

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Rye Primary School, Love Lane, Rye, East Sussex**

**Planning Ref: RR/2562/CC, RR/2007/710**

**NGR: 591800 120700**

**Project No: 3051  
Site Code: RPS 07**

**ASE Report No: 2008130  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-47439**



**By**

**Teresa Hawtin BA MSc AIFA**

**With contributions by  
Trista Clifford**

**August 2008**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE) undertook an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new school buildings and associated services at Rye Primary School, Rye, East Sussex, between 24<sup>th</sup> July and 6<sup>th</sup> September 2007.*

*Several deposits of apparently 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century debris were revealed during the groundworks. Along with the land drains that were noted, these probably relate to the site's earlier use as allotment gardens.*

*A deposit of grey clay that was seen towards the centre of the site appears to align well with a former drainage ditch that is shown on historical maps dating to between 1841 and 1929. It is likely to relate to the silting up or backfilling of this ditch, with the modern bricks near the surface representing either deliberate backfill or an attempt to firm up the soft, waterlogged ground.*

*The majority of the finds observed on the site dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, one fragment of pottery was retrieved from the topsoil, which was attributed to the 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This shows that the site was utilised during this period, although no evidence was found for direct inhabitation.*

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion**
- 8.0 Conclusion**

**Bibliography**  
**Acknowledgements**  
**SMR Summary Sheet**  
**OASIS Form**

## **FIGURES**

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Proposed development
- Figure 3: Site plan showing areas monitored during watching brief
- Figure 4: Rye Tithe Map 1841
- Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1872
- Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1929
- Figure 7: South-facing shot of groundbeam trench, showing Pit [103] in section
- Figure 8: South-facing shot of foul sewer trench, showing western limit of grey clay (106)
- Figure 9: South-east-facing shot of inspection chamber, showing dark staining in grey clay (106)

## **TABLES**

- Table 1: Quantification of site archive
- Table 2: List of recorded contexts

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of their clients, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new school buildings and associated services at Rye Primary School, Rye, East Sussex (hereafter referred to as 'the site') (NGR: 591800 120700; Figs. 1-3).
- 1.1.2 The site is bound by Thomas Peacocke Community College and Rye Sports Centre to the east, Love Lane to the north, allotment gardens, the River Tillingham and Grove Stream to the west, and the Thomas Peacocke Sports Field to the south.
- 1.1.3 Prior to groundworks commencing for the construction of the new school buildings, the site was utilised as allotment gardens, which were left untended in recent years.
- 1.1.4 The proposed development (Fig. 2) consists of the construction of a range of new Primary School buildings to the west of Thomas Peacocke Community College, with an access road to the south and associated services and drainage works including electrical conduit trenching, foul sewerage trenching, pumping stations and the installation of a biodigester.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

The site is relatively flat, lying on the floodplain of the River Tillingham, at c.2-4m AOD. The British Geological Survey (1:50000 series, Sheet 320/321) illustrates that the underlying geology of the site is comprised of Marine Alluvium (clay) overlying Ashdown Beds. A multi-electrode resistivity survey of the site showed that the alluvial deposits reached depths of between 7 and 24 metres (CgMs 2006: 5).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

Planning permission for the construction of the school buildings was granted by East Sussex County Council (Planning Refs: RR/2562/CC and RR/2007/710). The site is located within an archaeologically sensitive area and Casper Johnson, County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council, recommended that an Archaeological Watching Brief should be maintained during groundworks. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, condition 16 of the planning permission stated that:

*Construction of the development thereby permitted shall not commence until the details of an archaeological watching brief has been submitted and approved in writing by the Director of Transport and Environment. The approved watching brief shall be maintained on all groundworks by a qualified contractor.*

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the requirements of the

Archaeological Watching Brief was prepared by ASE (ASE 2007) and submitted and duly approved by the Local Planning Authority.

#### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to ensure that any features, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest that were encountered during intrusive groundworks at the site were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

Figure 3 illustrates the groundworks that were monitored during this project, which included:

- Topsoil stripping in the area of the new buildings
- Excavation of electrical conduit trenches, foul sewer trenches and their associated inspection chambers
- Excavation of groundbeam trenches
- Topsoil stripping of an access road at the southern extent of the site

