

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land at
Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex**

**TQ 922 210
NGR 5922 1210**

Project No: 4249

Site Code: DLR10

ASE Report No: 2010093

OASIS ID: archaeol6-80179

by

Kathryn Grant, MSc AIFA

**With contributions by
Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber,
Karine Le Hégarat, Sarah Porteus and Elke Raemen
Illustrations by Justin Russell and Hannah Faux**

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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR
Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Website: archaeologyse.co.uk**

Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East (ASE) on land at Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex (NGR: 5922 1210) on the 16th and 17th June 2010. The work was commissioned by Spiller Associates on behalf of their client, Ray Symonds, to assess the archaeological potential of the site, in advance of its redevelopment.

The site is located in a field directly west of Rye Hill and north of Deadman's Lane. Two trenches were excavated with a cumulative length of 23 metres, positioned so as to target anomalies identified during a detailed gradiometer magnetic survey conducted by ASE in 2010. The evaluation revealed amorphous medieval features and deposits sealed beneath a typical depth of 600mm overburden in Trench 2 and a thick deposit containing medieval pottery sherds within Trench 1. All of these features correlated with the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

The evaluation revealed evidence of possible terracing corresponding with the natural fall of the slope. The limited access to the area of Trench 1 meant that it was necessary to reduce the size of the proposed trench. Due to modern landscaping and tree coverage to the south of the Trench, no further trial-trenching was possible

The finds suggest that the majority of archaeological activity on the site occurred in the 14th century. Natural geology consisting of Ashdown Bed formation was encountered in Trench 2 at its highest in the north at 19.83m AOD and at its lowest in the south at 18.42m AOD. The natural substrate was not encountered in Trench 1 despite excavation to a depth of 1.7m below the surface which was at a height of 18.61m AOD.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, were commissioned by Spiller Associates on behalf of their client, Ray Symonds, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex (NGR 5922 1210; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as the 'site'.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was to determine the archaeological potential of the site to inform on a planning decision for the proposed development of the site. A provisional; proposed development plan is included for reference as Figure 6 which shows the construction of four detached dwellings with associated access, garages and services. The final scope of the development had not been ascertained by the time this report was submitted.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site consists of open ground/landscaped garden and associated outbuildings that total an area of c.0.21 hectares. The site is located at the junction of Deadman's Lane and Rye Hill (the A268). It is situated at a height of 20.44m AOD on its northeast side with a slope to the south (18.94m AOD) and west (18.61m AOD). The flat area of modern landscaping to the south of Trench 1 (where old tennis courts were located) 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 and Geological Survey Sheet 320/321 for Hastings and Dungeness (BGS 1996) shows that the site lays on an underlying geology of Ashdown Beds.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The ESCC Assistant County Archaeologist, Greg Chuter, in his capacity as advisor to the local planning authority on archaeological matters, recommended that an archaeological survey should be undertaken to establish the archaeological potential of the site.

1.3.2 After initial consultation between Spiller Associates and the Assistant County Archaeologist, the scope of the archaeological survey was established as follows:

- Fluxgate Gradiometer survey of 0.21 hectares. Figure 2 shows the extent of the survey over the site.
- A 4% trial trench evaluation of the site to be undertaken based on the results of the initial geophysical survey.

1.3.3 The geophysical survey was carried out by Chris Russel and Kathryn Grant in April 2010. The results of this survey were reported on and made reference to throughout the field evaluation (ASE 2010a).

1.3.4 Following the geophysical survey, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

(ASE 2010b), for the excavation of two trial trenches was prepared. This document was submitted to and approved by the ESCC Archaeologist prior to archaeological works commencing on site. The WSI complies with the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2001) and the ESCC Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex (ESCC 2008).

- 1.3.5 The evaluation trenches targeted the archaeological anomalies identified in the earlier geophysical survey.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The overall aim of the archaeological investigation was to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of any archaeological remains on the site and to record any such archaeological features that may be impacted by the scheme. The findings from the archaeological evaluation are considered within this document with a view to assessing the potential impact of development upon any revealed archaeological remains.

1.4.2 The specific objectives of the archaeological work as stipulated in the WSI (ASE 2010b) were:

- To assess with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence of any archaeological features within the site, but with particular reference to medieval pottery manufacture
- To assess whether archaeological remains extend across the development site
- To attempt to assess what the geophysical anomalies that the trenches are targeted upon are
- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To assess what options, if any, should be considered for mitigation.

1.5 Scope of the report

1.5.1 This report details the results of archaeological evaluation work on the site. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 16th and 17th June 2010 by Kathryn Grant (Archaeologist) with the assistance of Rob Cole and Chris Russel.

1.5.2 The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin and post excavation by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary history of the town (Appendix 3)

- 2.1.1 The town of Rye has been built upon a tiny, roughly teardrop-shaped in plan, 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 1 for 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 From the end of the fifteenth century, the watercourse which connected Winchelsea to the English Channel was silting, 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 and that immediately to the north is a Scheduled Monument (SM 31398) defining an area of medieval kilns (Vidler 1993) (Figure 1).
- 2.1.6 Several historic maps were used in reference to the site during this background research. The maps are shown on Figure 5. Although the maps show little in the way of activity at the site, the 3rd and 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps do show that the two adjacent roads (Rye Hill and Deadman's Lane).

