

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
DEADMANS LANE, RYE, EAST SUSSEX**

**NGR: 592186 121006
(TQ 92186 21006)**

**A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

Planning References: RR/2012/574/P and RR/2014/2338/MA

**ASE Project No: 6235
Site Code: DLR 10**

**ASE Report No: 2015013
OASIS ID: archaeol6-201671**

By Dylan Hopkinson

**With contributions by
Lucy Allott, Rowena Banerjea, Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, David Dunkin,
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Abstract

This Post-excavation Assessment Report presents the combined results of the archaeological watching brief and subsequent excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land on the corner of Deadmans Lane and Rye Road, Rye, East Sussex between 25th March 2014 and 14th July 2014 and further archaeological investigations during a watching brief on a sewer link to the north of the main site. The fieldwork was commissioned by M80 Development Ltd. in advance of the construction of three dwellings, along with a new access and services on the plot of land which had not been previously developed.

There was a small amount of residual flintwork from the site spanning the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

The earliest ceramic material on the site is a single sherd of pottery dating to between the mid 8th to mid 11th centuries; this is considered to be residual within a refuse pit but is indicative of some Late Saxon activity in the area.

A small amount of pottery dating to the Early medieval period was identified as residual material within High medieval refuse pits however a further pottery was identified within a property boundary ditch which continued in use through the High medieval period, and may indicate that the land was initially divided into plots during the Early medieval, perhaps for agriculture.

The main phase of occupation began in the High medieval period and saw the construction of two buildings fronting onto Rye Road on the eastern side of the site, with land to the rear of the northern property being further divided into smaller units by additional ditches. There is also a large body of evidence associated with the northern plot relating to the disposal of refuse in large pits, and to a much lesser degree in the southern plot also. Some of these pits contained waster pottery suggesting a close association with the known pottery production site to the north of the site.

The site went into sudden decline in the later medieval period representing the abandonment of the site and robbing of the buildings to reuse building materials. A discreet group of small refuse pits were also identified from this period and appear to have been created while the site was being salvaged of building materials.

Early Post medieval activities on the site are largely absent with an apparent hiatus of activity between 1550 and 1750 indicating continued abandonment of the site during which time a small amount of colluvium was deposited at the rear of the properties.

During the Late Post medieval period there is little in the way of datable finds although a few abraded mid 18th to early 19th century potsherds may suggest manuring of arable cultivation. There was a single thin shallow ditch that can be dated to this period along the eastern boundary of the site running parallel to Rye Road which represents a probable property boundary ditch or hedge line.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site consists of a single plot of land located at the junction of two roads in the northern part of Rye, East Sussex; Deadmans Lane lies directly to the south and Rye Road (A268) directly to the east (NGR: TQ 92186 21006; Figure 1). The site is further bounded to the north and west by the gardens of residential properties.

1.1.2 The site consists of open ground, formerly part of the landscaped garden, with associated outbuildings, of the property lying to the north on Rye Hill that has become overgrown. The total area of the site measures 2013 square meters.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on a distinct slope at a height of 20.44m AOD in the north-east, with a slope down to the south (to 18.94m AOD) and west (to 18.61m AOD). There is a flat area of modern landscaping in the central area where old tennis courts were formerly located which lies at approximately 18.02m AOD. The site is currently is bounded by hedge and fence boundaries with gate-access in the south-eastern corner.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey 'Geology of Britain' data (BGS 2015) shows that the site lies on an underlying geology of Ashdown Formation beds of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, with deposits of Wadhurst Clay Formation sandstone and mudstone in the wider environment to the north and south. No superficial geology is recorded for the site itself however Tidal Flat Deposits of clay and silt are indicated to the south and east.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 A planning application was submitted to Rother District Council by Spiller Associates on behalf of Mrs HJ & Mr RJ Symonds for the development of the land for four residential properties including new pedestrian and vehicular access (RR/2009/3041/P). This application was refused on a number of grounds including its potential impact on the archaeology. Paragraph 3 of the refusal of planning permission states:

'The proposed development affects a site of potential archaeological significance where Government Advice contained in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning suggests that it is reasonable for local planning authorities to request that the developer undertakes an archaeological field evaluation before any decision on the planning application is taken. No such evaluation has been undertaken and the local planning authority is therefore not satisfied that the development may take place without adversely affecting the archaeological interest of the site and therefore comply with Policy GD1 (viii) of the Rother District Local Plan.'

- 1.3.2 At this point Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by Spiller Associates to undertake archaeological investigations in order to inform the preparation of a further planning application.
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared in April 2010 by Archaeology South-East for two phases of archaeological work involving a magnetometer survey and trial trench evaluation, although no trench locations could be included at the time of the preparation of this document (ASE 2010a). This was provisionally approved by the East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Archaeology Section to the extent that the magnetometer survey could proceed. The survey was undertaken on the 26th April 2010.
- 1.3.4 An archaeological report was prepared by Archaeology South-East in May 2010 detailing the results of the magnetometer survey (ASE 2010b), and an updated WSI was subsequently produced by Archaeology South-East in May 2010, including the magnetometer survey results and identifying trench locations targeting anomalies identified in this survey (ASE 2010c). This WSI was approved by ESCC and the trial trench evaluation work was undertaken on the 16th and 17th June 2010 (ASE 2010d).
- 1.3.5 A further planning application was submitted, taking into account the results of both phases of archaeological work (RR/2012/574/P). The application was submitted by CC Studio Architects on behalf of Mrs HJ & Mr RJ Symonds, and proposed the formation of three residential properties with associated vehicular access.
- 1.3.6 Planning consent was duly granted, with an attached condition that required that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken during any construction work as a watching brief. Condition 4 of the decision notice therefore stated that:
- 'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, including a timetable for the investigation, which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the works shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved details.*
- Reason: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, as the development is likely to disturb remains of archaeological interest in accordance with Policy GD1 (viii) of the Rother District Local Plan, Policy EN2 of the emerging Core Strategy and the NPPF.'*
- 1.3.7 Following the granting of planning permission, the land was acquired by M80 Development Limited. In early 2014 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by M80 Development Ltd to undertake a watching brief during the development of the land in accordance with the conditions of the planning consent for planning application RR/2012/574/P.

- 1.3.8 A WSI was duly produced by Archaeology South-East in March 2014 for the watching brief phase of work (ASE 2014a), and this was approved by the ESCC Archaeology Section. Work commenced on 25th March 2014 when the developer's ground-workers undertook small-scale test pitting to establish ground conditions.
- 1.3.9 During the course of the watching brief a series of three minor amendments were made to the planning application involving slight internal modifications to the dwellings and garages (RR/2014/627/P) changes to site access in order to modify public pavements (RR/2014/1582/P) and finally a slight change to the design of the properties resulting in a slightly larger overall foundation footprint (RR/2014/2338/MA). The scope of archaeological watching brief was altered during the course of fieldwork to accommodate these changes of impact.
- 1.3.10 During the watching brief significant remains were identified across the site, including two buildings along the frontage of Rye Road and a number of ditches and pits covering much of the rest of the site. A series of site meetings between Archaeology South-East, M80 Development Limited and the ESCC Archaeology Section were convened in order to develop a pragmatic methodology for investigating and recording the complex archaeological remains identified. In order to facilitate this construction work was temporarily halted, the area fully stripped and the archaeological program conducted as an open area excavation. This excavation did not require an additional WSI to be produced, and was conducted under the previously prepared document (ASE 2014a).
- 1.3.11 This report covers the watching brief and excavation phases of archaeological work with reference to evaluation and magnetometer survey where relevant. The site was staffed by Archaeology South-East archaeologists, project managed by Neil Griffin and directed by Dylan Hopkinson with auxiliary supervision from Giles Dawkes, Greg Priestley-Bell and Andrew Margetts. The archaeological recording was completed on the 14th July 2014. A further archaeological watching brief was carried out in February 2015, however, during works associated with the excavation of a sewer link to the north of the site.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 Magnetometer survey and trial trench evaluation commissioned by Spiller Associates April 2010.
- Magnetometer survey undertaken 26th April 2010.
 - Trial trench evaluation undertaken 16th and 17th June 2010.
- 1.4.2 Archaeological watching brief commissioned by M80 Development Ltd. March 2014.
- Archaeological watching brief commenced 25th March 2014.
 - Archaeological excavation completed 14th July 2014.
 - Final phase of archaeological watching brief carried out 12th February 2015

1.5 Archaeological methodology

- 1.5.1 Initially during the watching brief phase of work the program of work was dictated by the ground workers, and a suitably experienced archaeologist was in attendance during all works where the ground was being disturbed by site preparation, tree clearance, new access, foundations, service runs, drainage, landscaping, et cetera.
- 1.5.2 All machine excavation was undertaken by a tracked 360 excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 1.5.3 All trees scheduled for removal were first cut down to ground level and the root bole carefully excavated under archaeological supervision so that meaningful archaeological observations can be made. Trees were not simply pushed over as this may have resulted in damage to sensitive archaeological remains as the root bole was wrenched from the ground.
- 1.5.4 The spoil from the excavations was also inspected by archaeologists to recover artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest and routinely scanned with a metal detector.
- 1.5.5 When archaeological features were encountered groundwork was halted in order to allow recording.
- 1.5.6 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice. Where practicable, all features were planned at 1:20 or using Differential Global Positioning System planning technology (DGPS) depending on availability. Section drawings were drawn at 1:10. All drawings were made on plastic drafting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum, and a full digital photographic record was made which was augmented with both monochrome and colour transparency where suitable.
- 1.5.7 Environmental deposits were sampled from suitable excavated contexts, such as dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, water-logged or cess deposits. Bulk soil samples, where taken were of 40 litres where possible or 100% of the context if smaller, there were taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts.
- 1.5.8 Casper Johnson, the ESCC County Archaeologist, was kept informed of progress and findings so that he could monitor the archaeological work as it progressed. Once the presence of significant remains was established in the eastern half of the site meeting was convened at the earliest opportunity and it was agreed that the best way to proceed would be to undertake further removal of overlying non-archaeological deposits by mechanical excavator in order to properly understand their distribution. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared

using DGPS. A further site meeting was held as soon as this was completed and it was agreed that the ground workers would temporarily stand down and that the site would be excavated as an open area. A zone of archaeological preservation *in situ* was also outlined at this meeting along the north of the site where the development did not impact on the remains.

- 1.5.9 Additional stripping was undertaken to fully expose the remains in the western half of the site and additional areas of preservation *in situ* were also established once this had been completed. The excavation and recording then commenced according to the established watching brief methodology continuing to use DGPS equipment to record plan identity.
- 1.5.10 The pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad format and was available digitally using a tablet computer for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the site supervisors. Where necessary (for example detailed structural features) features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 1.5.11 All excavation work was carried out in line with Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex (ESCC 2008).
- 1.5.12 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:
- all structures and all zones of specialised activity were investigated and all relationships recorded.
 - ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.
 - pits were initially excavated to safe depths (generally 1.2m) and fully recorded.
 - post and stake holes were first half sectioned where possible and then fully excavated where ceramic dating had not been established.
 - for other types of feature such as working hollows, quarry pits etc., all relationships at least were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
- 1.5.13 After site meetings between the excavation team and the archaeological monitors some areas of the site were considered to be in areas of the development that would not threaten their continued preservation. These were not excavated and were left *in situ*.

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 (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

- 1.6.2 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.
- 1.6.3 All finds, features and environmental samples were recorded under a single site code: DLR 10.
- 1.6.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation and magnetometry survey have been integrated and assessed with the results from the watching brief and excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical and archaeological background

- 2.1.1 The town of Rye has been built upon a tiny, roughly teardrop-shaped outcrop of Wadhurst clay surrounded by clay marine alluvium, and connected to the nearest larger outcrop by a land-bridge of sand in Wadhurst clay and Ashdown beds. The outcrop rises to a height of 20-25 metres above Ordnance Datum, and has a steeply-sloping cliff to the east. Until the end of the 16th century this promontory was surrounded on three sides by tidal mud flats and skirted by the Rivers Tillingham and Brede to the west and south as they joined the mouth of the larger River Rother to the east, and formed a large river estuary (Martin and Martin 2009, 2). These rivers allowed water-borne traffic to approach the town, and a quay was formed on the south-western side of the hill, where there is a more gradual slope to the ground, served by the River Tillingham.
- 2.1.2 The settlement at Rye has a long and well-documented history and is included in Aldsworth and Freke's study of historic towns in Sussex (1976) (see also Appendix 2 for a summary of Rye's historic environment records). Its medieval prosperity was based on the excellent natural harbour, and the town became one of the earliest members of the Cinque Port Confederacy in 1197. The town received irregular murage grants for the costs of building a town wall from 1329 onwards, given urgency by French raids on the town. There were three main gates and a postern (Aldsworth and Freke 1976). The Rye Chamberlain's accounts record a number of instances where repairs to the Rye Town Wall were necessary during the late 15th and 16th centuries, principally during the years of conflict with France and, later, in response to the threat of invasion from the Spanish Netherlands (Mayhew 1984). However, by the 16th century silting of the harbour had become a major problem and by the 17th century the once prosperous and important south coast port of Rye had declined in stature to a small fishing village.
- 2.1.3 Potentially, Rye has existed since the compilation of the Domesday Book in 1086, but as it is not mentioned in the Book by name, there is some argument as to the exact identity of the *Novus Burgus* mentioned therein (Draper 2009). However, it is named in the Pipe Rolls for 1131 and 1164-5, and there is a charter of 1191 which confirms liberties which had already been granted to the town at a slightly earlier period. By 1190, too, Rye and its neighbouring town of Winchelsea, sited further along the River Brede to the south-east, had joined the association of Cinque ports as arms of Hastings. During the 14th century, by which time the growth and wealth of both Rye and Winchelsea had outstripped Hastings, they were awarded full Cinque Port status. Even so, Rye was lagging behind Winchelsea, fulfilling only a secondary role to that of its larger, richer sister town (Martin and Martin 2009, 4).
- 2.1.4 By the end of the fifteenth century, the watercourse which connected Winchelsea to the English Channel was silting up and the trade which could no longer reach this town moved to Rye, whose quay was unaffected. This was the beginning of the town's Tudor boom years, when its fortunes suddenly experienced meteoric growth. The inhabitants

undertook ambitious schemes of new building work; the houses which they built were initially mostly spacious and of excellent quality, though as the population increased, the houses were subdivided and added to, with extra structures squeezed into gaps on the street frontages (Martin and Martin 2009). There could be no outwards expansion of the town, as it already occupied the only land in the vicinity available for development, being surrounded by mud flats and marsh. The town's growth continued for the best part of a century, when the silting of the rivers' estuary finally cut Rye off from the sea, and the short-lived economic boom years came to an end. There was little new development throughout the following centuries, which has resulted in many of the Tudor houses surviving to the present day.

2.1.5 Although little is known for the prehistoric and Roman periods for the area to the north of Rye, the medieval period is more widely evidenced. The site lies on the northern outskirts of the town and within an area of intensive medieval industrial activity including pottery production. Immediately to the north of the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 313981) defining an area of medieval kilns (Vidler 1933; Vidler 1936) (Figure 2). An archaeological evaluation (geophysical survey and trial trenching) at Fairfield (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford 1997; ASE 2001) immediately north and west of the scheduled monument (Figure 2), revealed extensive evidence associated with 13th-14th century pottery production.

2.1.6 A limited archaeological watching brief has recently been completed on land immediately to the north of the site ahead of more detailed archaeological investigation which has yet to take place (ASE 2014b; ASE forthcoming; Figure 2). These initial investigations revealed a complex of intercutting medieval pits and at least one ditch in addition to associated accumulated medieval deposits.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on the site (Figure 2)

2.2.1 The aforementioned geophysical survey established that the site had been disturbed by gardening and or landscaping, making the identification of anomalies of an archaeological nature problematic (ASE 2010b; ASE 2010c). There were some possible anomalies that were tentatively identified although the level of disturbance and interference made it impossible to say with any conviction that these were of an archaeological origin.

2.2.2 The subsequent two trench evaluation (ASE 2010d) targetted anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. A thick deposit containing medieval pottery sherds was identified within Trench 1 which may represent the fill a feature larger than the size of the evaluation trench such as quarry pit. Trench 2 revealed amorphous medieval features including probable disturbed masonry remains and deposits which were sealed beneath a typical depth of 600mm overburden.

2.2.3 The evaluation also revealed evidence of possible terracing corresponding with the natural fall of the slope. The finds suggest that the majority of archaeological activity on the site occurred in the 14th century.

2.3 Historical Mapping

- 2.3.1 The Rye Tithe map and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) show the site occupying the part of a large undeveloped field. From the 3rd edition Ordnance survey onwards, an east-west lane is depicted with substantial detached dwellings built on its southern side. The site occupies part of the garden of the easternmost property which has more recently been converted into three separate dwellings. The proposed development is shown in relation to historic mapping in Figure 3.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1** The overall aim of the archaeological watching brief, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2014a) is to record any archaeological features, deposits and artefacts that may be impacted by the development in compliance with Condition 4 of the planning consent, and to reported on the findings in accordance with sections 6 and 7 of the WSI (ASE 2014a) so that Condition 4 of the planning consent may be fully discharged.
- 3.2** An Historic Environment Research Framework for Rye was devised as part of the Sussex Extensive Urban Survey and laid out in the *Rye Historic Character Assessment Report* (Harris 2009) forthwith referred to as SEUS. This sets out a framework for future research on the historic environment of the town based on a summary and synthesis of the development of the town from its origins to the present day, and an assessment of the known surviving historic character and historic environment. The document consists of a series of research questions for archaeological and historical research in Rye and therefore is an appropriate starting place for developing the research aims and objectives for this project.
- 3.3** The site lies immediately adjacent to the north-eastern extent of the historic settlement (Historic Urban Character Area 11 – Military Road) considered in the SEUS (Harris 2009). Although not specific to the site the following original research aims (OR) were derived from this document and were laid out in the approved WSI document to be considered during fieldwork (ASE 2014a). These aims have been reformatted as original research aims here (OR) with reference to the research question nomenclature as laid out in the SEUS (RQ).

Norman Town

- OR1: What evidence is there for the economy of the town, especially with regard to its Wealden hinterland and Old Winchelsea? (SEUS RQ11)

Later Medieval Town

- OR2: How have tenements/burgage plots developed from the first built-up street frontages to the plots that survive today? Have the latter been subdivided as a result of commercial pressure between 1250 and 1350? (SEUS RQ12)
- OR3: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industry, the market, the Courton, the extent of the built-up area within and without the walls, the development of the religious houses, and the suburbs) were there during this period, and how did they change? (SEUS RQ13)
- OR4: What documentary and archaeological evidence is there for late medieval decline? (SEUS RQ14)

Post-medieval Town

OR5: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industries), were there during this period, and how did they change? (SEUS RQ20)

3.4 A further site specific research aim was derived from the fact that the site lies approximately 65 metres to the south of a Scheduled Monument (SM 313981) which defines an area of known medieval pottery kilns (Vidler 1993; Vidler 1936) but is also close to the known historic medieval town.

OR6: To what extent are the observed archaeological features associated with medieval pottery manufacture and to what extent is the site used for domestic purposes.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 The archaeology is largely 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. It should be noted that the results of a later phase of archaeological watching brief, carried out during the excavation of a sewer link to the north of the site, is presented separately within this report (Sections 4.10 and 5.13 Below). However, the results of this work will be fully integrated with those of all other phases of work for the purposes of analysis and publication.
- 4.1.2 The excavations identified significant quantities of archaeological cut features and remains of masonry, most of which were focussed along the northern half of the site and against the eastern site boundary (Figure 4).
- 4.1.3 There is a 'background' of small quantities of earlier residual flintwork which appears to represent knapping waste that could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date, although the majority of this material is chronologically undiagnostic. The material does suggest that occupation of the hillside, albeit transient, occurred during these periods of prehistory.
- 4.1.4 The earliest ceramic material on the site is a single sherd of pottery dating to the mid 8th to mid 11th centuries; this is considered to be residual within a refuse pit but is indicative of some Late Saxon activity in the area.
- 4.1.5 There is slightly more material from the early medieval period (later 11th to early 13th centuries) although there are no diagnostic potsherds and some of the material is clearly residual. A small number of features do contain pottery of this date, such as a main east west aligned property boundary ditch, and may represent the start of activities on the site. As a whole these phases of activity associated with the earliest ceramics are designated as Phase 1. In this phase it is possible that the land may have originally been laid out into plots, with property boundary ditches comprising some of the earliest established features on the site.
- 4.1.6 The main phase of activity on the site occurred in the high medieval period dating to c. 1225-1350/75 – Phase 2. This comprises the remains of two small properties fronting onto Rye Road represented by the disturbed remains of wall foundations, postholes, hearths and occupation deposits. The associated property boundary ditches that may have been established in Phase 1 continued in use to the rear of these buildings and the more northerly plot showed moderately intensive refuse pitting activities.
- 4.1.7 The later medieval period (Phase 3) is typified by a sudden decline in activity between c. 1350/75 and 1400, with small quantities of ceramics potentially extending this period into the later 15th to mid 16th centuries. This period is likely to represent the abandonment of the site and robbing of the buildings to reuse building materials. A handful of clear instances of robbing of wall foundation and drain materials have been identified, and a discreet group of small refuse pits identified in the southeast of the site

appear to have been created while the site was being salvaged of building materials.

4.1.8 Early post-medieval activities on the site are largely absent, with an apparent hiatus of activity between c. 1550 and 1750 (Phase 4) indicating continued abandonment of the site. A single irregular area of colluvial deposition is identified during this period which partially overlies the property boundary ditches at the rear of the northern plot of land.

4.1.9 During the late post-medieval period (Phase 5) there is little in the way of datable remains on the site, although a few abraded mid 18th to early 19th century potsherds may suggest manuring of arable cultivation. There was a single associated cut feature that can be dated to this period; a thin shallow ditch is observed on the eastern boundary of the site along Rye Road and represents a probable property boundary ditch or hedge line.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	300
Drawing sheets	12 x A2 4 x A3 6 x A4 Predominantly section sheets at 1:10 with some plans at 1:20	20
Photos	Black and white films Colour slide films Digital images	53 52 506
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	42
Context register	Context register sheets	10
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	3
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	11
Drawing register	Section register sheets	2
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.1.10 A county wide policy of selection and retention of archaeological finds is currently under review by the Sussex Archaeological Museum Group working party. Once the policy is agreed and in place, it will be implemented by Archaeology South East. The finds archive will be revised in accordance with this policy in the event that it is implemented before deposition of the archive occurs.

4.2 Conventions used within the report

4.2.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus: [***], Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus: (3.7).

4.3 Natural Deposits and overburden

4.3.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.20m - 1.00m of topsoil overlying a deposit of pale yellowy brown sandy silt [104/398] into which the medieval cut features had been excavated.

4.3.2 The wide variation in topsoil thickness is due to the fact that the site is located on a hill and has undergone phases of landscaping both in the form of terracing in antiquity and during the development of the adjacent roads.

4.3.3 Deposit [104/398] is interpreted as a layer of colluvium which was excavated in one location to a depth of 1.17m and found to contain occasional charcoal fragments and flint flakes close to the lower boundary. Micromorphological analysis of a monolith sample recovered from this deposit is presented in Appendix 7.

4.3.4 The colluvium at this location was directly overlying a natural deposit of pale yellowy brown sandy clay [444].

4.4 Residual Prehistoric Material (5.2)

Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

4.4.1 A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered from the site which appears to be knapping waste. This material includes two potential tested pebbles and two cores that may have been derived from natural processes. The remaining material is chronologically undiagnostic, however it may belong to Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods based on technological analysis.

