

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Rye Medical Centre, Kiln Drive, Rye,
East Sussex.**

NGR 591884 121617

Project No. 2532

Site Code: RMC06

Planning Ref. RR/2005/1975/P

OASIS ID: archaeol6-26065

**By
Andrew Margetts BA PGCE
&
Deon Whittaker MA PIFA**

**With a contribution by
Elke Raeman**



March 2007

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Rye Medical Centre, Kiln Drive, Rye,
East Sussex.**

NGR 591884 121617

Project No. 2532

Site Code: RMC06

Planning Ref. RR/2005/1975/P

OASIS ID: archaeol6-26065

**By
Andrew Margetts BA PGCE
&
Deon Whittaker MA PIFA**

**With a contribution by
Elke Raeman**

March 2007

**Archaeology South-East
1 West Street
Ditchling
Hassocks
West Sussex
BN6 8TS**

**Tel: 01273 845497
Fax: 01273 844187
email : fau@ucl.ak.uk
website: www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

Archaeology South-East

Archaeology South-East is a division of the Field Archaeology Unit, University College London, one of the largest groupings of academic archaeologists in the country. Consequently, Archaeology South-East has access to the conservation, computing and environmental backup of the college, as well as a range of other archaeological services.

The Field Archaeology Unit and South Eastern Archaeological Services (which became Archaeology South-East in 1996) were established in 1974 and 1991 respectively. Although field projects have been conducted world-wide, the Field Archaeology Unit retains a special interest in South-East England with the majority of our contract and consultancy work concentrated in Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Greater London and Essex.

Based in the local community, the Field Archaeology Unit sees an important part of its work as explaining the results to the broader public. Public lectures, open days, training courses and liaison with local archaeological societies are aspects of its community-based approach.

Drawing on experience of the countryside and towns of the south east of England the Unit can give advice and carry out surveys at an early stage in the planning process. By working closely with developers and planning authorities it is possible to incorporate archaeological work into developments with little inconvenience.

Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in Kiln Drive, Rye during excavations associated with the development of a new a Primary Health Care facility with associated car parking provision and alteration to existing vehicular access. Groundworks included landscaping and service trenches as well as the digging of footings. Site visits were made to monitor groundworks between the 11th December 2006 and 14th January 2007. Excavations of footings reached depths of up to 1.8 meters beneath the current ground surface and service trenches reached a maximum of 1.6 meters. The groundworks revealed the presence of 18th and 19th century deposits associated with the presence of a barracks, the presence of which was established during an evaluation in January 2006.

CONTENTS

- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Archaeological Background**
- 3 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4 Archaeological Results**
- 5 The Finds**
- 6 Discussion**
- 7 Bibliography**

SMR Summary Sheet

Table 1: SMR Data

Table 2: Spot Dates

Table 3: Finds from RMC06

Fig. 1: Site Location and SMR Data

Fig. 2: Proposed development plan

Fig. 3: Plan of footings

Fig. 4: Sections 1 and 2

Fig. 5: Sections 3-5

Appendix Oasis Summary Form

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** Archaeology South East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by MEB Farnrise Construction Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new medical centre at Kiln Drive, Rye, East Sussex (NGR 591884 121617) (Figs 1 and 2).
- 1.2** The site lies within an area of archaeological potential for the medieval and post medieval periods. Excavations carried out on the site of the current ambulance station, immediately to the east of the site revealed a large dump of pottery wasters. There is further evidence of medieval pottery production from other sites in the area and it is clear that there was a major industry in the vicinity. An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken by ASE in January 2006 and located evidence of activity that is possibly associated with a Napoleonic barracks that is known to have existed in this area (Priestley-Bell 2006). Only a very small amount of medieval pottery was recovered.
- 1.3** Planning permission for the erection of a Primary Health Care facility with associated car parking provision and alteration to existing vehicular access has been granted by Rother District Council (Planning Ref: RR/2005/1975/P).
- 1.4** The County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council was consulted by Rother District Council and in light of the recent archaeological findings recommended that an *enhanced archaeological watching brief* be maintained during all intrusive ground works in line with advice given in PPG16 (the Government's advice on *Archaeology and Planning*). Condition 6 of the planning permission therefore states that:
- No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*
- Reason: The development is likely to disturb items of archaeological interest and to accord with Policy S1(j) of the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan 1991-2011.*
- 1.5** The objective of the archaeological work was to monitor the groundwork in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards. This was to include artefacts of archaeological interest (e.g. worked flint, burnt flint, pottery, ceramic building material) that may be recovered from within the soil during its removal.
- 1.6** A Written Scheme of Investigation for these works and was approved by Casper Johnson, County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council, in

