c. 1800-1900 (resid. C13th on)
12	-	-	-	2/9g	11/13g	c. 1780-1820
13	-	-	-	-	-	CBM only: c. 1700- 1900
16	-	-	-	-	-	CBM only: c. 1750- 1900
19	3/5g	2/7g	8/68g	28/453g	32/99g	c. 1800-1900 (high resid. mid C13th – 18 th)
20	1/141g	-	-	54/1,047g	10/32g	c. 1870-1920 (low resid. C14th – e 19 th)
21	3/20g	-	2/10g	6/53g	9/21g	c. 1800-1900 (low resid. C14th – 18 th)
24	-	-	-	67/1,861g	1/1g	c. 1875-1925
25	-	-	-	-	1/2g	c. 1750-1900
27	-	1/4g	-	14/478g	1/1g	c. 1800-1900 (low resid. C15th)
28	-	-	-	-	2/4g	c. 1700-1800
29	2/12g	-	1/8g	68/1,577g	13/42g	c. 1800-1870 (moderate resid. C14th – 18 th)
31	-	-	-	7/462g	1/5g	c. 1780-1810
Gas pipe trench	-	-	2/31g	46/552g	5/16g	Mixed: 1730-1900
Wall 10	-	-	-	-	-	CBM only: c. 1750- 1900
Under cupboard	-	-	1/5g	-	-	c. 1500-1650

Quantification of pottery by period (number of sherds/weight in grams), clay pipes and spot dates

- 5.2.5** There are also two sherds of sand and sparse shell tempered Winchelsea Black ware, most notably a cooking top with wide flat-topped rim of 14th to early 15th century type (Context **11**) and two probably Brede-type fine sandy greywares (Context **8**). Although most of these early sherds are small they do not show extensive signs of abrasion. There is also a possible Surrey whiteware jug of the 14th to 15th century in Context **2** (TP A) and a scatter of green glazed imported French jug sherds, including products from Saintonge (Contexts **11** (1/2g) and **19** (2/2g)).
- 5.2.6** Only 13 sherds of Transitional pottery, of the 15th to mid 16th century. Most are residual in Context **11** but a few other contexts produced them too (Table 1). The assemblage is dominated by well/hard fired sparse fine/medium sand tempered oxidised wares, probably late Rye products dating between the end of the early/mid 15th and middle of the 16th centuries. The only recognisable form is a pitcher. The only other Transitional pottery consists of three sherds of Raeren stoneware (9g) of similar date.
- 5.2.7** The early post-medieval period is quite well represented with some 32 sherds spanning the early/mid 16th through to the mid 18th centuries. As before, all of the sherds of this period appear to be residual in later deposits though they do not show extensive signs of abrasion. Unsurprisingly the locally made glazed red earthenwares are well represented (Contexts **2**, **11** and **19**), principally consisting of jars and pipkins and there is a plate rim of probable 'Wealden' buffware of the 17th century (Context **1**, BH 1).
- 5.2.8** Regional wares are represented by a little Border ware with yellow and green glazes (Contexts **11** (2/7g) and **19** (1/5g)) of mid 16th to 17th century date and a six small 17th century London tin-glazed earthenware sherd, including a plate fragment from Context **29**. Later regional wares of early/mid 18th century date include a sherd of London stoneware (U/S), part of a Staffordshire combed slipware bowl (Context **3**) and white salt-glazed stonewares of the 1730s to 1760s, including plates and an iron-dipped tankard in Contexts **3** and **11** respectively.
- 5.2.9** Imported material is also represented and demonstrates Rye's wide trade contacts, particularly in the 16th and early/mid 17th centuries. Such imports include a probable German Haffner green glazed whiteware plate in Context **11**, a 16th century French whiteware slipped plate (probably late Saintonge green and brown) from 'under the cupboard' and part of a cylindrical 17th century German Westerwald tankard sherd from the gas pipe trench. A further sherd of Westerwald, from a globular mug with cobalt blue body and applied roundels, was recovered from Context **19**.
- 5.2.10** The majority of the assemblage from the site post-dates 1750 and is characterised by industrial wares, most of which are of the 19th century though some later 18th-century vessels are represented.

- 5.2.11** Locally produced glazed red earthenwares are well represented, particularly large jars and bowls (including a complete 100mm tall pipkin, missing its solid rod handle, from unstratified deposits) as are unglazed flower pots. These coarsewares are complemented by Sunderland late slipware bowls, yellow ware bowls and English stonewares, notably ginger beers, blacking bottles, inks and a spirit flask and preserve jar, the latter two with Bristol glazes (unstratified). Indeed two complete small blacking bottles were recovered from unstratified deposits (302g, 131mm tall with 59mm diameter base; the other 337g, 125mm tall with 55mm diameter base).
- 5.2.12** Sanitary and tablewares are normally in creamware, pearlware and transfer-printed wares though some utilitarian plain white refined earthenware preserve jars are also present (eg unstratified deposits) and the large part of two bowls was recovered from Context **24**, one of which has a red maker's transfer print on its base (BOOTH).
- 5.2.13** Creamware is never very common but has a constant presence in most deposits suggesting it may relate to refuse disposal from the 1780s onward though pearlware is better represented, including blue shell edged plates and an ointment pot for the notorious 'Poor Man's Friend' of Bridport's Dr Roberts (Context **2**). Certainly virtually all contexts contain considerable quantities of pottery of the 19th century the majority of which was probably deposited between the 1830s and 1890s. Despite this, some pieces may well be as late as the early 20th century, including a large English stoneware preserve jar from Context **20** and the bowls alluded to above from Context **24**.
- 5.2.14** The bulk of the transfer-printed tablewares, and indeed sanitary wares (chamber pots), have patterns in blue: willow pattern, wild rose and other floral types dominating. Unfortunately no legible maker's marks are present. Teawares, which are never very common in the assemblage, are dominated by English porcelain cups and saucers though a little Chinese porcelain is also present (unstratified and Context **3**).

Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 5.2.15** Some 230 fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the site. Virtually all the material is in a very fresh condition and has certainly not been subjected to extensive reworking. The earliest piece consists of a single stem fragment which can happily be ascribed to the first half of the 17th century (spoilheap). There are many more pieces of the second half of the 17th century: 23 residual stem fragments, a single mouthpiece and two residual bowl fragment (eg Contexts **2**, **3**, **6**, **19**, **20** and **31**).

5.2.16 There are more fragments of the 18th century even though again, all are residual. The 18th century assemblage, consisting of 75 pieces, includes a number of bowl fragments with heels or spurs. Two examples from Context **3** are marked: one with a flower and crown, the other with the maker's initials WV (unidentified). A further example has the crowned maker's initial EG (Context **19**).

5.2.17 The majority of the clay pipe fragments are of late 18th to 19th century date. Most are plain stem pieces though a couple of mouthpieces are present including a later 19th century moulded type from Context **2**. A scattering of 19th century bowl fragments are present. Although generally plain (only a couple have oak leaf seams and/or fluting) at least three carry maker's marks. These consist of TW on a spur from unstratified deposits (possibly Thomas Wait of Rye working in the mid 19th century¹⁰), IW on a spur from Context **29** (possibly John Walker of Rye, working in 1798¹¹) and a bowl with Walker stamped on its rear.

5.3 Building Materials by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A small collection of building materials was recovered from the site with the assemblage being quantified in Table 2. The building material appears to essentially span the 16th- to 19th centuries though all was located in 19th- century deposits.