4.4.2 This material is mostly residual within refuse pits [150] [220] [333], as well as a drain fill [177] (Drain 2), and in fill [185] of a property boundary ditch

4.4.3 A small portion of the worked flint assemblage was derived from the lower regions of the layer of colluvial material [398], which was directly overlying the natural clay deposits [444]. This interface may represent a possible sealed prehistoric land surface. It is likely that the residual flint identified within the fills of medieval cut features was all derived from the reworking of this colluvial deposit.

4.5 4.5 Phase 1: Saxo-Norman and early medieval (Pre-AD 1250) (Figure 5)

Introduction

4.5.1 A small quantity of material dating to before AD 1250 has been identified on the site. Much of this occurs as residual material in later features and represents a background of low level activity in the area. A single ditch was identified, aligned east to west in the central part of the site, and represents the earliest evidence for the organisation of the land into plots at this time.

Property boundary ditch

4.5.2 A 25.58m long east west aligned ditch in the central part of the site yielded pottery dating to AD 1075-1175 from its eastern end (fills [185] and [217]) (Figure 5: 'Property boundary ditch'). This feature was largely lacking in finds so the presence of these finds is potentially significant and may

represent the earliest evidence for the out of the land into plots. Although several additional investigative slots were excavated into the ditch most of these provided no datable finds with the exception of a single slot in its western extremity which produced later pottery from phase 2 dating to AD 1200-1275.

- 4.5.3 The ditch is aligned along an axis that persists into phase 2, and with the pottery from the western end it is suggested that the ditch represents a property boundary which may have been established between AD 1075-1175 and which continued to be used throughout the main phase 2 medieval occupation of the site.

Residual material in later refuse pits

- 4.5.4 Small quantities of early ceramics were recovered from three refuse pits on the site (pits [119]; [128]; [282]; Figure 5: 'Residual Phase 1 pottery'). Of these only one was found to contain exclusively earlier material (pit [282]). This feature was a refuse pit 1.70m in diameter which was located directly adjacent to the eastern end of the east-west aligned property boundary from which AD 1075-1175 ceramics were recovered. This pit contained the earliest ceramics identified on the site, dating to AD 750-1050, however there is no other material of this date anywhere else on the site and is considered likely to be residual.

- 4.5.5 The two other refuse pits containing phase 1 ceramics were found to also contain mostly later ceramics from phase 2 and so the earlier material should also be considered to be residual.

4.6 Phase 2: Medieval (AD 1225 – 1375) (Figures 6 and 7)

Introduction

- 4.6.1 The majority of activities on the site belong to this phase and are represented by the remains of what appear to be two partially preserved timber framed buildings fronting onto Rye Road, with plots of land extending westwards from the back of the buildings and defined by the large property boundary ditch thought to have been established in phase 1. A large amount of refuse pitting activity was also identified, much of which is focussed on the more northerly plot of land.

Timber framed buildings

- 4.6.2 A series of partially robbed out wall foundations, postholes, hearths and occupation deposits were identified along the eastern boundary of the site and represent the remains of two single storey timber framed buildings aligned along the axis and fronting onto Rye Road.

- 4.6.3 These remains are fragmentary and partially preserved with possible later disturbance by episodes of landscaping associated with the widening of Rye Road to the east and Deadmans Lane to the south, and modifications to the gardens of the property to the north on Rye Hill in which the site was formerly located.

- 4.6.4 The two properties appear to have been constructed on a ground surface that was previously prepared by cutting a small step into the colluvium, creating two shallow terraces. Traces of the terracing event were visible and have been recorded as cuts [438], [439], and [440]. The buildings were then constructed within these terraces as a pair of structures located next to each other and sharing a common east-west aligned wall foundation [295], set within a wide shallow construction cut [315] which broadly corresponds to the step in the ground preparation terracing.
- 4.6.5 The common wall foundation is broadly aligned on the same east to west axis as the property boundary ditch which is thought to originate in the early medieval – phase 1 activities on the site (4.5.2).
- 4.6.6 Buildings of this period are typically initially constructed by building a timber frame, with foundation stones being inserted under the walls where required once the main structure had been built, rather than by laying out a complete ground plan of foundations and building on top of these. This is why in the archaeological record wall foundations can often appear to be very slight, incomplete and poorly consolidated (David Martin pers. comm). The common wall foundation between the two buildings is 0.40m wide and uses unbonded unfaced stones.
- 4.6.7 Both properties are formed of two adjacent cells with well-preserved hearths being identified in the two cells which share the common wall. This indicates that the two buildings formed a 'handed pair', with their basic layout being reflections of each other. In this case the northern property had a cell to the north and hall with a hearth to the south, while the southern property was reversed, having a hall with a hearth to the north and a further cell to the south.
- 4.6.8 The depth of the buildings appears to have been in the order of 5m east to west although the width of the rooms does appear to differ between the two properties.
- 4.6.9 The shared frame and foundation of the party wall between the two plots and their shared and reflected floor plan suggest that the two properties were constructed at the same time.

Northern Property

- 4.6.10 The northern building appears to comprise two cells, each in the order of around 3.30m wide (north to south), with the northern cell having a non-right-angled or canted end which was slightly wider on the street frontage, as suggested by Drain 1, which runs at an angle to north of this building (Fig 7: 'Drain 1').
- 4.6.11 This drain extends well back from the street towards the west and then turns to the south. This configuration suggests that a further room may have existed to the west of the basic two cell arrangement and may indicate the presence of a kitchen (Fig 7: 'Kitchen?'). No clearly defined structural elements of a kitchen are found to survive in this area other than two small postholes [215] and [329]. In addition a large pit recorded directly to the south of the kitchen area could be interpreted as a midden deposit

that had been periodically cleaned away creating a depression over time (Fig 7 'midden'; David Martin *pers comm*).

- 4.6.12 A partially preserved hearth [419] was recorded in the southern cell and identifies this room as the hall. The hearth was constructed of small pieces of brick with some and stone less than 0.30m in length; these were set into the ground in a single layer. The bricks around the edge of the hearth were laid on edge creating a slight lip but no overall bonding pattern was observed.

Southern Property

- 4.6.13 Of the two properties identified the one to the south appears to be in a better state of preservation (or at least more fully exposed) with the front wall foundation partially surviving as it fronts onto Rye Road [160]. This foundation was constructed using small unfaced and unbonded stones and was also 0.40m wide. This improved preservation may be the result of being set within a terrace cut which is located on the northern side of the building and indeed the southern portion of the building is relatively poorly preserved.
- 4.6.14 The building appears to be made of two cells each in the order of 4.15m wide (north-south) with three postholes marking the location of the division between the rooms [192], [293] and [296]. Evidence for the full extent of the southern cell is not clear due to poorer preservation in this area.
- 4.6.15 The northern cell is identified as a hall with a well preserved hearth located in a central location [353]. The hearth was similarly constructed to that in the northern building from brick and stone with edge lain bricks forming an outer lip, and was slightly larger measuring 1.20m by 1.10m. The southern portion showed signs of having been repaired and was predominantly constructed of flat stones lain on edge, this area was poorly preserved and may have been partially robbed to reuse the stones. The northern part of the hearth was dominated by a large fragment of German lava (5.5.2) which represented the reuse of half a round quern stone with a central square hole. This stone was fragmented but measured 0.73m by 0.42m. It is possible that this stone was used as a hot cooking stone or 'bakestone' and would be heated by the fire and then used to cook bread and other foods (Brears 2012, 355).
- 4.6.16 A series of occupation deposits were identified surrounding the hearth on the northern and eastern sides of the hearth which also butted up against the wall foundations, including [212], [213], [278], [346], [413], [415], [416] and [417]. These deposits were composed of lenses of greyish brown or pale yellowy brown silts containing charcoal flecks and pottery. They are thought to be a combination of hearth rakings and beaten earth floor deposits and ranged between 3 and 10cm in thickness.
- 4.6.17 A north-south alignment of four postholes was also identified in this area, including [208], [305], [312] and [325]. These were rectangular in plan measuring between 0.28m and 0.50m long and between 0.24m and 0.34m in depth. It is unclear what function this alignment may have served; they

may represent either internal division within the building or, perhaps more likely, an earlier phase of construction.

- 4.6.18 An external drain [173] / [165] is observed to run on a north-south axis adjacent to the western wall of the southern building (Fig 7: 'Drain 2'). The drain is seen to be robbed away in its northern and southern extents (4.7.2.1) but the central proportion was found to be intact. The drain was constructed of rough flat stone slabs forming the base of the drain and brick side walls, no capping stones were observed and it is likely that these had also been robbed away.
- 4.6.19 The overall dimensions of the drain, including the robbed portions, was 7.25m long and 0.75m wide and there was a clear right-angled turn to the west at its southern end, although only approximately 0.85m of this westerly continuation survives. The location of the drain places it directly adjacent to the projected western wall of the property. However, the western return of the feature, some 2.4m to the north of the projected southern wall of the building (see Fig 7), is notable and *may* suggest the presence of a further room in the southwest corner of the building, whose location broadly corresponds with the putative kitchen structure of Building 1 to the north.

Property boundaries

- 4.6.20 As discussed (4.5.2) the land to the rear of the buildings is divided into two plots, which is also broadly reflected in the arrangement of the two buildings to the east. This division may have been established in phase 1 but clearly continues into phase 2. Although very few datable finds were recovered from the feature as a whole there is a small quantity of pottery dating to AD 1200-1275 in the far western end [372] (Figure 6).
- 4.6.21 In addition to the main east-west ditch the northern plot shows signs of having been divided further into smaller units by additional ditches on similar north-south alignments [201/357/364] and [366]. The stratigraphic relationship of the most easterly of these ditches suggests that the subdivisions may have been later additions added sometime during phase 2.
- 4.6.22 An additional short portion of ditch [380] was identified in the west of the site which may represent a further division of the northern plot or the western limit of the land parcel.

Refuse Pits

- 4.6.23 A large number of refuse pits were identified in the area to the rear of the buildings, most of which occupy the northern land parcel (Figure 6).
- 4.6.4.2 In total 18 refuse pits were recorded in the northern plot including [148, 150], [157], [179], [199/210], [226], [290], [304], [308], [310], [333], [336], [341], [342], [343], [344], [345] and [382]. By contrast, only two pits survive that can be clearly attributed to the parcel of land associated with the southern building, including [220] and [282].

- 4.6.24 These refuse pits are generally either rounded or rectangular in plan and range in size from 1.00m to 3.20m in diameter. Their depths vary widely between shallow scoops only 0.05 - 0.10m deep to deep vertical sided excavations as much as 1.70m deep. Typically their fills were light brown to mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone. In all but a few instances the pits contained CBM and pottery dating to AD 1250-1350/75, and some of these pits were found to contain pottery wasters, for example pits [304] and [333]. Additionally some fills were found to contain a high degree of crushed mussel and oyster shell amounting to as much as half the volume of the fill.
- 4.6.25 A third group of 11 smaller refuse pits were identified in the south-eastern part of the site in a distinct group set some way from the two already established plots of land (Figure 8). The majority of these pits were found to contain no finds or contained finds that were exclusively from phase 3 (AD 1350-1500), however a single pit from this group was found to contain ceramics dating to AD 1250-1350 as well as some residual sherds dating to AD 1150-1225 [119]. It is possible that some of this pitting activity started in phase 2 however the majority of this activity is thought to belong to phase 3 (4.7.3).

4.7 Phase 3: Late medieval (AD 1375-1550) (Figure 8)

Introduction

- 4.7.1 The late medieval period is poorly represented on the site as a whole with only five features producing ceramic spot dates in the range of AD 1350-1500. One of these is clearly a robbing event and along with a few sherds of ceramics from this period being found within phase 2 contexts as intrusive material it is evident that this phase is typified by a sudden drop in activity on the site. This probably represents the abandonment of the site with low level robbing of the structures for building materials.

Robber trenches

- 4.7.2 The remains of the drain outside the northern building (Figure 8: 'Robbed Drain) were found to have been almost completely removed by cuts [155], [205], [327] and [436], although these cuts contained no datable finds.
- 4.7.3 The drain which lies immediately to the west of the southern building was seen to be well constructed with a stone floor and brick walls (Figure 7: Drain 2). A short section of this drain construction was found intact within the construction cut [165/173], however to the north and south of this the construction materials were clearly missing and the construction cut had been widened during a robbing event [170] and [182] (Figure 8). Robbing cut [170] was found to contain ceramics giving a spot-date of AD 1350-1500 as well as containing moderate quantities of residual AD 1250-1350 pottery.
- 4.7.4 Other instances of clear robbing of building material were identified on the site such as the removal of foundation stones from wall [160] (robber cut [162]); from wall [295] (robber cuts [317], [373] and [425]); and robber cut [433] which would have removed the remains of the northern wall of

building 1. These cuts mostly contained no pottery however a spot date of AD 1325 - 1425 was given to the backfill of [433].

Rubbish pits

- 4.7.5 A discrete group of small refuse pits was identified in the south-eastern part of the site. The fills of these pits were similar to those found elsewhere on the site however less than half these pits were found to contain finds. One of the pits in this group was found to contain residual phase 1 pottery alongside phase 2 ceramics (4.6.24), however the majority of these pits were either undated or in four cases spot dated to phase 3 (pits [124], [139], [140] and [146]).
- 4.7.6 These pits were round or rectangular and were much smaller and shallower than the majority of pits identified elsewhere with sizes ranging from 0.60m to 1.50m in diameter and between 0.05m to 0.73m in depth.
- 4.7.7 Overall, taking into account the discrete grouping of these pits, their small size and late dating it seems that the group as a whole is possibly related to activities conducted over a relatively short period while the buildings to the northeast were being dismantled.
- 4.7.8 In addition to waste disposal in pits a layer of yellowy brown silt with large quantities of crushed shell was recorded overlying much of the hall of southern building [196], this dump contained ceramics dating to AD 1300-1400.

4.8 Phase 4: Early post medieval (AD 1550 – 1750) (Figure 9)

Introduction

- 4.8.1 Early post medieval pottery is completely absent from the site with no material that could be definitely dated to between AD 1550 - 1750. This indicates that once the phase 3 robbing activities were completed the site was completely abandoned. A large irregular feature in the west of the site is likely to be an area of colluvium deposited once the property boundary ditches had gone out of use.

Large irregular feature

- 4.8.2 In the far west of the site a large irregular feature was identified. Slots were excavated into this to establish the stratigraphic relationships and it was clearly seen to overlie property boundary ditches [372] and [380]. An additional sondage was excavated into the middle of this feature to establish its depth, which was found to be 0.60m [396].
- 4.8.3 Pottery dating to AD 1250-1350 was recovered from these interventions although it is believed that these sherds were residual. This feature is interpreted as a natural hollow area that had later filled with colluvium once the property boundaries had gone out of use.
- 4.8.4 The feature lies in a peripheral location in relation to the main activities on the site and may have occurred at the back of the plots of land associated

with the two buildings, it is likely that they were subject to seasonal ponding and as such may have influenced the location of ditch [380] from phase 2 which marks the rear of the northern plot of land.

4.9 Phase 5: Late post-medieval (mid 18th to early 19th centuries) (Figure 10)

4.9.1 A few sherds of late post-medieval ceramics were recovered during the excavations however these were generally intrusive within earlier features or were not associated with features. This may suggest that the material was introduced to the site in manure during periods of low intensity arable cultivation.

4.9.2 There is a single instance where this is not the case. In the extreme east of the site a narrow ditch was identified during the watching brief while the site access was being prepared [116]. This linear feature was located very close to and ran parallel to the current course of Rye Road. The ditch was 0.67m wide and 0.38m deep and contained pottery dated to AD 1750-1900. This is interpreted as a hedge line defining the plot of land at this time.

4.10 Watching brief during sewer link excavations by Hayley Nicholls (Figure 11)

4.10.1 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the groundworks associated with the excavation of a sewer link to the north of the site.

4.10.2 The work consisted of the excavation of a trench through a plot of land to the north of the site area. The trench measured c. 0.6m wide and varied in depth from a maximum of 2.1m at the north-east end of the trench, 0.8m deep in the middle of the trench, to 1.8m deep at the south end where the trench entered the site area. In addition, a manhole was excavated close to the north-east end of the trench (not illustrated). This excavation measured c. 1.5m long, 1m wide and 2.1m deep.

4.10.3 A topsoil deposit comprising dark brown silt measuring between 0.25m and 0.4m deep was identified overlying the natural substrate. The natural substrate comprised mottled light-grey, yellow and orange sand clay. A possible subsoil or hill-wash deposit was identified towards the southern end of the sewer trench comprising dark brown-grey silt clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. The deposit had a maximum depth of 0.31m.

4.10.4 Six archaeological features were identified within the trench comprising three pits, one single-course wall, and two partially exposed features of unknown form and function.

4.10.5 The earliest feature, [517] lay immediately north of the northern site boundary and comprised a partially exposed pit or ditch which extended beyond the limits of the trench. Pottery sherds of mid 13th to mid 14th-century date were recovered from the feature, placing it within the main phase of activity on the site (phase 2), contemporary with the construction of the two buildings fronting onto Rye Road.

4.10.6 Four features of late medieval date (phase 3) lay to the north of [515] and comprised two shell filled pits, the remains of a possible wall, and a partially exposed feature of unknown form and function. The pits [509] and [513] contained shells of oyster, cockle and whelk. The wall [511] was

orientated on an east-west alignment, and survived as a single course of roughly dressed stone with no evidence of bonding material. The top of the partially revealed feature [505] was just visible in the very bottom of the sewer trench, with one clear south edge. No clear edge was visible to the north. The uppermost fill of the feature contained some reddened clay and a piece of iron smithing slag.

- 4.10.7 The latest feature lay towards the north end of the trench, furthest from the site area and comprised a pit [503], which contained ceramic building material dated to between AD1400 – 1550.
- 4.10.8 These five latest features are contemporary with phase 3 activity on the site, when the site went into decline with evidence of abandonment and robbing of the buildings.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations at Deadmans lane, Rye (Appendix 3). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. Finds are packaged and stored according to ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014). No further conservation is required unless stated.

5.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A small assemblage comprising just eighteen pieces of flint weighing 700g were recovered during the course of the archaeological work at the site. The pieces of struck flint were recovered through hand-collection and from two sample residues. They came from nine numbered contexts, and no clustering was noticed. A further seventeen fragments (202g) of burnt unworked flint was also produced.

5.2.2 The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight and the pieces of flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

5.2.3 The assemblage consists entirely of what appears to be knapping waste. It comprises nine flakes, three blade-like flakes, a piece of irregular waste, a chip, two tested/bashed pebbles and two cores. The two tested/bashed pebbles together with the two cores may not be genuine. These four pieces could simply represent accidentally shattered natural fragments. The large flint pebbles could even represent accidental debris from building stone.

5.2.4 The majority of the remaining pieces are chronologically undiagnostic. Nonetheless, based on technological grounds, two pieces of flint débitage - a blade-like flake from context [185] and a blade-like flake from context [389] - could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date.

5.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered a relatively large assemblage of pottery: some 1962 hand collected sherds from 87 individually numbered contexts. This assemblage is contained in three large boxes that collectively weigh approximately 28kg. In addition there is an additional 1.5kg of pottery from one of 10 environmental residues, though in eight instances there are hand-collected sherds from the same deposits.

5.3.2 The assemblage has been provisionally spot dated to allow the site to be phased. During this process sherds in each context were counted and rapid notes made on the wares and forms present in each. A full archive of quantification by fabric/form (number of sherds, weight and estimated

number of vessels) has not been undertaken at the assessment stage. Despite this, enough data is present to assess the assemblage's importance and its potential for further analysis.

Chronological Range

- 5.3.3 The earliest pottery consists of a reduced coarse flint tempered bodysherd from pit [282]. The piece, although dating to between the mid 8th to mid 11th centuries, is notably isolated and may well be residual (though it is not notably worn). Its presence does suggest some activity in the Late Saxon period.
- 5.3.4 The Early Medieval period (later 11th to early 13th centuries) is better represented, but not significantly so. The few sherds present include examples tempered with moderate fine/medium alluvial flint grits, sand and shell, medium sand with abundant iron oxides and coarse sand. No feature sherds are present and some of the material is clearly residual in later contexts. However, a few features (eg ditch [184]) have solely pottery of this date and probably represent the onset of activity at the site. Taken as a whole the assemblage best sits in the second half of the range, perhaps spanning c. AD 1150/75 to 1225.
- 5.3.5 The vast majority of the assemblage belongs to the high medieval period (c. AD 1225-1350/75). It would appear that intense activity started around the middle of the 13th century and continued at this level until at least the mid 14th century. Sherds of this period are usually of small to medium size, (to 60mm across) though a few larger pieces are present. On the whole the assemblage does not appear to have been subjected to significant reworking. Unsurprisingly Rye Sandy Wares dominate the assemblage, typically in the form of well-potted oxidised cooking pots with rectangular or expanded rims. Other coarseware vessels include a few bowls and there is a scatter of glazed Rye jugs, though the latter are usually undecorated. Of interest are the few wasters amongst the Rye material. For example, pit [304], fill [303] produced at least 10 waster sherds as well as some tile waste too. Pit [333] also produced a few, as did cleaning layer [376]. These appear alongside sherds that have been used and at present the relationship between the good and waster vessels is uncertain. Other wares include a scattering of Winchelsea Black cooking vessels and unglazed jugs/pitchers and a few Winchelsea/Brede-type fine sandy greywares. Imported sherds are represented by several North French and Saintonge whiteware jug sherds (eg pit [179] contains two sherds of North French and ditch [162] a Saintonge sherd).
- 5.3.6 The late medieval period is far less well represented, suggesting a sudden dropping off in activity between c. AD 1350/75 and 1400. There is a scatter of harder fired Rye sherds of this general period (eg ditch [180]), including bunghole pitchers (eg pit [290]). This latter pit is one of the few features of this date, probably being infilled between c. AD 1350 and 1450 and including a possible Cheam whiteware sherd. Taken as a whole it is likely activity did not extend much beyond AD 1350/75 and there are certainly none of the typical Late Rye hard-fired vessels one would expect to see from c. AD 1425/50 onward. The only sherd from definitely late in this sub-

period is an intrusive Raeren stoneware fragment of the later 15th to mid 16th century (ditch [358]).

- 5.3.7 Post-medieval pottery is surprisingly scarce and there is nothing that can be definitely dated to between AD 1550 and 1750 suggesting a period of continued abandonment. The few late post-medieval sherds include somewhat abraded pieces from local glazed redware and industrially produced creamware vessels of the mid 18th to early 19th centuries. These suggest some manuring of the land, perhaps during periods of arable cultivation, but little else.

The Assemblages

- 5.3.8 A wide variety of contexts produced pottery. Although the majority of sherds were recovered from pits, other context types such as ditches, drains, post-holes, hearths, layers and robber trenches also produced material, albeit as much smaller assemblages. Most individual context groups are small: some 66 produced between 1 and 20 sherds. However, four produced between 51 and 100 sherds and two produced over 100 sherds. The latter consist of fill [222] in pit [220] (262 sherds) and fill [303] in pit [304] (574 sherds). These large groups in particular contain significant quantities of feature sherds. Residuality and intrusiveness is generally low, though is certainly evident in a few deposits. The larger groups appear to be fairly devoid of residuality.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Materials by Trista Clifford

Introduction

- 5.4.1 Just under 950 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing a total of 125kg were recovered. The assemblage consists of roof tile, brick and floor tile and includes some large stratified groups well dated by the pottery. A high degree of heat-affected fragments was noted generally, exhibiting vitrification and sooting. The assemblage was rapidly recorded on pro forma archive forms by count, weight and form for each context. Fabric was not examined in detail at this stage. Fabric types and a full descriptive archive will be produced at analysis stage.