his capacity as advisor to Rother District Council on archaeological planning matters. This document suggested intermittent periods of attendance by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The fieldwork was undertaken initially by Paul Riccoboni on the 11th to 13th December, subsequently by Andrew Margetts from the 14th to the 20th December 2006 and Deon Whittaker from 8th to 14th January 2007. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-excavation Manager).

- 1.7** The British Geological Survey sheet 320/321 shows that the site is situated on Tunbridge Wells Sand and Wadhurst Clay.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The site lies on sloping land in Playden village approximately one kilometre north of Rye town centre. The site is bounded to the north by the Rye Memorial Care Centre, to the east by Kiln Drive and the Ambulance Station, to the south by Highfields and Hilltop Drive and to the west by farmland. The application site was previously used as pasture for sheep.
- 2.2** Selected data held on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for East Sussex relating to archaeological remains recorded within a one kilometre radius of the current site is summarised in Table 1 below, and the locations indicated on Figure 1.

Site No.	SMR No.	Grid Reference (TQ)	Description
1	ME2183	920 210	Site of probable Roman villa complex
2	MES2292	9244 2149	Roman artefacts - unstratified
3	MES2188	9218 2109	Medieval pottery kilns c.AD1250-1350
4	EES9629	921 212	Archaeological evaluation – activity relating to 14 th -century pottery production and R-B activity relating to iron working?
5	EES14125	9192 2155	Archaeological watching brief – medieval pottery waster dump also unstratified late 18 th - to early 19 th -century military finds
6	MES2165	9202 2167	Medieval St Michaels Church c.AD1190
7	MES2290	9220 2153	<i>Site of medieval chapel</i>
8	MES2187	920 213	Site of medieval hospital
9	MES2292	9244 2149	Medieval artefacts - unstratified
10	MES2289	9233 2152	Site of medieval/post-medieval house
11	MES2189	920 210	<i>?Battle site – traditional, of unknown date</i>
12	EES13956	9186 2134	Archaeological watching brief – unstratified prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval artefacts
13	MES2181	9214 2139	Windmill of unknown date

Table 1: SMR Data (See Fig. 1)

- 2.3** Site No. 5 is the most significant in regards to the current site. In 1994, as part of a rescue watching brief, c. 80% of the area of a proposed car park was excavated. The work uncovered a very large pottery waster dump dated to between AD1200-1275, associated with a nearby kiln. It is thought that the site of the kiln may lie under the adjacent ambulance station. This postulated kiln, together with pottery kilns dating to between AD1250-1350 recorded c. 500m to the south of the current site, would have formed part of the regionally important Rye pottery industry.
- 2.4** In addition to the medieval finds, the 1994 excavation recovered a number of late 18th- to early 19th-century military finds, including pistol and musket balls, gun flints and brass pricklers (for cleaning fouling from muskets).

