

**Post-Excavation Assessment and  
Updated Project Design Report**

**Archaeological Excavations  
at 53 Cinque Ports Street  
Rye, East Sussex, TN31 7AN**

**NGR: 592030 120460  
(TQ 92030 20460)**

**Planning Reference: RR/2011/2629**

**ASE Project No: 5481  
Site Code: CPR 12**

**ASE Report No: 2013086  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-151563**

**By Dylan Hopkinson BA, MA  
With contributions by  
Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber, David Dunkin  
Dawn Elise Mooney, Kristina Krawiec, Karine Le Hégarat  
Susan Pringle, Rob Scaife and Elke Raemen**

**June 2013**

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**Abstract**

*An area of 216 square meters was excavated and a single borehole sunk on the site of the Former Central Garage Rye. The lower courses of the medieval town wall cross the site and have been investigated in earlier phases of work on the site, this wall was shown to have been built in two phases with the later phase lying to the west of the site. The excavation area investigated the land to the south of the course of the wall which would have lain within the medieval town defences, while the borehole investigated the medieval defensive ditch to the north of the medieval town wall on the outside of the wall.*

*The excavation identified two phases of intercutting medieval refuse pits; the first dated by ceramics to AD 1200-1400 and the second phase dated to AD 1400-1550. The first phase of pits were smaller shallower and more numerous than the second phase. One pit in particular from the second phase was shown to be very large and lies very close to the later phase of the town wall. There is a possibility that it may be associated with the construction or rebuild of that part of the town wall however its full extent could not be reliably defined and it is unclear if the feature actually extends below the wall.*

*The borehole was located 11m to the northwest of the wall alignment and identified probable ditch fills to a depth of 3.64m below current ground level (1.82m AOD). A second planned borehole could not be taken due to extreme thickness of concrete at that location.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location**

- 1.1.1 The site consists of a parcel of land on the south side of Cinque Ports Street, Rye, East Sussex close to the corner of Cinque Ports Street and Market Road (NGR: TQ 92030 20460; Figure 1). The land lies within an area of residential housing and commercial properties.
- 1.1.2 The site was formerly occupied by a petrol station. The former structures were demolished prior to the involvement of ASE.
- 1.1.3 The site lies within the historic medieval town centre of Rye and the course of the medieval city walls runs across the site.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The site itself is situated on a plot of land that is roughly level with a slight slope down from the south (5.77 mAOD) to the north (5.47 mAOD).
- 1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey the underlying solid geology at the site comprises sedimentary bedrock - mudstone of the Wadhurst Clay Formation with no superficial deposits recorded, immediately to the north of the site lies sedimentary bedrock - sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Ashdown Formation.  
(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

### **1.3 Scope of the Project**

- 1.3.1 A planning application was submitted to Rother District Council for the redevelopment of the site to construct a new four storey building with retail at ground level and flats above, along with a single detached house to the rear (Application Reference: RR/2011/2629).
- 1.3.2 The site lies within the historic core of Rye and previous archaeological work undertaken in support of previous planning applications showed that the medieval town wall lies across the site, and that at the east end of the site the town wall is upstanding as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref.: ES30). Accordingly English Heritage and East Sussex County Archaeological Officers archaeologists were consulted regarding the proposed development in their role as archaeological advisors to Rother District Council. Consequently, an archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission.
- 1.3.3 In accordance with this, Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), was commissioned by Jonathan Dunn Architects to undertake a programme of archaeological work. Following consultation with the ESCC Archaeological Officers, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for this programme was prepared and approved by ESCC (ASE, 2012).

- 1.3.4 During the archaeological investigations an attempt was made to link the observed remains to the previous phases of archaeological intervention on the site. Two sondages were excavated in the northwest of the site beyond the proposed limit of excavation, close to where the town wall was thought to lie. It was not possible to locate the wall from previous plans using GPS so visual reference was used to guide their location and interpret the observed results. Excavation in these locations was also hampered by extreme water pooling.
- 1.3.5 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between 13th November 2012 and 29th November 2012. The site was directed by ASE archaeologist (Dylan Hopkinson); project management was by Andy Leonard and post excavation management by Jim Stephenson and Dan Swift.

#### **1.4 Dates of Fieldwork relating to this site**

(Figure 2)

##### **1.4.1 1<sup>st</sup> September 1993 – 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1993**

ASE Assessment of Former Central Garage site (This site). Excavation of 2m x 2m trial trench  
Project No. 1993/60  
Report No. 1993/60

##### **October 2000**

Excavation of 1.5m x 1m through floor of former car showroom on this site by unknown persons. This pit is thought to be an engineering test pit undertaken in connection with a previous planning application.  
Referenced in 2004 ASE Report No. 1697

##### **9<sup>th</sup> April 2001 – 12<sup>th</sup> April 2001**

ASE Evaluation at 59 Cinque Ports Street (Next door to east). 3 test pits and an auger hole.  
Project No. 1364  
Report No. 1364

##### **23<sup>rd</sup> June 2003 – 6<sup>th</sup> August 2003**

ASE Watching Brief on Former Central Garage site (This site). Wall recording and monitoring of removal or garage structures.  
Project No. 1697  
Report No. 1697

##### **18<sup>th</sup> April 2005 – 19<sup>th</sup> April 2005 ; and 27<sup>th</sup> May 2005**

ASE Recording Brief on exposed town wall at 59 Cinque Ports Street (Next door to east).  
Project No. 2005  
Report No. 2005

##### **10<sup>th</sup> November 2008**

Six boreholes, designated WS1 to WS6, were undertaken on the site by Ian Farmer Associates (Geotechnical and Environmental Specialists) using a drive-in window sampler.  
Ian Farmer Associates Contract: 51145A  
Report No. (See Bibliography reference Farmer 2008)

##### **January 2009**

ASE Impact Assessment of proposed development on Former Central Garage.  
Project No. 3570  
Report No. 2008222.

##### **15<sup>th</sup> November 2012 – 29<sup>th</sup> November 2012**

ASE archaeological excavations and a single borehole on Former Central Garage (this report).  
Project No. 5481



## **1.5 Archaeological methodology**

(Figure 2)

- 1.5.1 The rear portion of the site as defined by the WSI was mechanically stripped to the first archaeological horizon using a 360° mini-excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The ground was excavated in spits of no more than 100mm. Once exposed the archaeological horizon was hand cleaned and planned by digital GPS to form a full pre-excitation plan. Once excavation was underway a site visit was made by the ESCC County Archaeologist and accordance with this site meeting it was agreed that clearly modern discrete features would not require further excavation.
- 1.5.2 All work was conducted in accordance with the WSI and with the relevant sections of the *IFA Standards and Conditions*, the Brief and the ESCC *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex* (April 2008).
- 1.5.3 The ESCC County Archaeologist was kept informed of progress and made appropriate site visits to review progress.
- 1.5.4 A single-context recording system in accordance with the MoLAS site manual (MoLAS 1994) was engaged.
- 1.5.5 All hand excavation was carefully undertaken following the stratigraphy of any encountered archaeological layers, features and/or deposits. A zone of intercutting pits was encountered in the main part of the excavations.
- 1.5.6 These were sample-sectioned by hand and recorded in plan by GPS and sections of excavated features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 on drawing film.
- 1.5.7 A full digital photographic record was made of all archaeological features. All photographs, except working shots, include a board that details the site code, date and context number, a scale and a north arrow. The photographic record also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.8 All archaeological remains were levelled to Ordnance Datum using temporary bench mark (TBM value 5.76mAOD, location marked on Figure 3) established on site by digital GPS.
- 1.5.9 Soil colours were recorded using visual inspection and not by reference to the Munsell Colour chart.
- 1.5.10 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 1.5.11 All excavated archaeological features; layers and/or deposits were drawn, photographed and recorded utilising the assigned site code (CPR 12).

- 1.5.12 A strategy for bulk sampling archaeological and environmental deposits was developed in consultation with Greg Chuter, and a borehole survey was made over the area outside the medieval walls beyond the excavation limit of the site; however only one of the two proposed sleeved core boreholes could be drilled using the terrier rig due to a large depth of concrete in one location.
- 1.5.13 *Environmental Sampling Strategy*  
The site provided the opportunity to examine and process environmental material from an area of intercutting refuse pits within the urban context. Samples were collected from well-sealed pit fills. On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002).
- 1.5.14 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

## **1.6 Organisation of the Report**

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - Project Planning Notes 3: Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

## **2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 ASE has been involved in archaeological monitoring on various proposals for the development of the site, and on sites in the immediate vicinity. The following historical background information is drawn from the most recent desk based archaeological impact assessment conducted by ASE in advance of this development (ASE 2009).
- 2.2 The earliest reference to urban defences in Rye occurs in 1246, probably describing earthen ramparts and/or timber palisades. A stone wall was constructed from the 1380s in the face of increased French threats. A ditch lay on the external side of the wall, referenced in a document of 1378. The wall was constructed in a number of separate building phases, with the quality of construction varying from place to place.
- 2.3 The wall was partly repaired in 1489-90, and the ditch along the northern wall was scoured to remove silt and possibly dumped rubbish. Records indicate further maintenance work to both wall and ditch in 1559. However, the ditch had become largely infilled by the 1630s. The wall was mostly demolished, apart from isolated stretches, after 1766.
- 2.4 The historic walls to the east and west of the site formed a retaining wall with higher ground within the wall circuit; whereas the wall across the site was free-standing within a large topographic hollow in the slope of the hill upon which the medieval town of Rye was built.
- 2.5 Sections excavated across the line of the wall in 2003 indicate that the site occupies a former hollow in the slope of the hill upon which Rye stands. All sections show medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits against both sides of the wall, with different sequences on each side; but with the excavated natural deposits seemingly higher on the southern (internal) side of the wall.
- 2.6 The excavated deposits correspond to the dumping of refuse material by townspeople over a number of years. Faced masonry, representing the visible superstructure, was located to a depth of 4.65m AOD externally and 5.1m AOD internally, suggesting a ground level difference each side of the wall of approximately 0.5m. The extant foundations survive up to a height of 5.58m AOD.
- 2.7 The natural subsoil was located at a height of 6.15m AOD at a point 6m to the south of the wall (i.e. inside the circuit). The natural subsoil on the external side of the wall was located at a height of 4.91m AOD. The surface sloped down to the north, with a fall of 0.55m over a distance of 3.6m to a final excavated depth of 4.21m AOD at a point 5.5m to the north of the wall.
- 2.8 The excavation failed to clarify whether this represented the natural fall in the topography or the edge of the historically attested external defensive ditch. The depth of the ditch is unknown, as no excavation has located the base, but probing of a point 80m to the west of the site and 8.5m north of the wall suggested a depth reaching at least 3.45m AOD.

- 2.9 Geotechnical data from within the site itself situated 5m north of the wall found a deposit of clay interpreted as marine alluvium down to a depth of 3m (approximately 2.46m AOD) with Wadhurst Clay below. If this alluvial deposit represents ditch silts, this would suggest a depth of at least c.2.5m for the feature.
- 2.10 Historic mapping indicates that by the 1870s, the site had become almost entirely built over by cottages. The impact of this building is unknown across most of the site, as no excavation work has been carried out beyond that shown on Figure 2. This is particularly the case in the rear of the plot.
- 2.11 A watching brief was conducted on the site in 2003 during the removal of the garage structures and noted that there was a high likelihood that terracing may have removed potential medieval settlement activity that may have been formerly present on the site, and a visual inspection of the southern end of the site during this work identified no archaeological features.
- 2.12 Geotechnical work in the front (northern) half of the plot indicates made ground to a depth of 3m below existing ground level in WS1 and WS2, with a depth of 2.4m in WS3 (drilling abandoned due to concrete fragments impeding progress). WS4 – WS6 are very similar showing 1m, 1.8m and 1.3m of made ground respectively overlying sandy silty clay (0.8m in WS4 and 0.2m in WS6) with yellow and grey mottled silty clay below to a depth of 3m below ground level. The clay is interpreted as marine alluvium, which corresponds with the geological map, but it is unclear how this relates to any silting associated with the medieval ditch - the available information is insufficiently clear to determine whether this deposit represents the fill of the ditch or natural deposits.
- 2.13 Comparison between WS4 and WS5, drilled within the footprint of the former petrol tank excavation, and WS6, drilled without, show no difference – the depth of disturbance for the petrol tanks lies entirely within the depth of modern made ground in the area (1.8m below ground level) - this is supported by a series of poor quality photographs supplied by ESCC which show the construction of the tanks - workmen are shown building the brick retaining walls for the tanks, with the ground level approximately at head height (i.e. 6 feet / 1.8m deep).
- 2.14 The borehole data also suggests that this depth of disturbance extends across the whole of the northern half of the site - however, its description as 'grey gravelly slightly sandy clayey sand with frequent brick, concrete fragments' is consistent across the suite of borehole logs. The petrol tanks are known to have been removed; therefore much of this material represents backfill comprising reworked material. It does suggest, however, that any medieval silts within the ditch maybe largely undisturbed below the level of the made ground.
- 2.15 Excavation of the wall indicates that the impact of post-medieval activity on the wall itself has been relatively light - although the superstructure has been demolished across most of the site, the lowest levels of faced work and the footings survive with only discrete patches of modern disturbance.

- 2.16 The extent to which medieval deposits survive to the south of the wall is unknown, but the extrapolated evidence for the original ground level would suggest that little survives here, and that the original natural surface located at 6.15m AOD at the rear of the plot has been reduced to the current ground levels of 5.97m AOD at the eastern end of the section line.
- 2.17 By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the plot had become almost entirely occupied by buildings - cottages and a bicycle workshop. A small garage was subsequently built along the front half of the site. This burnt down in 1962, to be replaced by a much larger garage occupying the entire plot - this stood until demolished in the 1990s.

**3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS**

3.1 Specific research aims were laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2012). These were:

1. To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the excavation with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date

2. To closely date, and define the character of, the medieval town ditch

3.2 The general aim of the work was to examine the archaeological remains within the areas to be impacted by the development and to record them to the standards and guidance laid down by IfA and English Heritage (*ibid* Section 3.1 point 1).

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

4.0.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus: [\*\*\*], have been sub-grouped (SG\*\*) and provisionally grouped together during post-excavation analysis. In this way individual or selections of features are discussed under provisional period headings within the text. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <\*>, and registered finds thus: RF<\*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus: (3.7).

### **4.1 Summary**

4.1.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. The spot-dated and sub-grouped context matrix has been broadly tied together into a site wide land-use narrative.

4.1.2 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a deposit of naturally occurring stiff plastic pale to mid-orangey brown clay. This clay contained occasional sandy clay with manganese flecked patches and zones of occasional small gravels.

4.1.3 A large c. 19<sup>th</sup> century stone wall crossed the majority of the site on an east-west axis. This wall was located roughly 3.50m to 4.00m to the south of the alignment of the old town walls.

4.1.4 The area to the south of this wall was characterised by a series of intercutting refuse pits observed to be cutting into the natural clay. To the north of the wall were a series of dumped deposits and occasional stub walls that filled the area between the observed wall and the alignment of the old town wall.

4.1.5 The single borehole drilled was located c. 11.00m northwest of the old town wall and (almost definitely) lay within the area occupied by the defensive ditch on the outside of the stone defences. This borehole identified probable ditch fills to a depth of 3.64m below current ground level (1.82m AOD).

4.1.6 The observed contexts have been grouped into three broad periods:

- Period 1 - Early Intercutting Refuse Pits - AD 1200-1400 (Mostly ends by AD 1325)
- Period 2 - Later Large Refuse Pits - 1400-1550
- Period 3 - 19th century stone walls reusing old town wall stones

## **4.2 Period 1 - Early Intercutting Refuse Pits - AD 1200-1325 / 1400**

(Figures 4 and 5)

- 4.2.1 The area that occupied the majority of the main area of the excavation to the south of the east-west stone wall alignment measured roughly 16.00m by 6.70m. Archaeology in this area was characterised by a large number of shallow intercutting pits, the majority of which lay in the south-western half of the area in a band 7.70m wide in the southeast of the site. Only a few pits lay further to the east.
- 4.2.2 The pits ranged in dimensions from 0.20m diameter by 0.07m deep to 2.70m diameter by 0.30m deep and are generally wide and shallow scoops or pits with a 'U' shaped profiles (contexts [011, 015, 017, 020, 022, 024, 026, 028, 031, 090, 094, 096, 098, 100, 103]).
- 4.2.3 There was no discernible pattern to the distribution of the pits. One pit contained a large flat stone which lay at the base of the fill and may support the interpretation of the feature as a posthole with a post pad in the base [020], however it was the only such feature.
- 4.2.4 Within this zone, a single gully that measured 0.45m wide, 0.18m deep and 4.20m long (N-S) was recorded. The gully was truncated by the c. 19<sup>th</sup> century wall construction to the north. Two slots were excavated through this feature including the terminus, revealing a flattish base and sharp break of slope at the base of the sides [033, 060].
- 4.2.5 In addition to this groups of features there is a further isolated refuse pit in the northeast corner of the site [074] and a thin greenish brown mottled deposit 0.06m thick [114] that was identified overlying the natural in a small sounding the eastern arm of the excavations.
- 4.2.5 In most cases the features contained a single fill, with the exception of pits [007, 062, and 065] which each had two fills and pit [011] which had three distinct fills.
- 4.2.6 The fills of the various pits (contexts [008, 009, 012, 013, 014, 016, 018, 021, 023, 025, 027, 029, 030, 063, 064, 066, 067, 073, 091, 095, 097, 099, 101, and 102]) and the linear gully [032, 061] were all very similar firm, mid to dark grey brown silts often containing charcoal flecks and finds of pottery, CBM dating between AD 1150-1400, bone, oyster shell, stone and occasionally burnt clay presumably derived from daub; one fragment of positively identified daub was recovered from the basal fill of a large pit [012].
- 4.2.7 The pottery from these fills falls within a date range of AD 1200-1325 with the exception of fill [013] with a date range of AD 1325-1400. These ceramics were predominantly local-wares but some imported ceramics were also included in small quantities (contexts [014, 015, 018, and 027]).
- 4.2.8 In addition to these finds the middle fill of pit [011] and the fill of pit [090] contained small fragments derived from lead sheeting; the lead identified in [091] had been rolled into a fishing net weight RF<100>.



- 4.2.9 Two of these pit fills were sampled; [013] – Sample <03> and [014] – Sample <04>. Both contained large quantities of floatation residues which included small amounts of charred and relatively large quantities of uncharred vegetable matter and fish bones consistent with domestic refuse.
- 4.2.10 The thin deposit identified in the northeast arm of the excavations was firm dark greenish brown silt 0.06m thick [114]. It was identified in the base of an exploratory sondage directly overlying the natural deposits and cut and overlain by features from the final period of activity (Period 3); as a result it is not possible to reliably interpret this deposit which contained no finds.
- 4.2.11 Towards the end of Period 1 there appears to be a slight trailing-off of activity, with only one pit fill containing pottery between 1350 and 1400.

### **4.3 Period 2 - Later Large Pits - 1400-1550**

(Figures 6 and 7)

- 4.3.1 In Period 2 refuse pitting continued but with less intensity and with pits generally on a much larger scale. Three large pits were identified in this period from 1400 to 1550; contexts [006] and [007]; and a pit that was very large [035, 082, 088, and 110]. This final pit contained material that may have been partially derived from refuse disposal but its huge size suggest a different primary function (see 4.3.9 to 4.3.11).
- 4.3.2 Pit cut [006] lay in the extreme south of the site and measured over 4.70m NE-SW by over 1.70m NW-SE extending beyond the limit of excavation to the southwest and south east. The pit had flattish gradually sloping sides and a reasonably flat base at a depth of 0.34m.
- 4.3.3 There were four identified fills within pit [006], the basal fill was pale grey silt 0.18m thick [004] with brick fragments from AD 1450- 1700, this was sealed by a 0.24m thick layer of mid orangey brown silt which yielded significant quantities of hop remains and small quantities of oyster, cockle and mussels shells [005]. Late medieval brick, peg tile and kiln tile was recovered giving a CBM date of 1350? – c.1550?
- 4.3.4 A third fill of very dark grey highly organic silts was excavated and found to contain animal and fish bones as well as preserved wood and leather [003]. Fragments of poorly dated medieval or post medieval peg tile and brick were recovered. Two pieces of leather were also recovered from this fill and given registered finds numbers. RF<108> was a small fragment of shoe leather with surviving stitching, and RF <109> was thought to be part of horse harness. Significant quantities of hop remains were also identified in a sample taken from this fill. This fill was 0.20m thick.
- 4.3.5 Two further fills of silt sealed the pit; firstly a pale grey layer only 0.08m thick [002] was notable for the remains of an ash spade blade with iron collar attached (RF<101>) and a fragment of kiln tile as well as a fragment of glazed floor tile of later 14<sup>th</sup> or early 15<sup>th</sup> century date. The final fill was a 0.25m thick deposit of mid orangey brown silt [001], which contained peg

tile dating to 1400-1600 with some residual early medieval fragments of probable brick.