Brick

5.3.2 The bricks from the site can all be placed into a later 18th to 19th century date range. Tempering consists of sparse/moderate fine sand with sparse/moderate iron oxide inclusions to 5mm though an example from Context **13** has abundant iron oxide inclusions as well as clay streaks to 6mm. All the bricks are well formed and medium/well fired.

5.3.3 The only complete dimensions recorded were from a half brick taken from the wall (Context **10**) in the gas pipe trench (110mm wide by 63mm tall), and a complete brick measured in-situ in the wall which measured 230mm x 110mm x 60mm). A complete floor brick with a worn upper surface from Context **16** measured 218 x 112 x 45mm.

Tile

5.3.4 The majority of the tile from the site consists of peg tile (roofing). The earliest piece is probably a sand tempered example from Context **19** which may well be of the later 13th to 14th centuries (12g).

¹⁰ Atkinson, D. 1977. *Sussex Clay Tobacco Pipes and the Pipemakers* Crain Services, 13. Eastbourne.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

Table 2: Building Materials

Context	Brick	Tile	Mortar	Stone
U/S	-	Peg 1/21g Wall 1/22g	-	-
Spoilheap	-	Wall 1/23g	-	-
Surface	-	Wall 1/108g	-	-
1 BH 1	-	Peg 2/39g	-	1/18g
2	-	Peg 3/169g	1/17g	3/72g
2 TP A	-	Peg 4/23g	2/41g	2/13g
3	1/25g	Peg 1/93g Drain 4/377g	-	1/6g
3 TP A	-	Peg 5/125g Wall 1/9g	-	1/19g
3 BH 3	-	Peg 1/32g	-	-
4 BH 4	-	Peg 1/7g	-	2/4g
8	-	Peg 1/58g	-	-
11	1/20g	Peg 2/115g	1/7g	4/45g
11 MD spoil	-	Peg 1/7g	1/12g	-
13	3/216g	Peg 1/31g	1/9g	-
16	1/2,165g	-	-	-
19	-	Peg 4/106g Drain 1/82g	2/139g	-
20	-	Peg 3/40g Wall 7/382g	-	-
21	-	Peg 5/161g Drain 1/82g	-	2/26g
24	2/83g	-	-	2/19g
27	-	-	-	1/30g
29	-	Peg 7/155g Ridge 1/37g Wall 2/33g	-	3/73g
31	-	Peg 1/4g	-	-
Gas pipe trench	-	Peg 4/319g Wall 2/29g	-	2/96g
Wall in gas trench	1/1,421g	-	-	-

Quantification of building materials (number of fragments/weight in grams)

5.3.5 Much more common are quite crudely-made tiles tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate calcareous inclusions (burnt out leaving voids) and hard fired with a distinctive buff/cream surface (eg Contexts **1**, **3** (TP A), **8**, **19**, **21**, **29** and **31**). The form and nature of these is suggestive of the 16th century though pieces would be needed from dated sealed contexts to be absolutely sure. The other peg tile type consists of well made, hard-fired examples tempered with sparse fine sand and definitely belonging to the later 18th to 19th centuries. A single example of ridge tile of similar date was recovered from Context **29**.

5.3.6 A number of glazed wall tile fragments were recovered from the site. The most notable of these are from Context **20** which produced a number of 10mm thick white tile fragments with an early 20th century stylized floral design in relief and glazed green, brown and red-pink. A near complete small square tile, of the same style/date, glazed green and measuring 75mm square, was recovered from the surface. The only other ceramic building material consists of a few pieces of later 19th to early 20th century unglazed and salt-glazed drain.

Stone

- 5.3.7** A small assemblage of stone was recovered from the site, most of which consists of unworked local types. These include Tilgate stone and other Wealden sandstones and siltstones (Contexts **1, 2, 11, 21, 29** and the gas pipe trench).
- 5.3.8** Non-local stone is represented by a piece of medieval West Country slate (Context **2** TP A) and several pieces of 19th century Welsh roofing slate (Contexts **2, 3, 24, 27, 29**), coal (Context **3** TP A) and coal shale (Context **4** BH 4). In addition Context **24** produced a fragment of 19th century Welsh slate pencil and a piece of probable 19th century limestone/dolomite aggregate was recovered from Context **29**.

Mortar

- 5.3.9** A small number of pieces of bonding agent are present in the assemblage. These include a fragment of grey cement joining from between two drains (Context **2**), pieces of sandy render from Contexts **11** and **21**, pieces of coarse sandy off-yellow lime mortar from Contexts **2, 11** and **13** and a buff fine sandy lime mortar adhering to the brick sample from the wall in the gas trench. All are of later Post-Medieval types.

5.4 Glass by Chris Butler

- 5.4.1** A reasonably large assemblage of glass was recovered during the watching brief (Table 3). A small number of complete or mostly complete bottles, mostly unstratified, were found, together with fragments from bottles, window glass, and fragments from glass drinking vessels and bowls/dishes.
- 5.4.2** The complete glass bottles included a Shiphams paste jar, a clear bottle with applied neck and separate applied rim, a medicine bottle in ultramarine with 'Spoon' measurements on the side, and two small perfume bottles, one having 'CDMC' on the side, all of which were unstratified. Two further small perfume bottles in clear glass, and a broken perfume bottle in a ribbed brown glass with 'LOREAL' in the bottom were found in Context **20**. The latter dates to the early 20th century.
- 5.4.3** Most of the bottle glass fragments were from dark green mineral water bottles. Some of these were neck and lip fragments (Contexts **27, 29 & 31**), all with applied lips, typical of later 19th century mineral water bottles. A large fragment of an egg-shaped Hamilton bottle (post 1840¹²) was found in Context **3**, together with a smaller fragment, and although it is embossed, it has not been possible to trace the manufacturer from the fragments remaining. A glass marble from Context **20**, may have come from a Codd bottle.

¹² Hedges, A.A.C. 2000 *Bottles and Bottle Collecting*, Shire Publications Ltd

5.4.4 There are a number of fragments from glass vessels. A base from a light green bowl was unstratified, whilst a large fragment from a clear glass kitchen dish was found in Context **20**. There were three rim fragments from drinking vessels, either glasses or tumblers, two were in a dull green colour (Context **3** and the gas pipe trench) and one in a frosted glass from Context **29**. A plain stem from a drinking glass probably of late 18th or early 19th century date¹³ was found in Context **11**.

5.4.5 The window glass was mostly clear, with a few pieces having a green tint, and was in a variety of thicknesses. Most contexts produced at least one fragment of window glass. The final glass artefact was a dark coloured cut-glass button which was an unstratified find.

Table 3: Other Finds

Context	Glass	Animal bone	Marine Molluscs	Metal	Flintwork
U/S	7/700g	7/379g	3/185g	3/1,644g	1/78g
Spoilheap	1/15g	-	1/12g	3/142g	-
1	-	-	1/13g	-	-
2	2/11g	17/101g	-	3/367g	-
2 TP A	1/1g	2/25g	-	-	-
3	9/271g	16/119g	1/4g	2/25g	-
3 TP A	1/2g	-	-	-	-
3 BH 2	1/2g	-	-	1/52g	-
3 BH 3	1/12g	1/20g	-	-	-
6 BH 5	-	-	1/4g	-	-
8	1/4g	-	2/2g	2/58g	-
11	12/96g	30/429g	4/149g	14/110g	1/13g
11 (spoil)	-	-	-	-	-
12	1/6g	1/3g	3/14g	-	-
19	-	15/149g	6/20g	2/97g	-
20	9/316g	29/728g	6/107g	1/2g	-
21	-	-	-	2/67g	1/5g
24	-	1/1g	-	5/23g	-
25	-	2/2g	-	6/16g	-
27	3/90g	-	-	-	-
29	7/134g	9/922g	5/163g	4/47g	-
31	3/127g	5/211g	1/15g	1/69g	-
Gas pipe trench	3/37g	9/148g	8/272g	-	-
Under cupboard	2/30g	-	-	-	-

¹³ Bickerton, L.M. 2000 *English Drinking Glasses 1675-1825*, Shire Publications Ltd.