2.2 Previous archaeological work

- 2.2.1 Archaeology South-East carried out a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on the site on the 26th of April 2010 (ASE 2010a) (Figure 2). Parts of the site were found to have been disturbed by gardening/landscaping making the identification of anomalies of an archaeological nature problematic. There were some possible anomalies that were tentatively identified although the level of disturbance and interference seen at Deadman's Lane made it impossible to say with any conviction that these were of an archaeological origin. In order to test these anomalies it was suggested that trial trenching should target anomalies M1-M4 (Figure 3).
- 2.2.2 Most of the archaeological work carried out within the area is in the town itself and is therefore less relevant to the study site. However, an archaeological evaluation at Fairfield, located to the north of the study site, revealed evidence of 13th-14th century pottery production processes (ASE 2001).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, (ASE 2010b), and complies with the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists, (IfA 2001), and the ESCC Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex (ESCC 2008). The complete adopted methodology can be referenced in the WSI (ASE 2010b). A summary of the methodology is given below. A Risk Assessment of the fieldwork to be carried out was produced prior to any work on site.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation work comprised two archaeological trenches which were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a small mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were positioned over anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Figure 3). The trenches were located using a Topcom GR3 Global Positioning System (GPS). It was necessary to move Trench 2 slightly due to onsite constraints and overgrown hedges, but an extension was added to ensure that geophysical anomaly M4 was fully investigated.
- 3.1.3 Prior to excavation the locations of each trench were scanned using a cable avoidance tool ensure no other unknown services were present. No services were encountered during the archaeological works.
- 3.1.4 Excavation was undertaken in 100mm thick spits through undifferentiated topsoil and subsoil during which the removed spoil and surface of each spit was scanned for any stray, unstratified artefacts. These finds were recovered and bagged according to the context and trench number from which they were found. The spoil heaps were regularly scanned to facilitate the collection of artefacts.
- 3.1.5 The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying natural geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. When removed, topsoil, subsoil and made ground deposits were kept separate to ensure that they could be redeposited stratigraphically during backfilling. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy.
- 3.1.6 All of the features and deposits were recorded using ASE standard record sheets. Each deposit uncovered during the archaeological trial-trenching was assigned its own unique context number system prefixed with the trench number.
- 3.1.7 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation in addition to a black and white (monochrome) and colour slide (35mm transparency) photographic record of all of the trenches. All features were drawn in plan and section on permatrace sheets.
- 3.1.8 The area was securely marked using hazard tape to warn the general public of the excavations.

3.1.9 On the completion of all excavation and recording, the County Archaeologist, Casper Johnson (ESCC) was informed and attended the site to inspect the trenches. Following this meeting, permission was obtained for the trenches to be backfilled.

3.2 The project archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. The archive will be deposited at a suitable local museum (either Rye or Hastings Museum and Art Gallery) once all fieldwork and post excavation is complete.

3.2.2 The contents of the project archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Trenches	2
Number of Contexts	16
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1 large sheet
Photographs	c.50 digital + Black and White & colour slide context photographs
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	6
Environmental Samples	3

Table 1: Quantification of the project archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Both of the evaluation trenches excavated during the evaluation revealed deposits containing archaeological remains. Archaeological features were uncovered in Trench 2.

4.1.2 The trench locations are shown on Figures 2 and 3.

4.1.3 Sixteen individual contexts were recorded at the site. The overburden and natural geological deposits in each trench have been described in 4.2. The details of each trench, including revealed contexts and trench dimensions, orientation and levels of deposits have been provided chronologically in 4.3 and 4.4.

4.2 Natural geology, overburden and topography

4.2.1 The natural geology [2/003] across the site (Ashdown Beds) comprised lightly compacted light yellowish/brownish orange sand/silty sand. The geological horizon was only encountered in Trench 2 and was at its highest in the north at 19.83m falling away to 18.42m AOD in the south. The topography of the site has therefore been shown to have a natural slope from north at falling gradually to the south and west. Natural geology was not encountered in Trench 1.

4.2.2 The overburden observed in both trenches consisted of a fairly sterile layer of soft mid greyish brown fine silty loam [002]. The subsoil was in turn overlain by a loose layer of friable mid grey silty topsoil/garden soil [001].

4.3 Trench 1 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 Length: 4.00m, Width: 1.60m, Depth: 1.7m (max)
Orientation: Northwest – Southeast

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (m) (max)	Height m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil/Garden Soil	0.40	18.61
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20	18.21
1/003	Deposit	Silty deposit	-	c.18.10

Table 2: List of recorded contexts – Trench 1

4.3.2 Context Summary

Natural geology was not encountered in this trench.

A thick layer of fairly sterile mid brownish silt [1/003] was encountered within this trench to the limit of excavation. The full extent of this deposit and the reason for its presence is not known as the trench was limited by size due to the proximity of trees. This deposit contained a few pottery sherds of 14th century date, including the thumb base of a jug/pitcher. It is possible that the deposit may represent backfill of medieval quarries, although this is not

certain. Quarrying of this date is evidenced to the north of the site at Fairfield (ASE 2001).

This was overlain in sequence by subsoil [1/002] and topsoil/garden soil [1/001].

No archaeological features were encountered within this trench.

4.4 Trench 2 (Figure 5)

4.4.1 Length: 15.00m, Width: 1.60m, Depth: 1.00m

Orientation: North – South with a 4m East-West extension at northern end

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Deposit Thickness (m) (max)	Height m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil/Garden Soil	0.40 – 0.45	N 20.44/ S 18.94
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20-0.41	-
2/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	-	N 19.83/ S 18.42
2/004	Deposit	Fired Clay/Charcoal deposit over 2/006	0.05 - 0.10	-
2/005	Fill/Deposit	Medieval deposit North of trench/Fills [2/013]	0.25	-
2/006	Deposit/ Structure	Structural stones / wall ? (including reused masonry)	-	18.94
2/007	Deposit	Fired Clay/Charcoal deposit over 2/012	0.05 - 0.10	-
2/008	Fill	Fill of 2/009 (same as 2/005 & 2/010?)	0.10	-
2/009	Cut	Possible cut to amorphous feature	-	18.95
2/010	Layer	Medieval occupation lens/interface (middle of trench)	0.20	-
2/011	Deposit	Silty deposit beneath 2/006	0.40	-
2/012	Deposit/ Structure?	Stony area	-	19.74
2/013	Cut	Possible cut / terrace	-	-

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts – Trench 2

4.4.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [2/003] was encountered at 19.83m AOD in the north falling away to 18.42m AOD in the south.

Overlying the natural geology in the centre of the trench was a silt deposit. This was only exposed in a small slot dug to investigate a spread of stones, [2/006] (Section 5).

These possible *in-situ* stones, [2/006], were uncovered towards the middle of the trench. These may have been structural, perhaps representing the remains of wall foundation. This is not definite, however, and the stones may have just been casually dumped. They included reused masonry and compacted pale cream sandstone fragments some of which seem to have been pressed into the natural strata.