- 2.5** An infantry barracks from the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars period (1793-1815) is recorded at the corner of Leasham Lane on the north side, only c. 150m to the north of the current site (Holloway 1847). The corresponding cavalry barracks is recorded as occupying a nearby field later occupied by 'Union House'. War Office (WO) records (40/7) of 1794 and 1798 mention temporary barracks for 110th Infantry and barracks for 280th Infantry respectively at Rye and Playden. However, WO records of 1803 (30/57) state that no barracks accommodation existed at Rye or Playden at that time but also note that good sites for barracks existed at Rye and 'Playden Heights'. This might indicate that before 1803 only a tented camp, or very basic form of temporary barracks existed at Playden. Alternatively, barracks erected in response to the threat of invasion during the Revolutionary War may have been dismantled during the short peace of 1802-3, only to be re-established after the rise to power of Napoleon (Hudson 1986a).
- 2.6** Two or more of the 'good sites' mentioned in 1803 were obviously taken up, because WO records of 1806 mention temporary barracks at Rye and Playden for 168th Cavalry and 934th Infantry (Hudson 1986b). These barracks, although still referred to as temporary, probably consisted of light buildings rather than tents. Some elements of the barracks complex were more substantial however, the hospital of Playden barracks is recorded as surviving as a cottage (Horsfield 1835). Soon after 1815, most of the barracks of the period were dismantled.
- 2.7** Three trial trenches excavated by ASE in January 2006 revealed a late 18th- to early 19th-century occupation layer and three associated possible post-holes (Priestley-Bell, 2006). These are thought to represent the location of a Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars period (1783-1815) military encampment or barracks that was likely to have extended over much of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** New ground works excavations undertaken by engineering contractors were monitored at all times by an archaeologist until/unless it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present. Any machine used for removal of material above undisturbed natural subsoil was fitted with a toothless bucket of appropriate width whenever practicable.
- 3.2** Where new excavations revealed significant archaeological features, the features were hand excavated and recorded to archaeological standards by the archaeologist in attendance. Exposures were hand cleaned by archaeologists to clarify the presence/absence and nature of any features. Adequate time was made available to identify and record the remains as far as possible within the limits of the works in order to extract archaeological and environmental information, should this prove necessary.
- 3.3** Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in line with the advice given in PPG16 (the Government's advice on *Archaeology and Planning*) and policy S1(j) of the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan 1991-2011.
- 3.4** The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.5** All archaeological features were recorded according to standard UCLFAU practice. Where practicable, all features were planned at 1:20 and section drawings were drawn at 1:10. Drawings were done on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by UCLFAU with particular attention being made to height below ground level. A full photographic record was kept of the work as appropriate.
- 3.6** The groundworks, (monitored intermittently by a suitably qualified archaeologist), comprised
- general site reduction
 - digging of footings
 - service trenching

The site area comprised 5308 square metres and this was completely stripped of topsoil for both landscaping and the creation of car parking areas. Further ground reduction took place in the areas of the new builds and a road strip. Due to poor foundation properties, a large deposit of made ground in the western half of the site was removed (See Fig 2.). The footings for the new medical centre were dug to a depth of 1.8m and were 600mm wide. Finally the service trenches were dug at varying depths (up to a maximum of 1.6m) and were also 600mm in width (see Fig.3).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 The site is generally characterised as Wadhurst clay deposits sloping down to the south and west. A post-medieval topsoil is preserved at the higher elevation. This deposit is truncated to the west, replaced by a 4m thick deposit of modern rubble which extends as a thinner layer across much of the site. Modern top-soils cover the whole site. Running east to west across the centre of the site are remains of World War 2 anti-tank defences known as 'dragon's teeth'. Immediately south of this is an unexcavated depression which is possibly a bomb crater.

