

**OUTBUILDINGS AT STABLEBROOK,
STORRINGTON, WEST SUSSEX**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

(NGR TQ 0902 1433)



**Commissioned by
Richard Stevenson**

Report No. 2012062

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ASE Project No. 5378
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2012 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a Historic Building Record of the outbuildings at Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4ND (NGR TQ 09018 14328; Fig. 1). The work was carried out in advance of the development of the site.
- 1.2 In order to comply with the conditions of Planning and Listed Building consent, the outbuildings were subject to a programme of historic building recording carried out to English Heritage Level 3 standard as agreed with John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSSCC).
- 1.3 On approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation created as a result of the recording requirement, the site was visited in February 2012 by Jane Briscoe and Amy Williamson in order to create the historic building record. This report is the result of that record.
- 1.4 The outbuildings fall within the curtilage of Brook House, a Grade-II-listed building fronting Manleys Hill.

2.0 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The recording action incorporated the survey of the buildings to Level 3 standard as defined by English Heritage (2006).
- 2.2 A Level 3 record is an analytical record which is intended to provide a description of a structure including an account of the building's origin, development and use. The elements of the structure informing the results of the analysis are discussed, such as particular structural components or plan form which has led to the interpretation of the building.
- 2.3 A Level 3 survey involves gathering data on the exterior and interior of the structure in order to describe and analyse it. In addition, published accounts of the site and the wider area will be drawn upon to understand its wider historical context. A map regression will be prepared, taking into account the full range of available cartographic resources.
- 2.4 A Level 3 survey includes measured drawings of the building and a photographic record. The drawn record was based upon checking and annotating the existing measured plans and sections of the building provided by Mr Richard Stevenson, but also added a longitudinal section of the larger structure.
- 2.5 The building and its setting was photographed using digital and 35mm black-and-white film photography. The photographic survey included general external and internal elevations and any surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings. A plan showing the locations of the digital photographic record is included as an appendix to the report.

- 2.6 The depository considered to house the most specific sources for this project was the West Sussex Record Office: the relevant documents at this archive were consulted. The research was undertaken by the author.

3.0 LOCATION AND SETTING

- 3.1 Stablebrook lies at the end of the curving Wisborough Lane, on a plot which lies to the rear of properties fronting both Manleys Hill and School Hill, from which Wisborough Lane leads. Manleys Hill is the name of the main east-west road that leads through Storrington Village from Washington to Pulborough. School Hill leads north from Manleys Hill at the market place. The site therefore lies in a built-up area close to the main historic centre of the village, but does not front a main road.
- 3.2 The site lies at between 45 metres and 50 metres above Ordnance Datum (O.D.) and the land slopes up towards the east, on Sullington Warren, and down towards the market place. According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock across the entire site is part of the Folkestone Formation of Lower Greensand. Head Deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel lie to the east (British Geological Survey 2011).
- 3.3 The open land of Sullington Warren which lies to the east of the site is a small part of the former Bine Common which historically abutted the northern boundary of the site. The site was in use by the house to the south. The common was gradually built upon as School Hill was developed, enclosing the site, first with allotment gardens at the end of the 19th century, and later with houses in the early 20th century.

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS OF THE SITE

- 4.1 The outbuildings presently known as Stablebrook fall within the curtilage of Brook House, a Grade-II-listed house (English Heritage 2012).
- 4.2 Brook House was listed as Grade II (List entry number: 1027228) on the 15th March 1955. The list description states that it dates to Early C19. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance. It is not a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected, as the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior of the stated structure, it also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948 as stated in Section 1 (5) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The full listing text is included as Appendix 1.
- 4.3 The site crosses the boundary between Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 04 (Manleys Hill) and HUCA 06 (School Hill) as laid out in the Storrington Extensive Urban Survey.
- 4.4 HUCA 04 (Manleys Hill) lies on the east side of the medieval town of Storrington. It represents early post-medieval encroachment on Bine

Common and on the site of one of the town's tanneries to the south of the road. Today this area encompasses the houses at the bottom of Manleys Hill, the commercial properties at the east end of the High Street and the bottom of School Hill. Several historic buildings and historic plot boundaries survive and it has been assigned a Historic Environment Value of 3.

- 4.5 HUCA 07 (School Hill) also lies on the eastern side of the town's commercial centre, comprising a number of mid-late-19th-century properties on the street front of School Hill and Bine Common, some of which are used as commercial premises. There are fewer historic buildings and plot boundaries in this than in the Manleys Hill area, giving it a lesser Historic Environment Value of 2.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

- 5.1 The building comprises three adjoining structures, shown as Blocks 1-3 on Figure 10. Block 1 is a discrete structure standing on a footprint with an area of 43.45 square metres. Block 2, which has an area of 17.00 square metres, utilises the eastern wall of Block 1 to support the western side of its roof and Block 3 is built against the open northern end of Block 2. Blocks 1 and 2 are aligned approximately north-south and incorporate ridged roofs. Block 3 has a lean-to roof sloping to the north; this block is only slightly smaller than Block 2, with an area of 15.35 square metres. Block 1 is of two storeys but the first-floor space is formed entirely within the roof. Blocks 2 and 3 are single-storeyed and are open to the roof.

Block 1: Form and construction

- 5.2 Block 1 is entered via a doorway in the eastern part of the southern wall (Plate 1). There is a high-level doorway accessing the first floor in the southern gable. There are two windows lighting the interior, both of which are sited in the eastern wall. The northern window is now internalised by Block 2 and the southern, external window is positioned immediately adjacent to the southern wall of Block 2. A stair in the north-eastern corner of Block 1 leads up to the first floor.
- 5.3 The external walls of Block 1 (Plates 1-4) are constructed in rough blocks of greensand stone positioned haphazardly within brick quoins at the corners of the structure. The north-eastern and north-western quoins, and the lower part of the south-western quoin, are formed using irregular, rough-arrised bricks of a dark pink-red colour, measuring 220-225 mm x 110 mm x 55 mm, arranged in alternating two courses of a half-brick and a whole brick. The upper part of the south-western quoin, above the eaves of the adjacent garage structure, and the south-eastern quoin are formed in roughly-uniform, orange-brown brick laid in thin bedding joints of white lime mortar. These bricks measure 220-225 mm x 110 mm x 65-70 mm and are laid in blocks of three, which are alternately one brick and one-and-a-half brick wide. These bricks also form the jambs and head of the ground-floor doorway and the high-level doorway in the gable wall, the jambs of the southern window in the east wall and the brick edging to the gable wall underneath the eaves. The northern window has jambs and head formed in the same brick as that in the older, narrower quoins.

- 5.4 The ground-floor door opening has a segmental head formed by two courses of headers. The door frame is of timber and incorporates a three-pane fanlight above the door. This fanlight is hinged at the bottom using butt-hinges fixed internally. The door is a two-part stable door formed using internally-faced frames with narrow planks fixed to the external face. Each part is hung on strap hinges on the eastern side and there is modern door furniture on the western side. The high-level opening is no longer fitted with a door but instead has weatherboarding nailed to timber studs fixed on the inner edge of the jambs.
- 5.5 The southern window has a flat timber lintel positioned just below the eaves and a sloping tile cill. The window has a timber frame and is of 12 rectangular panes arranged in a 3 x 4 grid. The glazing bars are narrow and the window is set back from the face of the wall. On the interior the window has a heavy tile cill and is secured with a grille of metal bars. The northern window (Plate 8) has a segmental-arched head formed with a single row of header bricks. This window is positioned almost flush with the external face of the wall and does not have a separate cill. It comprises two parts within a heavy timber frame. The northern third of the window is fixed in place and has four rectangular panes positioned in a vertical line. The southern two-thirds of the window opens by means of large hinges at the top on the external face. This part of the window has eight panes, arranged in a 2 x 4 grid. The glazing bars of this window are moulded with a filleted ovolo and are 35 mm wide, which indicates a date in the 18th century. The glazing is fitted into a rebate on the exterior face of the window. However, the window frame bears mortices for a central mullion, which suggests that this window has been put together using second-hand timbers. Confirmation of this can be found in the horizontal glazing bars of the northern part, the moulding of which is truncated at the frame rather than being returned to respect the moulding around the edge of each pane. This suggests that this window reuses a cut-down sash window, re-made into a casement.
- 5.6 The ground-floor is laid with a path of concrete incised with a grid pattern along the eastern wall, leading to the ladder-stair in the north-eastern corner. The floor to the west is laid with cobbles. Between the two types of flooring there is a narrow drain which exits the building through a small pipe in the southern wall. The first floor is constructed using east-west-aligned joists built into the stone work at the ends. These joists are hidden from below by matchboarding nailed to the soffits. Narrow floorboards are nailed to the top of the joists, extending only to low matchboarded walls which hide the feet of the rafters in the attic room. The ladder-stair is formed of open plank steps fixed to bearers which are supported on the northern wall and fixed to the edge of the opening in the first floor.
- 5.7 The roof over the building (Plate 7) is of paired-rafter construction, with the rafters nailed to a ridgeboard at the apex and supported on a wallplate which rests on the ends of the joists at the side walls. Alternate pairs of rafters are further supported by a collar nailed to the southern face. Each end of the roof is half-hipped, the half-hip being supported on the main rafters by narrow plank layboards. The rafters are all the same scantling, 50 mm x 115 mm, and the collars are of a similar size, being 50 mm x 105 mm. Felt is attached to the top

face of the rafters, below the battens which support plain clay tiles which cover the roof.