#### **1.5 Scope of Report**

The aim of this report is to present the results of the archaeological fieldwork undertaken and to put these results into a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Paul Riccoboni, David Fallon, Alice Thorne, Deon Whittaker and Teresa Hawtin, between 24<sup>th</sup> July and 6<sup>th</sup> September 2007. The project was managed by Diccon Hart and Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1** An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site was undertaken by CgMs Consulting Ltd (CgMs 2006). This included a search of the East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) for sites of archaeological interest within a 500m radius of the new development.
- 2.2** The Desk Based Assessment identified that the site had a low potential for the presence of archaeological features from any period. The site is situated on a floodplain and prior to the drainage of the area in the post-medieval period it would have been marshy and prone to flooding. Although the land may have been utilised as pasture or water meadows, it is unlikely that any settlement occurred directly on the site.
- 2.3** Any prehistoric evidence is likely to be sealed below alluvial deposits, which have been shown to reach depths of up to 24m. A Roman villa was discovered c.200m north of the site, above the floodplain, on the southern slope of Rye Hill (CgMs 2006: 6).
- 2.4** Casper Johnson, the County Archaeologist, suggested that the site held potential for medieval and earlier remains, as a medieval timber structure has been recorded on the floodplain nearby.
- 2.5** The historic maps of the region show that the site was situated on open land from at least 1795 (CgMs 2006: Figs. 5-10). The 1841 Rye Tithe Map illustrates that the area consisted of open fields crossed by a network of drainage ditches (Fig. 4). The same pattern of fields and ditches can be seen on Ordnance Survey maps between 1872 and 1929 (Figs. 5 and 6), and many of the boundaries are still in place today.
- 2.6** The allotment gardens are first illustrated to the west of the site on the 1898 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. Between 1909 and 1929 the allotments were extended eastwards, encompassing the area of the new development. The Grammar School, predecessor of the Thomas Peacocke Community College, first appears on the 1929 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map.
- 2.7** Further details of the archaeological background to the site may be found in the Desk Based Assessment.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Initially, all ground reduction and trenching was carried out under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. After a large proportion of the topsoil stripping had been monitored, it was agreed with Casper Johnson that only the deeper excavations would need watching.
- 3.2** Wherever possible, machine excavation was undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (although the latter was not always practical). Where archaeological features or deposits were revealed, machining was stopped and excavation was continued by hand. The spoil from the machine excavations was scanned for the presence of any artefacts, both visually and using a metal detector.
- 3.3** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, EH 1991), the *Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) in East Sussex* (2003), and the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2007), using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:50, with selected detail drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.4** A photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive. The archive (quantified in Table 1), including the finds, is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

Number of Contexts	7
No. of files/paper record	1 ring binder
Plan and sections sheets	0
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	99 (digital)
Bulk finds	2 pottery sherds, 2 clay tobacco pipe fragments, 1 coal shale fragment
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

**Table 1: Quantification of site archive**



## 4.0 RESULTS

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Depth below ground level
100	Layer	Friable, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Topsoil.	n/a	n/a	200-300mm	0
101	Layer	Friable, mid brown-grey, silty clay. Subsoil.	n/a	n/a	100mm	200mm
102	Layer	Firm, light yellow-brown, clay silt. Natural alluvium.	n/a	n/a	unknown	150-700mm
103	Cut	Sub-circular cut of possible pit, with Victorian clay field drains leading in and out of it.	>15m	4m	0.4m	250mm
104	Fill	Dark grey-black, silty clay, containing glass, china, CBM.	>15m	4m	0.4m	250mm
105	Layer	Mid brown topsoil in the area of the haul road, containing clay pipe and pottery fragments.	n/a	n/a	300mm	0
106	Deposit	Thick, mid-dark grey clay with darker staining in the uppermost 100-200mm. Occasional modern bricks near surface.	unknown	unknown	>350mm	150 – 250mm

**Table 2: List of recorded contexts**

### 4.1 Area of new school buildings

4.1.1 Figure 3 illustrates the areas that were monitored during this project and Table 2 shows the contexts that were recorded archaeologically.

4.1.1 The topsoil on the main area of the site (100 and yellow area on Fig.3) consisted of a friable, dark grey-brown, silty clay between c.200mm and 300mm in thickness. The topsoil contained frequent modern debris including tin cans and fragments of metal, ceramic pottery, glass bottles, tile, lead and ceramic building material, and a stoneware gin bottle was noted but not retained.

4.1.2 Underlying the topsoil was a friable, mid brown-grey, silty clay subsoil (101), containing occasional tile and ceramic fragments. This layer was not present across the whole site, but was recorded in the area of the new buildings. It reached a maximum depth of c.100mm.

4.1.3 Alluvial clay (102) was recorded below the subsoil (where present), consisting of a firm, light yellow-brown, clay silt.