Another more sporadically-positioned group of stones [2/012] was uncovered in the northern end of the trench and again, may be structural or a less significant spread of dumped material. This apparent linear arrangement of stones was broadly parallel with [2/006]. Both of these stony areas were covered with a thin deposit [2/004]/[2/007] which comprised fired clay and charcoal. Context [2/007] was sampled <2> for environmental processing (see section 6.0). Context [2/012] seems to correspond with the position of geophysical anomaly M4.

To the northwest of [2/006] was an amorphous feature, [2/009], which contained a fairly compact mid reddish brown clayey silt [2/008] with shell, animal bones, occasional beach/river pebbles and abundant 14th century pottery sherds. A small knife (RF <1>), a clench bolt (RF <2>) and two other iron objects were also recovered from this deposit. The trench was extended east in an attempt to fully expose this feature, but the full extent was not recorded due to its considerable size. This shallow feature cut [2/009] into the natural geology [2/003]. The extension to the trench did demonstrate a continuation of the stones [2/006] to the west.

Machine excavation at the northern end of the trench revealed a distinct slope in the natural geology. It is possible that this was intentionally cut ([2/013]) as a means of terracing. Within this depression/cut was a collection of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt [2/005] with frequent shell fragments, rare charcoal and rare fired clay/daub flecks. This deposit was sampled <1> for environmental processing (see section 6.0). The trench was extended to the east at the northern end to further expose the stony context [2/012] (thought to be geophysical anomaly, M4).

A thin medieval deposit [2/010] was recorded in section across most of the trench. This comprised mid greyish brown clayey silt with reddish brown mottling. This layer contained shell fragments, rare charcoal, rare fired clay/daub flecks, animal bones and frequent pottery sherds datable to the 14th century. This deposit was sampled <3> for environmental processing (see section 6.0). There are notable similarities between this layer and [2/005] and [2/008], including the soil texture, colour and inclusions.

The revealed archaeological deposits in Trench 2 were overlain in sequence by subsoil [2/002] and topsoil/garden soil [2/001].

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds, mainly consisting of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), was recovered during the archaeological field evaluation at Deadman's Lane, Rye. An overview of the recovered finds is given in Table 4. A detailed assessment of the finds is given in 5.2 onwards.

5.1.2 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. Overviews can be found in Tables 4 and 5. Objects were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. All finds were counted, weighed and bagged by material. Four objects (Table 5) were assigned unique Registered Finds numbers (RF <00>).

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)
us			1	48	2	20	3	40												
1/003	3	50																		
2/002	2	30	6	494									1	18			1	4		
2/004	7	58			2	2									2	8				
2/010	14	406	1	44	6	62	6	320	1	10							1	4		
2/008	102	1908	3	130	32	410	16	244			1	112	3	30			1	6	4	162
2/010	11	118	2	62	4	66	6	2												
2/011	2	22																		
Total	141	2592	13	778	46	560	31	606	1	10	1	112	4	48	2	8	3	14	4	162

Table 4: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a moderate sized assemblage of pottery all of which, with one exception, is of medieval date. The sherds vary in size from small (< 20mm across) to large (> 60mm across) though virtually all are in fresh condition suggesting they have not been subjected to extensive reworking. Context groups are generally small (under 15 sherds) though that from [2/008] is large, containing over 100 sherds. On the whole residuality and intrusiveness appears to be low.

5.2.2 Interestingly there are none of the sand and shell tempered wares in the assemblage. These are usually well represented from the town and their absence here suggests the earliest activity uncovered is from the very late 13th or, more likely, early 14th century. Oxidised sand tempered wares totally dominate the site assemblage, though a few reduced vessels are represented. On the whole these wares, tempered with fine to medium quartz sand, are well made and fired. Both cooking pots and, equally commonly jugs/pitchers, are represented. The latter include examples with thumb bases (context [1/003]), sparse patches of green glaze and at least two

externally white slipped examples from Rye (contexts [2/005/2/010] and [2/008]). However, on the whole, the jugs are not highly decorated. This, together with the well-fired nature of the fabrics and occasional knife-trimming suggest they belong to around the middle of the 14th century. A few sherds are also present (a reduced hard-fired pitcher rim from [2/004]) which have distinct Transitional characteristics and probably represent the first of these wares appearing at this time. The cooking pots frequently have internally glazed bases again indicating a more probable 14th- century date. A few reduced wares are present, including some fine sand tempered blackware sherds possibly of the Winchelsea Black industry though closer fabric comparison would be needed to confirm this. All in all the assemblage is of particular interest in that it appears to represent a 14th- century group (probably mainly 1325 – 1375/1400) with no obvious residual 13th- century element. Such groups are not common from the town.

- 5.2.3 A single post-medieval sherd was recovered from [2/002]. This consists of a rim from a blue willow-pattern transfer-printed pearlware plate of early 19th-century date.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 A total of 13 fragments of ceramic building material with a combined weight of 774g were recovered from the evaluation. The majority of the material is of post-medieval date with two fragments of probable medieval peg tile.
- 5.3.2 Medieval peg tile in an orange fabric with abundant very coarse silt inclusions and fine calcareous or burnt organic inclusions was recovered from context [2/010] but appears to be residual as post-medieval tile also occurs in the same context. Peg tile in the same fabric was also recovered from the evaluation but is unstratified. It is likely these fragments date to the 14th to 16th century.
- 5.3.3 Post-medieval peg tile in three fabric types were identified all dating from the 17th to 19th century. Fabric T1, orange fabric with sparse to moderate inclusions of coarse black iron rich granules, pale cream silt and fine quartz was recovered from context [2/002]. Peg tile in fabric T2, a pinkish orange fabric with moderate voids and abundant fine calcareous inclusions with fine red and black iron rich inclusions, was identified in contexts [2/002] and [2/010]. Peg tile in fabric T3, an orange fabric with fine cream silt streaking and moderate medium sized calcareous inclusions, was recovered from context [2/008]. A single fragment of brick in a reddish orange fabric with fine cream silt streaks and moderate very coarse black iron rich inclusions was recovered from [2/002] and is of probable 18th to 19th century date.