5.5 Animal Bone by Chris Butler

- 5.5.1 A medium sized assemblage of animal bone was found during the watching brief, and is summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Animal Bone

Species	Number	Percentage
Cattle	26	18%
Sheep	53	37%
Pig	4	3%
Bird	7	5%
Unidentified	52	37%
Total	142	100%

- 5.5.2 The predominant species present was sheep which accounted for 37% of the assemblage, or 58% of the identified bone. Most of the sheep bone comprised various leg bones; tibia, femur, humerus and metacarpals, with a number of fragments of scapula and pelvis from Context 20.
- 5.5.3 Cattle were the next most common, with 18% of the assemblage or 29% of the identified bone. Most of the cattle bones were rib fragments, but there were also long bones present, including a complete femur and part of a tibia from Context 29.
- 5.5.4 The remaining species identified were pig (3%) with three fragments of long bones, and part of the jaw of a juvenile pig, and seven probable bird bones (5%), which may all be from chicken. The remaining bones (37%) could not be identified to a particular species, but were likely to have also come from cattle, sheep or pig.
- 5.5.5 Most of the bones have evidence for butchery. The majority of the long bone and rib fragments have been chopped, whilst some of the larger long bones have been sawn. Many bones also exhibit cut marks. The fact that most of the bones have evidence for butchery and there are a wide variety of different bones from a range of meat producing animals, suggests that this is domestic kitchen waste.
- 5.5.6 Some 10% of the assemblage has also been gnawed by dogs, which indicates that many of the bones were either fed to the dogs, or could be scavenged from refuse deposits.
- 5.5.7 As little of the assemblage has come from secure dated deposits, it is recommended that there should be no further analysis of the assemblage, although it can be retained for further study.

5.6 Marine Molluscs by Chris Butler

- 5.6.1** Small quantities of marine molluscs were recovered from most contexts during the watching brief (Table 3). The most common type was oyster, which made up 75% of the marine shell recovered, with both upper and lower shells present although the latter were more common.
- 5.6.2** Other molluscs present were scallops (10%), common whelk (7.5%), common cockle (5%) and a single example of mussel (2.5%). All of these species of marine mollusc are edible, and would have been an important part of the diet in this coastal town in the later Post Medieval period..
- 5.6.3** At a recent excavation at Tower House, Rye, a mid 15th to mid 16th century deposit contained 31 oysters, and no other types, but a later 19th century midden contained oyster, cockles and scallop, perhaps suggesting a broadening of diet or a change in the way in which the shellfish were being collected¹⁴.

5.7 Metal objects by Chris Butler

- 5.7.1** A small quantity of metal objects was recovered during the watching brief, most with the help of a metal detector (Table 3). Most of the objects were iron, and the most common type found were nails, which made up 67% of all the metal objects found. The nails varied from small nails through to large roofing nails.
- 5.7.2** Other iron objects that could be identified included a u-shaped handle, probably from a drawer, a chisel head, a hook and a flat iron, most of which were either unstratified or came from the spoilheap.
- 5.7.3** Copper-alloy finds included a bracket, a hinge fitting, two decorative furniture tacks and two nails all from Context **11**, whilst a short length of copper-alloy wire came from Context **8**. A round copper-alloy decorative piece, again probably a furniture fitting, was unstratified, and a copper-alloy nail was found in Context **20**.

5.8 Prehistoric Flintwork by Chris Butler

- 5.8.1** Three pieces of prehistoric flintwork were found during the watching brief (Table 3). A hard hammer-struck flake was unstratified, whilst flake fragments were found in Contexts **11** and **21**. All three pieces came from beach pebble flint, and were undiagnostic, although they are likely to date from the later Neolithic or Bronze Age.

¹⁴ Butler, C. 2009 *An Assessment Excavation at Tower House, Rye, East Sussex*, CBAS Report

6 Discussion

- 6.1** The watching brief at Seymour House has produced a small assemblage of residual Medieval pottery, which suggests that there may have been a reasonable amount of activity in the Medieval period outside the town walls. Although the quantity of Medieval pottery was small, the un-abraded nature of the material suggests that it has not been moved any great distance from its place of deposition.
- 6.2** Interestingly most of the Medieval and Transitional (15th-mid 16th century) pottery was found in Contexts **8** and **11**, which were the layers of soil removed from inside the house. This would suggest that the pottery may have been in situ, protected by the house, whereas the areas outside the house in the garden have been largely destroyed by Post Medieval landscaping. It is therefore unfortunate that these layers were removed largely unobserved.
- 6.3** The only feature noted inside the house was the remnant of brick floor (**16**) in the Kitchen. It is likely that this was original, as the bricks are of 18th or early 19th century date.
- 6.4** The features discovered outside the house are almost entirely garden features dating to the 19th century, comprising two walls which can be seen on the early OS maps, and which contain bricks of similar date to those found in the kitchen. The rectangular concrete feature is also likely to be a garden feature, perhaps for water or plants, and appeared to have been filled in during the 19th century.
- 6.5** The presence of a wooden stake, albeit of probable 19th century date, preserved in the wet alluvium, hints at the potential for preservation of organic material at deeper levels in this part of Rye.
- 6.6** The garden area had clearly been landscaped, and had a considerable depth of topsoil. The small cut feature (**23**) which was found within the garden topsoil, and dated to the late 19th or early 20th century, and the significant amounts of later Post Medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe suggest that this may have been an ongoing process throughout this period.
- 6.7** It is a shame that so much of the groundworks was carried out when there was no archaeological presence, although this was beyond the control of the client, as careful observation and recording during these works may have revealed Medieval and early Post Medieval features, as well as further 19th century features relating to the house and its garden. However, in the area of the garden, apart from where the trenches and holes noted above have been excavated, the current phase of landscaping does not appear to have penetrated deep enough to have caused major disturbance to any surviving features from the earlier periods.

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Keith Butler and Rachel Butler who assisted with the watching brief. Rachel Butler washed and sorted the artefacts. Luke Barber provided specialist reports on the pottery, CBM and foreign stone.
- 7.2** I would also like to thank Ms Liz Goldthorpe for commissioning this work and Chris Cotter for his co-operation, especially in the recovery of artefacts during the unobserved works. Although groundworks were on occasions carried out in the absence of an archaeological presence, this was often beyond the control of the client, and I would like to emphasise the co-operation we received from the client throughout the project. Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist for East Sussex, monitored the project for ESCC.