- 4.1.4 Towards the northern end of the site a possible pit was uncovered (contexts [103] and (104); Figs. 3 & 7). It extended beyond the limit of excavation, but appeared to be sub-circular in plan, with a shallow, concave profile. The feature measured 0.4m in depth, c.4m in width and reached a length of c.15m within the area monitored. The fill (104) consisted of a dark grey-black, silty clay, containing fragments of ceramic building material, glass and china of the Victorian period. Ceramic field drains were seen to lead in and out of the feature.
- 4.1.5 A spread of modern (mid-20<sup>th</sup> century) material, including bottles, clinker, transfer print china, plastic and iron, was seen towards the southern extent of the new buildings (Fig. 3). This spread reached a width of c.2m and a length of c.8m, with a depth of c.300mm.
- 4.1.6 The groundbeam trenches measured c.2m in width and c.1.3m in depth. In the trench towards the northern extent of the site, immediately west of the college buildings, a darkly stained area was visible adjacent to the still extant ditch/dyke. This deposit emitted a distinctive odour of decomposing waterlogged organic material and contained numerous modern bricks. It is likely to be associated with the ditch, possibly representing partial silting or reinforcement of the edges. Several land drains were noted running towards the ditch, but otherwise the yellow-brown alluvium (102) was present across this area.

## **4.2 Foul sewer trench**

- 4.2.1 A trench was excavated for a foul sewer in the playground area between the Nursery building and the games courts, south of the electrical conduit trench. This trench reached a depth of c.650mm and encountered tarmac and made ground to a depth of c.150-250mm. At the eastern end of the trench, the made ground overlay yellow-brown alluvium (102), but in the western and southern parts of the trench a mid-dark grey clay with greenish-grey staining (106) was encountered. This was seen to overlie the yellow-brown alluvium, but it was not possible to investigate further due to the narrowness of the trench and the presence of an existing service pipe crossing the trench at this point. The point where this change occurs is shown on Figures 3 and 8.
- 4.2.2 At the southern extent of the foul sewer trench a pit for an inspection chamber was excavated. Here the tarmac and made ground reached a depth of c.250mm and again the grey clay (106) was visible below it. The uppermost 100-200mm of the clay exhibited a darker staining and several modern bricks were visible within this darker lens.

## **4.3 Electrical conduit trenches**

- 4.3.1 The electrical conduit trenches were excavated by machine within the tarmac playground areas, and by hand within the grass verges to the north of Rye Sports Centre and the domestic dwellings towards the eastern extent of the site. The trenches reached c.600-750mm in depth and c.550mm in width.
- 4.3.2 Immediately to the north of Rye Sports Centre the topsoil was seen to be

similar to that of the main site, context (100), and reached a thickness of c.200mm. This was seen to overlay made ground of c.200mm in depth (gradually becoming shallower towards the east), underlying which was the yellow-brown alluvium (102), which was visible in the lower 200-400mm of the trench.

- 4.3.3 Further west, to the north of the Nursery building, the trench continued through the tarmac playground. Below the 150-200mm-thick tarmac was a dark grey-brown, clay silt, also 150-200mm in thickness, overlying a mid grey clay, reaching a thickness of at least 600mm. The latter is probably the same deposit that was seen in the foul sewer trench and recorded as context (106).
- 4.3.4 Similar strata were seen within the electrical conduit trench as it extended northwards between the buildings of Thomas Peacocke Community College and the games courts. The tarmac and underlying made ground reached depths of c.400-700mm, below which was seen grey clay (106) of at least 350mm in thickness. Numerous modern services and drainage pipes were seen to cross the trench.
- 4.3.5 At the northern extent of the trench a pit was excavated for an inspection chamber. At this point the tarmac and made ground measured c.400mm in depth and overlay the grey clay (106). However, the uppermost 200-300mm of the clay exhibited dark staining (Fig. 9) and emitted a distinctive aroma indicative of decaying, waterlogged, organic remains. Modern bricks were also present within this layer so it was not thought necessary to sample the deposit for environmental analysis.
- 4.3.6 To the north of the westernmost college building, the conduit trench turned to run westwards. At the eastern end of the trench grey clay was still visible in the base, but further west the trench cut through an artificial slope and encountered made ground only, with a former tarmac surface visible at the base of the trench.
- 4.3.7 At the eastern extent of the site the electrical conduit trench was excavated by hand due to the presence of existing services. Where it crossed grass verges, the topsoil was seen to be c.200-350mm in depth. Below this, between the modern service trenches encountered, lay the yellow-brown alluvium (102). Numerous modern artefacts were identified within the topsoil but were not retained.

#### **4.4 Biodigester pit**

- 4.4.1 On the western side of the site entrance a pit was excavated to house a Biodigester (Fig.3). It measured c.3m on its north-south axis, c.5m on its east-west axis and reached a depth of c.2.3m.
- 4.4.2 The strata encountered within this excavation were similar to those seen across the area of the new buildings, with topsoil (100) overlying yellow-brown alluvium (102).

