Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT STANMER HOUSE, STANMER PARK, EAST SUSSEX

NGR: 533621 109465
(TQ 33621 09465)

A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

Planning Reference: BH/2004/02879/FP

ASE Project No: 4699
Site Code:SER11

ASE Report No: 2012102
OASIS ID: archaeol6124550

By Alice Thorne
With contributions by
Luke Barber, Sarah Porteus, Trista Clifford, Karine LeHegrat
Illustrations by Justin Russell

May 2012

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT STANMER HOUSE, STANMER PARK EAST SUSSEX

NGR: 533621 109465
(TQ 33621 09465)

Planning Reference: BH/2004/02879/FP

ASE Project No: 4699
Site Code: SER11

ASE Report No: 2012102
OASIS ID: archaeol6124550

By Alice Thorne
With contributions by Luke Barber, Sarah Porteus Trista Clifford and Karine Le Hégarat

May 2012

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
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological investigation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Stanmer House, Stanmer, West Sussex between May to August 2011. The fieldwork was commissioned by ABIR architects in advance of construction of a new rear wing to the house, within the footprint of the northern wing demolished in the 1960's.

The excavations have revealed evidence of three main phases of development at the house. These include evidence of a late 16th or 17th century building, additions to this structure of the late 17th of early 18th century, and the construction of a substantial 'L' shaped service wing of the period of rebuild of the property by Henry Pelham II and Dubois (1721 – 1725). Later periods of modification and addition to these structures have also been traced.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of an article for inclusion in the Sussex Archaeological Collections.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site is situated behind (to the west and south-west of) Stanmer House, Stanmer, East Sussex within the area of a demolished rear service wing of the house (NGR: TQ533621 109465, Figure 1).

1.1.2 The house is a Grade I Listed Building (Listed Building no: 481301). The rear western wing of the house was demolished without record in the 1960's. This area of the site was then occupied by the Stanmer Rural Museum, which consisted of a number of temporary buildings and exhibits set within, and often re-using the surviving wall stubs and elements of the earlier demolished house.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies within open parkland on the west side of a broad dry down land valley, at the foot of a wooded slope (Stanmer Great Wood). The late 18th/early 19th century estate village lies to the north, with the Victorian church situated between, the whole forming a classic idealised landscape. The house looks north-east towards Richmond Hill and south-east towards the downland ridge beyond Falmer (Falmer Hill and Newmarket Hill).

1.2.3 The valley floor contains head deposits but the slopes on either side comprise undifferentiated Upper and Middle Chalk forming the central part of the South Downs dipslope (British Geol. Survey 1:50000 Sheet 318/333, *Brighton and Worthing*). The valley itself would have been eroded by glacial melt-waters cutting into chalk rendered impermeable under permafrost conditions and subsequently modified by later springs. The head deposits represent later infilling of the valley by material derived from the upper valley slopes and brought down by solifluction and colluvial processes.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Stanmer House is a Grade I Listed Building (ref. 481301) and is situated within an Archaeological Notification Area, a Conservation Area and a Registered Park and Garden (registered 20th January 2000, ref. 4202). Further Listed structures exist in the immediate vicinity of the site. These include the former stable block, Grade II*; the Well House between Stanmer House and stable block, Grade II; and a wall to the south and west of stables at Stanmer House, Grade II.

1.3.2 Planning permission has been granted (Reference: BH/2004/02879/FP) for the reconstruction of the demolished north-west wing for residential use and the construction of associated parking facilities. Casper Johnson, County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council recommended a condition be placed on planning consent for a programme of archaeological fieldwork. Condition 5 states:

"No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority".

REASON: In order to provide a reasonable opportunity to record the history of the site and to comply with Policy HE12 of the Brighton and Hove Local Plan.

1.3.3 The proposed development consists of the reconstruction of the demolished north-west wing along a similar footprint including piling and the use of ground beams. The piling and ground beams will generate truncation of between 450-600 mm on the building footprint, which is anticipated to significantly destroy any below-ground remains associated with the former service range of Stanmer House and any potentially earlier evidence of human activity. In areas beyond the development area any potential buried remains may survive.

1.3.4 Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by ABIR Architects on behalf of their clients Adenstar Construction Group to undertake the programme of archaeological mitigation.

1.3.5 Following an onsite meeting between the client, Archaeology South-East and Casper Johnson it was decided that the area of impact would be investigated by archaeological strip, map and sample. The methodology included the machine stripping of the area of impact including a *c*. 2m buffer zone surrounding the footprint where practicable (encompassing the majority of the proposed drainage layout) and cleaning and planning of all masonry remains. The methodology and programme of work for the strip map and sample was laid out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2011).

1.3.6 Once the initial strip of the site had been completed, the sampling strategy was agreed on site, in a meeting between Casper Johnson, Greg Chuter (Assistant County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council) and Archaeology South-East. A programme of investigative sondages was recommended at critical junctions within the structural footprint of the site to attempt to establish the primary phases of development of the exposed remains.

1.3.7 The fieldwork was undertaken in two phases, between May and August 2011. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Neil Griffin and directed by Alice Thorne.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken at Stanmer prior to the current phase of fieldwork, and the results of these phases of work are, where possible, integrated into the post excavation analysis and are presented within this report. The phases of fieldwork are outlined below and shown on Figure 2. A survey of the house drawn up in 1949 has been invaluable in understanding the spatial organisation of the northern wing prior to its demolition (Fig. 24).

1.4.2 It is known that a series of excavations were undertaken within the grounds of the house and Rural Museum by the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) in the early 1970's. Unfortunately most records pertaining to these investigations have subsequently been lost. However, a note by W. Gorton in the BHAS annual report 1972 (Gorton 1972) does survive (kindly located by Maria Gardiner of the BHAS). This is reproduced here in full:

Stanmer House – *1972*

> *Excavations at the above site were carried out at the suggestion of the Conservation Unit of the Brighton Borough Surveyors Department.*
>
> *After site clearance, the lower courses of a boundary wall of early 18th century construction, adjoining the now demolished range of Stanmer House was followed and found to have cut through a brick structure apparently of 17th century construction. This structure, originally 5 feet square in plan with an entrance of 18ins had been much altered by additional brickwork which, by closing the entrance, left two narrow recesses resembling fireplaces. These were filled with ash containing an appreciable quantity of thin patinated glass from small diamond shaped panes and lead framings. The ash had been burnt elsewhere because neither the glass nor the lead were fused.*
>
> *The brick structure was bonded to a cement footing 18ins thick and 2 feet wide which, after a run of 4 feet, turned towards the boundary wall where it was sundered. The corner formed by the turn carried the remains of a water chute. This footing was continued beyond the boundary wall to form a junction with a more massive wall foundation 4 feet wide, which in turn was connected to another construction of flint nodules, laid on a bed of chalk lumps at least 12 ins. Deep. Attached to this latter were the remains of small brick constructions of unknown purpose.*
>
> *The excavations continue.*
>
> *Finds were not numerous. Fragments of 17th/18th century pottery included the neck of a bellarmine jug, clay pipe stems, a French coin identified as a Douzaine of the 16th C. Bearing a countermark of 1640, reducing its value from twelve to fifteen to the sou.*
>
> (Gorton 1972)

1.4.3 This description appears to be describing the structures depicted in a copy of a BHAS excavation plan obtained by Neil Griffin in 2004 (Fig 22). It is even possible that a photograph also obtained at the same time, might depict the same structure (Fig 22.2). Unfortunately the BHAS plan was not tied into the national grid, and the location of these structures remains unknown. However, a possible location has been proposed based upon features identified in both the 2004 evaluation and the current phase of fieldwork and is depicted on Fig. 2.

1.4.4 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA; ASE 2001) was undertaken in 2001.

1.4.5 An archaeological evaluation and assessment of the upstanding remains and visible foundations (ASE 2002) followed in March 2002. These works revealed several structures which were thought to relate to the building of Stanmer House in 1722–27, in addition to evidence for structures thought to predate this.

1.4.6 A second evaluation (ASE 2004) of the site was undertaken in 2004. This revealed evidence of footings for a probable 17th century Jacobean manor as well as evidence for the remodelling of the house in the 18th century. A water management system and an ice house were also identified.

1.4.7 A watching brief (ASE 2005) was undertaken the next year during excavations for a series of drainage runs. These works were reported on only as a summary but included the discovery of several walls related to the 1949 plan as well as a potential garden feature.

1.4.8 A further phase of evaluation (ASE 2006) was undertaken in 2005. These works revealed the continuation of a wall discovered during the 2004 evaluation (ASE 2004) as well as other brick walls that related to the plan of Stanmer House from 1949.

1.4.9 A watching brief (ASE 2008) was also conducted in 2008 during ground works associated with a car park, services and a fence line. Evidence of landscaping and probable paths associated with the garden were revealed. The ground reduction within the car park was not of sufficient depth to expose archaeological remains.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 The site was investigated in two main phases (Figures 2 and 3):

1 The north-western area first, focused largely above the kitchen and brewhouse wing, allowing developers to access the far eastern end of the site. This phase of work took place between 4/05/2011 to the 3/06/2011.

2 The eastern end of the site, immediately behind the rear wall of Stanmer House was undertaken between 4/08/2011 to the 24/08/2011.

3 A later watching brief was also conducted at the site on the 24/01/2012.

1.5.2 In accordance with the methodology described in the WSI (ASE 2011) all areas of investigation the site was stripped carefully by tracked excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching-bucket. The area was continuously CAT (cable avoidance tool) scanned for live services, several of which were found crossing the area. When live services were detected a 2m wide buffer over the area was left *in situ*.

1.5.3 Initially, the site was carefully cleared of modern overburden, and demolition debris (where accessible) by machine. Care was taken not to damage the surfaces of any upstanding structures, with particular regard to areas of terracing in site level and awkward structural angles.

1.5.4 The upstanding retaining walls to the west of the site (showing evidence of rebuilding and reworking) were not recorded during this phase of work as these were to be left *in situ*.

1.5.5 Exposed structures, surfaces and deposits were surveyed using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by ASE surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the excavators. Where necessary (for example on watching brief following the main phase of groundwork) features were hand-planned and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.5.6 Sample areas (from here on referred to as sondages) were then excavated by hand at all necessary joints to allow phasing of the building and recorded according to current accepted professional standards using standard ASE *pro-forma* recording sheets. All fieldwork and recording was carried out in line with the WSI (ASE 2011) and *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex* (ESCC 2008).

1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. Black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographs were taken of notable features only. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.8 The ESCC Archaeological Officer met on site regularly to develop the site strategy and review progress. Historic Buildings Archaeologists from ASE also visited site to provide assistance in the interpretation of features.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; EH 2006), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (EH 2008). The report incorporates the results of previous phases of evaluation and watching brief (ASE 2002; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2008) and presents the results as an integrated whole. The 2011 investigations were recorded under a single site code: SER11. The report seeks to place the results within their local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise; specify significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims; list any new research criteria and lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and to suggest what form this should take.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Anglo-Saxon

2.1.1 Saxon settlement within Stanmer valley is indicated from charter and place name evidence. The exact nature of the Saxon settlement is unclear, but a local tradition referencing a monastery is not thought to have much basis. It is suggested that this tradition may have stemmed from a misreading of a Saxon Charter granting land to support a building of a monasterium (ASE 2001, 10). However, an early church is thought to have been located at Stanmer, most probably on the site of the existing church (*ibid.*). It is highlighted that an early church would be surrounded by other buildings, including accommodation cells for the clergy, and that evidence for such structures could exist anywhere in the vicinity of the church.

2.2 Medieval

2.2.1 A medieval church, largely of 14th century date, is known to have occupied the site of the present church in Stanmer (ASE 2001, 7). This church was replaced in 1838 following its destruction by fire. The main focus of the associated medieval settlement lay to the north of the church and to the west of the present village, where earthwork traces can still be detected. The location of the medieval manor house is unknown, but it is possible that it may have been situated on the same site as the later post-medieval house (ASE, 2001, 11). If such remains exist within the area of the house they are likely to have undergone substantial truncation, particularly by later post-medieval cellars.

2.3 Post-medieval

2.3.1 The medieval Stanmer estate remained under the ownership of the Canons of South Malling until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538, when it was taken over by the crown. From 1547 the estate was let to the Michelbourne family of Westmeston, and it was purchased by this same family in 1615. A manor house is known to have been in existence at this time (recorded in a 1609 survey to assess the crown assets), and is thought to have been occupied by the Prior family until 1618 (Warne, 1989, 196). Sir Richard Michelbourne (later sheriff of Sussex) is thought to have become resident at Stanmer in 1618 at Prior's death (*ibid.*). The Michelbourne family bought up and enclosed the village arable, until there were virtually no independent farmers left in the community. The landscape was reorganised, which Warne compared to an early prototype of the present estate farm (*ibid.*, 200).

2.3.2 The manor house may have been located within the immediate vicinity of the present Stanmer house, and Warne envisages a rambling Tudor manor house, flanked by an ancient church set within a hedged arable landscape with open sheep down above (*ibid*., 209).

2.3.3 The estate and lordship of Stanmer was purchased by a successful iron merchant Peter Gott (Receiver General of Sussex) in 1700 (Farrent, 1979, 195) Gott lived in Stanmer for 12 years, before reportedly shooting himself. The house may have been considerably enlarged during his period of occupation (Goodfield and Robinson, 2007 19). In 1712-1713 Stanmer House and its contents were purchased by Henry Pelham

(Berry, 2005, 239). In 1721 his son, (also Henry Pelham), inherited the estate, and it is to this son to whom the building of the main structure of the current Stanmer House is attributed. Although Henry Pelham II died only four years after inheriting the estate, it is recorded that by this time he had commissioned Nicholas Dubois, a French master mason in the office of works, who had built the shell of the new part of Stanmer and had refurbished much of the service wing. Farrent records that Dubois had translated Palladio's most important book into English in 1715, thus making a major contribution towards the adoption of the new style in Britain (Farrent 1979, 195) Stanmer House is one of the few examples of his work for a private patron (*ibid.*, 195). After Henry Pelham's death Dubois continued work on the Palladian style villa house and gardens for the new heir Thomas Pelham (Berry, 2005). Farrent records that Thomas continued work on the outbuildings, and installed the horse gin (Farrent, 1979, 198).

2.3.4 The estate passed through the Pelham family, with many of the successive generations added or altering the house and grounds. Perhaps the most notable alterations occurred during the time of Thomas Pelham II (later first earl of Chichester), who redesigned the grounds of the estate in the naturalistic manner popular of the mid 18h century. He is reported to have extended the walled gardens, built new stables in 1778 and constructed an Ice House amongst other works (Berry, 2005, 246).

2.3.5 The house also underwent alteration in the 19th century. Goodfield and Robinson record the construction of a colonnade built to Joseph Kay's design in 1820 to the rear of the property (2007, 34). The right hand bay of the main front was built in the 1860's (Griffin and Martin 2002, 3), and a service wing along the southern wall of the kitchen is thought to have been added in the late 19th century (*ibid.*).

2.3.6 Documentary records consulted by Van Sickle provide detailed records of maintenance and minor alterations carried out to the house during the late 19th and early 20th century. Notably, records pertain to the maintenance of drains and water supply to the laundry and brewhouse, a new laundry closet, a new bake house oven, and works to the service wing outbuildings (Van Sickle, 2001, 6/7).

2.3.6 The house was requisitioned by the war office in 1942 (http://www.brightonhove.gov.uk/downloads/bhcc/conservation/Stanmer_Character_Statment_FINAL.pdf, 2010, 6). After the war it was purchased by the Brighton Corporation, and the north and west wings were demolished in 1961 (*ibid.*).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The original aims in the WSI (ASE 2011) have been numbered:

OR1: To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the excavation with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date

OR2: To understand to what extent the features exposed during the previous investigations can be explained through excavation of the wider area

OR3: To refine the chronology, dating, character and function of the structural features on the site

OR4: Following the strip and map these aims were further refined by Casper Johnson and Greg Chuter. The purpose of the sondages was to establish the main phases of structural development of the house within the area of the demolished wing.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.0.1 In accordance with the methodology described in the WSI (ASE 2011) all areas of investigation the site was stripped carefully by tracked excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching-bucket. Sample areas (from here on referred to as sondages) were then excavated by hand at all necessary junctions to allow phasing of the building (Figure 3).

4.0.2 In the text individual contexts are referred to in square brackets thus [***]. These have been sub-grouped (Appendix 9) and grouped together during post-excavation analysis (Appendix 10) and features are generally referred to by their group label thus in the text: (GR **). In this way, structures investigated in different sondages or evaluation trenches and which therefore may have a number of different context numbers etc, are discussed as single entities. Other cut features such as pits are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Contemporary deposits are also grouped in a similar way. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>.

4.0.3 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings at this stage pending final analysis and publication. These provisional headings have been determined through the creation of relative chronologies established by analysis of the stratigraphic relationships of structures investigated on site. Following this, dating evidence provided by artefacts and buildings materials have been utilised to place relative chronologies into broadly dated periods.

4.0.4 It is important to note the problems inherent with the dating of late post-medieval building complexes.

1 In domestic structures of this sort there can be issues with dating evidence resulting from the use of undiagnostic pottery sherds in long-lived forms which can be produced over long periods of time - decades and potentially even centuries. There is also potential for residuality and the curation of material into later periods.

2 The potential for intrusion of material, always present, is compounded on this site by the shallow stratigraphy and the intensive demolition process of the 1960's.

3 In addition to this, problems in attempting to establish dates from ceramic building material, where the similarities in forms (particularly in the 17th to 18th centuries), the slight differences in brick produced from different batches/ kilns/ yards, combined with the likelihood of the re-use of brick in later periods, is fraught with difficulty

4 The excavation of sondages across the site meant that often only low numbers of pottery sherds were recovered (the largest assemblage from a context is only 41 sherds).

5 In all therefore, dating for the site is extremely problematic, and the phases outlined here are proposals only and attempt to make best use of the data available. It is hoped that the proposed forthcoming analysis and study of the available documentary sources will help to refine the dating evidence to establish a more robust chronology for the site.

Type	**Description**	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	518	2011
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	18	2011
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans A1 permatrace sheets 1:20 or 1: 50	All features	2011
Photos	Black and white transparency films Colour slide films Digital images	2 3 800	2011
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	4	2011
Context register	Context register sheets	13	2011
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1	2011
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	23	2011
Drawing register	Section register sheets	11	2011
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1	2011

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.1 Summary of the results (Figures 4 and 5)

4.1.2 There is a 'background' of prehistoric pottery, comprising a couple 10 sherds of Later Bronze Age or Iron Age date, thought to have resulted from manuring or cultivation of the downland valley landscape.

4.1.3 A couple of sherds of residual medieval pottery were also collected during the investigations.

4.1.4 Period A: Evidence of an early structure, comprising flint and mortar constructed walls, fireplace and oven was identified. These structures are thought to date from the late 16th to the 17th century.

4.1.5 Period B: Structural evidence points to a second phase of development, which appears as a distinct structure predating the kitchen to the south-west. This phase is thought to be of late 17th or early 18th century.

4.1.6 Period C: The footprint of the Palladian style rebuild (1721 - 1727), is traced as a significant L-shaped extension to the northern wing of the building.

4.1.7 Period D: Encompasses additions and re-modifications thought to date from the early- to mid- 19th century (approximately the period of occupation of the 2nd and 3rd Earls of Chichester, 1805 – 1886). These structures are thought to include the addition of a colonnaded corridor linking the north and south wings of the house thereby forming a central courtyard, and the addition of a service corridor to the south of the kitchen range.

4.1.8 Period E: Remains relate to a period of re-modifications to the house dating from the late 19th and the early 20th century. Key to this group is the addition of a larder into the corner of L-shaped rear wing (depicted on maps by 1909).

4.1.9 Period F: Relates to the 1961 demolition of the rear wing and the associated services/ structures.

4.1.10 Period G: Relates to late C20th activity, particularly to alterations to the stubs and remains of exposed structures occurring in association with the use of the site as a Rural Museum. Also in this phase is the construction of 20th century extensions and services at the rear of the building, which have often significantly truncated underlying archaeology.

4.1.11 Period H: Remains relate to demolition and reworking of material after the abandonment of the rural museum. There is evidence of further truncation of upstanding remains prior to the deposition of a Terram and aggregate temporary car park surface.

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 The natural geology comprised a mid orangish brown silty clay head deposit. Towards the north and north-west of the site the weathered surface of the underlying natural chalk bedrock was exposed below the head deposit in sondages 4, and 35.

.

4.3 Residual Prehistoric Material

4.3.1 Ten small abraded undiagnostic bodysherds in two flint tempered fabric groups, were recovered during the evaluation work (STH [2002/56] and SHH [2004/17]). These fragments were found impressed into the surface of the natural geology, and are thought to have derived from Later Bronze Age or Iron Age manuring and cultivation.

4.4 Residual Medieval Material

4.4.1 Two abraded oxidised bodysherds have been attributed to this period. A residual multicoloured flint gritted cooking pot sherd of 12th- century date was found within context [473], a trample layer associated with the construction of a later sleeper wall. A second sherd, of more ambiguous date, was found within layer [139], an ashy (under floor?) refuse layer of 18th to 20th century date. This sherd is heavily abraded and medium sand tempered, and although it could be of 13th- century date, a Roman origin cannot be ruled out.

4.5 Provisional Period A: Late 16th to 17th Century

4.5.1 Structural evidence indicating the presence of a house predating the fabric of the early 18th century building has been identified. With the exception of the two probable medieval sherds discussed above, the earliest pottery recovered during fieldwork appears to be of early- 17th date, which complements the date of the occasional fragment of ceramic building material recovered from these structures. Fragments of Horsham roofing stone found amongst early period contexts may represent the roofing material for this building (see section 5.6.3).

4.5.2 There are several structural phases within this period, and these are outlined below:

4.5.3 Period A: Phase I (Figure 6 and 7)

4.5.3.1 Group 2 comprised a substantial wall defining a rectangular space, constructed of loosely coursed flint nodules, with occasional sandstone and brick inclusions set within a hard pale grey gravelly mortar (Fig. 6.4). This wall was set upon a 30cm deep trench built footing of uncoursed flint nodules set within a thick pale grey mortar. The southern face of the wall exposed within the 2002 and 2005 evaluations had a regular green sandstone facing, suggesting that this may have been the external face of the wall. Fragments of brick recovered from the fabric of this wall had a C 17th to 18th century date range. The north-eastern extent of this structure was not exposed, and remains hidden beneath the fabric of the current house. Wall GR2 had clearly been reused in later development of the house and stratigraphically appeared to be amongst the earliest remains exposed during fieldwork. Several truncated walls of unfaced, roughly coursed flint and mortar identified during the 2002 evaluation probably represent internal structures associated with this early building (GR6). The

1949 plan shows a range in this position, and it is possible that the truncated remains of earlier structures have been used as a base for a later period range? (Fig. 24).