4.2 East Part of Site

In the east of the site a strip was undertaken for an access road revealing the following contexts (Figs 3 & 4 Section 1):

- Context **100** - A friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles (<50mm) and building materials (<50mm). This was the most prolific topsoil deposit and it covered the majority of the site to a depth of c.200mm below ground level.
- Beneath Context **100** was found a mid grey brown subsoil of silty clay (Context **101**). This contained inclusions of occasional sub-rounded pebbles (<30mm) and ranged in thickness from c.20mm on the high ground to the east of the site to c.100mm down slope to the west.
- On the higher ground the thin subsoil (Context **101**) overlay friable mid orange brown silty clay (Context **102**). This layer was excavated by machine for the creation of a temporary road strip in the north east corner of the site. Context **102** was up-to 150mm thick and contained occasional sub-rounded pebbles (<30mm) as well as a quantity of post-medieval finds. For the most part, Context **102** directly overlay the light yellowish grey natural clay (Context **104**). However, in parts a 100mm thick deposit of buried brown-grey topsoil (**105**) containing 18th -19th Century finds was located between **102** and the natural. This is the primary archaeological deposit, which can be traced across the site. It is this deposit identified in Priestley-Bell's evaluation report (2006) as containing 18th -19th century deposits associated with a Napoleonic period barracks.

4.3 Western Part of Site

To the west of the site deep deposits of made ground were exposed (see Fig. 5, Section 3), consisting of:

- Context **106** - This was silty clay of mid grey brown colouration that contained frequent inclusions of modern froged bricks and occasional pieces of plastic. Context **106** was noticeably shallower than topsoil found on the rest of the site and only reached depths of c.100mm below the current ground surface.

- Context **103** – A firm mixed yellow and grey clay silt located directly below topsoil 106. This contained many modern inclusions consisting of large concrete curb blocks, iron rods, planks, plastic and building materials. This made ground deposit was of a thickness of c.800mm.
- Context **100** - (buried topsoil described above) was found to be underlying this made ground.
- Context **101c**.120mm subsoil, was encountered beneath Context **100** before the natural ground (**104**) was reached.

4.4 South & West of Site

To the south and west of the site, Context **124** (not illustrated) a disturbed topsoil was present although similar in colouration and depth to Context **100**. Context **124** had far more frequent inclusions of modern building materials (<100mm) and sub-rounded pebbles (<60mm).

- Context **121** (see below)- Underlying the area where Context **124** was excavated was a mixed deposit comprised of modern hardcore, re-deposited natural and dark grey brown silty clay. This is recent made ground and forms the westernmost part of the site up to 4 metres in depth. This deposit has backfilled a large excavation which has truncated earlier archaeological contexts.

4.5 Central - East to West Meridian of site

Traversing the site from East to West below topsoil **100** and cut into both Context **101** and **102** were up to three lines of square features 900 x 900mm square (see cover illustration). Stepped in relation to each other these features were regularly spaced and all similar in appearance. A sample of these features, [**107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117 & 119**] were excavated and found to be filled by light grey brown silty clay (**108, 110, 112, 114, 116 & 120**). The fills contained inclusions of occasional building materials, sub-rounded pebbles (<30mm) and charcoal flecks. The features were vertical sided and flat bottomed. These represented the slots where 'Dragons Teeth' anti tank obstacles were installed during World War Two and subsequently removed. A small, isolated spread of gravel **118** was located towards the eastern end of the line of 'Dragons Teeth'.

4.6 South East of Site

A substantial sub-circular depression measuring approximately 10m in diameter was noted beneath topsoil **124**. This feature, large cut **122** (fig. 2) was unexcavated for it was in an area designated for car parking and would receive little impact from the forthcoming development. Context **122** was filled by material not dissimilar to that found in Context **121**. However, fewer inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles were in evidence and a large area of re-deposited natural clay occupied the centre of the feature. Without excavation and considering the similarity of the fill to the surrounding made ground deposit it was difficult to place this feature in its

stratigraphic context. However it is probable that Context **122** preceded the deposition of Context **121**.

4.7 Excavation of Footings and Services (see Figs 4 and 5)

The excavation of footings in the north east portion of the site provides clear indication of the surviving Napoleonic deposit (Context **105**) through an east to west section (Fig. 5: Section 3) where it can be seen to slope down to the west. Variations in the natural clay could be observed in this section (**125, 126**). The excavation of 'pad trenches' (PT1 and PT2) (Fig. 3) show that the truncation of context **105** can be traced to this point. The sections of the 'pad trenches' (Fig. 5, Sections 5 & 6) show the thinning spread of modern deposits over the surviving 18th – 19th century deposits.