- 4.3.6 Overall the fills of pit [006] were significant for the wood remains that included three fragments of possible oak planks and seven beech fragments thought likely to have been used for fuel. All fills contained pottery dating to 1450 to 1550 including imports of Dutch Redware Cauldrons.
- 4.3.7 Against the eastern limit of excavation in the main area of the site a second large refuse pit was investigated [007]. This pit was 2.14m in diameter and 0.41m deep and had an open 'U' shaped scoop profile. Two fills were identified within this pit [008; 009].
- 4.3.8 Fill [008] was a thin siltation deposit of mid brownish grey silt upto 0.11m thick and contained no finds; this was sealed by a 0.30m thick deposit of dark brownish grey silt containing several fragments of unidentifiable wood, small quantities of oyster shell and stone, some of which may be derived from roofing slabs [009]. Brick, nib and peg tile dated to c.1300-c1500 was recovered from this fill.
- 4.3.9 The final pit attributed to Period 2 was significantly larger than anything else identified on the site [035; 082; 088; 110]. A sondage was machine excavated through the single fill of this pit [034] and revealed it to be over 1.20m deep – excavation was halted due to health and safety concerns. A second sounding was taken to the southwest of this to confirm the interpretation that they were part of the same feature [082] and the pit cut was also identified in two further locations [088 and 110]. Taken as a whole the various contexts that make up this large pit reveal it to be 4.15m wide (NW-SE) by at least 8.75m long (NE-SW) extending beyond the limit of excavation to the southwest.
- 4.3.10 The fill of the pit was mid grey silt with charcoal flecks [034; 083; 089; 111] containing pottery dated to between 1450/1475 to 1550 including imported fragments of a Gritty Saintonage Mortar or Chaffing Dish and Dutch Redware Cauldron. CBM and small quantities of bone were also recovered from this fill including a fragment of glazed floor tile of later 14<sup>th</sup> or early 15<sup>th</sup> century date. A sample taken revealed large quantities of charred and uncharred organic remains consistent with domestic waste including cockle, oyster, whelk, mussel, and periwinkle shells (sample <005>). Four fishhooks were also recovered RF <102, 103, 104, 105>, one of which was large enough for sea fishing. A complete iron shoe buckle was also recovered RF<107> of a style datable to the late 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards.
- 4.3.11 An iron woodworking tool was recovered from the second investigation into this pit; the 'Reamer' was found with its tang and was a tool used to enlarge holes that had been bored into wood RF<106> [083], two small undiagnostic pieces of daub were also recovered from this context. Brick from this deposit was dated to AD 1450-1700.
- 4.3.12 An additional discrete fill of 'redeposited natural' clay that was 0.12m deep was identified in the top of the second smaller sondage excavated into this pit [084]. This fill contained post-medieval brick fragments dated to 18<sup>th</sup> to

early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries which may suggest it is a later ephemeral feature on the surface, however overall the fill of the large pit was generally homogeneous.

#### **4.4 Period 3 - 19th century stone walls reusing old town wall stones**

(Figures 8 and 9)

- 4.4.1 The latest features were a series of sections of wall that were made of limestone with a hard lime mortar bonding. The majority of these were constructed on a northeast to southwest alignment across the majority of the site with three small abutting walls aligned at 90<sup>o</sup> to the main axis.
- 4.4.2 The NE-SW aligned wall represent two main wall units punctured by four modern truncations. Starting in the northeast the first wall unit consisted of walls [049] and [053] which had been truncated by the insertion of a rectangular cut with a concrete floor set with ironwork [059]; this was believed to be associated with the garage.
- 4.4.3 Overall the wall unit [049, 053] measured 0.60m wide and 7.30m long extending beyond the site to the northeast. The southwest end of the wall had a short return that extended 1.30m to the southeast [049].
- 4.4.4 These walls were constructed against the southeast facing side of a 1.16m wide cut [052 / 056] which had a stepped profile on the northwest facing side. Once the wall was built the cut was then backfilled with redeposited natural clay [051 / 055]. The clay backfill was 0.46m wide against the northwest facing side of the construction cut and filled only the upper, wider part of the stepped profile cut. This left a 0.26m wide gap between the clay fill and the wall. This gap was filled with a pea gravel damp-proofing deposit that helped water drain away from the stones [050 / 054].
- 4.4.5 Moving southwest along the main wall axis there is a 1.12m wide gap before the next wall unit is constructed. This wall unit appears to extend to the southwest for 16.90m with three modern truncations [057 / 058 / 115] breaking the wall into four elements [010 / 041 / 045 / 077].
- 4.4.6 Despite the break in the walls between [049] and [045] the two wall elements appear to have been built within the same construction cut as [051 / 056]. This construction cut survives in the gap between the two walls, identified here as cut [068], and continues southwest as [048, 044, 075]. The presence of this cut being observed across the gap between walls [045] and [049] suggests that the gap had no structural / functional purpose other than to break the wall, and may have been left to allow drainage. The gap was filled with dark greyish brown sandy silt which contained residual CBM dating to between AD 1450 – 1800.
- 4.4.7 The north-eastern end of wall [045] had a similar return towards the southeast as was observed on wall [049]. A short section of brick wall was seen overlying this return [070].
- 4.4.8 The construction method was consistent along the majority of the wall with redeposited clay fills [046, 043] and a pea gravel damp proofing [042, 047]

identified as far as modern truncation [057]. Immediately beyond truncation [057] to the southwest; wall section [010] did not survive to any great depth and was under heavy ponded rainwater for the majority of the excavation.

- 4.4.9 To the southwest of modern truncation [115] the wall construction to the southwest had no redeposited clay fill and only a peagravel damp proofing was observed [076]. The width of the construction cut [075] becomes thinner towards the southwest beyond [115] reflecting this change in backfills, but this may be due to a change in the profile of the construction cut towards the lower levels as was identified in the north-eastern end of the excavation.
- 4.4.10 Two stub walls were identified abutting against the northwest face of wall [077] towards the south-western end (contexts [079] and [085]); and a third short section was identified butting against the south-western end of [077] and south-western face of [079]. Brick retrieved from the backfill of the cut for wall [079] was dated to between AD 1890 and 1965 [081].
- 4.4.11 The construction cut for [038] and pit cut [035] from Period 2 align in plan here and a possible area of wall robbing was also identified to the southwest [036]. The fill of this putative robbing event contained post medieval brick (AD 1600-1800) and residual medieval peg tile [0373].
- 4.4.12 Walls [085] and [079] and area to the north were stratigraphically sealed by a dump of demolition material or made ground that was up to 0.30m thick [078; 092].
- 4.4.13 A small excavation was made in the northwest of the site in an attempt to identify deposits relating to the town wall that could tie the current excavations in with previous archaeological interventions. The lowest deposit identified was a grey silt deposit interpreted as the fill of the very large pit discussed above [111] (see 4.3.10). This appeared to be overlain by a deposit of seemingly randomly set stones less than 0.40m in diameter that was interpreted as a collapsed wall, and thought to be possibly part of a collapse or demolition deposit relating to the decay or deconstruction of the town wall [109]. A similar deposit of small stones was also identified 1.40m to the northeast [116] and thought to be the remains of displaced stones relating to the town wall.
- 4.4.14 Overlying the grey clay and by implication the stones [109] was a layer of mid greenish grey silt subsoil.
- 4.4.15 A cut was identified that originated above the subsoil and was the construction cut for the remains of a short section of late post medieval brick wall that was 0.23m long extending west beyond the limit of excavation [108]. The relationship between the clay [111] and [109] is hard to properly understand as it coincided in plan with the remains of the stone wall collapse [109]. In the field it was thought that stones [109] were reused as the foundations of [108], however it is possible that [109] was actually lain within cut [106] as poorly constructed but formal foundations for the short brick wall.

4.4.16 The sequence within the investigatory sondage was sealed by 0.22m thick dark brown sandy silt topsoil [104].

#### **4.5 Site Archive**

4.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Rye Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	116
Section sheets	A3 permatrace sheets 1:10	5
	5x5m permatrace sheets 1:10	2
Photos	Black and white transparency films	29
	Colour slide films	40
	Digital images	69
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	5
Context register	Context register sheets	4
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	6
Drawing register	Drawing register sheets	2
Levels register	Levels register sheets	1

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

## **5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 All bulk finds from the excavations at 53 Cinque Ports Street, Rye have been washed and dried or, in the case of metalwork, air dried. Waterlogged organic finds were processed and stored as appropriate (Karsten et. al. 2012). Finds were all quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context (Appendix 1). In addition to the hand-collected finds, finds from environmental residues and boreholes have also been included (Appendix 8). All finds have been recorded in full on pro forma archive sheets and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheets. Waterlogged wood is summarized in Appendix 3. None of the metalwork requires X-ray.

### **5.2 Mammal, Bird and Fish Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.2.1 Mammal, bird and fish bones were recovered from excavations at Cinque Port Street, Rye by hand collection and from sample residues. The assemblage is in a moderate condition and in total, 554 fragments have been identified to taxa. Preliminary spot dates and stratigraphic phasing indicate that the majority of the assemblage derives from the early medieval period (Period 1) with a much smaller quantity recovered from later medieval (Period 2) contexts.

#### **5.2.2 *Methodology***

5.2.3 The mammal and bird assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Mammalian elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large and medium mammal. The state of fusion has been noted as well as evidence of butchery and burning. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones or recordable mandibles (those with two or more teeth in-situ).

5.2.4 The fish bone has been identified to species and element where possible and recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. No evidence of butchery was noted though small quantities of burnt specimens were recovered.

#### **5.2.5 *The Assemblage***

5.2.6 Fish dominate the faunal assemblage and a range of marine species have been identified (Table 2), the majority of which were recovered from soil samples.

	<b>Period 1</b>	<b>Period 2</b>
<b>Cod</b>	3	17
<b>Haddock</b>	-	7
<b>Whiting</b>	35	21
<b>Large gadid</b>	9	20
<b>Small gadid</b>	31	3
<b>Plaice</b>	100	1
<b>Lemon Sole</b>	45	-
<b>Flounder</b>	2	-
<b>Sole</b>	-	1
<b>Flatfish</b>	-	26
<b>Eel</b>	87	-
<b>Grey Gurnard</b>	1	-
<b>Herring</b>	35	-
<b>John Dory</b>	-	1
<b>Mackerel</b>	6	1
<b>Thornback Ray</b>	2	-
<b>Ray</b>	2	1

Table 2: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) count for fish

5.2.7 A small quantity of domestic mammal and bird bones were recovered including cattle, sheep, pig, dog and domestic fowl (Table 3). There is little evidence to suggest that wild mammals and birds were exploited.

	<b>Period 1</b>	<b>Period 2</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	16	8
<b>Sheep</b>	1	-
<b>Sheep/Goat</b>	7	7
<b>Pig</b>	5	2
<b>Dog</b>	-	1
<b>Large Mammal</b>	25	4
<b>Medium Mammal</b>	2	8
<b>Small Mammal</b>	-	1
<b>Domestic Fowl</b>	4	-
<b>Medium-Sized Galliform</b>	2	3
<b>Mallard/Domestic duck</b>	-	1
<b>Greylag/Domestic goose</b>	-	1

Table 3: NISP (No: of Identified Specimens) count for mammal and bird

5.2.8 The fish bone assemblage contains head and vertebrae specimens and mammals are represented by meat-bearing and non-meat bearing elements. Butchery marks have been recorded on cattle, sheep, pig and goose specimens and the assemblage contains a small quantity of burnt bones.

### 5.3 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

#### 5.3.1 Introduction

5.3.2 The archaeological work recovered 228 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 2113g, from 22 individually numbered contexts. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a range of sherd sizes. Although a few larger sherds (> 60mm across) are present the general trend is toward small to medium-sized sherds (20 to 60mm across). Despite this most of the pottery is in reasonably good condition and exhibits no, or more usually, relatively little, abrasion. The most abraded material appears to consist of the earliest sherds, and the abrasion may be due as much to the lower firing of the pottery as the degree of reworking. However, on the whole most sherds do not appear to have been subjected to extensive reworking.

5.3.3 Although the pottery is generally in good condition there is undoubtedly a degree of residuality in many contexts. Unfortunately the small size of both the sherds themselves and the context groups they derive from often make the isolation of residual sherds difficult. This is particularly the case in Rye where no secure groups have yet been published and indeed, few have even been studied at all.

5.3.4 The assemblage is composed entirely of Medieval pottery, most of which can be placed between 1175 and 1275. However, there is a notable element of Late Medieval material too. No post-medieval pottery was recovered. The overall site assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 4 in order to give a rough idea of quantities by period. The exact division between periods is approximate, as some of the fabrics tend to just cross the imposed chronological boundaries.

5.3.5 The assemblage has been fully quantified (number of sherds/weight/estimated number of vessels) by fabric and spot dated for archive. The results of this work have been input onto an excel table and added to the digital archive.

Period	No. / Weight	Average sherd size	No. of different fabric groups	Approx. No. of contexts dated to each period (excludes unstratified/mixed contexts and intrusive/ residual material)
<b>EARLY/HIGH MEDIEVAL</b> Mid C12th – mid/late 14th	204 / 1626g	8.0g	Local – 16 Import - 2	14
<b>LATE MEDIEVAL</b> Mid/late C14th – mid 16th	24 / 487g	20.1g	Local – 8 Import - 2	8

Table 4: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. (No./weight in grams).  
 NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. Local equates to Sussex/Kent wares.



5.3.6 ***Periods and Fabrics***

5.3.7 *Early/High Medieval: mid C12th – mid/late 14th*

5.3.8 The earliest pottery from the site is in one of three flint-tempered fabrics. These vessels, all cooking pots, could easily be of the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> century but in East Sussex these fabrics could extend into the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. In the absence of feature sherds and parallel groups from elsewhere in the town, the date cannot be ascertained beyond doubt. Considering the later sand tempered fabrics they are usually found with it is suspected these early sherds are residual in their contexts. Probably contemporary with these flint-tempered wares are 17 featureless sherds from shell-tempered cooking pots. The lack of sand in these sherds suggests a probable 12<sup>th</sup>-century date.

5.3.9 The majority of the assemblage is composed of a range of sand with flint or sand with shell tempered wares. These types of wares are more typical of the late 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, but examples with sparse flint or shell inclusions can run as late as the early 14<sup>th</sup> century in East Sussex. These late sand and shell wares include the 'Winchelsea Black' tradition, a fabric with late style rims common within the new town of Winchelsea, founded at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Most of these wares are not 'Winchelsea Black' but less competently made and unevenly fired cooking pots and bowls of earlier local manufacture. These have both simple rims and more developed expanded and flat-topped rims. At least two sherds of shelly Winchelsea Black and 18 of the shell-free (later) developed Winchelsea Black are present from the site, including a cooking pot with a down-turned rim from context [37].

5.3.10 Several sand tempered fabrics are also present. Although some finer types were noted, most fall within the fine/medium coarseness range. Some cooking pots are present, but the vast majority of the sand tempered vessels are from slightly crudely made and poorly glazed jugs. These are not highly decorated and would be more in keeping with an early/mid 13<sup>th</sup>-century date (thus being in keeping with most of the coarsewares). The classic High Medieval Rye ware fabric, so common from at least the mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> century is present, but only in low quantities. If there was significant refuse disposal on the site after this date one would expect a considerably larger proportion of developed Rye wares to be present.

5.3.11 Imported wares are quite well represented considering the small size of the assemblage. There are 11 sherds from potentially five green glazed whiteware jugs of North French origin (contexts [014], [016], [018] and [027]), probably of the first three quarters of the 13th century and three sherds from three green glazed Saintonge jugs, dating to between 1250 and 1350. The proportion of imported sherds (6.9% of the Early/High Medieval assemblage) is notably high and demonstrates Rye enjoyed good Continental contacts even when Old Winchelsea was still in existence.

5.3.12 *Late Medieval: Mid/late 14<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup> centuries*

5.3.13 Although the assemblage of this period is considerably smaller it is essentially derived from a couple of contemporary pits that appear to have no residual element of any note within them. Eight of the fabrics noted are local – probably representing late Rye products of the 15th and early 16th centuries. These consist of moderate sandy and finer less sandy hard-fired earthenwares, sometimes with spots and patches of glaze. Most appear to be from jugs/pitchers though one chaffing dish appears to be present. Feature sherds are frustratingly absent. Imported vessels consist of a gritty Saintonge mortar/chaffing dish from [034]. Although in a fabric that could quite easily be of 13th- to 14th- century date its form and association suggests it is a contemporary 15th- century piece, though further work will be needed to ascertain this. The other imported ware is represented by five sherds from up to three Dutch redware cauldrons (contexts [003], [004] and [034]). Such imports are quite common in the area, with notable quantities coming from both Camber Castle and Winchelsea (Orton 2004; Whittingham 2001). These imports constitute 25% of the Late Medieval assemblage. Although this would correspond with the main period of Rye's growth as a port town, the assemblage is simply too small to be statistically reliable.

**5.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Susan Pringle**

**5.4.1 Introduction**

5.4.2 A total of 165 fragments of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material weighing 19.889 kg was examined from 30 contexts. Of these, the largest was context [83] containing 22 fragments; the remainder contained 15 or fewer fragments. The probable date or date range of each context is summarised in Appendix 3.

**5.4.3 Methodology**

5.4.4 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. A provisional type series has been drawn up for the fabrics, cross-referenced to the Museum of London (MoL) tile fabric codes where relevant. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. Samples of the fabrics and items of interest have been retained; the remainder of the material (approximately 75%) has been discarded.

5.4.5 In the fabric descriptions the following conventions are used: the frequency of inclusions is described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions are fine (up to 0.25 mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5 mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1 mm), and very coarse (greater than 1 mm).

#### 5.4.6 Summary of fabrics and forms

5.4.7 The quantities (fragment count and weight) of material in the various categories of medieval and post-medieval building material are set out in Table 5.

Material	No. of fragments	% of total count	Weight (kg)	% of total weight
Peg tile	73	44%	3.035	15%
Medieval and post-medieval brick	59	36%	15.933	80%
Unidentified brick/tile	23	14%	0.373	2%
Ridge tile	3	2%	0.065	<1%
Daub	2	1%	0.018	<1%
Medieval floor tile	2	1%	0.203	1%
Nib tile	2	1%	0.196	1%
Kiln tile	1	1%	0.066	<1%
Totals	165	100%	19.889	100%

Table 5: Quantification of main categories of medieval and post-medieval building materials

5.4.8 Medieval and post-medieval roof tile

5.4.9 Medieval and early post-medieval tile roof accounted for 47% of the assemblage by fragment count and 17% by weight. No complete tiles were present, and all the material was fairly abraded.

5.4.10 There was some variety in the roof tile fabrics, although all probably reflected aspects of the local geology. The earliest medieval tile fabric appeared to be sandy fabric T7. Other medieval types, mainly orange in colour, contained quartz and red iron-rich material (fabrics T1, T2, T6), or cream-coloured silty bands and inclusions (T3, T5). The tiles with later medieval and early post-medieval features, specifically diagonal nail-holes, were in the finer fabrics, T1 and T4. Fabric T4, which has a fine texture and calcareous inclusions is very similar to the Kentish peg tiles from Wye; Mol fabric 3031, widely used in the south-east in the early post-medieval period.

5.4.11 Peg tile

5.4.12 Peg tile was the most abundant tile type, accounting for over 70% of the excavated material (by count). Most was too abraded to provide much typological information, but glaze and round nail-holes were recorded on tiles in fabric T7. Tiles in fabrics T1 and T4 had square nail holes set diagonally, usually a feature of late medieval and post-medieval tiles.

5.4.13 Nib tile

5.4.14 Fragments of nib tile were noted in two fabrics. Both were similar in type, with the nib on the lower, sanded, surface of the tile. The tile in fabric T6 had a flattened rectangular nib c. 38 x 28 x 4mm, with an indentation on top edge where clay was pushed down to form the nib, (context [009]).

Smaller rectangular nibs were observed on tiles with knife-trimmed sides in fabric T2 (context [083]). The broad date range for nib tiles on the south coast was c. 1200 to 1400/50.

- 5.4.15 Ridge tile
- 5.4.16 Small fragments of ridge tile in fabrics T6 and T7 were noted in [037], two of which were lead glazed, dark brown and dark greenish brown. Their broad date range was c. 1200 to 1400, and they were probably residual in this context.
- 5.4.17 Kiln tile
- 5.4.18 A corner fragment of a flat and fairly thin tile, 13mm thick, came from [005] <2>. Probably some sort of kiln furniture as it was very reduced, it was made from poorly mixed whitish clays. Both faces were smooth; one edge was square similar to peg tile, the other had a double chamfer, probably knife-cut. It may be possible to date this more closely with reference to published parallels.
- 5.4.19 Floor tiles
- 5.4.20 Two fragmentary plain glazed floor tiles were recorded in fabrics T1 and T2. One, from context [002], was 25 mm thick with a clear light brown lead glaze; the other, 22 mm thick, had a decayed glaze which appeared to have been burnt (context [083]). Both are likely to date to the later 14<sup>th</sup> or early 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.4.21 Bricks
- 5.4.22 Medieval and early post-medieval Flemish bricks: c. 1250(?) to 1800
- 5.4.23 Of the remaining bricks, the largest component consisted of Flemish-type bricks with fairly soft yellow or pink calcareous fabrics. At least three fabrics were represented; dark yellow fabric B4, similar to MoL fabric 3036, usually dated in England to c. 1600-1800, soft greyish pink fabric B5, probably dating to c. 1250-1350, and pale yellow sandy fabric B6, usually dated c. 1350-1500. Bricks in all three fabrics came from context [034], which suggests that fabric B4 is probably medieval despite its similarity to the later, hard-fired, 'klinker' bricks which were imported from Holland in the 18th century. Flemish bricks were usually used in high-status buildings, particularly those with ecclesiastical or monastic associations.
- 5.4.24 Post-medieval bricks: c. 1450 to 1900
- 5.4.25 The majority of the bricks examined were in a red fabric with prominent dark red iron-rich inclusions (fabric B1, probably produced locally). Where typological information was present, i.e. in Period 3 contexts [078] and [084], the bricks were unfrogged with the sharp arrises and smooth faces typical of the 18th and early 19th century. No complete bricks were present, but the Period 3 bricks had dimensions in the range 202+ mm x 113-5 mm x 59-66 mm. Period 2, context [035], also contained a number of brick fragments in fabric B1 with vitrified surfaces. Although too abraded to

provide much information, the bricks in that group were from 51-57mm thick. This suggests that they were from a different structure than those in Period 3, and may have been slightly earlier in date, possibly late 16th or 17th century. Also present were small quantities of orange bricks with variable amounts of cream silty marbling and cream and dark-red inclusions (fabrics B2 and B7). A near-complete brick in fabric B2 from Period 3 context [078] was unfrogged with sharp arrises and smooth faces and probably dated from the 18th or early 19th century.