Block 1: Fittings and function

- 5.8 Block 1 has been used as a stable, and does not appear to have had an earlier function, although latterly the building has been used for storage (Plates 5 & 6). The stalls are positioned on the western side of the building, within the area of cobbled floor. The length of the stall area is divided into two equal parts by a timber board partition extending from the western wall to a stud in the approximate centre of the building. The stall to the south has half-height matchboarding and the upper parts of the walls are plastered. This half-height matchboarding is a common feature of stables, as it provided a softer wall surface than plastered masonry in the event that the horse kicked out. This stall was recently used as a single space: a timber partition extended from adjacent to the southern external doorway to a stud positioned close to the central stud. Between these two upright timbers was the stall door, probably hung on the central stud, with a saddle peg on the stud to the south. The timber partition has been removed, but is evidenced by four mortices in the stud and four empty holes on the interior face of the south wall, which would have supported the ends of horizontal ledges to which planks were fixed. The stall to the north has plastered walls but no half-height boarding. There is a stud in line with the central stud, positioned centrally to this half of the building which would have originally supported an east-west partition similar to the central partition.
- 5.9 There would have originally been four stalls along the length of the building, of which only the central partition survives. The head of the end stud to a partition in the southern part of the building is visible in the ceiling, and there are four vents in the ceiling and four scars in the western wall for tethering rings, which have been removed. The vents have outlets in the attic formed in the low matchboarded wall on the western side. Each rectangular opening has a grille of fine wire mesh.
- 5.10 There are two benches formed in the attic, one against each slope. Upright studs are fixed to the rafters at their head and support horizontal planks around the outside of the bench. The flat surface of the bench is formed by narrow slats with small gaps in between. There is an open space at the northern end of the attic space and the eastern bench leaves an open space at the southern end as well, but the western bench extends to the southern wall.

Block 2

- 5.11 Block 2 is built against and incorporating the eastern wall of Block 1 and is open to Block 3 at its northern end. It is entered via a wide doorway in the southern wall. The narrow piers on either side of the wide doorway in the south wall are formed in brick to wallplate level but the brickwork does not extend over the doorway: instead, the wall is formed in timber studs with horizontal modern weatherboard cladding on the exterior, continuing up into the gable. The piers are formed in distinctive bands of alternating red and blue, vitrified brick, measuring 220 mm x 105 mm x 65 mm and dating to the

19th century. This brickwork rises to the top of the door, above which is varicoloured red-brown brick of 20th-century date.

- 5.12 The banded brickwork of the southern elevation continues around the south-eastern corner to form the block-bonded quoin to a short section of stone work at the southern end of the east elevation, which is bisected at approximately half-height by a levelling course of bricks. The quoin incorporates alternating three courses of one and two bricks wide. This wall construction has been added to the southern end of a wall of different construction type which incorporates a base of angled brick set into thick lime mortar with dark red brickwork above laid in Sussex bond in thin, uniform bedding joints. At the base of the angled-brick wall at the southern end, with the stonework butted up to it, is the fragment of a brick quoin formed using brick of the same size as those in the older quoins of the stable. These bricks measure 220-225 mm x 110 mm x 55 mm, and may date to the 18th century. The brickwork incorporates queen closers at each end, where it meets the additional stonework and where it butts up to the stone wall of Block 3 to the north. This suggests that it post-dates the northern stone wall and turned towards the west at the southern extent. The brick wall and the stone wall to the south terminate at the same height, roughly in line with the top of the door in the southern wall. Above this level the wall is formed in stretcher-bonded brickwork of 20th-century date, the lower courses of a grey-blue colour and the upper four courses of varicoloured orange-red typical of the early-mid 20th century.
- 5.13 On the interior (Plate 9) the wall has been faced in more modern materials, suggesting that it was quite flimsy in its initial construction. The 20th-century brickwork at the top of the wall is faced with breeze-blocks. The upper part of the southern stonework is faced with modern bricks set into buff-coloured cementitious mortar.
- 5.14 The doorway in the southern wall has been infilled with plywood doors fitted to a modern timber frame. At the head of the opening on the interior, horizontal metal runners are fixed to extend into the interior space, which indicate that this doorway was recently fitted with a cantilevered garage-style door which has since been removed.
- 5.15 The roof over this structure has been recently replaced using softwood timbers. It is formed with rafters fixed to a ridgeboard at the apex, each pair of rafters strengthened with a horizontal beam crossing the structure and nailed to the feet of the rafters. These beams support an axial timber on which stand four kingposts. Struts rise from the base of the kingposts to support one purlin on each roof slope. The floor within Block 2 is of compacted rubble and there are no fittings to indicate the former function of this space. Latterly the building seems to have been used for storage, possibly a garage as suggested by the former garage-style doors.

Block 3

- 5.16 Block 3 is formed as a lean-to structure at the end of Block 2 (Plates 10 and 11). As Block 2 is open-ended, there is only a short section of masonry forming the south wall of Block 3 where it overlaps the east wall of Block 2.

The block is entered from the outside via a door in the west wall, and it is lit by a high, small window in the centre of the east wall.

- 5.17 The short section of masonry which forms the south wall of the lean-to appears to be a residual wall from an earlier structure or boundary wall. The brickwork of Block 3's east wall is butted up to it, indicating that it predates the construction of Block 3. The wall is formed of rough blocks of greensand stone of a similar type to the walling of Block 1. It is finished at its eastern end with a block-bonded quoin of dark red-pink brickwork, probably dating to the 19th century, alternating three courses at one brick wide and three courses at a half brick wide. This wall continued to the west, towards the north-eastern corner of Block 1; the footings can be seen in the floor. As the north-eastern quoin of Block 1 is intact in its historical form, it is assumed that the wall which extended to the east, part of which survives as this stub wall, was not integral with the walling of Block 1 but was butt-jointed to it. However, the former junction of Block 1 and the eastern wall has been reinforced with breeze-block and therefore the evidence is hidden. This breeze-block is jointed into the west wall of Block 3. This suggests that when Block 3 was constructed it was built against the existing wall extending from the corner of Block 1, but on the later removal of the wall to open up the internal spaces, the junction of Block 3 and Block 1 was neatened using breeze-blocks.
- 5.18 The eastern, northern and western walls of Block 3 are constructed in brickwork laid in Sussex bond in thin bedding joints of white lime mortar. The bricks are a bright orange-red colour with smooth faces and sharp arrises. The quoins and the jambs of the window and door are formed using queen closers. The heads of the window and doorway are constructed in segmental arches of a single row of headers but internally, the window has a flat timber lintel. The fixed-pane window has a plain timber frame and comprises two roughly-square lights. The door has a timber frame. It is a plank-and-ledge door with narrow planks on the exterior fixed to three ledges on the interior face with additional strength given by diagonal struts between the ledges. It is closed with a thumb-latch.
- 5.19 The roof over Block 3 seems to have been constructed to be covered with sheet roofing; it is now covered with felt. It has five narrow-scantling, widely-spaced rafters which support sarking boards. Two purlins have been incorporated towards the highest point of the roof to support the heads of the rafters.
- 5.20 The most-recent use of this structure was storage, but a tethering ring attached to the eastern wall on the interior suggests that it has been used for animal housing, perhaps as additional stable space.