Roof tile

- 5.4.2 Roofing tile was noted from most contexts which contained CBM. No complete tiles were recovered. Fabrics are largely sandy, with some early coarse fabrics and silty calcareous fabrics also present. Green glaze was noted on tiles from contexts [149], [157], [222], [303] and [369]. Only a small number of fragments exhibited nail holes; where apparent these are usually circular or square. A proportion of tiles from pit fill [303] have knife trimmed edges, a feature not usually seen on roof tiles. Contexts [369], [222] and [221] contained probable wasters. Probable hip tile was recovered from [303] and [281]; ridge tile fragments came from [303] and [383].

Brick

- 5.4.3 Brick weighing c.111kg was recovered from 23 contexts. The vast majority of brick recovered are cream, pinkish or yellow-hued 'Flemish' style bricks, with indented margin and no frog. Complete bricks measure between 215-230mm in length and 48-60mm thick. 'Flemish' bricks occur later in Sussex than, for example, Essex and London, however their presence within well dated contexts here suggests a 14th century date.

Floor tile

- 5.4.4 A substantial floor tile assemblage (wt 14.5kg) was recovered suggesting a fairly high status building. Green glazed tiles of typical medieval type came from six contexts. Unglazed tiles occur in at least two different sizes. A large proportion of tiles exhibit 'stabbed' bases. These stab marks were made by placing the wet tile on a nailed board and were designed to prevent misfiring in the kiln. Tiles in this assemblage exhibit a wide variety of stab mark forms including circular, vesicle, triangular, square and diamond shaped. It may be that these differences reflect chronological or regional variations in production.

5.5 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The excavations recovered a significant assemblage of stone. This consists of four large full boxes as well as two loose oversized stones, the whole having a total weight of around 83kg. The material has been briefly scanned for this assessment with notes being made on the main types represented. A full paper and digital archive has yet to be completed, but will be created at analysis stage.
- 5.5.2 The stone is virtually exclusively from high medieval deposits spanning c. AD 1250-1350/75 and much is probably related to construction. The vast majority of the assemblage is composed of locally available stone types – a range of Wealden sandstones and siltstones, including the calcareous Tilgate stone. Most of these do not show any particular signs of having been cut or faced and it is likely they represent rubble walling elements, perhaps for a timber-framed building. Some of the thinner slabs may well be from roofing or flooring and a careful examination of these pieces will be needed during archiving. There are also a number of flint beach cobbles within the assemblage, again presumably an easily available building/flooring material to the town. More exotic stone includes some small pieces of West Country roofing slate (eg pit [333], ditch [155] and pit [119]) and a sparse scatter of German lava. The latter include a notable number of fragments from one of the hearths (RF <353>) though all undoubtedly originally arrived as querns.

5.6 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 A little over 3.3kg of slag was recovered from the site, most of which appears to be of medieval date. The material has been scanned for assessment but the full archive is yet to be compiled. There is definite iron smelting tap slag from pit [150], drain [173] and pit [179]. This material shows some abrasion and this, together with the low quantities involved,

suggests the material has been derived from elsewhere. The remaining slag consists of a little fuel ash waste, but more commonly, undiagnostic iron slag. Some of the latter may well be from smithing. In general the assemblage demonstrates low levels of smelting and smithing in the general vicinity.

5.7 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

Introduction

5.7.1 A total of 39 registered objects were recovered. The majority of objects are iron and are in variable condition. Iron objects are corroded, obscuring detail and form in some cases. A small number of copper alloy and stone objects are present; condition is good in these objects. All registered finds have been washed and dried or air dried. Each object has been packed according to ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014) and has been assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <00>). Metal objects have been boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel. Most objects require x-ray to aid identification. A complete archive will be produced once this has been carried out. An overview is shown in Table 2.

RF no	Context	Object	Material	Period
1		SPWH	STON	MED
2		ARRO	IRON	MED
3		NAIL	IRON	MED
4		NAIL	IRON	MED
5		NAIL	IRON	MED
6		NAIL	IRON	MED
7		NAIL	IRON	MED
8		SPWH	STON	MED
9	222	KNIF	IRON	MED
10	104	PINT	IRON	MED
11	279	MOUN	COPP	MED
12	222	UNK	COMP	MED
13	222	BOLT	IRON	MED
14	156	STFT	IRON	MED
15	154	BOLT	IRON	MED
16	154	KNIF	IRON	MED
17	171	UNK	IRON	MED
18	196	UNK	IRON	MED
19	196	UNK	IRON	MED
20	196	STFT	IRON	MED
21	196	STFT	IRON	MED
22	218	HING	IRON	MED
23	222	KEY	IRON	MED
24	222	HASP	IRON	MED
25	222	STFT	IRON	MED

RF no	Context	Object	Material	Period
26	222	BOLT	IRON	MED
27	223	KNIF	IRON	MED
28	223	KNIF	IRON	MED
29	223	BOLT	IRON	MED
30	223	UNK	IRON	MED
31	223	BOLT	IRON	MED
32	318	UNK	IRON	MED
33	318	?BUCK	IRON	MED
34	318	TOOL	IRON	MED
35	369	STFT	IRON	MED
36	339	TOOL	IRON	MED
37	164	PENCIL	STON	PMED
38	334	UNK	COPP	MED
39	196	BOLT	IRON	MED

Table 2. Overview of the Registered Finds

Dress accessories

- 5.7.2 A domed sexfoil copper alloy belt mount, RF<11>, was recovered from [279]. The mount is similar to examples from London of 13-14th century date (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 121) Pit fill [318] contained a probable D-shaped iron buckle, RF<33>.

Knives and tools

- 5.7.3 Four knives were recovered, three of which came from pit [221]. All are of medieval whittle tanged form. The most well preserved are RF<9>, a knife of Goodhall type B (Goodhall 2011, 106) and RF<16> which is a type C form (ibid.) A possible stoneworking chisel, RF<36> and a curved blade fragment, RF<34> were also recovered.

Structural fittings and nails

- 5.7.4 Fourteen structural fittings were recovered. The assemblage includes six clench bolts, hinge pintles and other objects which require xray for identification. Five general purpose iron nails, RF<3> to <7> were accessioned during fieldwork. Four are square sectioned stem fragments measuring 22-36mm in length. RF<6> is a complete nail with circular head and squares sectioned stem measuring 27mm long. Condition of the nails is fair, with some degree of corrosion. The nails will be x rayed to confirm identification.

Textile equipment

- 5.7.5 Two spindle whorls of similar size and weight were recovered during the excavations. RF<1> is made from fine grained sandstone, incised with four lines around the circumference. It measures 37.6mm in diameter with a height of 21mm. The central perforation is 9.5mm in diameter at the top,

widening to 12.3mm at the base. RF<8> is formed from ironstone and undecorated. It measures 34.8mm in diameter and 20.2mm high. This perforation is 9.9mm the the top and 12mm at the base. Both examples are of Coppergate form C, rounded biconical (Walton-Rogers 1997, 1739) where similar forms were recovered in some quantity. More locally, several similar examples are known from Lewes (Raeman forthcoming) and elsewhere in Sussex; the form is typically medieval.

Security equipment

- 5.7.6 Pit fill [222] contained a possible lock hasp and key (RF<23> and <24>), together with a number of objects which could also be part of a lock system and door furniture. These all require further analysis in order to identify them properly.

Weaponry

- 5.7.7 A barbed and socketed iron arrowhead, RF<2>, was recovered from [281]. The object measures 70.8mm in length. The arrowhead is of Type 14 (Ward Perkins 1940, 70) or Jessop type H3 (Jessop 1996, 200) which was primarily used for hunting. The arrowhead is in good condition; x-ray is required for the site archive.

Literacy

- 5.7.8 A flat sectioned rod with diamond shaped tip and wedge shaped head, RF<40>, came from [334]. This may be a lead stylus. Similar objects from London have a square rather than flat sectioned rod and are longer (Egan 1998, 271) however a number illustrated on the Portable Antiquities database are of comparable length.

Objects of uncertain function

- 5.7.9 Seven objects remain unidentified at present; it is hoped that x-ray and further analysis of these objects will enable identification.

5.8 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

Introduction

- 5.8.1 The excavations at the Deadmans Lane site, Rye in East Sussex produced a moderate animal bone assemblage containing 2483 fragments. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from medieval period deposits (AD 1225-1375) including pits, a culvert/drain, occupational and debris layers as well as hearth and ditch features. Small quantities of faunal remains were also recovered from the early medieval, late medieval and late post-medieval contexts.

Methodology

- 5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the

skeletal element represented. 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, medium, small mammal. The fish remains have been recorded broadly as fish, to be identified further by a specialist to determine the species present. The bird bones have been identified to species where possible, in some instances broad categories have been utilised when recording incomplete bones. Bird bone fragments and sub-adult remains have been recorded as bird indeterminate.

- 5.8.3 In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck et al (1964), Halstead et al (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmid (1972). No tooth eruption and wear was observable to be recorded (Grant 1982). Mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976). The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

The Assemblage

- 5.8.4 The assemblage contains 2483 fragments weighing 5919g of which 1986 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 3). The assemblage has been hand-collected and retrieved from bulk samples. The majority of the specimens from all contexts are moderately preserved and minimal surface erosion is evident.

Period	No. Fragments	NISP	Preservation		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
1 - Early Medieval	196	166	0.6%	97.6%	1.8%
2 - Medieval	1967	1565	8.7%	89.1%	2.2%
3 - Late Medieval	319	254	0.4%	98.8%	0.8%
4 - Late Post-Medieval	1	1	-	100%	-
Total	2483	1986			

Table 3: The total number of fragments, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and percentage preservation based on the NISP.

- 5.8.5 A variety of mammalian, avian and fish taxa have been identified (Table 4) including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, sheep, domestic fowl, goose, wild galliform, bird, fish. The majority of the bone derives from fish. The large, medium and small mammal groups also produced a moderate proportion of fragmented bones from this assemblage.

Taxa	Early Medieval	Medieval	Late Medieval	Late Post-Medieval
Cattle		20	3	
Sheep/goat		10		
Pig		9		
Sheep		1		
Large Mammal	2	66	13	
Medium Mammal	1	84	24	1
Small Mammal	1	33	3	
Domestic Fowl		18	3	
Goose		4		
Chicken/Pheasant		2		
Bird		18		
Fish	162	1300	208	
Total	166	1565	254	1

Table 4: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) by Period

Phase 1: early medieval (AD 900-1225)

5.8.6 The early medieval assemblage contains 166 identifiable fragments retrieved from four contexts the majority of which derive from fish. Small quantities of large, medium and small mammal fragments were also present. These remains were recovered from pit fill [120], [121], [129] and ditch fill [217] contexts, with the majority of the fish bones recovered from bulk sample [120] <100>.

5.8.7 A single large mammal rib fragment from context [129] showed evidence of a butchery chop mark. A small quantity of burnt bone, charred and calcined fish vertebrae was recovered from bulk sample <108> from ditch fill [217]. Age-at-death data using rates of bone fusion was limited in this phase. No pathology or gnawing was present. No measurable bones or recordable mandibles were present.

Phase 2: medieval (AD 1225-1375)

5.8.8 The medieval assemblage contains the greatest quantity of identifiable fragments recovered from forty contexts, the majority of which derive from twenty-seven pit and ditch fills. Taxa that have been identified include fish, cattle, domestic fowl, bird, sheep/goat, pig, goose, domestic fowl/pheasant, sheep bones. Fish bones dominate the assemblage, the majority of which have been recovered from bulk samples <105>, <116>, <121>, <123>, <125>, <126>, <129>, <137> retrieved from pit, hearth, culvert/drain, occupational and destruction debris features. Moderate quantities of large, medium and small mammal bone fragments were also present due in part to high levels of fragmentation.

5.8.9 The bird bone consisted mainly of domestic fowl; both males and females were present, as well as adult and subadult remains. A small number of goose bones were recovered from pit [223], [223] and hearth [353] features

and a single bone from a wading bird, possibly a snipe, was retrieved from ditch fill [359].

- 5.8.10 Evidence of butchery was present in fifty-nine meat and non-meat bearing bone fragments from twelve contexts within this phase; [154], [183], [211], [212], [221], [222], [223], [281], [287], [353], [355], [362] and includes large mammals, medium mammals, cattle, sheep/goat, sheep and pig bones from pit, ditch, occupational debris and hearth fills. Butchery marks included chopping, axially chopping, cutting, sawing and smashing of bone fragments.
- 5.8.11 Burnt bone was recovered from contexts [316] and [334] and includes unidentifiable fragments and a medium mammal rib fragment from a wall and refuse pit feature. A small assemblage of burnt bone fragments including fish, small mammal and pig bones was also recovered from bulk samples <105>, <108>, <121>, <123>, <125>, <129> taken predominately from pit fills, as well as culvert/drain and ditch fills and destruction debris layers.
- 5.8.12 Pathology was present in a single large mammal rib fragment from pit fill [223] with a possible healed mid-shaft fracture. Age-at-death data using bone fusion rates was limited; although from the bones present adult remains dominated the assemblage. No gnawing was recorded. No measurable bones have been recorded and no ageable mandibles were present.

Phase 3: Late medieval (AD 1375-1525)

- 5.8.13 The late medieval assemblage contains 254 identifiable fragments from pit fills [143], [289] and ditch fills [171], [196]. The majority of the assemblage is dominated by fish bones recovered from bulk sample <106> context [196]. Small quantities of large, medium and small mammal fragments were present, as well as cattle and domestic fowl.
- 5.8.14 Butchery chop marks are evident on several bone fragments. Large mammal long bone fragments from [143] and [196] as well as a vertebrae fragment from [171]. Medium mammal bones included a long bone fragment from [171], ribs from [196] and two pelvis fragments from [289]. These bones were all chopped, with only a large mammal long bone fragment from [143] chopped axially.
- 5.8.15 No burning, pathology or gnawing was present. Limited age-at-death bone fusion data was present although where observable adult remains dominate this phase. No recordable mandibles were present. Only one measurable bone was present; a cattle astragalus.

Phase 5: Late post-medieval (AD 1700-1900)

- 5.8.16 The late post-medieval assemblage derives from ditch fill [117] and contained a single medium mammal long bone fragment. No butchery, burning, pathology or gnawing was present. No measurable bones, recordable mandibles or age-at-death data was observable.

5.9 Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

Introduction

5.9.1 The excavation produced 28 contexts containing marine molluscs (Appendix 4). The total weight of the handpicked shells is 6.899 kg. The weight of the 9 samples is 10.309 kg but an estimated 50%+ of this is non-marine shell residue. Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of c. 60% oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*) and 35% common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*). Other species identified in very small quantities are the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*); the periwinkle (*Littorina littorae*); the great scallop (*Aequipecten opercularis*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). Further work may identify other species, but if they occur they will be statistically insignificant. The bulk of the assemblage is therefore dominated by oyster and cockle.

Results

5.9.2 As Appendix 4 indicates, the majority of the total of 28 contexts produced statistically small assemblages by weight of marine molluscs. Just two of the handpicked contexts produced more than 500g of marine molluscs: [222] and [362]. Context [222] contains c. 40 left/right valves of oyster and context [362] contains 26 left/right valves. Small quantities of whelk/cockle/periwinkle/mussel are also present in these two contexts. The sampled contexts [120], [177] and [196] contain significant numbers of whole shells of cockle. Seven of the nine sampled contexts [excluding [217] and [303] also contain residues of <4mm within which further molluscs may be represented.

5.10 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 Fired clay weighing a total of 4.5kg was recovered from 12 contexts. For the purposes of this assessment, the material was rapidly assessed by eye for diagnostic features and broad fabric type. The material largely consists of abundantly grass and stem tempered lumps, some with flat surfaces and/ or shallow wattle impressions. Silty and sandy fabric types were also noted. Overall, material appeared fairly abraded. The material is likely to represent structural daub, probably related to the buildings. No specific diagnostic features were present to suggest other uses.

5.11 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

Iron

5.11.1 A total of 84 nails and other bulk iron weighing just over 1.8kg were recovered from 21 separate contexts. The nail assemblage (n=66) included both general purpose and heavy duty nails with square sectioned stems. Head forms are predominantly flat and square or circular. Small numbers of headless, figure of eight and dome headed nails are also present. The rest of the assemblage consists of amorphous lumps and featureless strip fragments of uncertain function.

Copper alloy

- 5.11.2 Small fragments of sheet copper alloy were recovered from three contexts, weighing less than 2g in total. These are featureless and corroded and could not be identified

5.12 Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

Introduction

- 5.12.1 During excavation work at the site, 41 environmental samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from a variety of contexts including pits, postholes, a culvert, ditch fills as well as layers and deposits some of which were associated with hearths or deliberate dumps of shell (Appendices 5 and 6 provides context information). Samples derive from features dated to phase 1 (Saxo-Norman and early medieval) and phase 2 (medieval). Prior to processing samples were given a priority grading, A, B and C based on context information (such as whether primary fills or whether directly associated with a known activity) and the likely potential of remains within the features to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, the agricultural economy, diet, plant or animal use. Samples for micromorphological analysis were recovered from the colluvial deposit truncated by pit [343]. Two samples were taken and one (sample number <133>) has been submitted for assessment, taken from the interface between the colluvium and the underlying natural geology. It is hoped this assessment will establish the nature of the processes responsible for the deposit formation as well as the composition of the parent material. This work is currently underway and a copy of the report will be made available as soon as it is completed.

Methodology

- 5.12.2 Priority 'A' samples (totalling 14) were processed by flotation, the remaining priority B and C samples have been retained unprocessed at present. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 5). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 6). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 5.12.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the samples 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). 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. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 5, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

Phase 1 – Samples <108> [217] and <136> [398]

Plant macrofossils

- 5.12.4 Charred plant macrofossils were present in low quantities in samples <108> and <136>. Taxa recorded include barley, bread-type wheat and wild or cultivated oat, represented by cereal caryopses and clover/medick seeds.

Charcoal

- 5.12.5 Wood charcoal fragments were scarce in sample <136> and the small assemblage in sample <108> contained hazel/alder, oak, ash, beech and elm. The charcoal was poorly preserved and many of the specimens had sediment concretions or were infiltrated by sediment. Vitrified fragments in which wood structure was glassy and poorly preserved were also noted.

Phase 2 - Samples <102> [151], <116> [212], <123> [303], <125> [318], <129> [335] and <137> [401]. Phase 2? - samples <105> [177], <122> [299] and <121> [300].

Also considered here is sample <126> [213] from a probable rake-out/ floor surface related to hearth [352] and <106> [196] from a shell-rich layer, both of which contain some mixed dating evidence.

Plant macrofossils

- 5.12.6 Charred plant macrofossils were present in low quantities in the majority of samples dating to this phase of occupation. Preservation was generally poor although there were a few better preserved examples, most notably in the larger assemblages from samples <129>, and <123>. Cultivated taxa noted include bread-type wheat, wild or cultivated oat, barley and indeterminate cereal caryopses as well as pea and broad bean. A single rye caryopsis was also recorded in sample <129>. Seeds of wild/weed taxa include grasses, goosefoot, dock/sorrel, clover/medick, sedge and knotweed. A fragment of blackthorn/wild cherry stone in sample <126> supports the evidence from the charcoal assemblage for this taxon.

Charcoal

- 5.12.7 Samples <106>, <122>, <126> and <137> contained very few wood charcoal fragments and no identification work was undertaken for these. The scarcity of wood charcoal in <126> and <137>, which are associated with hearth/s, is notable. These small quantities of wood charcoal are

mirrored in other features that are thought to be directly associated with episodes of burning. This suggests that burning was comparatively complete, leaving behind ash and charcoal flecks rather than large charred wood fragments. Much of the burning may also amount to baking and staining of the sediments from adjacent fuel using activities such as the hearth.

- 5.12.8 A large and well preserved assemblage of wood charcoal was recovered from sample <125> consisting primarily of pieces of roundwood approximately 10-15mm in size and with between 8 and 15 growth rings. Taxa identified include hazel/alder, blackthorn/wild cherry and oak. The remaining samples are typified by assemblages containing a diverse range of taxa. Oak, ash, hazel/alder and blackthorn/wild cherry are present in many of the samples while holly roundwood was recorded in <105> and small twig sized roundwood, probably from gorse/broom, were common in sample <123>. Preservation of charred wood varied with several assemblages displaying evidence for sediment infiltration and concretion that is often associated with fluctuations in ground water.

Phase 3 Sample <100> [120]

Plant macrofossils

- 5.12.9 This sample includes a small quantity of poorly preserved, indeterminate cereal caryopses only.

Charcoal

- 5.12.10 The small assemblage of wood charcoal comprised oak, ash, hazel/alder and blackthorn/wild cherry. On the whole these fragments were moderately well preserved.

5.13 Additional material recovered during sewer link watching brief by Luke Barber

The Pottery

- 5.13.1 The latest archaeological monitoring, carried out during the excavation of a sewer link to the north of the site recovered a further 17 sherds of medieval pottery from the site, weighing 356g, from four individually numbered contexts. The sherds are in a generally fresh condition suggesting they have not been subjected to any significant reworking. The earliest material consists of medium fired oxidised sherds of Rye ware likely to be of mid 13th- to mid 14th- century date. Overlapping with these the majority of the assemblage is of notably well-fired Rye wares of 14th- century type. Most can probably be placed in a c. AD 1325-1400/25 date range. A mix of cooking pots and jugs is represented.

- 5.13.2 The additional material will be included in the analysis of the main assemblage.

The Iron

- 5.13.3 Context [514] produced a 10g general purpose nail with bent shank. The nail will be included with the archive of the main assemblage but no further analysis work is needed.

The Metallurgical Remains

- 5.13.4 Two additional pieces of slag were recovered. These consist of a 36g piece of hearth lining from [504] and a 248g piece of iron smithing slag from [507]. Although neither is associated with pottery, that from [504] was found in association with late medieval tile. The material will be included with the archive of the main assemblage.

The Ceramic Building Material

- 5.13.5 Two additional pieces of peg tile and a fragment of brick were recovered from the recent work. Both tiles (contexts [504] and [514]) are in quite hard-fired calcareous-peppered fabrics. These are normally considered to be most common between the mid 15th- to mid 16th- centuries but the current pieces appear to be early examples, considering the associated 14th- to early 15th- century pottery. The brick is also of early Flemish type (506g) and measures 92mm wide by 40mm thick (context [506]). The associated pottery suggests a 14th- to early 15th- century date. The material will be included with the archive of the main assemblage.

The Marine Shell

- 5.13.6 A small assemblage of marine shell was recovered during the additional monitoring on the site. All of the shell is in good condition albeit with some fragmentation. Oyster was recovered from [506] (4/82g) and [514] (3/26g), though only lower valves appear to be present. Cockle was recovered from [506] (22/22g), [510] (1/1g) and [514] (11/12g) and a whelk from [514] (1/20g). All of the shell is of medieval date but will be recorded as part of the existing analysis program.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

OR1: What evidence is there for the economy of the [Norman] town, especially with regard to its Wealden hinterland and Old Winchelsea?

6.1.1 The excavation produced little evidence for Norman activity on the site. The main east west property boundary ditch which was identified in the centre of the site contained two sherds of pottery dating to AD 1075 - 1175. These sherds were recovered from the eastern end of the feature; however the ditch contained very little datable evidence as a whole with a single additional potsherd dating to AD 1200 - 1275 being recovered from the western end of the feature.