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe (CTP) by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 Three plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments were recovered from three different contexts. The earliest piece was found in feature [2/009] (fill [2/008]) and dates to the later 17th to early 18th century. An 18th-century fragment was recovered from layer [2/005]/[2/008]. Subsoil [2/002] contained a fragment dating to the mid 18th to early 20th century.

5.5 The Ironwork by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Deposit [2/004] contained two general purpose nail fragments. A total of 15 general purpose nail fragments, two sheet fragments and one farrier was recovered from environmental residue <2> (Appendix deposit [2/007]). Deposit [2/005] (sample <1>) contained a single floorboard/coffin nail. All other ironwork has been assigned a Registered Finds number and has been tabulated below (Table 5).

CONTEXT	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	Wt (g)	COMMENTS	Conservation Requirements
2/008	1	KNIF	IRON	MED	48	near complete	X-ray
2/008	2	BOLT	IRON	MED	42	clench bolt wth rove	
2/008	3	UNK	IRON	MED	38		X-ray
2/008	4	UNK	IRON	MED	6		X-ray
2/010	5	KNIF	IRON	MED	24	remains of wood-possible sheath	X-ray/further conservation
2/010	6	FISH	IRON	MED	<2	wire fragment	X-ray

Table 5: Summary of the Registered Finds.

5.5.2 Most registered ironwork was recovered from feature [2/009] (fill [2/008]), pottery from which dates to c. 1325-1375/1400. Included is a small knife with whittle tang (tip and end broken) and a clench bolt with in situ diamond-shaped rove and dome-headed bolt (distance between rove and bolt head 34.2mm). Clench bolts are a common find in the area. They were used to secure two or more thicknesses of wood and could have been used for strengthening doors or securing wooden buildings. In the area of New Romney there are usually strong suggestions for their use in boat building or repair; the exact use can however not be inferred from a single clench bolt from such a small assemblage. In addition, a whittle-tanged knife fragment (RF <5>) retaining traces of burnt wood, possibly from the sheath, was recovered from environmental residue <3> (layer [2/010]). Also from residue <3> is a wire fishhook fragment (RF <6>). Pottery from the same context dates to the 14th century. RF <3> and <4> will require X-ray and further research to enable identification.

5.5.3 Conservation Requirements

Five pieces of metalwork will require X-ray, in order to identify the objects (RF <3>-<4>) or establish whether there is any decoration or maker's marks (RF <1> and <5>). Some possible wood remains survive on the tang of RF <1> and definite remains are visible on RF <5>. Both objects therefore require

investigative conservation. The finds are for the present kept in acid free paper and are stable. Active conservation would be carried out once all fieldwork has been completed.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Four daub fragments were recovered from feature [2/009] (fill [2/008]). One of these retains a wattle impression (di 27.7mm) which has been vitrified. All fragments are in a sparse fine sand-tempered clay with moderate organic tempering, occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2mm and rare chalk to 6mm. Pottery from the same context dates to 1325-1375/1400.

5.7 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.7.1 Two struck flints were recovered during the course of the evaluation work at Deadman's Lane (Table 6).

Context	Interpretation	Category	Count	Weight (g.)
[2/005] / [2/010]	Deposit	Flake fragment	1	10
[2/005]	Deposit	Arrowhead fragment	1	4

Table 6: The flintwork assemblage

5.7.2 The first flint was collected during field work and the second one was found while processing sample <1>. The small assemblage consisted of a small broken flake as well as an arrowhead fragment. The distal end of the broken flake was absent. The flint was in a poor condition. A deep V-shaped mark often representing plough-damage as well as some edge damage was noted. Only part of the bulb of percussion was defined. The light grey flint with very thin opaque white cortex visible on the left-hand edge originated most probably from beach pebble. The arrowhead was also in a poor condition.. However, as it was broken and burnt it was impossible to suggest its original length and whether it was leaf shaped or barbed and tanged. Invasive retouches have been applied bifacially on the entire visible surface. Arrowheads are associated with Neolithic and Bronze Age dates. The broken flintwork represents isolated finds and it does not have any potential for further study. Photographs of the flintwork are given in Figure 7.

5.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.8.1 Only two contexts produced stone. Context [2/002] contained a fragment of 19th- century Welsh roofing slate and may be of this period. Context [2/008], dated to the 14th century, contained fragments of West Country roofing slate (16g), ferruginous Hastings Beds sandstone (8g) and a scrap of probable Tilgate stone (6g). The dominance of westerly sources is quite notable, though the current assemblage is too small to be reliable.

5.9 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.9.1 The animal bone assemblage includes 40 fragments of hand-collected bone from 4 contexts including [2/004], [2/005/2/010], [2/008] and [2/010]. The NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) count is shown in Table 7.

SPECIES	CONTEXT				TOTAL
	2/004	2/005/010	2/008	2/010	
CATTLE	1	3	13	3	20
SHEEP/GOAT			11		11
PIG		2	2		4
DEER			1		1
CHICKEN		1	1		2
PARTRIDGE			1		1
BIRD	1				1
TOTAL	2	6	29	3	40

Table 7: Quantification of animal bone/NISP counts

5.9.2 Cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus*), deer (*Cervus*), domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and partridge have been identified.

5.9.3 The assemblage contains both meat-bearing and non-meat bearing bones, No evidence of butchery, pathology or gnawing was recorded. One fragment of charred cattle-sized long bone was recovered. It is likely that this assemblage represents the remains of domestic waste.

5.9.4 Due to the size of this assemblage there is no potential for further analysis.

5.10 The Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

5.10 A small assemblage of 31 shell fragments was recovered from four different contexts (Table 4). The majority of these are oyster shell, often immature and abraded. Upper and lower valves were represented in equal proportions. A few contain traces of parasitic activity. Cockle fragments were recovered from layer [2/005]/[2/010] (pottery date c. 1300-1375) and feature [2/009] (fill [2/008]; pottery date c. 1325-1375/1400). The latter also contained a single mussel fragment.