4.5.3.2 Located to the north-west of GR2, a substantial fireplace with two internal flues was identified at 77.10mOD (GR4; Fig 6.3). This was constructed of roughly coursed flint nodules set within a thick pale lime mortar, with occasional brick inclusions, internal partition and quoins. The brick has a 16th to 17th century date range. Fragments of door pintles, a bracket for tying in an iron bar to masonry, RF<14> , and a smaller, L-shaped bracket for securing a fire back to the wall, RF<11> were recovered from one of the fireplace flues [432]. Due to the alignment of GR2 upon the north-western return of fireplace GR4, the similarities in constructional materials and the dates provided by the ceramic building material, these groups are thought to be contemporary. Fireplace GR4 would therefore have occupied an internal position within the early building.

4.5.3.3 The position of GR4 also corresponds well with the internal position of an internal elliptical brick arched doorway noted by David Martin during a survey of the cellars undertaken in 2002 (Fig. 21). During this survey David Martin suggested that some earlier walls survive at cellar-level, below the current house, which are at variance to all the other 1720's brick built barrel vaulted cellars. These structures survive below the 1860's addition to the rear of the library and under the rear of the 1720's service range. The cellar under the 1860's addition had been created (in 1860) from these exposed foundations. The cellar behind fireplace G4 is of late 16th or (more probably) the first half of the 17th century in date (Griffin and Martin 2002, 3).

4.5.3.4 Located below the north-western flue of the fireplace a substantial oven was identified constructed of 16th to 17th century brick (GR5) (Fig. 6.2). This oven was constructed with a flattened brick dome, brick walls and floor. During a later period it had been altered, with a central brick wall of 18th to 19th century date inserted, and the north-western half infilled with flint mortar chalk rubble (Fig. 7.3 and 7.4). The south-western half of the oven may have remained in-use for some time following. An ashy deposit at the base of the oven contained material of 17th to 19th date (GR 24). A final sandstone, brick rubble and poured concrete blocking infilling the oven and fireplace is thought to have occurred during the demolition of the building in the 1960s (GR68).

4.5.3.5 Group 3 represents an associated early wall which survives below the current brick back wall of the house to the north west of the fireplace and oven. The presence of this wall suggesting that the original range did extend some way to the north-west of GRs 2/4/5, indicating perhaps a staggered or L-shaped ground plan. The wall was constructed of random coursed, roughly faced flint nodules set within a thick and irregular compact lime and gravel mortar, with brick quoins partially visible demarking its north-western extent. Part of this group is represented by Context 458, which was seen in elevation only, and comprised a return on wall GR3, heading below the line of the current building (Fig.7.1 and 7.2). The alignment of this return corresponds neatly with the line of the internal partition (labelled 'old opening') marked on David Martins plan of the internal cellars (Fig. 21).

4.5.3.6 A truncated flint and mortar wall located to the west and separate from the structures described above may represent an external building or boundary wall which may belong to this period (GR 7; Fig. 6.1). This wall had a similar construction method to those described above; of knapped and unworked flint nodules bonded in a pale lime mortar, and had clearly been reused during later 18th century phases of rebuild. The outer (eastern) face of the wall had roughly coursed flint nodules knapped to create a moderately neat face. A trace of a splayed jamb for a former window was present in the southern part of the structure. This wall is thought to predate Period C, but it is unclear at present if it belongs within a period A or B phase of development of the house. However, a fragment of late 17th to early 18th century brick was recovered from the wall, and this may suggest that GR 7 may fit more appropriately within the Period B (early 18th century) phase of rebuild of the property. More work on the brick and mortar samples are required. The presence of this wall ties in with a record in the Victoria County History of an earlier building in this area (Salzman 1940, 238).

4.5.4 **Period A, Phase 2** (Figure 8)

4.5.4.1 There is evidence of re-modification of the early period remains within the vicinity of the oven GR5 and fireplace GR4. This phase may represent a constructional phase, consolidating the area of the house above the fireplace and oven.

4.5.4.2 Following the construction of GR5 the area was backfilled, covered and consolidated by a very compact cement mortar floor (76.45mOD). A substantial roughly coursed flint and mortar wall, which abutted the end of GR3 was of contemporary construction (GR10; Fig 8.2, 8,3). The construction of this wall and associated floor had an effect of enlarging this area of the building, and infilling the corner between GR2 and GR3.

4.5.4.3 A brick culvert, constructed of 16th to 17th century brick, with a re-used stone roof tile capping, may have been built in association with this wall to catch water from a downpipe (GR95; Fig. 8.1). The silting of this culvert contained four sherds of 16th to 17th century material This culvert is thought to be an external structure, perhaps catching and water from the roof, and channelling it away from the house (to storage?).

4.5.4.4 However, research into the forms of water catchment and transportation in 17th century structures is required, and drain GR95, which has been cut into the base of wall GR10 (it is not known if this is a constructional element or evidence of later truncation) may more properly be seen as a later, internal phase of water management, perhaps related to GR25 (Phase C.1).

4.6 Provisional Period B: Late C17th/ Early C18th

4.6.1 A second structure which appears to predate the Dubois rebuild was observed during fieldwork. Dating evidence and evidence from building materials cannot provide the fine resolution required to provide an absolute date for this phase, as all CBM dates have a broad 18th to 19th century date range, and the pottery evidence clusters in the late 17th to early 18th century range. However, the sequence of phasing of the walls all appear to suggest that this postdates the 17th century house, and predates the construction of the kitchen range of 1721 – 1725.

4.6.2 As such, it is thought that Period B corresponds with a late 17th to early 18th century period of build. These findings appear to complement Goodfield and Robinsons suggestion that the house was substantially enlarged towards the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century (2007, 19). Documentary research is required to attempt to refine potential phasing for this building. It is possible that it may have occurred during the Michelbourne occupation of the property in the late 17th century, or during the occupation of Peter Gott, Surveyor General of Sussex (1700-1712) or even to the Henry Pelham I, after the purchase of the house in 1712.

4.6.3 The Period B remains appear to incorporate the earlier Period A structure, and add two rooms of similar dimensions to the south-west and north-east side of a larger 'sunken' or half-cellar room incorporating a substantial fireplace.

4.6.2 Period B1: Phase 1 (Figure 9)

4.6.2.1 GRs 14, 15, 17 and 18 comprise the main external walls of this house. GRs 16 and 26 represent contemporary internal cross walls, with evidence of a substantial fireplace associated with GR26. The foundation below GR14 is also thought to be contemporary with this phase of build (as opposed to a continuation of Period A, GR3), although only a very small area of this foundation was exposed in section.

4.6.2.2 GR 14 was exposed in elevation only, as it currently forms the rear standing wall of Stanmer House. GR 14 is keyed into GR 15, a substantial wall measuring 0.83m wide constructed of 18th to 19th century brick in regular English cross bond. The foundations for this structure were trench built, to 1m in depth, 0.83m wide and constructed of uncoursed brick rubble, flint nodules and creamy grey mortar with massive stone boulders, some measuring up to 0.70m in diameter. These stones are thought to be Sarsen stones, a naturally occurring localised geology, resulting from the past erosion of tertiary bedrock above the chalk.

4.6.2.2. GR 17 was constructed of 18th to 19th century brick, set in English cross bond, and sat on foundations constructed the same way as G 15. However, this group, in association with the south-western face of GR 16 and the north-eastern face of GR 26 defines the edge of a 'sunken' room or semi- cellar, at approximately 0.45m below the level of the neighbouring rooms. GR 17 has a reduced doorway (later bricked up) with evidence of an external entrance space (Fig 10.3). A sandy bedding deposit within this structure was recorded at 76.70mOD (GR33; Fig. 9.2). The base of the bricked up doorway corresponds with the level of an internal remnant sandy floor bedding horizon and traces of the internal render from the original internal fittings of

the room (GR 20). A remnant of a brick floor was observed within sondage 5, at 76.86mOD, which may suggest that the whole room was floored in brick.

4.6.2.3 Cross wall GR 26 contained the remains of a substantial integral fireplace, the base of which (at 76.71mOD) corresponded well with the level of the original floor. (Fig. 10.1, Fig. 11.1). This fireplace had been substantially modified in later periods. To the north of the fireplace, GR 17 included a constructional break or irregularity, which may represent an entrance for a lightwell or coal shoot at the edge of the fireplace? (Maggie Henderson *pers. comm*.). There is a break represented here on the 1949 plan, although it does not clearly represent a door (Fig. 24).

4.6.2.4 GR 18 forms a continuation of the alignment of GR 17 and 15 and is thought to be a contemporary phase of build. Brick dates provide a broad 18th to 19th century date range, comparable to the brick dates obtained for GR 15, 17 and 26. Whilst GR 18 looks in plan to be a later phase of addition, the north-western face of wall GR 18 has been longitudinally truncated by wall GR 35, providing evidence that GR 18 has been refaced during the phase C.1 period of rebuild at the property (Fig. 12.6). It is possible that GR 18 was also truncated horizontally (to 77.17mOD) at the period of construction of GR 35, with the remaining area left perhaps functioning as a sleeper wall in association with GR 28 (Maggie Henderson *pers. com*. Fig. 9.1). Wall GR 18 has been constructed against the period A wall GR2 (Fig. 16). The south-west facing wall and the south-east facing wall are narrower than GRs 15, 16 and 17, measuring only 0.50m in width, although this disparity in widths and dimensions of walls of contemporary phasing is not uncommon in historic building development (Maggie Henderson *pers. comm*.). Wall GR 18 was constructed of 18th to 19th brick and was constructed upon substantial trench built foundations of flint and brick rubble set in a thick lime mortar, with a plaster internal surface (GR 31; Fig. 10.2). A trace of a demolished arch (and possible associated wall G78) was observed in south-east facing wall of GR 18 (Fig. 10.2, photo Fig 9.3).

4.6.3 Possible Provisional Period B.1 (Fig. 9)

4.6.3.1 There is evidence of the modification and alteration of the property within the area of the Period A oven (GR 5) and fireplace (GR 4) which may have occurred at around this time. Dating evidence is problematic, and tying in phases of internal modification with the external phases of alteration and rebuild of the property is fraught with difficulty. However, the sequence of construction investigated here shows that a poorly constructed wall of flint, lime mortar and several fragments of reused architectural masonry of a green sandstone (GR 12) was constructed linking the north-western return of the fireplace to wall G10, on the same alignment as G18 further to the south-west. Underlying make up layer [418] contained pottery dating from the 17th to mid 18th century, and a fragment of an 18th to 19th century knife (G11).

4.6.3.2 Wall G12 is located directly over the area that an internal partition constructed of 18th to 19th century brick, and phase of blocking is inserted into Oven G5. Immediately adjacent, a new oven, constructed of 17th to 19th century brick (G23) which is cut through the compact cement floor G10, and inserted into the back of fireplace G4 could have been a contemporary phase of build (Fig. 7.3, photo 9.4). It is thought possible that these alterations may be contemporary to period B construction, and possibly represent the continued use of fireplace GR 4 prior to the construction of the

new Kitchen Range in Period C. On this basis they have been provisionally assigned to a phase B period, prior to further research.

4.6.3.3 A substantial arched culvert G 22 was observed within evaluation trench 2a (ASE 2004), orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment (76.51mOD). This was thought to predate Period C wall G35, which was built right over the top, with two roughly laid horizontal soldier courses of bricks set at a slight angle built into the foundations of Wall G 35 at this point (*ibid.*, 9). The backfill of the construction cut of G 22 contained pottery and CBM of 17th to 18th century date. This structure may relate to early water management or, as suggested in 2004, may have been a tunnel to the ice house located within the northeast corner of the site (*ibid*., 22 and Fig. 12 this report).

4.6.4 Provisional Period B2 (Figure 11)

4.6.4.1 Period B.2 represents a period of alteration to the Fireplace GR 26. The fireplace is narrowed, with substantial side wall inserted, creating a much smaller internal space. The internal basal level of the fireplace continues in use during this period (Elevation 10.1, photo Fig. 11.1).

4.7 Provisional Period C: Early 18th century

4.7.1 A third major phase of redevelopment of the house is represented by Period C, which is thought to correspond to with Nichols Dubois' remodelling of the property during the 1720's. It is during this period the bulk of Stanmer House as is currently stands was constructed, and a substantial L-shaped range incorporating the fabric of the earlier building(s) built to the rear of the house. The main (north-west and south-east) frontages of Stanmer House constructed at this time were designed in the Palladian style, although the rear wing of the property is thought to have represented a service range, and is unlikely to have had such an ornamental facade. Salzman notes that this wing comprised a kitchen wing (which he notes was not unfaced in ashlar, like the two fronts) that adjoined 'a somewhat older building in which was once the brew-house' (Salzman 1940, 238).

4.7.2 Provisional Period C.1 (Figures 12, 13)

4.7.2.1 GR35 encompasses the main walls of the newly constructed northern range, a substantial rear addition to the building, constructed of 18th to 19th century brick. The main external wall is thought to have truncated, and created a new facade on an alignment with, but slightly proud of earlier walls GR 15, 17 and 18 (Fig. 12.6). An internal wall and fireplace are of contemporary construction. The lack of a rear load-bearing foundation at the back of the kitchen is thought to indicate a contemporary remodelling of the brewhouse range, orientated north-west to south-east adjoining the kitchen at the westernmost part of the site.

4.7.2.2 An arch (later blocked up) is built within, and thought to be contemporary with wall G35 (Fig 13.5). The arch is located next to an enigmatic curved flint and mortar structure (GR 36), keyed into a course of red bricks located at the base of rebuilt wall [2004/003] (ASE 2004, 21). This structure is very enigmatic and requires further research. Current suggestions include a laundry vat (ASE 2002, 21), or perhaps a

construction associated with a stairwell (Maggie Henderson, *pers. com*.; Fig. 13.4, 13.6).

4.7.2.3 The kitchen is thought to have been originally paved in stone (GR87) at 77.37mOD, although it had been heavily reworked during later periods. This ties in with the record of the 1949 plan which records a stone floor in the kitchen at this time. The 1949 plan also records a range in front of the fireplace, which likely accounts for the brick tracery in this area.

4.7.2.4 The north-western range utilises earlier wall G7 as its external wall, and is terraced into the hill slope, occupying two successive steps up in height towards the northernmost extent of the building. Interestingly, the rear (GR 41) and central wall (GR 39) of this range are constructed of flint and mortar, in contrast to the adjacent 'kitchen' range, which is constructed of brick. This may be so that the north-western range is kept 'in style' with the reused earlier wall GR7. It may also be a reflection of the character of this building constituting a more utilitarian, barn-like structure at the rear of the property. It is thought, due to similarities in brickwork, and the lack of a load bearing wall within the vicinity of GR 36 to be contemporary with the 'kitchen' range. GR 39 comprises a retaining wall (SG 126), which is constructed of fairly regular courses of simply faced flint nodules within a thick creamy white mortar, and includes the occasional fragment of brick, which is built up against wall GR7 (Fig. 12.4). A well laid brick floor with inset culvert (77.96mOD) (Fig. 12.3), and a substantial brick built drain is included within this group (Fig. 12.5).

4.7.2.5 The drainage structures may represent part of the drainage and water management around the property which is also represented by the brick arch within wall GR 35 and substantial brick lined culvert GR 44. Another well built brick arched culvert constructed of 18th to 19th century brick, was identified during a phase of watching brief at the property (GR 88). The full alignment of this structure was not ascertained, but it is thought likely to be leading from the well house and similarities in structure to GR 44 and dimensions of the arch set within G35 may indicate them to be contemporary. Further research into water management at the property, particularly in relation to the well house which is known to have undergone work during the early 18th century (Farrent, 1979, 198) may help to elucidate the functioning of the water and drainage systems at this phase in the house's development.

4.7.2.5 The northern wall of the 'brewhouse' range survives as three regular courses of very roughly faced flint and mortar retaining wall, with evidence of later repair/ alterations in brick, flint and mortar at its upper levels (GR41). The remnant of a brick wall added to the northernmost extent of Wall GR 7 is also thought to belong to this period. Traces of both brick (78.63mOD) (GR41) and stone flooring (78.60mOD) (G63) were identified in this area, perhaps demarking different rooms or functional areas within the structure. Lead water pipes which appear to respect the external walls of this building, and lead into the southern part of the brewhouse range, may relate to this phase of the buildings use (GR40).

4.7.2.6 A substantial south-west to north-easterly orientated wall constructed of neatly faced and coursed flint nodules and occasional brick set into a hard grey mortar orientated off the northernmost extend of the 'brewhouse' range is thought to represent a garden retaining wall (GR45), with the footings of a potential outbuilding located behind (GR46; Fig. 12.2).

4.7.2.7 It is thought that brick built structure GR 48 may also have been constructed at this time. The function of this structure requires further research into structural parallels, although several possibilities are being considered, including an ice house, a water cistern, or a cess pit. This structure was not fully exposed or excavated during groundwork, as it was only partially exposed within a run of a service trench and will remain preserved in situ below the new car parking area (Fig. 12.1).

7.7.2.8 Interestingly, this external area of the site within the vicinity of GR48 appears to contain several interesting structures. At present, a possible Icehouse is known to occupy a location to the east, and may correspond to the record of an icehouse constructed by Thomas Pelham between 1750 – 1753 (Berry 2005, 246). R. G. Martin has recorded this structure, the only extant ice house in Brighton: *'It is a small square brick chamber with a brick barrel vault. Access is through a vertical brick shaft 2.7 metres deep although there are indications of another entrance, now bricked up. This could have led towards the, now demolished, service wing of the house. There are remains of a lead lining to the walls of the chamber also a high level duct leading southwards. It is probable that this Ice House was originally constructed for some other purpose, possibly in connection with the water supply system that was very extensive, otherwise there is no reasonable explanation for the depth of the structure below ground and of the other features mentioned above'* (Fig 23). A second ice house on the estate is also recorded, as are records of estate workers recalling the use of the ice both in the house and carted to Brighton for sale (Martin 1988).

4.7.2.9 Several other structures, reported as of 17h and 18th century date (Gorton, 1972, 4) were also discovered nearby during the BHAS excavations in the early 1970's (see Paragraph 1.4.2 for more detail; Fig. 22). In addition, a brick structure constructed of 18th to 19th century brick and backfilled with modern material was also partially exposed during a watching brief close to this area (GR 89). Further fieldwork in this area is anticipated, and may help to establish the forms and functions of these interesting external ancillary structures.

4.7.3 Probable Provisional Period C.1 (Fig. 12)

4.7.3.1 There are alterations which occur within the area of the earlier Period B house which are thought to be associated with Period C re-modifications, although again the problems with attempting to correlate internal re-modifications with broader structural changes must be borne in mind. It is hoped that further documentary research in this area will help to refine phasing. However, at present it is suggested that some notable phases of remodification within the earlier Period B house appear to relate to Phase C alterations, and represent new corridors and access routes likely installed in association with the construction of the new kitchen.

4.7.3.2 GR 27 comprises the insertion of an internal dividing wall, abutting both walls GR 18 and GR 26 which splits the room into a smaller space and corresponding corridor. Whilst arguably this wall may simply represent a constructional phase, its association with sleeper walls GR 28, and the possible horizontal truncation of the northern wall of GR 18 to form a sleeper support is thought to indicate that this does indeed indicate an internal remodification of the building, subdividing room 3, and forming an internal corridor to the south leading from the location of the kitchen range towards the front of the property. What may be significant in this regard is the insertion of poorly

constructed flint mortar wall (reusing substantial fragments of moulded masonry), upon a corresponding alignment to the north-east, perhaps forming a continuation of this corridor (GR25). A trace of a flint cobbled surface may represent the remains of flooring associated with this corridor [context 402] and is included within group 25.

4.7.3.3 The central Period B room also has evidence of internal remodification which may be contemporary. A brick culvert is inserted through the area of the doorway within wall GR17 (76.78mOD), and the doorway is bricked up (GR21) (Fig. 9.2). The whole internal area of the central semi-sunken room is then backfilled, up to the level of the neighbouring two rooms at approximately 77.10mOD. The fireplace is also infilled up to this level, and a single brick skin of bricks is built over the area previously occupied by the old hearth 77.12mOD (GR 34) (Fig. 10.1, photo 11.1) While as discussed before, phasing internal modifications in terms of the wider structural phases of rebuild is problematic, it is thought that this room may have been infilled and remodified in respect to the new creation of a corridor leading from the new kitchen, and as such has been provisionally phased to this period.

4.7.3.4 The room to the north east, and the earlier room defined by the Phase A walls may also have acquired sleeper walls (constructed of 18th to 19th century brick) during this period, both at between 77.05 to 77.10mOD (GR 80 and GR 49).

4.7.4 Provisional Phase C.2 (Fig. 13.5)

4.7.4.1 The bricking up of the brick arch within the line of GR35 is thought to represent a phase of remodification of the kitchen (GR38). Dating is again problematic, but may be tied into the construction of a series of small internal brick lined and (brick or slate capped) drains within the kitchen, which drains into the arch (GR37).

4.8 Provisional Phase D

4.8.1 Provisional phase D encompasses 19th century additions to the house dating from the periods of the 2nd and 3rd earls of Chichester, 1805 – 1886. Two main phases are thought to have occurred within this time period, outlined below:

4.8.2 Provisional Period D1 (Figure 14)

4.8.2.1 GR 43 includes remains associated with the construction of corridor or service passage linking the northern and southern wings of the house (Fig. 14.2). During the 2005 evaluation, the southernmost wall of this corridor was noted to be of more substantial dimensions, perhaps indicating a greater load bearing function (ASE 2005, 6). This suggestion appears to be borne out by records of a colonnaded corridor, built to Joseph Kay's designs in 1820 (Goodfield and Robinson, 2007, 34) a photograph of which has been reproduced in Goodfield and Robinson, and is reproduced in Fig 14.3.) Further research is required into the origin of this corridor, and it is possible that the walls identified in plan may relate to an earlier precursor. The William Figg map of the estate of 1799 appears to show a structure linking the two wings, although a better scale copy of the map needs to be located and consulted to confirm this.

4.8.2.2 In the northern part of the site a brick culvert (GR51) running close to the line of the cellar GR48 constructed of 19th century brick may fit in with this phase, and is thought to correspond to the alignment of the '18th Century Aqueduct' noted of the 1970's

BHAS plans (Fig. 22). The construction of a series of garden walls/ kitchen garden beds, in 18th to 19th century brick in this north-west area of the site may also fit in with this period (GR 59). These walls abut Period C wall GR 45, and are in turn overlain by Period E brick path/ culvert GR 62 (Fig. 14.1). It may be possible to tie external structures such as these in to known periods of reorganisation of grounds or gardens. Their construction appears to prohibit vehicular access to end of brewery wing. Further research into documentary or drawn sources may help to elucidate the nature of these structures.