6.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND (INCLUDING CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE)

- 6.1 The village of Storrington was formed within the manor of Storrington, which is recorded in the Domesday Book (Harris 2005: 14). It developed into a town which was the eleventh wealthiest, non-Cinque-port Sussex town, ranked below Steyning but above Horsham and Midhurst. Despite this wealth, it was not granted a market until 1400, at which date a weekly Wednesday market

was founded along with three annual fairs. The town continued to grow into the 16th century, but nearby Steyning was the key trading centre in the area (Harris 2005: 15).

- 6.2 The town is shown on a detailed map by Bainbridge (Fig. 3), dating to 1788, on which all the major buildings are shown and the owners of each plot. There are four buildings fronting what is now Manleys Hill with a cluster of buildings on the corner with the short street leading off to the north. This area of the village was known as Eastbrook (Ham 1987: 36) and the easternmost property along this row was Byne Place, the dower house to the Fryern estate until the late 18th century. On the 1788 map this is shown as owned by Brown. The next property westwards was owned by 'Bishop': it is to the rear of this plot that the group of outbuildings stand, the largest of which is likely to be the present stables. There are three buildings arranged at the north-western corner of a small yard projecting into the Byne Common. A small rectangular structure lies on the northern side of the boundary and a larger, north-south-aligned rectangular structure lies against the western boundary. A small, square structure kisses the south-west corner of the larger structure and abuts the northern boundary of the neighbouring property.
- 6.3 The 'Bishop' who owned the site in 1788 was the 'H. Bishop Esq.' who also owned fields on the south side of the road. This was Harry Bishopp (1747-1821), a Colonel in the Cheshire Regiment of Fencible Infantry. He was the 7th child and 3rd son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, 6th baronet, of Parham, Sussex (1700-1778) and Ann, daughter of Hugh Boscawen, 1st Viscount Falmouth. He had 10 children with Mary Victney, the first three or four of whom were illegitimate, as Mary is named as Mary Victney until 1775, after which she took the name Mary Bishopp. The birth of the illegitimate children must have enraged Harry's elder sister, Frances, Lady Warren, who borrowed the Parish register after their birth and removed the entries (WSRO Par 188/1/1/3; Ham 1987: 49).
- 6.4 The land tax assessment of 1783 taxed the property at 16s, but raised the tax to £1 8s in 1795. The neighbouring Bine Place was assessed for 12s. This house was bought in 1796 by Henry Charles Vince Esq, who went on in 1803 to marry Harry Bishopp's neice, Catherine Bishopp (WSRO AMS 24 Add Mss 19216-9). By 1841, the date of the Storrington Tithe, Catherine Vince owned two properties on this row, including the outbuildings, numbered as 298, 299 and 300 on the Tithe map (WSRO TD W120; Fig. 4). Numbers 299 and 300 are listed as 'House and garden', with plot 298 comprising the 'Yard, stables and premises'. James Constable owned plot 297 to the east. On this map, only the north-south-aligned structure is shown, possibly because this building – the stable – was the most major structure on the plot.
- 6.5 The 1841 census records that Catherine Vince was living in the village at this date. She was 70 years old and co-habited with Catherine Hunt, 40. They had two servants, Mary Widows, 25, and Mary Paynes, 18. However, the exact address is not known, as the data was collected from the village rather than being separated into streets with numbered or named houses. For this reason, it is difficult to trace the subsequent occupants of the property in 1851. However, Catherine Vince does not appear on the 1851 census. A deed of conveyance, dated to 1846, for the easternmost house on the row, gives its

western abutment as “the messuage, garden and yard heretofore of Harry Bisshopp Esq. but now of Catherine Vince, widow, and Catherine Hunt, widow” (WSRO SAS MD/479), which indicates that they were still in residence five years after the census.

- 6.6 The 18th century had seen a dip in the town’s fortunes and during the 19th century the market was lost. However, the turnpiking of roads saw an increase in traffic through the town and subsequent growth, helped by the enclosure of the commons in 1851 (Harris 2005: 16). Some additional houses had been built by 1876, resulting in the creation of a curving lane accessing the site from the extended north-south road to the west, as seen on the 1st Edition 25” Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map (Fig. 5). By this date the stable had been extended and was formed in a ‘T’ plan, the stalk of the ‘T’ extending to the east with tiny enclosures to the north and south. The southern part of the cap of the ‘T’ appears to be wider than the northern part. The small enclosures suggest that at least part of this building was used for animal housing, such as a pig sty. The structure to the south-west, although not shown on the Tithe map, is extant at this date.
- 6.7 The outline and division of the building is clearer on the 2nd Edition O.S. map (Fig. 6), dating to 1897. The ‘T’-plan layout had disappeared, as the eastern arm had been either detached from the main body of the building or rebuilt as two small, separate structures. The largest building is shown as a wide, short rectangle with a smaller rectangular structure appended to the north-western corner. By this date the large plot of ground to the north had been divided, forming a rectangular enclosure against the western side.
- 6.8 More changes had taken place by 1911, as shown on the 3rd Edition O.S. map (Fig. 7). The eastern structure had again been linked to the larger structure, forming an ‘L’-plan building. A small structure stands against the northern wall of the eastern arm, but the structure which stood against the main building had been demolished. To the east, two small, separate structures had been built, the western structure built against the boundary with the land to the north and the eastern of the two positioned a little distance from the boundaries to north and east. The square yard in which these buildings stand had been opened up to the property to the south by means of the demolition of the structure which lay on the boundary between the rear garden of the house and the square yard. This suggests that the yard is part of the property to the south, which is shown as a large, irregular-plan house.
- 6.9 The plots of land surrounding the site to the north and west had been subsumed into one large parcel of land by 1937, by which time the common, enclosed in 1851 but not then built upon, had been extensively developed. The O.S. map of this date (Fig. 8) shows no changes to the footprint of the buildings but the south-eastern corner of the yard had been separated off. This was still the case in 1971-73 (Fig. 9).

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The largest building on the site is also the earliest, probably dating to the 18th century. It was certainly built prior to 1788 as it is depicted on the

detailed map of that date. It was constructed as a stable, entered from the south and lit through the eastern wall. The interior fittings have a more 19th-century than an 18th-century date, which suggests that it has been refitted since the building was constructed, but remained in use as a stable until the end of the 20th century. It belonged to property owned at the end of the 18th century by Col. Harry Bishopp, passing to Catherine Vince, a Bishopp by birth, by 1841 and who was resident still in 1846, but who was not a resident in Storrington in 1851.

- 7.2 Associated with the stable were a number of small structures, some of which abutted the structure. The different styles of wall construction in the east wall of Block 2 are likely to be a residual part of one of these structures, which has been subsumed into the later building, which dates from the early 20th century. The change from angled brickwork to Sussex-bonded brickwork may represent a modification to the earlier building, either a raising or a rebuilding of earlier walls.
- 7.3 The stone stub wall against which Block 3 is built is likely to be a surviving fragment of the boundary wall around the earlier yard, which, given its alignment, is likely to date from the 18th century. The lean-to Block 3 is of a similar date to the present Block 2, which was built between 1897 and 1911.
- 7.4 There have been later alterations to the structures, including the removal of the wall dividing Blocks 2 and 3 and the re-roofing of Block 2. All of the buildings have been converted to use for storage rather than animal housing, even though it is probable that Block 3 as well as Block 1 was used as stabling into the late 20th century.

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The site archive will be deposited with Horsham Museum. The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, hard copies of the drawn record and field notes and sketches.