6.0 The Environmental Samples by Karine Le Hégarat

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken during archaeological work at Deadman's Lane to establish evidence for environmental remains such as charred macrobotanicals, charcoal, bones and shells. Sample <1> originated from a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit [2/005] within a depression/cut [2/013] relating to some form of terracing. Sample <2> was taken from a thin brownish red deposit [2/007] overlaying a stony area and sample <3> came from a thin mid greyish brown clayey silt with reddish brown mottling deposit [2/010] recorded across most of Trench 2. Similarities between both layers [2/005] and [2/010] were noted during evaluation work.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 All samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 1). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 2). Preliminary identifications have been provided for macrobotanical remains present through reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

6.3.1 The flots and residues from the three 10 litre samples have confirmed the presence of environmental remains including wood charcoal fragments, small quantities of charred macrobotanical remains as well as faunal remains including mammal bones, teeth, fish bones and molluscan fauna. Sampling has also produced a large quantity of artefactual remains including burnt clay, pottery, a knife, various amorphous metal fragments, stone materials and a flint. Although various fragments of vitrified clay were recorded in all the flots, a larger quantity was noted in sample <2>. The knife recovered from sample <3>, context [2/010], the metal fragments as well as the flint are included in the finds report.

6.3.2 Flots contained very low percentages of uncharred botanical materials, predominantly rootlets and a single nightshade (*Solanum* sp.) seed. A large amount of finely grained fibrous-like matter deriving from very fragmented mollusc shells was present in samples <1> and <3>.

6.3.3 On the whole, flots produced small quantities of charred macrobotanicals. They were moderately to poorly preserved and included one indeterminate cereal grain, a single possible nut shell fragment and some wild/weed seeds (one knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), wild grasses (Poaceae) as well as seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) and pink (Caryophyllaceae) families).

6.3.4 The presence of wood charcoal fragments varied amongst the three samples. While a limited quantity of small wood charcoal fragments was present in

sample <1>, fragments were more abundant in samples <2> and <3>. Both samples <2> and <3> produced sufficient fragments that were >12mm in size. They were moderately well preserved and may be suitable for identification and dating if appropriate taxa are present.

- 6.3.5 The assemblage also contained some fish and mammal bones and shells. A larger quantity of fish bones and mollusca were present in the residues from samples <1> and <3>.

6.4 Discussion and conclusions

- 6.4.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental and artefactual remains. The environmental remains included wood charcoal fragments, charred macrobotanicals, mammal and fish bones as well as shells.
- 6.4.2 The assemblage of wood charcoal fragments could provide further information regarding woody taxa targeted for fuel and may provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. However, dates have already been obtained from mixed layer [2/005] / [2/010] (pottery date c. 1300-1375) and the botanical remains are unlikely to refine this further. The large quantity of burnt clay recovered in the residues from sample <2> and the fragments of vitrified clay present in all the flots could be associated with some industrial activities in the surrounding area of the site. Identification of the woody taxa present in the charcoal assemblage could further the interpretation of the deposit and help establish the nature of the fuel using activities. However, the mixed nature of the artefactual remains within the deposits and the limited quantity of charcoal may lessen the potential to provide further information.
- 6.4.3 The charred plant remains from this site are too limited to enable interpretations relating to local past environment, plant use or economy of the area.
- 6.4.4 The environmental remains held within the deposits most likely represent general waste materials derived from a range of domestic and possible industrial activities within the local vicinity. Although no further work on the environmental materials is considered necessary at this stage a more detailed record of the charcoal could be obtained. Given the long history of occupation in the area further work in the vicinity should continue to sample for rich deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Geology, Stratigraphy and Preservation of Archaeological Remains

7.1.1 Natural geology was only revealed in Trench 2 and it is therefore difficult to characterise the natural substrate in the context of the site as a whole. The natural revealed in Trench 2 consisting of Ashdown Bed formation was encountered at its highest in the north at 19.83m AOD and at its lowest in the south at 18.42m AOD.

7.1.2 Archaeological features and deposits were encountered within Trench 2 demonstrating the potential for archaeological remains to survive at the site.

7.1.3 In the areas investigated by trial-trenching the preservation of the archaeological horizon was generally good with little obvious major truncation of the sequence. However, areas of the site are known to have been subject to apparent modern landscaping (e.g. the area of the former tennis court). The extent of modern terracing/landscaping is not clear, but the level of the adjacent roads (Rye Hill and Deadpan's Lane) suggests considerable landscaping within the environs of the site as also can be seen in the sequence of historic maps shown in Figure 5 (3rd and 4th edition OS).

7.2 Identified archaeological remains and the geophysics survey

7.2.1 Most of the geophysical anomalies were identified during the archaeological trial-trenching. The positive anomaly in Trench 1 (M1) was identified as a loose silty deposit [1/003] presumably backfilling a considerable sized cut feature which exceeded a depth of a metre. Although this feature could not be investigated further due to the constraints of the area, it may pertain to medieval quarrying/landscaping activity.

7.2.2 M2 and M3 are likely to relate to few loose unstratified stones located just beneath the surface of the trench within the garden soil. The grey area identified on Figure 2 as a possible modern disturbance relates to the amorphous feature [2/009]. The presence of ferrous objects within the deposit [2/008] may have produced a strong magnetic signal which is easily misinterpreted as modern, particularly given the level of disturbance and interference encountered during the geophysical survey.

7.2.2 Anomaly M4 probably relates to the thin band of stones, [2/012] present in Trench 2

7.2.2 Although the scope of trial-trenching was limited by the extent of terracing associated with the former tennis court, modern disturbances and accessibility due to overgrown vegetation on the site, the evaluation can be seen as successful in its objective of targeting anomalies M1-4.

7.3 The Finds

7.3.1 The field evaluation provided a small assemblage of finds from the overburden, mainly consisting of post-medieval CBM, pottery and CTP stems. On the whole residuality and intrusiveness in archaeological features/deposits at the site was low.

- 7.3.2 The pottery assemblage proved to be particularly interesting in that it appears to represent a 14th- century group (probably mainly 1325 – 1375/1400) with no obvious residual 13th- century element. Such groups are not common from the town. Also interesting was lack of the sand and shell tempered wares in the assemblage, which are usually well represented in the town.
- 7.3.3 The ironwork assemblage recovered from medieval context [2/008] is interesting as it suggests the possibility of boat-building/repair within the area. However this theory is suggested from parallels of such finds in New Romney and the small size of the assemblage recovered from this site does not necessarily indicate such a use.