#### **4.5 Access road at the south of the site**

- 4.5.1 At the south of the site, in the area of the new access road, the topsoil (105)

was mid brown in colour and measured c.300mm in depth. Fragments of pottery, clay pipe and coal shale were retrieved from it, which are discussed in Chapter 5. This directly overlay the yellow-brown alluvium (102).

- 4.5.2 A modern service trench, aligned north-south, was seen towards the west of the access road (Fig. 3). This measured c.1m in width, 300mm in depth and continued beyond both the northern and southern limits of the excavation. The fill of this trench contained ceramic building material, coal and sinter, and was thought to date to the Victorian period.

#### **4.6 Summary**

- 4.6.1 The natural geology of the site comprised of a firm, light yellow-brown, silty clay. This was found at heights of between c.3m AOD at the far eastern extent of the site, adjacent to The Grove, and c.3.65m AOD at the northern extent of the site, adjacent to Love Lane.
- 4.6.2 Several modern service trenches and land drains were encountered, along with deposits of apparently Victorian and 20<sup>th</sup> century debris.
- 4.6.3 Adjacent to a still extant ditch/dyke a deposit of waterlogged organic material was encountered containing modern bricks. This was similar to the uppermost lens of a deposit of grey clay found towards the centre of the site.
- 4.6.4 No other features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed.

**5.0 THE FINDS** by Trista Clifford

**5.1** A small collection of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Rye Primary School, quantified in Table 3, below:

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Pottery</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Clay Pipe</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
[105]	2	32	2	6	Coal shale x1	4

Table 3: Quantification of finds assemblage

**5.2 Pot:** Two fragments of pottery were recovered, both from context [105]. The oldest of these is a small piece of frequent medium sand tempered ware with occasional flint inclusions up to 4mm which dates to the 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, a fragment from a blue transfer ware plate of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered.

**5.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe:** Context [105] also produced two clay tobacco pipe stem fragments of 18-19<sup>th</sup> century date.

**5.4 Stone:** A single fragment of coal shale weighing <2g was recovered from [105].

**5.5** The finds from this site hold no potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

**6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

**6.1** No archaeological deposits were found that were thought to warrant environmental soil sampling.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1 Several deposits of apparently 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century debris were revealed during the groundworks at Rye Primary School. Along with the land drains that were noted, these probably relate to the site's former use as allotment gardens.
- 7.2 The deposit of grey clay (106) that was seen towards the centre of the site appears to align well with a former drainage ditch that is shown on historical maps dating to between 1841 and 1929 (Figs. 4-6). The dark staining and modern bricks seen in the uppermost part of the deposit was similar to a deposit seen adjacent to the still extant ditch further west, which is also illustrated on the historical maps. It is likely that the grey clay relates to the silting up or backfilling of this ditch, with the bricks near the surface representing either deliberate backfill or an attempt to firm up the soft, waterlogged ground.
- 7.3 The majority of the finds observed on the site dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, one fragment of 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from the topsoil (105) during the ground reduction for the access road at the southern extent of the site. This shows that the site was utilised during this period, although no evidence was found for direct inhabitation.
- 7.4 No further features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were observed during this project.

**8.0 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1 A large proportion of the groundworks undertaken during construction of new school buildings at Rye Primary School were monitored by experienced archaeologists.
- 8.2 The deposits recorded during this fieldwork largely relate to the site's former use as an allotment gardens during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as attested by early Ordnance Survey maps.
- 8.3 A deposit of grey clay is likely to relate to the presence of a former drainage ditch, which is also illustrated on historic maps from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 8.4 One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil on the site, and indicates that the area was utilised during that period, although it was probably too marshy to have been inhabited.
- 8.5 There is a high confidence rating attached to these results. Where the natural strata were reached by the excavations, no archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the Victorian period were observed.
- 8.6 It is recommended that the results of this project do not warrant any further analysis or investigation.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author is grateful to CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning this fieldwork and to Casper Johnson, the County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council, for all his advice during this project. Thanks are also due to the groundworks staff for their help and co-operation during the watching brief, and to the other archaeologists involved in the project. The support of the project managers, Diccon Hart, Neil Griffin, and Jim Stevenson, is appreciatively acknowledged. Thanks to Trista Clifford for analysing the finds retrieved and to Sally Mortimore for undertaking the illustrations for this report.