6.1.2 This dating evidence poses the possibility that the plots of land may have been established within the earlier Saxo-Norman date range (phase 1); however the ditch is seen to clearly have an impact on the placement of refuse pits used during the medieval period with ceramics spot dates clearly placing this rubbish disposal activity in the range of AD 1225/50-1350/75. A single sherd of pottery dating to AD 750-1050 was recovered from one of these refuse pit fills but it is thought likely to be residual despite no other datable material being recovered from that pit. The inference is that the main phase of use of property boundary ditch is medieval. The low quantity of datable evidence from the feature leaves the makes it difficult to reliably resolve the issue of the origins of the ditch.

6.1.3 If indeed the ditch can be placed in the earlier phase of activity it does not appear to be accompanied by any further features to give it context but it is possible that the land had previously been divided into ploughland strips for subsistence agriculture.

OR2: How have [later medieval] tenements/burgage plots developed from the first built-up street frontages to the plots that survive today? Have the latter been subdivided as a result of commercial pressure between 1250 and 1350?

6.1.4 The main phase of activity on the site (phase 2) is dated to AD 1225/50-1350/75. This is represented by the use of two plots of land and the construction and use of two buildings at the eastern end of these plots fronting onto Rye Road. The later medieval period (phase 3) is typified by a sharp decline in activities on the site with the established properties falling out of use and being robbed of building materials. This decline continued into the early post-medieval period (phase 4), when no activity is detected on the site, and it is assumed that the division of the land into two separate plots was not maintained from this point forwards. Possible low-level agricultural activities are suggested during the late post-medieval period (phase 5), bringing small quantities of ceramics onto the site in manure for fertilising. None of these phases of activity are reflected in the current organisation of the land into north-south aligned plots fronting onto Rye Hill, with gardens to the south in which the site is located.

OR3: *What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industry, the market, the Courton, the extent of the built-up area within and without the walls, the development of the religious houses, and the suburbs) were there during this [later medieval] period, and how did they change?*

6.1.5 As discussed below (6.1.6) there is very little evidence for any activities on the site during the late medieval period (phase 3). The site appears to have been abandoned in the early post-medieval period (phase 4) and may have been under low-level agriculture in the later medieval period. This conforms to a model which places the focus of domestic activities within the walled town during this period.

OR4: *What documentary and archaeological evidence is there for late medieval decline?*

6.1.6 The site appears to have fallen into decline after the high medieval period (phase 2) and for a short period during the late medieval (phase 3) was given over to activities related to the salvage of building materials from the two properties that we have evidence for. It appears also that site specific activities were never re-established at the location with the exception of possible late post-medieval manuring that may have introduced small quantities of pottery to the site.

6.1.7 In this sense it is clear that the site does tell a story of late medieval decline. Activity on the site is mostly confined to the 13th to 14th centuries and as such appears to closely follow the pattern of industrial activities expressed at the sites of the pottery kiln and at Fairfield both of which lie to the north of the site.

OR5: *what different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industries), were there during this [post-medieval] period, and how did they change?*

6.1.8 The site offers little opportunity to consider post-medieval activities. It is clear that the pottery production that had been the main industry in the immediate area during the 13th and 14th centuries had drawn to a close and the area appears to have gone out of use before the post-medieval period with the exception of potential low level agriculture in the late post-medieval (phase 5).

OR6: *To what extent are the observed archaeological features associated with medieval pottery manufacture and to what extent is the site used for domestic purposes.*

6.1.9 The layout of the site and the type of buildings identified is indicative of a domestic use of the site, with two residential properties and related tenement plots. There are no structures that specifically relate to the pottery production being undertaken to the north however the presence of pottery wasters on the site does suggest a connection with the pottery. It is possible that they represent properties occupied by the potters.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

- 6.2.1 The archaeological investigations were successful in identifying domestic activity on the site during the medieval period between the mid 13th to late 14th centuries.
- 6.2.2 The work also adds some context to local HER entries such as the medieval pottery site and associated pottery production activities such as clay and sand quarrying and disposal of waste pottery identified at Fairfield both of which lie to the north of the site. It is suggested that the properties provided accommodation for workers employed at the kiln site.
- 6.2.3 The presence of small quantities of residual worked flint may suggest some low-level transient Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity buried below the colluvium deposits, however there was no evidence that any of this material related to permanent occupation of the site so this evidence is of low significance. The colluvium sealed a prehistoric natural land surface but the area of this investigated was small and no cut features or occupation deposits were identified.
- 6.2.4 The presence of a sherd of pottery dating to c. 900-1150 on the site is not considered especially significant as it occurs as a residual find within a refuse pit which is closely associated with a group of waste disposal pits on the site that are clearly related to the main medieval phase of activities in phase 2.
- 6.2.5 The significance of the inclusion of two sherds of pottery dated to AD 1075-1175 within the fill of the main property boundary ditch should not be over emphasised but does, at the very least, indicate low level activities on the site during the early medieval period, however it may indicate that the land was initially divided into plots during this period, perhaps as agricultural plots as no other evidence of activities from this period was found on the site or is known in the immediate vicinity.
- 6.2.6 The main medieval phase of activity on the site (phase 2) does provide potential for understanding the extension of domestic activities beyond the main focus of medieval housing that was mostly restricted to the main outcrop of higher ground to the south, on the other side of the lower lying marshes and salt flats.
- 6.2.7 It is possible that the dwellings represent accommodation for people involved with the industrial activities in the area to the north, specifically pottery production. The presence of pottery wasters within some of the refuse pits on the site may be indicative of this close relationship between the properties and the kiln site.
- 6.2.8 The period of decline of the dwellings and pitting activities on the site appears to closely reflect the periods of pottery production to the north and this further strengthens a hypothesis that links the residential activities to the ceramic industry and suggests that the fates of the two areas of activity were closely linked.

Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

- 6.2.9 The flint assemblage from Deadmans Lane provides evidence for prehistoric presence in the landscape, but is comparatively limited. It consists entirely of un-retouched artefacts, four of which may not be genuine.

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Luke Barber

- 6.2.10 The ceramic assemblage from the site is considered to have mixed potential for further analysis. Although the Late Saxon and early medieval sherds (phase 1) are of interest in demonstrating early activity, the sherds are isolated, featureless and do not offer the opportunity to further studies in fabric or form chronologies. Equally, the late medieval assemblage (phase 3) is useful in helping date the abandonment, and perhaps robbing, of the site, but adds no new information to ceramic studies in the area. The post-medieval assemblage (phase 5) is also not considered to hold any potential beyond the findings of this assessment.

- 6.2.11 The high medieval assemblage (phase 2) is of considerably more interest as it is composed of a number of clean groups with no/negligible residuality. This singles it out from assemblages within the urban core of Rye, where closed groups are rare and usually small (eg Barber forthcoming a). Residuality and intrusiveness are also frequently problematic within the town (eg Barber 2013) though a few rare exceptions of fresh large unabraded groups are present (Barber forthcoming b). Work outside the medieval town, in the vicinity of the medieval pot and tile industry, has produced much larger assemblages from an early date (Vidler 1932, 1933 and 1936). More recently excavated assemblages from this general area have either not been fully analysed (ASE 2001) or have been essentially unstratified (Lyne 2001). The current assemblage has the advantage of containing a significant quantity of stratified pottery, most free of contamination and in association with an actual domestic structure. As such the larger groups at least offer the opportunity to further the study of high medieval pottery, both with regard to the chronology and range of the fabric/form types as well as within its social/industrial context. This will significantly further our current knowledge about the Rye industry as well as the use of its wares.

The Ceramic Building Materials by Trista Clifford

- 6.2.12 The assemblage includes some large groups from well dated stratified features and is therefore of local significance. The production, use and trade of ceramic building materials around Rye is not well understood at present and this assemblage provides an opportunity to further our understanding of this aspect of the medieval town. Its association with pottery of known provenance has the potential to provide good dating correlation for the use of 'Flemish' bricks on the south coast. The presence of knife trimmed roofing tile may be significant and further analysis of the floor tiles may highlight variations in production enabling them to be attributed to specific kilns.

Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 6.2.13 The stone assemblage is fairly typical for Rye in that it is dominated by utilised but unworked local building stone with small quantities of regionally and foreign imported pieces. The current assemblage is of a little more interest than usual in that it appears to be relatively free of contamination and can be associated with a specific building with some degree of confidence. However, some caution is still needed as the West Country slate suggests some material at least may have been dumped on the site from elsewhere as the excavated building does not appear to have had a slate roof.

The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 6.2.14 The slag assemblage from the site is small and almost certainly derived from off-site iron smelting, and probably smithing, during the high medieval period (phase 2). Such a background scatter is quite expected in this part of East Sussex.

Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 6.2.15 The registered finds comprise a fairly small group of domestic artefacts such as tools and structural fittings associated with the building. The majority of objects derive from well dated stratified deposits. They are of local significance only but do have the potential to elucidate the status and range of activities carried out by the occupants of the building, and well dated groups have the potential for comparative analysis with contemporary assemblages from elsewhere in Sussex.

Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 6.2.16 The majority of the assemblage is of local significance. The assemblage is too small to warrant further analysis of the mammalian and avian remains present.
- 6.2.17 The abundance of fish bones however does warrant further analysis and the assemblage has highlighted four research questions:
- *Is it possible to determine which fish species were being exploited and for what purpose?*
 - *Does the identification of the fish species present give any understanding as to the primary activity of the site?*
 - *Does the identification of the fish species present give an insight into the social status of this medieval maritime settlement?*
 - *Can an understanding of the local medieval maritime economy be gained from further analysis of the fish bone assemblage?*

- 6.1.1.1 The fish assemblage has the potential to provide information regarding the exploitation of marine resources. An examination of the fish species present from the early–late medieval phases along with element

distribution analysis will provide some evidence as to the understanding of the maritime economy of the site during this time.

- 6.2.18 The fish assemblage has the potential to provide information regarding the exploitation of marine resources. An examination of the fish species present from the early–late medieval phases along with element distribution analysis will provide some evidence as to the understanding of the maritime economy of the site during this time.

Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

- 6.2.19 The spot dates (see Appendix 4) indicates that the preliminary dating for all of the assemblage lies within the medieval period (principally the 13th-14th and into the 15th century). East Sussex and South Kent have produced a number of sites containing medium/large quantities of marine shells, particularly oyster/cockle remains, so some useful comparison of these excavations could be undertaken as part of a separate archival study of a larger sample of sites. The oyster/cockle shells from Deadman's Lane represent a secondary food resource and as such are of relatively limited significance and potential for further work within the final publication.

The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 6.2.20 The assemblage is of low significance only. It provides evidence for the use of daub as a structural material, although it is not possible to specify structure type.

The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 6.2.21 The nails are of typical medieval forms (Goodhall 2011, 164) and have little potential for further work. They have been recorded on pro forma archive sheets.

Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

- 6.2.22 Samples processed prior to assessment provided evidence for wood charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, remains of large fauna including some burnt bone, moderate quantities of fishbone and microfauna as well as marine shell. The fauna and mollusca are reported on with the finds assemblages and the following therefore focuses on the significance and potential of the charred botanical remains. Presence and preservation of charred macrofossils and wood charcoal is variable between the different features sampled.

- 6.2.23 On the whole, samples produced low quantities of charred macrofossils which were poorly preserved and for which only limited identifications have been obtained. They are however broadly typical of the period with wheat, barley and oat as well as peas and beans represented. Two samples, <129> and <123>, provided slightly larger assemblages of both cereal caryopses and associated arable weeds. The presence of rye in <129> is particularly interesting as this taxon is absent in assemblages from other sites in the town and is poorly represented in assemblages from the region as a whole. Previous investigations in Rye produced similarly small

assemblages of crop remains (Allott 2013, Le Hégarat 2012, Mooney 2013) to those recorded at Deadman's Lane, although excavations at Lydd (Hinton 2008) provides stronger evidence for cultivation activities in the area with larger assemblages of wheat, barley, oat, rye and pulses evident during the medieval period. There is also evidence for larger cereal assemblages in New Romney (Le Hégarat and Allott 2012). The range of taxa represented and their low occurrences at the current site is not therefore representative of arable cultivation in the region at this time but may be a result of taphonomic processes including bias in deposition and preservation. Given the scarcity of published literature on charred macro plant assemblages from Rye these small assemblages are nevertheless of value for documenting arable remains and their associated weeds.

- 6.2.24 Wood charcoal is present in similarly small quantities in the majority of samples. Charcoal is notably scarce in samples <137>, <122> and <116> although these deposits were recorded as being associated with burning activities. In each instance it appears that the evidence for burning is restricted to charcoal flecks and staining or scorching of the deposits. The largest deposits of charcoal are from pits and layers and probably represent secondary dumps of material rather than *in situ* burning. Of particular note are the roundwood dominated assemblage in <125> and the oak wood assemblage from <121>. The deposits from which they derive are in close proximity and while there was no evidence for burnt wattle in the charcoal assemblage from <121> layer [300] (as expected during excavation) the nearby dump of charcoal in <125> [318] (from the wall robber cut) consisted almost exclusively of roundwood which could derive from such a source.
- 6.2.25 The broad range of taxa represented and the presence of twigs, roundwood and large mature heartwood specimens suggests that the charcoal derives from multiple sources and includes wood that may have been preferentially selected for fuel and kindling as well as for other timber using activities such as construction. The blackthorn/wild cherry and hazel are common components of hedgerows as well as open woodland, woodland margins or mixed deciduous woodland. The majority of taxa (beech, oak, ash and elm) are deciduous woodland trees, while the gorse/broom provides evidence for vegetation typically located on heathland. The range of taxa and habitats represented are broadly consistent with those documented by Seel *et al.* (2008) although the possible presence of alder in the Rye samples is interesting as it was absent in Lydd assemblages dating to AD 1200-1300 and only an infrequent occurrence after AD 1300 (Seel *et al.* 2008). Given the prominence of low-lying marsh vegetation habitats in the area trees such as alder, willow and poplar might be expected in the charcoal and the absence of alder at Lydd and willow or poplar at Rye was surprising. This could be due to the fact that alder doesn't burn well when fresh or dried and was not selected for fuel. It does however make good charcoal (Taylor 1981, Kelley 1986) which may explain its possible occurrence as roundwood in the Rye assemblages. The patterns of occurrence are likely to be a result of some level of selection however it should also be noted, as an added complication, that pollen records from the same area suggest that alder-carr woodland was not prominent in the immediate area at this time (Scaife 2008). Alder could still have been comparatively local to the

site growing along ditches and streams. Management of woodland was common practice by the 13th Century in Britain (Rackham 1990) and it is therefore likely that much of the fuel and timber resources used in Rye at this time derive from such sources. Although it should be possible to refine some of the identifications (such as hazel/alder to species) through further analysis the assemblages of charcoal are too small to provide significant scope to further investigate the range of fuels and timber used at the site or to characterise in detail the vegetation habitats from which they were collected.

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. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

RRA 1: (OR6) What does the distribution of pottery wasters on the site tell us about the strength of association between the domestic activities on site and the pottery production to the north, and can any insight be made from this association into the development of the pottery production industry in the larger scale of Rye as a whole?

RRA 2: To what extent is it possible to discern zoning of activities to the rear of the northern property based on the contents of the refuse pits? It is suggested that this plot of land is divided into smaller units by the introduction of short north-south aligned ditches in phase 2; can any insight be made as to the function of these smaller units?

RRA3: Is there any significant reason that the plot of land to the rear of the southern property is largely lacking refuse pit evidence?

RRA4: What evidence is there for the sequence of construction for the two properties? There is an apparent difference in the widths of the two sets of cells which might be expected to have similar dimensions if they were conceived and constructed as a handed pair. Can any inferences in this regard be made from the construction methods of the two hearths or the appearance of the wall foundations?

RRA5: What is the likely function of the rough alignment of postholes identified running 0.60m away from and parallel to the eastern wall of the northern cell in the southern building, and what is its chronological relationship to the other extant remains of the building?

RRA6: How does the dating of the site and its possible association with the pottery industry fit into the wider historical context and the development of the socio economic history of Rye?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be summarised in an illustrated article for the Sussex Archaeological Collections.

7.2.2 The article would follow the following suggested structure:

- Introduction
- Natural geology, topography and environment
- Prehistoric finds
- Phase 1: Saxo-Norman and early medieval - (Pre AD 1250)
- Phase 2: Medieval - (AD 1225/50-1350/75)
- Phase 3: Late medieval - (AD 1375-1550)
- Phase 4: Early post-medieval
- Phase 5: Late post-medieval
- Thematic discussion

- Specialist sections
- Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

- 7.3.1 Review the site matrix and complete subgrouping and grouping of the recorded contexts.
- 7.3.2 Define and describe a land-use model of the site including a definition of the buildings, open areas and property boundaries etc., their form and function on a site-wide basis. It is estimated that around 10 land use entities will need description. This will form the basis for a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis.
- 7.3.3 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information and research in order to address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.
- 7.3.4 Conduct relevant study of archaeological sites and published themes in the surrounding area and region.
- 7.3.5 Prepare the draft publication text and figures including reconstruction drawing of the properties.

Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

- 7.3.6 No further work is proposed and no separate report on the worked flint need be produced.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery by Luke Barber

- 7.3.7 It is proposed to create a full archive on pro forma and excel for the whole assemblage. This will involve full quantification of all material by fabric, form and decoration. The fabrics will be integrated into the Sussex fabric series, as this is yet to be done for fabrics in the Rye area.

3.5 days

- 7.3.8 A summary overview will be written for publication on the whole assemblage but further analysis is only proposed for the high medieval assemblage. this will concentrate of the larger groups from the site that will be tabulated in full for the publication report. Closer examination will hopefully establish the exact ration of wasters to definitely used sherds in an attempt to better understand why both appear together. This will also involve a certain amount of distributional study and comparative work with the groups from Rye Hill and Fairfield (Lyne 2001, Johnson 2001).

2 days

Total

5.5 days

- 7.3.9 Although the post-medieval sherds will be discarded, the whole medieval assemblage from this site should be retained for long-term curation as it is a rare stratified assemblage from the area.

The Ceramic Building Materials by Trista Clifford

- 7.3.10 It is proposed to create a full descriptive archive and fabric type series of the ceramic building material

5 days

- 7.3.11 The material will then be analysed and a publication report will be produced.

2 days

Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 7.3.12 It is proposed to create a full paper and digital archive of the stone assemblage. This will involve the quantification (no/weight) of different stone types per context, together with notes and measurements as appropriate.

9 hours

- 7.3.13 A brief summary publication report will be produced outlining the range of Wealden stones put to use in construction during the high medieval period. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

3 hours

Total

1.5 days

- 7.3.14 Following this it is expected that the assemblage will be discarded with the exception of type samples.

The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 7.3.15 Beyond the creation of a paper and digital archive, no further analysis is proposed. No separate report is needed for publication.

0.5 days

Total

0.5 days

- 7.3.16 After archiving the assemblage will be discarded.

Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 7.3.17 Further analysis of around 30 objects, including x radiography is required. A complete site archive should be produced as part of this analysis. Publication could consist of a standalone report and/or text for inclusion in the site narrative, plus a catalogue of the registered finds. Up to 15 objects are suitable for illustration.

3 days

Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 7.3.18 It is proposed that further analysis of the fish remains from the site should be undertaken involving species identification, bone element identification and distribution analysis. 2 days
- 7.3.19 These findings will then be compared with analogous local assemblages and relevant background research undertaken. 1 day
- 7.3.20 The results will then be prepared for the synthesis of a publication report. 1 day
- Total 4 days**

Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

- 7.3.21 It is proposed that two of the handpicked contexts [222] and [362] be targeted for a full analysis of age differentiation, levels of infestation and the statistical occurrence of left and right valves for the oyster. In the case of the sampled contexts which contain significant quantities of whole shell of cockle [120], [177] and [196], accurate weight and quantification, together with median size should be evaluated. Also of the nine sampled contexts (excluding [217] and [303] Appendix 4) those containing the finer residues (<4mm), should be summarily examined under low power microscopy to identify species where this is possible. 1 day
- 7.3.22 Preparation of a brief summary publication report. 0.5 days
- Total 1.5 days**

The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 7.3.23 Production of a complete site archive and selection of retained material for long term curation is required. No separate report is required; it can either be included with the CBM or the site narrative as necessary. 0.5 days

The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 7.3.24 Some 18 pieces of the bulk metalwork requires x-ray in order to identify possible objects which will be included with the relevant publication report as necessary. No further work on the copper alloy fragments is proposed; they are recommended for discard. 1 day

Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

- 7.3.25 It is recommended that a summary of the assessment findings is produced as part of publication work. Identifications of wood charcoal specimens in

sample <125> should be refined to establish whether hazel or alder is present. The largest macrobotanical assemblages in <129> and <123> also merit a little further work to confirm whether additional rye grains are present. The publication text will integrate the findings of the micromorphological analysis of sample <133> and will also draw on comparative sites from the area.