4.8.3 Provisional Period D.2 (Figure 15)

4.8.3.1 A single course alignment of bricks located in sondage 9 is thought to correspond to the location of an internal partition within the run of a service corridor added to the external southern wall of the Period C kitchen (GR84). This corridor or 'wash up' as it is described on the 1949 plan (Fig 24) is depicted on the OS 3rd edition 25 inch plan of 1897 (not shown), and is thought to have been a 19th century addition (ASE 2002, 2).

4.8.3.2 It is known that the building elsewhere underwent some significant remodification in the late 19th century, with the library wing and cellars were constructed in *c.* 1860 (ASE 2002, 3). A study of 19th building records my help elucidate the phasing of the structural development of the service wing during this period.

4.8.3.3 Also attributed to phase D.2 is substantial drain, constructed of ceramic pipe of 19th century fabric, and areas of mortar construction with stone and slate capping (GR76; Fig 15.1 and 15.2). This drain appears to have cut through Period C backfill (GR34), truncating part of GR26 as it did so. The drain did not however, truncate wall [G18] or the line of flue/duct [GR 58] (Fig. 16). It is thought that drain GR76 has undercut wall GR 18. It may have also undercut flue GR58 (as suggested by remains within sondage 22, which may require future reassessment of the phasing of these structures). Nonetheless, GR76 respects the line of corridor G43, and is thought to postdate Period D.1. GR 76 is thought to represent a significant phase of water management/redesign within the building and it is hoped that property records may help refine dating for this structure.

4.9 Provisional Period E

4.9.1 Period E refers to alterations and additions that occurred to the house within the Late C19th to the mid C20th (roughly the period of accession of the accession of the 4th Earl of Chichester in 1886 up to the demolition of the north wing in the mid C20th century).

4.9.2 Provisional Period E.1 (Figure 17)

4.9.2.1 This period is thought to see a phase of major alteration to the brewhouse wing, and may correspond with records of maintenance and works to the service wing outbuildings which occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries according to documentary sources consulted by Van Sickle (2001, 7). Research into the original documentary sources in the light of the structures exposed is required.

4.9.2.2 GR 52 encompasses the construction of a wall built of 18th or 19th century brick, set in English bond with hard pale grey lime mortar, and built upon a hard concrete foundation. This structure was built upon brick floor GR 39 (Fig. 17.1). A 60cm thick sequence of makeup layers containing glass, shell, slate and brick rubble was then deposited behind the newly constructed wall to raise up the ground surface in this area, bringing it up to the level of the adjacent northern floor, (at approximately 78.50mOD). A brick floor constructed of 19th century brick had then been laid over the area (Fig. 13.2). The steps in wall GR 52 probably belong to this period. This phase of construction extends the northern room approximately 2 metres out to the south. It is likely that the period C wall GR39 (old retaining wall for the higher northern room) gets demolished or truncated down to the level of the internal floor surface at this time, thereby facilitating the construction of GR53, a set of two corresponding 19th to 20th century brick and mortar foundations, set up against the back of, and slightly overlying wall GR39 at 78.49mOD (Photo 17.2). These structures appear to form substantial foundations within the location of the large copper depicted on the 1949 plan of the house. Evidence of *in situ* heat scorching/ burning was identified in this area during the 2004 evaluation (ASE 2004, 23).

4.9.2.3 The addition of a second flight of steps at the end of Period C wall GR35, and the construction of a partition wall at the western end of the kitchen is thought to have occurred at this time (GR 60). This phase of remodification would have almost certainly put GR 36 (the possible laundry) out of action at this time, if it hadn't gone before. This area is labelled as a dry goods store on 1949 plan (Fig. 24). The concrete floor GR85 in the neighbouring room may also be from this phase of work (77.42mOD).

4.9.2.4 It is also thought that some alterations within the northern area of the western wing (brewhouse range) were also undertaken at his time. An internal partition wall of later 19th to 20th century bricks [268] a single course of line of encaustic bricks of 19th to earlier 20th century, apparently demarking the edge of a floor/ limit of enclosed space at 78.44mOD [267], two fragmentary alignments of brick (217 and 215) and an area of patch up or repair to the line of period C wall GR 45 may represent the remains of the redesign of northern wing, possibly associated with remodelling of a doorway and the creation of an internal partitions (GR 42).

4.9.2.5 Documentary records of maintenance of the drains and water supply to the laundry and brewhouse from the period 1889-1891 (Van Sickle, 2001, 7) may also relate to the significant remains of drainage and water management revealed during fieldwork. GR 47 incorporates a well-constructed and rendered brick gully, truncated to the south, which was constructed on the external wall of GR7, draining down to the north into a vertical opening, which is thought to lead into the remains of substantial iron water pipe exposed on this alignment in the two sondages to the south. The full alignment of these drains was not revealed, but appears to drain towards the substantial Phase C drain G39 to the south, and may have been tied into the pre-existing system of water management. A substantial concrete encased ceramic pipe also lead from an external (late 19th to 20th century brick) drain (base of downpipe?) on the external wall of GR7 north-westwards across the site and was also located within the 2004 evaluation trench 2b (ASE 2004), cutting the line of culvert GR 51.

4.9.2.6 A phase of re-design of water management to the east of the kitchen may also have occurred at this time. The small cellar GR50 is backfilled, prior to the cutting of new

water pipe (GR57) across the area (Fig. 10.2). A substantial lead lined drain is inserted to the rear of wall GR2, within the line of corridor GR43 (Fig. 17.4). Research into records of water management, drains and maintenance within the property is required. It is possible that some elements of the drainage group described above relate to earlier periods of use.

4.9.2.7 There is also evidence of alterations to the back of fireplace G26 occurring towards the late 19th or early 20th century. A brick flue or duct is inserted into the back of the fireplace (Fig. 17.3), possibly in association with a new sleeper wall [328] (GR 58). This structure has evidence of dark sooting, suggesting the structure may have functioned for the transportation of heat rather than water, possibly to heat the corridor? Alternatively, the structure may have been designed to channel hot air away from a heat source elsewhere and funnel it into the back of an existing fireplace (Maggie Henderson *pers. com*.). The flue is constructed of 19th to 20th century brick, and was built upon the earlier brick floor of the corridor (GR 43). The remains suggest that the structure (surviving level 77.13mOD) was therefore raised proud of the Period D.1 brick floor at 77.00mOD, suggesting that there must have been a floor above this level (so as for the flue not to obstruct access along the passage). No trace of this floor has been identified, but it is of interest that the 1949 plan records a stone (rather than the identified brick) floor within this corridor (Fig. 24).

4.9.2.8 A section of brick wall identified in the 2005 evaluation trench (GR61) may be part of a toilet block dating from the late 19th to early 20th century (ASE 2006, 6). The 1949 survey does record a partition here, cordoning off the northern end of the courtyard. The function of this space is not marked. However, a part of a plan of 1956 (not shown) records the men's lavatory in this area. Quite what this 1956 plan is though is uncertain. It may be a plan of post 1946 (i.e. Brighton corporation) alterations to the house, based on the 1949 plan or it may simply be part of an architect's drawing. Research is required to obtain a full copy of the plan and to clarify its origins.

4.9.3 Provisional Period E.2 (Figure 18)

4.9.3.1 Sometime in the late 19th or early 20th century a square room was inserted in the corner of the L-shaped wing (GR 54). This room comprised an external brick wall constructed of 19th C brick, with an internal 20th century tile floor, located upon a mortar bedding deposit and a sand levelling layer (GR54). This structure is first depicted on the OS 25" map of 1909 (not shown), and is described on the 1949 plan as a 'Larder'. It has newly constructed associated drainage (GR55). The construction of this structure overlies the iron drains thought to form a component of the Period E1 developments. It has also truncated the top of period C arched culvert GR 44, and is also likely to be the time at which Drain GR 39 is backfilled (GR56). For these reasons Larder GR 54 has been attributed to the Phase E.2 period.

4.9.3.2 The remains of two shallow brick culverts or possible footpaths, [112] and [113] are also thought to belong to this period (GR62). SG 108 is located over the line of the period D garden walls GR 59, and also survives partially over the alignment of wall GR45 and GR46 indicating that these two structures had been demolished by this time.

4.10 Provisional Period F (Figure 19)

4.10.1 Provisional period F relates to the demolition of the rear wing and the associated services and structures. This is thought to have occurred in 1961 (Stanmer Conservation Area Character Statement 2010). Groups include the backfill of the flue GR 58 (GR 66), and areas of significant truncation and demolition rubble (GR67), and the blocking up of structure GR 89 (GR90). The blocking up of the Fireplace GR4 with sandstone blocks, CBM and concrete may have formed part of this demolition process (GR 68) (Fig. 19.1).

4.11 Provisional Period G (Figure 20)

4.11.1 Provisional period G relates to post-demolition, activity at the property, and in particular with alterations to the stubs and exposed structures undertaken during the time the site was occupied by the rural museum. Services added to the rear of the house at around this time are included in this group. It is also during this period that the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society are known to have undertaken some works within the vicinity of the house, and several of their trenches are thought to have been re-exposed. Further work to locate photos, maps, and plans of the rural museum, and potential records associated with the BHAS excavations will help in corroborating these suggestions.

4.11.2 GR 72 constitutes a tamped concrete surface laid down over the truncated and reworked remains of the stone flag floor of the period C kitchen at 77.41mOD. This concrete layer also lies over the remains of the wash up. Although this concrete layer appears to respect the line of the walls within the kitchen it is thought that this is due to the remaining wall stubs, and the poured concrete is thought to post date demolition. Certainly the 1949 plan records a stone floor to the kitchen at this time. This concrete surface is thought to derive from preparation of a surface to support the rural museum outbuildings (Fig 20.2, 20.3). GR 65 in the corner of the kitchen wing contained thermolite bricks and reused building material, and appears to be a patch up of the original floor, possibly result from repairs following the demolition of a flight of steps recorded in this area on the 1949 plan (Fig. 24).

4.11.3 GR 69 represents a generic post- demolition group which refers to the alterations to demolished structures for use within the rural museum and services laid out across the demolished remais which . Included in this group is the building up and capping of demolished walls to form external partitions within the rural museum (Fig 13.3, 13.5, 20.1), and repairs to the brick floor [2004/46] (ASE 2004, 22). A wall [179] is also thought to have been constructed at around this time behind the line of the well house.

4.11.4 Some pits identified in the north-western corner of the site within the vicinity of walls GR 45, 46 and 41 are areas of modern intrusion, often with blue sacking lining the base of the cuts. These features are thought to result from the BHAS society excavations of the 1970's and may help to tie up and 70's plans or notes should these become available (GR 71).

4.11.15 GR 70 constitutes a modern (now demolished) addition (toilet block?) to the rear of the property, the foundations of which had substantially truncated the archaeology in

this area. An associated modern drain respecting the line of the modern addition is included in this group. There are also several water and electrical services in this area (including live electrical services) which cut across the top of the walls in this area, often at an obtuse angle, indicating that they post date the demolition of the building (Generic post-demolition group GR 69).

4.12 Provisional Period H

4.12. Provisional period H refers to further landscaping of the site which has occurred in the last 10 years. Many of the walls identified in the 2002 and 2004 evaluations were no longer standing or heavily truncated by the time of the 2012 programme of works, suggesting that the area had been levelled prior to the deposition of the Terram lined aggregate hard standing of the temporary car park.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.1.1 Introduction

5.1.1.1 The various stages of archaeological work at the site produced 319 sherds of pottery, weighing 6,032g, from 48 individually numbered contexts. This figure includes a small number of sherds from the environmental residues. The most recent phase of fieldwork (code SER 11) unsurprisingly produced the largest individual assemblage consisting of 235 sherds, weighing 4,715g, from 34 different contexts. This assemblage alone contains sherds from a minimum of 111 vessels. As part of the assessment the pottery has been fully quantified (number, weight and ENV) for the archive on pro forma. This data has been input into an excel spreadsheet which also forms part of the archive.

5.1.1.2 Sherd sizes vary greatly. There are many small sherds (< 20mm across) as well as notable quantities of large fresh, and sometimes conjoining, sherds (> 50mm across), though no complete vessels are present. Sherd size tends to be largest for the 17th- to early 18th- century material with the earliest pottery generally being represented by smaller, often heavily abraded, sherds. However, overall the post-Roman pottery from the site does not show extensive signs of abrasion suggesting the majority of it has not been subjected to repeated reworking.

5.1.1.3 The assemblage spans a number of different periods with the earliest sherd being of later prehistoric date and the latest sherds dating from the late 19th- to mid 20th- centuries. By far the majority of the assemblage, including all the largest sherds, belongs to the early 17th to early 18th centuries. A breakdown of the pottery by period is given in Table 2. Most of the contexts producing pottery can be considered stratified to a degree, though few are truly closed. Low numbers of sherds, often consisting of undiagnostic pieces in long-lived fabrics, do not allow a reliable assessment of residuality/intrusiveness in some instances though it is clear residuality is present. The largest context groups each consist of only 41 sherds (SER 11 layer [418], SG 164 dated to the early/mid 17th century and SHH 04, layer [12], dated 19th century).

Period	No	Wt	Number of fabrics
Prehistoric (probably LBA/Iron Age)	10	37g	Local – 2
Medieval (C12 - 13th)	2	19g	Local – 2
Early Post-medieval (late C16th – mid 18th)	226	4,690g	Local – 6 Regional – 6 Imported – 3
Late Post-medieval (mid C18th – 19th)	81	1286g	Local - 1 Regional – 6
Totals	**319**	**6,032g**	

Table 2: Post-Roman pottery assemblage by sub-period

5.1.1.4 Due to the size and nature of the assemblage it has been considered most appropriate to give an overview of the pottery by period rather than by dated context spot dates. As such all sherds of a period, whether residual/intrusive or not, will be considered if they are of specific interest. A full list of the assemblage by individual context is housed with the archive.

5.1.2 The Assemblages

5.1.2.1 Later Prehistoric (Later Bronze Age to Iron Age)

5.1.2.1 Ten small abraded sherds, in two flint tempered fabric groups, were recovered during the evaluation work (STH 02 [56] and SHH 04 [17]). All sherds consist of undiagnostic bodysherds that could be placed over a wide chronological range but it is probable they derive from Later Bronze Age or Iron Age manuring and cultivation. Such finds are widespread over the Downs and their presence here, particularly considering the density of prehistoric settlement in the area, is not unexpected.

5.1.2.2 Medieval (12th to 13th century)

5.1.2.2 Two abraded sherds have been attributed to this period, both consisting of oxidised bodysherds from the SER 11 excavations. Layer [473] (SG 220) produced a residual multicoloured flint gritted cooking pot sherd of 12th- century date. The other sherd is more ambiguous of date (residual in layer [139]) and consists of a heavily abraded medium sand tempered sherd. Although this could be of 13th- century date a Roman origin cannot be ruled out.

5.1.2.3 Early Post-Medieval (early/mid 16th to mid 18th century)

5.1.2.3 The early post-medieval assemblage is by far the largest from the site. The material appears to be of early 17th to early 18th- century date with very few pieces from later in the 18th century. As such the assemblage appears to relate to the earliest mansion on the site rather than the Palladian rebuild.

5.1.2.4 The most common wares consist of locally produced earthenwares. Although there are five reduced grey/black bodysherds (45g) most consist of oxidised vessels, sometimes with reduced surfaces, with clear or green internal glazing (53 sherds weighing1231g). There are at least five fabric variations present, based on quantity and coarseness of quartz inclusions.

5.1.2.5 A range of jars, bowls, pipkins and jugs are represented though only two rims are present. These local coarse wares are substantially supplemented by off-white earthenware's with notable quantities of black/brown iron oxide pellets (two fabrics: 26/964g). These wares are quite common at Lewes and although the exact source is at present uncertain the Graffam (West Sussex) or Verwood (Hampshire/Dorset) industries are considered the most likely.

5.1.2.6 A range of bowls, dishes and pipkins is present and there is a tripod colander from layers [375] and [407] (SGs 157 and 189). Some five rims are present including the full profile of a dish from backfill [420] (SG 164).

5.1.5.7 Surprisingly there are only seven sherds (37g) of green glazed Border ware from a pipkin and a jug. Regional wares from London include 53 sherds (817g) of tin-glazed earthenware. All appear to be of 17th- century type and include plain white vessels (plates, porringer, chamber pot and ointment pot) as well as plates, chargers and a large drug jar with blue and polychrome decoration. Most vessels are very fragmentary, though the porringer from fill [382] (SG 173) has its full profile.

5.1.5.8 There are ten sherds (304g) of London stoneware in the assemblage. Most appear to be of the early 18th century and include at least one cylindrical tankard and jug with rilled neck (context fill [479] SG 163).

5.1.5.9 Only a single Staffordshire white salt-glaze stoneware sherd was recovered from the site (from the 2004 work). Imported pottery is totally dominated by German Frechen bottles and jugs of 17th- century date (69 sherds weighing 1257g). These include at least two facemasks and several fragmentary remains of applied medallions. The largest group of these was recovered from layer [418] (SG 164) where at least five different vessels are represented (28/583g).

5.1.5.10 There is a single Westerwald stoneware sherd from [471] and a possible German whiteware bowl from [418]. Although a number of fresh sherds are present in the assemblage context groups are not large. The largest consisting of 41 from [418], 25 from [467] (all one Frechen bottle), 16 from [434], 15 from [382] and 11 from [375].

5.1.2.11 Late Post-Medieval (Mid/later 18th to 20th century)

5.1.2.12 Surprisingly little pottery of this period was recovered. This is most notable for the second half of the 18th century when refuse was obviously being deposited elsewhere. There is a total absence of creamware, with the earliest pieces from this period consisting of 47 sherds of pearlware (803g), most of which is undoubtedly of the first half of the 19th century.

5.1.2.13 There is a range of English porcelain, transfer-printed wares, yellow ware and English stoneware. The latter includes a few Bristol glazed shouldered preserve jars which probably belong to the early 20th century (eg fill [176] SG 146). There is a notable absence of glazed red earthenware vessels – the only coarse earthenwares being represented by several sherds of unglazed earthenware flower pot. By far the largest group of this period consists of 41 sherds (750g) from layer [12] of the 2004 work.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Sarah Porteus

5.2.1 Introduction

5.2.1.1 A total of 495 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and mortar with a combined weight of 33 976g were recovered during the course of the excavation. The assemblage is entirely post-medieval in date with the majority of material taken from structural contexts of Stanmer House. The assemblage includes brick, pipe, peg tile, mortar, render and floor tile a summary of forms is given in Table 3. Results are presented by provisional phasing at the assessment stage; some refining of phasing is anticipated during analysis.

Form	Count	Weight (g)
brick	388	293435
crested ridge tile	1	682
earthenware pot	2	18
floor tile	6	13310
mortar	24	19190
nibbed peg/pipe	65	6936
pipe	4	1694
render	5	4411
Total	**495**	**33 976**

Table 3: Summary of ceramic building material forms

5.2.2 Methodology

5.2.2.1 The assemblage has been recorded on *pro-forma* record forms for archive and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. A provisional fabric series has been drawn up with the aid of a X10 binocular microscope (Appendix 2). Fabric samples and items of interest have been retained for archive and the remainder of the material (approximately 95%) has been discarded. Mortar samples have also been compared and a provisional mortar type series drawn up. A discussion of mortar samples and detail of type and context are given in Appendix 3.

5.2.3 Fabrics and Form

Sandy fabric with fine silt inclusions	Sandy fabrics with iron rich inclusions	Chunky angular silt inclusions
B1, B2, B3, B4	B5, B6, B5/B6	B7, B8

Table 4: Broad grouping of provisional brick fabrics by inclusions

5.2.3.1 All the fabrics have the appearance of local clays, with the exception of Wall 2004/4 (GR52) so similarities will be present, it should also be noted that different brickyards use different processing and tempering methods leading to subtle differences and each brick batch may be differently mixed. Where differences are slight it cannot be

ascertained whether appearance of fabric is different due to the brickyard, processing method or degree of mixing of particular batches. Using the same local clay sources across the phases of construction has lead to similar, or near identical, fabrics across different dates. Broad groupings of the fabrics are given in Table 4 may reflect area or production differences based upon inclusions.

5.2.3.2 Assessment of the form of the bricks must be used alongside fabric to try and identify dating of bricks. Broadly, unfrogged bricks are earlier than those with frogs, thought to become more common after AD1750. Dimensions of bricks may be a clue to age, thinner brick is broadly thought to be earlier in date than those of 60 to 65mm, however for some purposes thinner bricks may be desired, such as flooring and culverts. Firing methods in different kilns or brickyards, or the use of clamp furnaces over kilns might affect thickness even within a single firing. The corners, or arises, of a brick tend to be sharp later into the post-medieval period and firing tends to be more even. Soft bricks with rounded arises are often considered earlier, though may be poorly fired later examples. Appendix 3 details form and size of bricks with dating and contexts.

5.2.3.3 With these difficulties borne in mind, the dating for the bricks at Stanmer House is tentative, and whilst every effort has been made to distinguish later and early bricks, dating brackets remain necessarily wide often spanning two centuries.

5.2.4 Provisional Phase A

5.2.4 Phase A.1

5.2.4.1 Walls (Contexts: 137, 148, 432, 440, 509).

Unfrogged brick in fabric B6 of thickness between 48 and 55mm was identified from [392] and [429]. Unfrogged brick in fabric B6 of between 55 and 60mm thickness were recovered from [392] and [410]. The use of different brick thickness within the same wall suggests the thickness may be down to variable firing rather than different origins of the brick. The bricks are broadly 17th to 18th century in date. Brick in fabric B1 was recovered from contexts [440] and [509] both are of 46mm thickness and of probable 16th to 17th century date.

5.2.4.2 Fireplace (Context: 414)

Brick from the fireplace [414] are unfrogged and warped in fabric B6 (near B1) and of 46mm thickness, the bricks may be of 16th to 17th century date.

5.2.4.3 Oven (Context: 441)

Brick used in the oven are in fabric B6 (near B1) and are warped, unfrogged and of 46 to 50mm thickness. The bricks are heat affected from the fire, and may be as early as 16th century but a 17th century date is more likely, though heat has affected the appearance of the bricks.

5.2.4.4 Fills and deposits (Contexts: 485, 507)

The fills and deposits from phase A contained a range of brick and peg tile fragments of 17th to 18th. The brick was predominantly in fabric B5/B6 with peg tile in fabrics T2, T3 and T4.

5.2.4.5 Render

A sample of possible render was recovered from context [432] in fabric M1, a yellow mortar/render mix.

5.2.5 Provisional Phase A.2

5.2.5.1 Walls (Contexts: 392, 410, 411, 429)

Unfrogged brick in fabric B6 of 60mm thickness were recovered from [411]. Brick in fabric B1 of 46mm thickness was recovered from context [429] and of probable 16th to 17th century date.

5.2.5.2 Floor (Contexts: 389, 413).

A mortar sample was also taken from floor context [374]. Mortar floor samples were recovered from context [389] and [413].