5 The Finds by Elka Raeman

5.1 The watching brief recovered a small assemblage of finds which is presented below.

Table 2. Spot Dates

100	Mixed: mainly 19 th century with mid 13 th – mid 14 th century (abraded)
102	No date
108	19 th century (pot) with 16 th to 18 th century tile
118	Late 18 th – 19 th century (pot) with 16 th to 18 th century tile
122	Later 16 th – early 19 th century (tile only)

Table 3. Finds from RMC06

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)
100	11	234	1	80	1	<1	2	718
102							1	136
108	1	40	2	50				
118	2	14	5	694				
122			1	52				

5.2 The pottery from the site is all of 19th century date, apart from one very abraded moderate to abundant fine to medium sand-tempered base fragment of a cooking pot, dating to the mid 13th to mid 14th century. This sherd is from context **100** and can be considered residual.

5.3 Context **100** produced most of the pottery. A cream ware plate rim fragment with feather-edge decoration dates to the second half of the 18th century. A white salt-glazed stoneware fragment dating to the mid 18th century was also recovered. Other pottery from **100** includes five 19th century blue transfer printed china fragments, four with willow pattern. Two white china sherds were recovered as well, including a preserve jar which shows black transfer printed lettering. In addition, an internally glazed red earthenware rim fragment of a large storage jar, dating to the 19th century was recovered from **100**.

5.4 A glazed red earthenware body sherd was recovered from context **108** and dates to the 19th century. Context **118** contained a red earthenware rim fragment from a bowl, dating to the late 18th to 19th century, and a white china body sherd, dating to the 19th century.

5.5 A relatively small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered. The oldest roof tile fragments recovered are an abraded medium-fired, sparse fine sand-tempered tile from **108** with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1mm and a tile of similar fabric from **118**, both dating to the 16th to 18th century. Context **122** contains a medium fired abundant fine to medium sand-tempered tile with rare chalk inclusions to 1mm and

rare iron oxide inclusions to 1mm, dating to the later 16th to early 19th century. Other tile fragments (**100**, **108** and **118**) could be dated to the 18th to 19th century and consist typically of a hard fired, sparse fine to medium sand-tempered fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1mm and rare chalk inclusions to 3mm.

- 5.6** Two brick fragments were recovered from **118**. One of these consists of a medium- to hard-fired moderate fine sand-tempered poorly mixed fabric with rare chalk, flint and iron oxide inclusions to 3mm and measuring 47mm high. This piece can be dated to the 18th to 19th century. A second brick fragment with a medium fired abundant fine sand-tempered fabric with occasion iron oxide inclusions to 3mm dates to the 18th to early 19th century.
- 5.7** Only three pieces of metalwork were recovered. Context **100** produced an iron holdfast secured by three countersunk screw-holes and an iron part of a fence picket. An iron round-sectioned rod fragment with a curved top is likely to be a complete peg and was recovered from **102**.
- 5.8** This assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1** The underlying geology encountered during the course of the groundworks consisted of Wadhurst Clay.
- 6.2** The results of the watching brief show that there is evidence of post-medieval activity at the site, specifically Napoleonic and WW2. No features were encountered / recovered from other periods.
- 6.3** It was noted during the watching brief that three distinct topsoil deposits were in evidence on the site. These related to different phases of piecemeal stripping or disturbance. Context **100** was the earliest and least disturbed topsoil, of more recent origin was Context **124** which was probably deposited after the creation of the adjacent substation. Context **106** was the latest topsoil and was most certainly derived from landscaping after recent construction to the north of the site.
- 6.4** A number of features associated with World War 2 were encountered during the course of the watching brief. These consisted of slots for removed anti-tank obstacles of a type known as 'Dragons Teeth'. A number of these are still in-situ in the grounds of the adjacent ambulance station and their line could be traced in the revealed features traversing the site. Associated with these defensive works were finds of a military nature including a spiral picket that suggests barbed wire would have also been employed along this barrier. Although the large circular feature Context **122** was unexcavated it is possibly a 2nd World War bomb crater.
- 6.5** The watching brief was useful in locating the surviving extent of the 18th to 19th century occupation layer (Contexts **102** & **105**) that was revealed in the preceding evaluation. These deposits seem likely to represent the location of the Napoleonic temporary barracks, noticeably confined to well-drained high ground on the brow of the hill. Despite the presence of the Napoleonic layer identified from the earlier evaluation, the finds from that period were confined to later features and modern top - soils and are thus residual.
- 6.6** In conclusion although there is little archaeological evidence on the site for periods predating the post-medieval era the site can be said to have some significance in a military context. Its utilisation for military purposes in both the Napoleonic War and the 2nd World War is unsurprising given the dominating view over Rye and suggests it may have had some significance in the past defence of Rye and the wider south coast.