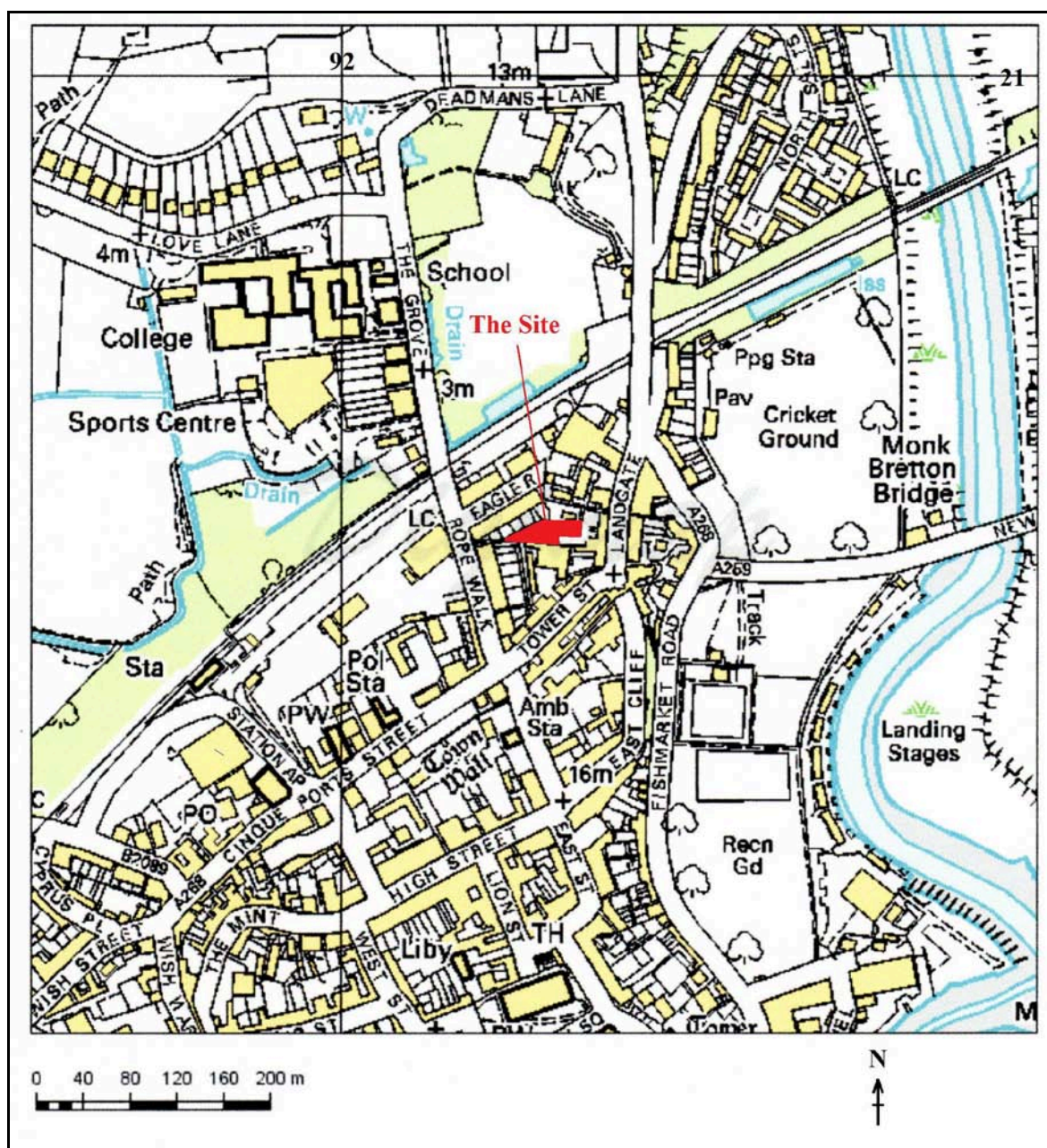


Fig. 1: Seymour House, Rye. Location of the Site
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Fig. 2: Seymour House, Rye. Site location map
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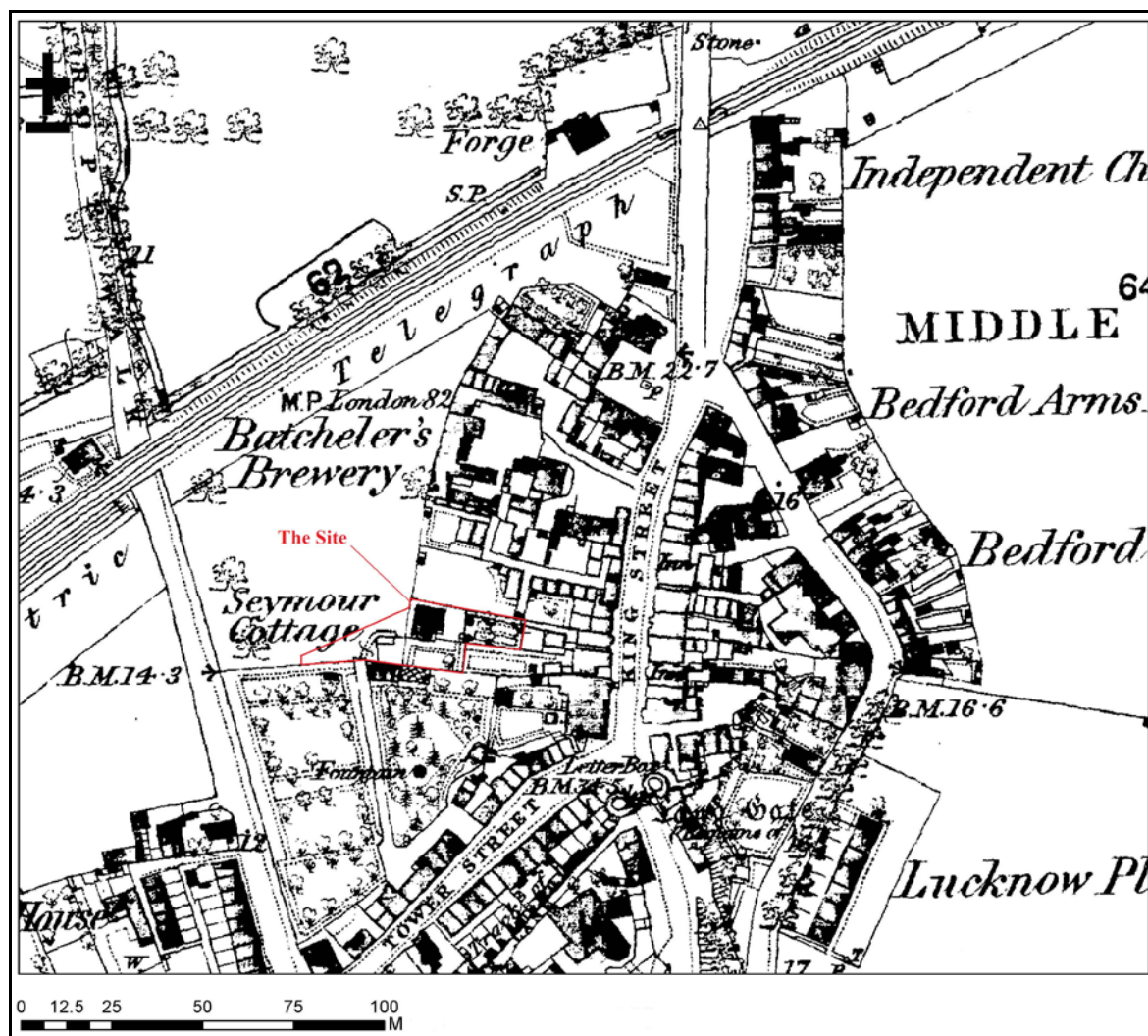


Fig. 3: Seymour House, Rye: 1st Edition OS Map (1878)
Adapted from map provided by ESCC