- 5.4.26 Machine-made bricks: c.1890s to 1965
- 5.4.27 Late 19th or early 20th century machine-made bricks in orange fabric B3 were noted in contexts [016, 038, 078, 081, and 102]. Two examples had deep frogs stamped with 'LBC' for the London Brick Company, and 'PHORPRES', the brick type. The more complete example also had a stamped 'S' at the end of the frog.
- 5.4.28 Daub
- 5.4.29 Two small pieces of abraded daub in a fine orange fabric came from context [083]. No original surfaces or features were visible.
- 5.4.30 **Summary**
- 5.4.31 The building materials from the site ranged in date from c. 1200 AD to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. The roof tile assemblage included glazed peg and ridge tiles of probable 13<sup>th</sup> century to 14<sup>th</sup> century date as well as unglazed medieval nib tiles. The presence of medieval glazed floor tiles and imported Flemish bricks indicated that some of the material had been used in high-status, possibly religious, buildings. The probable kiln tile was of interest as an indicator of the presence of kilns for firing ceramics in Rye. Many of the bricks recovered appeared to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, and; given the consistency of the fabric (fabric B1) were probably of local manufacture. Some of the later peg tile, in fabrics T1 and T4, was likely to be of similar date. However, much of the material was abraded and did not appear to be the result of primary deposition.

## **5.5 Geological Material** by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The archaeological work at the site recovered 77 pieces of stone, weighing 5725g, from 17 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully quantified for archive (by stone type and context) on pro forma during this assessment. This data has also been entered into an excel database. The assemblage was recovered from deposits dated to both the Early/High Medieval (37/2105g) and Late Medieval (33/1538g). The remaining stone was from contexts not dated by ceramics, but presumably of general medieval date.
- 5.5.2 The assemblage from the Early/High Medieval period spans the later 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries is dominated by local Wealden sandstones. Most are of a quite fine, but friable well bedded type (6/1339g), but there are numerous small pieces of brown ferruginous Wealden sandstone (22/156g) and two hard fine Wealden sandstone pieces, approaching

Tilgate stone (164g). Interestingly the former two types were not noted in the Late Medieval assemblages. None of these pieces show any signs of working or indeed adhering mortar. Non-local stone includes a very weathered lump of tufa (336g) and six pieces (110g) of dark grey west Country roofing slate.

5.5.3 The Late Medieval assemblage also contains three pieces of the same hard Wealden sandstone noted in the High Medieval period (60g), but notably has a significant component of Tilgate stone (7/1267g). Although the latter is a very common medieval building stone in the area none of the current pieces have adhering mortar, though the thicknesses of some (eg 16mm in pit [009]) suggest some may derive from roofing slabs. Two other types of Wealden stone are present in the Late Medieval assemblage – a coarse sandstone (1/42g) and a pale grey siltstone (11/78g) but again they show no signs of modification. Non-local stone includes six pieces (81g) of dark grey, but more commonly silver grey, West Country roofing slate and five pieces (10g) of probably intrusive coal (pit [035], fill [034]).

## 5.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Two small wine bottle fragments were recovered from borehole unit 6 (<8>). Both are of late 18th- to 19th-century date.

## 5.7 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)	Description
091	100	NETS	LEAD	MED	6	
002	101	SPAD	WOOD		530	Small (probable) spade with remains of iron edging on lower portion of blade sides; fraxinus excelsior (ash)
034	102	FISH	IRON	MED	<2	complete, spade end
034	103	FISH	IRON	MED	<2	incomplete; spade end
034	104	FISH	IRON	MED	<2	Incomplete; end and barb missing
034	105	FISH	IRON	MED	<2	Incomplete; two non-conjoining frags; hooked end
083	106	TOOL	IRON	MED	26	Incomplete; reamer
034	107	BUCK	IRON	MED	<2	Complete; shoe or spur buckle; circular frame
003	108	SHOE	LEAT	MED/EPMED	<2	small sole frag with straight stitching
003	109	STRP	LEAT	MED/EPMED	90	Strap fragment with three rows of holes punched at regular intervals
Unit 1	110	WEIG	LEAD	MED/EPMED	6	Coin weight

Table 6: Summary of the registered finds

### 5.7.1 Introduction

5.7.2 An assemblage consisting of eleven small finds was recovered, including hand-collected objects as well as finds recovered from the residues and the insect sample (Table 6). The majority of finds date to period 2, although a net sinker was recovered from a feature attributed to period 1. Registered finds were all washed and dried or air dried, and packed

according to IFA guidelines. Waterlogged leather is stored as specified by Karsten et. al. (2012). All finds were recorded individually on pro forma sheets for archive. None of the finds require x-ray or further conservation.

5.7.3 The wooden spade (RF <101>) has been assessed along with the other waterlogged wood (section 5.13).

5.7.4 ***Dress Accessories***

A complete iron shoe buckle (RF <107>) with circular frame (di 13.4mm) was recovered from pit [035] (fill [34]). These appear from the late 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 58).

5.7.5 A small waterlogged leather shoe sole fragment (RF <108>) was recovered from pit or ditch [006] (fill [003]; period 2). A small section of straight stitching survives (Goubitz 2011, 36, Fig 2j).

5.7.6 ***Fishing Equipment***

5.7.7 A lead rolled fishnet weight (RF <100>) was recovered from refuse pit [090] (fill [091]; period 1). A small group of four iron wire fish hooks was recovered from pit [035] (fill [034]; period 2). Only one of these is complete with point, barb and spade end (RF <102>). RF <103>, a medium-sized hook probably for sea fishing, also retains a spade end and was manufactured from rectangular-sectioned wire. A fragment with hooked end (RF <105>) was recovered as well.

5.7.8 ***Trade***

5.7.9 A small lead disc (RF <110>; di. 16.3mm) from borehole unit 1 represents a weight either for precious items or coins. The object is crude with hammered sides, showing "HE" in relief on the base and four pellets on top. It is of medieval to early post-medieval date.

5.7.10 ***Woodworking Tool***

5.7.11 Refuse pit [082] (fill [083]; period 2) contained an iron reamer (RF <106>) with tang (Goodall 2011, 39, Fig 3.8). Reamers were used to enlarge previously bored holes.

5.7.12 ***Horse Equipment***

5.7.13 A large leather waterlogged strap fragment (RF <109>) was recovered from pit or ditch [006] (fill [003]; period 2). It retains three parallel rows of holes to accommodate buckles. It is likely to represent a horse harness fragment, perhaps part of the girth.

5.8 ***Worked Flint*** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.8.1 A single piece of struck flint was recovered during the archaeological work at the site. It consists of a flint hammerstone. The raw material selected could have been acquired from a local gravel source; it is a dark grey flint with a dark grey to almost black pitted cortex. The artefact which weights 158g is a multi-platform flake core that has been re-used as a

hammerstone. It displays minimal facets on one side. The artefact is not closely datable, but a broad prehistoric date can be suggested. It was recovered from the fill [014] of medieval refuse pit [011], and no further work is proposed for this isolated piece of flint.

## **5.9 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 A small fragment from an unmarked and undecorated clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment was recovered from borehole Unit 6 (<8>). The fragment dates to c. 1750-1910.

## **5.10 The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

### **5.10.1 Introduction**

5.10.2 A small assemblage consisting of eleven fragments of metalwork (wt 44g) was recovered from five individually numbered contexts. Three of these artefacts were hand collected; however, the majority was recovered from environmental residues. Included are nine fragments of ironwork, a piece of lead and a fragment of white alloy metal.

### **5.10.3 Overview of the assemblage**

5.10.4 The ironwork assemblage comprises two general types of nail, i.e. eight general purpose nails were recovered as well as one heavy duty nail. Heads, ranging in diameter from 8.3 mm to 14.5mm (general purpose nails) and 24mm (heavy duty nail), are either circular or sub-circular. Nails are all hand-wrought and all were recovered from medieval pits or refuse pits (periods 1 and 2).

5.10.5 A small lead fragment from a rectangular sheet (1.85mm thick) was recovered from refuse pit [011] (fill [013]; period 1). The same pit (fill [014]; period 1) also included a very small intrusive fragment of white alloy, possibly representing part of a screw thread and dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## 5.11 The Leather by Elke Raemen

### 5.11.1 Overview of the Assemblage

5.11.2 A rectangular, waterlogged piece of leather (wt 16g) was recovered from pit or ditch [006] (fill [003]; period 2). The piece, measuring 50 by 88mm, misses one corner. One edge retains stitch-holes indicative of straight stitching. A further two more diagnostic objects are discussed with the registered finds (RF <108> - <109>).

## 5.12 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

### 5.12.1 Overview of the Assemblage

5.12.2 A small assemblage of fired clay consisting of eleven pieces (wt 98g) was recovered from five individually numbered contexts. Included are both hand collected fragments (six in total) and pieces recovered from environmental residues. Fabrics, of which six were identified (Table 7), were examined using a x20 binocular microscope. The fired clay was mostly recovered from pits, nearly all dating to period 1.

5.12.3 Most pieces are amorphous; however, they probably represent daub. The only diagnostic fragment, recovered from refuse pit [011] (fill [014]; period 1), shows a smooth surface with cross-hatched incision, the latter probably representing keying for a plaster cover. The same context also contained a small fragment of possible hearth lining.

5.12.4 In addition two undiagnostic daub fragments were recovered from sample <5> taken from the fill of a large pit in the southern corner of the site (see 5.4.28).

Fabric	Description
F1	Sparse fine sand-tempered
F2	Sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional iron oxides to 0.5mm, micaceous; some with rare organic temper
F3	Moderate fine sand-tempered with occasional iron oxides to 0.5mm
F4	Buff-coloured clay with sparse fine sand-temper and occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1mm; micaceous.
F5	Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare iron oxides to 0.5mm. Occasional organic inclusions (elongated)
F6	Sparse fine sand-temper with moderate elongated impressions/organic temper; occasional iron oxides to 3mm.

Table 7: Overview of the fabrics

**5.13 Waterlogged Wood** by Dawn Elise Mooney

**5.13.1 Introduction and Methods**

5.13.2 Several wooden artefacts and fragments of waterlogged wood were recovered from the excavations at Cinque Ports Street, Rye, from contexts [002, 003, 004 and 005] from the fills of pit [006], and context [009] from the fill of pit [007]. All of these finds are from medieval contexts, dating from AD 1450-1550. The wooden remains were cleaned gently with fresh water where necessary, and their form and dimensions recorded, before being examined for taxonomic identification. Samples taken from each wooden object were sectioned along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000), and examined under a transmitted light microscope at 50x to 300x magnification in order to determine the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

**5.13.3 Results**

5.13.4 The results of the assessment of wooden finds are recorded in Appendix 4.

**5.13.5 The Registered Find**

5.13.6 A single wooden artefact was recovered from context [002], interpreted as a small wooden spade with the remains of an iron sheath. This object measured 17cm x 15cm x 3cm, and consisted of a tapering wooden blade which in cross section was flat to the front and slightly convex on the back. The distal edge was slightly concave, with a rectangular notch to one side which has occurred after the end of the use life of the artefact. At the top of the blade the wood is carved into a handle with an oval cross section, which is broken off approximately 1cm above the blade. A flat piece of iron is attached to one side of the blade, and damage on the opposite site indicated that this area too had a metal attachment. The spade was carved from a single piece of radially-converted ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

**5.13.7 Wood fragments**

**5.13.8 Fills of pit [006]**

5.13.9 Twelve waterlogged wood fragments were recovered from the fills of pit [006]. Three of the larger fragments, possibly the remains of planks, were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.). Seven fragments of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) roundwood with bark still attached were also found, along with four fragments which were too poorly preserved to allow taxonomic identifications to be assigned. All of the fragments were too small to allow for the identification of any function.

5.13.10 *Fill of pit [007]*

5.13.11 Several fragments of wood were recovered from the fill [009] of pit [007]. These pieces were highly fragmented and very poorly preserved, and as such it has not been possible to identify their form or function, or to assign taxonomic identifications.

**5.14 Marine Molluscs** by David Dunkin

**5.14.1 Introduction and Results**

5.14.2 The excavation at Cinque Port Street, Rye (CPR12) produced 18 contexts which contained marine molluscs (Table 8). Preliminary examination indicated that 5 species are represented in the assemblage: Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), Common Cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and Periwinkle (*Littorina littorae*). The total weight of the marine shells is 1.913 Kg of which 90%+ is comprised of oyster. Oyster therefore dominates the assemblage. Further analysis of assemblage not thought likely to identify more species.

Context	Weight	Species	Spot Date*
002	67g	Oyster	Period 2
003/<001>	<1g	Cockle	Period 2
004	158g	Oyster	Period 2
005/<002>	44g	Oyster/Cockle/Mussel	Period 2
009	124g	Oyster	Med?
013/<003>	12g	Oyster/Mussel	Period 1
014	158g	Oyster	Period 1
016	102g	Oyster	Period 1
018	11g	Oyster	Period 1?
021	28g	Oyster	Period 1
**034/<005>	477g	Oyster/Cockle/Whelk/ Mussel/Periwinkle	Period 2
037	42g	Oyster	Period 3
061	15g	Oyster	Period 1
064	27g	Oyster	Period 1
073	170g	Oyster	Period 1?
**099	200g	Oyster	Period 1
105	22g	Oyster	Period 3
**111	255g	Oyster	Period 2

Table 8: Details of 18 contexts containing marine molluscs (i.e. weight/species/spot date)

5.14.3 It is clear from the shell analysis as detailed in Table 8, that each context contains statistically insignificant quantities of marine shell. Just 3 contexts contain more than 200g of marine molluscs [034 / 099 / 111]. In respect of quantity of these, contexts [099] and [111] were comprised of one left and right valve of oyster [099] and two left valves + three fragments of oyster [111] respectively. Context [034] contains four left and two right valves of oyster (+ fragments), seven adult/juvenile cockle, one adult whelk, one adult/two-three juvenile periwinkles and c. 80 young adults/juvenile mussel umbone.

5.14.4 Table 8 indicates that the vast majority of the shell dates to the medieval period (Periods 1/2) which spans the 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**5.15 Borehole through suspected town ditch** by Kristina Krawiec

5.15.1 A single borehole was recovered from north of the area of excavation due to the suspected presence of the town ditch. A previous geotechnical investigation revealed deposits of up to 2.59m in depth which indicates deeper archaeological strata in this area than that observed within the main excavation. Due to ground conditions a single borehole was recovered in four 1m sleeved lengths. This was subsampled and recorded using the Troels-Smith (1955) classification system, the results of which can be found in Appendix 5.

5.15.2 The ground level at the top of the borehole was 5.46m AOD and natural geology, a yellowy blue laminated silt clay and was encountered at 2.59m below current ground surface (2.87m AOD). This was overlain by brown silty clay which contained occasional clasts of organic material (Unit 1) 0.24m thick. A single shard of bone was recovered at a depth of 2.36m below current ground surface (3.10m AOD) from with Unit 1. This was then overlain in the sleeve by very wet sticky sandy silt clay 0.26m thick which has been interpreted as the borehole re-cutting the upper sediment, and as such does not represent a discrete deposit within the ditch. Between this and the next unit was a gap (3.00 - 3.14m within the core sample). The next unit was smooth grey brown silt clay 0.10m thick and probably represents the upper portion of Unit 1, this also contained occasional mollusc fragments. This was overlain by mottled brown black smooth silt (Unit 2) with well humified organic clasts which was weakly laminated with depth. The transition between Units 1 and 2 was marked by a thin band of well humified peat.

5.15.3 Unit 2 was overlain by greyish yellow sandy silt 0.26m thick and a gap of 0.14m where no sediment was recovered (2.00 - 2.30m within the borehole sample); again this appears to represent a re-cutting of material by the rig and does not reflect true deposits within the ditch. The next deposit was mottled black brown smooth organic silt (Unit 3) 0.13m thick with possible beetle fragments visible and occasional pale rootlets. As with Unit 2 this deposit was weakly laminated with depth. Unit 3 was then overlain by a 0.27m thick deposit of silty sand (Unit 4). This deposit contained stones and fragments of CBM.

5.15.4 Unit 4 was overlain by smooth grey brown organic silt with occasional sandy and mollusc fragments (Unit 5) 0.50m thick. This in turn was overlain by a 0.54m thick deposit of dark grey brown sandy silt (Unit 6) with a highly humified organic content. The upper portion of this deposit was rich in CBM, shell and bone which suggests it represents an archaeological context. This was then sealed by 0.56m of made ground comprising brick, hardcore and modern window glass.

5.15.5 These deposits were photographed within the sleeve and then subsampled for palynological analysis at 4cm intervals where appropriate. For assessment purposes 7 pollen samples were processed for pollen. The suspected recut material was not sampled as it was not considered reliable

and also its low potential for preservation of microfossil remains due to the coarse nature of the sediment. A bulk sediment sample was recovered from the base of the suspected ditch (2.55 – 2.56m below current ground surface – 2.91m – 2.87m AOD) for radiocarbon dating as well as several samples of shell and bone found within the deposits.

5.15.5 Small fragments of peg tile dated to late medieval / early post medieval (AD 1400-1700) were recovered from borehole units 4, 5, and 6.

5.15.6 **Methodology**

5.15.7 *Pollen*

5.15.8 Samples of 2ml volume were processed using standard techniques for the extraction of the sub-fossil pollen and spores (Moore and Webb 1978; Moore et al. 1992). Total pollen assessment counts of up to 200 grains per sample level were counted. All fern spores, liverworts and pre-Quaternary palynomorphs were also counted for each of the samples analysed. Percentages for each taxon have been calculated using these categories plus the sum of dry land pollen. A preliminary pollen diagram has been plotted using Tilia and Tilia Graph (Figure 10). Taxonomy, in general, follows that of Moore and Webb (1978). These procedures were carried out in the Palaeoecology Laboratory of the Department of Geography, University of Southampton.

5.15.9 *Coleoptera*

5.15.10 Sediment from the single borehole was recovered in four 1m sleeved lengths. Sub-samples from four sedimentary units were submitted for extraction and assessment of insects and other invertebrates. The sub-samples were received as raw sediment. Volumes ranged from 0.4 – 1.8 litres. They were washed to 0.3mm and paraffin flotation was carried out to extract insect remains following the methods described by Kenward et al. (1980). The resulting paraffin flots were scanned for the presence of invertebrates using a low-power stereoscopic zoom microscope (x10 – x45), and identifiable insect remains were extracted. Abundances of beetles (Coleoptera) and bugs (Hemiptera) were noted, the state of preservation of remains was recorded using the criteria of Kenward and Large (1998), and the potential to provide detailed environmental data assessed. Ecological groups used are based on Kenward et al. (1986) and Kenward (1997). The abundance of other invertebrate remains was scored on a three-point scale as present, common or abundant (Appendix 6). Nomenclature for Coleoptera follows Duff (2012).

5.15.11 The extracted insect remains are currently stored in industrial methylated spirits (IMS) in plastic tubes. The flots and heavy residues from the sub-samples have been returned to ASE for examination of plant macrofossils and finds.

## 5.15.12 RESULTS

### 5.15.13 Pollen

(Figure 10)

5.15.14 Pollen was recovered in sufficient quantity and state of preservation to enable identification and counting from all of the 8 samples examined. Although there are a number of minor variations within the pollen stratigraphy, local pollen zonation has not been carried out for this assessment study. The fluctuations noted are described in text and the overall characteristics of the pollen flora are as follows.

5.15.15 **Trees and shrubs:** Overall, there are only small numbers of trees and shrubs with the exception of the basal sample at 3.62m below current ground level (1.84m AOD) which has higher values (50% of total pollen). In this basal level, *Corylus avellana* type (hazel but may also include bog myrtle) attains 30% of the sum along with higher values of *Betula* (birch). There are also slightly higher levels (than above) of *Quercus* (oak; 5%), *Fagus* (beech), *Salix* (willow) and *Alnus* (alder; 5%). In the upper levels, there are only very low levels of these trees and shrubs and occasional *Pinus* (pine), *Tilia* (lime) and *Prunus/Malus* type (plum/apple).

5.15.16 **Herbs:** Herbs are dominant throughout the profile above the basal sample with *Poaceae* (grasses) being most important (to 65% of total pollen). Cereal type (to 11%), *Sinapis* type (charlocks) and *Chenopodiaceae* (goosefoots and oraches) also have consistently high values. *Lactucoideae* (dandelion types) are important in the basal and upper levels. *Centaurea cyanus* (blue cornflower) is of note albeit a single record of this segetal.

5.15.17 **Marsh/fen:** *Cyperaceae* (sedges; to 9%) are most important with small numbers of *Lythrum salicaria* (purple loosestrife), *Typha latifolia* (reedmace), *Typha angustifolia/Sparganium* type (bur reed and/or common reedmace) and the fern *Osmunda regalis* (Royal fern). Aquatic plants comprise single occurrences of *Lemna* (pondweed) and *Pediastrum* (algal cysts).

5.15.18 **Ferns:** These comprise *Pteridium aquilinum* (bracken) in the more minerogenic upper and lower parts of the profile and monolete *Dryopteris Pteropsida* (typical frond ferns) and *Polypodium* (polypody fern) especially in the basal sample.

5.15.19 **Misc.:** Derived Pre-Quaternary palynomorphs are present throughout the ditch sequence with higher values at 1.0 to 1.20m below the top of the borehole, and are also associated with high values of *Lactucoideae* noted. Both taxa relate poorer pollen preserving condition and inwash of sediment containing pollen from earlier sources.