**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	RPS 07					
Identification Name and Address	Rye Primary School, Love Lane, Rye, East Sussex, TN31 7NQ					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex, Rye CP					
OS Grid Refs.	591800 120700					
Geology	Marine Alluvium (clay) overlying Ashdown Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3051					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	<b>Watching Brief</b>	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	<b>Green Field</b>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 24/7/07 – 6/9/07	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart, Neil Griffin, Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni, Alice Thorne, Deon Whittaker, David Fallon, Teresa Hawtin					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	<b>MED</b>	<b>PM</b>	Other <b>Modern</b>		
100 Word Summary.						
<p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE) undertook an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new school buildings and associated services at Rye Primary School, East Sussex, between 24<sup>th</sup> July and 6<sup>th</sup> September 2007. Several deposits of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century debris were recorded, which probably relate to the site's former use as allotments. A deposit of grey clay that was observed appears to align well with a former drainage ditch shown on historical maps between 1841 and 1929. The majority of finds observed on the site dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. One fragment of 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery was retrieved from the topsoil.</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-47439**

### Project details

Project name	Rye Primary School, Rye, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE) undertook an archaeological watching brief during the construction of new school buildings and associated services at Rye Primary School, East Sussex, between 24th July and 6th September 2007. Several deposits of 19th and 20th century debris were recorded, which probably relate to the site's former use as allotments. A deposit of grey clay that was observed appears to align well with a former drainage ditch shown on historical maps between 1841 and 1929. The majority of finds observed on the site dated to the 18th-20th centuries. One fragment of 12th-15th century pottery was retrieved from the topsoil.
Project dates	Start: 24-07-2007 End: 06-09-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RPS07 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	3051 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	RR/2562/CC - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	PR/2007/710 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 1 - Allotment
Monument type	WATER CHANNEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER RYE Rye Primary School
Postcode	TN31 7NQ

Study area	41250.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 9180 2070 50.9531561795 0.731108820099 50 57 11 N 000 43 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.00m Max: 3.65m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Diccon Hart
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Teresa Hawtin
Project supervisor	Paul Riccoboni
Project supervisor	Deon Whittaker
Project supervisor	David Fallon
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Rye Primary School, Rye, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawtin, T.
Other bibliographic details	2008130
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Entered by	Teresa Hawtin (t.hawtin@ucl.ac.uk)
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90