5.2.5.3 Culvert and Drain (Contexts: 462, 460, 435)

Brick used in culverts [462] and [460] and drain [435] is also unfrogged and in fabric B6 similar to the floors and walls with thickness of 48mm of 17th to 18th century date.

5.2.5.4 Fills and deposits (Contexts: 376, 443, 465)

The fills and deposits from phase A contained a range of brick and peg tile fragments of 17th to 18th century date along with a single fragment of crested ridge tile from context [376]. The brick was predominantly in fabric B5/B6 with peg tile in fabrics T2, T3 and T4.

5.2.6 Provisional Phase B

5.2.6 Provisional Phase B.1

5.2.6.1 Walls (Contexts: B1 55mm thick: 181, 123, 193, 315, 321: B6/B5/B6 60-65mm thick: 156, 225, 231, 254, 256, 313, 367, 368)

Brick in Phase B.1 is predominantly unfrogged with rounded arises in fabrics B1 and B6. The bricks appear to neatly divide into two groups, the 55mm thick brick in fabric B1 with sharp arises, and 60-65mm thick brick in fabric B6 or B5/B6. Bricks in B1 are thought to be slightly later or of different maker than B6 and are suggested to be of 18th to 19th century date where brick in B6 is suggested to be of 17th to 18th century date. A pale version of B1 of between 60 and 67mm was recovered from wall contexts [156] and [225]. The dating must be viewed as speculative as during the early post-medieval period individual brickmakers kilns and brick dimensions and brick making processes were variable. Context [123] comprised brick in fabric B1 of

55mm thickness, unfrogged and with moderately sharp arises, thought to be of 18th to 19th century date.

5.2.6.2 Fireplace (Context: 147, 181)

Brick recovered from the fireplace [181] is of consistent shape and form as that from floor [195], and is likely to be part of the same source of bricks. A single fragment of floor tile of 30mm thickness with knife cut chamfered edge was recovered from fireplace context [147]. No complete width or length remained, however the knife cut edge and abraded upper surface are consistent with small square floor tiles of the later medieval to early post-medieval period 15th to 16th century, the fragment is small and abraded and likely to be residual.

5.2.6.3 Floors (Contexts: 199, 374, 427, 431)

Unfrogged brick in fabric B6 was used in flooring contexts [427] and [431], the brick has rounded arises and variable thickness between 50 and 60mm and are probably of between 17th and 18th century date. Brick from context [374] measures 245x120x66 and in fabric B1, the brick is under-fired which may explain its large size. Floor [199] comprised bricks in fabric B5/B6 of 58-63mm thickness and under-fired, of broad 17th to 19th century date.

5.2.6.4 Fills and deposits (Contexts: 388, 418, 420)

The fills and deposits from phase B contain a range of brick and peg tile fragments of 17th to 18th century date, predominantly in fabric B5/B6 and peg tile in fabric T2.

5.2.6.5 Roofing tile (Contexts: 374)

A small quantity of peg tile in fabric T2 was recovered from context [374]. The fragments are small, warped and one has a reduced core. The fragments are broadly of 17th to 18th century date.

5.2.6.6 Render

Render in yellow fabric M1 was recovered from contexts [185], [189].

5.2.7 Provisional Phase B2

5.2.7.1 Fireplace (Contexts:182, 238)

Brick recovered from fireplace [283] measure 225x105x60 in fabric B1. Mortar samples were recovered from context [182] in fabric M1.

5.2.8 Possible Provisional Phase B

5.2.8.1 Oven (Contexts: 404, 483, 506).

Brick from the oven structure [404] was in fabric B2 and B3 with thickness of 50 to 52mm, the unfrogged bricks are all sooted and heat affected consistent with being part of an oven structure. A large brick from the floor of the oven was also recovered

measuring 230mm square by 55mm thick and in a pale fabric similar to B6, the pale colour probably resulting from repeated heating. The oven structure is broadly 17th to 18th century in date. A dividing wall within earlier oven [483] is made of unfrogged brick in fabric B5/B6 with moderately sharp arises of 64mm thickness. The divide appears to be a later addition to the structure.

5.2.8.2 Fills and Deposits (Contexts: 419, 508).

A small quantity of brick, floor tile and peg tile of post-medieval date was recovered from deposits within this phase of 17th to 19th century date.

5.2.9 Provisional Phase C

5.2.9.1 Drain and probable associated construction cut fill (Context: 399, 382)

The drain was made in brick in fabric B6 of 60mm thickness with sharp arises, the brick is of 18th to 19th century date. Context [382] contained peg tile fragments in fabrics T2, T3, and T4 and brick fragments in fabric B1 and B5/B6, peg tile fragments are of 16th to 18th century date and the brick of broadly 17th to 19th century date.

5.2.9.2 Walls (Contexts: 198, 233, 244, 248, 260, 264, 286, 289, 290, 301, 311, 320, 325, 369, 230, 327, 299, 300)

All the brick from this phase is unfrogged with rounded arises. Thinner bricks of 50-55mm thickness in fabric B1 and B3 were recovered from context [264], [260] and [369]. Slightly thicker bricks in fabric B5/B6, B2 and a pale version of B1 (possibly different fabric) of between 60 and 67mm were recovered from [264] and [311]. Wall [264] appears to have included a range of bricks of differing thickness, excavation notes indicate that the thicker brick is from the 'original' wall with the thinner brick originating from the 'addition to the wall'. This suggests that the B1 thinner bricks are part of later alterations to the construction. Walls [233], [244] and [290] are made with unfrogged and in brick fabric B2 with 60-65mm thickness. Wall [286] is in fabric B3 of the same thickness as those in fabric B2 with wall [289] in B5/B6 soft fabric with similar thickness. Wall [320] is made of a warped brick in fabric B1, also unfrogged and with rounded arises. All the brick in walls of Phase C are of 17th to 18th century date. A brick sample from wall [301] consisted of a brick of 56mm, the brick in fabric B7 is unfrogged and under fired with a light weight of possible 17th to 18th century date. Context [198] comprised brick also in fabric B1 but of 60mm thickness, unfrogged with moderately sharp arises also thought to be of 18th to 19th century date. Wall [248] was made with brick in fabric B3 with sharp arises of 19th to 20th century date, also recovered from the wall was a reused fragment of peg tile of 17th to 19th century. A pale version of B1 of between 60 and 67mm was recovered from wall context [327]. Structure [230] of uncertain function is made of 60mm thick brick in fabric B3, and is mortared and rendered. The feature cannot be differentiated by date from the other walls within the phase. Brick from walls [299] and [300] is in soft, under-fired B5/B6 fabric, unfrogged and with rounded arises, these may be re-used bricks and of 17th to 18th century date.

5.2.9.3 Floor (Context: 178, 194, 341, 473)

A single unfrogged brick of 55mm thickness with sharpish arises and an abraded upper surface in fabric B3 was recovered from floor [341] and is of 18th to 19th century date. Floor [178] was constructed of unfrogged brick of 60mm thickness in fabric B6 with rounded arises. The brick is thought to be of 17th to 18th century, but may be reused. Floor [194] contained brick in fabric B1, 54mm thick of 17th to 18th century date. Floor [473] also comprised brick in fabric B5/B6 of 50mm thickness with a slightly vitrified stretcher of possible 17th to 18th century date.

5.2.9.4 Fills and Deposits (Contexts:167,168, 171, 172, 282, 372, 407, 416, 423, 426, 479, 125, 126, 227.)

A small quantity of brick, floor tile and peg tile of post-medieval date was recovered from deposits within this phase. The earliest material originates from demolition deposits [426] which contained fragments of brick in B5/B6 fabric of 16th to 18th century date. Fill [416] contained fragments of brick, peg tile and mortar in fabric B5/B6 and T2 all the fragments were abraded and some had heat affected edges. All were likely to have been made in the 17th or 18th century. Context [282] contained a small fragment (12g) of possibly intrusive brick in fabric B8, Sussex Brick Co. fabric of late 19th to early 20th century date. Context [167] contained abraded fragments of brick and peg tile in fabrics B5/B6 and T3 of 17th to 19th century date. Context [168] contained fragments of brick in fabric B1 and B3 of 18th to 19th century date. Context [171] contained fragments of brick in fabric B6 of 17th to 19th century date. A small quantity of brick, floor tile and peg tile of post-medieval date, 17th to 19th century was recovered from deposits within this phase.

5.2.9.5 Culverts (Contexts: 322, 475, 476)

Culverts were made of brick in fabrics B3 and B6 of 18th to 19th and 17th to 18th century date respectively. The bricks are of variable thickness, [476] is of 49mm, [475] is 60mm and [322] of 55mm. Culverts are not designed to be seen so re-used and imperfect bricks can be used.

5.2.9.6 Roofing Tile (Context: 251)

A fragment of peg tile in fabric T3 of 17th to 18th century date was recovered from fill [251].

5.2.9.7 Render

Context [131] contained fragments of render in fabric M1 with white plaster scrim and the remains of paint ‘Room 3’ appears to have been painted a cream or magnolia colour.

Render in yellow fabric M1 was recovered from contexts [227] and [230].

5.2.9.8 Sleeper walls (Contexts: 124, 208, 229)

Sleeper walls require brick of lesser quality as they will not be exposed to the elements or load bearing structures, therefore under-fired and irregular bricks may be used. The unfrogged bricks used in the sleeper walls are in a soft B4 fabric, with under-fired bricks being used as they were unsuitable for more substantial structures.

The bricks are of 62 to 65mm thickness and standard size with moderately sharp arises. An 18th to 19th century date is probable.

5.2.10 Provisional Phase C/E

5.2.10.1 Pit fills and deposits (Contexts: 434, 447, 471, 488)

A fragment of brick in fabric B7 of 18th to 19th century date was recovered from context [471]. Context [488] contained fragments of brick in fabric B5/B6 and peg tile in fabric T2 of 17th to 19th century date. Brick in fabric B2 was recovered from context [447]. A few thin brick fragments from fill contexts [434] and [447] may be residual from Phase A. A small quantity of peg tile in fabric T2 was recovered from context [434]. The fragments are small, warped and one has a reduced core. The fragments are broadly of 17th to 18th century date

5.2.11 Provisional Phase D.1

5.2.11.1 Walls (Contexts: 247, 261, 262, 305)

Context [305] was made of brick in fabric B6 of 55mm thickness, unfrogged with abraded upper surface, perhaps suggesting the wall had been either exposed to elements or formed a step or floor. Context [262] also comprised thin brick with one in fabric B4 of 55mm thickness, also with an abraded upper surface. The bricks from [305] and [262] may be reused and are thought to be 17th or 18th century in date. Context [261] consisted of a brick in fabric B1 of 60mm thickness.

5.2.12 Provisional phase D/E

5.2.12.1 Fill (Context: 346)

A fragment of 19th century pipe was recovered from context [346].

5.2.13 Provisional Phase E.1

5.2.13.1 Sleeper Wall Context [328]

A brick recovered from sleeper wall [328] is in fabric B8, frogged and marked 'SUSSEX BRICK & ESTATES Co LTD' and is of early 20th century date. The Sussex Brick and Estates Co. Ltd was formed in 1903 (Beswick 1993 p88).

5.2.13.2 Flue (155)

Unfrogged brick in fabric B1 was used to in the construction of possible flue [155] the brick has sharp arises ad is of probable 19th to 20th century date. Small fragments of 18th to 19th century brick and peg tile were recovered from sample <100> of context [209].

5.2.13.3 Walls (Contexts: 220, 268, 298, 517)

Wall [517] is in fabric B6, though a well-formed example and may be of 18th to 19th century date. The remainder of the brick is of 19th to 20th century date with sharp, well-formed arises in fabrics B3 and B2 and of 60 to 65mm thickness.

5.2.13.4 Drain (Context 222)

Samples of brick from drain [222] included a thick brick measuring 71mm in a soft B3 fabric, unfrogged with moderately sharp arises. The drain is of probable 18th to 19th century date.

5.2.13.5 Floor (Contexts: 267)

A brick sampled from floor [267] was in fabric B6, though well fired with sharp arises and of 52mm thickness, the brick was most likely intentionally made thin for laying in floor and of later 19th to 20th century date.

5.2.13.6 Edging (Context: 217)

Brick edging [217] had rounded arises and upper edges and squared edges on the base, the edging is of 63mm thickness and possible 18th to 19th century date.

5.2.13.7 Drains (Contexts: 214, 527, 399)

The drains were made of unfrogged bricks of 60 to 65mm thickness with sharp arises. The bricks from [214] and [527] were in fabric B4 and of an 18th to 19th century date.

5.2.13.8 Fill (Context: 218, 235, 528)

Context [235] contained a fragment of 19th to 20th century pipe. Context [528] contained an abraded, sooted fragment of brick in fabric B5/B6 of 17th to 18th century date. Context [218] contained a fragment of peg tile in fabric T3 of 17th to 18th century date.

5.2.13.9 Wall (Context 2004/4)

Wall 2004/ 4 contained bricks in Museum of London fabric MoL3032 with a shallow rectangular frog of mid 18th to 19th century date.

5.2.14 Provisional Phase E.2

5.2.14.1 Floor (Context: 133)

Brick from context [133] was in fabric B1 and unfrogged of 65mm thickness and of possible 18th to 19th century date, though may be reused in flooring.

5.2.14.2 Culvert (Context: 112, 113)

The culvert bricks had abraded upper surfaces where they had been subject to water running across them, all the brick was unfrogged. Brick from [112] was in fabric B1 of 60mm thickness and brick from [113] was of 50mm thickness. All appear to be broadly 18th to 19th century in date.

5.2.15 Provisional Phase F

5.2.15.1 Contexts: 110, 120, 122, 210, 337, 490

Within the demolition rubble in context [120] fragments of painted render were recovered some fragments in duck egg blue and others in cream or magnolia suggesting at the colour scheme of the demolished rooms. Further duck egg blue painted render was recovered from context [110]. Fragments of brick in fabric B6 were recovered from context [337]. Brick in fabric B1 was recovered from context [110] and brick in B3 from context [210]. Context [122] contained brick fragments in fabric B2 of 18th to 19th century date. A small quantity of peg tile in fabric T1 was also recovered from context [210].

5.2.16 Provisional Phase G

5.2.16.1 Contexts: 114, 270

Context [114] contained fragments of pipe, nibbed peg tile and brick of 19th to 20th century date. Context [270] contained abraded fragments of brick in fabric B5/B6 of 17th to 18th century date, though probably residual.

5.2.17 Discussion

5.2.17.1 The origin of brick for Stanmer House is discussed in 'Brickmaking in Sussex: a History and Gazetteer' (Beswick 1993). No fewer than seven brickyards were used in the construction of a single phase:

The house was to be faced with stone but over 1 ¼ million bricks were required for internal work. The nearest supply of brick earth was in Brighton and to begin with, an attempt was made to clamp-burn bricks on a site near the coast. When this proved unsatisfactory, production was switched to coal-fired kilns, which yielded bricks of the right quality but insufficient in quantity. As a result seven different Wealden brickyards – three in Ringmer and one each in Isfield, Barcombe, Chailey and Clayton – were contacted in order to make up the shortfall of about 200,000 bricks. (Beswick 1993:32)

5.2.17.2 The number of different makers, yards and firing methods easily accounts for the variety of bricks within a single construction phase. Additionally later phases are likely to have reused brick where possible to reduce costs of new building work. Initially attempts appear to have been made to fire the bricks on site in a clamp which required clay to be brought to the site.

In 1722…Thomas Scutt, had made an agreement with the builders of Stanmer House whereby he was 'allowed 9d per thousand of all the bricks that should be made at Brighthelmston… for the Earth the Bricks were to be made of & £5 per annum besides the use of a Barn to keep in materials & a guinea & half per annum for the use of the ground to make and burn the Bricks upon'. *In addition Scutt was paid for the carriage of bricks and timber and for digging and carrying loads of clay to the site at Stanmer.* (*ibid.* p45)

5.2.17.3 The same number of suppliers were also involved for the roofing tile:

In all there were seven suppliers of tiles, the largest quantities coming from John Pullman of Chailey South Common and James Parker of St John's common in Clayton.

5.2.17.4 Clamp firing can be unreliable and may account for a number of the less well-fired bricks from site. Improved technology with the introduction of coal fired kilns improved the quality of firing and bricks were then transported to site, though this was still a costly business. Prices for transport of ceramic building materials were around 6s per thousand for tiles and 12s for bricks. James Parker supplying tiles over winter upped his charges to 25s per thousand, a reflection of the difficulty of transporting over Sussex roads in winter (*ibid.* p.32).

5.2.17.5 The range of makers and brickyards combined with the tight dating of the phases of work at Stanmer House make further research into the site problematic. No maker's names were stamped onto the brick at this time to permit an assessment of what fabrics and forms were coming from which kilns. However, the range of forms and fabrics uncovered during the excavation support the documentary evidence for a number of brickyards having been used during the construction. Also as the building was always intended to be clad in stone, the bricks were not required to be exceptionally weather proof which may explain the high number of poorly fired examples recovered during the excavation.

5.2.17.6 Brick in fabric B5/B6 appears to dominate the earlier phases of construction, though examples are found in later contexts, these may be reused. A broader range of fabrics particularly fabrics B3 and B4 become more common in later phases. The majority of bricks recovered from site are unfrogged with the exception of two examples, a MoL3032 brick from 2004/ 4 and a 20th century brick from Sussex Brick and Estates Co. Ltd from sleeper [328]. Variable thickness of brick is common throughout the 17th and 18th century construction phases probably due to variability in firing quality during the period.

5.2.17.7 Few ceramic building material fragments were recovered that would usually be associated with high status houses, such as decorated floor tiles or perhaps shaped bricks. This is in keeping with the function of the extension range as a kitchen and domestic area not intended for view by the gentry.

5.2.17.8 The relative lack of roofing tile within the assemblage is of interest as an indicator that the roof was most likely systematically removed with the tiles perhaps re-used or sold on. There is little indication that there was any period of decay or dereliction during any of the phases which might have resulted in collapsed roofing.

5.2.18 Summary

5.2.18.1 The construction of Stanmer House in the 17th to 19th century took place using local unfrogged bricks of variable size and quality. The bricks are predominantly made of local clays and sourced from at least seven local brickyards. It is likely that many bricks were reused during different phases of construction making identification of building phases difficult. Broadly sandy, warped bricks in fabric B5/B6 appear to date

from the earliest phase of construction with a wider range of brick introduced for later construction and alteration.

5.3 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The various stages of archaeological work at the site recovered 168 pieces of stone, weighing just over 292.5kg, from 45 individually numbered contexts. The majority of the assemblage (by count) has been fully listed by stone type on *pro-forma* for the archive. However, there are 20 large pieces of building stone (268.5kg) still at the ASE offices, consisting predominantly of architectural pieces, which have only been quantified and briefly assessed at this stage. Only 10 different stone types were recovered, most of which are associated with the fabric of the building. Although most types are from 17th- to early 18th- century contexts a notable number are from undated or late post-medieval demolition deposits. This is particularly the case with all of the large ashlar blocks and architectural fragments. As such the onset of use of some stone types is not always known.

5.3.2 A number of Wealden sandstone pieces are present in the assemblage and these appear to have been used in construction either as ashlar pieces or in architectural details (a window mullion from [17] of the 2002 work and numerous further mullions and a plinth from the 2011 work eg: [369]). A number of these pieces have adhering mortar on the worked faces clearly showing they have been reused. Most of the pieces are not closely datable in architectural style though the window mullions are of a type common in the 16th to 17th centuries. Six pieces (1818g) of Purbeck limestone and one of Portland Stone (286g) (contexts [210], [247], [293] and [210] respectively) were also recovered though they were not associated with any closely datable artefacts. However, at least some of these pieces appear to have been reused. For example, the Purbeck limestone fragment from [247] has mortar adhering to its polished/worn face and presumably represents a reused step tread.

5.3.3 The largest part of the assemblage (numerically) consists of roofing material. Forty two pieces from Horsham stone roofing slabs were recovered (*c*. 23.5kg) from the site. These typically range between 14 and 30mm thick and have two variations – grey and less commonly a ferruginous brown type. The slabs appear in contexts of the first half of the 17th century and can therefore be assumed to represent the original roof covering to at least part of the building. A number of pieces from later deposits have thick mortar adhering to both sides hinting at reuse in walling. Only one complete small example is present, measuring 275 x 124 x 25mm with a 9mm diameter peg hole (context [376]). Later roofing appears to be represented by slate. Three types are present.

5.3.4 By far the most common is Welsh slate of probable late 18th- to 19th- century date. Some 26 fragments (991g) were recovered from the late deposits on site. The other slate types are much rarer and consist of a green grey granular type, possibly from Honiston in the Lake District (6/902g) and a fine West Country-type of uncertain source (3/197g). Although the former are usually from 19th- century contexts the latter are from both early and late post-medieval contexts.

5.3.5 The only other stone of note from the site consists of a small quantity of coal (94g) and coal shale (74g) from contexts dated between the mid 17th and 19th centuries.

5.4 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 Nails

5.4.1.1 Forty eight iron nails weighing a total of 564g were recovered from 16 individual contexts. The nails are in a fair state of preservation, with a high degree of corrosion, and some retain mineralised wood on the surface. Just over a third of the nails were incomplete or so corroded that the form of the head could not be discerned.

5.4.1.2 Four main types were observed. Table 5 shows an overview of the assemblage by Type and Phase.

Type I: General purpose nails with a sub rectangular to square sectioned stem and square or rectangular head; Length 28.5-110mm.

Type II: General purpose nails with a square or rectangular sectioned stem and circular head; length 46-58mm

Type III: similar to Type 2 but shorter in length (31-33mm); possibly furniture nails.

Type IV: Heavy duty nails for use with structural woodwork with a square sectioned stem with either a square or sub circular head Length 55-109mm.

	Phase						
	A	**B/C**	**D/E**	**F**	**H**	**Unphased**	**Total**
Incomplete	7	3	1	1	0	5	17
Type I	0	5	0		1	6	12
Type II	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Type III	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
Type IV	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
Other	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total	14	18	1	1	1	13	48

Table 5: Overview of the nail assemblage

5.4.1.3 Significance and potential
The nail assemblage is small and of limited significance, consisting of general purpose and heavy duty nails typical of the post medieval period. The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma archive sheets and no further work is proposed.

5.4.2 Other metalwork

5.4.2.1 Bulk metalwork, excluding nails, was recovered from 8 separate contexts and included undiagnostic iron strip and plate fragments from [479], [373], [253] and [171]. A copper alloy strip came from [227]. Modern finds include wire from [121] and a small spanner from [253].