5.15.20 **The vegetation and environment:** The basal sample 3.62m from the top of the sample (2.57m below current ground level, roughly 2.90m AOD) is the only level which contains any significant numbers of tree and shrub pollen. Hazel (*Corylus*) was most important with lesser numbers of oak. Other tree taxa recorded (birch and alder) are copious producers of

anemophilous pollen which may travel long distances. Numbers here are thus not seen as being of significance although occasional local growth cannot be ruled out. Local hazel woodland (scrub) appears to have been relatively important. This only occurs in the basal sediment of the ditch and it is possible that this assemblage comes from earlier Holocene sediments into which the town ditch was excavated. Higher values of dandelion type (*Lactucoideae*) pollen in this period reflects poorer pollen preservation through differential preservation and possible inwash and reworking of its pollen from the surrounding soil/sediment.

- 5.15.21 The majority of the ditch profile, less than c.2.45m below current ground level (above 3.01m AOD) is largely uniform being dominated by herbs. This is not unexpected from the date of the ditch and its fills. As in other urban sites of this period, grasses (*Poaceaea*) are dominant coming from a range of different habitats. Typically, this may be from local grassland/pasture but more probably very locally from the banks of the ditch and also from secondary sources such as domestic waste (floor coverings/sweepings) which were disposed of in the ditch.
- 5.15.22 In such contexts, often high values of cereal pollen is also of secondary/derived origin coming from human and animal faecal material. Cereal pollen remaining within grain inflorescences may remain through crop processing into food. The pollen is little changed in its passage through the gut and intestines. Other sources of cereal pollen, apart from adjacent cultivation, may be from crop processing and crop processing waste. *Ascaris* (roundworm) ova are present, probably indicating a possible faecal source. Thus, it appears that the town ditch, as might be expected, was a repository for domestic waste.
- 5.15.23 Throughout the upper part of the sequence, numbers of tree and shrub pollen are small and this suggests that woodland was indeed sparse in the surrounding area. However, it is also possible that the dominance of pollen from the secondary sources noted may have suppressed the representation of the direct regional component. Indications from other pollen data from indicate that the former was true.
- 5.15.24 *The ditch:* Indications are that the ditch was damp with the only trace of an aquatic flora coming from the basal context with *Lemna* (pondweed). Sedges and reed mace and/or bur reed were dominant throughout. The banks as noted were probably grass covered with occasional willows.
- 5.15.25 *Marine influence:* *Chenopodiaceae* (goosefoots, oraches and glasswort) are the only possible indicators of a halophytic, salt marsh vegetation. However, this family also includes many plants of different habitats especially arable and waste ground and areas of nitrogen enrichment.
- 5.15.26 **Coleoptera**
- 5.15.27 Insect remains were present in varying quantities throughout the sequence. The assemblages recovered are described briefly below beginning with the lowermost sample. A list of invertebrate taxa noted is provided in Appendix 7. Details of individual samples, including lists of insects and other invertebrate macrofossils noted during scanning, and

scores for fragmentation and erosion of insect sclerites, are shown in Appendix 6. Some taxa recorded during scanning are currently uncoded pending closer identification.

- 5.15.28 *Unit 1: Borehole Depth 3.40 - 3.64m - Brown silt clay with clasts of organic material. Base of ditch.*
- 5.15.29 Ostracod carapaces, small numbers of water flea ephippia (Cladocera: resting eggs), fragments of fly (Diptera) puparia, insect larval fragments, a few beetle sclerites, and a freshwater snail (*Lymnaea*) were recovered in the paraffin flot. The range of material was indicative of aquatic conditions within the ditch. However, water fleas produce ephippia at certain times of the year, particularly in the autumn or at times of environmental stress such as seasonal reductions in water level (Scourfield and Harding 1966, 3), so their abundance need not necessarily indicate permanently aquatic conditions. Beetles represented were *Helophorus*, found in various types of water body, possibly a much larger water beetle, a small ground beetle (Carabidae), and *Ptenidium*, a tiny beetle associated with decaying organic material.
- 5.15.30 *Unit 3: Borehole Depth 1.87 - 2.00m - Mottled black-brown smooth organic silt with possible beetle fragments.*
- 5.15.31 The paraffin flot contained abundant water flea ephippia (Cladocera: resting eggs) and ostracod carapaces, and fragmentary remains of water boatmen (Corixidae) were common, all indicating aquatic conditions within the ditch for at least part of the year. The general condition of the waterlogged remains in this deposit suggests that water was probably present in the ditch for much of the time and that the deposit remained fairly wet throughout.
- 5.15.32 A fairly small but well-preserved beetle and bug assemblage (~25 individuals) was recovered. Although a few water beetles were represented, including a tiny aquatic weevil (*Tanysphyrus lemnae*) found on duckweed (*Lemna*), most of the beetles noted were either associated with decomposing organic material or terrestrial plants. Several synanthropic taxa were recorded including some associated with litter from within buildings, and a grain weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*).
- 5.15.33 *Unit 5: Borehole Depth 1.10 - 1.60m - Smooth grey-brown organic silt with occasional sandy and molluscan fragments.*
- 5.15.34 Water flea ephippia and ostracod carapaces were the most obvious invertebrate remains in the paraffin flot. Several beetle taxa were represented by fragmentary and rather poorly preserved sclerites. All were eroded to some extent, being either very pale or patchily reddened which may be indicative of somewhat drier or more aerated conditions within the deposit, or perhaps the dumping of waste that had already undergone a degree of decomposition. A few terrestrial and ?freshwater snails were noted. There was evidence for the introduction of domestic and/or industrial waste into the deposit from traces of fish bone, marine mollusc shell, hammerscale and tiny fragments of ceramic building material.



- 5.15.35 *Unit 6: Borehole Depth 0.80 - 1.10m - Dark grey-brown sandy silt with a highly humified organic content. Uppermost fill of ditch, sealed by made ground.*
- 5.15.36 The paraffin flot contained a good sized beetle assemblage (estimated 75-100 individuals) and smaller numbers of other invertebrates (earthworm egg capsules, occasional ostracod carapaces, fly puparia, an indeterminate flea, ants, parasitic wasps, insect larval fragments and mites).
- 5.15.37 The condition of preservation of the insect remains varied somewhat, particularly in terms of erosion, perhaps suggesting differing origins for the material. Sclerites of larger species were in the main highly fragmented, as is often the case, but medium and small species were either intact or with one break. Most of the material is identifiable to a useful taxonomic level.
- 5.15.38 The beetle remains represented at least 45 taxa. Woodworm beetle (*Anobium punctatum*) and *Ptinus fur*, a spider beetle, were notably common. Several of the other taxa recorded are regarded as strongly synanthropic (i.e. closely associated with man and his activities and rarely found in natural habitats). Decomposers were proportionally well-represented and the chief implication of the assemblage is that domestic waste had been dumped into the ditch. Aquatic beetles were represented only by single individuals of two *Helophorus* species.
- 5.15.39 Plant macrofossils**
- 5.15.40 *Unit 1: Borehole Depth 3.40 - 3.64m - Sample <11>*
- 5.15.41 A single sample was examined from the lowest Unit (Unit 1) within the cored sediment sequence. The sample produced a small flot (10ml) which contained a small amount of uncharred seeds (less than 15 items) including nettle (*Urtica* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.). A small number (less than 30 items) of Cladoceran ephippia (water flea egg cases) and small fragile bivalves which may represent ostracod carapaces as well as a single unidentified invertebrate were present in the flot. Other biological remains consisted of uncommon fish bones and fragmented marine molluscs. Fuel remnants in the form of infrequent charred wood fragments (identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*)), and small pieces of coal were recorded in low quantities in the residue.
- 5.15.42 *Unit 3: Borehole Depth 1.87 – 2.00m - Sample <10>*
- 5.15.43 The small flot (10L) from sample <10> contained a small amount of uncharred plant remains including fine fragments of probable stems, roots and/or rhizomes as well as uncharred weed seeds. The quantity and range of uncharred weed seeds were slightly larger (between 50 and 60 items) than in the lower unit. The assemblage comprised nettle, goosefoot, celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*), red shank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), and possible bog stitchwort (*Stellaria* cf. *uliginosa*). Water flea egg cases and small fragile bivalves which may represent ostracod carapaces were numerous in this unit. Fuel remnants

were again uncommon, comprising charred oak and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) fragments and small pieces of coal. In addition fragments of marine molluscs were found in the residue.

5.15.44 *Unit 4: Borehole Depth 1.60 - 1.87m - Sample <06>*

5.15.45 The next sample examined from the cored sediment sequence (sample <06>, Unit 4) contained frequent uncharred plant remains including small unidentified plant fragments and numerous uncharred weed seeds (between 80 and 95 items). Celery-leaved buttercup dominated the assemblage of uncharred seeds followed by nettle, elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), goosefoot and knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.). A single potential hop (cf. *Humulus lupulus*) achene was present. Uncharred woody debris was present in the flot, and small quantities of oak, birch (*Betula* sp.), alder (*Alnus* sp.) and hazel/alder charcoal were recorded in the residue. Other biological remains comprised infrequent unburnt mammal bones and marine molluscs. The residue contained a small amount of CBM and coal.

5.15.46 *Unit 5: Borehole Depth 1.10 - 1.60m - Sample <09>*

5.15.47 The quantity and range of uncharred weed seeds were fairly similar to those recorded in the previous sample (Unit 4). The assemblage included celery-leaved buttercup, goosefoot, nettle, elderberry, buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) as well as a single seed of blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*). Charred wood was uncommon, and the small assemblage comprised fragments of oak, ash, hazel and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*). A very small number of Cladoceran ephippia (water flea egg cases) were present. The sample revealed low occurrence of snail shells as well as vertebrate remains including mammal bones and fish remains. A small amount of coal and CBM were also recorded.

5.15.48 *Unit 6: Borehole Depth 0.80 - 1.10m - Sample <08> and  
Borehole Depth 0.56 - 0.80m - Sample <07>*

5.15.49 Samples <08> and <07> from the uppermost unit (Unit 6) contained the greatest quantity of uncharred macroplant remains including unidentified fine fragments of probable stems, roots and/or rhizomes and uncharred seeds (between 60 and 110 items). The assemblage was dominated by red shank/pale persicaria and goosefoot followed by nettle, dead-nettle, elderberry, sun spurge, sedge, possible bog stitchwort, and blackberry/raspberry, some of which were represented by only a single example. A single potential hop achene was also present in sample <08>. Charred and uncharred wood fragments were infrequent, with no remains recorded in sample <07>. A small number of charcoal fragments from sample <08> were identified as oak, cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), hazel/alder and field maple (*Acer campestre*). Other biological remains consisted of infrequent unburnt mammal bones, fish remains and marine molluscs consisting mainly of common oyster shells, common mussel shells and common cockle shells. The residue contained a broader range of artefacts including a very small fragment of a clay pipe stem, small amounts of glass, CBM coal and slag.

## **5.16 Environmental Samples** by Karine Le Hégarat and Dawn Elise Mooney

### **5.16.1 Introduction**

5.16.2 Archaeological work at 53 Cinque Ports Street in Rye included extraction of five bulk soil samples varying in size from 20 to 40L as well as sampling along a borehole dug through the potential town ditch.

5.16.3 Sampling was carried out to establish evidence for plant and faunal remains as well as to assist recovery of artefacts. All the bulk soil samples were of medieval dates. This period has been divided into 2 periods, and while two bulk soil samples came from a refuse pit dated to Period 1 (1200-1400) three samples originated from archaeological features dated to Period 2 (1400-1550), a pit/ditch as well as a pit.

5.16.4 In total, six sub-samples taken from the borehole were examined. Although dating information regarding the cored sediment sequence was not available, it is likely to be medieval. The six sub-samples, selected through the cored sediment sequence represent five sedimentary deposits, from between 0.56m and 3.64m within the borehole, including Unit 6, Unit 5, Unit 4, Unit 3 and Unit 1. Two 2L sub-samples were submitted unprocessed, sample <07> Unit 6 and sample <06> Unit 4, and four sub-samples were submitted as wet flots and wet residues. The latter were processed by paraffin flotation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, and comprised sample <08> (Unit 6), sample <09> (Unit 5), sample <10> (Unit 3) and sample <11> (Unit 1), and the results are recorded above (see Krawiec).

5.16.5 This report characterises the assemblages from the bulk soil samples and the borehole sub-samples by providing an overview of their contents and by indicating the state of the material. The potential of the environmental remains to address questions relating to the agricultural economy, diet, fuel use and the past local vegetation environment is considered. In addition, the potential of the remains to refine understanding of the development of the town ditch and their potential to clarify the depositional conditions contributing to its formation is assessed.

### **5.16.6 Methodology**

5.16.7 Sub-samples <08, 09, 10, and 11> from the borehole were washed through a 300µm sieve and processed by paraffin flotation by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. The five bulk soil samples as well as two sub-samples from the borehole (samples <6> and <7>) were processed in their entirety by Archaeology South-East in a flotation tank. The residues and flots were captured on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively. All the eleven residues were dried prior to sorting for both artefactual and environmental evidence (Appendix 8). However, the flots from samples <6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11> were retained wet to limit deterioration of the organic remains. Both the dry and wet flots were scanned under a stereozoom

microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix 9).

- 5.16.8 Preliminary identifications of the macrobotanical remains from the flots and residues have been made with reference to modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006 and NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance, diversity and preservation state of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis.
- 5.16.9 Charred wood remains from all samples were assessed, along with uncharred remains from samples <01>, <02> and <03>. Ten charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 5.16.10 **Results**
- 5.16.11 Overall, sampling produced varying quantities of environmental indicators. While uncharred wood and charcoal occurred sporadically, most samples have produced moderate to abundant quantities of macrobotanical remains. All the artefact remains, bones and molluscs from the five bulk soil samples as well as the bones, CBM and CTP stem fragments from the borehole are included in the find reports. Results have been divided into different provisional periods of land use.
- 5.16.12 Medieval – period 1 (1200-1400)
- 5.16.13 Refuse pit [011]
- 5.16.14 Sample <03> from the primary fill [013] and sample <04> from the secondary fill [014] of refuse pit [011] produced large flots (500ml and 140ml respectively) which were dominated by uncharred vegetation, consisting mainly of fine broken down plant matter but also fine rootlets and uncharred weed seeds. The latter were particularly abundant in sample <04> with blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*) dominating the assemblage. Uncharred seeds of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and nettle (*Urtica* sp.) were also present. Charred macroplant remains were far less numerous. Nonetheless, charred cereal remains were present in both samples. They were slightly more numerous in sample <04> (between 10 and 15 items). The assemblage comprised unidentified charred grass (Poaceae)

caryopses as well as charred grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) some of which displayed a round appearance typical of free-threshing wheat (bread or rivet wheat). No chaff was present. A small amount of cultivated pulses was recorded in the residue from sample <04>. The small assemblage comprised Celtic/broad (*Vicia faba*) beans and large seeded vetch/bean/pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.) >3mm. Seed coats tended to be abraded.

- 5.16.15 Moderate quantities of charcoal fragments were recovered from both samples. The assemblage from sample <03> comprised fragments of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), birch, alder (*Alnus* sp.), oak and wood of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). Fragments of uncharred wood also recovered, but were too small and poorly preserved to permit taxonomic identification. Oak, Maloideae, rose (*Rosa* sp.), birch and hazel/alder were identified in the charred wood remains from sample <04>.
- 5.16.16 Other biological remains in the samples included burnt and unburnt mammal bones, fish remains as well as some marine molluscs. The bones were more numerous in sample <04>. Various quantities of pottery, FCF, fired clay and metal were present in the residue.
- 5.16.17 Medieval – period 2 (1400-1550)
- 5.16.18 Pit/ditch [006] and pit [035]
- 5.16.19 In total, three samples taken from Medieval Period 2 were examined. Sample <02> came from the basal fill [005] and sample <01> from fill [003] of pit/ditch [006], and sample <05> came from the lower part of pit fill [034]. All the flots contained high proportions of uncharred vegetation including broken down plant matter, small twig fragments, roots, uncharred wood and uncharred seeds. The latter occurred in relatively high numbers in all three samples, and they were particularly numerous in sample <05>. While in samples <01> and <02> the assemblage was dominated by remains of possible hop (cf. *Humulus lupulus*) achenes and seeds of nettle (*Urtica* sp.), in sample <05> seeds of nettle and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) predominated. In addition, both samples contained a wide array of other uncharred seeds including both robust woody seeds as well as smaller less robust seeds. The taxa identified during this assessment comprised elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), figs (cf. *Ficus carica*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*), hemp-nettles (cf. *Galeopsis* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), red shank/pale persicaria-type seeds (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), mouse-ear (cf. *Cerastium* sp.), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), crane's bill (cf. *Geranium* sp.), sedges (*Carex* sp.), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) and nightshade (*Solanum* sp.). Sample <02> produced a single small smooth *Prunus* species stone suggestive of wild/sour cherries (*Prunus avium/cerasus*) and samples <01> and <02> produced infrequent hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments. Charred macroplant remains were sparse in these samples including charred grains of wheat some of which

displayed a round appearance typical of free-threshing wheat (bread or rivet wheat), hulled barley and possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.).

- 5.16.20 Moderate charred wood assemblages were present in samples <01> and <02>, from the fills of the large pit/ditch [006]. Preservation of the charcoal from these samples was fair. Fragments from sample <01> were identified as pine (*Pinus* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), birch (*Betula* sp.) and Maloideae. Birch and Maloideae roundwood was present, along with fragments of twigwood which were not identified. A large quantity of uncharred wood was also found in this sample. A single piece was identified as oak, although most were too poorly preserved to permit anatomical identification. Several large pieces with bark still present are likely to be birch wood. Charcoal remains from sample <02> were identified as birch, hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) and oak. As in sample <01>, the fragments of uncharred wood could not be identified, although birch bark was again present. A larger assemblage of charred wood remains was recorded in sample <05>, from the fill of pit [035]. Charcoal fragments from the sample were identified as oak, ash, birch, hazel/alder and alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*).
- 5.16.21 Vertebrate remains including mammal and fish bones, marine and land molluscs were present in varying quantities in the samples. High quantities of water flea egg cases were recorded in all three flots. The residues contained a wide array of artefact remains including CBM, metal, slate, stone and pottery as well as small amount of coal.

## **6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS**

*This section seeks to address the original research agenda (3.0) as well as highlighting new areas of potential based on the assessment of significance resulting from preliminary analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives have highlighted.*

### **6.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence**

#### **6.1.1 Period 1 - Early Intercutting Refuse Pits - AD 1200-1400 (Mostly ends by AD 1325)**

6.1.2 The excavations identified an area of intensive intercutting refuse pits in the southern half of the site. For the main part these lie within a well-defined area about 10m wide with two outlying pits one of which is close to the main group, the other at the extreme northeast of the site.

6.1.3 These pits have local significance in the light of the paucity of archaeological work in Rye.

6.1.4 There are no known areas of intensive medieval refuse pitting in the immediate area that correlate to this site although two pits were identified on the adjacent site to the east (Stevens 2013), and four refuse pits were observed during excavations to the rear of the junction of Market Road and Cinque Ports Street around 60m to the southeast. However it is not unusual for refuse disposal in this kind of location to the rear of properties, in this case to properties fronting onto High Street to the south.

6.1.5 Further attention should be given to these pits and the results of the samples taken from them, assessing the potential significance of the discreet grouping of these pits in the southern corner of the site and taking into account the possible effects of the major terracing truncation of the area by the garage buildings.

6.1.6 Amongst the intercutting pits is a single linear gully [033; 090] which may represent a property boundary or drainage ditch in this area which is likely to have suffered from regular flooding.

#### **6.1.7 Period 2: - Later Large Pits - AD 1400-1550**

6.1.8 Two of the pits attributed to this period are clearly refuse pits [006; 007], and represent a slight change in domestic refuse disposal characterised by the use of larger pits and less intensity of discard when compared to Period 1.

6.1.9 The final pit however is of an altogether different scale and although finds from its fill are compatible with refuse disposal it is clearly homogeneous and likely to represent a single infill with a large quantity of similar material [035, 082, 088, and 110]. The larger pits on the site all have multiple fills indicating episodic disposal within a single pit, whereas the quantity of material disposed in this pit either in a single event or gradually over an extended time period suggests a different function.

- 6.1.10 A similar feature was identified on the adjacent site to the west, where a pit with observed dimensions of 9.5m x 15.3m was interpreted as a pond for rainwater management (Stevens 2013). This feature had a flat base, steep sides and a depth of 1.3m whereas the pit under investigation in this report was similarly large-scale in plan and had a depth of at least 1.20m although it was not bottomed.
- 6.1.11 The fills of both pits were machine excavated and recorded as a single fill of mid to dark grey fine silty material; however there is some suggestion that the pit on the adjacent site had multiple fills or at least lenses of organic material including waterlogged wood. The fill of pit [035, 082, 088, and 110] was clearly homogeneous within the excavated slot and had no structural organic content.
- 6.1.12 The adjacent site also identified an additional shallow ditch between the 'pond' and the medieval wall that started about 2.5m away from the wall, however the relationship of these two features could not be reliably interpreted.
- 6.1.13 The dates of the these features on the two sites are broadly similar with recovered pottery from both giving a date of mid to late 15<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 6.1.14 An alternate interpretation of pit [035, 082, 088, and 110] also presents itself. During earlier investigations on the site in 2004 which assessed the survival of the medieval wall and its immediate soils, it was discovered that there were two periods of wall construction in the section that traverses the former garage site and that the two build types are clearly identifiable by the clay bonding of the later western wall rather than the lime mortar bonding seen on the eastern section (Knight 2004).
- 6.1.15 The report notes that wall is slightly kinked. As you move along the wall from east to west there is a slight bend in it towards the north, and a little further along a more noticeable but slight change of direction slightly to the south is noted about two thirds of the way along. The report notes that the section of wall to the west of this second slight southwards turn was of later construction than the east; however later in the same report this change in foundation build is attributed to having been observed in 'Slot 2' which is closer to the subtle bend to the north.
- 6.1.16 Pit [035, 082, 088, and 110] was identified in an area that would have extended along the western half of the town wall as it crossed the site, and the observed eastern limit of this pit [088] is within 2.00m (along the axis of the wall) of 'Slot 2'. It appears therefore that the later build of the wall and the large pit correspond well spatially and it is not inconceivable that there is some connection between the later period of wall building and pit [035, 082, 088, and 110].
- 6.1.17 The observation of a small zone of clay in this area in the extreme north of the current site was interpreted as natural clay into which the pit was excavated [110], and would place the northern limit of the pit 1.25m from the wall at this point. It would seem curious to intentionally allow a large body of water to form, or to have a large open pit so close to the walls for



any period of time, so perhaps the pit was open for a shorter period and used for quarrying the clay that bonded the later build of the wall.