9.0 REFERENCES

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Date accessed: 7th March 2012

Maps

WSRO TD W120

Storrington Tithe map

25" Ordnance Survey Maps

1st Edition 1876
2nd Edition 1897
3rd Edition 1911
4th Edition 1937

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Maps

1971-73

Primary sources

WSRO AMS 24 Add Mss 19216-9
WSRO Par 188/1/1/3
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Copy Admission
Parish register
Deed of Conveyance

Census: Storrington (enumeration district 2) 1841 & 1851

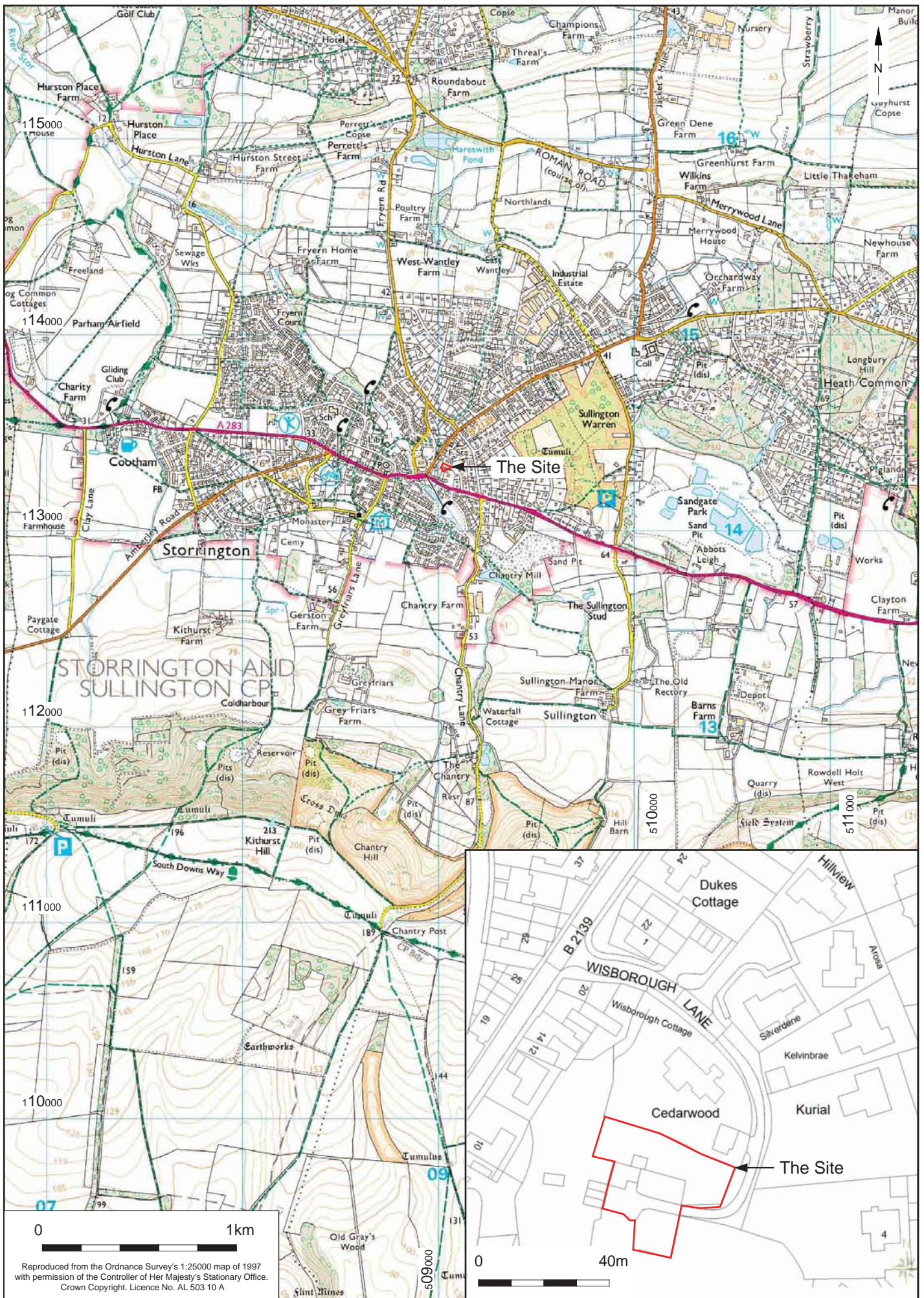
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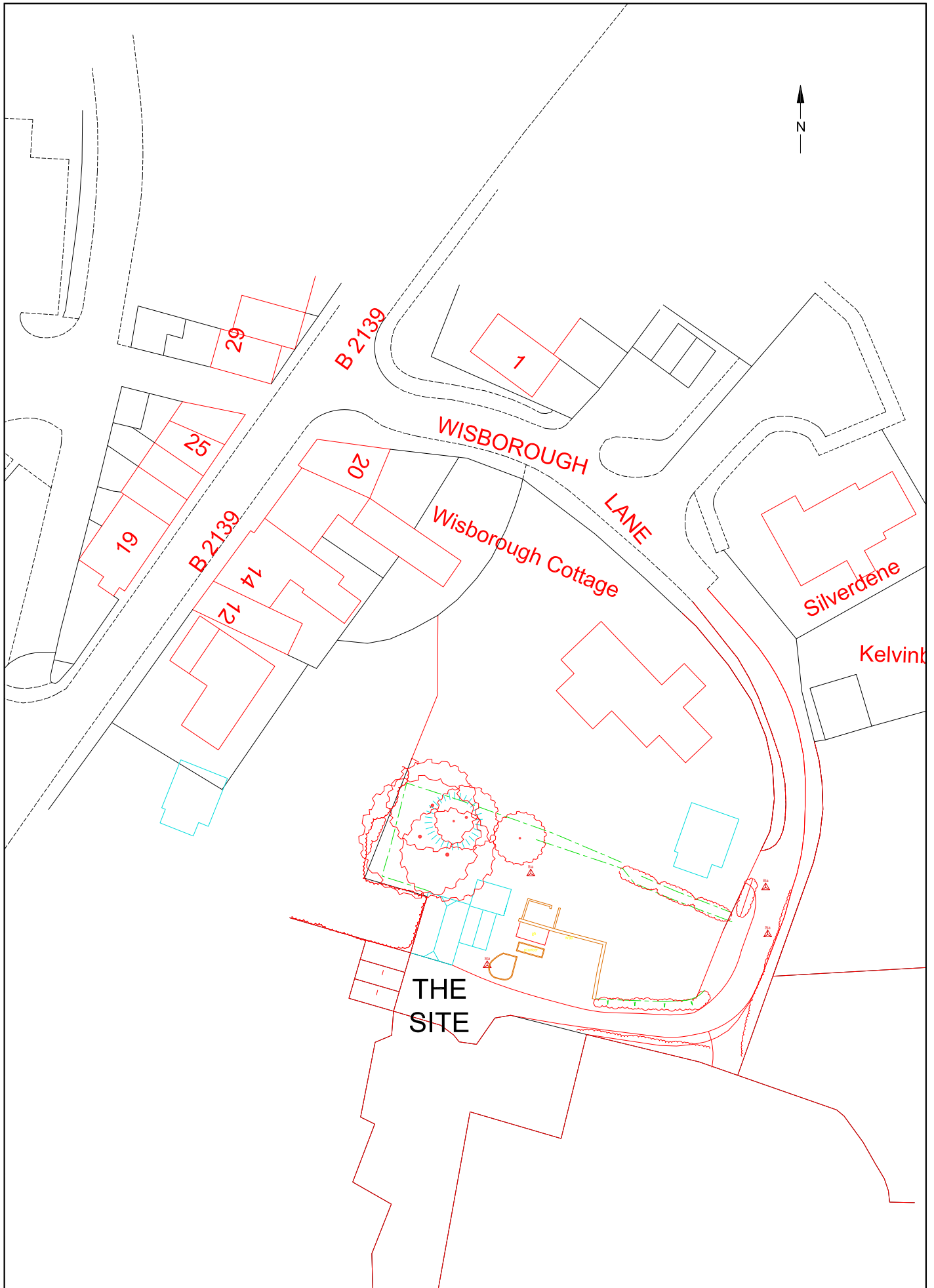
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10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Richard Stevenson for commissioning this work and John Mills for his helpful comments throughout.