7.3.26 Time Requirements

Plant macrofossils

Analysis of plant macrofossils from 2 samples:

Identifications and data entry	0.5 days
Literature consultation & report production	1 days
Total	1.5 days

Charcoal

Analysis of charred wood fragments from 1 samples:

Identifications and data entry	0.25 days
Literature consultation & report production	0.5 days
Total	0.75 days

Grand total **2.25 days**

Illustration

7.3.27	Around 20 vessels from the medieval pottery assemblage are considered suitable for illustration. A final selection will be made at the analysis stage.	5 days
7.3.28	Around 15 examples of registered finds will require illustration.	5 days
7.3.29	There will be 5 stratigraphic figures with site photographs illustrating the phasing.	2 days
7.3.30	Reconstruction drawing of the two properties.	2 days
	Grand total	14 days

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Review the site matrix and complete subgrouping and grouping of the recorded contexts	2 days
Define groups. The 278 contexts recorded during excavation are likely to form about 130 subgroups and 30 groups (dated feature types etc). The groups will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the subgroup matrix and dating evidence. @ 10 groups per day	2 days
Draw date phased group matrices	1 days
Define landuse. The c. 30 groups are likely to form some 10 landuses (buildings, open areas, boundaries etc.). They will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the group matrix and dating evidence. @ 5 landuses per day	2 days
Describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element including a definition of the buildings, open areas and boundaries etc., their form and function on a site-wide basis. It is estimated that perhaps 10 landuse entities will need description @ 2 landuses daily	3 days
Finalise and describe period and phase structure and liaise to produce phase plans	1 day
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	2 days
Prepare the draft article as a period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the landuse descriptions authorship of the introduction and discussion sections and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary. 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 the first (unedited) draft of the site sequence period-driven narrative	2 days
Total	16 days
Specialist Analysis	
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	5.5 days
CBM	7 days
Geological material	1.5 days
Metallurgical Remains	0.5 days
Registered finds	3 days
Animal bone	4 days
Marine mollusc	1.5 days
The fired clay	0.5 days
The bulk metalwork	1 day
Environmental Material	2.25 days
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	10 days
There will be 5 stratigraphic figures, and 5 site photographs	2 days
Reconstruction drawing of properties	2 days
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	1 day
Project Management	1 day

Table 5: 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 the local museum.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent Context	Period	Spot date (Pot)
100	L	ED (Topsoil)	100	-	1275-1400
101	L	ED (Colluvium)	101	-	
102	L	ED (Colluvium)	101	-	1250-1350
103	L	ED	103	-	
104	L	N (Natural)	104	-	
105	C	SP?	105	-	
106	F	SP?	105	-	
107	C	P	107	-	
108	F	P	107	-	
109	C	P	109	-	
110	F	P	109	-	
111	F	P	109	-	
112	C	P?	112	-	
113	F	P?	112	-	1275-1400
114	C	P	114	-	
115	F	P	114	-	
116	C	D	116	5	
117	F	D	116	5	1750-1900
118	L	D	118	2	
119	C	P	119	3	1250-1350
120	F	P	119	3	
121	F	P	119	3	1150-1225
122	C	P	122	3	
123	F	P	122	3	1250-1350
124	C	P	124	3	
125	F	P	124	3	1300-1425
126	C	P	126	3	
127	F	P	126	3	
128	C	P	128	3	
129	F	P	128	3	1200-1275
130	C	P	130	3	
131	F	P	130	3	
132	C	P	132	3	
133	F	P	132	3	
134	F	P	135	3	
135	C	P	135	3	
136	F	P	137	3	1250-1350
137	C	P	137	3	
138	F	D?	139	3	1300-1425
139	C	D?	139	3	
140	C	P	140	3	
141	F	P	140	3	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent Context	Period	Spot date (Pot)
142	F	P	140	3	
143	F	P	140	3	1325-1450
144	F	P	140	3	
145	F	P	140	3	
146	C	TH?	146	3	
147	F	TH?	146	3	1350-1500
148	C	PR	148	2	
149	F	PR	148	2	1250-1350
150	C	P	150	2	
151	F	P	150	2	1275-1375
152	F	P	150	2	
153	F	P	150	2	
154	F	P	150	2	1300-1375
155	C	D (Robbing?)	155	3	
156	F	D (Robbing?)	155	3	1275-1350
157	C	PR	157	2	0
158	F	PR	157	2	
159	F	D (Robbing?)	162	3	1250-1350
160	M	WA	161	2	
161	C	WA	161	2	
162	C	D (Robbing?)	162	3	
163	C	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
164	F	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
165	C	D (Culvert / Drain)	165	2	
166	M	D (Culvert / Drain)	165	2	
167	M	D (Culvert / Drain)	165	2	
168	M	D (Culvert / Drain)	165	2	
169	F	D (Culvert / Drain)	165	2	
170	C	D (Robbing)	170	3	
171	F	D (Robbing)	170	3	1350-1500
172	F	D (Culvert / Drain)	165	2	
173	C	D (Culvert / Drain)	173	2	
174	M	D (Culvert / Drain)	173	2	
175	M	D (Culvert / Drain)	173	2	
176	M	D (Culvert / Drain)	173	2	
177	F	D (Culvert / Drain)	173	2	
178	F	D (Culvert / Drain)	173	2	
179	C	P	179	2	
180	F	P	179	2	mixed: most 1250-1350, x2 ?1350-1500
181	F	P	179	2	
182	C	D (Robbing)	182	3	
183	F	D (Robbing)	182	3	1250-1350
184	C	D	184	1	
185	F	D	184	1	1075-1175

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent Context	Period	Spot date (Pot)
186	F	P	119	3	1250-1350
187	F	P	188	2	
188	C	P	188	2	1250-1350
189	F	SP	190	2	
190	C	SP	190	2	
191	F	SP	192	2	
192	C	SP	192	2	
193	F	SP	192	2	
194	VOID	-	-	-	-
195	VOID	-	-	-	-
196	L	ED	196	3	1300-1400
197	VOID	-	-	-	-
198	VOID	-	-	-	-
199	C	P	199	2	
200	F	P	199	2	1325-1425
201	C	D	201	2	
202	F	D	201	2	1250-1350
203	F	D	201	2	
204	F	D (Robbing?)	205	3	1250-1350
205	C	D (Robbing?)	205	3	
206	F	P (Middern?)	207	2	1250-1350
207	C	P (Middern?)	207	2	
208	C	SP	208	2	
209	F	SP	208	2	
210	C	P	210	2	
211	F	P	210	2	1250-1350
212	D	OC	212	2	1225-1325
213	D	OC	213	2	mixed: x4 1250-1350, x1 1350-1500, x1 1750-1900
214	F	P	215	2	1250-1350
215	C	P	215	2	
216	C	D	216	1	
217	F	D	216	1	1075-1175
218	F	P	219	2	1275-1375
219	C	P	219	2	
220	C	P	220	2	
221	F	P	220	2	1275-1375
222	F	P	220	2	1250-1350
223	F	P	220	2	1250-1350
224	F	P	219	2	
225	F	P	219	2	
226	C	P	226	2	
227	F	P	226	2	1250-1350
278	L	DS	278	2	
279	F	P	220	2	1275-1375

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent Context	Period	Spot date (Pot)
280	C	P Middern?	280	2	
281	F	P	280	2	1275-1375
282	C	P	282	2	
283	F	P	282	2	750-1050
284	F	P	282	2	
285	F	P	290	2	
286	F	P	290	2	
287	F	P	290	2	1275-1375
288	F	P	290	2	
289	F	P	290	2	1350-1450
290	C	P	290	2	
291	C	D	291	1	
292	F	D	291	1	
293	C	SP	293	2	
294	F	SP	293	2	
295	M	WA	315	2	
296	C	SP	296	2	
297	F	SP	296	2	
298	L	DS?	298	3	
299	F	XX	301	2	
300	L	DS	300	3	
301	C	XX	301	2	
302	VOID	-	-	-	
303	F	P	304	2	1225-1325
304	C	P	304	2	
305	C	SP	305	2	
306	F	SP	305	2	
307	F	SP	305	2	1760-1820
308	C	P	308	2	
309	F	P	308	2	
310	C	P	310	2	
311	F	P	310	2	
312	C	SP	312	2	
313	F	SP	312	2	
314	F	SP	312	2	1225-1325
315	C	WA	315	2	
316	F	WA	315	2	1225-1325
317	C	P (Wall Robbing)	317	2	
318	F	P (Wall Robbing)	317	2	1225-1325
319	VOID	See 373 - 375		-	
320	VOID	See 373 - 375		-	
321	VOID	See 373 - 375		-	
322	VOID	See 373 - 375		-	
323	C	WA - Is part of 315	323 (315)	2	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent Context	Period	Spot date (Pot)
324	F	WA - Is part of 315	323 (315)	2	
325	C	SP	325	2	
326	F	SP	325	2	1250-1350
327	C	P (Wall Robbing)	327	2	
328	F	P (Wall Robbing)	327	2	1250-1350
329	C	SP	329	2	
330	F	SP	329	2	
331	F	PR	333	2	1250-1350
332	F	PR	333	2	1250-1350
333	C	PR	333	2	
334	F	PR	336	2	mixed: x6 c. 1250-1350, x1 1350-1500, x1 1800-1900
335	F	PR	345	2	1250-1350
336	C	PR	336	2	
337	F	PR	344	2	mixed: most 1250-1350, x7 ?1350-1500, x1 1800-1900
338	F	PR	342	2	1250-1350
339	F	PR	343	2	1225-1325
340	F	PR	341	2	
341	C	PR	341	2	
342	C	PR	342	2	
343	C	PR	343	2	
344	C	PR	344	2	
345	C	PR	345	2	
346	L	OC	346	2	1175-1250
347	VOID	-	-	-	-
348	VOID	-	-	-	-
349	VOID	-	-	-	-
350	VOID	-	-	-	-
351	VOID	-	-	-	-
352	C	HE	352	2	
353	M	HE	352	2	
354	F	HE	352	2	
355	F	D	357	2	1250-1350
356	F	D	357	2	1250-1350
357	C	D	357	2	
358	C	D (robbing)	358	3	
359	F	D (robbing)	358	3	most 1250-1350. x1 1450-1550
360	C	D (robbing) (or P?)	360	3	
361	F	D (robbing) (or P?)	360	3	1300-1400
362	F	D (robbing) (or P?)	360	3	1250-1350
363	F	D	364	2	1250-1350
364	C	D	364	2	
365	F	D	366	2	
366	C	D	366	2	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent Context	Period	Spot date (Pot)
367	F	D	368	1	
368	C	D	368	1	
369	F	XX Colluvium	370	4	1250-1350
370	C	XX Colluvium	370	4	
371	F	D	372	1	1200-1275
372	C	D	372	1	
373	C	P (Wall Robbing)	373	3	
374	F	P (Wall Robbing)	373	3	1250-1350
375	F	P (Wall Robbing)	373	3	
376	L	XX (Cleaning Lyr)	369-370	-	1250-1350
377	F	XX Colluvium	378	4	1250-1350
378	C	XX Colluvium	378	4	
379	F	D	380	2	
380	C	D	380	2	
381	F	P	382	2	1250-1350
382	C	P	382	2	
383	F	P	333	2	1275-1375
384	VOID	-	-	-	-
385	F	P	333	2	1250-1350
386	F	P	333	2	1250-1350
387	F	P	333	2	
388	C	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
389	F	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
390	F	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
391	C	D	391	1	
392	F	D	391	1	
393	F	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
394	C	W? Partition wall	394	2	
395	F	W? Partition wall	394	2	
396	C	XX Pond / Hollow?	396	2	
397	F	XX Pond / Hollow?	396	2	1250-1350
398	D	Colluvium	398	-	
399	F	PR	345	2	1275-1375
400	F	PR	343	2	
401	D	HE (Zone of burning)	352	2	1275-1375
402	C	P	342	2	
403	F	P	342	2	
404	C	SP?	404	2	
405	F	SP?	404	2	
406	C	SP	406	2	
407	F	SP	406	2	
408	C	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
409	F	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
410	VOID	-	-	-	-

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent Context	Period	Spot date (Pot)
411	L	OC	104	2	
412	C	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
413	L	OC	413	2	1300-1400
414	F	EB (Road cutting)	163	5	
415	L	OC	414	2	
416	L	OC	415	2	1275-1375
417	L	OC	417	2	
418	C	HE	418	2	
419	M	HE	418	2	
420	F	HE	418	2	1275-1375
421	C	WA	161	2	
422	M	WA	161	2	
423	L	ED	196	3	
424	F	WA	161	2	
425	C	P (Wall Robbing)	425	3	
426	F	P (Wall Robbing)	425	3	
427	L	ED	427	-	
428	C	WA? Internal division?	428	2	
429	F	WA? Internal division?	428	2	1250-1350
430	L	OC	430	2	
431	C	XX Terracing?	431	2	
432	L	ED? (Poss wall backfill?)	432	3	
433	C	P (Drain Robbing)	433	3	
434	F	P (Drain Robbing)	433	3	1325-1425
435	M	WA	436	2	
436	C	WA	436	2	
437	M	P (Drain Robbing)	433	3	
438	C	XX Terracing?	438	2	
439	C	XX Terracing?	439	2	
440	C	XX Terracing?	440	2	
441	F	P	220	2	
442	F	P	220	2	
443	F	P	220	2	1250-1350

**Appendix 2: Selected entries of the ESCC Historic Environment Record (HER)
 within a 500 metre radius of the centre of the town**

ESCC HER No.	OS NGR (TQ)	Description	Date/Period
DES3638	92198 20490	Grade II Listed Building. 2 High Street	L 18th C - E 20th C
DES3649	92183 20482	Grade II Listed Building. 4 High Street	15th century
DES3650	92175 20476	Grade II Listed Building. Monastery Guest House, 6 High Street	18th century
DES3651	92142 20469	Grade II Listed Building. 9-10 High Street	18th century
DES3652	92124 20465	Grade II Listed Building. The Old Coach House, High Street	18th century facade
DES3653	92067 20494	Grade II Listed Building. Gazebo, 11 High Street	18th century
DES3654	92143 20437	Grade II Listed Building. Gate piers, High Street	L 18 C - E 19 C
DES3655	92131 20448	Grade II Listed Building. 11 High Street	18th century
DES3656	92102 20422	Grade II Listed Building. Rye Working Men's Conservative Club, High Street	1636
DES3657	92078 20417	Grade II Listed Building. 15-17 High Street	18th century
DES3658	92060 20412	Grade II Listed Building. 21-22 High Street	L 18th C - E 19th C
DES3659	92055 20411	Grade II Listed Building. 23 High Street	E 19th century
DES3660	92036 20396	Grade II Listed Building. 25 High Street	L 18th C - E 19th C
DES3661	91983 20366	Grade II Listed Building. 31-31A High Street	19th century
DES3662	91958 20363	Grade II Listed Cobbled Lane	
DES3663	91943 20370	Grade II Listed Building. 35 High Street	18th century
DES3664	91921 20365	Grade II Listed Building. 39-40 High Street	16th century
DES3665	92055 20429	Grade II Listed Building. Summerhouse, 24 High Street	19th century
DES3666	92002 20371	Grade II Listed Building. 30 High Street	18th C - 20th C
DES3667	91978 20366	Grade II Listed Building. The Mint and Ye Olde Bell Inn, 32 High Street	? century
DES3668	91952 20365	Grade II Listed Building. 34 High Street	15th century
DES3669	91934 20370	Grade II Listed Building. 36 High Street	19th century
DES3670	91925 20370	Grade II Listed Building. 38 High Street	L 18th C - E 19th C
DES3671	91906 20366	Grade II Listed Building. The Standard Inn, High Street	16th century
DES3672	91906 20356	Grade II Listed Building. 41 High Street	16th century
DES3673	91901 20352	Grade II Listed Building. 43 High Street	15th century
DES3674	91903 20344	Grade II Listed Building. 44-44A High Street	18th century
DES3675	91899 20335	Grade II Listed Building. The Old House, 45-46 High Street	15th century
DES3676	91889 20312	Grade II Listed Building. 50 High Street	E 19th century
DES3677	91886 20301	Grade II Listed Building. 54 High Street	16th century
DES3678	91890 20278	Grade II Listed Building. 55 High Street	18th century
DES3679	91924 20342	Grade II Listed Building. 67 High Street	16th century
DES3680	91952 20354	Grade II Listed Building. 75-76 High Street	19th century
DES3681	91960 20351	Grade II Listed Building. 77 High Street	18th century
DES3682	91991 20346	Grade II* Listed Building. 80 High Street	18th century
DES3683	91926 20353	Grade II Listed Building. 68-69 High Street	18th century
DES3684	91934 20355	Grade II Listed Building. 70 High Street	18th century
DES3685	91906 20366	Grade II Listed Building. 78 High Street	19th century
DES3686	92083 20388	Grade II Listed Building. 97 High Street	L 18 C - E 19 C
DES3687	92109 20388	Grade II Listed Building. The George Hotel, 98 High Street	15th century
DES3688	92134 20415	Grade II Listed Building. The House of Gill, 101 High Street	18th century
DES3689	92148 20419	Grade II Listed Building. 103-103A High Street	16th century
DES3690	92158 20424	Grade II Listed Building. 104-104A High Street	L 18 C - E 19 C
DES3691	92186 20449	Grade II Listed Building. 106-107 High Street	19th century
DES3692	92217 20476	Grade II Listed Building. 113-114 High Street	L 18 C - E 19 C
DES3693	92210 20470	Grade II Listed Building. 111-112 High Street	19th century
DES3704	92130 20320	Grade II Listed Building. 1 Lion Street	15th century
DES3707	92116 20354	Grade II Listed Building. 4-5 Lion Street	15th century

ESCC HER No.	OS NGR (TQ)	Description	Date/Period
DES3708	92111 20361	Grade II Listed Building. 7 Lion Street	17th century
DES3709	92115 20376	Grade II Listed Building. Peacock Lounge and Tea Rooms, 2 Lion Street	16th century
DES3779	92033 20359	Grade II Listed Building. 86 High Street	18th century
DES3802	92093 20340	Grade II Listed Building. Library, Lion Street	1874
DES3846	92131 20329	Grade II Listed Building. Simon the Pieman, 2 Lion Street	15th century
DES3847	92114 20357	Grade II Listed Building. 6 Lion Street	18th century
DES3848	92125 20388	Grade II Listed Building. 18-20 Lion Street	18th century
DES3849	92135 20364	Grade II Listed Building. 22-23 Lion Street	18th century
DES3858	92204 20467	Grade II Listed Building. 110 High Street	18th century
DES3865	91905 20282	Grade II Listed Building. 58 High Street	19th century
DES3866	92045 20364	Grade II Listed Building. 88 High Street	18th century
DES3867	92048 20366	Grade II Listed Building. 89 High Street	18th century
DES3868	92064 20376	Grade II Listed Building. 92-96 High Street	L 18 C - E 19 C
DES3869	92117 20405	Grade II Listed Building. 99-100 High Street	18th century
DES3870	92141 20418	Grade II Listed Building. 102 High Street	? century
DES3871	92176 20440	Grade II Listed Building. 105 High Street	18th century
DES3873	91906 20274	Grade II Listed Building. 56-57 High Street	18th century
DES3874	91980 20350	Grade II Listed Building. 79-80 High Street	E 19th century
DES3875	92022 20354	Grade II Listed Building. 85 High Street	18th century
DES3876	91887 20304	Grade II Listed Building. 52 High Street	1876
DES3877	92035 20389	Grade II Listed Building. 26 High Street	L 18 C - E 19 C
DES3878	92170 20463	Grade II Listed Building. The Customs House, 7-7A High Street	18th century
DES3879	92049 20401	Grade II Listed Building. 24 High Street	13th C cellar; 16th C house
DES3880	92031 20383	Grade II Listed Building. 27 High Street	E 19th century
DES3881	91961 20377	Grade II Listed Building. Mint Court, High Street	L 18 C - E 19 C
DES3882	91930 20372	Grade II Listed Building. 37 High Street	19th century
DES3892	92205 20494	Grade II Listed Building. 1-1A High Street	L 18 C - E 19 C
DES3893	92193 20487	Grade II Listed Building. 3 High Street	L 18th century
DES3894	92112 20434	Grade II Listed Building. 12-14 High Street	18th century
DES4530	92132 20371	Grade II Listed Building. Lion Street	19th century
EES9364	92300 20300	St. Austins Friary: Excavation	Medieval
EES9368	92200 20500	1-3 Tower Hill: Excavation - pottery	Medieval
EES9475	9220 2063	1 Landgate: Watching Brief - no features	
EES9506	9208 2042	Land adjacent to Market Road: Evaluation	
EES9628	9200 2050	Central Garage, Cinque Ports Street: Evaluation	Medieval
EES13967	9175 2033	Blackman's Yard, Wish Street: Excavation - former orchard/garden	Post-medieval
EES14048	9226 2028	Rye Museum, Ypres Tower: Excavation	Post-medieval
EES14065	9267 2029	Rye Fishing Port: Environmental study	
EES14074	9196 2040	Market Street: Excavation - town wall	Medieval
EES14076	9218 2053	Rye Lodge Hotel, East Cliff: Recording - pottery etc.	Residual medieval; Post-medieval
EES14104	9223 2025	Gun Garden: Excavation - foundations of former ammunition magazine	Medieval and later
EES14136	9205 2048	59-59A Cinque Ports Street: Excavation - town wall and other features	Medieval; Post-medieval
EES14145	9208 2027	Lamb Cottage, West Street: Building Survey	Medieval; Post-medieval
EES14200	91970 20410	Land adjacent to Market Road: Excavation - town wall and other features	Medieval; Post-medieval; WWII
EES14240	92160 20489	Old Monastery, Conduit Street: Watching Brief - human remains, pottery	Romano-british to Post-medieval
EES14288	91963 20414	Old Market Dairy site, Cinque Port Street: Watching Brief - town wall and other features	Medieval; Post-medieval
EES14361	92154 20656	Seymour House, Off Landgate: Building Survey	Post-medieval
EES14374	92230 20300	Church House, 12 Church Square: Watching Brief - outhouse and garden	Post-medieval

ESCC HER No.	OS NGR (TQ)	Description	Date/Period
EES14463	92059 20221	7 Watchbell Street: Building Survey	
EES14464	92199 20392	Cannon House, East Street: Building Survey	Post-medieval
EES14484	9194 2039	Former Winter's Dairy site, Cinque Ports Street: Evaluation	
MES2184	92 20	Town	Medieval
MES2185	92 20	Findspot of half a flint sickle	Palaeolithic
MES2186	92 20	Findspot of Roman coins	Roman
MES2190	92 20	Warehouse: Grist mill	Post-medieval
MES2191	9189 2055	Railway Station	Post-medieval
MES2193	9215 2030	St. Mary's Parish Church	Medieval
MES2285	9215 2055	Findspot of medieval pottery	Medieval
MES2288	9220 20630	Site of cellar	Medieval
MES2293	9164 2032	Site of smock windmill	Post-medieval
MES2294	9208 2042	Medieval pits and post-medieval footpath	Medieval; Post-medieval
MES4112	0385 2412 (dispersed)	Military canal; military road	Post-medieval
MES8132	92400 20600	Pillbox WWII	Modern
MES8133	92450 20350	Pillbox WWII	Modern
MES8134	92430 20830	Pillbox WWII	Modern
MES8135	92310 20060	Pillbox WWII	Modern
MES8136	91940 19890	Pillbox WWII	Modern
MES8139	91820 20340	Air raid shelter WWII	Modern
MES8170	91740 20260	Gun emplacement WWII	Modern
MES8174	92300 20300	Air raid shelter WWII	Modern
MES8185	92420 20660	Road block WWII	Modern
MES8454	91570 20460	Pottery works	Post-medieval to modern
MES8456	91960 19850	19th-century lock	Post-medieval
MES8457	92370 20370	Fish market/workshop	Post medieval
MES8458	92370 20340	Ferryman's cottage	Post-medieval
MES8459	92370 20320	Boat yard	Modern
MES8460	92330 20210	Boat yard	Modern
MES8461	92160 20070	Sea Cadet HQ	Modern
MES8463	9253 2062	Railway station	Post-medieval
MES8464	9198 1986	Former railway; level crossing; railway bridge	Post-medieval
MES8465	91890 19920	Level crossing	Post-medieval
MES8466	91900 20200	Corn mill	Post-medieval
MES8467	92320 20270	Foundry	Post-medieval
MES8468	92320 20220	Timber/coal yard	Post-medieval
MES8469	91730 20250	Sluice	Post-medieval

Appendix 3: Bulk finds quantification

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	F clay	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Copp	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	
100	1	14																											
110															17	106													
111			2	164							2	1980																	
113	3	10			1	4																							
115					3	10																							
117	1	22	7	168	1	6																							
119	2	10																											
121	3	10			1	4																							
123	3	50	2	146															1	14									
125	1	4									1	1188																	
127																										1	1		
129	6	180	1	78	1	12																							
129	6	300	1	76	1	6					1	180																	
133			2	72							1	176																	
136	5	36	1	68	1	1																							
138	1	2	2	124			1	72																					
143	5	44			1	34																							
147	1	6																											
149	9	102	7	526																									
149			7	296							2	500			1	16													
152	1	16	10	864							3	450							1	48									
152	2	54	3	232							3	770			1	58													
152			15	938											3	140													
154	9	178	30	1984	6	32					19	3318					1	2											
154	10	104	57	3610	4	24					12	1324	1	146			1	8											
156	13	192	1	14	1	18					5	438					1	7											
157	1	6	2	34																									
159	1	8	2	82																									
164																													
166											32	4736																	
171	30	330			4	109	5	160			1	726					1	33	1	56									
174											1	11441																	
175			2	2676																									
176	29	286	2	3738																									
178	7	50	1	28	1	<2	1	90			3	60																	
180	13	218	2	194	2	16													8	454									
183			3	409	18	128	2	18			1	38																	
185	1	6							1	6																			
186	6	142	3	138			4	404			1	20																	