7. Bibliography

Horsfield, T. (1835) *The History, Antiquities and Topography of the County of Sussex*, 1, 506.

Hudson, A. (1986a) 'Napoleonic Barracks in Sussex' in *Sussex Arch. Coll.* 124, 267

Hudson, A. (1986b) 'Gazetteer of Barracks in Sussex During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars 1793 – 1815'. WRSO.

Priestley – Bell, G. (2006) *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Kiln Drive, Rye, East Sussex*. Unpub. ASE Report No. 2189.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	RMC06					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Kiln Drive, Rye East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Rye, Rother District					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 591884 121617					
Geology	Wadhurst Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2532					
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. 11/12/06 – 24/1/07	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Weston Architects					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin and Louise Rayner					
Project Supervisor	Andrew Margetts/ Paul Riccoboni/ Deon Whittaker					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in Kiln Drive, Rye during excavations associated with the development of a new a Primary Health Care facility with associated car parking provision and alteration to existing vehicular access. Groundworks included landscaping and service trenches as well as the digging of footings. Site visits were made to monitor groundworks between the 11th December 2006 and 14th January 2007. Excavations of footings reached depths of up to 1.8 meters beneath the current ground surface and service trenches reached a maximum of 1.6 meters. The groundworks revealed the presence of 18th and 19th century deposits associated with the presence of a barracks, the presence of which was established during an evaluation in January 2006.</i></p>						

Appendix – Oasis Summary Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-26065

Project details

Project name	kiln Drive Rye
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in Kiln Drive, Rye during excavations associated with the development of a new a Primary Health Care facility with associated car parking provision and alteration to existing vehicular access. Groundworks included landscaping and service trenches as well as the digging of footings. Site visits were made to monitor groundworks between the 11th December 2006 and 14th January 2007. Excavations of footings reached depths of up to 1.8 meters beneath the current ground surface and service trenches reached a maximum of 1.6 meters. The groundworks revealed the presence of 18th and 19th century deposits associated with the presence of a barracks, the presence of which was established during an evaluation in January 2006.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2006 End: 14-01-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2532 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER PLAYDEN Kiln Drive Rye
Postcode	TN31 7
Study area	5308.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 91884 21617 50.9613655530 0.732786960936 50 57 40 N 000 43 58 E Point
Height OD	Min: 55.50m Max: 55.84m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Deon Whittaker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	MEB Farnrise Construction Limited