5.4.2.2 The assemblage is of little significance and does not warrant any further analysis.

5.4.3 **The Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

RF No	Context	Subgroup	Phase	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
1	226	140	C/D	PIN	COPP	PMED	<2
2	418	164	A.3	KEY	IRON	PMED	78
3	418	164	A.3	KNIFE	COMP	PMED	46
4	203	37	G	TROWEL	IRON	PMED	88
5	447	201	B	KNIFE	COMP	PMED	52
6	312	150	E	CAMES	LEAD	PMED	2
7	432	70	A	PINTILE	IRON	PMED	118
8	361	57	H	VESSEL	COPP	PMED	20
9	466	161	F	WASTER	LEAD	PMED	6
10	488	181	Un dated	STRUCTURAL FITTING	IRON	PMED	112
11	432	70	A	STRUCTURAL FITTING	IRON	PMED	60
12	253	53	G	FERRULE	COPP	PMED	6
13	114	53	G	SPIKE	IRON	PMED	42
14	432	70	A	STRUCTURAL FITTING	IRON	PMED	236
15	101	57	H	SPOON	COPP	PMED	54
16	376	152	A.2	CAMES	LEAD	PMED	78
17	375	157	A.3	STRUCTURAL FITTING	IRON	PMED	56
18	375	157	A.3	PINTILE	IRON	PMED	140
19	375	157	A.3	UNKNOWN	IRON	PMED	90
20	375	157	A.3	HINGE	IRON	PMED	28
21	527	159	E	STRUCTURAL FITTING	IRON	PMED	2776
22	479	163	B/C	KNIFE	IRON	PMED	20
23	479	163	B/C	STRUCTURAL FITTING	IRON	PMED	302
24	479	163	B/C	BRACKET	IRON	PMED	784
25	479	163	B/C	SHOE	LEAT	PMED	2
26	416	207	Un phase	CHAIN	COPP	PMED	4
27	471	180	Un phase	PIN	COPP	PMED	0
28	479	163	B/C	STUD	IRON	PMED	2

Table 6: The registered finds

5.4.3.1 Twenty seven registered finds were recovered from sixteen separate contexts during the excavation phase of works at Stanmer House. The finds are predominantly of

iron, with some copper alloy lead and composite objects also present. Condition of the objects is generally fair to poor.

5.4.3.2 Registered finds are washed, air dried or cleaned by a conservator as appropriate to the material requirements. Objects have been packed appropriately in line with IFA guidelines (2001). All objects are assigned a unique registered find number (RF<00>) and recorded on the basis of material, object type and date (shown in Table 6).

5.4.3.3 The comments of Maggie Henderson, Jane Clubb and David Martin on the structural fittings are gratefully acknowledged.

5.4.4 Dress accessories

5.4.4.1 A copper alloy globular headed dress pin, RF<1>, came from phase C/D disuse deposit [226]. A fragment of a second pin, RF<27>, came from unphased pit fill [471], environmental sample <105>.

5.4.4.2 Oven infill [479] contained a small fragment of leather sole from a shoe, RF<25>. The fragment is late post medieval in date.

5.4.5 Structural Fittings

5.4.5.1 Thirteen structural fittings were recovered. A lack of decorative features makes close dating problematic as object types tend to vary very little in basic design.

5.4.5.2 A bracket for tying in an iron bar to masonry, RF<14> came from Phase A wall [432] as did a smaller, L-shaped bracket for securing a fire back to the wall, RF<11> (D Martin *pers.com*). A large L-shaped object, RF<24> from Phase B/C oven fill [479] may also be a bracket or possibly a pintle for a substantial door or gate. This fill also contained a large iron fitting consisting of a strap with a large ?hook extending from one end, RF<23> which possibly relates to the structure or use of the oven; no parallel has been found.

5.4.5.3 Several objects relating to windows or doors were recovered. Small lead window came fragments came from Phase E deposit [316], RF<6>; Phase F layer [466] contained a small piece of lead waste which may have been a came or tie-strip for a stanchion and Phase A.2 backfill deposit [376] contained RF<16>, a large number of window came fragments with two pieces of window glass still attached. The fragments are much distorted but appear to be Strobl Type E or G (Strobl 2012), a later post medieval type. An iron window hinge, RF<20> was recovered from Phase A.3 backfill deposit [375], together with a probable window stay, RF<17>. A second window stay, RF<10> came from unphased pit fill [488]. This could date from the 17th century onwards (M Henderson pers. comm.). Two iron door pintles, RF<7> and <18>, came from wall [432] and backfill deposit [375] respectively.

5.4.5.4 Drain structure [527] contained RF<21>, a large iron support strap. The strap is curved with mortar adhering on the inner concave surface. A rectangular perforation in the strap probably served as a nail hole.

5.4.6 Household utensils and furniture

5.4.6.1 Knives were recovered from three separate contexts. Phase A.3 layer [418] contained a one piece bone handled whittle tanged knife, RF<3>, of 18th-19th century date. Only a short section of the iron blade remains. A similar, highly fragmentary knife came from Phase B fill [447], RF<5>, whilst Phase B/C oven infill [479] contained an iron blade fragment (RF<22>).

5.4.6.2 Phase H demolition layer [101] yielded a complete late 17th century copper alloy ('latten') trifed spoon with makers mark 'D I' flanking a bird (RF<15>). The remains of a tin coating can be seen on the bowl. Similar spoons are fairly common; see for example Egan 2005, 118.578. A small copper alloy vessel handle, RF<8> came from Phase H demolition layer [361]. The handle is probably part of a larger ceramic or copper alloy vessel such as a tankard.

5.4.6.3 Seven small iron studs with domed circular heads and short, flattened stems (RF<28>) were recovered from environmental sample <104> [479]. They almost certainly performed a decorative function on a wooden object.

5.4.7 Tools

5.4.7.1 A mason's trowel blade, RF<4> came from modern rubble layer [203]. It is of 19-20th century date.

5.4.8 Security

5.4.8.1 A probable key, RF<2>, was recovered from Phase A.3 layer [418]. The object is highly corroded and has also been subject to burning.

5.4.9 Objects of uncertain function

5.4.9.1 The function of three objects remains unidentified: RF<12> a small copper alloy ferrule; RF<13> a long iron spike of modern date, and RF<19>, a curved iron rod with circular section. Additionally, environmental sample <101>, fill [416] contained a short length of copper alloy chain with figure of eight loops, RF<26>, which may have had a diverse range of functions.

5.5 **The Slag** by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Only 12 pieces of material described as slag, weighing 15g, were recovered from the site. Two of these (14g) are in fact iron concretions rather than slag. The 10 pieces (1g) from [416] are of a grey clinker-type slag that could have derived from coal burning in a domestic fire or range. The same context, dated to the 17th century, did also produced coal and burnt coal shale pieces.

5.6 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.6.1 Introduction

5.6.1.1 The animal bone assemblage from dated contexts contains a total of 394 fragments of mammal and bird bone. These range in date from the 16th through to the late 20th century. The 17th - 19th and 20th century assemblages were both recovered from single contexts (an oven and a levelling layer respectively) but in other periods bone was recovered from culverts, layers of demolition or trample and pits as well as a number of building related contexts (construction cuts, walls).

5.6.1.2 The assemblage is in a good state of preservation, but fragmented. Little or no surface weathering was noted.

5.6.2 Methodology

5.6.2.1 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone, rib and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded as cattle-sized or sheep-sized where appropriate.

5.6.2.2 Tooth wear has been recorded according to Grant (1982) and all measurements have been recorded in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976). The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

5.6.3 Assessment

5.6.3.1 The hand collected assemblage contains 380 identifiable fragments and these have been quantified by date in the table below (Table7). It should be noted that these totals include fragments identified as cattle and sheep sized.

	Date (century)					
TAXA	**16th -17th**	**17th**	**17th - 18th**	**17th -19th**	**18th -19th**	**20th**
CATTLE	8	27	169	10	7	7
SHEEP/GOAT	9	18	70	3	4	21
PIG	2	5	9	1	3	3
CHICKEN			3			1
TOTAL	***19***	***50***	***251***	***14***	***14***	***32***

Table 7: Number of Identifiable Fragments (NISP) of animal bone by taxa and date

5.6.3.2 As the table shows, the dated assemblages are generally very small, with the exception of the bone from the 17th – 18th century. Cattle and sheep form the majority, with few other species represented. Both ageing and body part data were available in

all periods but ageing data in particular was limited in all but the 17th-18th century assemblage.

5.6.3.3 Evidence for butchery was noted in the 17th, 17th – 18th, 17th – 19th and 18th – 19th centuries. No pathology was noted only any fragments but surface charring was visible on several fragments from oven [479].

5.7 Environmental Samples by Karine Le Hégarat

5.7.1 Introduction

5.7.1.1 A total of eight bulk soil samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains such as charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, bones and shells during the archaeological work at the site. One sample came from Trench 2A excavated during the evaluation phase (SHH04/1791) and seven samples came from the subsequent excavation phase (SER11/4699). Samples originated from a range of features such as drains, ovens, pit and non structural feature. All the samples came from deposits provisionally dated to the post-medieval period. This report characterises these assemblages by providing an overview of the sample contents (abundance, nature and diversity) and by indicating the state of preservation of the remains. It assesses the potential of the botanical remains to address questions relating to the development of the house, local environment of the site, diet as well as fuel use.

5.7.2 Methodology

5.7.2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains. Appendix 7 documents the contents of each residue. Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 8). 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).

5.7.3 Results

5.7.3.1 The results of the assessment are presented following the provisional chronological development of the house. Artefacts as well as vertebrate remains and shells from the excavation residues have been incorporated in the relevant specialist reports. There was a considerable variety in the size of the flots (11ml to 1230ml). Uncharred vegetation was uncommon, limited to infrequent uncharred fragments of herbaceous rootlets, a single uncharred seed of yew (*Taxus bacatta*) and a single elder seed (*Sambucus nigra*).

5.7.3.2 Early house - probably late 16th or early 17thcentury - Period A

Sample <102> (12L) was extracted from silting [465] SG176 within drain [435] SG175, provisionally dated to period A.2. The sample produced a small flot (25ml) which contained a moderate quantity of friable dark brown vesicular clinker-like material (<4mm in size) resembling coal cinder. The flot produced also a small

amount of small-sized wood charcoal fragments, a single poorly preserved indeterminate charred cereal grain (Cerealia) and infrequent small mammal bones and land snail shells. The residue contained a small quantity of charcoal including large-sized pieces >8mm, though the majority measured <4mm. The remains were in a moderate state of preservation and several fragments were vitrified. Small quantity of coal was also noted. Infrequent vertebrate remains including animal bones and fish remains as well as a small quantity of marine mollusca were present. The inorganic component of the residue comprised a fragment of clay pipe and a small amount of glass, metal, industrial debris, pottery and burnt clay.

5.7.3.3 Additions to the house in the early 18th century (Period B) and additions to the house in the 18th century (Period C)

Two samples (<103> and <104>) were extracted from deposits provisionally dated to period B/C. Sample <103> (6L) came from a small deposit found on the floor of oven [404] SG158. The sample produced a small flot (18ml) which contained a small quantity of moderately well preserved wood charcoal fragments. Very small twigs were present amongst the small assemblage. In addition, occasional small mammal bones (>50 fragments) including probably the remains of small rodents were also noted in the flot. The residue contained a small quantity of mortar and other CBM including some pieces of glass. A very small amount of marine shells, mammal and fish bones as well as a small quantity of charcoal fragments (<4mm in size) were also present in the residue.

Sample <104> (40L) was extracted from the infill [479] SG163 of brick oven [441] SG148. The very large flot (1230ml) was dominated by friable dark brown vesicular clinker-like material resembling coal cinder. The assemblage comprised mainly small-sized pieces <4mm although infrequent larger pieces >15mm were also present. A small quantity of moderately well preserved charcoal fragments as well a small amount of small mammal bones and land snail shells was also present in the flot. The residue contained a small amount of charcoal. Potential food waste was represented in the residue by infrequent remains of mammal and fish bones as well as egg shells. In addition, there were small quantities of metal fragments, pottery, pieces of glass and a fragment of clay pipe.

Sample <101> was extracted from the fill [416] SG207 of a non structural feature ([415] SG207, Parent 515: Levelling Layer). This sample produced a large flot (510ml) which contained a large proportion of potential coal cinder. Wood charcoal fragments were limited to infrequent small pieces and charred macroplant remains comprised a single grain of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and some possible cereal grains. In addition, the flot contained a small quantity of vesicular and vitrified charred granules. The shape and size of some of this material appears consistent with macrobotanical remains such as grains and seeds. However, the remains are poorly preserved and it is difficult to establish if this assemblage derives from charred macrobotanical remains or whether it is predominantly from coal or wood charcoal. The residue contained a small quantity of charcoal, coal, marine shells and vertebrate remains including unburnt and burnt mammal bones as well as fish bones. The inorganic components comprised some pieces of burnt slate, some mortar, glass, CBM, industrial debris, worked stone and metal.

5.7.3.4 Additions and alterations to the house in the 19th /early 20th centuries – Period D

A small sample <100> (6L) was taken from the fill [209] SG84 of flue/drain/culvert [155] SG84 associated with the back of a fireplace. The small flot (11ml) contained a moderate quantity of dark brown vesicular material similar to the one recorded in the previous samples, infrequent wood charcoal fragments and a single land snail shell. Charcoal fragments and LSS were similarly uncommon in the residue. The latter produced a moderate quantity of building material including bricks, tiles, mortar, pieces of slate as well as metal.

5.7.3.5 Additions and alterations to the house in the late 19th /early 20th centuries – Period E

Sample <106> came from the fill [528] SG159 of partly exposed brick drain [527] SG159. The large flot (340ml) consisted principally of dark brown vesicular material as described in previous samples. The flot contained also infrequent wood charcoal fragments which were mainly <4mm in size and slightly vitrified, a single charred Celtic/broad bean (*Vicia faba* var *minor*) and a single small bone fragment. The residue produced a small amount of CBM. Many hairs which appear to be animal hairs were noticed while processing the sample and these were stored separately.

5.7.3.6 Currently undated. Period C-E?

Sample <105> came from the fill [471] of pit [478] SG180. As in the previous sample, vesicular material dominated the large flot (160ml). The assemblage of potential coal cinder comprised occasional large pieces >45mm in size. Infrequent wood charcoal fragments including scarce pieces >25mm in size were also present in the flot. The small assemblage contained moderately well preserved pieces, though the majority were vitrified. The charred macrobotanical remains consisted only of a single charred grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and three indeterminate cereal grains. The residue contained a small amount of charcoal and coal as well as a small quantity of mammal and fish bones and marine shells. There was also a wide array of inorganic material in the residue including pottery, a fragment of clay pipe, a copper pin, some slate and other building material as well as some industrial debris.

The sample extracted during the evaluation phase from context [74] a substantial pit, contained a small quantity of wood charcoal fragments, infrequent pieces of coal as well as a moderate amount of shells. The inorganic component of the residue comprised fragments of tile, iron and glass.

6.0 POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.2 A full excavation of the exposed remains was not undertaken, as a result of time and cost restraints. The strip and map exercise enabled a plan of all exposed remains to be recorded, but of course, elements of the site that fell fully or partially outside sondages or were either fully or partially concealed by later deposits or structures could not be fully recorded. As a result full analysis based upon the total exposure and excavation of all remains is simply not possible. However, the programme of sondages has allowed the primary research aim to be addressed, and a broad phasing outlining the sequence of development of the building has been developed.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

6.2.1.1 There have been suggestions of a medieval precursor to the building (ASE 2001, 11). However, although a medieval building on the site cannot be definitely ruled out, as absence of evidence is not necessarily evidence of absence, only two sherds of residual medieval pottery was identified during fieldwork. The dating evidence suggests that that the earliest structures identified are probably of late 16th or 17th century (Period A).

6.2.1.2 There is also evidence to suggest that this early structure was significantly developed *prior* to the rebuilding of the property in the 1720's. The period B remains appear to outline a substantial building, which appears to be of late 17th or early 18th date. This structure may not have existed in isolation for long, and by 1721 a significant phase of redevelopment of the property, which transformed the house was underway (Period C). The new high status building built by Henry Pelham and Dubois was constructed with Palladian inspired facades on the new south-east and north-east facing fronts in contrast to the more 'rambling' form of the northern service wing, which was built incorporating much of the earlier structures. The fieldwork has also identified evidence of several later phases of additions and redevelopment from the 19th and early 20th centuries.

6.2.1.3 Attributing firm dates ranges to the relative structural sequences of the building's development has been extremely problematic, as a result of small pottery assemblages, and the homogenous nature of the ceramic building material (particularly from the 18th to 19th century). The provisional periods outlined therefore remain provisional. However, it is hoped that forthcoming analysis of primary documentary sources, in particular construction and property inventories can help to 'fill in' some of the gaps left as a result of poor dating evidence, and push the relative phasing revealed during excavation of the sondages into more accurately defined developmental periods.

6.2.1.4 It is also thought that research into structural parallels for features such as the ovens (GR 5, 23) the 'cistern' (GR48) and the 'laundry base' GR36 will help to not only characterise, but also to more confidently place these features within the context of the historic development of the house.

6.2.2 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

6.2.2.1 The pottery assemblage is considered to hold variable potential for further analysis work. The prehistoric and medieval sherds can be viewed as part of a background scatter from probably agricultural activity. These assemblages are too small and undiagnostic to warrant any further work. The early post-medieval assemblage is of more interest in that it directly relates to the excavated building. Although individual context groups are not large, taken together they form a reasonable sized assemblage to characterise the wares in use during the lifetime of the early mansion. There are relatively few good early post-medieval groups from Sussex and less that can be directly linked to a particular building. These include groups from Camber castle (Whittingham 2001), Old Place, Icklesham (Vahey undated) and Old House, Pulborough Backhouse & backhouse 1978), though the former two are predominantly 16th century. Closer to Stanmer, early post-medieval groups from Lewes are notably rare. As such the current assemblage has the potential to both shed light on the general fabrics in use during the 17th century in the area and to provide an assemblage from a building of known high status. The late post-medieval assemblage is too small and mixed to warrant any further analysis.

6.2.3 **The CBM** by Sarah Porteus

6.2.3.1 The assemblage is of local significance in enhancing knowledge of the construction of Stanmer House.

6.2.4 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

6.2.4.1 The stone is of some interest in demonstrating the different non-local building materials used at the site. The relatively narrow chronological time frame for the different phases of construction work at the site together with the problem of residual and reused material means that it is not currently clear when different stone types were first introduced. Some further analysis of site stratigraphy may help isolate more reliable contexts containing building stone to help with this issue.

6.2.4.2 There is also some scope to closer date a few of the architectural pieces and more closely examine their reuse. A closer study of the mortar on all of the building stone (including the reused material) has some potential in identifying the number of different construction, or reconstruction, phases the material has been used in. As such some limited further work is suggested on the stone assemblage from the site to address these issues. A summary report on the building material is proposed for publication though no pieces are proposed for illustration.

6.2.5 **The Metalwork by Trista Clifford**

6.2.5.1 The registered finds assemblage is small and consists of a limited range of functions in keeping with the nature of the site. As such, there is limited scope for further work. A short description of the finds should be included within the site narrative, the text of which can be drawn from this report. No further work is required; text for the publication narrative can be drawn from this report.

6.2.6 The Slag by Luke Barber

6.2.6.1 The slag is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed.

6.2.7 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

6.2.7.1 The results from all periods should be summarised for a report but only the 17th to 18th century assemblage is worthy of statistical analysis. It is hoped that a study of both body part and ageing data will enable some observations to be made with regards to animal husbandry practices. Unfortunately, it is probable that the size of the data from other periods means that an investigation into changes through time would not be worthwhile.

6.2.8 The Environmental Samples by Karine Le Hégarat

6.2.8.1 The assessment has confirmed the presence of limited environmental remains including a small assemblage of wood charcoal fragments, scarce charred macrobotanicals as well as small quantities of vertebrate remains (mammal and fish bones) and small amount of shells including land snail shells, marine shells and eggshells. However, the samples produced also a large and diverse array of artefacts, and overall the environmental and artefact remains appear to represent a mixture of domestic and occupational debris such as fuel remnants (infrequent pieces of coal and wood charcoal fragments and more abundant pieces of coal cinder), food remains, building material (demolition debris) and possible industrial waste. These remains suggest that some of the sampled features may have been used for the deliberate dumping of all sort of occupational rubbish. Some of the remains may also represent material accumulated over time in the features or they might indicate the presence of redeposited material thrown with the backfills.

6.2.8.2 There was a general paucity of macrobotanical remains in these samples. Macroplant remains preserved by mineralisation and/or water logging were absent, and only charred macroplant remains were recorded. No charred weed seeds were present preventing any interpretation regarding the local vegetation, and the assemblage of edible plant remains was limited to less than ten poorly preserved charred crop remains noted from four samples. The low number of charred crop remains may be a result of differential preservation or it may be a reflection of varying disposal method, and the small assemblage is likely to represent a background scatter of food waste. While the charred crop remains demonstrate the presence and probable consumption of wheat, barley and Celtic/broad bean, they have no further potential.

6.2.8.3 Wood charcoal fragments were present in all the samples; however, these remains were insufficiently numerous and too poorly preserved or highly burnt to provide significant information regarding the local woody vegetation, the use of structural wood and fuel use. The deposits contain a mixed assemblage of domestic and occupational debris, and it is likely that the charcoal originates from distinct burning events. As such, the potential for dating is also restricted.

6.2.8.4 The eight samples from Stammer House hold no potential to provide information regarding the range of consumed foods, the natural vegetation environment or fuel used and therefore no further work is recommended.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines original research aims (ORs) with any new research aims identified in the excavation and/or assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.1.2 RRA 1: Research into parallels for the oven and fireplace GR4 and GR5, and of the wider ground plan exposed during the fieldwork particularly in light of David Martin's assessment of the cellars. Can comparison with floor plans of other late 16th to early 17th century properties help to elucidate the types of rooms/ organisational space represented? It is unusual to have such a large oven internal to the building during the late 16th/ 17th century? Also research into water management, particularly in relation to GR 95.

7.1.3 RRA 2: Research into primary documentary sources, in particular building records and property inventories to refine the potential date of the period B remains. May this phase of build stem from the period of occupation of the Michelbournes, Gott or even Henry Pelham1?

7.1.4 RRA 3: Research into parallels for the oven GR23 and inserted blocking wall within GR 5. Is better phasing for these remains possible? Research into the functioning of the oven/fireplace at this time, and its implications for the management of space/ functioning of kitchens.

7.1.5 RRA4: Research into parallels for the Phase C 'laundry vat' (GR36). The implications of this structure for the management and spacial organisation of the Period C kitchens.

7.1.6 RRA5: Research into primary documentary records of water management and organisation around the kitchen wing. The management of water appears to have been extensive, and is particularly of interest considered in association with the well house and the developing technologies in water management during this time.