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	F clay	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Copp	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)
188	1	10																										
196	20	1160	3	70	34	136											8	140										
200	10	42	2	34	1	22											1	6										
202	2	10																										
204	2	20																										
206	47	524									1	44																
209					1	58											1	12										
211	62	458	22	754	2	102					6	546							3	352								
212			2	42	3	24					3	209																
213	6	14	1	106	1	<2					2	10																
214	2	6																										
217	1	4																										
218	9	60	1	44																								
221	26	536	6	264	31	330	36	140			3	268			2	22	1	12										
222	172	2022	109	12214	575	1822	129	2228	5	814	25	9161			3	34	19	784	1	140	31	114						
223	57	832	64	2826	30	154	18	316			23	2498			3	18	15	239			5	16	1	<2				
223			5	1064							1	628									3	<2						
227	21	202	1	116	2	12					2	6							1	26								
279	50	520	13	742	3	4	2	16			18	904					2	6			9	2						
281	68	706	9	872	8	110					3	354					3	36										
283	1	6																										
286					2	34	5	276																				
287	31	454	4	460	5	56	1	78			7	2994					2	52										
289	40	1054	3	178	11	96					2	348					4	42	1	18								
295	1	5878	4	406							1	5876																
303	629	10484	126	8014	17	266					6	1522			62	2016	1	32										
307	1	4	1	12																								
314	1	6	1	12																								
316	4	50	5	84	2	<2					2	24					1	108										
318	2	26						11	82								5	126					20	10				
326	1	<2	3	34	1	8	1	18																				
328	1	<2																										
331	83	1660	26	3136	21	348	5	20	1	4	4	396							1	12								
332	13	154	2	250	1	14											1	12										
334	8	126	4	404	1	<2																						
335	2	16	6	1452											12	1058												
337	23	282	13	594							2	12																
338	1	10																										
339	14	298	1	50																								
346	1	<2																										

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	F clay	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Copp	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	
353			2	574	18	74																							
355	5	80	5	252	7	98																							
356	2	64	3	502	3	506					1	80			2	46													
359	47	500	1	769	4	48			1	410	7	444							3	600									
361	10	176			2	10	4	132			5	138																	
362	54	698	5	1518	11	218	26	1422			12	1696			1	18	1	12											
363	25	345									3	98																	
369	3	22	4	228																									
371	1	34	1	458																									
374	7	56																											
376	40	720			4	120											1	36	2	108									
377	40	688	2	34	1	28					1	34																	
381	4	8																											
383	4	48	8	1192	2	172	1	104			2	26																	
384	1	8																											
385	15	182	16	1165	6	44			1	16	31294	28			2	148			5	368									
386	1	<2							1	<2																			
397	2	14																											
398									7	38											5	22							
399	19	320	17	800	9	132			2	58	11	364							1	44									
401	15	156	4	96							5	18																	
409																									3	14			
413	18	174	1	514							1	8																	
416	8	52									1	8																	
419			45	11682							22	5752																	
420	3	16																											
429		1	8														1	6											
434	12	154	2	28	16	216					2	18			1	36	3	32											
442	1	18																											
443	1	<2																											
353 SF	180	34180	180	34180							26	12282																	
353 SF, used in hearth	79	19616	79	19616							311	11646																	
TP3 (102)	8	322					1	10																					
TP6 (103)			2	400	1	8									2	16													
U/S																	2	94					1	<2	3	12			
TOTAL	2188	88666	987	124901	882	5674	242	5515	101	1346	31903	85785	1	146	112	3732	76	1837	29	2240	53	154	22	10	6	26	1	1	

Appendix 4: Summary of marine molluscs by context

Context Number	Weight	Species	Spot date (AD)
102	11g	Oyster	1250-1350
120*	1.500kg	Cockle	Phase 1-2?
138	72g	Oyster	1300-1425
171	158g	Oyster/Whelk	1350-1500
177*	843g	Cockle	Phase 2?
178	93g	Oyster	?
183	17g	Oyster/Cockle	1250-1350
186	395g	Oyster	1250-1350
196*	16g (Hand) 1.540kg*	Oyster/Cockle	1300-1400
212*	30g	Cockle	1225-1325
213*	568g	Cockle (13g)	1250-1500?
217*	1g	?	1075-1175
221	144g	Oyster/Cockle	1275-1375
222	3.482kg	Oyster/Cockle/Whelk/ Periwinkle	1250-1350
223	319g	Oyster	1250-1350
228	8g	Whelk	Void
279	100g	Oyster/Whelk	1275-1375
286	283g	Oyster	1275-1375?
287	78g	Oyster	1275-1375
303*	1g	?	1225-1325
318	25g	Oyster	1225-1325
326	18g	Scallop	1250-1350
331	26g	Oyster	1250-1350
335*	5.824kg	Oyster/Cockle/Mussel	1250-1350
361	132g	Oyster	1300-1400
362	1.420kg	Oyster/Mussel (Trace)	1250-1350
383	102g	Oyster	1275-1375
401*	2g	Cockle	1275-1375

*Sample contexts

Appendix 5: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Identification	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 Mollusca	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
108	217	1	216	Fill of ditch/pit	40	**	6	***	2	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (4), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (2), <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (2), <i>Ulmus</i> sp. (1)	*	indet cpr (2)	*	10					*	<2	**	<2	*	<2			Pottery */ 4g - Coal **/ <2g - CBM */ 6g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 24g - Slag */ 10g - FCF */ 2g - Burnt Clay */ <2g
136	398	1	below [343]	Colluvium	40	*	<2	**	<2																		Mag. Mat. ***/ 4g
102	151	2	150	Basal fill of possible cess pit	40	**	4	***	4	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (2), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (3), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (4)																	Mag. Mat. ***/ 10g - Flint */ 22g - Slag */ <2g

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Identification	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 Mollusca	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
116	212	2	212	Compacted ash layer	40	**	<2	*	<2												**	2	**	28		Pottery */ 10g - Stone */ 52g - Slag */ 6g - Metal **/ 30g - Lead */ <2g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 60g - Burnt Clay */ 6g - Slate */ 10g - Mortar */ 4g - Hammerscale */ <2g	
123	303	2	304	Single charcoal rich fill of pit	40	**	2	**	<2	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (1), cf. Leguminosae (7), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (2)	*	<i>Vicia faba</i> (1), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	**	4	*	4	*	<2	*	<2	*	**	4	*	<2		FCF */ 4g - Bead */ <2g - Metal */ <2g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 134g - Coal **/ <2g - Slag **/ 6g - Burnt Mat. (indet cpr) */ <2g - Pottery ***/ 1286g - CBM **/ 786g - Fired Clay ***/2026g

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Identification	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 Mollusca	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
125	318	2	317	Charcoal rich fill of robber cut on wall	40	**	6	***	2	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (4) (3 rw - 2 with 11 & 12 gr), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (5 rw - with 11, 8, 8, 8 & 15 gr), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (1 poss rw)						*	<2	*	<2	**	8					Pottery **/ 34g - Iron */ 18g - Coal **/ <2g - Copper */ <2g - Slate */ 2g - Pyrite */ 2g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 40g - Burnt Clay */ 20g - Lead */ 10g - CBM */ 16g - Mortar */ 20g	
129	335	2	345	Pit fill with frequent charcoal and fired clay	40	**	8	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (5), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (5)	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2), <i>Triticum</i> sp.	**	42	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2	**	4	*	<2		FCF */ 10g - Pottery */ 16g - Coal */ <2g - CBM **/ 626g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 110g - Slag **/ 42g - Iron **/ 86g - Industrial Debris **/ <2g - Nail */ 4g - Daub ****/ 7320g - Metal Objects */4g	

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal) Identification	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 Mollusca Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)				
137	401	2		Burnt clay below brick hearth [352]	10									**	4	**	4	Slag */ 4g - Burnt Clay */ 24g - Mag. Mat. ***/ 16g - Industrial Debris */ 8g - CBM */ 14g - Pottery */ 8g			
100	120	1-2?	119	Shell-rich secondary fill of refuse pit	40	**	4	**	<2					*	<2	**	16	**	15 00	* < 2	Pumice */ 4g - Mag. Mat. ***/ 18g - Coal */ <2g - Pottery **/ 48g - Parasite on Shell */ <2g - Metal */ 6g - Slag */ 6g
126	213	2 (+ some 3 & 5)	213	Floor layer related to hearth, probable rake-out	40	*	<2	**	<2					**	*	14	**	14		Burnt Clay ***/ 368g - Metal */ 8g - CBM */ 6g - Pottery **/ 20g - Slate */ 2g - FCF */ 10g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 62g	

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal) Identification	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 Mollusca Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
105	177	2?	173	Single fill of culvert	40	** 4	*** 2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), cf. <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (1)			* 4	* <2		** * 12	** * 48	* <2	Metal */ 8g - Coal **/ <2g - Burnt Clay **/ 32g - Stone */ 36g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 34g - Pottery */ 20g - Parasite on shell */ <2g - Slate */ 2g - Flint */ <2g - CBM */ 4g
121	300	2?	300	Burnt layer over wall - possibly burnt wattle & daub	20	** 8	** <2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)		** 16		** 4	* <2	** <2			FCF */ 30g - Pottery */ <2g - Fired Clay ***/ 466g - Metal **/ 98g - Mag. Mat. ***/ 50g
122	299	2?	301	'Burnt deposit'	2		* <2										Mag. Mat. ***/ 6g

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Identification	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 Mollusca	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
106	196	2-3?	196	Shell-rich dump layer	40	**	<2	**	<2		*	Triticum sp.									**	*	**	73	*	<2	Uncharred Hazel Nut Shell */ <2g - Uncharred Wood */ <2g - Coal */ <2g - Burnt Clay */ 34g - Metal **/ 48g - Lead Token */ <2g - Mag. Mat. ****/ 42g - Shell with Parasite */ <2g - Slate */ <2g - Pottery **/ 40g

Appendix 6: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
108	217	1	216	Fill of ditch/pit	21	135	100	90	<5	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	**	**	***	*	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	+	**	cf <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> sp. (1)	+			
136	398	1	below 343	Colluvium	4	<5	<5	40	15			*	***	*	Cerealia indet (1)	+						
129	335	2	345	Pit fill with frequent charcoal and fired clay	29	95	95	10	10	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	**	**	****	**	<i>Triticum cf aestivum</i> sl., <i>Avena</i> sp., Cerealia indet., <i>Secale cereale</i>	+/+ +	**	Poaceae (various sizes), <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., cf. <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> sp. & Conglomerates of charred macro frags	+/+ +			**

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
102	151	2	150	Basal fill of possible cess pit	4	<5	<5	70	5				***									
123	303	2	304	Single charcoaly fill of pit	23	125	100	70	<5		*	**	****	**	Cerealia indet., <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+/ +	**	<i>Rumex</i> sp., cf <i>Trifolium/M</i> <i>edicago</i> sp., Poaceae, <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., 4 seeded fruits to id	+/ +			
137	401	2		Burnt clay below brick hearth [352]	9	35	35	90	<5			*	***	*	cerealia indet	+	*	Very small Poaceae	+			
125	318	2	317	Charcoal-rich fill of robber cut on wall	203	640	100	20	<5		*** inc l. rw	** *	****	*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp., Cerealia indet., Fabaceae	++	*	cf. <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	++			

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
116	212	2	212	Compacte d ash layer	53	240	100	88	10			*	**				*	small round Fabaceae (1) & indet cpr	++			
100	120	1- 2?	119	Shell-rich secondary fill of refuse pit	11	10	10	<5	<5		*		**	*	Cerealia indet.	+	*	indet.	+		*	
126	213	2 (+ so me 3+ 5)	213	Floor layer related to hearth, probable rake-out	116	550	100	75	<5	* <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i>	**	*	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia indet., cf. <i>Pisum</i> <i>sativum</i>	++	*	Poaceae, <i>Avena/Bro</i> <i>mus</i> sp. & indet cpr	++	*		
121	300	2?	300	Burnt layer over wall - possibly burnt wattle & daub	75	245	100	35	<5		**	**	****							**		
105	177	2?	173	Single fill of culvert	34	155	100	90	<5					*	<i>Triticum</i> <i>aestivum</i> sl., Cerealia indet. <i>Avena</i> sp.	++	**	Poaceae small, <i>Chenopodiu</i> <i>m</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp.	++	*		*

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
122	299	2?	301	'Burnt deposit'	2	<5	<5	90	<5	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		*	**				*	Poaceae (1)	+			*
106	196	2-3?	196	Shell-rich dump layer	14	50	50	95	<5				**	*	Cerealia indet (1)	+	*	indet (1)	+	*		* frags

Appendix 7: Micromorphological analysis report

By Rowena Banerjea

Quaternary Scientific, School of Archaeology, Geography, and Environmental Science, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box 227, Reading, RG6 6AB, UK

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings of the micromorphology analysis undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) on one sample (133B) taken from an archaeological excavation at Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex.

The sample was collected from context 398 (Fig. 1) to determine the composition and formation of a colluvium deposit, specifically to ascertain if it is a typical colluvium deposit, or if there is any evidence of a buried soil, as this was unclear during excavation. Flint was recovered at the base of the deposit, and medieval pottery at the surface.

METHODS

Sample preparation

One thin-section, 11.5 x 7.5 cm was prepared from a monolith sample, 13 x 8 cm (Fig. 1). The procedure followed is the University of Reading standard protocol for thin section preparation. The sample was oven-dried to remove all moisture and then impregnated with epoxy resin while under vacuum. The impregnated sample is then left overnight so that the resin can enter all of the pores. The sample is then placed in an oven to dry for 18 hours at 70°C before they are clamped and cut to create a 1cm slice through the sample. The surface of the 1cm slice is flattened and polished by grinding on the BROT. The prepared surface of the 1cm slice is then mounted onto a frosted slide and left to cure. This is followed by cutting off the excess sample, so the sample is down to a thickness of 1-2 mm. The mounted sample is ground down to approximately 100 µm in thickness using the BROT. This 100 µm section is then lapped on a Logitech LP30 precision lapping machine to the standard geological thickness of 30 µm.

Sample Description

Micromorphological investigation was carried out using a Leica DMLP polarising microscope at magnifications of x40 - x400 under Plane Polarised Light (PPL), Crossed Polarised Light (XPL), and where appropriate Oblique Incident Light (OIL). Thin-section description was conducted using the identification and quantification criteria set out by Bullock *et al* (1985) and Stoops (2003), with reference to Courty *et al* (1989) for the related distribution and microstructure, Mackenzie & Adams (1994) and Mackenzie & Guilford (1980) for rock and

mineral identification, and Fitzpatrick (1993) for further identification of features such as clay coatings. Tables of results use the descriptions, inclusions and interpretations format used by Matthews (2000) and Simpson (1998). Photomicrographs were taken using a Leica camera attached to the Leica DMLP microscope.

Micromorphology enables the following properties to be examined at magnifications of x40 - x400 under PPL, XPL and OIL: thickness, bedding, particle size, sorting, coarse: fine ratio, composition of the fine material, groundmass, colour, related distribution, microstructure, orientation and distribution of inclusions, the shape of inclusions, and finally the inclusions to be identified and quantified. In addition, post-depositional alterations can be identified and quantified such as: effects on the microstructure by mesofaunal bioturbation and cracking due to shrink-swell of clays or trampling; translocation of clays and iron; chemical alteration such as the neoformation of minerals such as vivianite and manganese; organic staining as a result of decayed plant material; and excremental pedofeatures such as insect casts and earthworm granules.

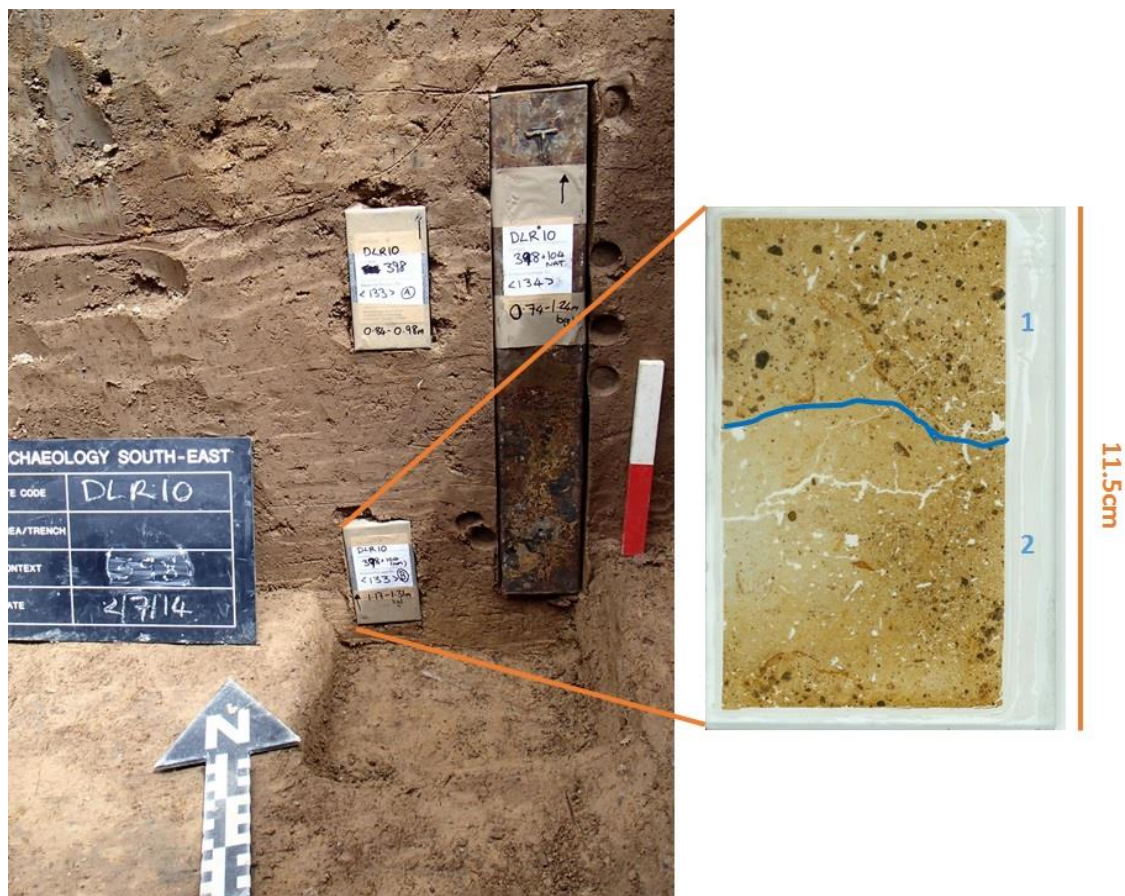


Figure 1: Micromorphology sample 133B in its location on the section (left), and the slide scan (right) showing unit 1 (top) and unit 2 (base), Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Micromorphology descriptions for each deposit are recorded in Table 1, the frequency and types of inclusions within these deposits are recorded in Table 2, and the abundance of post-depositional alterations and pedofeatures within the deposits is recorded in Table 3. To determine the deposit type classification, each deposit was grouped using the following diagnostic sedimentary attributes and inclusions which provide crucial information concerning the origin of inclusions, transportation mechanisms of particles and the deposition processes. To ascertain the origin of sediment components descriptions were made of particle size, shape, and the composition of the coarse and fine fraction, particularly the frequency of rock, minerals and anthropogenic inclusions (Table 2). The depositional events are characterised by the following sedimentary attributes: sorting, related distribution, orientation and distribution of the inclusions (Table 1), and bedding structure (Table 2). Understanding the formation processes for deposits is crucial to interpreting the depositional pathways of rock fragments and minerals, any anthropogenic debris such as charred wood and artefacts, and

other types of plant remains and microfossils (Matthews 2010; Schiffer 1987). Analysis of post-depositional features provides crucial information concerning the effects of weathering, preservation conditions (Bisdom *et al* 1982; Brady & Weil 2002; Breuning-Madsen *et al* 2003; Canti 1999; Courty *et al* 1989) and stratigraphic integrity of the deposit (Canti 2003; 2007; Courty *et al* 1989; Macphail 1994).

Microstratigraphic unit classification and description

Micromorphological analysis has separated Context 398 into two microstratigraphic units, units 1 and 2. Both these units share the same sediment properties. They have a sandy clay loam, particle size, have bimodal sorting (moderately sorted silt, and unsorted sand), a groundmass that is a stippled speckled b-fabric, an embedded and coated related distribution, and the inclusions are unoriented, unrelated, random and unpreferred in distribution (Table 1). In colour they are orange brown/mid brown (PPL) and orange/dark greyish brown (XPL) (Table 1). Both units contain collapsed vughs, which can be indicative of trapped air and moisture in mass movements of sediment (Fedoroff *et al* 2010: 641-642) such as colluvium.

The units differ in their abundance of iron nodules, unit 1 contains 30%; whereas unit 2 contains 10% (Table 2). Unit 1 contains very few, <5%, ferruginous plant remains (Table 2). Unit 2 contains fragments of sub-angular flint, <5% (Table 2).

Post-depositional alterations

Both units showed evidence of weathering, specifically clay translocation, the movement of iron, which includes the formation of nodules, and mesofaunal bioturbation (Table 3).

Weathering

Clay translocation occurs in both units 1 and 2, but it is most abundant in unit 1, particularly the greater frequency of unlaminated clay coatings, 10-20%, and 5-10% in unit 2 (Table 3). Both units also contain dusty impure clay coatings, 5-10% (Table 3). The translocation of clay and silty clay particles is influenced by factors related to water flow, chemical conditions and energy and gravity. Movement can occur under any kind of climate, although temperate environments provide the best evidence (Courty *et al* 1989). The formation of microlaminated clay coatings is indicative of repeated washing of clay through the profile (Courty *et al* 1989). Clay coatings that have a different colour from the surrounding sediment matrix suggest that the fine clay material has translocated from elsewhere (Brammer 1971; French 2003), and so as the clay coatings are similar in colour to the sediment matrix, this suggests *in situ*

weathering of units 1 and 2. The formation of dusty impure clay coatings can be evidence of dumping under wet conditions due to turbulent hydraulic conditions and the rotational movement of sediment, often associated with trampling processes in external areas (Courty *et al* 1989; Shillito & Ryan 2013), but in this instance, they could have formed as a result of high energy deposition of wet sediment. The clay coatings themselves do not show characteristics of fragmentation by the movement of sediment, which may have occurred if they had already been present during the transportation of the sediment by colluvial processes.

Both units show the translocation of iron, which coats inclusions, has formed nodules (Table 3). This chemical alteration indicates that redox processes fluctuated in this sequence as a result of wetting and drying. Free iron is highly mobile only when present in the ferrous state which occurs under anaerobic conditions (Courty *et al* 1989). Fluctuating water tables lead to alterations of reducing and oxidising conditions (Brammer 1971; Brown 1997; French 2003; Lindbo *et al* 2010).

Bioturbation

Bioturbation from root and/or mesofaunal activity is evident in both units 1 and 2 by chambers in the microstructure, 5-10% (Tables 1 and 3). Cracks, 5-10%, occur in unit 2, which result from the shrink-swell of the clay from wetting-drying episodes.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Units 1 and 2 both share a colluvial sediment source. The occurrence of collapsed vughs indicates trapped moisture and air as a result of the mass movement of sediment. There has been extensive weathering relating to wetting and drying episodes that has resulted in the formation of iron nodules, which are more abundant in unit 1, perhaps suggesting that this was a drier surface of the unit at the interface of the water table at some point; however there is no evidence that a soil had formed.