- 6.1.18 Documentary evidence discussed in the historical background of the site (see 2.3) states that the wall was partially rebuilt in 1489 - 1490 and that the ditch along the northern wall was scoured of silts. It is possible that the pit is associated with this period of wall construction and might have further functioned to dispose of the scoured arisings from the ditch. Further examination of these source documents should be undertaken to see if there is close correlation in the details that might favour this association.
- 6.1.19 It is also worth noting the findings of a 2m square trench excavated over the footings of the medieval wall in an almost identical location during an earlier period of work on the site in 1993 (Greatorex 1993). This archaeological intervention found that the stone wall footings at this point were trench built into a "compact, light grey-brown silty clay layer". This description sounds much more like the mid grey silt fill of the large pit than the orangey brown natural clay so there is some potential that the pit extends under the later re-built section of the wall. If this were the case it would require a reassessment of the short section of 'cut' [110] which was identified in plan but not excavated (see 6.1.17).
- 6.1.20 There are therefore tantalising potential correlations between the various archaeological investigations on the site that might warrant a re-appraisal of the primary records especially context descriptions, plans and recorded levels in order to better understand how they might correlate.
- 6.1.21 Period 3 - 19<sup>th</sup> century stone walls reusing old town wall stones**
- 6.1.22 The 19<sup>th</sup> century walls identified traversing the whole site are of limited significance and potential for further insights into the history of Rye.
- 6.1.23 Some further work should be conducted on the period 3 features, however this is likely to be restricted to comparisons of the archaeological observations with historic Ordnance Survey mapping to see if further insights can be gleaned.
- 6.2 Mammal, Bird and Fish Bone** by Gemma Ayton
- 6.2.1 The bone assemblage probably derives from domestic waste and provides evidence regarding the medieval diet of the town's inhabitants and their status (Woolgar et al 2006). The fish bone also has the potential to allow us to make comments on industry and trade as well as fishing techniques.
- 6.3 Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber
- 6.3.1 The ceramic assemblage from the site is considered to hold moderate potential for further analysis despite there being no large context groups, few large feature sherds and, at least in the High Medieval assemblage, a suspected moderate level of residuality in a number of deposits. The importance of the assemblage is due to the virtually complete absence of published stratified collections from the town to date. Perhaps the first will be the similarly small assemblage from the adjacent site on Cinque Port

Street (Barber forthcoming). The other group of note, particularly for its good condition, is that from the George Hotel, though this remains to be analysed. Smaller assemblages have also been recovered from more minor archaeological interventions. These have usually consisted of largely unstratified collections though a few exceptions exist. The small-scale nature of development in the town makes it unlikely that large sites will be available for study in the historic core for the foreseeable future. This means the establishment of a ceramic series for Rye has to rely on smaller sites such as the current one. Consequently, an assemblage that may be viewed as insignificant in a well excavated historic town is in fact much more significant in Rye.

- 6.3.1 The pottery has the potential to add to and extend the ceramic sequence started on the adjacent site. The current assemblage contains both Early and Late Medieval wares and can therefore make a positive contribution in fabric types, if not form types. The group of Late Medieval pottery is of particular interest due to the lack of residuality within it.

#### **6.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Susan Pringle**

- 6.4.1 The building materials assemblage provides broad dates for the features in which it occurs.
- 6.4.2 The early medieval tile provides evidence of high-status occupation in the later 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 6.4.3 Evidence of local industrial activity in the medieval period, specifically the presence of a kiln, is provided by the kiln tile.
- 6.4.4 The assemblage has some local significance in that it provides evidence for tile and brick types used in medieval and early post-medieval Rye. Its abraded condition, however, means that its significance is limited.
- 6.4.5 The material has no national or international significance.

#### **6.5 Geological Material by Luke Barber**

- 6.5.1 The stone from the site is not considered to hold any potential for detailed analysis beyond that already undertaken for the assessment. The assemblage is nearly entirely composed of locally available stone types suggesting a near total reliance on nearby sources for building materials. The only definite medieval non-local stone consists of small fragments of West Country roofing slate - a type already well known in both Rye and elsewhere in Sussex at this time. No further analysis is proposed and no publication report is needed. The assemblage is recommended for discard.

#### **6.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen**

- 6.6.1 Other than contributing to the dating evidence, the fragments are of little significance. There is no potential for further analysis.

**6.7 Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

6.7.1 Although small, the assemblage provides evidence for a wide variety of activities. Few assemblages have been published for Rye, and published groups are fairly small (e.g. Hadfield 1981). This renders the current group of significance as, despite its small size, it aids in our understanding of medieval Rye, and in particular of crafts and industries.

**6.8 Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

6.8.1 The isolated struck flint hammerstone is clearly residual within the feature it was identified within and has no significance or potential in interpreting the activities and land use on the site or further afield.

**6.9 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

6.9.1 As the fragment is not of intrinsic interest and cannot be closely dated, it is not considered to hold any potential for further work.

**6.10 The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

6.10.1 Given the small size of the nail assemblage and its origin solely from secondary pit fills, the nails are not considered to be of any potential for further analysis. The lead fragment probably represents lead working, often undertaken in domestic sphere (e.g. (fishnet) weights, repairs). Although the resulting off-cuts and waste fragments are common finds, the paucity of good Rye assemblages renders anything representing particular medieval activities of interest.

**6.11 The Leather** by Elke Raemen

6.11.1 As the fragment is not diagnostic, it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The potential of the two further identified leather objects is covered in the Registered Finds section of this report (see 6.7 above).

**6.12 The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

6.12.1 None of the pieces are of intrinsic interest and given the small size of the assemblage, entirely recovered from secondary pit fills, it is not considered to hold potential for further analysis.

**6.13 Waterlogged Wood** by Dawn Elise Mooney

6.13.1 Most of the wood remains from the site are of low significance and present little potential for further work. The oak fragments from feature [006] are likely to represent fragments of construction timbers, for which oak is known to have commonly been used throughout history due to its strength and durability (Taylor 1981). The beech roundwood pieces recovered may be the remains of wood cut for firewood, as beech roundwood from managed woodlands was a common source of fuel in medieval southern England (Rackham 1990), or offcuts from roundwood poles. The ash spade from feature [006], although broken, is generally well-preserved and

still retains a remnant of the metal sheath which would have protected the edge of this tool from splintering. This artefact would merit further investigation and comparison with other similar tools.

### **6.13 Marine Molluscs** by David Dunkin

6.13.1 The small quantity of oyster shell recovered from each of the contexts does not allow detailed or comparative analysis of the overall assemblage. The size/weight ratio and the levels of infestation cannot therefore be meaningfully contrasted with other sites within the region. Inferences regarding feasting in relation to a surfeit of left/lower valves in a large assemblage of complete oyster shells cannot also be made due to very low numbers of valves present.

6.13.2 Although context [034] has a relatively large number of mussel shell remains (c. 80) these are incomplete due to their retrieval from sampling [i.e. <05>]. Similar to the presence of the other 4 species identified they all represent no more than a background utilisation of a minor food resource at the site throughout the medieval and later periods.

### **6.14 Borehole through suspected town ditch** by Kristina Krawiec

6.14.1 The borehole recovered during the excavation is thought to have located the town ditch to a depth of 2.59m (after accounting for recuts and voids within the core), this equates to an elevation for the base of the ditch of 2.87m AOD. In terms of the inception of the ditch infilling the recovery of a lead weight from the base of the ditch was not diagnostic and may be medieval to post-medieval in date. The majority of the sediment is organic silt which is weakly laminated with occasional bands of less well humified organic material. This indicates sediment accumulated in a still or slow moving water environment. The minerogenic nature of these deposits indicates influxes of sediment, probably as hillwash given the topography of the site. The highly humified (broken down) organic component of the deposits indicates that the feature was neither dry enough or stable enough for more prolonged periods of organic accumulation to occur. The coarser deposits indicate possible slumping layers or deliberate rubbish dumping within the feature. Unit 6 seems to represent the final stages of this dumping before the ground was levelled off more recently using demolition rubble. The recovery of 18-19<sup>th</sup> century glass and clay pipe as well as shell and animal bone from the Unit indicates the ditch was infilled by this point.

6.14.2 The borehole was sub-sampled for environmental proxies (pollen, insects and plant remains) in order to establish the nature and origin of the material infilling the ditch. There have been few analyses of pollen from the sediment fills of town ditches. This is due largely to the relatively few excavations of such features coupled with the potential complexity of the pollen taphonomy in such situations. Sources of pollen may be varied and complex coupled with the possibility of cut and fill and lack of dating controls. However, given that sediments accrete through time, useful information on the local vegetation and environment can be obtained for the historic period, a period which has also been under-analysed compared with prehistoric Holocene sequences. Previous town ditch

studies which have provided useful environmental data include Midhurst, West Sussex (Scaife 2003a), London (Scaife 2000), Winchester (Scaife 2003b) and Coventry (Scaife 2000) for the medieval period and for the Roman period at Bearsden, Glasgow (Dickson *et al.*, 1979). A preliminary assessment of the sediments from the Rye town ditch has produced sub-fossil pollen and spores, insects and plant macrofossils which provide data on the character of the ditch and the local environment.

- 6.14.3 Pollen and spores were extracted from all eight samples examined. There have been few studies of town ditch sediments and this study is comparable to earlier studies. The plant and insect remains were also well preserved and when taken with the pollen data adds to the current corpus of knowledge.
- 6.14.4 The basal sample has relatively high values of tree and shrub pollen, especially hazel. It is suggested that this sample may derive from earlier sediments into which the town ditch was cut. The plant remains recovered were uncharred and contained species associated with disturbed ground rich in nitrogen (nettle and goosefoots). Also contained in the assemblage are species which are indicative of conditions within the ditch which are also supported by the insect assemblage. The presence of duckweed and water beetle suggests that the ditch was wet for at least part of the year with relatively clean water as indicated by the presence of water flea remains.
- 6.14.5 Above the basal sample and within the ditch fills, pollen assemblages are herb dominated with only very small numbers of trees and shrubs. Although possibly suppressed by the dominance of local herbs in the ditch sediment (including secondary pollen) an open, treeless environment is suggested. The herb assemblages are typically dominated by grasses including important numbers of cereal pollen. This is thought to be derived from human and animal faeces or possibly other sources including crop processing waste, offal etc. The presence of hops within the plant macrofossil assemblage, grain weevils and beetles associated with decomposing organic waste also supports the suggestion that waste material was not just being deposited in the pits at the site but also the town ditch as well. However the form of this waste material is uncertain and could not have been too noxious as water fleas were present in all but the upper unit (6) infilling the ditch. The lack of water flea ephippia in unit (6) is worthy of note, since water fleas are sensitive to aquatic pollution, perhaps suggesting that the ditch had by this time become unsuitable for their continued presence. The lower fills therefore do not derive from any 'dirty' industry such as smelting or tanning which suggests the area surrounding this part of the ditch may have been more domestic in nature.
- 6.14.6 The only possible evidence of brackish/saline conditions are *Chenopodiaceae* (goosefoots, oraches, samphire) but these may also be indicative of nitrogen-rich ground. The analysis of the ostracod remains that were noted within the bulk samples may help to clarify this.
- 6.14.7 The overall conclusion is that the sediments provide an inventory of waste including ordure which was dumped in the town ditch. The surrounding environment was probably open and largely treeless. Insect remains

preserved by anoxic waterlogging were represented throughout the sequence, and were most common in the uppermost unit (Unit 6). Most of the material in all the samples is identifiable to a useful taxonomic level. Preservation of insect remains was poor in Unit 5 by comparison with earlier and later deposits, perhaps suggesting either that a period of somewhat drier or more aerated conditions at that stage, or that dumped waste had already undergone some decomposition. The two larger beetle and bug assemblages were dominated by decomposers, many of which are regarded as synanthropic to some degree (i.e. favoured by human occupation and activity). They included several species that are rare in natural habitats.

- 6.14.8 The evidence recovered for the lower fills of the ditch suggests that although some waste material was deposited there the overall environment of the ditch was conducive for aquatic flora and fauna to survive. The ditch appears to have been wet for most of the time although towards to the top of the profile the beetle and plant assemblages suggest that it had begun to dry out.
- 6.14.9 It should be noted that the reduced levels quoted here take into account the voids and recut deposits within the bore sample but cannot account for compression and compaction of the sediments caused during the cutting of the core.
- 6.14.10 Little previous work has been undertaken in relation to the town ditch and therefore its potential to yield useful multi-proxy information is considered high. The pollen and beetle preservation are good and it may be possible to supplement these assemblages with information from the analysis of ostracods. The assemblage recovered is the first sequence to be analysed from Rye and therefore has the potential to provide baseline information about the local environment and the activities in the vicinity of this stretch of ditch. The significance of this sequence lies in the lack of published palaeoenvironmental material from Rye. The lack of closely dateable material recovered from the borehole means that the onset of accumulation within the ditch is still not known. However this may be able to be resolved by the radiocarbon dating of plant remains from the lower fills.

## **6.15 Environmental Samples** by Karine Le Hégarat and Dawn Elise Mooney

### 6.15.1 Preservation and provenance of the remains

- 6.15.2 Sampling has confirmed the presence of varying amounts of environmental remains including wood, plant macrofossils and vertebrates as well as invertebrates. A small amount of plant remains were preserved by carbonisation and while no botanical remains were preserved through mineralisation, numerous remains were uncharred (mainly small fragmented plant remains as well as seeds). As the majority of bulk soil samples derived from deposits which were moist and not waterlogged, and as the borehole sub-samples derived from deposits which were dry, it is more likely that the uncharred botanical remains were preserved in anoxic conditions. Overall, the preservation was fairly good with several samples providing not only woody seeds but also more fragile seeds and fruiting

structures. Overall, the quantity and range of plant macrofossils were smaller in the sub-samples from the borehole than in the archaeological features, but this may be due to the small size of the sub-samples. This could also indicate that the sedimentary deposits within the potential town ditch have been subject to alternating drier and wetter periods leading to a general poor preservation of the material. On the other hand, the larger quantities of well-preserved macrobotanical remains found in the archaeological features suggest that the remains were buried fairly rapidly.

- 6.15.3 Sampling also produced a diverse assemblage of artefact remains. These came mainly from the bulk soil sample residues but also from the upper fills of the suspected town ditch. Units 4, 5 and 6 contained only a small assemblage of artefacts, some of which may be suitable for dating. Furthermore, coal was recorded in all the units, including the lowest one. Samples from archaeological contexts (003), (005), (013), (014) and (034) contained a wide range of organic and non-organic waste which is likely to come from various domestic and/or industrial activities. While some of these remains may have been deliberately dumped in the features, some may not have been intentionally deposited and they could have entered the features indirectly.
- 6.15.4 Macrobotanical remains
- 6.15.5 *Diet*
- 6.15.6 Although the three sampled archaeological features [011], [006] and [035] and some of the units from the borehole seem to contain domestic waste, evidence for diet of the population is relatively scarce. However, some evidence is provided by finds of cultivated fruits such as grapes and figs as well as fruits and nuts collected from the wild (elderberry, blackberry/raspberry and hazel). A single stone of wild/sour cherry could result from either a wild or cultivated source. Hazel nutshells and seeds from all these fruits are regularly found in varying quantities from medieval and post-medieval town deposits in southern England such as Crawley (Carruther 2008), Lewes (Allott forthcoming (a)), Steyning (Hinton 1993) and Canterbury (Allison and Hall 2001). Although recent excavation at 59, 59A Cinque Port Street has provided evidence for the consumption of figs (Allott forthcoming (b)), published data for Rye is limited. The current assemblage is relatively small, but it can give an insight into the diet and the social status of the inhabitants.
- 6.15.7 Grains of wheat including free-threshing wheat, barley and possible oat as well as leguminous seeds provide evidence for agriculture. There was no evidence of chaff, and therefore no further identifications have been provided for the grains of free-threshing wheat. Celtic/broad beans were recorded in the assemblage of large pulses which may also contain garden pea, vetches and other beans. Charred crop remains were infrequent in these samples. The cereals and leguminous crops could have been used for human consumption or as fodder. Recent investigations in Rye have produced similar small assemblages of crop remains (Allott forthcoming (b), Le Hegarat 2012). During this period, crops and fodder were probably brought to the site from further afield. Various periods of work at Lydd Quarry (Hinton 2008) have provided strong evidence for the cultivation of

pulses as well as for the cultivation of the four major cereals grown during the medieval period (wheat, barley, oat and rye). Their presence indicates that a wide array of crops were cultivated in the area. Although the assemblage of charred crop remains from 53 Cinque Ports Street has the potential to examine the range of crops used by the town dwellers during the medieval period, the remains are very sparse and they are therefore unlikely to add significant information regarding agricultural economy and the use of crops.

6.15.8 *Commercial and/or domestic activities*

6.15.9 Uncharred remains of possible hops were present in varying quantities in several samples. Although hops could have been used for dyeing, the most likely use is brewing (Behre 1999). Hops are known to have been added to fermented malt drinks to give a bitter flavour and act as preservative. The plant was grown in mainland Europe since the 13th century, and may have been regularly brought to England towards the beginning of the 15th century with its cultivation starting possibly a century later at the start of the 16th century (Corwell online). Pit/ditch [006] has been provisionally dated to the medieval period 2 (1400-1550) occupation, and therefore the plant could have been grown locally. Nonetheless, the large assemblage of hop remains from pit/ditch [006] could also represent dried hops imported from Europe. Hops could have been used for brewing in taverns, inns or even in a domestic context. The remains are highly indicative of hop processing residues, and these may have been deliberately dumped in the feature. Nonetheless, the plant could have also been gathered from the wild, or it may simply represent the natural vegetation growing either on the site or in the vicinity of the settlement. The plant is mainly found in hedges or thickets (Clapham *et al.* 1952), or in marshy or wet hollows in damp woodland (Wilson 1975: 634, Stace 1997). However, as no hop pollen was recorded (see Krawiec, above), it is more likely that the plant was brought to the site from further afield. The remains are well enough preserved for secured identifications. They could provide potential to explore commercial and/or domestic activities in the town, and they may provide further evidence about pit/ditch [006].

6.15.10 *Past local environment of the site*

6.15.11 All the samples contained varying quantities of macrobotanical remains that could provide information regarding the local environment as well as information regarding the depositional conditions contributing to the formation of the features sampled.

6.15.12 The macrobotanical remains originate from plants associated with a number of habitats including disturbed ground and waste places, woodland/ hedgerow/shrub environments, wetland environments as well as damp grassland. Seeds from plants typical of disturbed grounds dominated the assemblage of macrobotanical remains; they were found in most features. They included several seeds from plants which grow in nitrogen-rich soils and which are characteristic of settlements, abandoned fields, manure or dirty ditches. These included nettle, goosefoot, hemp-nettle, red shank/pale persicaria and hemlock. Elder and blackberry/raspberry are also commonly associated with nitrogen-rich environments. Together with



wild/sour cherry and hazel their presence suggests wood margins or hedgerows in the proximity of the site.

- 6.15.13 Seeds of true aquatic plants were numerous, although only two taxa were identified during this assessment. Duckweed is mainly associated with standing water, and it can be found in ponds, ditches and canals. Celery leaved crowfoot is common in slow streams and ditches and shallow ponds of mineral rich water with a muddy bottom (Clapham *et al.* 1952).
- 6.15.14 Seeds indicative of damp grassland were commonly noted. A wider range of species was recorded including meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercups, hemp-nettles and red shank/pale persicaria-type. Sedge, which indicates damp ground, could also have been growing at the edge of the features.
- 6.15.15 The assemblage of macroplant remains suggest that the area around the possible town ditch and around the three other features was mostly wet rough grassland and disturbed ground.
- 6.15.16 Charcoal
- 6.15.17 On the whole the charcoal assemblages from the site were small, however the charred wood remains were well preserved. As the samples assessed here for charcoal remains do not originate from in situ burning contexts such as hearths, the assemblages are likely to represent amalgams of fuel waste from burning events related to a variety of domestic and industrial activities. Therefore, the charred wood remains from the site can only give an overview of the composition of local woodland exploited for fuel and the general selection of fuel wood, rather than contribute to a discussion of woody taxa selected as fuel for different purposes. There is little variation in the charcoal assemblage composition between periods 1 and 2, and the samples taken from the borehole. These all suggest that throughout the occupation of the site, local oak- and beech-dominated deciduous woodland was exploited for fuel procurement, along with damp woodland or wetland edge environments represented by alder and willow charcoal. The charcoal recorded in these samples is almost certain to originate from managed woodland, which comprised the majority of woodlands in England by around AD 1250. Wood from coppiced underwood taxa from these woodlands, along with branches from felled timber trees, were bound together into faggots, which were the typical firewood source in medieval England (Rackham 1990). A small quantity of roundwood fragments, which can be used to discuss woodland management practices, were found, and only in sample <01>, however further analysis could yield additional material which could be used to investigate local practices of wood cutting and coppicing.