7.1.7 RRA6: Research into parallels for the cellar/icehouse/cesspit. Research to attempt to locate maps/ plans/ records of/ photos of the possible 'ice house' and consideration of these structures together – particularly taking into account the results of proposed further work in this area. The description of the icehouse appears to mirror the general character of GR48, although they are in different locations. The Ice house recorded by R.G Martin is noted as being lead lined – may a corresponding lead lining from G48 have been removed? Could this be series of water tanks or structures relating to an ice house? More work to locate the results of the BHAS excavations, and consideration of the known elements of these works in relation to above. How would these structures fit within the plan of wider elements of external space, i.e. the garden wall GR 45, room (bothy?) GR 46, (Period C) and the remodelling of garden walls GR 59 in Period D?

7.1.8 RRA7: Research into records of remodification of internal rooms during the Period C1 rebuild. Do wall / corridor GR 27, sleeper walls GR28, blocked doorway GR21, the infilling

of room GR 34 and the sleeper walls GR 80 and 49 correspond with any known records of works to the house? Can phasing be refined further?

7.1.9 RRA8: Research into original building records of the linking corridor, and colonnade above. Was there a corridor here prior to alterations to the design of Joseph Kay's? Are there any records of it being heated or re-paved? Are there any records of the construction of the Period D.2 service corridor? These two corridors are currently phased separately, and it is thought that Corridor GR 84 is later than GR 43. Can this proposal be confirmed or disproved through documentary evidence? Is a linking corridor depicted on the Figg map of 1800? References to the dining room columns and others with matching architraves and cornices which stood 'in the passage' are recorded as having been purchased by Thomas Pelham between 1769 to 1773 (Berry 2005, 249). May this reference to 'the passage' be referring to corridor GR 43?

7.1.10 RRA9: The construction of drain GR 76 is clearly a major piece of water management within the property. Are there any documentary sources which might relate to this structure?

7.1.11 RRA10: Period E: This period is thought to see a phase of major alteration to the brewhouse wing, and for which there are numerous records according to the sources consulted by Van Sickle (2001, 7). Research into the original records in the light of the recent excavations is required.

7.1.12 RRA11: Locate the original plan for the one with a handwritten note '1956 survey'. What is this plan, and can it shed more light onto the functions of structures revealed during fieldwork? This may be found in the East Sussex Records Office, or the Brighton Local Studies Library?

7.1.13 RRA12: Hunt down plans/ photos of the rural museum and 1970's excavations to help corroborate phasing.

7.2 Publication project

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published in Sussex Archaeological Collections.

7.2.2 The article would seek to outline the sequence of phasing and development of the rear wing of the house, integrating all phases of work and sources of information available.

7.2.3 It is envisaged that a land-use narrative for each phase will be required, to focus publication and provide a framework for specialist contribution.

7.2.4 The phase's landuse will be refined in the light of contextual research, but are envisaged to broadly follow the provisional periods outlined in this report.

7.3 Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1 Research: Historic parallels, research into ovens and fireplaces, floor plans, water-management, icehouses, housing plans, in association with Historic Buildings Specialist, and contacting local historians who have researched the history of Stanmer House (such as Sue Berry) for her opinions on the plans

1 day for HBR specialist
2.5 days for stratigraphic analyst

7.3.2 Research: Original documentary sources. Locating sources, visiting of appropriate record offices/ archives, collation of results. To include: review of original documents held by ESRO in consultation with Chris Whittick, review of 1609 Stanmer crown survey (reference Warne, 1989), deed of sale to Gott, 1700 (*ibid.*), property inventory of 1712 (reference Farrent, 1979), Dubois construction records and bills (*ibid.*), letters referring to house water supplies (reference Berry, 2005), Pelham family records (reference Van sickle, 2001), 19th and 20th century records of works at the house including a plan of substantial works to the drains in the early 20th century (reference Van Sickle, 2001, 11).

3.5 days

7.3.3 Hunt out plans/photos of the rural museum and 1970's excavations to help corroborate phasing. 1.5 days

7.3.4 Following the results of documentary research and historic building parallels, a basic land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

4 days

7.3.5 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims.

5 days

7.3.6 The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations. ½ day

Total **18 days**

7.4 The Pottery by Luke Barber

7.4.1 The assemblage has been fully recorded and entered into an excel database as part of the assessment. However, some further work is proposed on the iron-flecked whitewares in an attempt to source these. Parallels will be sought from Graffam and Verwood for these vessels. A summary report will be produced giving an overview of the early post-medieval assemblage from the site as a whole. This will aim to outline the range of wares present, their quantities/percentages and the vessel types represented. Up to 10 vessels are proposed for illustration. Some text will also be provided on assemblages from key individual contexts for the site narrative.

Checking selected fabrics and parallels	0.5 day
Summary report and catalogue	1 day
Total	**1.5 days**

7.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Sarah Porteus

7.5.1 Can the brick forms and fabrics be more clearly defined by phase and date? Once the final phasing is assigned the brick forms and fabrics should be compared with phasing and other finds dating to see if a clearer division of brick type and form by date is possible. 1 day

7.5.2 Re-assessment of brick from the earlier evaluations in the light of revised phasing, particularly brick from wall GR7. 1day

7.5.3 The phasing should then be compared with the mortar samples, particularly in relation to GR 7 and to assess the merit of taking samples on such sites. 0.5 day

7.5.4 A summary of the findings of the assessment and analysis should be prepared for inclusion or appendix to the main text depending on the publication requirements. 1 day

Total **3.5 days**

7.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

7.6.1 Initially the 20 large pieces of building stone currently at the ASE offices need to be fully recorded to complete the stone archive. This will involve stone identification, quantification, dimensions and notes on reuse/mortar types. 0.5 day

7.6.2 Further work will then be undertaken on finding dated parallels for any diagnostic architectural pieces to help refine dating. 0.5 day

7.6.3 A study of the site stratigraphy will also be undertaken in an attempt to relate different stone types to their initial period of introduction. 0.5 day

7.6.4 A summary text on the building stone will then be prepared for publication. This will outline the types of stone used, when they were introduced (if this can be deduced) and the use to which they were put within the building. 0.5 day

7.6.5 With the exception of the best two window mullions the assemblage is proposed for discard.

Total **2 days**

7.7 The Metalwork by Trista Clifford

7.7.1 No further work is required

7.8 The Slag by Luke Barber

7.8.1 No further work is required

7.9 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

7.9.1 Further statistical analysis (age vs body part vs species) of results and report

Total **1.5 days**

7.10 The Environmental Samples by Karine Le Hégarat

7.10.1 No further work is required

7.11 Illustration

7.11.1 Conversion of existing drawings into publication format 3 days

7.11.2 Finds illustrations 2 days

Total **5 days**

7.12 Editing

7.12.1 Internal editing of the publication report 1.5 days

7.12.2 Author post-edit amendments 1 day

Total **2.5 days**

7.13 Project Management **1 day**

7.15 Archive

7.15.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. The paper, digital, finds and environmental archives will need preparation to meet archival standards. ½ day

7.1.5.2 The archive has been offered to Brighton Museum. Brighton Museum has declined the archive due to a lack of space. Other archive arrangements will be sought.

Stratigraphic Tasks	**Person days**
Historic Buildings research	3.5 days
Documentary research	5 days
Land use classifications/ model	4 days
Text	5 days
Illustration selection etc	0.5 day
Total	**18 days**
Specialist Analysis	
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	1.5 days
CBM	3.5 days
Geological material	2 days
Animal bone	1.5 days
Total	**8.5 days**
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	2 days
There will be *c*. 10 figures and *c*. 10 photos	3 days
Production	
Editing	2.5 days
Project Management	1 day
Archive	
Archive preparation	0.5 day

Table 8: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE. 2001 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at Stanmer House, Stanmer Park, East Sussex. ASE unpublished report. Project number 1458

ASE 2002 An Archaeological Evaluation and Targeted Assessment of the Upstanding Remains and Visible Foundations at Stanmer House, Stanmer, East Sussex. ASE unpublished report. Project number 1482

ASE 2004 An Archaeological Evaluation at Stanmer House, Stanmer, East Sussex. ASE unpublished report. Project number 1791

ASE 2005 Stanmer House, Stanmer, East Sussex. Summary of Site visit made on Wednesday 10th August. ASE unpublished summary report

ASE 2006 Stanmer House, Stanmer, East Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation Report. ASE unpublished report. Project number 2290

ASE 2008 An Archaeological Watching Brief at Stanmer House, Stanmer Park, East Sussex. ASE unpublished report no 2008012

ASE 2011 Stanmer House, Stanmer Park, East Sussex: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation. Unpublished document. Project 4699.

Backhouse, M and A., 1978 'The Old House, Pulborough, West Sussex' *Sussex Archaeological. Collections*. 116, 375-392

Berry, S., 2005. Stanmer House and Park, East Sussex. The Evolution of a Small Downland Country House and its Setting c.1710-1805. In *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 143, 239 - 255

Beswick, M. 1993 *Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer.* Middleton Press: Midhurst.

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. & Jans J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands.* Groningen Archaeological Series 4. Barkhuis, Netherlands.

Egan G 2005 Material Culture in London in an age of transition MoLAS Monograph 19 London

ESCC, 2008 Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) in East Sussex, East Sussex County Council

English Heritage, 2006 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)

English Heritage, 2008 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Project Planning Notes 3: Archaeological Excavation

Farrant, S., (1979) The Building of Stanmer House and the Early development of the Park c.1720-1750. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 117, pp195 - 199

Goodfield, J and Robinson, P., 2007. *Stanmer and the Pelham Family.* BN1 Publishing

Gorton, W.C.L. 1972. Stanmer House -1972. BHAS annual report 1972, 4

Grant, A. (1982) The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In Wilson, B., Grigson, C., and Payne, S. (Eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animals from Archaeological Sites.* BAR Brit Series. 109, Oxford; 91-108

Jacomet, S. (2006) Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. 2nd ed. *Archaeobotany laboratory, IPAS, Basel University,* Unpublished manuscript.

Martin, D. 2002. Stanmer House: A targeted assessment of the upstanding remains and visible foundations. ASE Unpublished report number 1451.

NIAB (2004). *Seed Identification Handbook*: Agricultural, Horticulture and Weeds. 2nd ed. NIAB, Cambridge.

Salzman, L.F. 1940. 'Parishes: Stanmer', *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 7: The rape of Lewes*, pp. 238-240

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage

Vahey, Z. undated. Old Place Icklesham. Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group.

Van Sickle, W.H.H., 2001. Stanmer House, East Sussex: Summary of Historical Development. Unpublished document

Von Den Driesch, A. 1976. 'A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites', Peabody Museum Bulletin Harvard University.

Warne, H. (1989) Stanmer: A Restructured Settlement. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 127 pp189-210

Whittingham, L. 2001. 'The Ceramic Assemblage' in M. Biddle, J. Hillier, I. Scott and A. Streeten Henry VIII's Coastal Artillery Fort at Camber Castle, Rye, East Sussex. Oxford Archaeological Unit/English Heritage, 213-256.

Websites

Martin, 1988, R.G. Ice Houses and the Commercial Ice trade in Brighton. http://www.icehouses.co.uk/brighton.htm accessed 30/04/2011

http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk accessed 20/04/2012

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html accessed on 14/7/09

http://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/leadstainedglass/lead_stained_glass.html

Stanmer Conservation Area Character Statement, adopted 2010, http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/downloads/bhcc/conservation/Stanmer_Character_ Statment_FINAL.pdf accessed 20/04/2012

Vicountess Woleseley, the Historic Houses of Sussex: Stanmer. Sussex County Magazine Vol. 4. http://scm.pastfinders.org accessed 24/04/12

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank ABIR Architects on behalf of their clients Adenstar Construction Group for commissioning the work and for their assistance, and Casper Johnson of East Sussex County Council for his guidance and monitoring throughout the project. The author would like the field staff who worked on the project, Justin Russell for producing the drawings, and Sue Craig of the Stanmer Preservation Society and Maria Gardinier of the BHAS archives for hunting out drawings and reports pertaining to the site.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	100	L	U	Modern aggregate surface	ES	100	Late C20th	58	73	H
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	101	L	D	Reworked 1964 demolition rubble/ levelling	DB	101	Late C20th	57	73	H
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	102	L	C	Concrete surface	ES	102	Late C20th	93	72	G?
SER11	TP 1	2011	Alice	103	S	C	Concrete foundation	WA	103	Late C20th	70	69	G
SER11	TP2	2011	Alice	104	S	C	Brick footing	WA	104	Late C20th	55	69	G
SER11	TP2	2011	Alice	105	S	C	Concrete foundation	WA	104	Late C20th	55	69	G
SER11	TP2	2011	Alice	106	S	C	Stone wall/foundation	WA	106		3	2	A.1
SER11	TP3	2011	Alice	107	S	U	Brick wall	WA	107		5	15	B.1
SER11	TP3	2011	Alice	108	S	C	Flint and stone foundation	WA	109		4	14	B.1?
SER11	TP3	2011	Alice	109	S	U	Brick wall	WA	109		6	14	B.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	110	L	D	Demolition rubble	DS	110	Late C20th	49	67	F
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	111	L	D	Reworked topsoil	EU	111		119	75	H
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	112	S	U	Brick culvert	D	112	C18th-C19th	108	62	E.2?
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	113	S	U	Brick culvert	D	113	C18th - C19th	136	62	E.2?
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	114	L	U	20th century levelling sand	MU	134	Late C20th	53	65	G
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	115	L	D	Demolition rubble	DS	115	Late C20th	52	67	F
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	116	L		Natural - head deposit	N	116		2	1	-
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	117	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	118	L		Natural - Chalk	N	118		1	1	-
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	119	S	U	Wall	WA	187		19	35	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	120	L	D	Demolition rubble	DS	120	Late C20th	49	67	F
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	121	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	121	late 19th to 20th	48	30	E.3
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	122	L	D	Demolition rubble	DS	122	Late C20th	50	67	F

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	VOID	2011	Alice	123	VOID		(same as 129)	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	124	S	U	Sleeper Wall	WA	124	C18th-C19th	33	28	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	125	S	D	Infill Sleeper Wall	WA	125	C18th-C19th	42	28	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	126	L	D	Infill/backfill deposit	MU	126		44	28	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	127	S	U	Floor Surface	FL	127		21	28	C.1
SER11	VOID	2011	Alice	128	VOID		(same as 129)	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	129	S	U	Wall	WA	129	C18th - C19th	7	18	B.1?
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	130	S	U	Concrete slab	EU	130	C20th?	47	69	G
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	131	L	U	Plaster surface	WA	132		24	35	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	132	S	U	Wall	WA	132	C18th-C19th	23	35	C.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	133	S	U	Floor Surface	FL	133	C20th	138	54	E.2?
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	134	S	U	20th century Paved Surface	ES	134	Late C20th	53	65	G
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	135	S	U	Cellar/ Icehouse?	CE	135		144	48	C.1?
SER11	TP6	2011	Alice	136	C	C	Foundation Cut	S	136		59	2	A.1
SER11	TP6	2011	Alice	137	S	C	Wall Foundation	WA	136		59	2	A.1
SER11	TP6	2011	Alice	138	S	U	Sleeper Wall	WA	138	Late C18th-C19th	83	49	C.1?
SER11	TP6	2011	Alice	139	L	D	Refuse Layer	OC	139	?C18th - ?C20th	87	49	C.1?
SER11	TP6	2011	Alice	140	L		Natural - head deposit	N	140		2	1	-
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	141	L	D	Demolition dump	DS	141	Late C20th	50	67	F
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	142	L	D	Demolition dump	DS	141	Late C20th	50	67	F
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	143	C	C	Pipe Cut	D	143		39	76	D/E?
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	144	F	D	Fill of pipe trench	D	143		40	76	D/E?
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	145	L	D	Infill layer, fireplace	HE	147		14	29	B.2?
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	146	L	D	Make up layer	HE	146		17	34	C.1
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	147	L	U	Fireplace	HE	147	C16th-C18th	13	26	B.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP6	2011	Alice	148	S	U	Wall	WA	136		60	2	A.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	149	L	D	Make up layer	MU	149		40	76	D/E?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	150	L	D	Make up layer	MU	149		40	76	D/E?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	151	L	D	Organic disuse deposit	DS	153		39	76	D/E?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	152	S	U	Drain Cover	D	153		39	76	D/E?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	153	C	C	Cut for Drain	D	153		39	76	D/E?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	154	S	U	Wall	WA	154		61	18	B.1?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	155	S	U	Flue/Drain leading to back of fireplace	WA	155	C19th -C20th	84	58	E.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	156	S	U	Wall. Truncated to south	WA	156	C18th- C19th	67	26	B.1
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	157	L	D	Reworked modern topsoil	EU	157		119	75	H
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	158	L	D	Mixed soil	EU	158		143	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	159	C	C	Cut for culvert	D	159		147	51	D.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	160	S	U	Base of culvert	D	159		147	51	D.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	161	S	U	Culvert	D	159		147	51	D.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	162	F	D	Fill of culvert cut	D	159		147	51	D.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	163	F	D	Fill of culvert	D	159	C17th – mid 18th	147	51	D.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	164	C	C	Construction cut	CE	164		144	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	165	F	D	Fill of construction cut	CE	164	C19th - C20th	144	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	166	F	D	Fill of construction cut	CE	164	C18th - C19th	144	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	167	F	D	Fill of construction cut	CE	164	C18th - C19th	144	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	168	F	D	Fill of construction cut	CE	164		144	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	169	C	C	Construction cut	CE	169		145	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	170	S	U	Bracing wall	CE	169		145	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	171	F	D	Fill of construction cut	CE	169	C18-19th	145	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	172	F	D	Fill of construction cut	CE	169	late C19th-	145	48	C.1?