7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 The archaeological evaluation strategy at the Deadman's Lane site was successful in characterising the nature of the archaeological preservation across the site. Medieval features and deposits have been demonstrated to survive across parts of the site which relate predominantly to medieval activity.
- 7.4.2 The potential structural evidence found in Trench 2 is inconclusive. However, a possible explanation, given the topography and their broadly parallel orientation is that these represent the much disturbed remains of retaining walls for terracing across the site.
- 7.4.3 The two flint flakes recovered are indicative of some, although very limited, prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. The majority of the evidence was of medieval and post-medieval date.
- 7.4.3 All of the archaeological deposits encountered during the evaluation were sealed by at least 600mm of overburden comprising subsoil and garden soil.
- 7.4.4 A proposed development plan is included for reference as Figure 6 which shows the construction of four detached dwellings with associated access, garages and services. The final scope of the development had not been ascertained by the time this report was submitted.

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APPENDIX I: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	2/005	Deposit	10	10	*	<2	**	<2	* incl. teeth	18	**	6	**	206	Metal */8g - Pottery */6g - Stone */<2g - Flint */6g - Fired clay */8g
2	2/007	Deposit	10	10	***	8	***	4			**	<2	***	12	Burnt clay ****/3342g - Pottery */<2g - Stone */<2g - Metal **/30g
3	2/010	Deposit	10	10	***	6	***	2	**	16	***	12	**	54	Pottery */52g - Metal */24g - Stone */<2g - Burned clay */16g

APPENDIX II: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed/wild seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs %	Ind debris hammerscale
1	2/005	4	13	4			**	**	**				*	Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae	++				* fish scale	* 1 type	52	*
2	2/007	12	40	4	2	* <i>Solanum</i> sp.	** *	** *	** *				*	Poaceae, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	+ /++	*	Nut shell fragment	++		* 1 type	3	*** 11%
3	2/010	12	50	4			**	**	*	*	Cerealia	+	*	Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae	+ ++				* fish scale, mammal		37	*

APPENDIX III: Sites and Listed Buildings on 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
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

ESCC HER No.	OS NGR (TQ)	Description	Date/Period
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
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

ESCC HER No.	OS NGR (TQ)	Description	Date/Period
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

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	DLR 10					
Identification Name and Address	Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR: TQ 922 210					
Geology	Ashdown Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4249					
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. ✓ 16-06-10 to 17-06-10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Development Archaeological Services (DAS)					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Kathy Grant					
Period Summary	Palae	Meso-	Neo-	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED Possible Structured Stones Medieval deposits Ironwork, Pottery, CBM	PM CBM & CTP	Other		
100 Word Summary.						
<p><i>An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East (ASE) on land at Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex (NGR: 5922 1210) on the 16th and 17th June 2010. The work was commissioned by Spiller Associates on behalf of their client, Ray Symonds, to assess the archaeological potential of the site, in advance of its redevelopment.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located in a field directly west of Rye Hill and north of Deadman's Lane. Two trenches were excavated with a cumulative length of 23 metres, positioned so as to target anomalies identified during a detailed gradiometer magnetic survey conducted by ASE in 2010. The evaluation revealed amorphous medieval features and deposits sealed beneath a typical depth of 600mm overburden in Trench 2 and a thick deposit containing medieval pottery sherds within Trench 1. All of these features correlated with the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed evidence of possible terracing corresponding with the natural fall of the slope. The limited access to the area of Trench 1 meant that it was necessary to reduce the size of the proposed trench. Due to modern landscaping and tree coverage to the south of the Trench, no further trial-trenching was possible</i></p> <p><i>The finds suggest that the majority of archaeological activity on the site occurred in the 14th century. Natural geology consisting of Ashdown Bed formation was encountered in Trench 2 at its highest in the north at 19.83m AOD and at its lowest in the south at 18.42m AOD. The natural substrate was not encountered in Trench 1 despite excavation to a depth of 1.7m below the surface which was at a height of 18.61m AOD.</i></p>						

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-80179

? Project details

Project name	Deadman's Lane, Rye
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East (ASE) on land at Deadman's Lane, Rye, East Sussex (NGR: 5922 1210) on the 16th and 17th June 2010. The work was commissioned by Spiller Associates on behalf of their client, Ray Symonds, to assess the archaeological potential of the site, in advance of its redevelopment. The site is located in a field directly west of Rye Hill and north of Deadman's Lane. Two trenches were excavated with a cumulative length of 23 metres, positioned so as to target anomalies identified during a detailed gradiometer magnetic survey conducted by ASE in 2010. The evaluation revealed amorphous medieval features and deposits sealed beneath a typical depth of 600mm overburden in Trench 2 and a thick deposit containing medieval pottery sherds within Trench 1. All of these features correlated with the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The evaluation revealed evidence of possible terracing corresponding with the natural fall of the slope. The limited access to the area of Trench 1 meant that it was necessary to reduce the size of the proposed trench. Due to modern landscaping and tree coverage to the south of the Trench, no further trial-trenching was possible. The finds suggest that the majority of archaeological activity on the site occurred in the 14th century. Natural geology consisting of Ashdown Bed formation was encountered in Trench 2 at its highest in the north at 19.83m AOD and at its lowest in the south at 18.42m AOD. The natural substrate was not encountered in Trench 1 despite excavation to a depth of 1.7m below the surface which was at a height of 18.61m AOD.
Project dates	Start: 16-06-2010 End: 17-06-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Significant Finds	BT Medieval