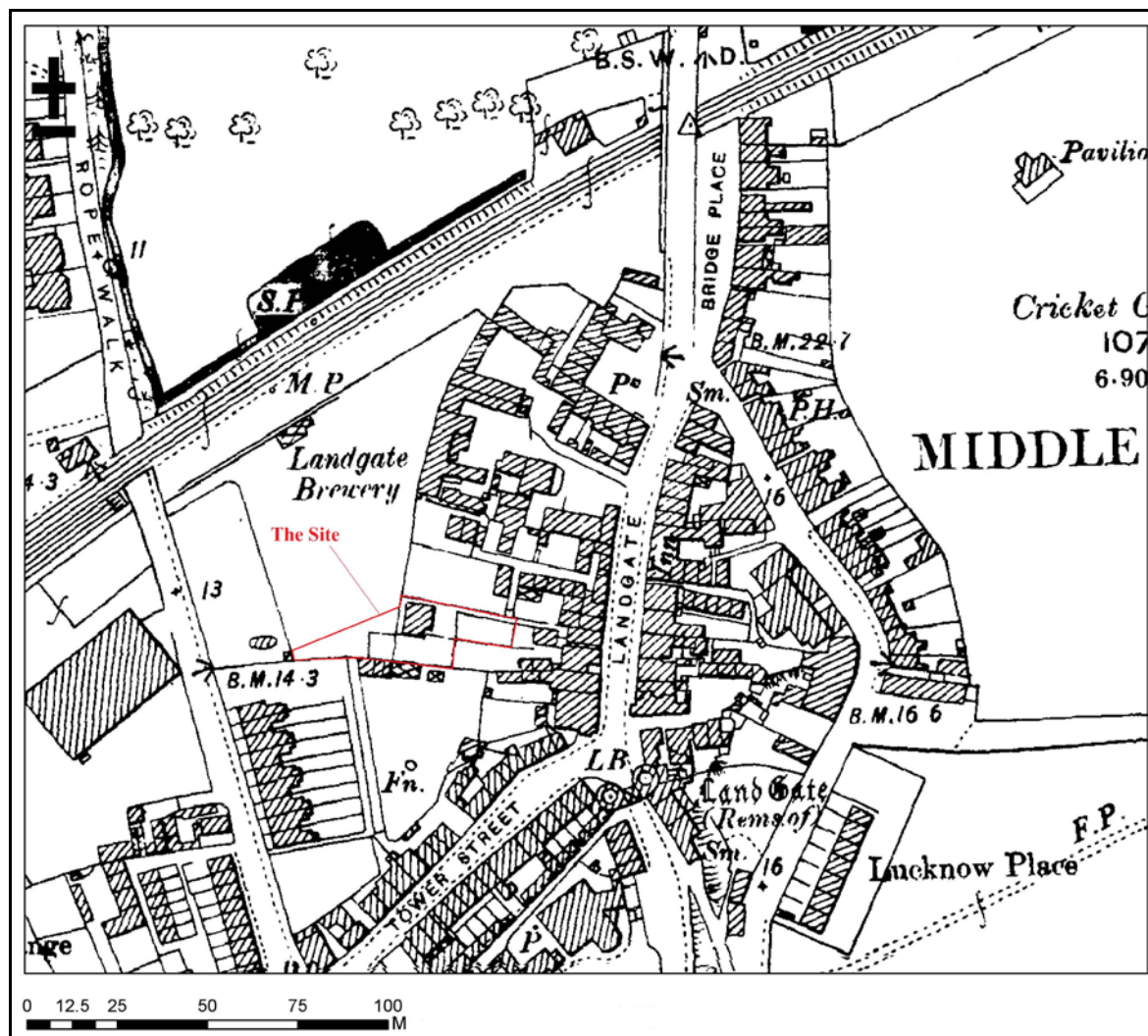


Fig. 4: Seymour House, Rye: 2nd Edition OS Map (1898)
Adapted from map provided by ESCC

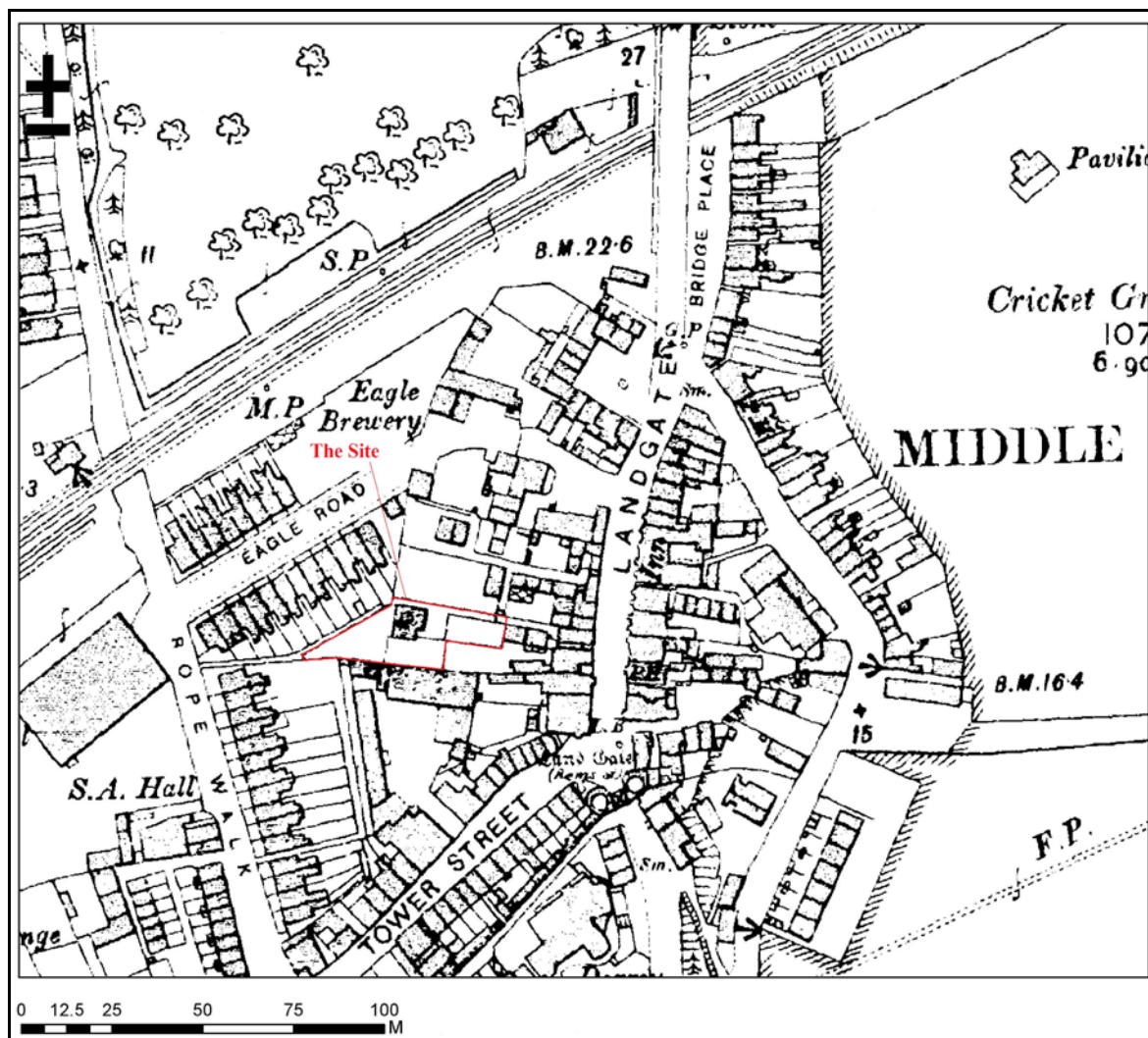


Fig. 5: Seymour House, Rye: 3rd Edition OS Map (1910)
Adapted from map provided by ESCC