## **6.16 Overview of Environmental Remains by Dawn Elise Mooney**

- 6.16.1 The environmental remains from the site, including pollen, insects, plant macrofossils and wood charcoal, were well-preserved and provide good potential for further investigation of both the local environment surrounding the site and the nature of the use of the suspected town ditch.

- 6.16.2 The local environment may have initially consisted of hazel scrub woodland interspersed with grassland, however later deposits show that a more open grassland environment became dominant, probably consistent with the expansion of the town and the conversion of local wooded or scrubland areas to pasture or arable farmland. Wetland plant taxa observed in the pollen assessment may originate from the immediate boundaries of the town ditch, although the frequency of damp grassland taxa in the plant macrofossil assemblage from both the borehole and the refuse pits indicate that this habitat was more widely present in the area, along with disturbed ground commonly found around settlement areas. The insect assemblage from the borehole included water beetles and water fleas, indicating that the town ditch was wet for at least part of the year, and this interpretation is supported by the presence of aquatic taxa in both the pollen and plant macrofossil assemblages. The wood charcoal remains suggest that firewood was procured from oak- and beech-dominated deciduous woodland, as well as damp woodland or wetland edge environments. Most of the woody taxa identified as charred wood were also present in the pollen assemblage, indicating that local woodland was exploited for fuel procurement.
- 6.16.3 The plant macrofossil and charred wood assemblages from both the refuse pits and the borehole, along with the pollen and insect remains from the borehole, are indicative of the disposal of domestic waste in both the pits and the town ditch. Charred wood remains, charred seeds and fragments of coal from the residues of the bulk environmental samples indicate the dumping of hearth material in all of the contexts assessed. Further to this, instances of cereal pollen are likely to represent the deposition of human and animal faecal matter in the town ditch, and the presence of hops in both the refuse pits and the ditch suggest that waste material from brewing activities was also disposed of in these features, although the lack of hop pollen in the borehole samples suggests that this product was imported rather than grown locally. The presence of seeds of food crops including wheat, barley, oats and beans/peas, along with seeds of both wild and cultivated fruits and nuts, is also likely to result from the dumping of both household waste and remnants of plants used as animal fodder. The dominance of synanthropic taxa and taxa associated with decomposing organic matter in the insect assemblage also support this interpretation. Despite the use of the town ditch for disposal of refuse, the presence of water flea remains indicate that the water was relatively unpolluted by this activity, and that dumping was probably of a domestic rather than industrial nature.

## **7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT**

### **7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives**

- 7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda.
- 7.1.2 There was only one specific research aim in the project design other than the general aims of assessing and recording the nature of the archaeology on the site and documenting the impacts of later post medieval activities. This explicit aim was "To closely date, and define the character of, the medieval town ditch" (See 3.2). As the defensive ditch lay outside the excavation area this issue could only be addressed by the borehole study; and of the two proposed boreholes only one to the northeast of the site could be taken due to sub surface concrete at the front of the plot.
- 7.1.3 The borehole indicated that there was a significantly greater depth of anthropogenic material at this location than at the middle and rear of the site. Natural yellowy blue silt clay was identified at a depth of 2.87m AOD; allowing for the later made ground overlying the archaeological horizon this indicates that the medieval ditch would have been in the region of 2.60m deep at this location.
- 7.1.4 The top 0.56m of the borehole (above unit 6) indicates that the top of the defensive ditch was sealed by a layer of made ground resulting from the construction and demolition of post medieval structures on the site. This corresponds well with the difference in elevation between the observed natural directly south of the own wall in earlier periods of archaeological work and the current ground level at the top of the borehole.
- 7.1.5 CBM recovered from borehole units 4, 5, and 6 (4.90m - 3.59m AOD) was dated to late medieval / early post medieval (AD 1400-1700), based on very small crumbs retrieved material.
- 7.1.6 The remaining borehole units from the ditch; the lower levels between 3.56m – 2.59m AOD yielded no datable finds, however there is some potential for radiocarbon dating from the organic remains from units 1, 2, and 3.
- 7.1.7 The excavations were successful in assessing the nature of the archaeology on the site which was mostly expressed as a series of intercutting medieval refuse pits. These could be divided into two periods with the majority having been cut between AD 1200-1400, however the ceramic dating suggests that the majority of these were cut before AD 1325. The second period of greatly reduced pit digging was dated by ceramics to AD 1400-1550, when much larger pits were excavated. It is not clear if this situation represents a gradual change or if there was a gap between the two periods. Some further consideration should be given to this, perhaps looking at the local historical context such as the rebuilding of sections of town wall.

- 7.1.8 The excavations show that the construction of late post medieval structures on the site including the garage did not have as big an impact on the archaeology as was previously thought with features being identified right to the southern extent of the excavation where the effects of terracing into the hillside would be expected to have had the greatest impact. This reduced truncation effect may be related to the indications from investigations into the town wall during earlier archaeological interventions, that the wall was constructed across a natural hollow at this location (see 2.4). Further consideration should be given to the implications of this topographic situation and the potential implications of truncation on interpretation of pits as opposed to postholes.
- 7.1.9 Further work is required to compare the results of this site with the findings of earlier archaeological interventions and it is suggested that the primary archives of all works should be consulted to compare context descriptions dates and elevations in order to better understand the situation. This is particularly true of the massive pit identified in the northwest of the excavation which lies very close to the course of the town wall. The author found a reference within an earlier report that the western part of the wall (which was found to be of a later construction and had shallower foundations) was constructed over a grey silt deposit which might indicate that the large pit actually underlies the wall and that is not limited in its northern extent by the interpretation context [110] as of part of the pit cut.
- 7.1.10 The spatial relationship between the large pit and the exact location of the change in wall construction periods identified in earlier works is also thought to be vital to understanding the interpretation of this feature and may help date the construction of the later section of wall.
- 7.1.11 The excavation showed that a large northeast to southwest aligned wall constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century had a significant impact on the archaeology towards the north of the excavation area, however the identification of the large pit discussed above and the deposit identified as context [114] in the northeast of the excavation indicate that archaeological remains do survive under this area. Much of the lowest levels of this area could not be accessed due to the presence of this wall; however the development is not expected to have any impact below this level.
- 7.1.12 It is recommended that historical Ordnance Survey maps be consulted to better understand the presence of this wall. A number of sort sections of butting walls were identified relating to the northern face of the wall and it is likely that these bridged the gap between the town wall and the northeast to southwest aligned wall to create a series of rooms within a building built against the town wall. Indeed a short section of wall was identified projecting southeast from the town wall during earlier investigations that closely matches one of these wall sections.

## **7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis**

7.2.1 The results of the excavation should be published together with the results from the adjacent 59 and 59a Cinque Port St (ASE Project No. 1763) excavation in Sussex Archaeological Collections.

7.2.2 The article should seek to address the individual site-specific research questions identified in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design presented within a chronological framework.

7.2.3 The following structure is suggested for the article:

- Introduction
- Results
- Specialist sections
- Discussion (suggested themes to consider: diet, economy, trade, local industry fashion etc)
- Bibliography

## **7.3 Publication project**

### **7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement**

The major tasks to be completed by the principal stratigraphic author at the next stage of analysis and to complete the publication are summarised in Table 9, resources required for analysis and publication.

### **7.3.2 Mammal, Bird and Fish Bone**

7.3.3 A short note will be prepared for publication that summarises the assemblage from this excavation and draws upon information from previously excavated sites in Rye and further afield (Jaques 2005, Smith 2001). Comments will be made regarding diet, status and industry with particular regard to the capture, trade and consumption of fish.

Further work required for publication

Literature consultation	1.5 days
Report production	1 day
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5 days</b>

### **7.3.4 Post-Roman Pottery**

It is proposed that the pottery assemblage be subjected to some further analysis and a summary report be produced for publication. There are no context groups large enough to warrant detailed analysis in their own right for either period. However, the late medieval group from pit [006] is free of residual material, even if the high medieval ones are not, and it is recommended that the associated late medieval sherds are considered in detail. The high medieval assemblage is better studied as a general whole

in order to outline the fabric range and, where possible, illustrate associated forms.

Further work will therefore concentrate on giving a general overview of the post-Roman assemblage with the aim of building on, as far as possible, the fabric series initially established on the adjacent site. This series also needs to be integrated with the expanding county fabric series which has to date not taken on fabrics from Rye, beyond those of the High Medieval kilns to the north of the town (Vidler 1932; 1933; 1936).

The final report will give a brief overview of the whole assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics. Much of this can be drawn from the current assessment and existing Microsoft Excel archive. The report will briefly consider other relevant assemblages from the town and indeed Winchelsea. Up to 15 vessels may be illustrated.

Further work required for publication

Correlation with previous Rye fabrics & integration into reference collection	1 day
Comparison with other Rye assemblages	0.5 day
Summary report/overview	0.75 day
Selection of material for illustration and description	0.25 day
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5 days</b>

### **7.3.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

It is proposed that a library search of literature pertaining medieval occupation in Kent, Sussex and Hampshire in order to establish the location and dating of any kiln tile material similar to that found on site.

0.5 person day.

Combine period stratigraphic information with building materials data. 0.5 person day.

Establish date ranges for roof tile and brick fabrics. 0.5 person day.

Analyse material by period and group. 1 person days.

Write report/s in required format. 1.5 person days

Total 6 person days.

Preparation for deposition in the archive

The building materials should be re-boxed in stable cardboard boxes to meet the requirements of the museum store in which it is to be deposited.

### **7.3.6 Geological Material**

No further work is required

**7.3.7 The Glass**

No further work is required

**7.3.8 Registered Finds**

All finds have been recorded in detail on *pro forma* sheets for archive. Closer identification and parallels are however required for a number of finds. It is recommended to research parallels both for the lead weight and the leather strap. It is proposed to prepare a short report for publication, largely based on the above statement, with an accompanying catalogue. In addition, in order to put the assemblage in a wider context, comparison should be made with previously excavated Rye assemblages, as well as assemblages of similar date range from nearby coastal towns, i.e. Hastings and New Romney/Lydd. Up to six finds are recommended for illustration.

Further work required for publication

Research into parallels for the lead weight:	0.5 days
Research into parallels for the leather strap:	0.5 days
Comparison to other assemblages:	1 day
Summary report with catalogue:	0.5 days

**Total** **2.5 days**

**7.3.9 Worked Flint**

No further work is required

**7.3.10 The Clay Tobacco Pipe**

No further work is required

**7.3.11 The Metalwork**

No further work is required

**7.3.12 The Leather**

No further work is required

**7.3.13 The Fired Clay**

No further work is required

**7.3.14 Waterlogged Wood**

It is recommended that the spade from feature [006], find number <RF 101>, should be photographed and/or illustrated, and compared to other similar finds from sites in the local region to establish any specific purpose or unusual features of the tool.

Further work required for publication

Literature consultation and reporting 1 day

**Total 1 day**

### **7.3.15 Marine Molluscs**

No further work is therefore recommended on the marine shells from this site.

### **7.3.16 Environmental Samples**

#### Macroplant remains

On the basis of this assessment the potential of the macroplant remains in providing information regarding diet and agricultural economy is limited. Nonetheless, the presence of possible hop in samples <01> and <02> is interesting as this plant may have been used in brewing and it could therefore be associated with commercial or domestic activities. Potential to provide information regarding the environmental character of the area is greater. The assemblages of uncharred botanical remains from pit/ditch [006] (samples <01 and 02> and pit [035] (sample <05>) offer some potential to characterise the natural vegetation environment. The remains were relatively well preserved. However interpretations for these remains may be difficult because the deposits could contain a mixed assemblage of seeds from plants growing at the edge of the features but also plants from domestic and commercial waste re-deposited from further away.

Analysis should include examination of the flots from samples <01, 02 and 05> and retained residues from samples <02 and 05>, confirmation and refinement of the preliminary identifications made during assessment, creation of a full species list, comparison with results from other sites and preparation of a report. Although no further work is recommended on the macroplant remains from the borehole samples <06 to 11>, a brief summary of the results could be included in the report .

#### Charcoal

Although many of the samples contained only small amounts of charred wood, more substantial quantities of charcoal were present in samples <01>, <04> and <05>, and it is recommended that these remains are analysed to establish taxonomic characterisation and woodland management practices, which can then be compared with evidence from other sites in the local vicinity. No further work is recommended on the charred wood remains from the borehole samples <06 – 11>.

Further work required for publication

#### Macroplant remains

*Macrobotanical remains from three samples: <01, 02 and 05>*



Analysis and identification	1.5 days
Data entry and manipulation	1 days
Report writing / literature consultation	2.5 days

**Total** **5 days**

Charcoal

*Charcoal remains from three samples: <01>, <04> & <05>*

Analysis and data entry	1 day
Literature consultation and report production	1 day

**Total** **2 days**

**Global total** **8.5 days**

**7.3.17 Illustration**

Draw c. 15 pottery sherds	1 day
Draw CBM	0.5 days
Draw c. 6 registered finds	1 day
Photography/illustration of wooden spade	0.5 days
Stratigraphic figures and photographs	3 days

Illustrations will include a cross section drawing showing the proposed depth of the ditch, berm and wall, and features to south, based on the results of work in the immediate vicinity of the site.

<b>Stratigraphic Tasks</b>	
Draw together all dating, finds and environmental information regarding the extramural town ditch. Incorporate all dating and environmental evidence to provide a description of the inception of the feature, the environment surrounding the ditch and the changing nature of the ditch fills throughout time.	1 day
Finalise the dating of the 2 phases of medieval pitting and all discussion of the possible function/derivation of the later larger pits	1 day
Define the various landuses of the site and describe them. There are likely to be 6 landuses. These are likely to be the town ditch, the town wall, earlier medieval pitting, later medieval pitting and later medieval / post-medieval terracing and buildings	1 day
Digestion, association and integration of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Prepare period-driven narrative text. This task comprises the combination of the landuse descriptions and the relevant portions of any/all completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in a first (unedited) draft text	2 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 days</b>
<b>Specialist Analysis</b>	
Mammal, Bird and Fish Bone	2.5 days
Post-Roman Pottery	2.5 days
CBM	4 Days
Registered Finds	2.5 days
Environmental Material	5 days
Charcoal	2 days
Illustration	3 days
Date deposits from the borehole using C14 dating. Four C14 dates to be attained – (2 from Unit 1 or 2 if possible)	fee
<b>Production</b>	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	2 days
Project Management	2 days
Publication grant	fee

Table 9: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

## 7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Rye Museum.

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**Appendix 1: Context Register**

Excavation Area

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Subgroup	Spot date	Period	Sample No
001	F	P	SG 01	1450 - 1550	Period 2	
002	F	P	SG 01		Period 2	
003	F	P	SG 01	1450 - 1550	Period 2	<1>
004	F	P	SG 01	1450 - 1550	Period 2	
005	F	P	SG 01	1450 - 1550	Period 2	<2>
006	C	P	SG 01		Period 2	
007	C	P	SG 02		Period 2	
008	F	P	SG 02		Period 2	
009	F	P	SG 02	1400 - 1475 / 1500	Period 2	
010	M	WA	SG 47		Period 3	
011	C	PR	SG 03		Period 1	
012	F	PR	SG 03		Period 1	
013	F	PR	SG 03	1325 - 1400	Period 1	<3>
014	F	PR	SG 03	1200 -1250 / 1275	Period 1	<4>
015	C	PR	SG 04		Period 1	
016	F	PR	SG 04	1225 - 1300	Period 1	
017	C	PR	SG 05		Period 1	
018	F	PR	SG 05	1250 - 1325	Period 1	
019	N	N	-		-	
020	C	SP	SG 06		Period 1	
021	F	SP	SG 06	1250-1325	Period 1	
022	C	SP	SG 07		Period 1	
023	F	SP	SG 07	1175 / 1200-1250	Period 1	
024	C	SP	SG 08		Period 1	
025	F	SP	SG 08		Period 1	
026	C	PR	SG 09		Period 1	
027	F	PR	SG 09	1200 - 1275 / 1300	Period 1	
028	C	PR	SG 10	1200 - 1275	Period 1	
029	F	PR	SG 10		Period 1	
030	F	PR	SG 11		Period 1	
031	C	PR	SG 11		Period 1	
032	F	D	SG 12		Period 1	
033	C	D	SG 12		Period 1	
034	F	P	SG 13	1450 / 1475 -1550	Period 2	<5>
035	C	P	SG 13		Period 2	



Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Subgroup	Spot date	Period	Sample No
036	C	RC (Robber Cut)	SG 14		Period 3	
037	F	RC	SG 14	1275 - 1375	Period 3	
038	M	WA	SG 15		Period 3	
039	C	WA	SG 15		Period 3	
040	F	WA	SG 15		Period 3	
041	M	WA	SG 16		Period 3	
042	F	WA	SG 16		Period 3	
043	F	WA	SG 16		Period 3	
044	C	WA	SG 16		Period 3	
045	M	WA	SG 17		Period 3	
046	F	WA	SG 17		Period 3	
047	F	WA	SG 17		Period 3	
048	C	WA	SG 17		Period 3	
049	M	WA	SG 18		Period 3	
050	F	WA	SG 18		Period 3	
051	F	WA	SG 18		Period 3	
052	C	WA	SG 18		Period 3	
053	M	WA	SG 19		Period 3	
054	F	WA	SG 19		Period 3	
055	F	WA	SG 19		Period 3	
056	C	WA	SG 19		Period 3	
057	C	MD (Modern Disturbance)	SG 20		Period 3	
058	C	MD (Modern Disturbance)	SG 20		Period 3	
059	C	MD (Modern Disturbance)	SG 20		Period 3	
060	C	PR	SG 21		Period 1	
061	F	PR	SG 21	1150 / 1175 - 1225 - 1250	Period 1	
062	C	PR	SG 22		Period 1	
063	F	PR	SG 22		Period 1	
064	F	PR	SG 22	1200 - 1250 / 1275	Period 1	
065	C	PR	SG 23		Period 1	
066	F	PR	SG 23		Period 1	
067	F	PR	SG 23	1200 - 1325	Period 1	
068	C	WA	SG 24		Period 3	
069	F	WA	SG 24		Period 3	
070	M	WA	SG 47		Period 3	
071	F	P	SG 25		Period 3	
072	C	P	SG 25		Period 3	
073	F	PR	SG 26		Period 1	
074	C	PR	SG 26		Period 1	

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Subgroup	Spot date	Period	Sample No
075	C	WA	SG 27		Period 3	
076	F	WA	SG 27		Period 3	
077	M	WA	SG 27		Period 3	
078	D	ED	SG 28		Period 3	
079	M	WA	SG 29		Period 3	
080	C	WA	SG 29		Period 3	
081	F	WA	SG 29		Period 3	
082	C	PR?	SG 30		Period 2	
083	F	PR?	SG 30	1450 - 1550	Period 2	
084	F	PR?	SG 30		Period 2	
085	M	WA	SG 31		Period 3	
086	C	WA	SG 31		Period 3	
087	F	WA	SG 31		Period 3	
088	C	PR	SG 32		Period 2	
089	F	PR	SG 32		Period 2	
090	C	PR	SG 33		Period 1	
091	F	PR	SG 33	1200 - 1250 / 1275	Period 1	
092	D	DS	SG 28		Period 3	
093	D	ES	SG 28		Period 3	
094	C	PR	SG 34		Period 1	
095	F	PR	SG 34		Period 1	
096	C	PS	SG 35		Period 1	
097	F	PS	SG 35		Period 1	
098	C	PR	SG 36		Period 1	
099	F	PR	SG 36		Period 1	
100	C	PS	SG 37		Period 1	
101	F	PS	SG 37		Period 1	
102	F	PR	SG 38	1225 - 1300	Period 1	
103	C	PR	SG 38		Period 1	
104	D	T (Topsoil)	SG 39		Period 3	
105	D	SS (Subsoil)	SG 40		Period 3	
106	C	WA	SG 41		Period 3	
107	F	WA	SG 41		Period 3	
108	M	WA	SG 41		Period 3	
109	D	DS	SG 42		Period 3	
110	C	PR	SG 44		Period 2	
111	F	PR	SG 44	1450 / 1475 -1550	Period 2	
112	F	DS	SG 43		Period 3	
113	F	WA	SG 24		Period 3	

Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Subgroup	Spot date	Period	Sample No
114	D	ES	SG 45		Period 1	
115	C	MD (Modern Disturbance)	SG 46		Period 3	
116	D	DS	SG 42		Period 3	

Borehole (Ditch fills)

Unit	Context Type	Feature Type	Subgroup	Spot date	Period	Sample No
1	F	D	SG 48		Period 2	<11>
2	F	D	SG 48		Period 2	
3	F	D	SG 48		Period 2	<10>
4	F	D	SG 48	late med / early post med	Period 2	<6>
5	F	D	SG 48	?	Period 2	<9>
6	F	D	SG 48	1400-1700	Period 2	<7, 8>

**Appendix 2: Quantification of the bulk finds**

Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Lead	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Burnt Bone	Wt (g)	Leather	Wt (g)
1	2	26	2	70	1	12																
2			1	158	2	328	3	66														
3	3	40	4	574	16	178															1	16
5	1	10	3	308			2	34			2	876										
4	3	90	11	642	5	86	9	158			3	98										
9	4	74	11	654	3	64	6	126			5	248										
13	6	64			11	176	1	8			2	894					1	10				
14	45	620	3	204	23	439	4	160	1	158	2	354	1	4	1	8	1	10				
16	3	8	4	224	2	26	5	104			2	54										
18	15	106	2	34	6	72	4	8	1	<2			1	4								
21	5	28					2	28									1	6				
23	1	6																				
27	12	230	1	82	2	80					1	196										
28	1	38	9	276	2	34					1	44										
34	4	110	19	3270	2	268	1	6														
37	6	98	5	76	1	14	2	42			3	80					2	16				
38			3	74																		
61	9	38	1	44	1	38	1	10			11	94							2	6		
64	7	20	10	368	4	104	2	24														
67	1	8																				
69			6	304																		
73					2	60	1	166														
77			7	1660																		

Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Lead	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Burnt Bone	Wt (g)	Leather	Wt (g)
78			10	5394																		
81			1	1000																		
83	34	22	19	852	1	36							1	26								
85			2	3262																		
91	11	144			7	94					14	220										
95											2	1818										
99			1	48	5	1636	2	196														
102	3	18	4	218	2	56					1	166					1	<2				
105			1	74			1	18														
107			3	678							5	264										
111	2	24					5	252			1	194										
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1822</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>20548</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3801</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5600</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>

**Appendix 3: Quantification and spot dates from CBM analysis**

001	1400-1600, resid early med	peg tile, early med(?) brick
002	1350-1500glazed med floor tile	glazed med floor tile
003	M or early PM	peg tile, poorly dated brick incl Flemish-type
004	1450-1700	PM brick, med Flemish brick, peg tile
005	1350? -c.1550?	late med Flemish brick, peg and kiln tile
009	c.1300-c.1500?	Med Flemish brick, nib and peg tile
014	13th/14th c? but not well-dated	peg tile, including odd glazed frag, pot?
016	late 19th/20th c with 13th c peg tile	PM brick, peg tile
018	medieval, poorly dated	peg tile
021	115?-1300? Poorly dated	crumb roof tile
027	1150?-1300?	glazed peg tile
028	1150?-1300? Poorly dated	peg tile
034	1450-1850, resid med	PM brick, med Flemish brick, peg tile
037	1600-1800, resid medieval	PM brick, med peg and glazed ridge tile
038	1890-1965, earlier PM peg tile	PM brick and peg tile
061	undated	yellow brick flake
064	1150-1400?	peg tile, some glazed
069	1450-1800	PM brick
077	1650-1800, resid med	PM brick, med peg tile
078	1890-1965, mixed period resid	PM brick & peg tile, earlier peg?
081	1890-1965	PM brick
083	1450-1700, resid med	PM brick, med glazed floor tile, peg and nib tile
085	1650-1850	PM brick
099	med? Poorly dated	peg tile
102	1890-1965, resid med?	PM brick, resid med? Peg
105	1450-1700?	peg tile
107	1650-1850, resid early pmed	PM brick, peg and Flemish brick
Unit 4: Sample <6>	late med/early post med	peg tile
Unit 5: Sample <9>	undated	tile
Unit 6: Sample <7>	1400-1700	peg tile crumb
Unit 6: Sample <8>	undated	peg tile crumb

**Appendix 4: Wooden finds record**

Context	Parent Context	Registered Find Number	Period	Period	Description	Taxonomic Identification	Dimensions (max)	Weight	Number of Fragments
2	6	101	Period 2	Medieval	Blade of spade with remains of iron sheath	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17cm x 15.5cm x 3cm	530g	1
2	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Fragment of tangentially-converted plank	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	26cm x 10cm x 1.5cm	372g	1
3	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Radially-converted fragment of unknown origin	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	23cm x 10cm x 2cm	334g	1
3	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Cut roundwood fragments, some with bark still attached	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	0.2cm x 16cm	316g	7
4	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Fragment of unknown function with chamfered edge	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	7cm x 6cm x 1cm	82g	1
4	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Small fragment of unknown function	Indet.	8cm x 3cm x 0.5cm	20g	1
5	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Fragment of unknown function	Indet.	10cm x 3cm x 1cm	44g	1
9	7	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Poorly-preserved fragments of unidentifiable function	Indet.	N/A	700g	9

**Appendix 4: Wooden finds record**

Context	Parent Context	Registered Find Number	Period	Period	Description	Taxonomic Identification	Dimensions
2	6	101	Period 2	Medieval	Blade of spade with remains of iron sheath	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	170
2	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Fragment of tangentially-converted plank	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	260
3	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Radially-converted fragment of unknown origin	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	230
3	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Cut roundwood fragments, some with bark still attached	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	
4	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Fragment of unknown function with chamfered edge	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	70
4	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Small fragment of unknown function	Indet.	80
5	6	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Fragment of unknown function	Indet.	100
9	7	N/A	Period 2	Medieval	Poorly-preserved fragments of unidentifiable function	Indet.	



**Appendix 5: Borehole subsampling log**

**The top of borehole is at 5.46m AOD**

**Made Ground**

0-0.56m below ground level – 5.46-4.90m AOD

<b>(A)</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>(E)</b>
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
1	0	0	0	0

**(F)** Ag1 As2 Gmin1 Gmaj++  
**Summary** Made ground, yellow sandy clay with crushed glass and brick

---

**Unit 6**

0.56-1.10m below ground level – 4.90-4.36m AOD

<b>(A)</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>(E)</b>
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
4	0	0	0	4

**(F)** A21 Gmin2 Gmaj++ ptm++  
**Summary** Dark grey brown sandy organic silt, organic well-humified, frequent bone, shell, CBM, occasional twigs, Upper fill of town ditch?

---

**Unit 5**

1.10-1.60m below ground level – 4.36-3.86m AOD

<b>(A)</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>(E)</b>
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
3	0	0	0	1

**(F)** Ag3 As1 Gmin+ Dh++  
**Summary** Smooth sticky grey brown silt, occasionally sandy, crushed molluscs, occasional pale rootlets, well humified organic component

---

**Unit 4**

1.60-1.87m below ground level – 3.86-3.59m AOD

<b>(A)</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>(D)</b>	<b>(E)</b>
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
3	0	0	0	4

**(F)** Ag2 Gmin2 Gmaj++ ptm+ Dh  
**Summary** Grey brown silty sand, occasional twigs and crushed shell, CBM and large stone at top of unit

---

**Unit 3**

1.87-2.00m below ground level – 3.59-3.46m AOD

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
3/4	1	0	2	2

(F) Ag3 Dh1  
**Summary** Mottled black brown smooth silt, well humified organics, occasional pale rootlets, weakly laminated

---

**Gap**

2.00-2.30m below ground level – 3.46-3.16m AOD

Void

---

**Recut of borehole**

2.30-2.65m below ground level – 3.16-2.81m AOD

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
3	0	0	1	0

(F) Ag2 Gmin2 Gmaj++  
**Summary** Possibly recut, Grey yellow sandy stony silt

---

**Unit 2**

2.65-2.90m below ground level – 2.81-2.56m AOD

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
1	1	0	1	4

(F) Ag2 Dh2 As+  
**Summary** Mottled black grey smooth silt, well humified organic component, occasional pale rootlets, band of yellow clay at 2.76-2.86m, weakly laminated, band of organics at base

---

**Unit 1**

2.90-3.00m below ground level – 2.56-2.46m AOD

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
3	0	0	2	4

(F) Ag1 As2 Gmin1 Gmaj++ Ptm  
**Summary** Smooth grey brown silt clay, well humified organic content, occasional molluscs

---

**Gap**

3.00-3.14m below ground level – 2.46-2.32m AOD

Void

---

**Recut of borehole**

3.14-3.40m below ground level – 2.32-2.06m AOD

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
3/4	1	0	3	0

(F) Ag2 As2 Gmin++ Gmaj++

**Summary** Sticky, wet, grey black silt clay, freq sand and stones, possibly recut

---

**Unit 1**

3.40-2.64m below ground level – 2.06-1.82m AOD

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
3	0	0	2/3	4

(F) As2 Ag2 Dh+ Gmin++ Gmaj+

**Summary** Brown silt clay, becoming dry at base, occasional organic clasts, stone and bone

---

**Natural**

3.64-4.00m below ground level – less than 1.82m AOD

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Ni	St	El	Sicc	UB
2	4	0	0	4

(F) Ag1 As3

**Summary** Laminated dry yellow-blue silt clay, Basal geology

---

**Key to borehole logs**

**Physical and sedimentary properties of deposits according to Troels-Smith (1955)**

(A) Degree of Darkness	(B) Degree of Stratification	(C) Degree of Elasticity	(D) Degree of Dryness
nig.4      black	strf.4    well stratified	elas.4    very elastic	sicc.4    very dry
nig.3	strf.3	elas.3	sicc.3
nig.2	strf.2	elas.2	sicc.2
nig.1	strf.1	elas.1	sicc.1
nig.0      white	strf.0    no stratification	elas.0    no elasticity	sicc.0    water

(E) Sharpness of Upper Boundary	
lim.4	< 0.5mm
lim.3	< 1.0 & > 0.5mm
lim.2	< 2.0 & > 1.0mm
lim.1	< 10.0 & > 2.0mm
lim.0	> 10.0mm

<b>(F)</b>	<i>Sh</i>	<i>Substantia humosa</i>	Humous substance, homogeneous microscopic structure
<i>I Turfa</i>	<i>Tb</i>	<i>T. bryophytica</i>	Mosses +/- humous substance
	<i>Tl</i>	<i>T. lignosa</i>	Stumps, roots, intertwined rootlets, of ligneous plants
	<i>Th</i>	<i>T. herbacea</i>	Roots, intertwined rootlets, rhizomes of herbaceous plants
	<i>II Detritus</i>	<i>DI</i>	<i>D. lignosus</i>
<i>Dh</i>		<i>D. herbosus</i>	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm
<i>Dg</i>		<i>D. granosus</i>	Fragments of ligneous and herbaceous plants <2mm >0.1mm
<i>III Limus</i>	<i>Lf</i>	<i>L. ferrugineus</i>	Rust, non-hardened. Particles <0.1mm
<i>IV Argilla</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>A. steatodes</i>	Particles of clay
	<i>Ag</i>	<i>A. granosa</i>	Particles of silt
<i>V Grana</i>	<i>Ga</i>	<i>G. arenosa</i>	Mineral particles 0.6 to 0.2mm
	<i>Gs</i>	<i>G. saburralia</i>	Mineral particles 2.0 to 0.6mm
	<i>Gg(min)</i>	<i>G. glareosa minora</i>	Mineral particles 6.0 to 2.0mm
	<i>Gg(maj)</i>	<i>G. glareosa majora</i>	Mineral particles 20.0 to 6.0mm
	<i>Ptm</i>	<i>Particulae testae molloscorum</i>	Fragments of calcareous shells

**Appendix 6:** Insect Assessment Details of the sub-samples from Borehole 1

Abundance of remains other than adult beetles (Coleoptera) and bugs (Hemiptera) has been estimated on a three-point scale as + present, ++ common and +++ abundant.

Ecological codes for beetles and bugs are shown in square brackets, see list at end of table for explanation of codes. Scores for fragmentation (F) and erosion (E) follow Kenward and Large (1998)

Unit	Depth	Sub-sample volume (litres)	Paraffin flot volume (ml)	Est MNI beetles and bugs	Fragmentation of sclerites (F)	Erosion of sclerites (E)	Invertebrates noted during scanning
1	3.40-3.64m	0.4	5	4	F: 2.5	E: 2-3	<i>Daphnia magna</i> group (ephippia) +, Cladocera sp. (ephippia) +, ostracods ++, fly (puparia fragments) +, Carabidae sp. [ob], <i>Helophorus</i> sp. [oa-w], <i>Ptenidium</i> [rt], Coleoptera sp. [u], freshwater snail +
3	1.87-2.00m	0.5	10	25	F: 2 - 2.5	E: 1.5 -2	<i>Daphnia magna</i> group (ephippia) +++, <i>Daphnia</i> sp. (ephippia) +, Cladocera sp. (ephippia) +++, ostracods +++, earwig +, fly spp. (puparia) ++, Corixidae sp. [oa-w] common, Corixidae sp. (nymphs) +, Auchenorhyncha sp. [oa-p], aphid +, Hemiptera sp. (nymphs) +, <i>Helophorus</i> spp. [oa-w], <i>Laccobius</i> sp. [oa-w], <i>Cercyon</i> spp. [rt], <i>Megasternum concinnum</i> [rt], Aleocharinae sp. [u], Elateridae sp. [ob], <i>Ptinus fur</i> [rd-sf], <i>Latridius minutus</i> group [rd-st], ? <i>Dienerella</i> sp. [rd-sf], Alticini sp. [oa-p], <i>Sitophilus granarius</i> [g-ss], <i>Tanysphyrus lemnae</i> [oa-p-w], Curculionidae sp. [oa-p], Coleoptera spp. and spp.indet. [u], insect larval fragments +++, mites +
5	1.10-1.60m	1.8	10	<10	F: 3 - 4	E: 3 - 4.5	Earthworm egg capsules +, <i>Daphnia magna</i> group (ephippia) ++, Cladocera sp. (ephippia) +, ostracods ++, fly (puparia) +, Hemiptera sp. (nymphs) +, <i>Ptinus fur</i> [rd-sf], ?Chrysomelidae sp. [oa-p], Curculionidae sp(p)., Coleoptera sp. indet., insect larval fragments ++, terrestrial snails +, ?freshwater snails +

Unit	Depth	Sub-sample volume (litres)	Paraffin flot volume (ml)	Est MNI beetles and bugs	Fragmentation of sclerites (F)	Erosion of sclerites (E)	Invertebrates noted during scanning
6	0.80-1.10m	1.5	15	75-100	F: 1 - 4.5 (mode 2.5)	E: 1.5 - 4 (modes 2, 3.5)	Earthworm egg capsules +, ostracods +, fly spp. (puparia) +, indet flea +, ants +, parasitic wasps +, <i>Trechus obtusus</i> or <i>quadristriatus</i> [oa], <i>Amara</i> sp. [oa], Carabidae spp. [ob], <i>Helophorus</i> spp. [oa-w], <i>Cercyon</i> spp. [rt], <i>Megasternum concinnum</i> [rt], <i>Omalius</i> sp. [rt], Omaliinae sp. [u], Mycetoporini sp. [u], Falagria sp. [rt-sf], Aleocharinae spp. [u], <i>Anotylus nitidulus</i> [rt-d], <i>Anotylus sculpturatus</i> gp [rt], <i>Anotylus rugosus</i> [rt], <i>Stenus</i> sp. [u], <i>Lathrobium</i> sp. [u], Xantholinini sp. [u], Staphylininae spp. [u], <i>Aphodius</i> [ob-rf], Elateridae sp(p). [ob], Elateridae sp. larval apex +, <i>Ptinus fur</i> [rd-sf] common, <i>Anobium punctatum</i> [l-sf] common, <i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i> [g-ss], <i>Cryptophagus</i> spp. [rd-sf], <i>Mycetaea subterrannea</i> [rd-ss], <i>Latridius minutus</i> gp [rd-st], <i>Aglenus brunneus</i> [rt-ss], Alticini spp. [oa-p], Scolytinae sp. [l], Curculionidae spp. [oa-p], Coleoptera spp. [u], insect larval fragments ++, mites ++

**Appendix 7:** List of invertebrates from sub-samples from Borehole 1

*Invertebrates noted during scanning of the paraffin flots from sub-samples from Borehole 1.*

*Ecological codes are explained at the end of the list.  
Nomenclature for Coleoptera follows Duff (2012)*

ANNELIDA:

Oligochaeta (earthworm) egg capsules

CRUSTACEA:

*Daphnia magna* group ephippia

*Daphnia* sp. ephippia

Cladocera sp. ephippia

Ostracoda sp(p). carapaces

INSECTA:

Dermaptera sp. (earwig)

Hemiptera: (bugs)

    Corixidae sp(p) [oa-w]

    Corixidae sp. nymphs [oa-w]

    Auchenorhyncha sp. [oa-p]

    Aphidoidea sp.

    Hemiptera sp. nymphs

Diptera spp. (fly) puparia

Siphonaptera sp. (flea)

Formicidae sp. (ant)

Hymenoptera Parasitica spp. (parasitic wasps)

Coleoptera: (beetles)

*Trechus obtusus* or *quadristriatus* [oa]

*Amara* sp. [oa]

    Carabidae spp. [ob]

*Helophorus* spp. [oa-w]

*Laccobius* sp. [oa-w]

*Cercyon* spp. [rt]

*Megasternum concinnum* (Marsham) [rt]

*Ptenidium* sp. [rt]

*Omalium* sp. [rt]

    Omaliinae sp. [u]

    Mycetoporini sp. [u]

    Aleochariinae spp. [u]

*Anotylus nitidulus* (Gravenhorst) [rt-d]

*Anotylus rugosus* (Fabricius) [rt]

*Anotylus sculpturatus* group [rt]

*Carpelimus* sp. [u]

*Stenus* sp. [u]

*Lathrobium* sp. [u]

    Xantholinini sp. [u]

    Staphylininae spp. [u]

*Aphodius* sp. [ob-rf]

    Elateridae spp. [ob]

    Elateridae sp. larval apex

*Ptinus fur* (Linnaeus) [rd-sf]  
*Anobium punctatum* (de Geer) [l-sf]  
*Cryptolestes ferrugineus* (Stephens) [g-ss]  
*Cryptophagus* spp. [rd-sf]  
*Mycetaea subterranea* (Fabricius) [rd-ss]  
*Latridius minutus* group [rd-st]  
*?Dienerella* sp. [rd-sf]  
*Aglenus brunneus* (Gyllenhal) [rt-ss]  
Alticini spp. [oa-p]  
Chrysomelidae spp. [oa-p]  
*Sitophilus granarius* (Linnaeus) [g-ss]  
*Tanysphyrus lemnae* (Paykull) [oa-p-w]  
Scolytinae sp. [l]  
Curculionidae spp. and sp. indet. [oa-p]  
Coleoptera spp. and spp. indet. [u]  
Insecta spp. indet larval fragments

**ARACHNIDA:**

Acarina spp. (mites)

**MOLLUSCA:**

Terrestrial and freshwater snails

**Ecological groups used following Kenward et al. (1986) and Kenward (1997)**

- d – damp ground or waterside taxa
- g – grain-associated taxa
- l – wood-associated taxa
- oa – certain outdoor taxa (unable to live and breed either within buildings or in accumulations of organic material)
- ob – probable outdoor taxa
- p – strongly plant-associated taxa
- rd – dry decomposers
- rf – foul decomposers
- rt – generalized decomposers
- sf – facultative synanthropes (found in man-made and natural habitats)
- ss – strong synanthropes (very rare in natural habitats)
- st – typical synanthropes (typically present in man-made habitats but capable of living in natural situations)
- w – aquatics
- u – uncoded



**Appendix 8: Bulk samples from 53 Cinque Ports Street, Rye: provenance and processing details**

Phasing	Parent Context	Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	011	3	013	40	40	**	6	**	<2	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (2), <i>Betula</i> sp. (2), <i>Alnus</i> sp. (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (3), Maloideae (1r)	Charred (*): Poaceae, <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp.	<2	**	28			*	<2	*	<2	**	2	*	<2			Pot */12g, Uncharred wood **/2g
1	011	4	014	40	40	***	6	*	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (6), Maloideae (1), <i>Rosa</i> sp. (1), <i>Betula</i> sp. (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)	Charred (*): <i>Pisum</i> / <i>Vicia</i> sp., <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i>	<2	***	124			**	2			***	6				Uncharred seeds */<2, FCF */82g, Pot ***/298g, Fired clay */56g, Fe objects */4g	

Phasing	Parent Context	Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
2	006	1	003	40	40	***	6	***	2	<i>Pinus</i> sp. (2), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (3), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1), <i>Betula</i> sp. (3r), Maloideae (1r)	Uncharred (*): <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell frag., indet. nut/stone frag., unid. seed/fruit; Charred (*): <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i>	<2	*	6								***	6	**	2			Insects */<2g, CBM */204g, Pit */2g, Stone */18g, Uncharred wood **/56g

Phasing	Parent Context	Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
2	006	2	005	40	40	**	4	**	<2	<i>Betula</i> sp. (4), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (5)	Uncharred (*): <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell frag., <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , cf. <i>Humulus lupulus</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> , indet. thorn; Charred (*): <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i>	<2	*	<2			*	<2				**	<2	**	16	**	<2	CBM */88g, Fe objects */8g, Slate **/26g, Uncharred wood **/8g
2	035	5	034	20	20	***	24	**	<2	<i>Frangula alnus</i> (2), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (5), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1), <i>Betula</i> sp. (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)	Charred (*): Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.	<2	***	132	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2	***	22	****	460	*	<2	Fe objects **/22g, Slate */4g, Coal */10g, Pot */112g, CBM */60g, Stone */80g	

Phasing	Parent Context	Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
-	-	6	Unit 4	2	2	**	2	*	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (5), <i>Betula</i> sp. (3), <i>Alnus</i> sp. (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)			**	6								*	<2			CBM */10g, Coal */<2g	
-	-	7	Unit 6	2	2								*	<2							*	<2	**	18		CBM */2g, Uncharred botanical remains **/<2g, Coal */<2g, Slag **/70g	
-	-	8	Unit 6	1.5	1.5	*	<2	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (5), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (3), <i>Acer campestre</i> (1)			*	2							**	4	*	4		Slag */20g, Glass */2g, CTP */<2g, Coal */<2g, CBM */4g	
-	-	9	Unit 5	1.8	1.8	*	<2	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (4), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (2), <i>Corylus avellana</i> (2), <i>Salix/Populus</i> (1)			*	<2							**	<2			**	<2g	Coal */2g, CBM */<2g

Phasing	Parent Context	Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
-	-	10	Unit 3	0.5	0.5	*	<2	*	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (2), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1), Indet. (1)												*	4			Coal */<2g	
-	-	11	Unit 1	0.4	0.4	*	<2	*	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (4), <i>Corylus avellana</i> (2), Indet. (3)											*	<2	**	<2		Coal */<2g	

**Appendix 9:** Dry residues quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams, Presence (denoted as 'P') of remains where recorded but not yet weighed or quantified.