91

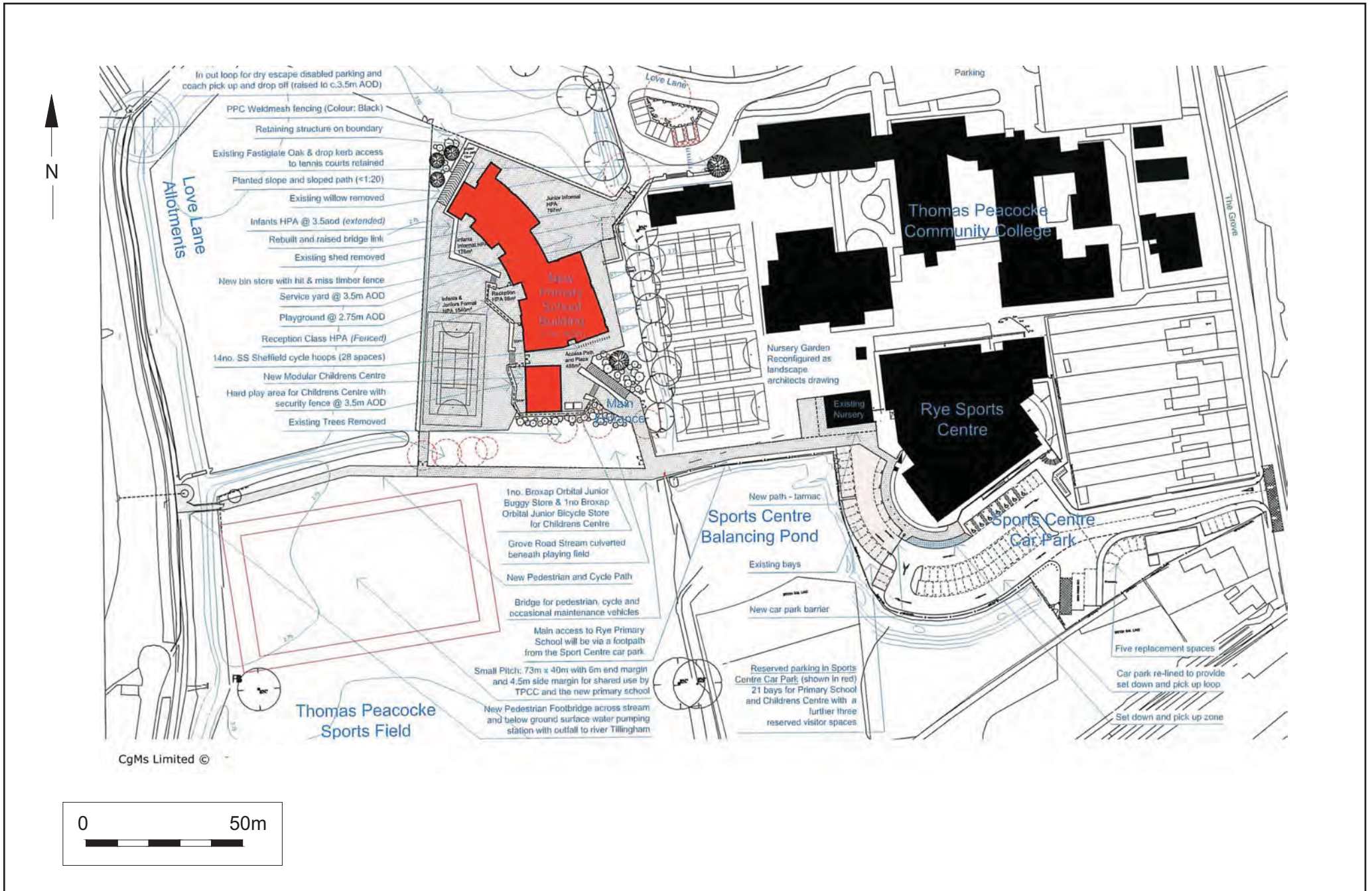
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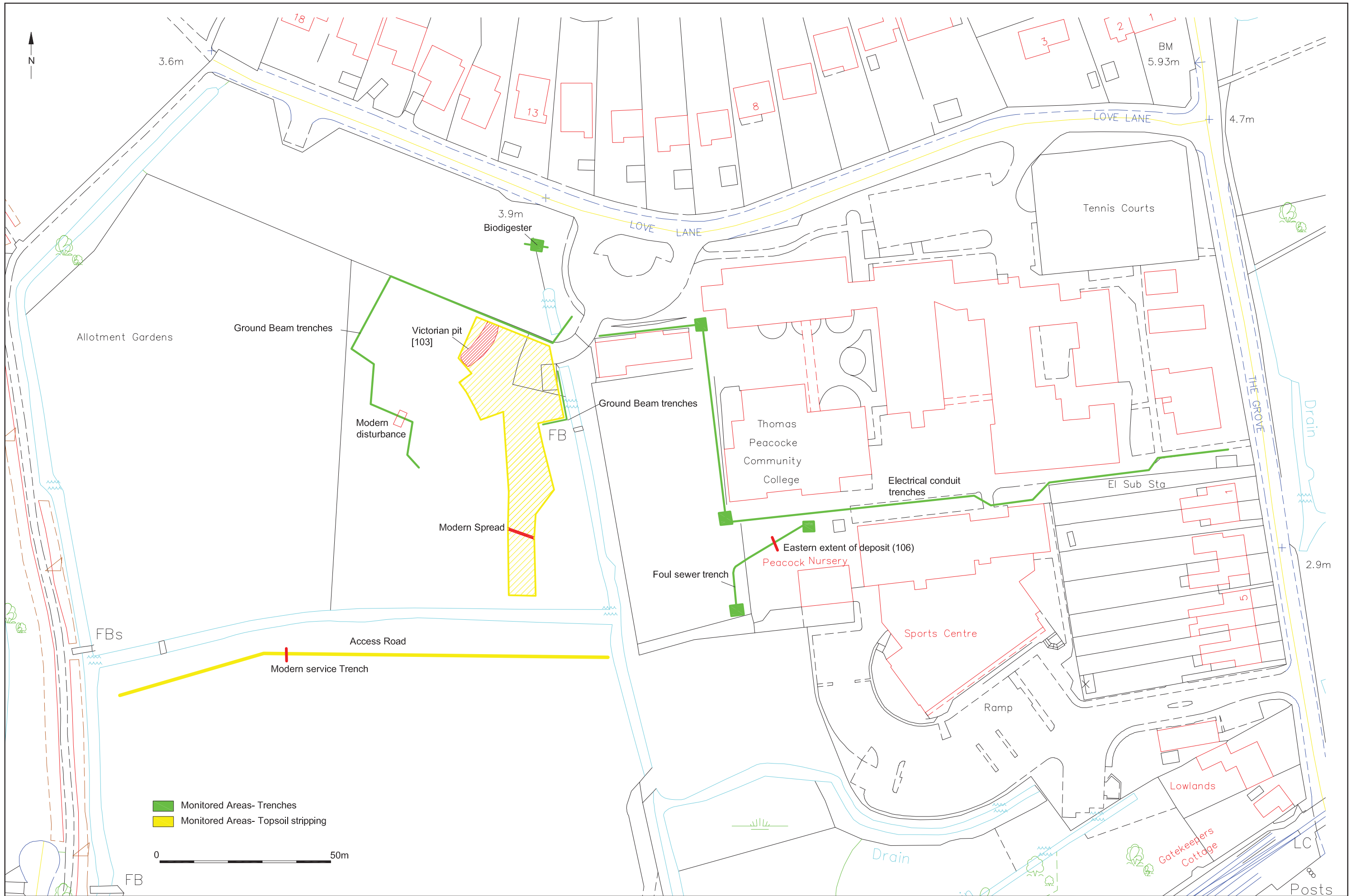
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© Archaeology South-East		Rye Primary School	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3051	August 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008130	Drawn by: SM		