© Archaeology South-East		Outbuildings at Stablebrook, Storrington, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012062	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Outbuildings at Stablebrook, Storrington, West Sussex		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	Site Plan		
Report Ref: 2012062	Drawn by: JFB			



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Project Ref: 5378

Feb 2012

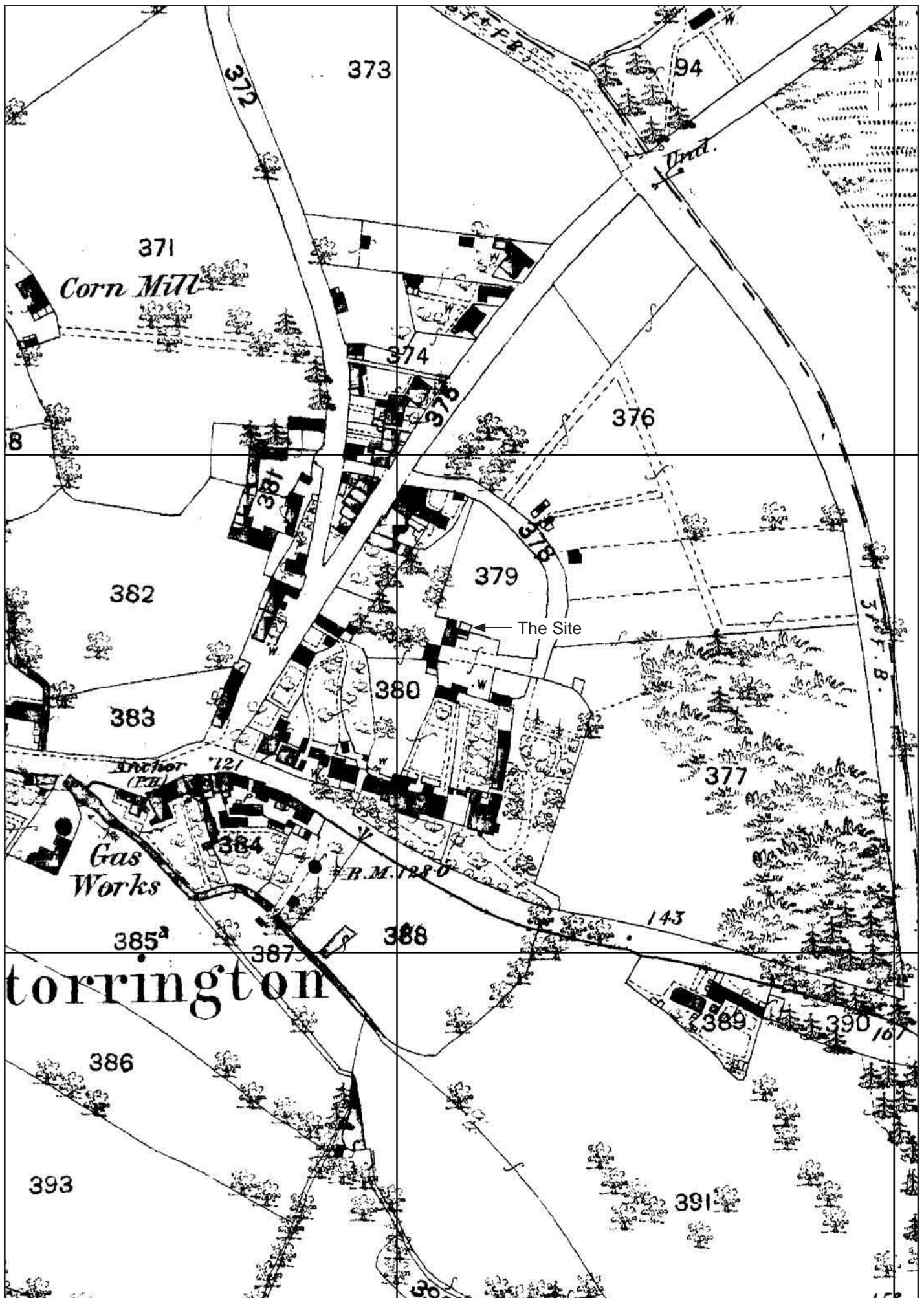
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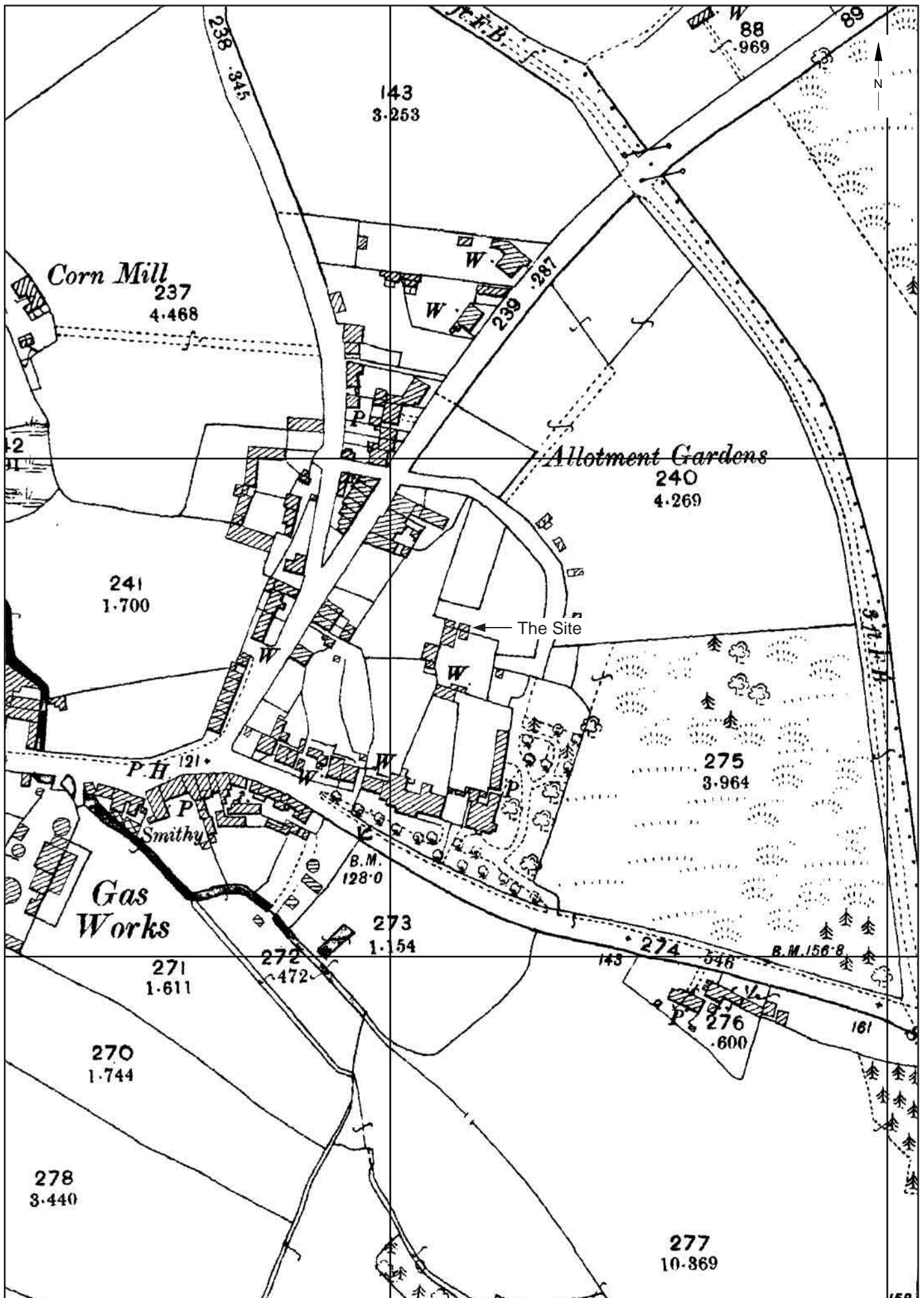
Stablebrook, Storrington, West Sussex

Storrington Tithe Map 1841 (TD W120)