Table 1: Deposit type descriptions to characterise depositional events and materials, Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex, UK

Sample	Field Context	Microstrat Unit number	Basal Boundary	Particle size	Sorting	Fine material	Groundmass	Colour	Related distribution	Microstructure	Inclusions: Orientation and Distribution
133B	398	1	Gradual, sedimentological	Sandy clay loam	Bimodal: moderately sorted silt, unsorted sand	Mineral	Stippled specked b-fabric	PPL: orange brown/ mid brown. XPL: orange/dark greyish brown	Embedded and coated	Chambers 5% Collapsed vughs 10% Vesicles 2%	Unoriented, unrelated, random and unpreferred.
133B	398	2	N/A	Sandy clay loam	Bimodal: moderately sorted silt, unsorted sand	Mineral	Stippled specked b-fabric	PPL: orange brown/ mid brown. XPL: orange/dark greyish brown	Embedded and coated	Cracks 10% Chambers 5% Collapsed vughs 10% Vesicles 2%	Unoriented, unrelated, random and unpreferred.

Table 2: Table showing the frequency and types of inclusions present, Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex, UK

Deposit type	Slide number	Microstrat unit number	Thickness on slide (cm)	Bedding	Rock Fragments	Minerals				Organic/Plant remains
					Flint	Quartz	Microcline	Muscovite	Iron nodules	Plant tissue ferruginous
Colluvium: oxidised surface	133B	1	3.5-4	Massive		*****	*		***	*
Colluvium	133B	2	6.5-7	Massive	*	*****		*	**	

Key: ***** = >70%; **** = 50-70%; *** = 30-50%; ** = 15-30%; * = 5-15 %; • = <5%

Table 3: Table showing the abundance of post-depositional alterations and pedofeatures, Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex, UK

Deposit type	Slide number	Unit number	Weathering				Trampling, shrink-swell etc.	Bioturbation
			Translocation				Microstructure effects	
			Dusty impure clay coatings: unlaminated	Clay coatings unlaminated	Clay coatings microlaminated: moderately/strongly oriented	Iron	Cracks	Mesofaunal / root bioturbation
Colluvium: oxidised surface	133B	1	•••	••••	•••	••••		•••
Colluvium	133B	2	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

Key: ••••• = >20%; •••• = 10-20%; ••• = 5-10 %; •• = 2-5%; • = <2%

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Appendix 8: HER Summary Form

Site Code	DLR 10					
Identification Name and Address	Land on the corner of Deadmans Lane and Rye Road Rye, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Rother					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 92186 21006					
Geology	Underlying geology of Ashdown Formation beds of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, with deposits of Wadhurst Clay Formation sandstone and mudstone in the wider environment to the north and south. Deposits of colluvium are encountered across the site.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6235					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 25/03/2014 - 14/07/2014	Other		
Sponsor/Client	M80 Development Limited					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		

Summary

There was a small amount of residual flintwork from the site spanning the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, while the earliest ceramic material dates to between the mid 8th to mid 11th centuries; this is considered to be residual within a refuse pit but is indicative of some Late Saxon activity in the area.

A small amount of residual Early medieval pottery was also identified however further Early medieval pottery was identified within a property boundary ditch suggesting that the land was initially divided into two plots at this time, perhaps for agriculture.

The main phase of occupation began in the High medieval period and saw the construction of two buildings fronting onto Rye Road on the eastern side of the site, with land to the rear of the northern property being further divided into smaller units by additional ditches. There is a large body of evidence associated with the northern plot relating to the disposal of refuse in large pits, and to a much lesser degree in the southern plot also. Some of these pits contained waster pottery suggesting a close association with the known pottery production site to the north of the site.

The site went into sudden decline in the Later medieval period representing the abandonment of the site and robbing of the buildings to reuse building materials. A discreet group of small refuse pits was identified from this period and appear to have been created while the site was being salvaged.

Early Post medieval activities on the site are largely absent with an apparent hiatus of activity between 1550 and 1750 indicating continued abandonment of the site during which time a small amount of colluvium was deposited at the rear of the properties.

During the Late Post medieval period there is little in the way of datable finds although a few abraded mid 18th to early 19th century potsherds may suggest manuring of arable cultivation. There was also a single thin shallow ditch that can be dated to this period along the eastern boundary of the site running parallel to Rye Road which represents a probable property boundary ditch or hedge line.

Appendix 9: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-201671

Project details

Project name	Deadmans Lane, Rye
Short description of the project	<p>There was a small amount of residual flintwork from the site spanning the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, while the earliest pottery dates to between the mid 8th to mid 11th centuries; this is considered to be residual within a refuse pit. Residual Early medieval pottery was also identified with further Early medieval pottery within a property boundary ditch suggesting that the land was initially divided into two plots at this time, perhaps for agriculture. In the High medieval period two buildings were constructed on the plots fronting onto Rye Road, with the land to the rear of the northern property being further divided into smaller units. There is a large refuse pits associated with the northern property, and to a much lesser degree in the southern plot also. Some of these contained waster pottery suggesting a close association with the known pottery production site to the north of the site. The site went into sudden decline in the Later medieval period representing the abandonment of the site and robbing of the buildings to reuse building materials. Early Post medieval activities are also largely absent with an apparent hiatus of activity between 1550 and 1750 indicating continued abandonment of the site during which time a small amount of colluvium was deposited at the rear of the properties. During the Late Post medieval period there is little in the way of datable finds although a few potsherds may suggest manuring of the land for arable cultivation.</p>
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2014 End: 14-07-2014
Any associated project reference codes	RR/2012/574/P - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	RR/2014/2338/MA - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	DLR 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval

Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	REFUSE PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER RYE Deadmans Lane
Postcode	TN31 7NH
Study area	2013.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 92186 21006 50.9557758604 0.736760087327 50 57 20 N 000 44 12 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16.70m Max: 19.93m

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
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	M80 Development Limited

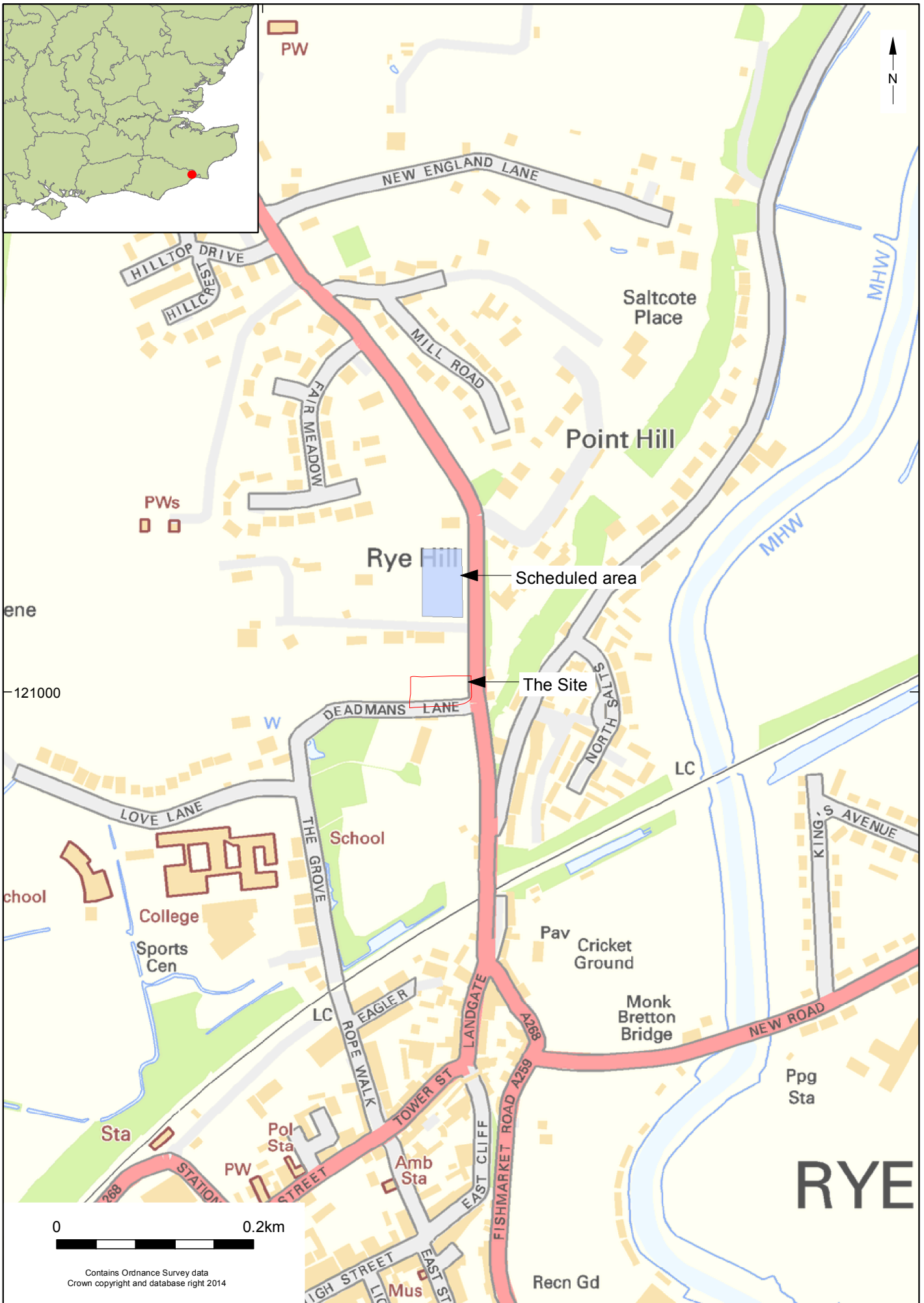
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

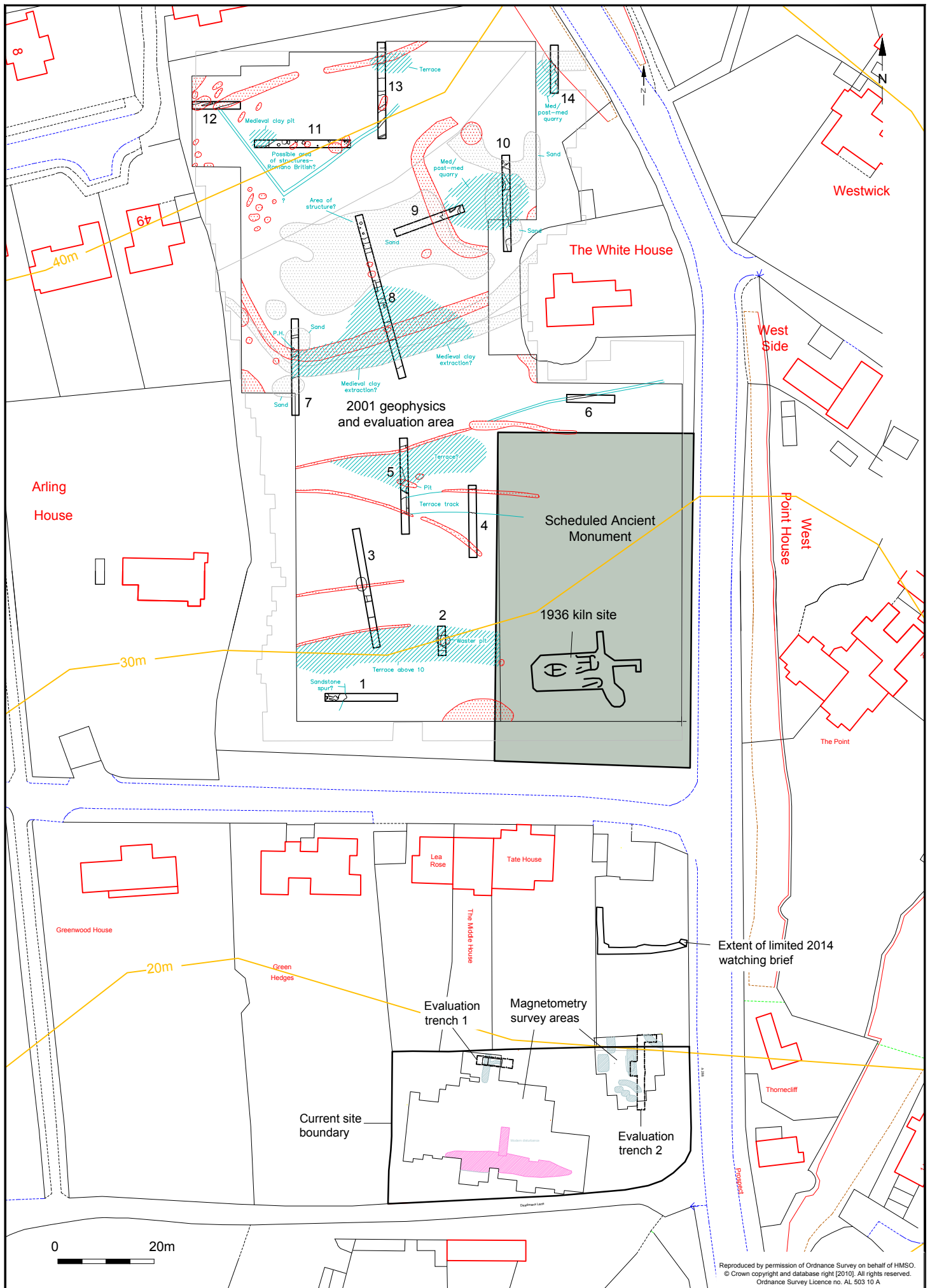
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavations at Deadmans Lane, Rye, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hopkinson, D.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2015013
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, Brighton

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Entered on	27 January 2015



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© Archaeology South-East		Deadmans Lane, Rye	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6235	January 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015013	Drawn by: DJH		

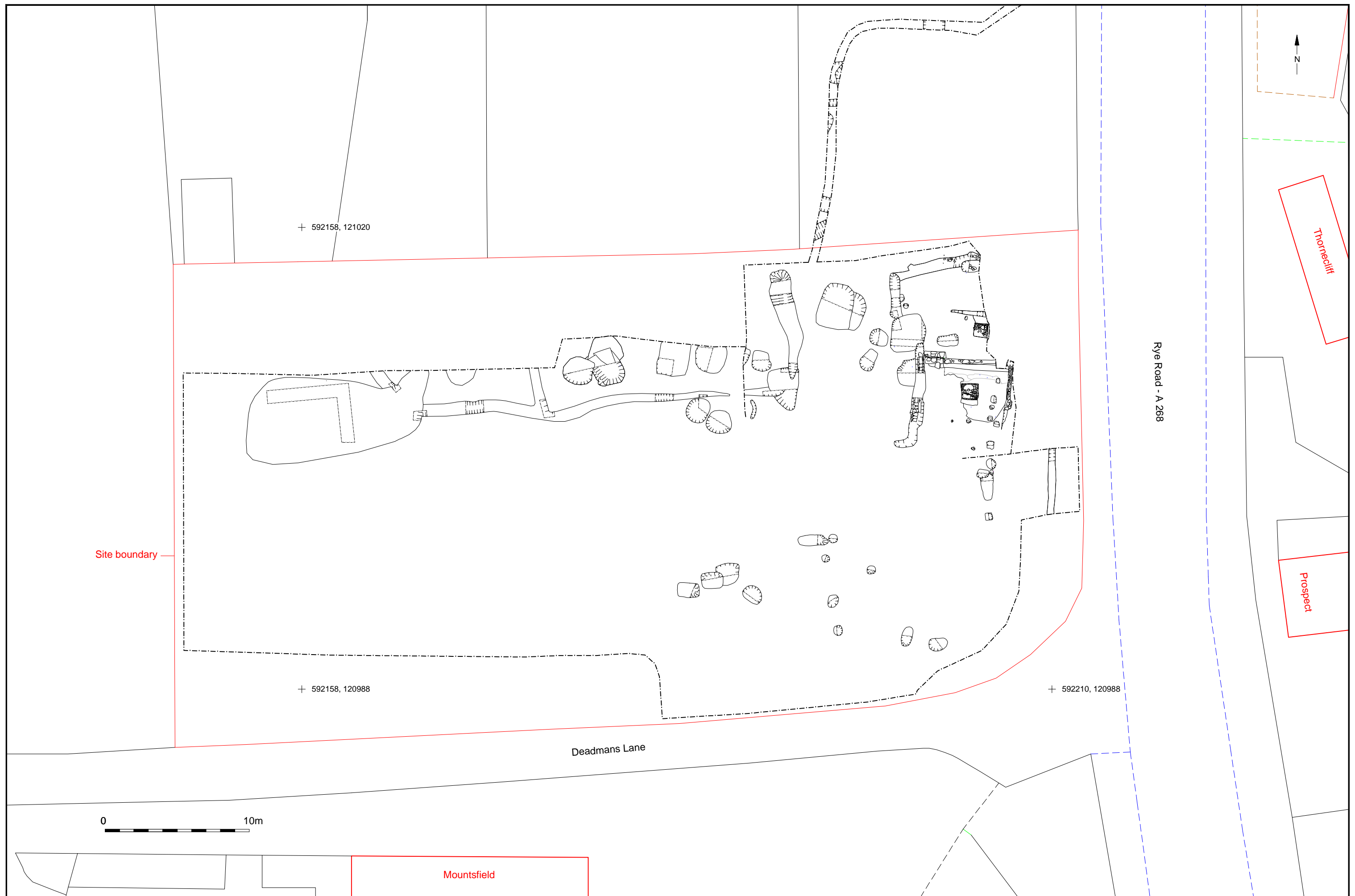


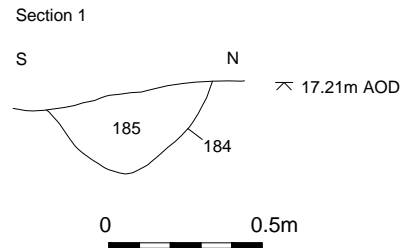
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© Archaeology South-East		Deadmans Lane, Rye		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6235	January 2015	Recent archaeological excavations in the immediate area		
Report Ref: 2015013	Drawn by: DJH			



© Archaeology South-East		Dedmans Lanel, Rye	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6235	January 2015	Extracts from historic maps	
Report Ref: 2015013	Drawn by: DJH		





East facing section of property ditch 184

+ 592158, 121020

Site boundary

+ 592158, 120988

+ 592210, 120988

Deadmans Lane

Rye Road - A 268

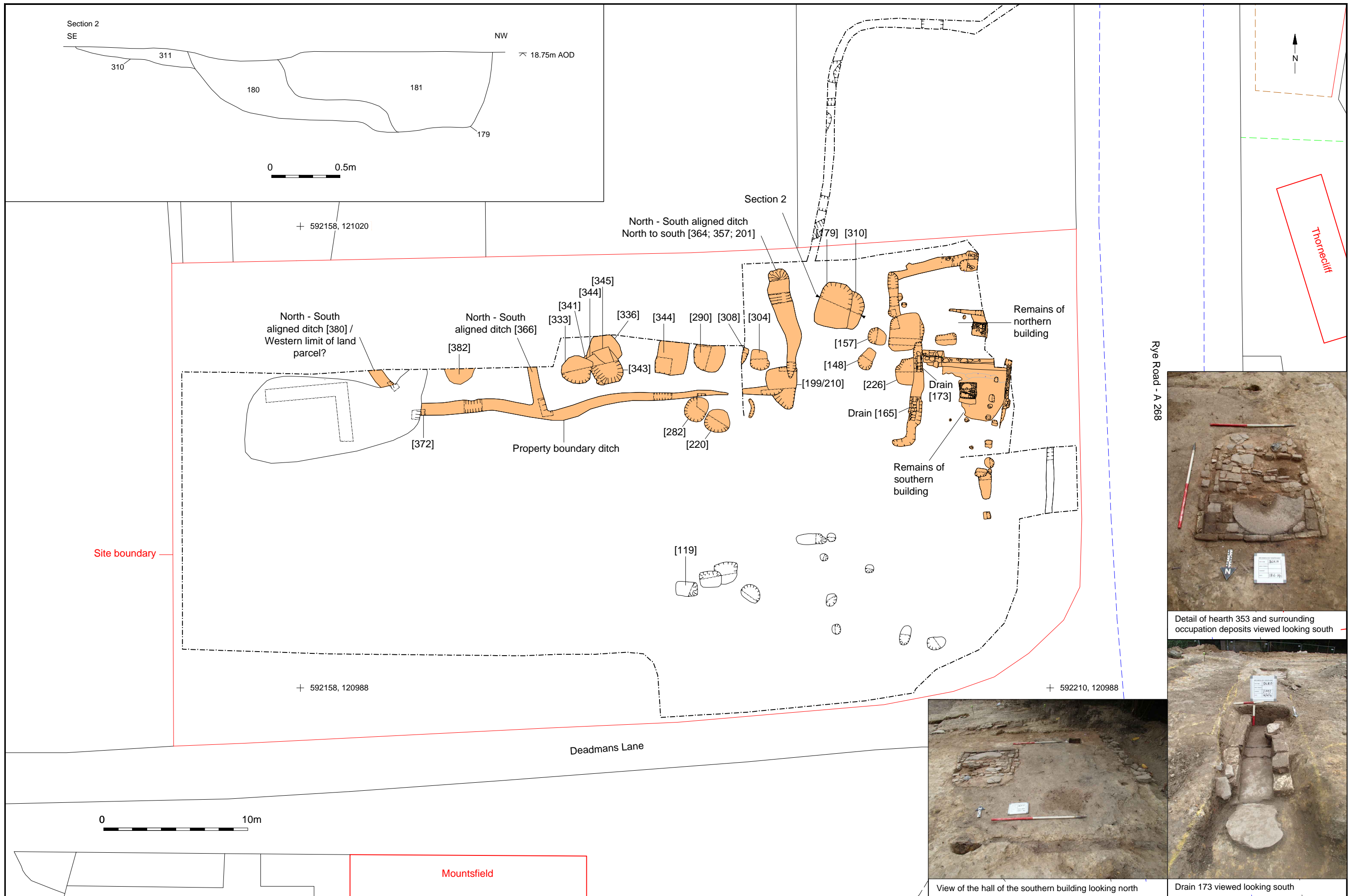
Thornecleft

Prospect

Mountsfield



© Archaeology South-East		Deadmans Lane, Rye		Fig. 5
Project Ref: 6235	January 2015	Phase 1 plan		
Report Ref: 2015013	Drawn by: DJH			