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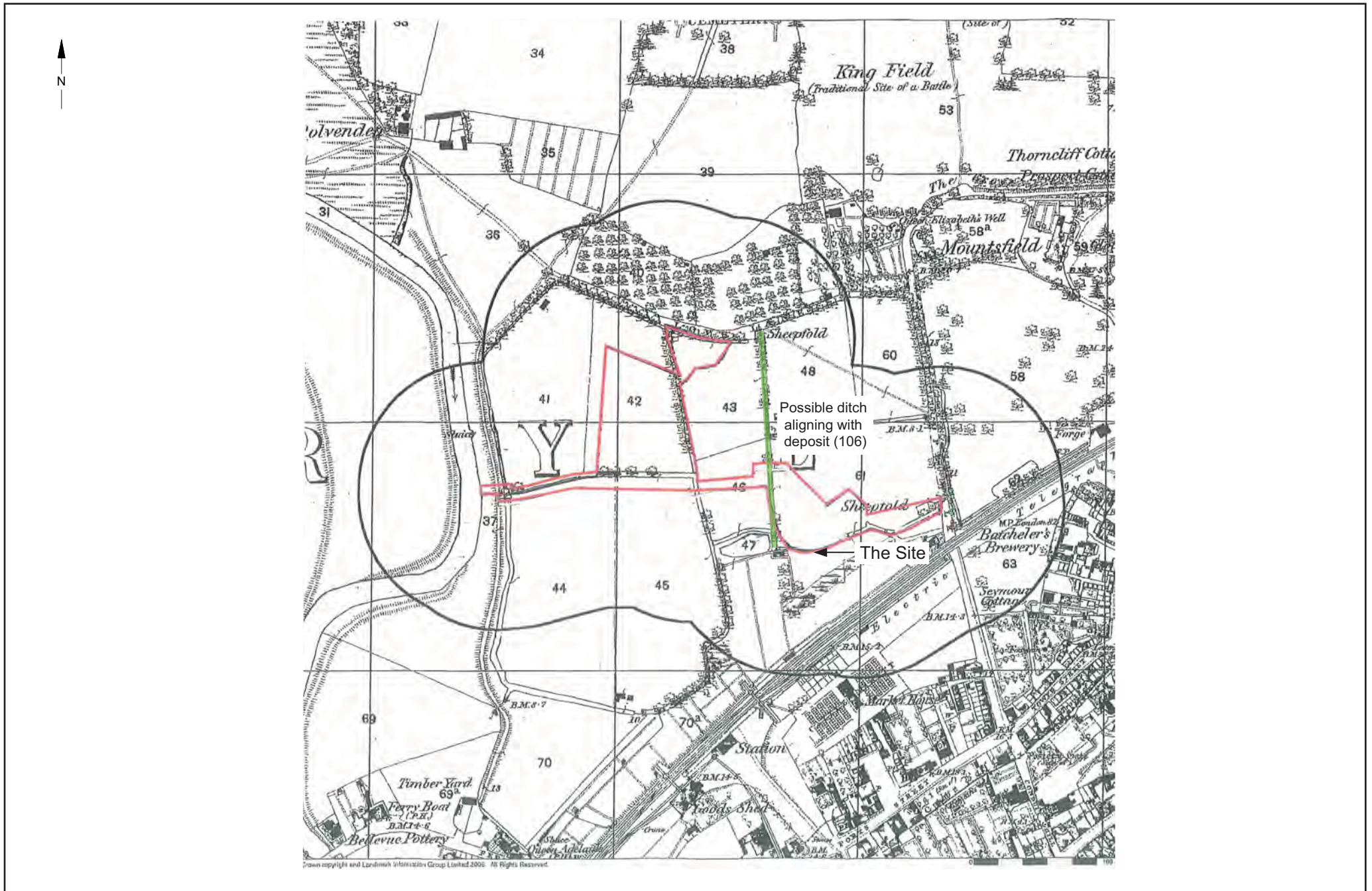
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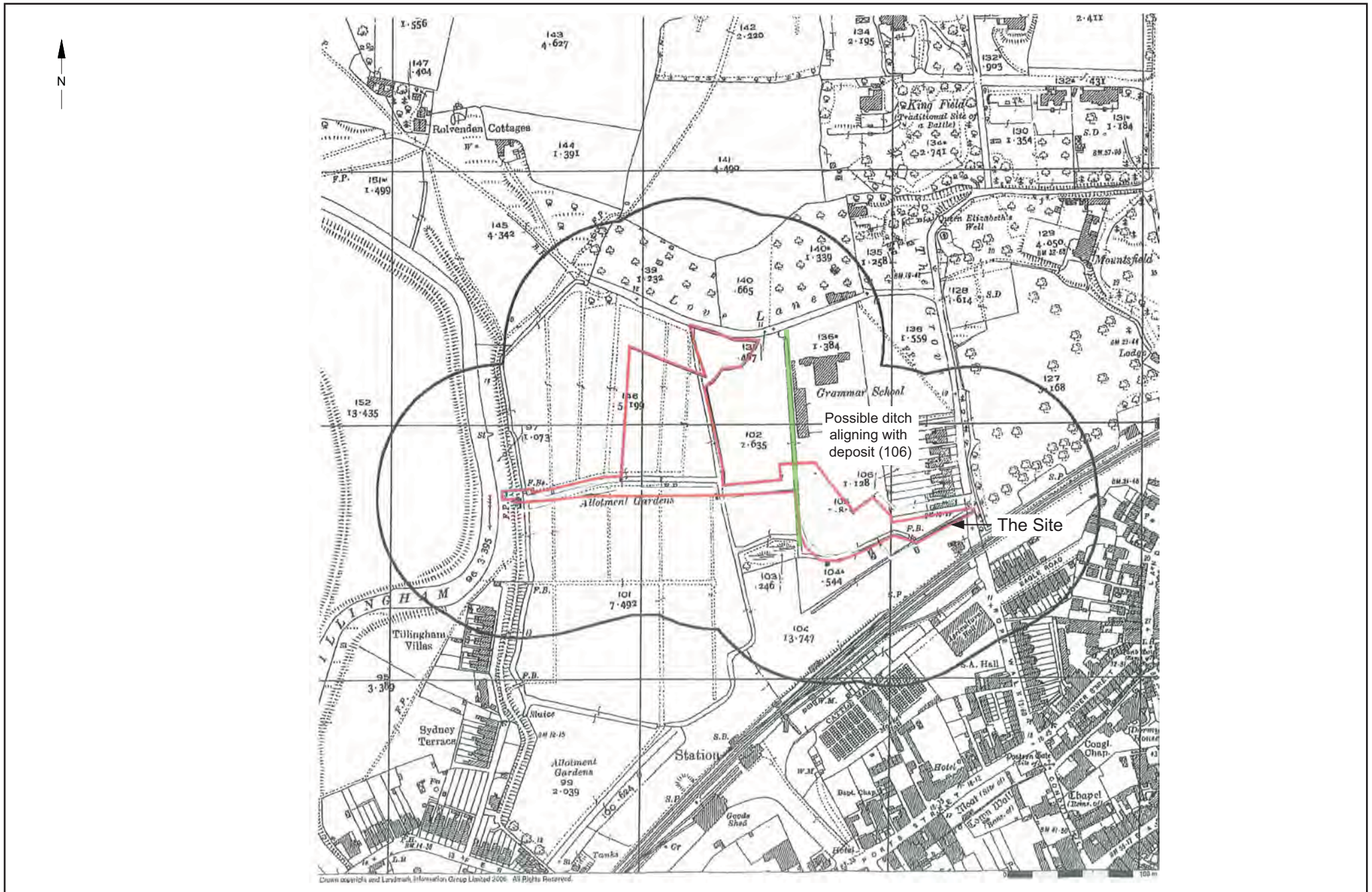
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OS 1:2500 Map 1872 (CgMs 2006: Fig. 7)

Fig. 5



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OS 1:2500 Map 1929 (CgMs 2006: Fig. 10)

Fig. 6



Fig. 7: South-facing shot of groundbeam trench, showing modern deposit



Fig. 8: South-facing shot of foul sewer trench, showing western limit of grey clay (106)



Fig. 9: South-east-facing shot of inspection chamber, showing dark staining in grey clay (106)

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