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
										C20th			
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	173	F	D	Fill of construction cut	CE	164		144	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	174	F	D	Fill of construction cut	CE	164		144	48	C.1?
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	175	F	D	Fill of demolition cut	MU	177		146	67	F
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	176	F	D	Fill of demolition cut	MU	177	late C19th – 20th	146	67	F
SER11	TP38	2011	Alice	177	C	D	Demolition cut	SN	177		146	67	F
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	178	S	U	Floor Surface, truncated by mod gas pipe	FL	245	C17th-C18th	89	50	C.1?
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	179	S	U	Modern retaining wall N of wheel house	WA	179	Modern?	137	69	G
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	180	L	U	Mortar floor	FL	181		13	26	B.1
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	181	S	U	Wall of original fireplace	HE	181	C18th-C19th	13	26	B.1
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	182	S	U	Addition to/ reduction of fireplace	HE	182		16	29	B.2?
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	183	S	U	Addition to/ remodelling of fireplace	HE	183	C18th-C19th	38	34	C.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	184	L	U	Plaster on face of wall 154	WA	154		65	31	B.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	185	L	U	Plaster on face of wall 148	WA	148		62	20	B.1?
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	186	S	C	Foundation	WA	187		18	35	C.1
SER11	TP4	2011	Alice	187	C	C	Foundation Cut	S	187		18	35	C.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	188	L	U	Plaster on face of wall 154	WA	154		64	32	C.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	189	L	U	Render on face of wall 154	WA	154		65	31	B.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	190	S	C	Foundation	WA	156		67	26	B.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	191	S	U	Drain	D	153		39	76	D/E?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	192	S	U	Patch of repair to wall 148	WA	192		63	18	B.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	193	S	U	Wall	WA	193	C18-C19th	11	17	B.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	194	S	U	Brick and stone floor	FL	194	C17th-C18th	36	34	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	195	S	U	Brick floor	FL	195	C18th-C19th	13	26	B.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	196	C	C	Cut for insertion of water pipe	D	196		34	77	E.1?
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	197	F	D	Fill of service trench	D	197	early/middle C18th	34	77	E.1?
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	198	S	U	Brick wall	WA	198	C18th-C19th	35	34	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	199	S	U	Brick and Mortar floor	FL	199	C18th-C19th (one resid? 16th-18th)	25	20	B.1?
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	200	L	C	Mortar base for floor	FL	200		26	34	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	201	L	D	Make up layer	MU	201	late C17th – early 18th	26	34	C.1
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	202	L	U	Plaster on face of wall 181	WA	181		15	20	B.1?
SER11	TP10	2011	Alice	203	L	D	Modern rubble	DS	203	Modern	37	73	H
SER11	TP10	2011	Alice	204	F	D	Fill of pipe trench	D	205		94	40	C or E?
SER11	TP10	2011	Alice	205	C	C	Cut of pipe trench	D	205		94	40	C or E?
SER11	TP10	2011	Alice	206	F	D	Fill of pipe trench	D	205		94	40	C or E?
SER11	TP10	2011	Alice	207	L		Natural - head deposit	N	207		2	1	-
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	208	S	U	Sleeper Wall	WA	208	C18th-C19th	32	28	C.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	209	F	D	Fill of 155, evidence of burning	D	155		84	58	E.1
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	210	F	D	Fill of 155	D	155	C18th-C19th	85	66	F
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	211	C	C	Cut for Drain	D	211		96	47	E.1?
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	212	F	U	Concrete encased drain	D	211		96	47	E.1?
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	213	F	D	Fill of drain cut	D	211		98	33	B.1
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	214	S	U	Drain basin	D	211	late C19th-C20th	96	47	E.1?
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	215	S	U	Single skin alignment of bricks - floor remnant?	D	211		99	42	E.1?
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	216	S	U	Single skin alignment of bricks - floor remnant?	FL	216	C18th-C19th	73	41	C.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	217	S	U	Brick edging	EM	217	C18th - C19th	95	42	E.1?
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	218	L	U	Trampled/reworked surface of natural	ES	218	C17th- C18th	100	42	E.1?
SER11	TP12	2011	Alice	219	L	C	Mortar and sand bedding for floor 133	FL	133		138	54	E.2?
SER11	TP12	2011	Alice	220	S	U	Wall	WA	220	C19th-C20th	138	54	E.2?
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	221	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP12	2011	Alice	222	S	U	Drain structure	D	224	C18th-19th brick, C19th-C20th Mortar	140	47	E.1?
SER11	TP12	2011	Alice	223	F	D	Fill of 222	D	224	C18th - C19th	140	47	E.1?
SER11	TP12	2011	Alice	224	C	C	Cut of Drain	D	224		140	47	E.1?
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	225	S	U	Wall	WA	225	C17-C19th	8	20	B.1?
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	226	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	226	C19th	48	30	E.3
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	227	L	D	Make up layer	MU	227		21	28	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	228	S	U	Sleeper Wall	WA	228		31	28	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	229	S	U	Sleeper Wall	WA	229	C17th-19th	30	28	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	230	S	U	Corner structure - copper base?	PS	230	C18th-C19th	29	28	C.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	231	S	U	Wall	WA	231	C17-C18th	9	18	B.1?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	232	S	C	Foundation for wall 233	WA	233		71	35	C.1
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	233	S	U	Wall	WA	233	C18th-C19th	72	35	C.1
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	234	C	C	Cut of drain	D	234		88	57	E.1?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	235	F	D	Fill of drain cut	D	234	C19th-C20th	88	57	E.1?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	236	S	C	Remnant flag floor	FL	236		92	72	G
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	237	L	D	Backfill of room	MU	245		91	57	E.1?
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	238	S	U	Remodelling of fireplace	F	238	C18th-C19th	27	29	B.2?
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	239	L	D	Made ground	EU	239		10	13	B.1
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	240	L	U	Mortar floor	FL	240		22	28	C.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	241	C	C	Demolition cut for removal of water pipe?	DR	241	Late C20th	51	67	F
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	242	F	D	Infill of structure 230	PS	230	C18th-19th	48	30	E.3
SER11	TP5	2011	Alice	243	L	C	Rubble core	MU	245		28	34	C.1
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	244	S	U	Brick built room/outhouse	WA	245	C17th-C18th	89	50	C.1?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	245	C	C	Cut for 244	S	245		89	50	C.1?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	246	F	D	Backfill of foundation cut 245	MU	245		89	50	C.1?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	247	S	U	Single skin brick wall	WA	247		90	84	D
SER11	TP13	2011	Alice	248	S	U	Wall remnant	WA	248	C19th20th	45	35	C.1?
SER11	TP13	2011	Alice	249	S	U	Post Pad? Concrete	PS	249		46	69	G
SER11	TP13	2011	Alice	250	C	C	Cut, only partially exposed, possible terracing cut	S	250		20	35	C.1
SER11	TP13	2011	Alice	251	F	D	Fill of 250	MU	251	C17th-18th	20	35	C.1
SER11	TP13	2011	Alice	252	C	C	Construction cut for modern floor	S	252	Late C20th	53	65	E.3
SER11	TP13	2011	Alice	253	L	D	Accumulation of debris	MU	253	Late C20th	53	65	E.3
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	254	S	U	Wall	WA	255	C17th-C18th	69	18	B.1?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	255	C	C	Foundation cut for wall 254	S	255		68	18	B.1?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	256	S	C	Foundation for wall 254	S	255	C18th-C19th	68	18	B.1?
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	257	C	C	Cut for lead pipe	D	257		94	40	C or E?
SER11	TP11	2011	Alice	258	F	D	Fill for lead pipe	D	257		94	47/ 40	
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	259	L	D	Made ground	MU	259		107	62	E.2?
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	260	S	U	Wall	WA	260	C18th-C19th	103	45	C.1
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	261	S	U	Wall	WA	261	C18th-C19th	104	59	D.1?
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	262	S	U	Wall	WA	262	C18th-C19th	105	59	D.1?
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	263	L	C	Foundation/bedding deposit for culvert 112	D	112		108	62	E.2?
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	264	S	U	Wall. Heavily truncated/ modern disturbance.	WA	264	C17th-C18th	75	41	C.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	265	S	U	Wall stub	WA	271	C17th-C19th	322	45	C.1
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	266	S	U	Wall stub as 265	WA	265		322	45	C.1
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	267	S	U	Line of encaustic bricks - possible floor edging	PS	267	C19th-early C20th	112	42	E.1?
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	268	S	U	Wall	WA	268	Later 19th - C20th	115	42	E.1?
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	269	C	C	Pit cut	P	269	Modern	117	71	G
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	270	F	D	Pit fill	P	269	Modern	117	71	G
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	271	C	C	Construction cut	S	271		113	42	E.1?
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	272	F	D	Pit fill	P	276	Modern	116	71	G
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	273	C	C	poss Service cut	S	273	Modern	118	71	G
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	274	F	D	Backfill of 273	S	273	Modern	118	71	G
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	275	F	D	Backfill of 273	S	273	Modern	118	71	G
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	276	C	C	Pit cut	P	276	Modern	116	71	G
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	277	L	C	Bedding material for 267	PS	267		112	42	E.1?
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	278	S	C	Foundation for wall 268	WA	268		115	42	E.1?
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	279	S	C	Foundation for wall 265	WA	271		113	42	E.1?
SER11	TP14	2011	Alice	280	S	U	deposit within possible service trench	L	280	Modern	118	71	G
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	281	C	C	Foundation cut	S	281		74	45	C.1
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	282	F	D	Fill of foundation cut	MU	281	C17th-C18th	74	45	C.1
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	283	C	C	Cut of posthole (modern)	SP	283		109	69	G
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	284	F	D	Fill of posthole (modern)	SP	283		109	69	G
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	285	F	D	Fill of posthole (modern)	SP	283		109	69	G
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	286	S	U	Wall	WA	288	C17th-C18th	80	35	C.1
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	287	S	C	Wall Foundation	WA	288		78	35	C.1
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	288	C	C	Foundation cut	S	288		78	35	C.1
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	289	S	U	Wall	WA	289	C17th-C18th	81	35	C.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	290	S	U	Wall	WA	290	C17th-C18th	82	35	C.1
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	291	S	C	Wall Foundation	WA	292		79	35	C.1
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	292	C	C	Foundation cut	S	292		79	35	C.1
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	293	S	U	Drain	D	295		121	37	C.2?
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	294	F	D	Fill of drain	D	295		121	37	C.2?
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	295	C	C	Cut of drain	D	295		121	37	C.2?
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	296	F	D	Backfill of drain cut	D	295		121	37	C.2?
SER11	TP16	2011	Alice	297	L	D	Accumulation/trample layer	OC	297		120	35	C.1
SER11	TP17	2011	Alice	298	S	U	Wall	WA	298	C19th-C20th	149	53	E.1
SER11	TP17	2011	Alice	299	S	U	Wall	WA	302	C17th-C18th	151	53	E.1
SER11	TP17	2011	Alice	300	S	C	Wall Foundation	WA	302	C17th-C18th	151	53	E.1
SER11	TP17	2011	Alice	301	S	D	Wall	WA	302	C17th-C18th	126	39	C.1
SER11	TP17	2011	Alice	302	C	C	Foundation cut	S	302		151	53	E.1
SER11	TP17	2011	Alice	303	L	U	Shallow trample/demolition deposit	OC	303	late C17th – early 18th	150	53	E.1
SER11	TP17	2011	Alice	304	N		Natural	N	304		2	1	-
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	305	S	U	Wall	WA	305	C17th-C18th	106	59	D.1?
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	306	S	U	Wall	WA	306		102	46	C.1
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	307	C	C	Pit cut - Past excavations?	P	307	Modern	111	71	G
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	308	F	D	Fill of 307	P	307	Modern	111	71	G
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	309	C	D	Possible Past excavations?	P	309	Modern	110	71	G
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	310	F	D	Fill of 309	P	309	Modern	110	71	G
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	311	S	C	Wall Foundation	WA	311	C17th-C18th	74	45	C.1
SER11	TP17	2011	Alice	312	L	D	Deposit	EU	312	Late C17th - Early C8th	150	53	E.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	313	S	U	Wall	WA	313	C18th-C19th	97	15	B.1
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	314	S	U	Wall	WA	314		131	43	D.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	315	S	U	Wall	WA	315	C18th-C19th (one resid? 18th-19th)	97	17	B.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	316	S	U	Wall	WA	316		98	33	B.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	317	L	U	Plaster facing to 316	WA	316		114	33	B.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	318	L	U	Plaster facing to 313	WA	313		114	33	B.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	319	L	U	Mortar surface - floor?	FL	319		122	33	B.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	320	S	U	Wall - blocked doorway	WA	320	C17th-C18th	124	21	C.1?
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	321	S	U	Wall	WA	330	C18th-C19th	134	33	B.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	322	S	U	Culvert	D	322	C18th-C19th	123	21	C.1?
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	323	L	D	Cobble rich demolition deposit	DB	323	Modern	125	67	F
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	324	L	D	demolition deposit	DB	324	Modern	125	67	F
SER11	TP15	2011	Alice	325	S	U	Wall	WA	325	C17th-C18th	101	46	C.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	326	S	U	Wall - internal	WA	326		54	27	C.1
SER11	TP39	2011	Alice	327	S	U	Wall	WA	327	C18th-C19th	41	28	C.1
SER11	TP39	2011	Alice	328	S	U	Sleeper Wall	WA	328	C20th	43	58	E.1
SER11	TP39	2011	Alice	329	F	D	Fill of 155	D	155		86	66	F
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	330	C	C	Cut for Wall 321	S	330		134	33	B.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	331	F	D	Backfill of construction cut	S	330		134	33	B.1
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	332	L	D	Trampled natural? Or possibly backfilled construction trench	C	332		184	15	B.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	333	L	U	Concrete layer above 329	OD	333		86	58	E.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	334	C	C	Cut for culvert 155	D	155		84	58	E.1
SER11	TP21	2011	Alice	335	S	U	Wall	WA	335		127	39	C.1
SER11	TP10	2011	Alice	336	L	D	Redeposited natural/ colluvium?	EO	336		2	1	-
SER11	TP21	2011	Alice	337	L	D	Demolition rubble	DB	337	Modern	129	67	F
SER11	TP18	2011	Alice	338	S	C	Foundation	WA	315		76	17	B.1
SER11	TP7	2011	Alice	339	L	D	Deposit under fireplace	OD	339		12	13	B.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	340	S	U	Wall	WA	340		75	41	C.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	341	S	U	Brick Floor	FL	341	C18th-C19th	77	41	C.1
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	342	S	U	Wall Foundation	WA	314		130	43	D.1
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	343	L	C	Construction deposit	CD	343		130	43	D.1
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	344	C	C	Cut for culvert 155	D	155		84	58	E.1
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	345	C	C	Cut for Pipe	D	343		39	76	D/E?
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	346	F	D	Fill of 345	D	343	C19th?	39	76	D/E?
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	347	C	C	Cut for Drain structure	D	347		133	57	E.1?
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	348	S	U	Drain structure	D	347		133	57	E.1?
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	349	F	D	Drain Fill	D	347		133	57	E.1?
SER11	TP22	2011	Alice	350	L		Natural - head deposit	N	350		2	1	-
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	351	S	U	Wall	WA	351		212	78	A/B.1?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	352	S	U	Wall	WA	352		212	78	A?
SER11	TP8	2011	Alice	353	L	D	Backfill/demolition deposit	DB	353	C18th - C19th	214	67	F
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	354	L	U	Concrete floor, rear of kitchen range	FL	354	C20th?	312	85	E?
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	355	L	D	Backfill/ demolition layer	DB	355		215	67	F
SER11	TP9	2011	Alice	356	C	C	Cut for backfill/ demo layer 355	SN	356		215	67	F
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	357	S		Stone Paving slabs	EM	357		216	69	G
SER11	Soak Away	2011	Alice	358	L	D	Garden soil	EU	358		217	75	H
SER11	Soak Away	2011	Alice	359	L		Weathered chalk	N	359		1	1	
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	360	L	D	Demolition material	DB	360	Late C20th	218	73	H
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	361	L	D	Demolition material	DB	361	Late C20th	57	73	H
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	362	S	U	Modern Extension to house	WA	362	Late C20th	162	70	G
SER11	VOID	2011	Alice	363	VOID	VOID	Context same as 408	VOID	VOID				
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	364	C	C	Modern drainage cut	D	364		172	70	G

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	365	F	D	Fill of 364	D	364		172	70	G
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	366	S	U	Rear Wall of Stanmer House	WA	366		185	14	B.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	367	S	U	Wall	WA	367	C18th - C19th	186	15	B.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	368	S	U	Wall	WA	368	C18th-C19th	179	16	B.1
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	369	S	U	Wall	WA	369	C17th-C18th	206	25	C.1?
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	370	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	370		189	25	C.1?
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	371	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	371		196	25	C.1?
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	372	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	372	Mid C18th-C19th	196	25	C.1?
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	373	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	373	C17th	195	25	C.1?
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	374	L	U	Possible floor layer	FL	374	C17th-C18th	193	11	B.1?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	375	L	D	Backfill Deposit	MU	375	mid C17th – early 18th	157	11	B.1?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	376	L	D	Backfill Deposit	MU	376	C18th - C19th century brick, residual C17th century pottery	152	10	A.2
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	377	VOID	VOID	Context same as 378	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	378	L	D	Backfill Deposit	MU	378	mid to late C17th	158	23	B/C?
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	379	S	U	Wall	WA	379		209	79	C?
SER11	VOID	2011	Alice	380	VOID	VOID	same as Context 14	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	381	C	C	Construction cut	SN	381		173	79	C?
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	382	F	D	Fill of 381	SN	381	C17th-C18th (one small frag poss C18th-C19th)	173	79	C?
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	383	C	C	Cut of modern pipe trench	D	383		210	70	G
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	384	F	D	fill of 383	D	383	C17th-C18th	210	70	G

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	385	C	C	Cut of modern pipe trench	D	385		211	70	G
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	386	F	D	fill of 385	D	385		211	70	G
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	387	L		Natural - head deposit	N	387		2	1	
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	388	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	388	C17th - Mid C18th	192	11	B.1?
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	389	S	U	Floor	FL	389		153	10	A.2
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	390	L	D	Mortar Layer	MU	390		172	70	G
SER11	TP25	2011	Alice	391	L	U	Plaster facing to wall 379	WA	379		209	79	E?
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	392	S	U	Wall	WA	392	C17th-C18th	153	10	A.2
SER11	TP24	2011	Alice	393	S	U	Wall	WA	393		156	11	B.1?
SER11	TP26	2011	Alice	394	C	U	Pit	P	394		187	74	? C-E
SER11	TP26	2011	Alice	395	F	U	Fill of 394	P	394	C17th	187	74	? C-E
SER11	TP26	2011	Alice	396	C	C	Construction cut for wall 367	S	367		184	15	B.1
SER11	TP26	2011	Alice	397	L	C	Construction/ make up layer	MU	367		183	15	B.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	398	C	C	Construction cut for drain 399	S	399		173	79	C?
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	399	S	U	Drain	D	399	C18th-C19th	173	79	C?
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	400	VOID	VOID	Void as context 396	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP26	2011	Alice	401	L		Natural - head deposit	N	401		2	1	-
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	402	S	U	Cobble floor	FL	402		208	25	C.1?
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	403	S	U	Modification of wall 392	WA	403		206	25	C.1?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	404	S	U	Oven	F	404	18th-C19th	158	23	B/C?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	405	C	C	Construction cut for 404	S	404		158	23	B/C?
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	406	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	406		189	25	C.1?
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	407	L	D	Disuse Deposit	DS	407	17th - C18th	189	25	C.1?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	408	L	C	Backfill Deposit	CD	408		158	23	B/C?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	409	L	C	Backfill Deposit	CD	409		158	23	B/C?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	410	S	U	Wall	WA	410	C18th-C19th	153	10	A.2

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	411	S	U	Wall	WA	411	C18th - C19th	153	10	A.2
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	412	S	C	Foundation	WA	411		153	10	A.2
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	413	S	U	Floor	FL	413		153	10	A.2
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	414	S	U	Structure/ Fireplace	WA	414	C16th-C17th	70	4	A.1
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	415	C	C	Possible cut	SN	515		207	25	C.1?
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	416	F	C	Fill of 415	SN	515	C17th - C18th	207	25	C.1?
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	417	S	U	Chalk layer	MU	417		205	25	C.1?
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	418	L	D	Backfill Deposit	MU	418	C17th-C18th (several frogs are 16th-17thC)	164	11	B.1?
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	419	VOID	VOID	Context the same as 422?	VOID	VOID		158	23	B/C?
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	420	L	D	Backfill Deposit	MU	420	C17th-C18th	164	11	B.1?
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	421	L	D	Demolition Deposit	DS	421		204	67	F
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	422	L	D	Demolition Deposit	DS	422	mid/late C17th (intru C19th/20th?)	204	67	F
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	423	L	D	Demolition Deposit	DS	423	C17th-C18th	196	25	C.1?
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	424	S	U	Sleeper Wall	WA	424	C18th - C19th	221	80	C.1?
SER11	TP26	2011	Alice	425	S	C	Foundation	WA	367		184	15	B.1
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	426	L	D	Demolition/abandonment layer	DS	426	C16th-C17th	195	25	C.1?
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	427	S	U	Remnant floor?	FL	427	C16th-C17th	194	10	A.2?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	428	S	U	Part of structure 414	WA	414		70	4	A.1
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	429	S	U	Wall	WA	429	C16th-C18th	199	10	A.2
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	430	L	D	Rubble infill blocking 428	MU	414		155	68	G
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	431	S	C	Remnant floor?	FL	431	C17th-C18th	194	10	A.2?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	432	S	U	Part of structure 414	WA	414		70	4	A.1
SER11	TP29	2011	Alice	433	C	C	Pit	SN	433		202	74	? C-E

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP29	2011	Alice	434	F	D	Pit fill	SN	433	C17th-C18th	202	74	? C-E
SER11	TP29	2011	Alice	435	S	U	Drain	D	435	C16th-C17th	175	95	A.2
SER11	VOID	2011	Alice	436	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP29	2011	Alice	437	L	U	Possible chalk floor/levelling layer	FL	437	C17th pot	203	19	B.1?
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	438	L		Natural - head deposit	N	438		2	1	-
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	439	L	D	Rubble infill blocking 432	MU	414		155	68	G
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	440	S	U	Context same as 432	WA	414	C16th-C17th	70	4	A.1
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	441	S	U	Oven	F	441	C16th-C17th	148	5	A.1?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	442	L	C	Sand Layer	MU	442		152	10	A.2
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	443	L	C	Mortar Layer	MU	443	C17th-C18th	152	10	A.2
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	444	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	445	S	U	Wall	WA	445	C17th-C18th	160	11	B.1?
SER11	TP29	2011	Alice	446	C	C	Construction cut for culvert	S	435		175	95	A.2
SER11	TP29	2011	Alice	447	F	C	Fill of 446	MU	435	C18th-C19th	201	74	? C-E
SER11	VOID	2011	Alice	448	VOID	VOID	same as context 465	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP29	2011	Alice	449	L		Natural - head deposit	N	448		2	1	-
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	450	S	C	Foundation for wall 429	WA	429		199	10	A.2
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	451	C	C	Foundation cut	S	429		199	10	A.2
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	452	S	U	Wall	WA	452		213	3	A.1?
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	453	C	C	Foundation cut for wall 452	S	452		213	3	A.1?
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	454	C	C	Foundation cut for 411	S	411		70	4	A.1
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	455	F	F	Fill of foundation cut 454	MU	411		70	4	A.1
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	456	S	C	Repair of wall 366	WA	366		188	14	B?
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	457	C	C	Construction cut for footings 362	S	363		162	70	G

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP27	2011	Alice	458	S	C	Repair of wall 366? Or possible remnant of truncated early structure?	WA	452		213	3	A
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	459	C	C	Construction cut for possible brick culvert 460	S	460		200	10	A.2
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	460	S	U	Possible culvert	D	460	C16th-C17th	200	10	A.2
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	461	C	C	Cut for brick culvert 462	S	462		175	95	A.2
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	462	S	U	Culvert	D	462	C16th-C17th	175	95	A.2
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	463	C	C	Cut	SN	463		197	10	A.2
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	464	S	U	Wall	WA	464		198	9	A.1
SER11	TP29	2011	Alice	465	F	D	Silting within line of drain 435	D	435	C16th – 17th (probably C17th)	176	95	A.2
SER11	TP31	2011	Alice	466	L	U	Abandonment soil?	XX	466	Mid/Late C17th pottery	161	67	F
SER11	TP31	2011	Alice	467	L	U	Abandonment soil/ garden	XX	466	C16th-C17th	164	11	B.1?
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	468	C	C	Cut for wall 392	S	392		153	10	A.2
SER11	TP28	2011	Alice	469	L		Natural - head deposit	N	469		2	1	-
SER11	TP30	2011	Alice	470	L		Natural - head deposit	N	470		2	1	-
SER11	TP33	2011	Alice	471	F	D	Burnt fill of pit 478	P	478	early/mid C17th	180	74	? C-E
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	472	S	U	Sleeper Wall	WA	472		220	80	C.1?
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	473	L	C	Trample layer	CD	473	C17th-C18th	220	80	C.1?
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	474	L	U	render on face of wall 368	WA	368		222	20	B.1?
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	475	C	C	Construction cut for culvert 476	S	476		123	21	C.1?
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	476	S	U	Culvert	D	476	C17th - C18th	123	21	C.1?
SER11	TP31	2011	Alice	477	C	C	possible construction cut for wall 445	S	445		160	11	B.1?