? Project location

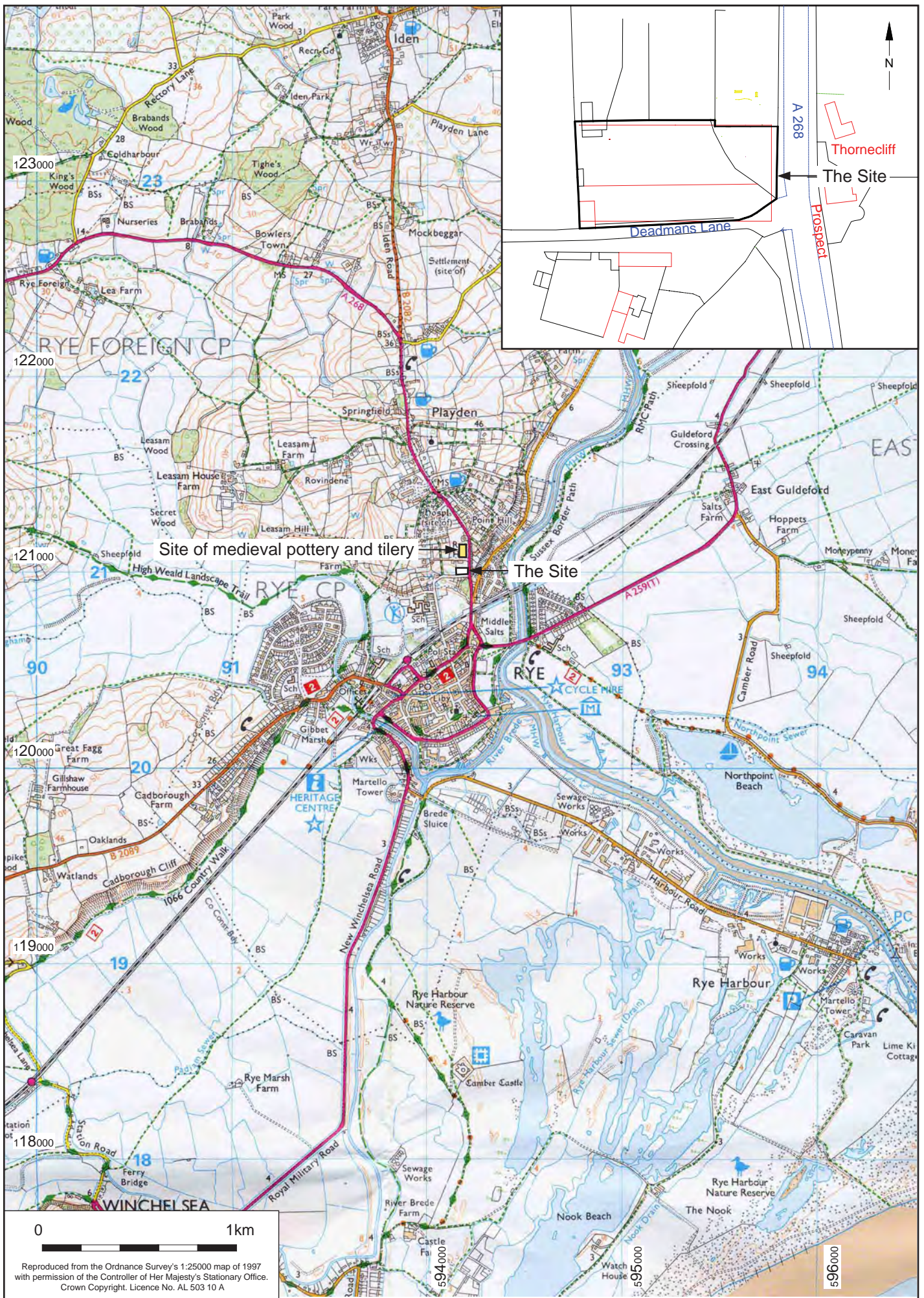
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER RYE Deadman's Lane, Rye
Study area	0.21 Hectares
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18.42m Max: 198.83m

? Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Kathryn Grant

Type of sponsor/funding body Client



© Archaeology South-East		Deadmans Lane, Rye		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4249	June 2010	Site location		
Report Ref: 2010093	Drawn by: JLR			



Deadmans Lane

0 5m

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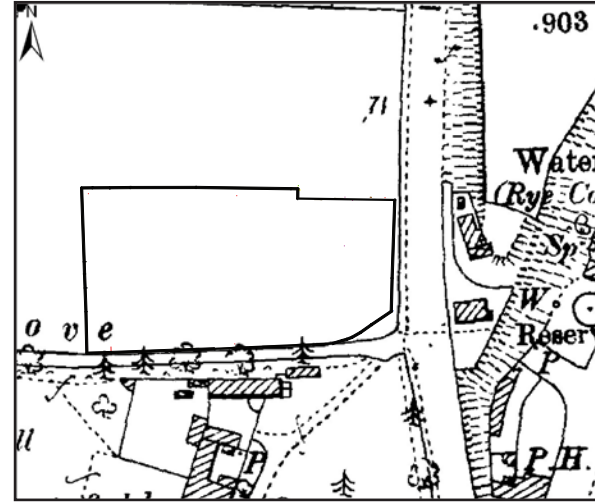
		Deadmans Lane, Rye		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4249	June 2010	Trench location & geophysical anomalies		
Report Ref: 2010093	Drawn by: JR/HF			



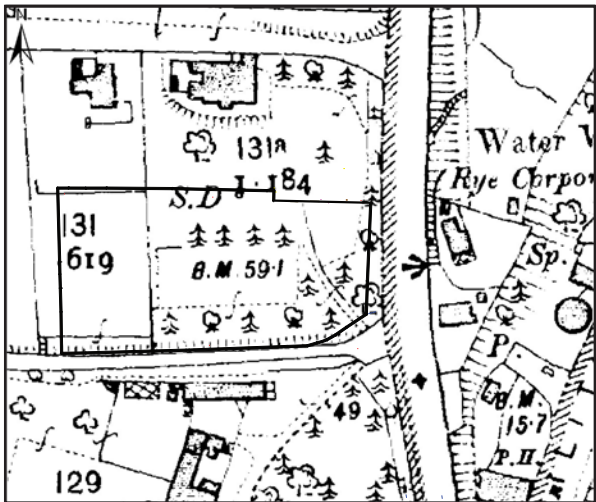
† Archaeology South-East		Deadmans Lane, Rye	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4249	June 2010	Trench 1: Plan, section and photos	
Report Ref: 2010093	Drawn by: JR/HF		