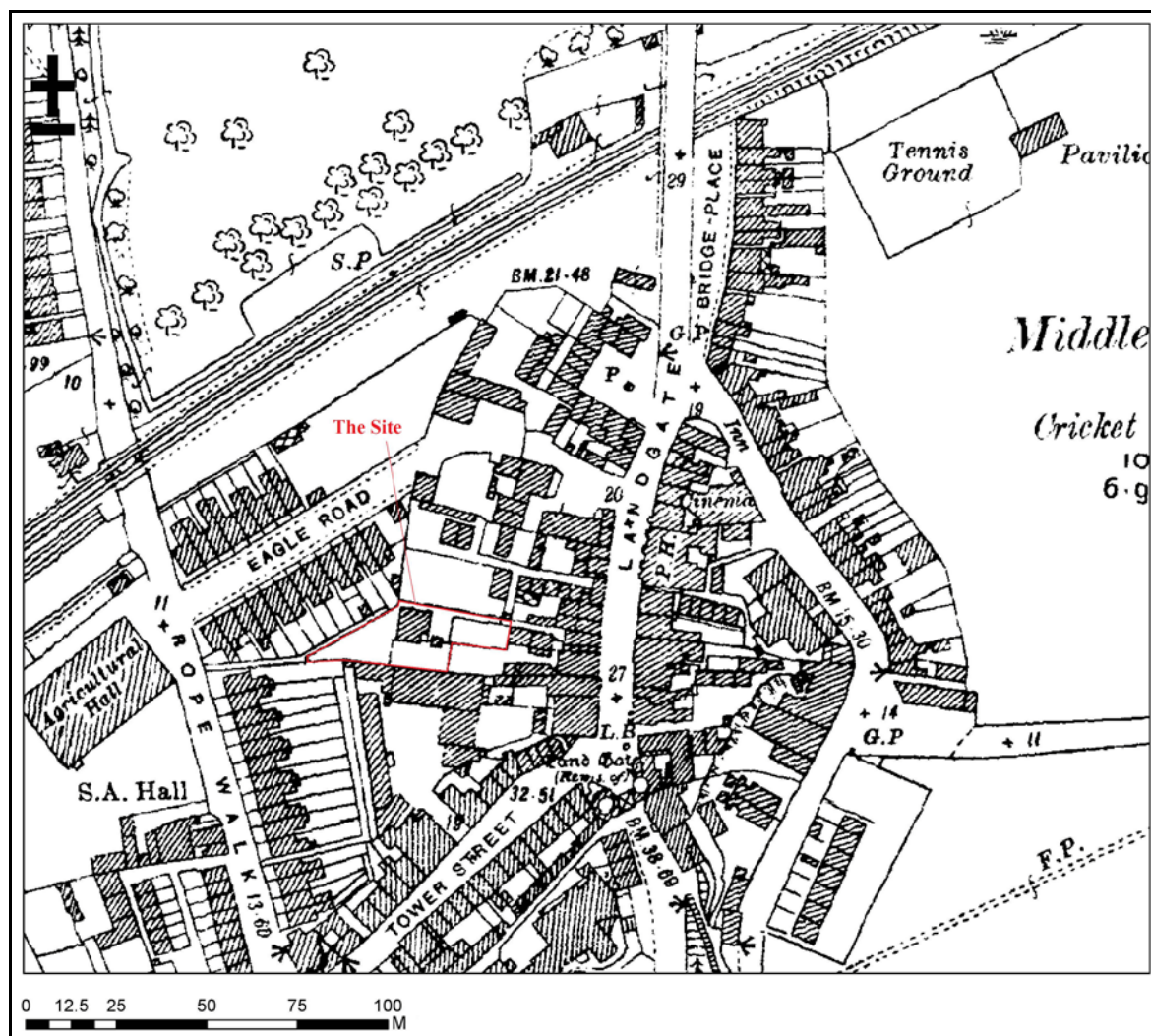


Fig. 6: Seymour House, Rye: 4th Edition OS Map (1940)
Adapted from map provided by ESCC