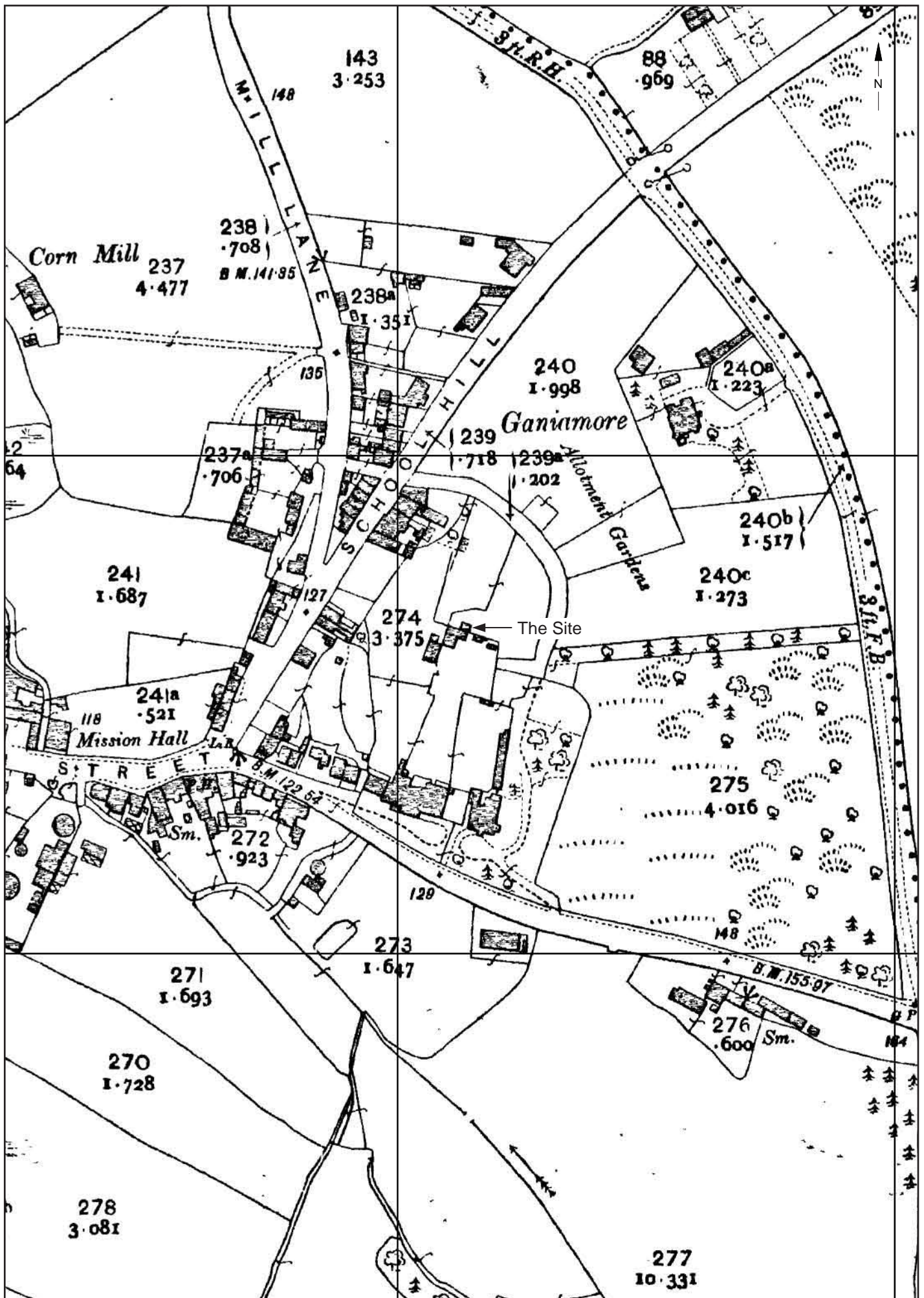
Fig. 4



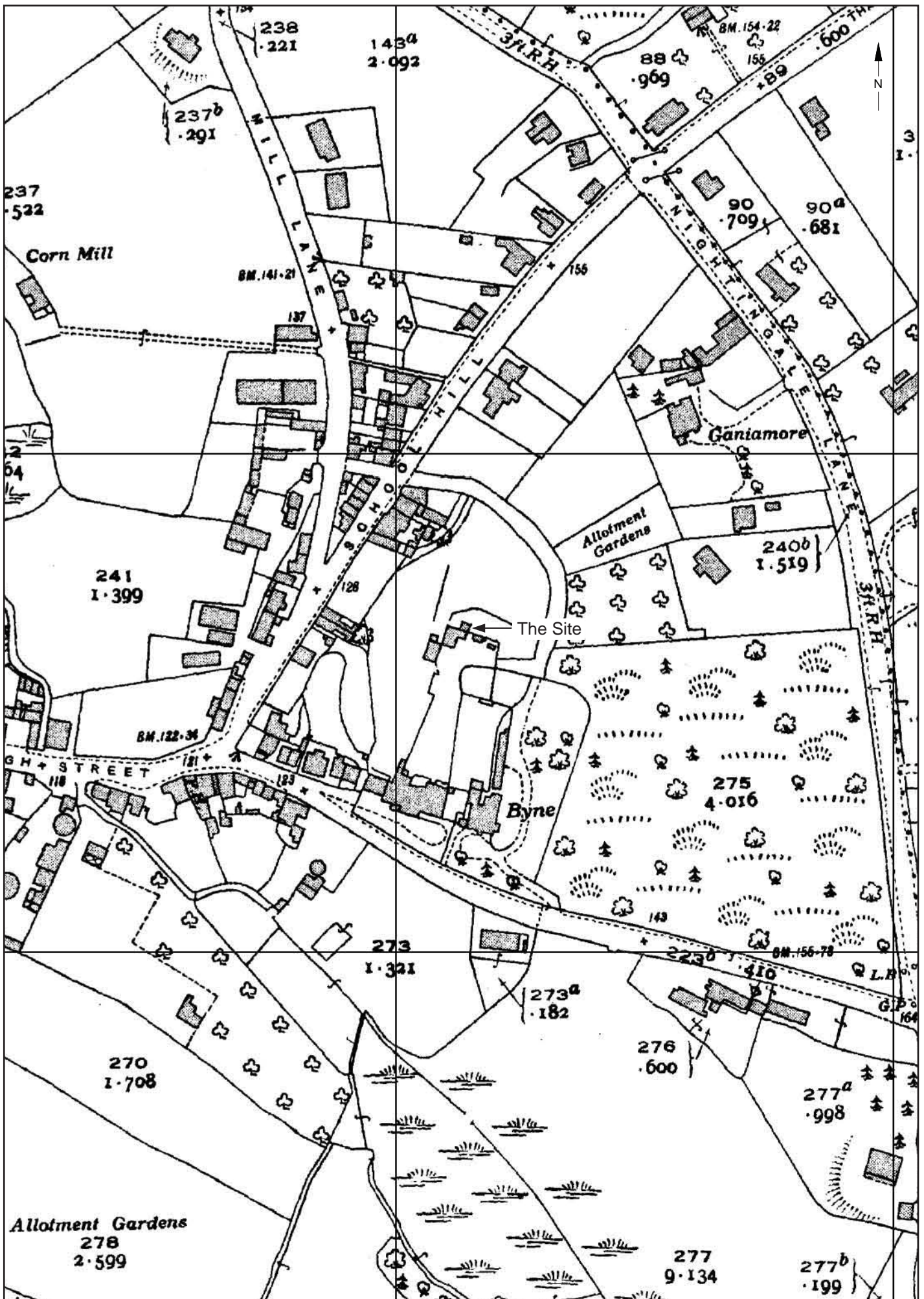
© Archaeology South-East		Stablebrook, Storrington, West Sussex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1876	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JFB		



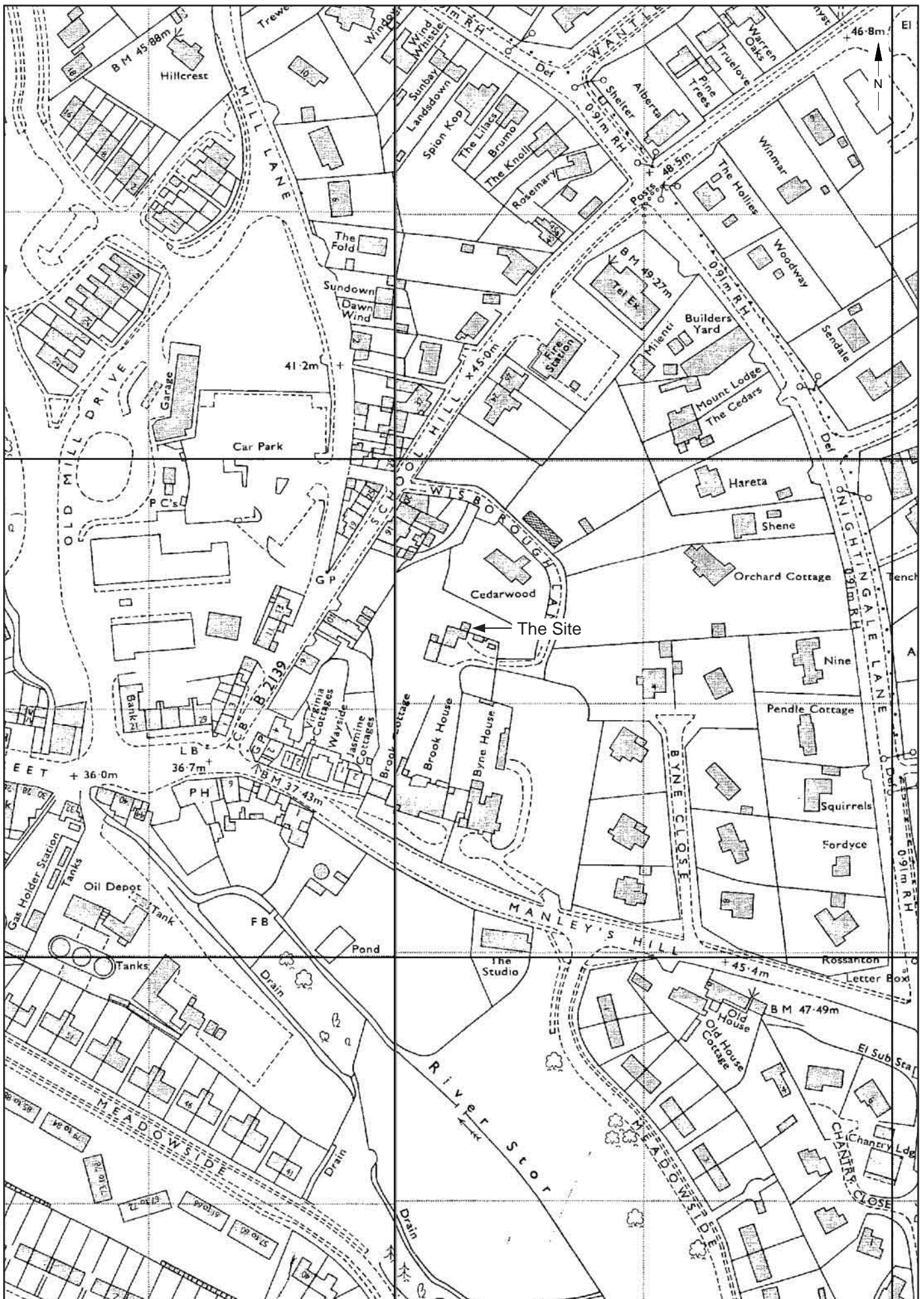
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Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	2nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1897	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JFB		