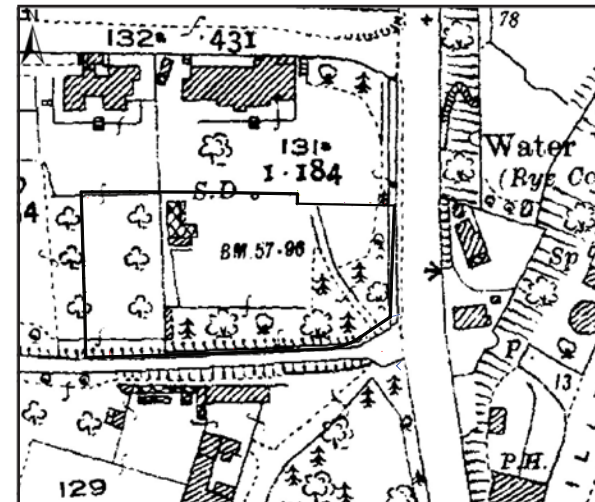
Extract from the Rye Tithe Map



Extract from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map

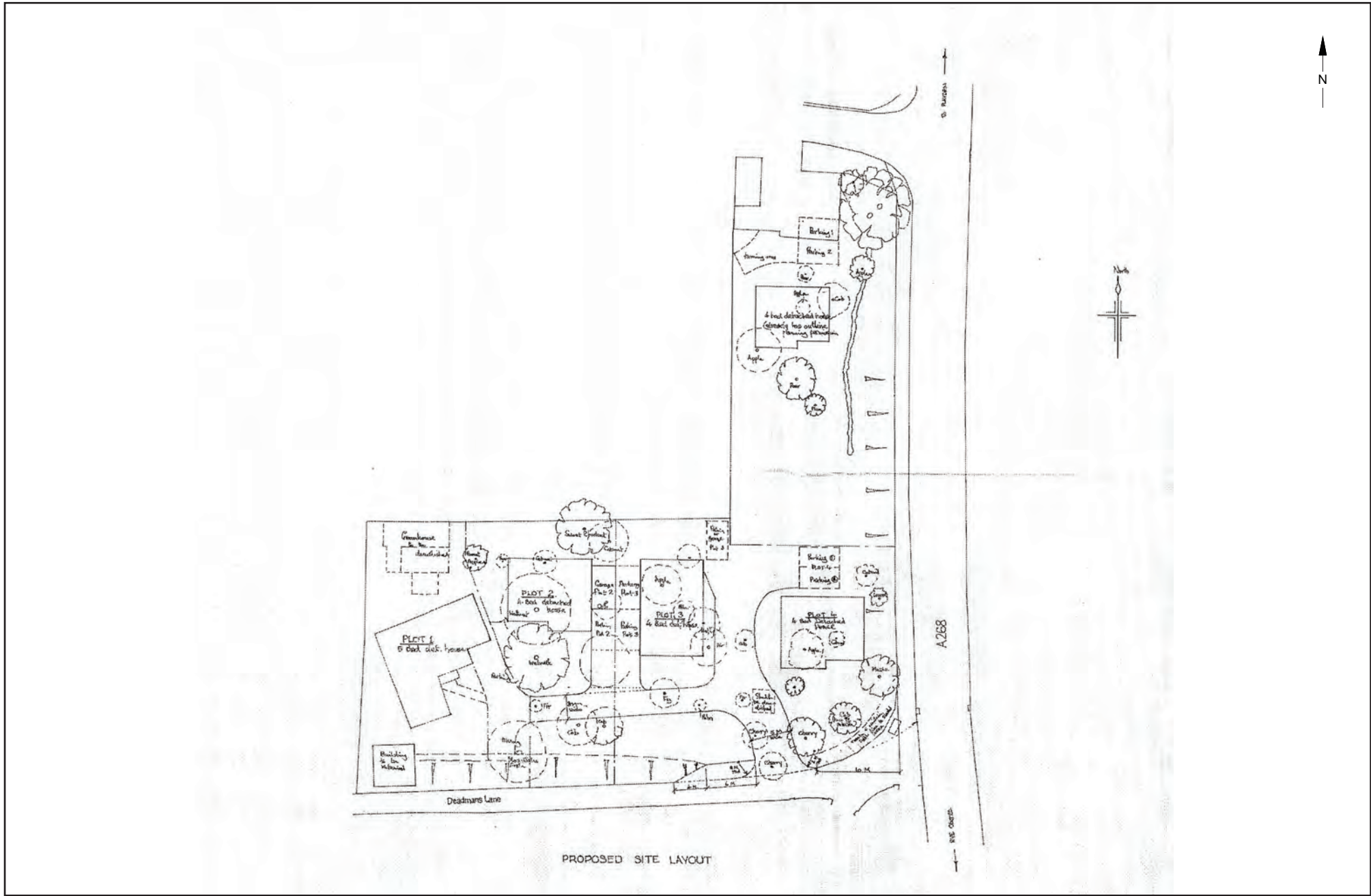


Extract from the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map



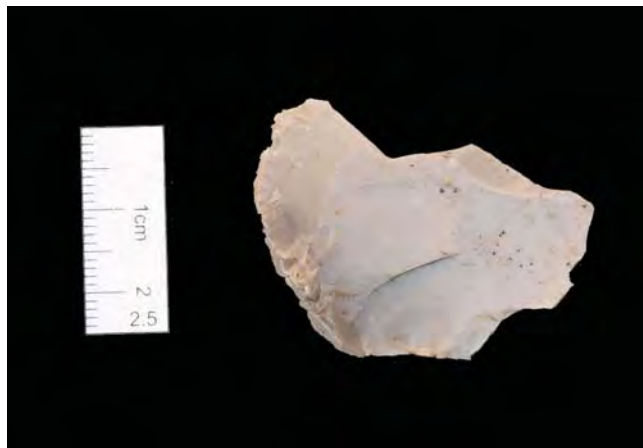
Extract from the 4th Edition Ordnance Survey Map







Arrowhead from [2/005]



Flake from [2/005]/ [2/010]

© Archaeology South-East		Deadmans Lane, Rye	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 4249	Aug 2010	Photos of worked flint	
Report Ref: 2010093	Drawn by: FEG		

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

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