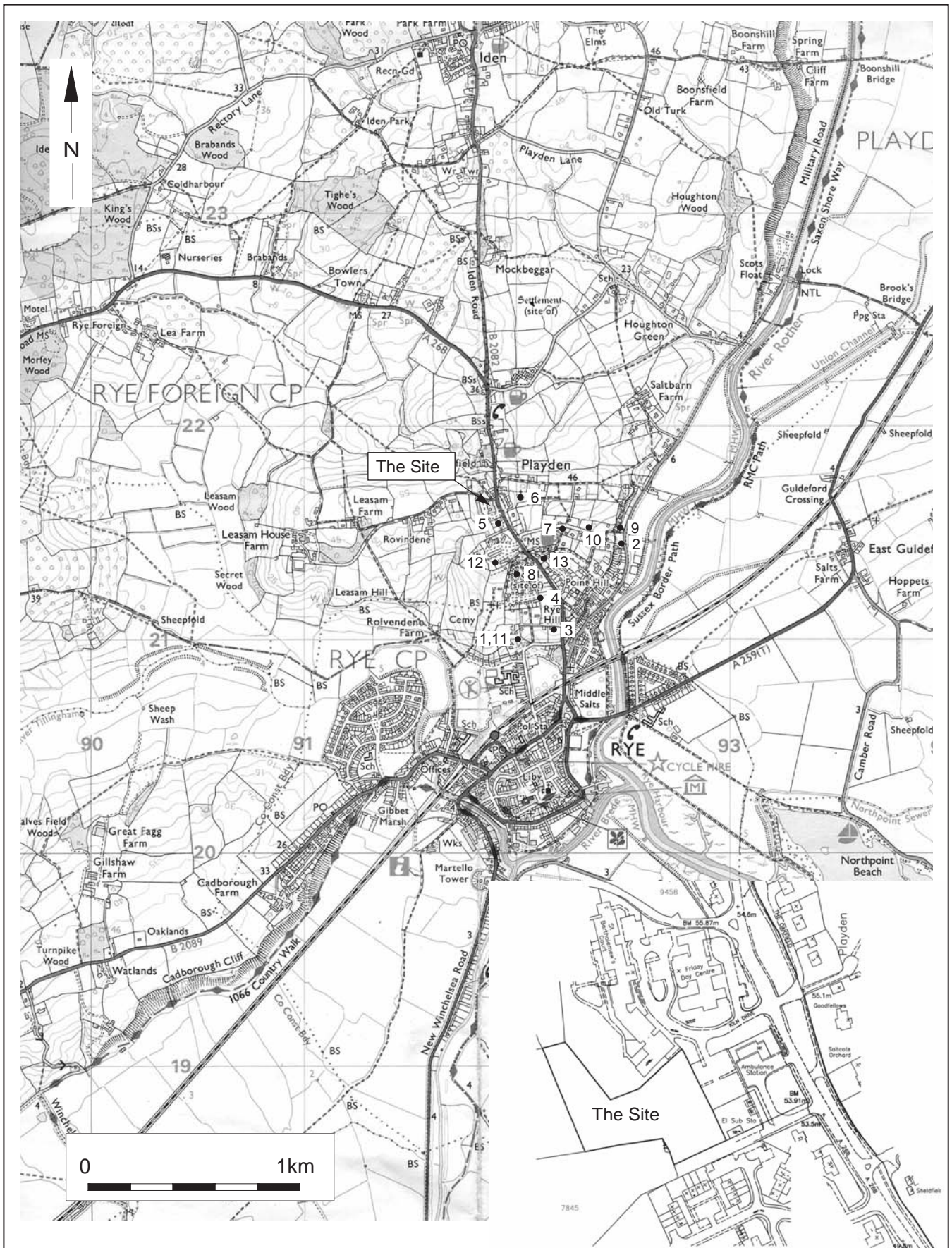
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive Exists?	Yes
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive Exists?	Yes
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Rye Medical Centre, Kiln Drive, Rye,
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Whittaker, D. Margetts, A.
Other bibliographic details	2532
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Ditchling Sussex
Description	A4 Spiral Bound Card backed Word Processed

Entered by	Deon Whittaker (mushak@hotmail.co.uk)
Entered on	10 April 2007



90 91 92 93

© ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST			Rye Medical Centre, Kiln Drive, Rye	Fig. 1
Ref: 2532	March 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location Plan and SMR Data	