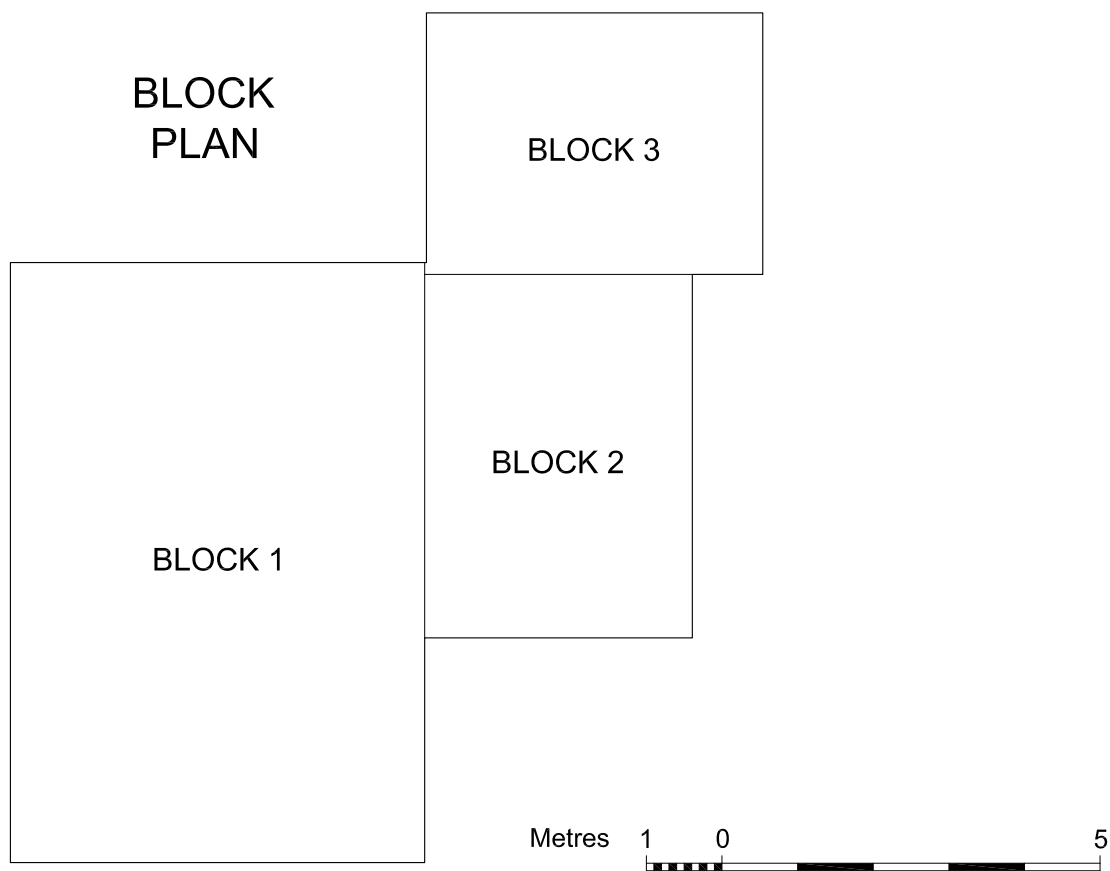
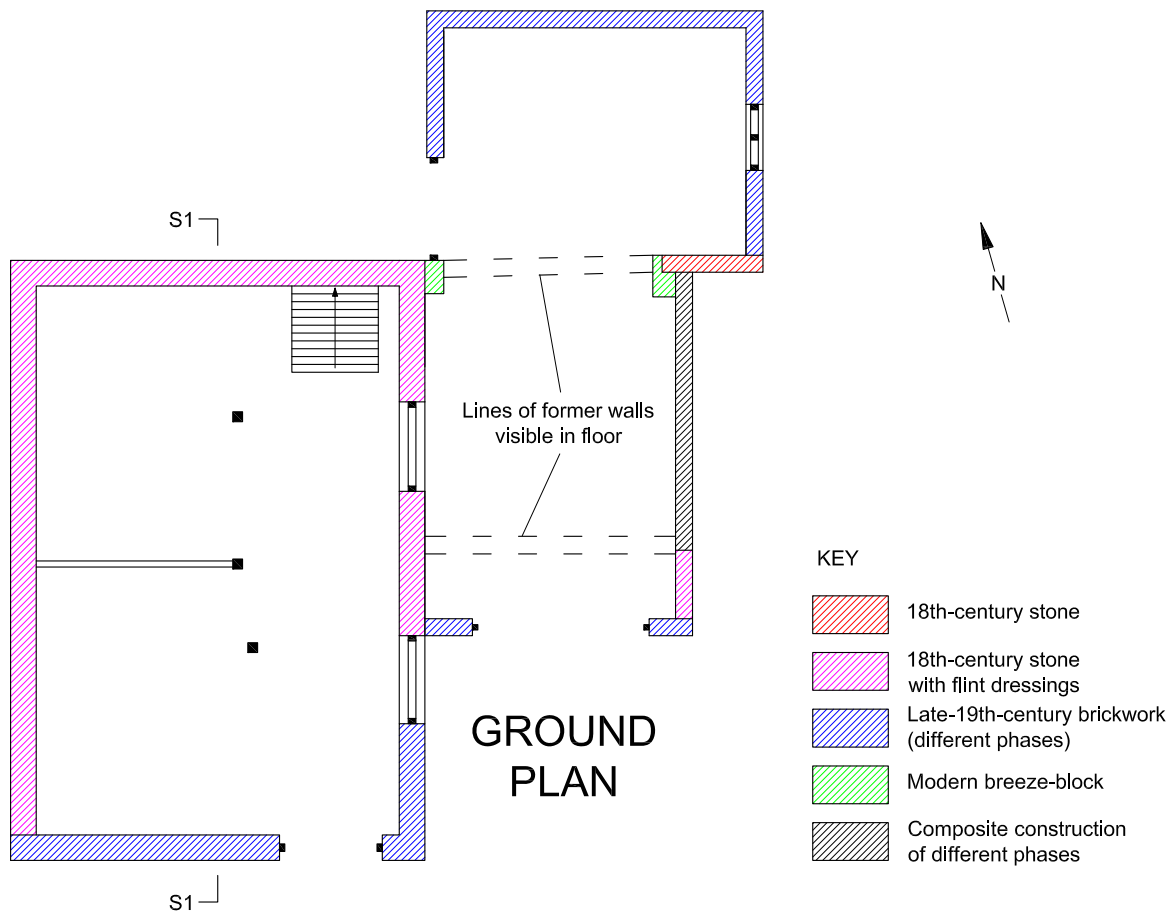
© Archaeology South-East		Stablebrook, Storrington, West Sussex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	3rd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1911	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JFB		