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds / fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Uncharred wood	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Large mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	
3	01 3	17 1	50 0	10 0	9 8	2	** <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> (**), <i>Urtica</i> sp. (3)		*	*	*				*	Poaceae	+			
4	01 4	30	14 0	10 0	9 7	3	**** <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> (****), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (**), <i>Conium maculatum</i> (**)	*	**			**	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i>	+ to ++	*	Poaceae, cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.	+	*		
1	00 3	92	50 0	10 0	9 8	2	*** <i>Urtica</i> sp. (***), cf. <i>Humulus lupulus</i> (***), <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> (**), <i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i> spp. (*), <i>Carex</i> sp. (*), <i>Geranium</i> sp. (*), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (*), Caryophyllaceae (*), <i>Ranunculus acris</i> / <i>repens</i> / <i>bulbous</i> (*), cf. <i>Galeopsis</i> sp. (*)				*						*		**	

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds / fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Uncharred wood	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Large mammal bone	Land Snail Shells				
2	00 5	90	40 0	10 0	9 8	2	<p>*** <i>Urtica</i> sp. (***),            cf. <i>Humulus lupulus</i>            (some with perianth)            (***),  <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. /  <i>idaeus</i> (*), <i>Ranunculus</i>  <i>acris</i> / <i>repens</i> / <i>bulbous</i>            (*), <i>Solanum</i> sp. (*),  <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (*),  <i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i>            spp. (*),  <i>Carex</i> sp. (*),            Asteraceae (2),  <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> (*),  <i>Conium maculatum</i> (*),            Lamiaceae (*),            Caryophyllaceae (*),            cf. <i>Cerastium</i> sp. (*), cf.  <i>Geranium</i> sp. (*),  <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> /  <i>lapathifolia</i> type (*),  <i>Lamium</i> sp. (*),  <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (*),            unid. seeds (*), <i>Prunus</i>  <i>avium</i> / <i>cerasus</i> (1)</p>	*	*	*	*												
													<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> (1)	++ +			*		**				

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds / fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Uncharred wood	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Large mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
5	03 4	10	50	50	9 9	1	**** <i>Urtica</i> sp. (**), <i>Lemna</i> sp. (****), <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> (**), <i>Conium maculatum</i> (**), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (*), <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> (*), <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (1), cf. <i>Humulus lupulus</i> (1), <i>Carex</i> sp. (*), Lamiaceae (*), Caryophyllaceae (**), cf. <i>Ficus carica</i> (*)										*		*
6	Un it 4	-	20	10	9 9	1	*** <i>Ranunculus</i> <i>sceleratus</i> (***), <i>Urtica</i> sp. (**), <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i> (*), cf. <i>Humulus</i> <i>lupulus</i> (1), <i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i> sp. (*), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (*)				**								
7	Un it 6	-	25	10	9 9	1	** <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> (1), <i>Carex</i> sp. (*), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (*)				*								



Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds / fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Uncharred wood	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Large mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	
8	Unit 6	-	15	15	75	25	*** <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> / <i>lapathifolia</i> type (**), <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (1), <i>Lamium</i> sp. (1), <i>Urtica</i> sp. (*), cf. <i>Humulus lupulus</i> (1), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1), <i>Chenopodium</i> spp. (*), <i>Stellaria</i> cf. <i>uliginosa</i> (*)													
9	Unit 5	-	10	10	70	30	** <i>Chenopodium</i> spp. (**), <i>Urtica</i> sp. (*), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1), <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> (**), <i>Ranunculus acris</i> / <i>repens</i> / <i>bulbous</i> (*), <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. / <i>idaeus</i> (*)													*
10	Unit 3	-	10	10	70	30	*** <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> / <i>lapathifolia</i> type (**), <i>Urtica</i> sp. (*), <i>Chenopodium</i> spp. (*), <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> (**), <i>Stellaria</i> cf. <i>uliginosa</i> (*)													**
11	Unit 1	-	5	5	75	25	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (*), <i>Urtica</i> sp. (*), <i>Lemna</i> sp. (1), unid. seeds (*)													

**Appendix 10: HER Summary Form**

Site Code	CPR 12					
Identification Name and Address	Site of the Former Central Garage Cinque Ports Street Rye					
County, District &/or Borough	Rye					
OS Grid Refs.	592030 120460					
Geology	Solid geology at the site comprises sedimentary bedrock - mudstone of the Wadhurst Clay Formation with no superficial deposits recorded; immediately to the north of the site lies sedimentary bedrock - sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Ashdown Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number						
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	<u>Excav.</u> ✓	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	<u>Shallow Urban</u> ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	<u>Excav.</u> 13-11-12 to 29-11-12	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Jonathan Dunn Architects					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	<u>MED</u> ✓	<u>PM</u> ✓	Other Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>An area of 216 square meters was excavated and a single borehole sunk on the site of the Former Central Garage Rye. The lower courses of the medieval town wall cross the site and have been investigated in earlier phases of work on the site, this wall was shown to have been built in two phases with the later phase lying to the west of the site. The excavation area investigated the land to the south of the course of the wall which would have lain within the medieval town defences, while the borehole investigated the medieval defensive ditch to the north of the medieval town wall on the outside of the wall.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation identified two phases of intercutting medieval refuse pits; the first dated by ceramics to AD 1200-1400 and the second phase dated to AD 1400-1550. The first phase of pits were smaller shallower and more numerous than the second phase. One pit in particular from the second phase was shown to be very large and lies very close to the later phase of the town wall. There is a possibility that it may be associated with the construction or rebuild of that part of the town wall however its full extent could not be reliably defined and it is unclear if the feature actually extends below the wall.</i></p> <p><i>The borehole was located 11m to the northwest of the wall alignment and identified probable ditch fills to a depth of 3.64m below current ground level (1.82m AOD). A second planned borehole could not be taken due to extreme thickness of concrete at that location.</i></p>						

## Appendix 11: OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-151563

#### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavations at 53 Cinque Ports Street, Rye, East Sussex
Short description of the project	An area of 216 square meters was excavated and a single borehole sunk on the site of the Former Central Garage Rye. The lower courses of the medieval town wall cross the site and have been investigated in earlier phases of work on the site, this wall was shown to have been built in two phases with the later phase lying to the west of the site. The excavation area investigated the land to the south of the course of the wall which would have lain within the medieval town defences, while the borehole investigated the medieval defensive ditch to the north of the medieval town wall on the outside of the wall. The excavation identified two phases of intercutting medieval refuse pits; the first dated by ceramics to AD 1200-1400 and the second phase dated to AD 1400-1550. The first phase of pits were smaller shallower and more numerous than the second phase. One pit in particular from the second phase was shown to be very large and lies very close to the later phase of the town wall. There is a possibility that it may be associated with the construction or rebuild of that part of the town wall however its full extent could not be reliably defined and it is unclear if the feature actually extends below the wall. The borehole was located 11m to the northwest of the wall alignment and identified probable ditch fills to a depth of 3.64m below current ground level (1.82m AOD). A second planned borehole could not be taken due to extreme thickness of concrete at that location.
Project dates	Start: 15-11-2012 End: 29-11-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RR/2011/2629 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CPR 12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	REFUSE PIT Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Recorded Observation"

Prompt                      Planning condition

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### Project location

Country                      England  
Site location                EAST SUSSEX ROTHER RYE 53 Cinque Ports Street, Rye  
Postcode                    TN31 7AN  
Study area                   216.00 Square metres  
Site coordinates            TQ 92030 20460 50 0 50 57 03 N 000 44 03 E Point  
Lat/Long Datum            Position derived from charts  
Height OD / Depth        Min: 5.00m Max: 6.00m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation      Archaeology South-East  
Project brief originator    East Sussex County Council  
Project design originator   Archaeology South-East  
Project director/manager   Neil Griffin  
Project supervisor         Dylan Hopkinson  
Type of sponsor/funding body   Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body   Jonathan Dunn Architects

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient   Rye or Bexhill  
Physical Contents            "Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked bone","Animal Bones"  
Digital Archive recipient    Rye or Bexhill  
Digital Contents              "Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Digital Media available      "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive                Rye or Bexhill

recipient

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing"

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**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report:  
Archaeological Excavations at 53 Cinque Ports Street, Rye, East  
Sussex, TN31 7AN

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hopkinson, D.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report No: 2013086

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Portslade, Brighton

Description 98 Page A4 Pamphlet, bound, with colour illustrations

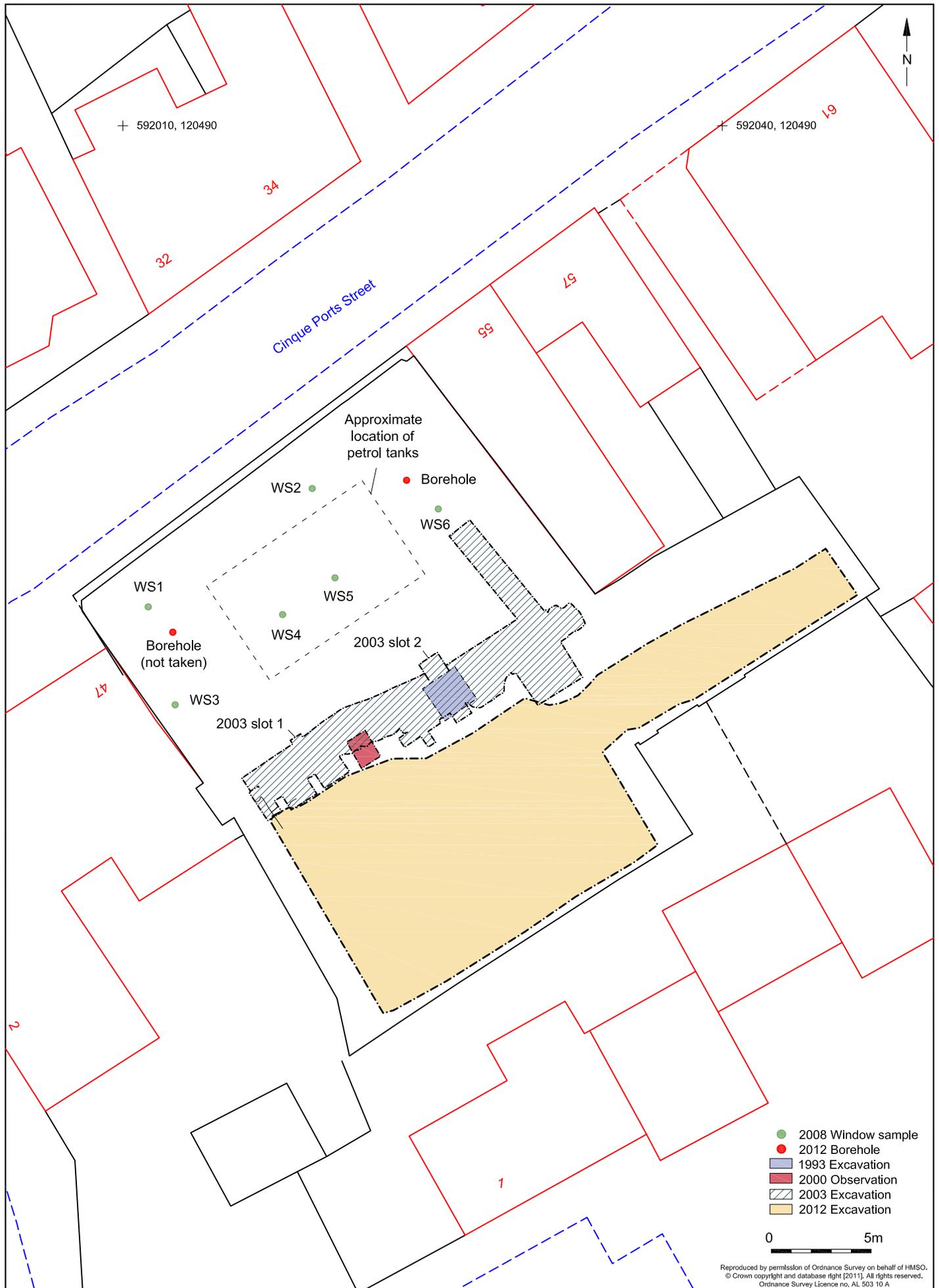
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Entered by Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 28 May 2013



© Archaeology South-East		53 Cinque Port Street, Rye		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5481	April 2013	Site location		
Report Ref: 2013086	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		53 Cinque Ports Street, Rye		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5481	April 2013	Location of all archaeological and geotechnical investigations		
Report Ref: 2013086	Drawn by: JLR			





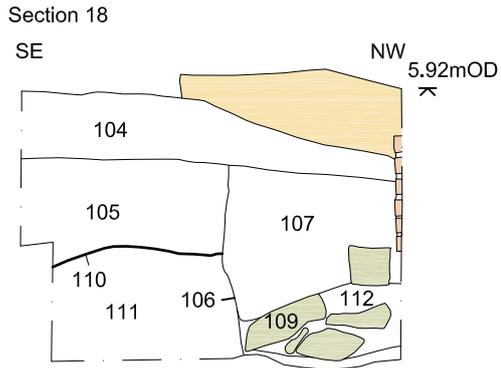


Area of intercutting pits

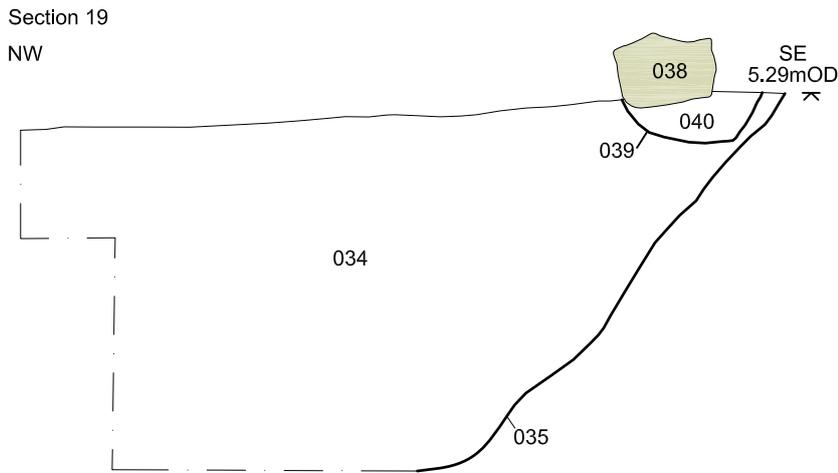




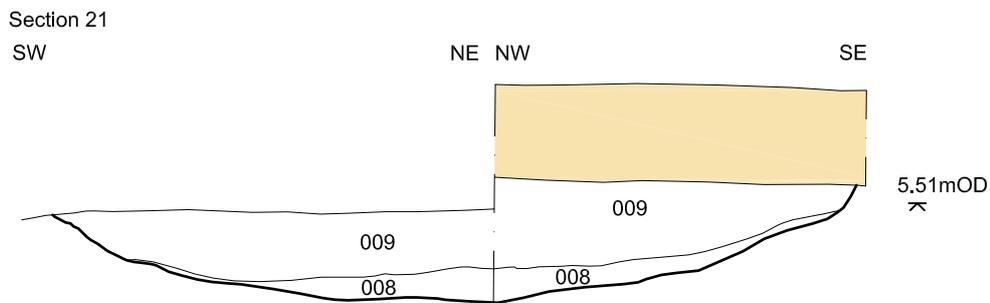
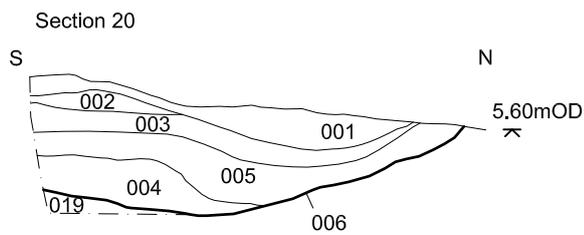
© Archaeology South-East		53 Cinque Ports Street, Rye		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5481	April 2013	Period 2		
Report Ref: 2013086	Drawn by: JLR			



035 looking north-east



035 looking north



- Stone
- Concrete
- Brick

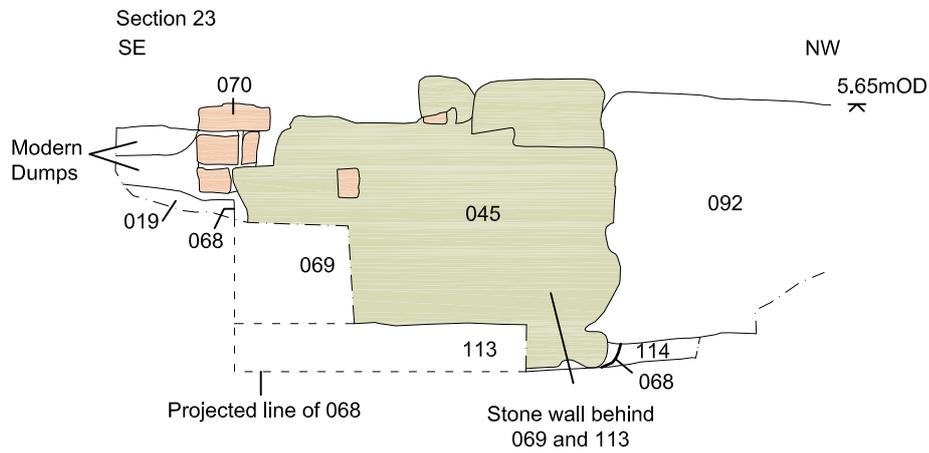
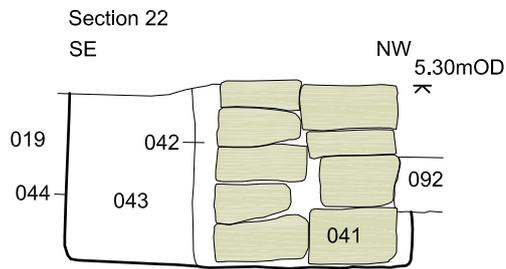
0 0.5m



077, 038 and 079 looking north-east

049, 045 and 077 looking south-west

Wall 079 looking south-east



- Stone
- Concrete
- Brick

0 0.5m



077 looking north-east



085 and 086 looking east

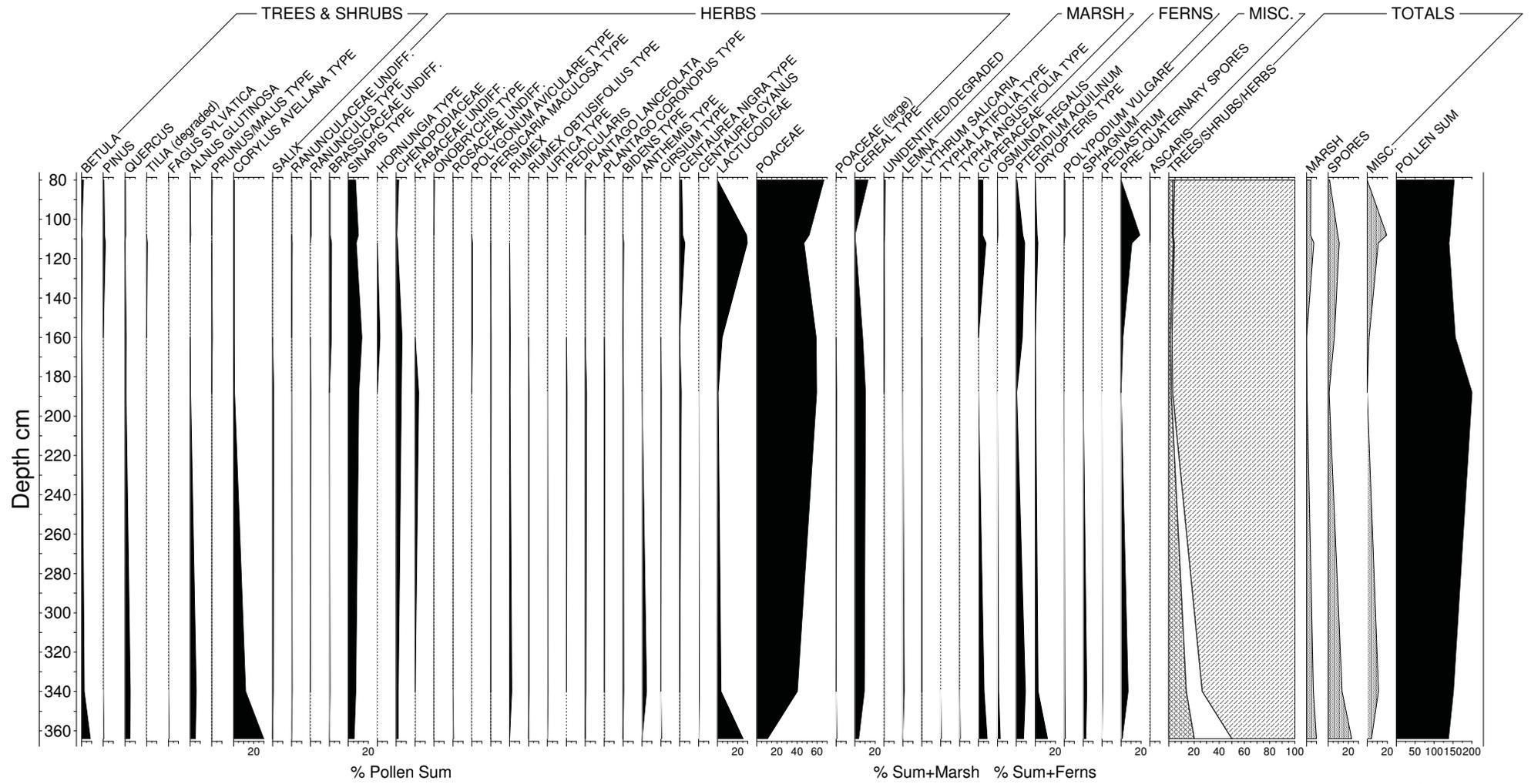


068 looking south



056 and 074 looking east

# Rye Down Ditch (CPR12)



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