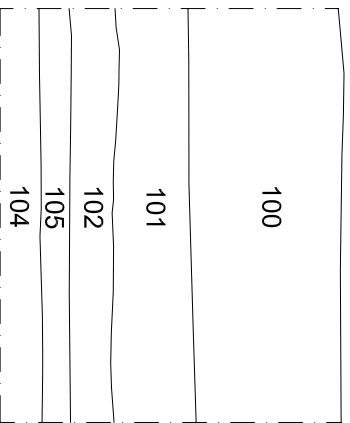


© Archaeology South-East	Rye Medical Centre, Kiln Drive
Ref: 2532	Proposed Development Plan
March 2007	
Drawn by: JLR	

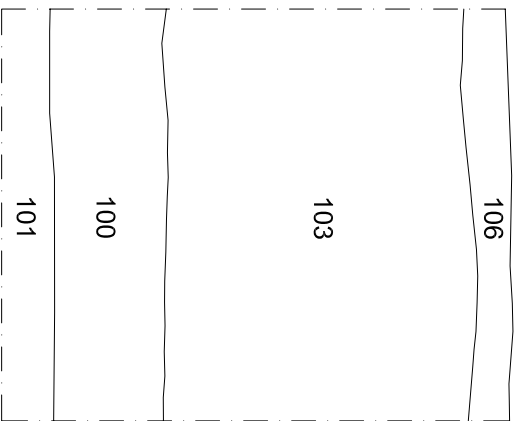
Fig. 2



© Archaeology South-East	Rye Medical Centre, Kiln Drive	Fig. 3
Ref: 2532	March 2007	Plan of Footings
Drawn by:	JLR	



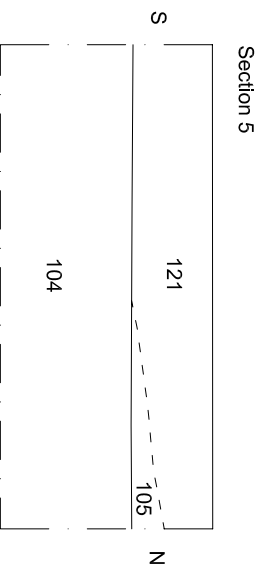
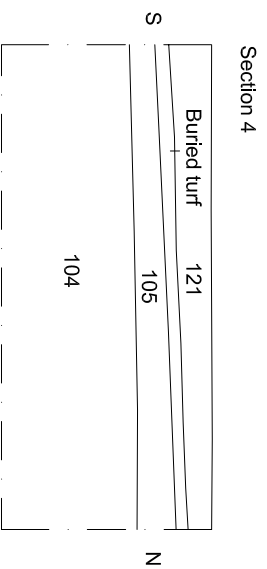
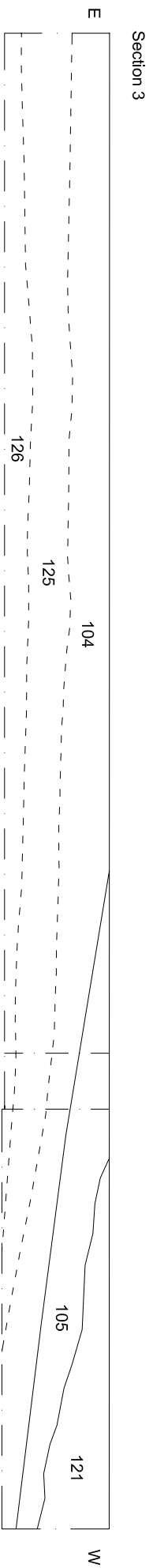
Section 1



Section 2



© Archaeology South-East		Rye Medical Centre, Kiln Drive	
Ref: 2532	March 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Sections
			Fig. 4



© Archaeology South-East		Rye Medical Centre, Kiln Drive	
Ref: 2532	March 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Sections
			Fig. 5