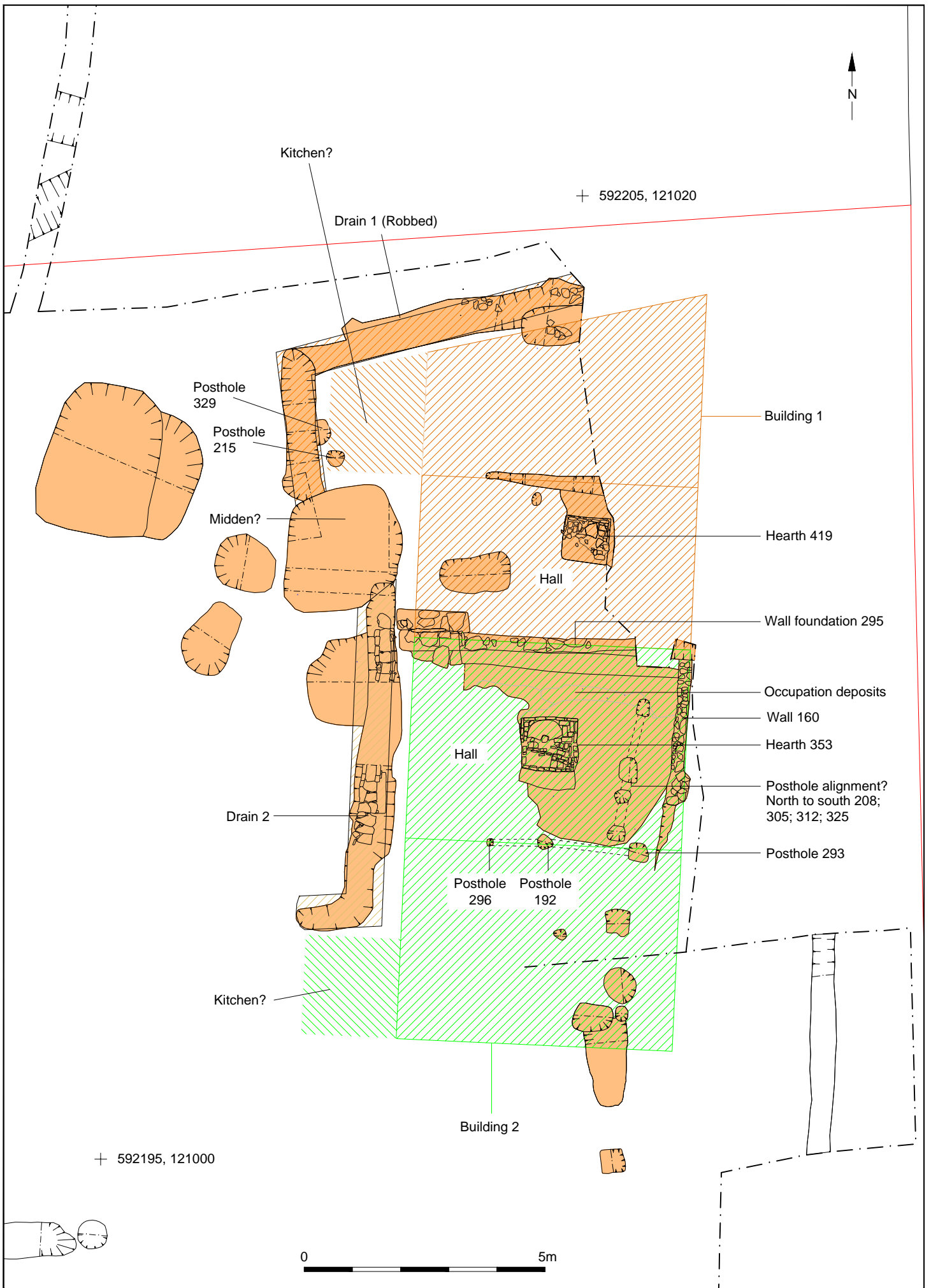
Detail of hearth 353 and surrounding occupation deposits viewed looking south



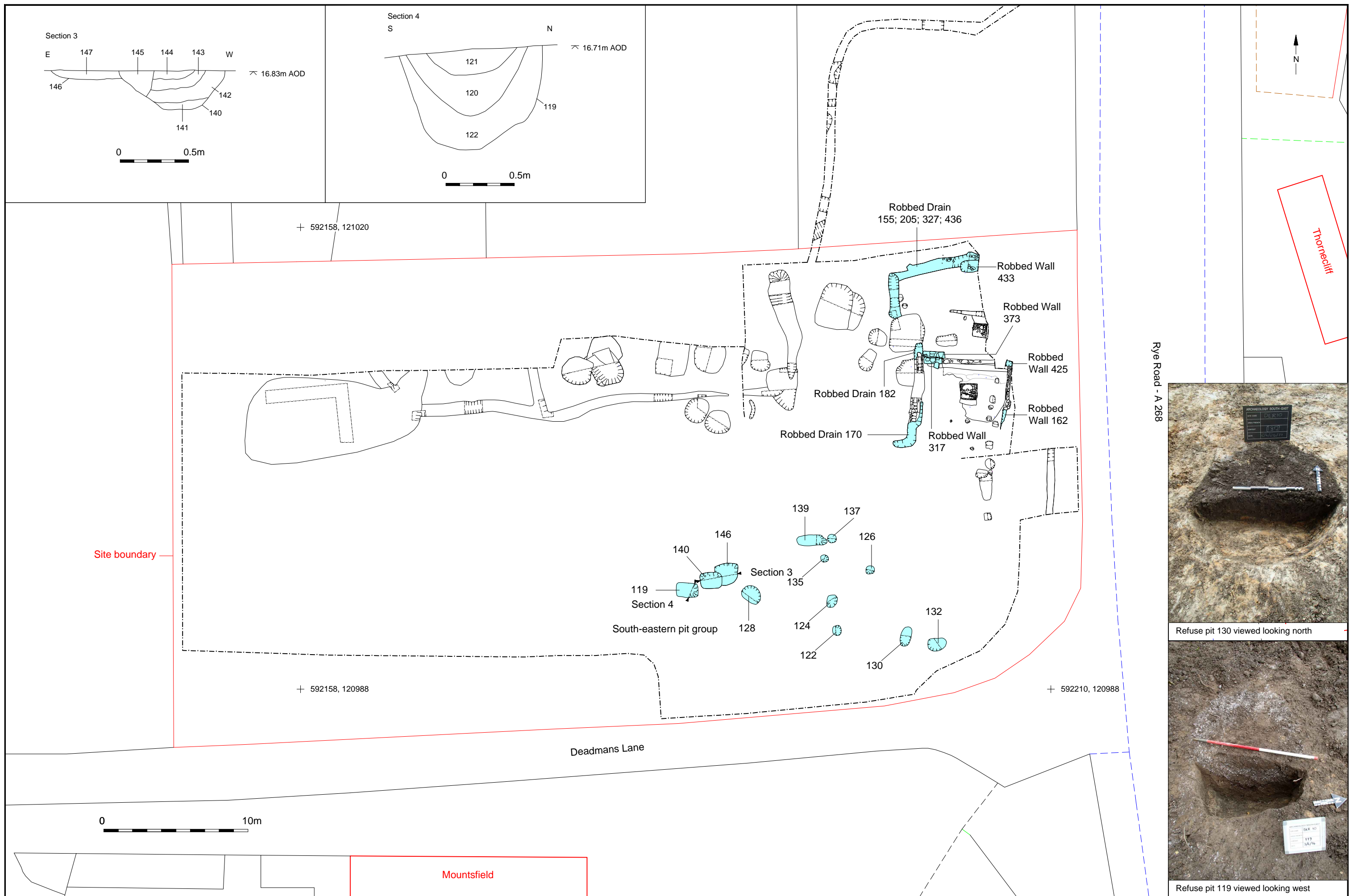
View of the hall of the southern building looking north

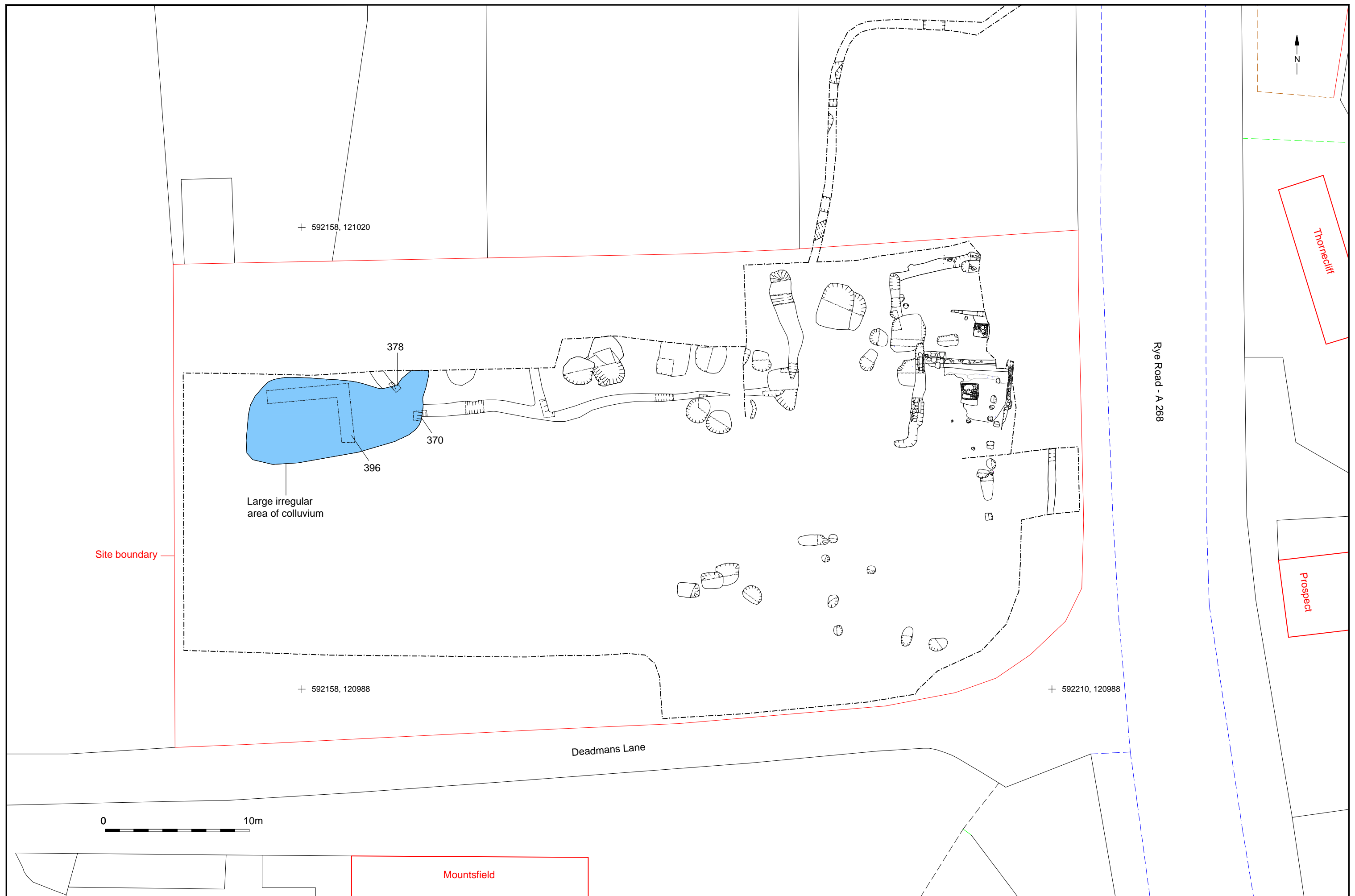


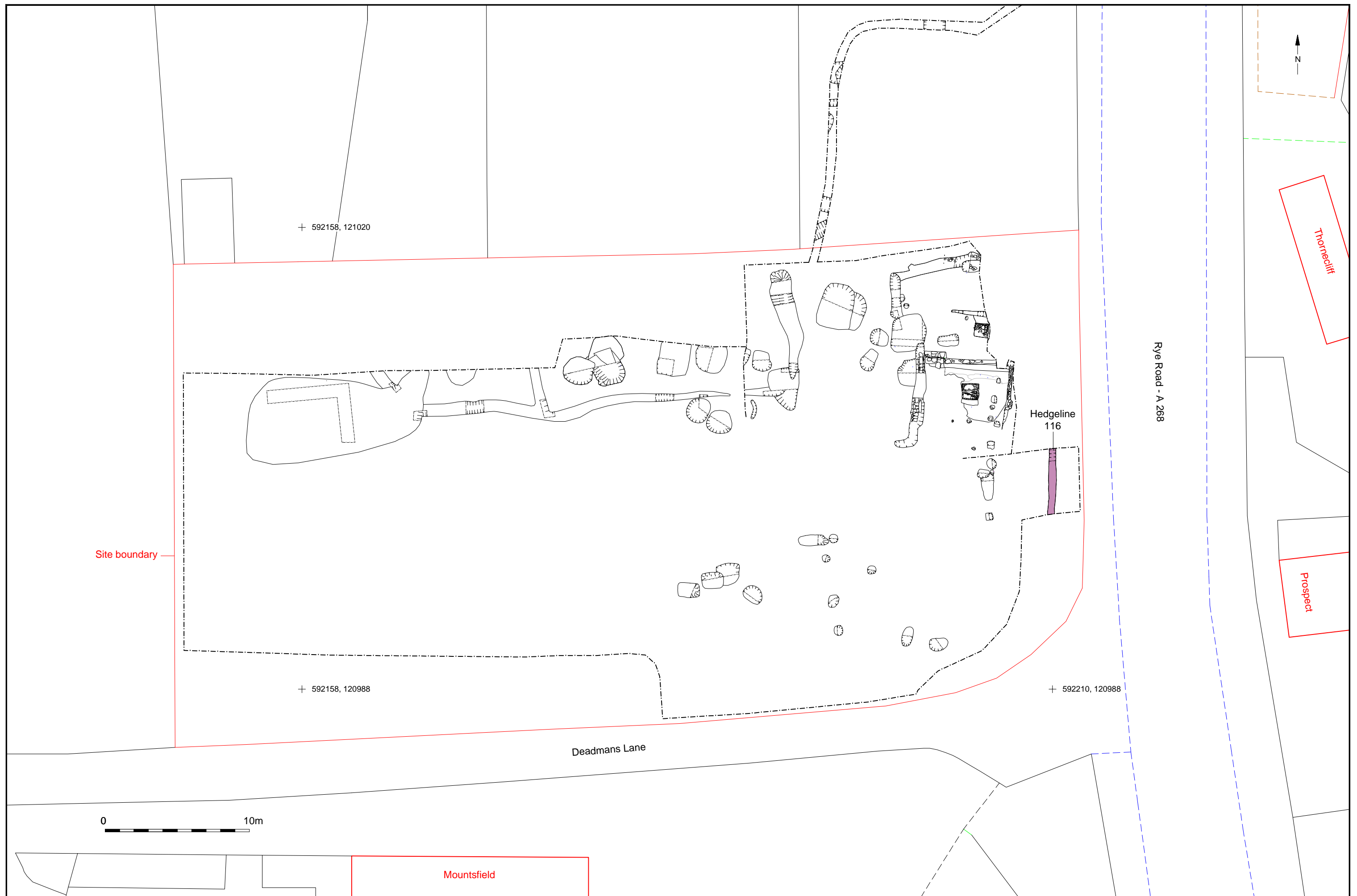
Drain 173 viewed looking south

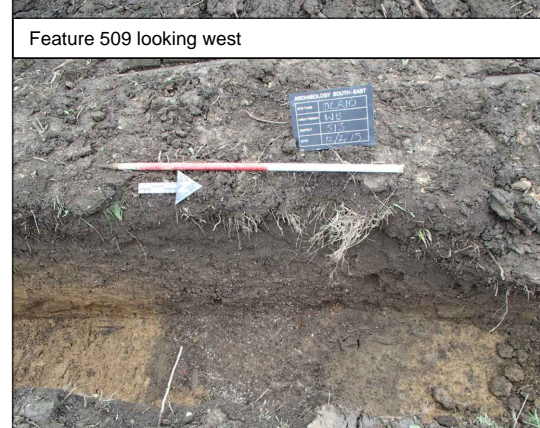
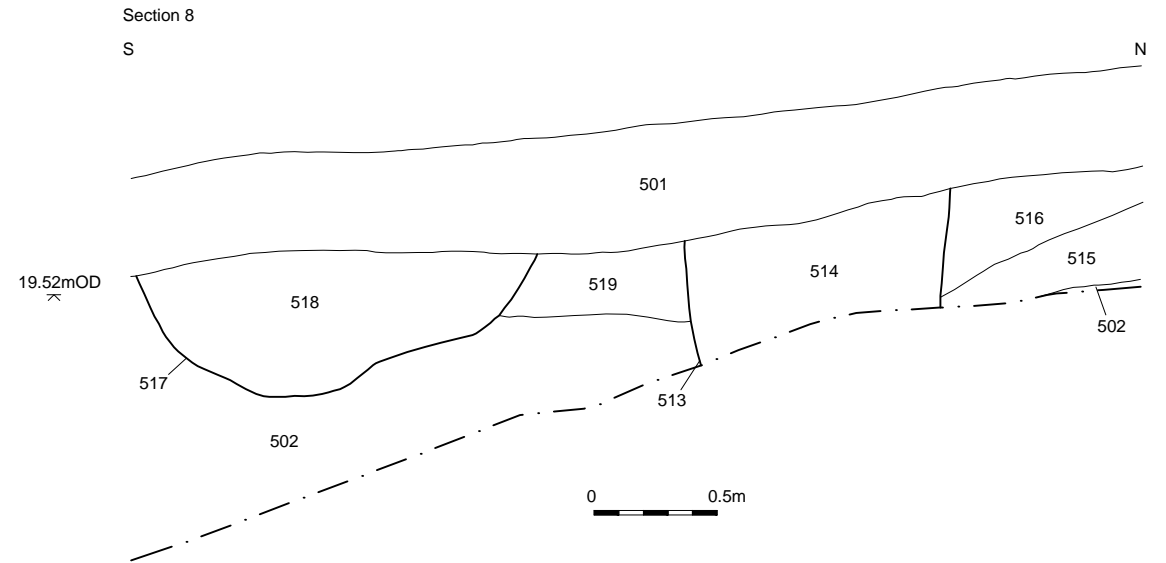
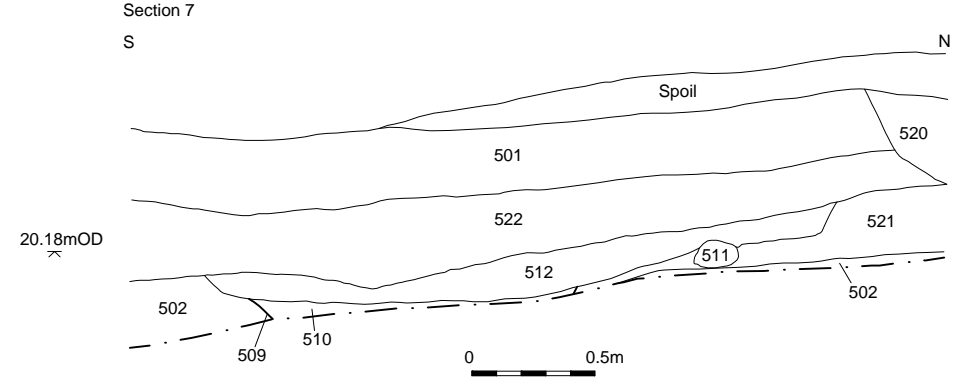
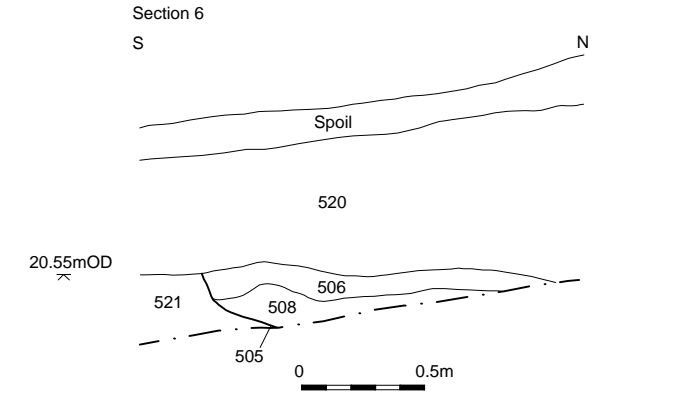
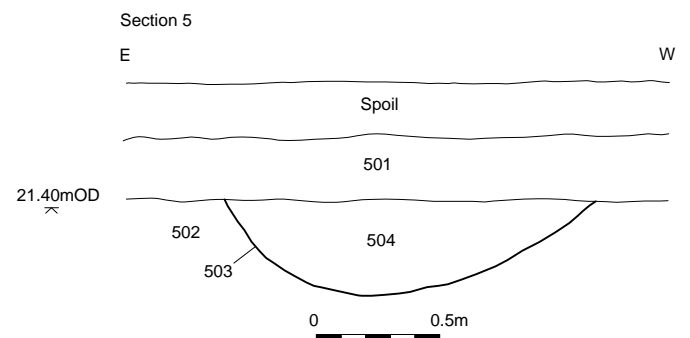
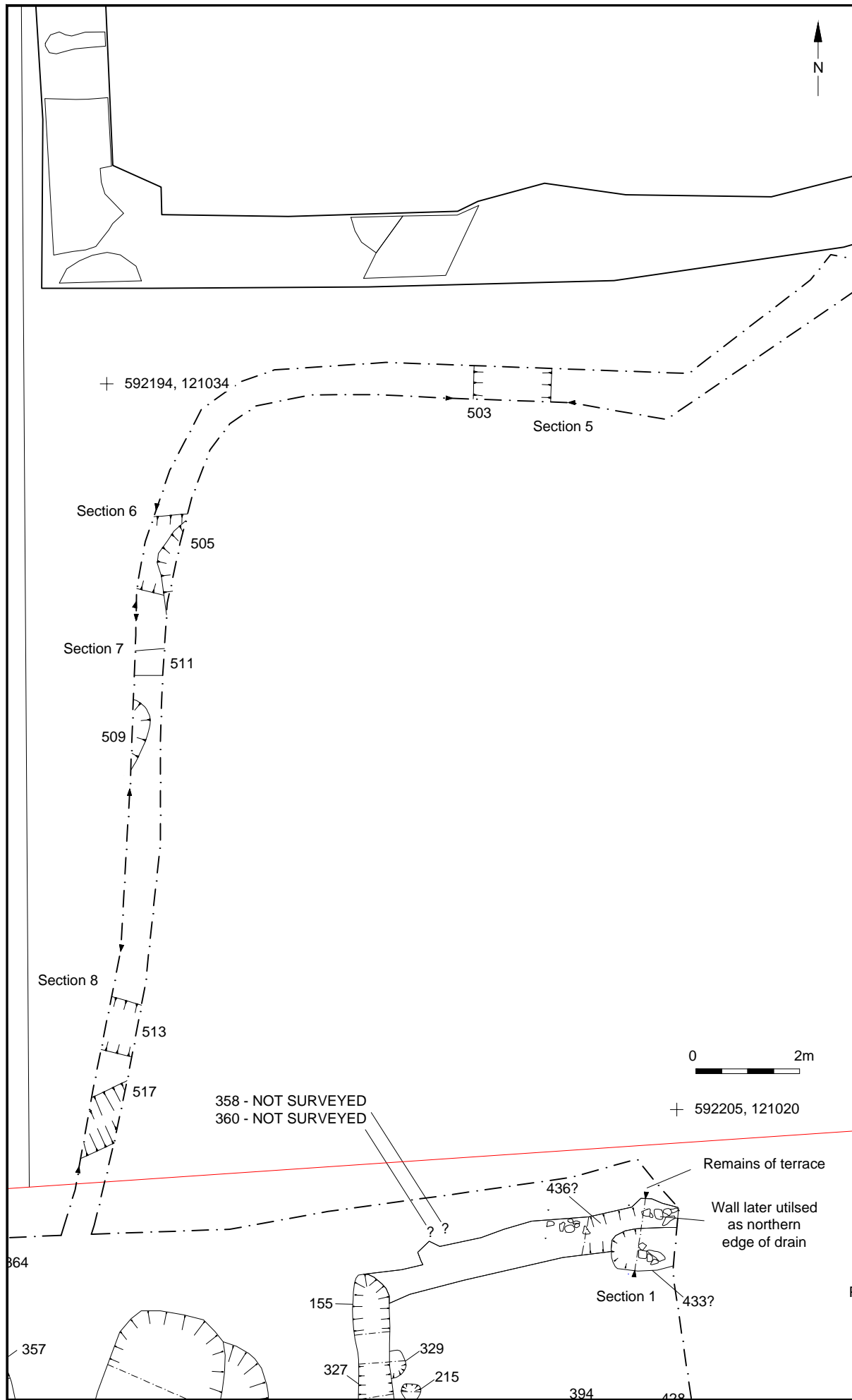


© Archaeology South-East		Deadmans Lane, Rye	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6235	January 2015	Schematic of the layout of Phase 2 buildings	
Report Ref: 2015013	Drawn by: DJH		









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