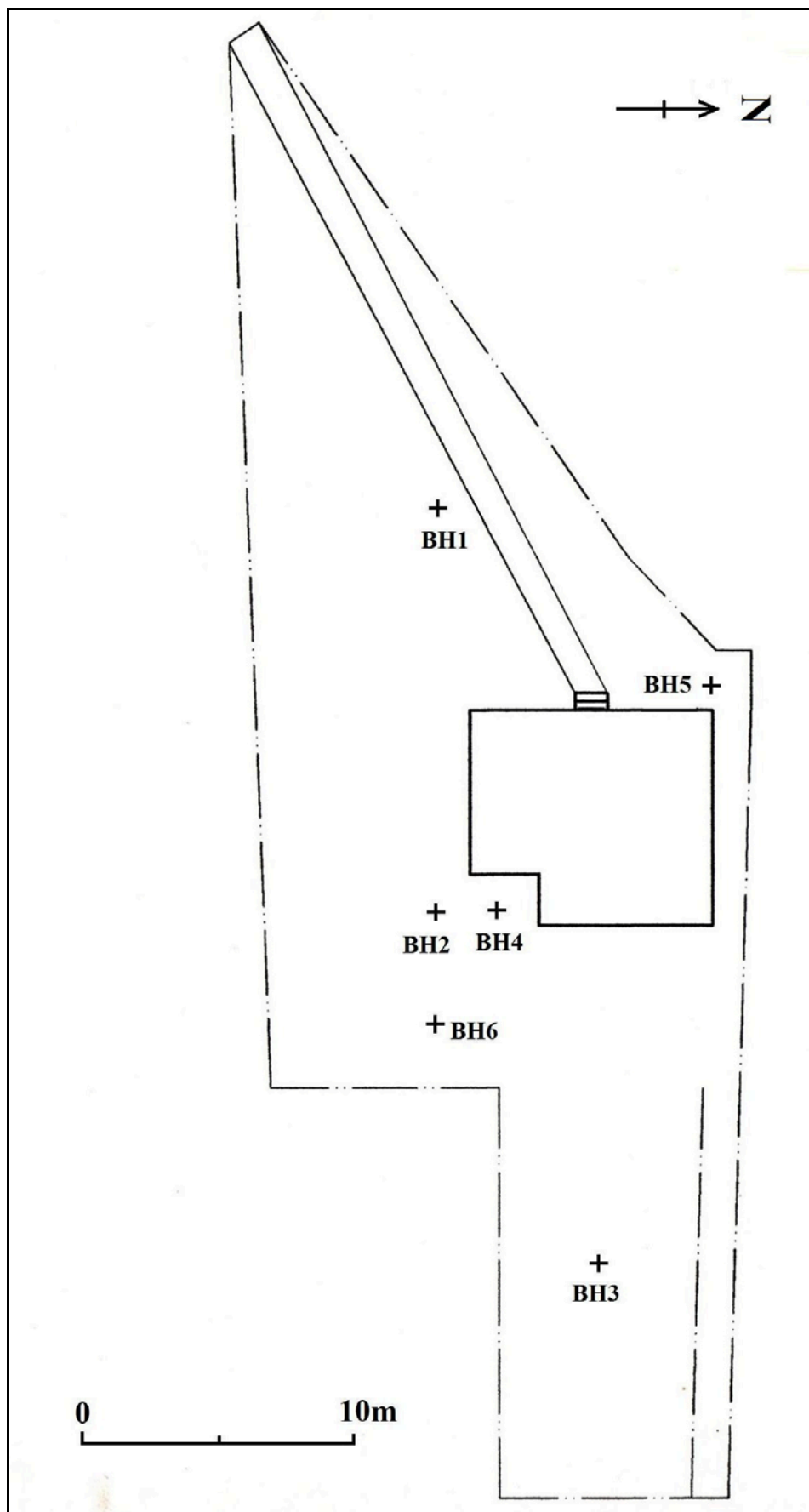


Fig. 7: Seymour House, Rye: Site plan showing location of boreholes

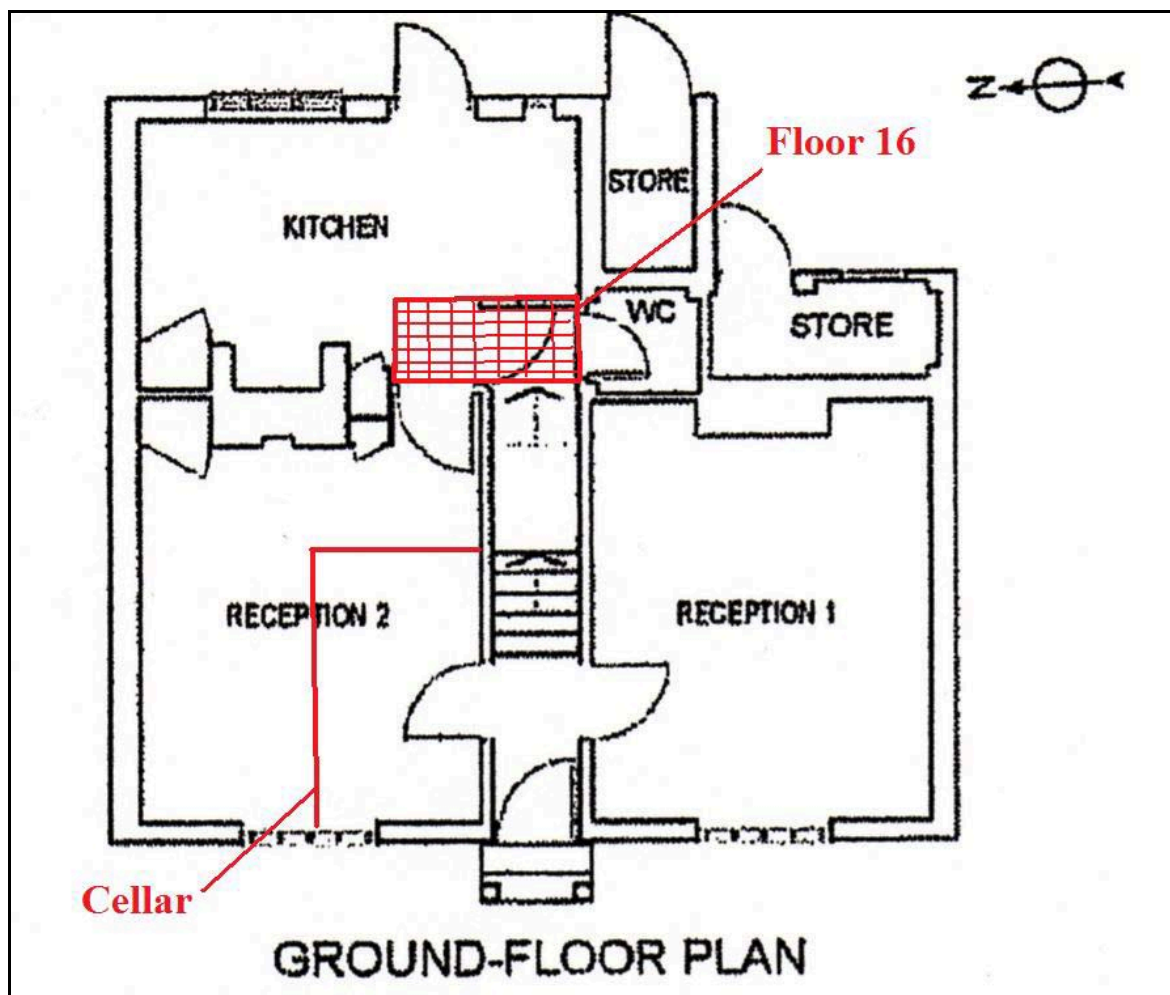


Fig. 8: Seymour House, Rye: Ground plan of Seymour House,
showing location of features mentioned in text.
Adapted from Martin *et. al.* (2007)