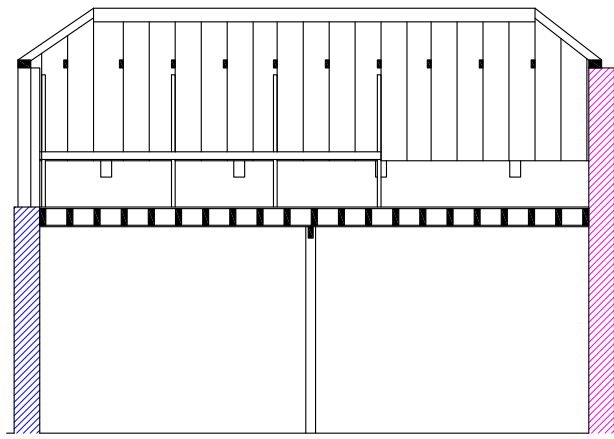


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Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	4th Edition 25" Ordnance Survey Map 1937	
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Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map 1971-73	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JFB		

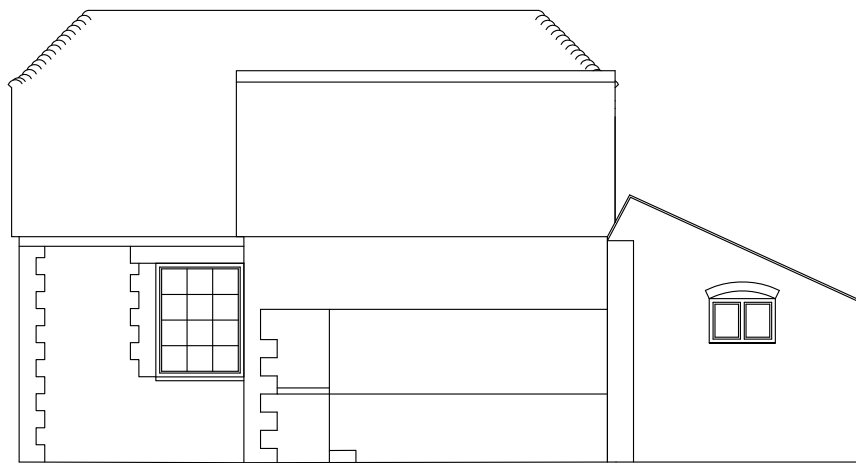




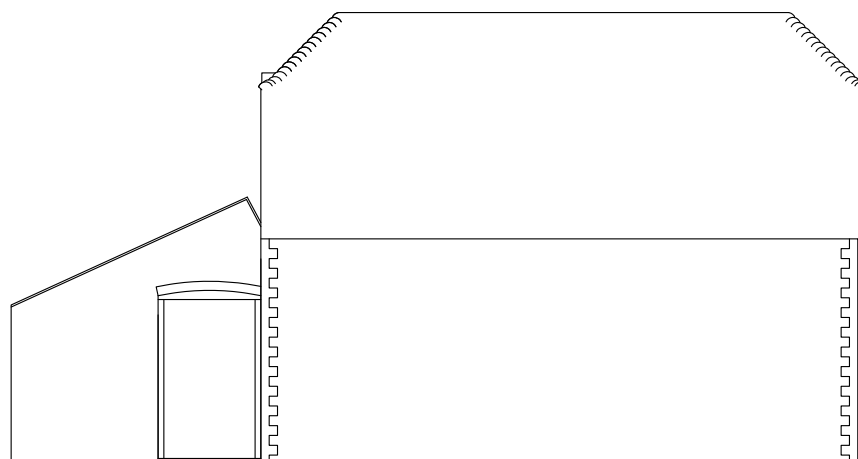
KEY

-  18th-century stone with flint dressings
-  Late-19th-century brickwork (different phases)

LONGITUDINAL SECTION S1

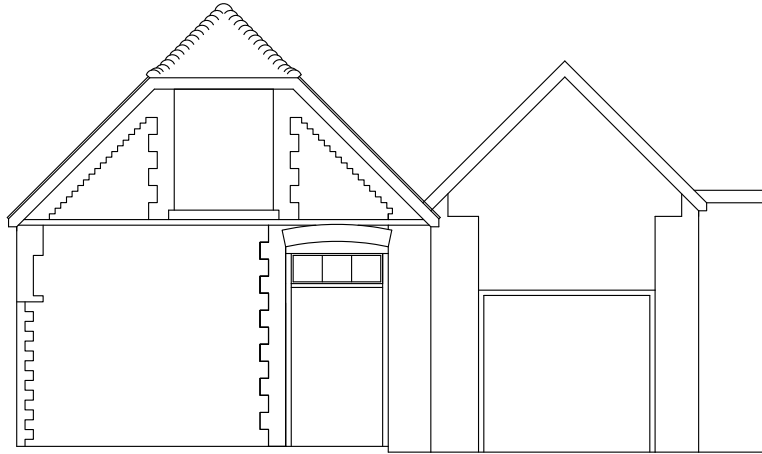


EAST ELEVATION

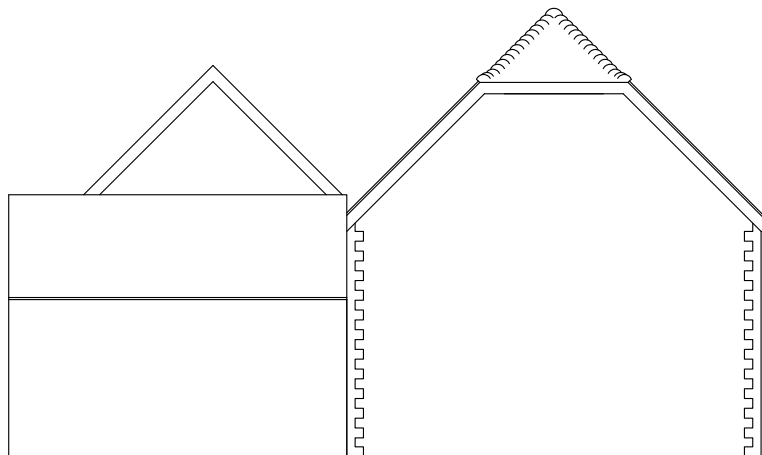


WEST ELEVATION





SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION





Plate 1

The south elevation



Plate 2

The east elevation



Plate 3

The north elevation



Plate 4

The west elevation



Plate 5

Interior of Block 1 facing north



Plate 6

Interior of Block 1 facing south-east



Plate 7

Roof of Block 1 facing south



Plate 8

Original window in east wall of Block 1 from east



Plate 9

Interior of Block 2 facing south



Plate 10

Interior of Blocks 2 and 3 facing north-east



Plate 11

Interior of Block 3 facing east

APPENDIX 1: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

List entry number: 1027228

Location: Storrington, Manley's Hill (north side)

Date listed: 15 March 1955

Date of last amendment: 15 March 1955

Grade II

Storrington Manley's Hill

1. (north side) 5404 Brook House TQ 0814 TQ 0914 22/543 15.3.55 II

2. Early C19. Two storeys and basement above ground level. Five windows. Stone. The two westernmost window bays recessed and stuccoed. Tiled roof. Windows with Venetian shutters and glazing bars intact. Porch at head of flight of steps.

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-120942

Project details

Project name	Outbuildings at Stablebrook, Storrington, West Sussex: Historic Building Record
Short description of the project	In February 2012 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a Historic Building Record of the outbuildings at Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4ND (NGR TQ 09018 14328; Fig. 1). The work was carried out in advance of the development of the site. The largest building on the site is also the earliest, probably dating to the 18th century. It was certainly built prior to 1788 as it is depicted on a detailed map of that date. It was constructed as a stable, entered from the south and lit through the eastern wall. The interior fittings have a more 19th century than an 18th-century date, which suggests that it has been refitted since the building was constructed, but remained in use as a stable until the end of the 20th century. Associated with the stable were a number of small structures, some of which abutted the structure.
Project dates	Start: 28-02-2012 End: 13-03-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	STABLE Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM STORRINGTON Outbuildings at Stablebrook, Storrington, West Sussex
Postcode	RH20 4ND
Study area	80.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 09018 14328 50.9175456930 -0.448923485089 50 55 03 N 000 26 56 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Other

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Jane Briscoe
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Paper Media available	'Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Outbuildings at Stablebrook, Storrington, West Sussex: Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Briscoe, J.
Other bibliographic details	2012062
Date	2012

Entered by	Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	13 March 2012

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