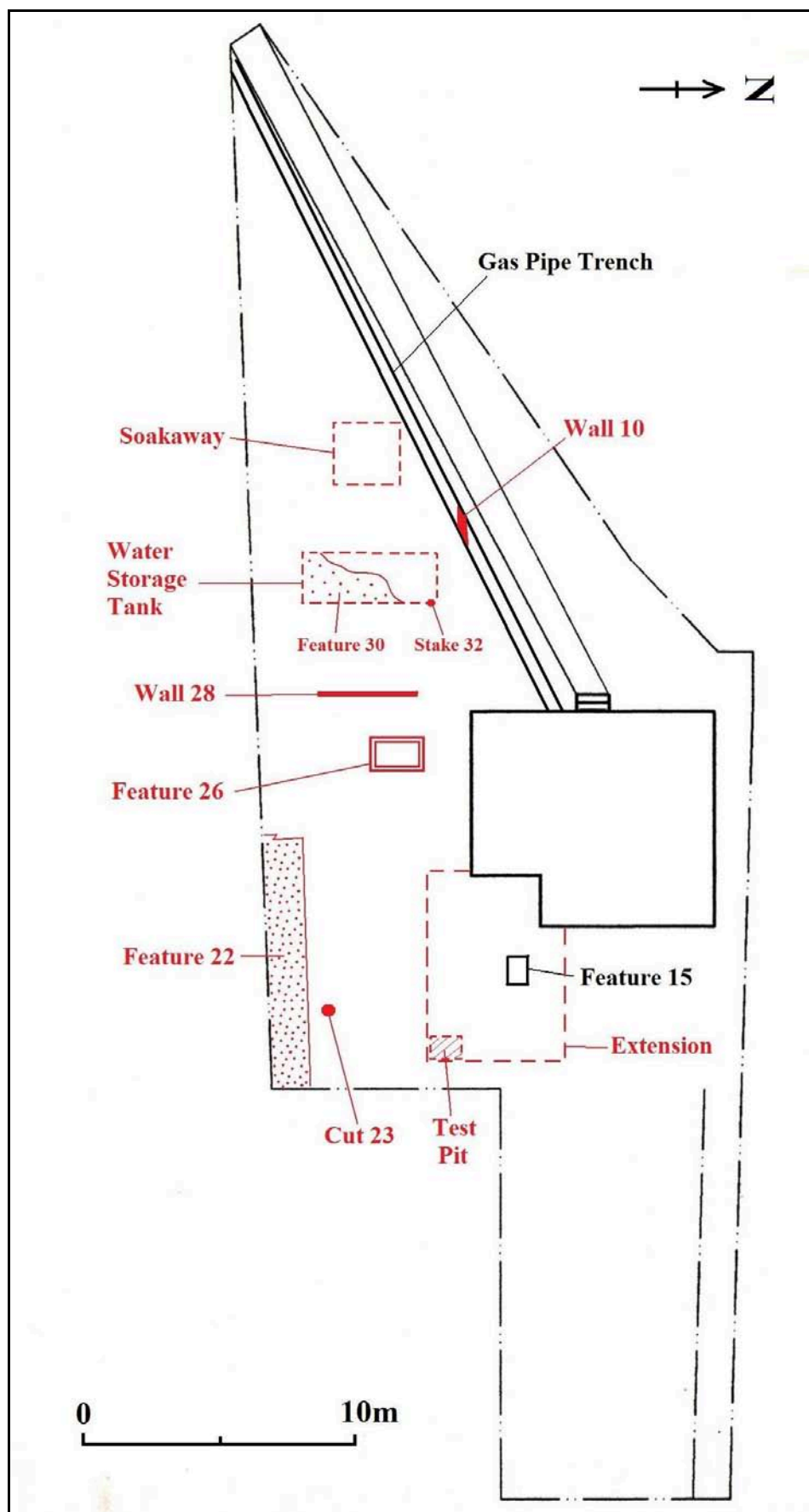


Fig. 9: Seymour House, Rye: Site plan showing location of features



Fig. 10: Seymour House, Rye: Photograph of Feature 15



Fig. 11: Seymour House, Rye: Photograph of Wall 10

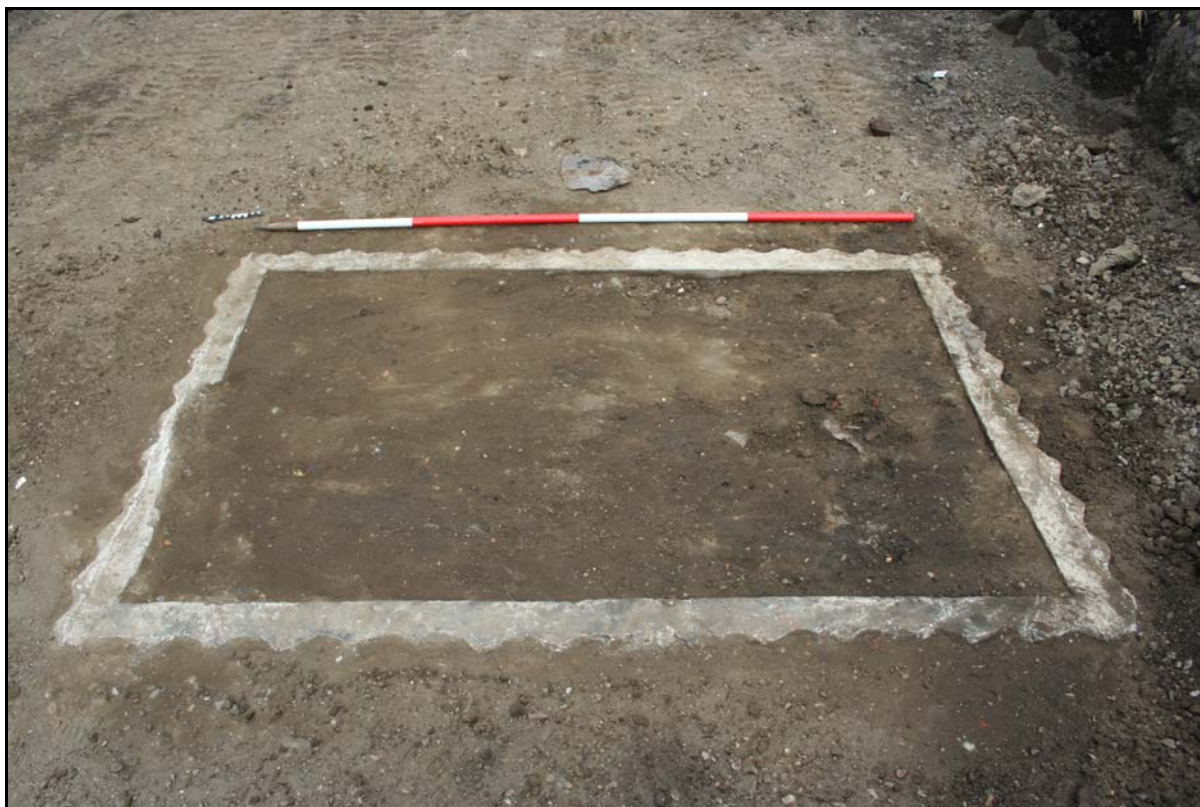


Fig. 12: Seymour House, Rye: Photograph of Feature 26



Fig. 13: Seymour House, Rye: Photograph showing Feature 26 and the house



Fig. 14: Seymour House, Rye: Photograph of Wall 28



Fig. 15: Seymour House, Rye: Photograph of Feature 30



Fig. 16: Seymour House, Rye: Photograph of Section of Water
Storage Tank hole showing Feature 30

Appendix 1 - Table of Contexts

Context	Type	Relationship
1	Layer	Topsoil in boreholes
2	Layer	Below 1 and 3
3	Layer	Topsoil in boreholes
4	Layer	Below 1 above 2
5	Layer	Natural below 2, 9 & 12
6	Layer	Below 1
7	Layer	Natural below 5
8	Layer	Soil in Reception Room 1
9	Layer	Below 1 and above 5
10	Feature	Wall in gas pipe trench, below 1
11	Layer	Soil in Reception Room 2
12	Layer	Below 1 and above 5
13	Feature	Dump of building material
14	Layer	Above 3
15	Feature	Stone lined drain
16	Feature	Remnant of brick floor in Kitchen, above 17
17	Layer	Below 16 and above 19
18	Layer	Above 19
19	Layer	Below 16, 17 & 18
20	Layer	Topsoil above 21 & 26, below 22, cut by 23
21	Layer	Below 20, cut by 26; same as 29 & 34
22	Layer	Path within 20
23	Cut	Within 20, filled by 24 & 25
24	Fill	Main fill of 23, above 25
25	Fill	Primary fill of 23, below 24
26	Feature	Rectangular concrete feature below 20, filled by 27
27	Fill	Fill of 26
28	Feature	Wall within 20 & 21
29	Layer	Below 20; same as 21 & 34, above 31
30	Feature	Possible path within 29
31	Layer	Below 29, same as 35, cut by 33
32	Stake	Wooden stake within 33
33	Cut	Stake hole, filled by 29 & 32, cuts 31
34	Layer	Below 20, above 35; same as 21 & 29
35	Layer	Below 34; same as 31

HER Summary Form

Site Code	SHR08					
Identification Name and Address	Seymour House, Rye					
County, District &/or Borough	Rother District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 9215 2065					
Geology	Ashdown Beds capped with Wadhurst Clay					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 17/4/08-30/7/09	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Ms L Goldthorpe					
Project Manager	Chris Butler					
Project Supervisor	N/A					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED X	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Chris Butler Archaeological Services at Seymour House, Rye throughout 2008 and 2009, during the renovation of the early 19th century house and landscaping and other groundworks in the garden.</i></p> <p><i>Although pottery dating from the late 12th/early 13th century was found, and small quantities of pottery ranging from the 13th century through to the 18th century was recovered in residual contexts across the site, most of the evidence for activity came from the 19th century.</i></p> <p><i>Two garden walls were found on the west side of the house, and can be identified as walls appearing on early OS maps. Other features include a concrete garden feature, a stone lined drain and a small pit. All of these features date to the 19th century.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

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

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

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

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

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