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP33	2011	Alice	478	C	C	Pit	P	478		180	74	?C-E
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	479	F	D	Infill of Oven 441	F	441	C17th-C19th	163	24	C.1?
SER11	TP32	2011	Alice	480	C	C	Construction cut for wall 367	S	367		184	15	B.1
SER11	TP32	2011	Alice	481	F	C	Backfill of construction cut 480	MU	367	Late 17th - Early C18th	184	15	B.1
SER11	TP32	2011	Alice	482	L	U	Possible redeposited chalk levelling layer - or possibly an eroded chalk within weathered head deposit?	N?	482		174	1	-
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	483	S	U	Internal wall within oven 441	F	441	C18th - c19th	154	23	B/C?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	484	C	C	Construction cut for oven 441	S	441		148	5	A.1?
SER11	TP33	2011	Alice	485	F	D	Fill of pit 500	P	500	C17th-C18th	177	8	A.1
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	486	S	U	Internal floor within oven 441	FL	441		148	5	A.1?
SER11	TP34	2011	Alice	487	C	D	Pit	P	487		181	74	? C-E
SER11	TP34	2011	Alice	488	F	D	Fill of pit 487	P	487	C18th - C19th	181	74	? C-E
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	489	L	U	Bedding layer - containing impressions of flagstones	FL	489		178	33	B.1
SER11	TP34	2011	Alice	490	L	D	Demolition deposit	DB	490		182	67	F
SER11	TP34	2011	Alice	491	S	U	Wall	WA	491		178	33	B.1
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	492	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	493	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	494	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	495	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	496	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	497	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	498	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	499	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP33	2011	Alice	500	C	P	Pit	P	500		177	8	A.1
SER11	TP33	2011	Alice	501	F	P	Fill of pit 500	P	500		177	8	A.1
SER11	TP33	2011	Alice	502	F	P	Fill of pit 500	P	500		177	8	A.1
SER11	TP33	2011	Alice	503	L	U	Chalk Layer - possible floor	FL	503		203	19	B.1?
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	504	C	C	Pit	P	504		308	2	A.1
SER11	Site	2011	Alice	505	F	D	Fill of 504	P	504		308	2	A.1
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	506	S	U	Floor of Oven 404	F	404	C17th-C18th	158	23	B/C?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	507	F	C	Backfill of construction cut 484	MU	441	17th to 18th.	148	5	A.1?
SER11	TP23	2011	Alice	508	F	D	Disuse Deposit, blocking oven	MU	441		154	23	B/C?
SER11	TP35	2011	Alice	509	S	U	Wall	WA	509	C17th - C18th	165	2	A.1
SER11	TP35	2011	Alice	510	L	D	Modern Layer	MU	510		171	73	H
SER11	TP35	2011	Alice	511	L	D	Modern Layer	MU	511		171	73	H
VOID	VOID	2011	Alice	512	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SER11	TP35	2011	Alice	513	C	C	Demolition cut?	SN	513		168	67	F
SER11	TP35	2011	Alice	514	L	D	Layer	MU	514		168	67	F
SER11	TP35	2011	Alice	515	L	D	Layer	MU	515		168	67	F
SER11	TP37	2011	Alice	516	S	U	Wall	WA	516		167	2	A.1
SER11	TP37	2011	Alice	517	S	U	Structure - function unknown	XX	517	18th-C19th	132	57	E.1?
SER11	TP35	2011	Alice	518	L	D	Layer	MU	518		168	67	F
SER11	TP37	2011	Alice	519	F	D	Fill of cut 521	MU	521		168	67	F
SER11	TP37	2011	Alice	520	L	D	Modern rubble landscaping layer	MU	520		168	67	F
SER11	TP37	2011	Alice	521	C	D	Demolition cut?	P	521		168	67	F
SER11	TP37	2011	Alice	522	L	N	Natural - head deposit	N	522		2	1	-
SER11	TP37	2011	Alice	523	C	C	foundation cut for wall 516	S	523		167	2	A.1
SER11	TP36	2011	Alice	524	S	U	Wall	WA	524		166	2	A.1
SER11	TP36	2011	Alice	525	L	D	modern landscaping layer	MU	525		169	67	F

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SER11	TP36	2011	Alice	526	L	D	Layer	MU	526		169	57	E.1?
SER11	TP36	2011	Alice	527	S	U	Drain	D	527	C18th-C19th	159	57	E.1?
SER11	TP36	2011	Alice	528	F	D	Fill of Drain	D	527		159	57	E.1?
SER11	WB	2012	Gary	529	Cut	C	Cut of culvert	D	530		313	88	C??
SER11	WB	2012	Gary	530	Masonry	C	Masonry of culvert	D	530		313	88	C??
SER11	WB	2012	Gary	531	Fill	D	Fill of culvert	D	530		314	88	C??
SER11	WB	2012	Gary	532	Cut	C	Cut of soak-away	D	533		315	89	C??
SER11	WB	2012	Gary	533	Masonry	C	Masonry of soak- away	D	533		315	89	C??
SER11	WB	2012	Gary	534	Fill	D	Fill of soak away	D	533		316	90	F
SER11	WB	2012	Alice	535	Masonry	C	Tile Layer		535		81	35	C.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/1	L	U	Tarmac	ES	1		271	73	H
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/10	F	C	Fill of foundation cut 9	MU	6	late C16th - 17th	273	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/11	F	D	Backfill of 31	MU	31		276	81	B?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/12	S	U	Wall	WA	12		190	2	A.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/13	S	U	Wall	WA	13	C18th - C19th	278	49	C.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/14	S	U	Wall	WA	14		191	6	A.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/15	S	U	Wall	WA	15	C18th - C19th	281	49	C.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/16	S	U	Wall	WA	16		283	2	A.1
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/17	F	D	Backfill of 31	MU	31	late C16th - 17th	276	81	B?
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/18	S	U	Wall	WA	18		254	47	E.1
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/19	S	U	Wall	WA	19		138	54	E.2?

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/2	L	C	Rubble hardcore layer	MU	2		271	73	H
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/20	S	U	Wall	WA	20		135	7	A/B
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/21	L	D	Topsoil	EU	21		258	75	H
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/22	L	D	Demolition layer	DB	22		263	67	F
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/23	L	D	Backfill deposit	D	23	18th - early 19th	288	47	E.1?
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/24	L	C	Possible foundation for wall 19	PS	19		138	54	E.2?
STH02	Test pit 1	2002	Neil	2002/25	C	C	Construction trench for wall 18	WA	25		288	47	E.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/26	L	C	Layer	MU	26	late C17th to 18th	288	47	E.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/27	L	C	Mortar for wall 20	WA	20		135	7	A/B
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/28	L	C	Mortar for wall 19 - repair?	WA	19		138	54	E.2?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/29	L	C	Original Mortar for wall 19	WA	19		138	54	E.2?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/3	L	D	redeposited natural	MU	3		275	67	F
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/30	L	C	Mortar for wall 18	WA	18		288	47	E.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/31	C	C	Robbed foundation trench?	DB	31		276	81	B?
STH02	VOID	2002	Neil	2002/32			Same as context 57				289	81	B?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/33	S	U	Blocked doorway	PS	33		124	21	C.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/34	S	U	Addition to wall 6	WA	6		97	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/35	L	U	Render on wall 34	PS	35		272	20	B.1?
STH02	Trenc	2002	Neil	2002/36	S	U	Floor remnant	FL	36		274	20	B.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
	h 1												
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/37	L	C	Mortar for foundation 8	WA	8		273	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/38	F	C	Backfill of foundation cut 9	MU	9		273	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/39	L	C	Mortar for wall 6	WA	6		97	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/4	L	U	Floor layer	FL	4		274	20	B.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/40	L	C	Mortar for wall 33	WA	33		124	21	C.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/41	L	C	Mortar for wall 34	WA	34		97	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/42	L	C	Mortar for foundation 7	WA	6		273	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/43	L	D	Redeposited Natural?	ED	43		275	67	F
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/44	L	D	Modern silting accumulation	EU	44	Late C20th	275	67	F
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/45	F	C	redeposited natural	MU	6		273	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/46	C	C	Foundation trench cut for wall 12	S	12		190	2	A.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/47	F	C	Fill of foundation cut 46	MU	12		190	2	A.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/48	L	C	Mortar for wall 12	WA	12		190	2	A.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/49	L	U	Render on wall 12	PS	12		277	20	B.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/5	L		Natural	N	5		287	1	-
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/50	L	C	Mortar for wall 13	WA	13		278	49	C.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/51	L	C	Mortar for wall 14	WA	14		191	6	A.1?
STH02	Trenc	2002	Neil	2002/52	L	C	Mortar for wall 15	WA	15		281	49	C.1?

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
	h 1												
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/53	L	C	Mortar for wall 16	WA	16		283	2	A.1
STH02	VOID	2002	Neil	2002/54	L	D	Infill layer	MU	54		279	49	C.1?
STH02	VOID	2002	Neil	2002/55			Same as context 5		5		287	1	-
STH02	VOID	2002	Neil	2002/56			Same as context 5		5		287	1	-
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/57	C	D	Possible robber trench	DB	57		289	81	B?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/58	F	D	Fill of 57	DB	57		289	81	B?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/59	S	U	Wall	WA	59		280	6	A.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/6	S	U	Wall	WA	6		97	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/60	L	C	Mortar for wall 59	WA	59		280	6	A.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/61	L	C	Mortar for wall 59	WA	59		280	6	A.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/62	S	U	Wall	WA	62		280	6	A.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/63	F	D	Demo	MU	64		286	67	F
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/64	S	U	Structure/ drain?	D	64		285	6	A.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/65	L	C	Mortar for 64	D	64		285	6	A.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/66	L	U	Render on 64	D	64		285	6	A.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/67	L		trampled surface of natural?	MU	67		282	6	A.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/68	S	U	Possible Floor surface	FL	68		284	49	C.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/69	L		Garden Soil	EU	69		290	75	H
STH02	Trenc	2002	Neil	2002/7	S	C	Foundation for wall 6	WA	6		273	17	B.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
	h 1												
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/70	L	C	construction trample?	CD	70		282	6	A.1?
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/8	S	C	Foundation for wall 6	WA	6		273	17	B.1
STH02	Trench 1	2002	Neil	2002/9	C	C	Foundation cut for wall 6	S	6		273	17	B.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/ 1	S	U	Wall	WA	1	C18th	224	35	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/10	S	U	Floor	FL	10		246	39	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/11	S	U	Floor	FL	11		269	87	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/12	L	D	Backfill Deposit	MU	12	19th	251	52	E.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/13	L	D	Backfill Deposit	MU	13		251	52	E.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/14	L	D	Backfill Deposit	MU	14		251	52	E.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/15	L	C	Mortar bed for floor	FL	15		246	39	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/16	L		Natural - head deposit	N	16		2	1	-
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/17	L		Possibly redeposited context 16	N	17		2	1	-
SHH04	Trench 1	2004	Neil	2004/18	S	U	Lead pipe - drainage	D	18	18th	249	40	C or E?

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
	(West)												
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/19	S	U	Former floor level	FL	19		252	39	C
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/2	S	U	Wall	WA	2		229	35	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/20	L	C	Mortar bed for floor	FL	20		251	52	E.1
SHH04	Trench 2A	2004	Neil	2004/21	L	U	Pea shingle layer	MU	21	late 17th?	264	44	C.1
SHH04	Trench 2A	2004	Neil	2004/22	S	U	Floor of Larder	FL	22	C19th - early 20th	138	54	E.2?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/23	S	U	Drain	D	23	C18th - early 19th	234	37	C.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/24	S	U	Foundation	WA	24		237	36	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/25	S	U	Foundation	WA	25	C17th- 18th	237	36	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/26	C	C	Possible base for copper	ME	26		149	53	E.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/27	L	C	Mortar bed associated with 26	ME	26		149	53	E.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/28	S	C	remains of brick lining of 26	ME	26		149	53	E.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/29	L	D	Infill of cut 26	DS	26	C18th	256	64	G
SHH04	Trenc	2004	Neil	2004/3	S	U	Wall	WA	3		243	69	G

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
	h 1 (East)												
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/30	S	U	Floor	FL	30		256	64	G
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/31	L	U	remnant of former fireplace?	F	31		256	64	G
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/32	L	U	Rough Floor	FL	32		256	64	G
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/33	S	U	Drain	D	33		257	47	E.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/34	L	D	Silts within drain	D	33		257	47	E.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/35	L	C	Mortar bed for floor 9	FL	9		255	63	C.1
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/36	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/37	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/38	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/39	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/4	S	U	Wall	WA	4	Mid C18th - C19th	250	52	E.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/40	C	C	Drain cut	D	42		139	39	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/41	F	D	Fill of 40	D	42	C19th	139	39	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1	2004	Neil	2004/42	S	U	Drain	D	42	C18th	139	39	C.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
	(West)												
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/43	C	C	Pit - unknown function	P	43		223	39	C.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/44	F	D	Fill of 43	P	43	C17th- 18th	223	39	C.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/45	L	D	re-deposited natural	D	45	C18th	244	22	B.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/46	S	U	Re-laid Brick floor - likely 1980's	FL	46		245	69	G
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/47	S	U	probable 20th century garden wall	WA	47		137	69	G
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/48	S	C	Brick Culvert	D	48	C19th	141	51	D.1?
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/49	L	D	Infill of feature of uncertain function	P	49	C18th-19th	268	82	?
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/5	S	U	Wall	WA	5	late 17th - C18th	135	7	A/B
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/50	S	U	Concrete drain - C20th	D	50		96	47	E.1?
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/51	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/52	F	D	Fill of 2004/62	P	61		266	82	?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/53	C	C	Construction trench - culvert	D	54		244	22	B.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/54	S	U	Culvert	D	54		244	22	B.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/55	F	C	Fill of construction trench	D	54	C17th- 18th	244	22	B.1?

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/56	S	U	Drain	D	56		254	47	E.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/57	C	C	Drain Cut	D	57		253	47	E.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/58	C	C	Cut for Drain	D	58		232	47	E.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/59	F	C	Backfill of Drain cut 58	D	58		232	47	E.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/6	S	U	Wall	WA	6	C18th - early 19th	126	39	C.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/60	L	C	Levelling layer for steps 80	PS	80	C18th-19th	233	35	C.1
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/61	C	C	Large pit	P	61		266	82	?
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/62	F	D	Fill of 61	P	61		266	82	?
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/63	L	D	Dump deposit	DB	63		265	67	F
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/64	L	D	Dump deposit	DB	63		265	67	F
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/65	L	D	Redeposited Subsoil	EU	65		265	67	F
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/66	L	D	Spread	EU	66		267	82	?
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/67	L	D	Spread	EU	67		265	67	F
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/68	L	D	Dump deposit	DB	68		268	82	?
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/69	S	U	Culvert	D	69	C18th	264	44	C.1
SHH04	Trenc	2004	Neil	2004/7	S	U	Wall	WA	7	C19th	138	54	E.2?

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
	h 2A												
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/70	L	D	Backfill of Culvert	D	69		263	67	F
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/71	L	D	Backfill of Culvert	D	69	C18th - 19th	265	67	F
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/72	L	D	Backfill of Culvert	D	69	C18th?	265	67	F
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/73	S	U	Wall	WA	73		242	60	E.1
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/74	L	D	Fill	DS	77	C17th - 18th	261	86	C/D?
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/75	L	D	Fill	DS	77		261	86	C/D?
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/76	L	D	Fill	DS	77		261	86	C/D?
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/77	L	D	Fill	DS	77		261	86	C/D?
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/78	L	D	Fill	DS	77	C18th	261	86	C/D?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/79	S	U	Stub Wall	PS	79		242	60	E.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/8	S	U	Floor	FL	8	C19th	251	52	E.1
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/80	S	U	Steps	PS	80		230	60	E.1?
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/81	L	D	Topsoil	EU	81		258	75	H
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/82	L	D	Demolition material	DS	82	C18th - 19th	259	67	F
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/83	L	D	Pipe trench	U	83	Late 18th - 19th	260	47	E.1
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/84	F	D	Fill of pipe trench 86	D	86		262	55	E.2?
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/85	L	D	Demolition material	DS	81	c18th - 19th	263	67	F
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/86	C	C	Cut of pipe trench	D	86		262	55	E.2?
SHH04	TR2A	2004	Neil	2004/87	C	D	Demolition cut?	P	87		263	67	F
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/88	S	C	Gully	D	88		247	39	C.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/89	C	C	Cut for drain	D	89		269	65	E.3
SHH04	Trench 1 (West)	2004	Neil	2004/9	S	U	Floor	FL	9		255	63	C.1
SHH04	Trench 2B	2004	Neil	2004/90	F	D	Fill of former drain	D	89		269	65	E.3
SHH04	Trench 2A	2004	Neil	2004/91	F	D	Fill	DS	92		261	86	C/D?
SHH04	Trench 2A	2004	Neil	2004/92	C	D	Pit - unknown function	DS	92		261	86	C/D?
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/93	S	U	Drain	D	93		236	37	C.1?
SHH04	Trench 1 (East)	2004	Neil	2004/94	S	U	Drain	D	94		235	37	C.1?
SHH04	VOID	2004	Neil	2004/95	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 1	L	D	Demolition layer	DB	1		291	73	H
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 10	S	U	Wall	WA	10	later 17th - C18th	294	49	C.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 11	S	U	Floor	FL	11		300	57	E.1?
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 12	S	U	Wall	WA	12		292	43	D.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 13	S	U	Remnant of floor	FL	13	C18th - early 19th	293	61	E.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 14	L		Natural combe deposit	N	14		287	1	-
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 15	S	U	Remnant of floor	FL	15		298	43	D.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 16	S	U	Remnant of floor	FL	16		309	65	G
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 17	L	D	Backfill layer	MU	17		299	43	D.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 2	S	U	Wall	WA	2	reused brick C17th?	302	2	A.1

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 3	S	U	Wall -toilet wall	WA	3	probably C17th - mid C 18th	293	61	E.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 4	S	U	Wall -toilet wall	WA	4		297	43	D.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 5	S	U	Remnant of floor	FL	5		293	61	E.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 6	L	D	Backfill layer	MU	6	C18th - C19th	299	43	D.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 7	L	D	Backfill layer	MU	7	C18th - C19th	299	43	D.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 8	S	U	Brick Drain	D	8	C19th - early C19th	295	58	E.1
SHK05	Trench 1	2005	Jon	2005/ 9	F	D	Fill of Drain 9	D	8		296	66	F
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/1	L	U	Hardcore	MU	2005b/1		311	73	H
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/10	L	U	Topsoil		2005b/10		305	75	H
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/11	S	U	Modern cap to Cellar Chute	WA	2005b/11		321	94	H
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/2	L	U	Topsoil		2005b/2		305	75	H
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/3	S	U	Footing slab for construction of wall 4	WA	2005b/4		317	92	C+?
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/4	S	U	Wall, probably relating to structure 6	WA	2005b/4		317	92	C+?
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/5	L	D	Backfill layer?	MU	2005b/5		318	92	C+?
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/6	S	U	Brick wall	WA	2005b/6		317	92	C+?
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/7	S	U	Possible planting pit, brick built	WA	2005b/7		319	93	D+?
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/8	L	D	backfill of possible planting pit	MU	2005b/8		320	93	D+?
STS05	WB	2005	Clive	2005b/9	L	D	backfill of possible planting pit	MU	2005b/8		320	93	D+?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/1	L	U	Topsoil	MU	2006/1		305	75	H
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/10	L		Natural geology	N	2006/10		306	1	-
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/11	L	U	Made Ground - Lawn landscaping	MU	2006/11		304	83	?

Site Code	Site Area	Date of fieldwork	FO	Context Number	Context type	Inter. Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent context	Spot date	Sub-group	Group	Provisional period/ phase
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/12	L	U	probable path		2006/15		304	83	?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/13	C	U	Cut for probable path	EM	2006/15		304	83	?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/14	L	U	probable path		2006/15		304	83	?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/15	L	U	probable path		2006/15		304	83	?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/16	L	U	Modern tarmac road		2006/16		310	91	G
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/17	VOID	VPOID	VOID	VOID	VOID				
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/18	L	U	Modern tarmac road base		2006/16		310	91	G
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/2	L	U	Topsoil	MU	2006/2		305	75	H
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/3	L	U	Made Ground - Lawn landscaping	MU	2006/3		304	83	?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/4	L	U	Made Ground - Lawn landscaping	MU	2006/4		304	83	?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/5	C		Possible Solution Feature	N	2006/5		306	1	-
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/6	F		Possible Solution Feature	N	2006/5		306	1	-
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/7	L	U	probable remnant of mortar path	EM	2006/7		304	83	?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/8	C	U	probable remnant of mortar path	EM	2006/7		304	83	?
STN06	WB	2006	Greg	2006/9	L	D	Demolition layer	DB	2006/9		307	67	F

Appendix 2: Provisional CBM Fabric Series

Fabric	Fabric notes
R1	Sandy lime render with plaster scrim
R2	white sandy lime render with hard brown coarse surface.
Brick Fabrics	
B1	mottled chunky silt fabric with moderate black iron rich inclusions and sparse white calcareous inclusions
B2	sandy orange fabric with grey laminated stone/over-fired silt sparse pale calcareous inclusions and sparse coarse iron rich inclusions, under-fired B1?
B3	Orange sandy fabric with moderate cream and orange silt inclusions and sparse black iron rich inclusions.
B4	Orange-red sandy fabric with moderate fine elongated voids and sparse coarse orange silt and sparse iron rich inclusions
B5	Fine sandy fabric with sparse fine black iron rich and sparse white chalk inclusions
B6	Orange brown moderately coarse sandy fabric with sparse black iron rich inclusions
B5/B6 soft	Soft version of fabrics B5 and B6
B6 pale	Soft pale version of B6
B1/B6	Similar to B6 with some occasional silt
B7	Pale orange chunky orange and cream silt fabric
B8	Orange chunky angular silt fabric
MoL3032	Museum of London industrial fabric, brownish red with inclusions of charcoal, clinker and voids.
Floor Tile Fabrics	
FT1	Orange fine sandy fabric with moderate poorly sorted quartz
FT2	Sandy orange fabric with sparse pale calcareous inclusions and sparse coarse iron.
FT3	Similar to P1
Peg Tile Fabrics	
T1	Chunky orange silt fabric with sparse black iron rich inclusions
T2	Brownish orange fabric with sparse medium sized quartz and coarse silt inclusions, uniform colour
T3	Pale Orange sandy fabric with sparse medium sized quartz and sparse iron rich inclusions,
Pipe fabric	
P1	Orange fine sandy fabric with moderate fine sand and quartz

Appendix 3: Form and dimensions of brick with context

DATE RANGE	KEY FEATURES	FABRICS	CONTEXTS	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS
C16th-C17th	Warped, unfrogged, uneven, rounded arises	B1/B6	407, 414, 418, 420, 426, 427, 429, 435, 440, 441, 460, 462, 479	210-235	95-120	46-50
C16th-C18th	unfrogged, warped, rounded arises	B5/B6	429	220	105	48
C16th-C18th	Indented margins, soft, under-fired, unfrogged	B6	199			62
C17th-C18th	unfrogged, rounded arises	B1, B2, B5/B6 soft,B6	369, 388, 404, 419, 445, 473, 476, 509	230	105-110	46-50
C17th-C18th	unfrogged, rounded arises, warped	B1, B1/B6, B4, B6, B7, B5/B6 soft,	194, 264, 301, 305, 315, 320, 392, 416, 418, 434, 443, 485	210-220	96-115	51-56
C17th-C18th	unfrogged, rounded arises, under fired, warped	B1, soft B4, Soft B6, B5/B6 soft, B2, B3, B6, B1/B6	178, 225, 229, 231, 244, 254, 264, 270, 286, 290,299, 300, 311, 337, 374, 382, 392, 431, 475	210-245	105-120	56-66
C17th-C19th	unfrogged, slightly rounded arises	B1 (orange), B4	225,229	230	115	60-64
C18th-C19th	Unfrogged, sharpies arises	B1, B2, B3, soft B4, B5/B6	125, 131, 133, 138, 156, 183, 198, 199, 208, 216, 217, 222, 230, 233, 238, 247, 256, 261, 313, 327, 367, 368, 399, 410, 411, 465, 483, 517, 527, 530, 533, Wall 1	220-230	100-140	60-65
Mid C18th-C19th	shallow frog, sharpies arises	MoL3032, B3, B1	wall 4,138, 424, 372	225-230	110	62-65
C19th-C20th	unfrogged, hard fired with sharp arises	B1, B2, B3, B6, B4	114, 155, 165, 172, 214, 220, 248, 267, 268, 298	220-230	100-110	62-67
C20th	Sussex Brick & estates Co. Ltd	B8	139, 172, 282, 328		115	70

Appendix 4: Mortar samples and descriptions

MORTAR TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PHASE A CONTEXTS	PHASE B CONTEXTS	PHASE C CONTEXTS	PHASE D CONTEXTS	PHASE E CONTEXTS	MORTAR FROM UNASSIGNED PHASES
M1	Pale yellow mortar with abundant medium sized orange/rose quartz with sparse black iron rich inclusions, very occasional CBM inclusions		193, 195, 254, 313, 321		305	219, 220, 298, 399	122, 123, 198, 248, 353, 182, 183, 225, 325
M2	White lime rich mortar with sparse coarse charcoal inclusions and flint with sparse medium sized quartz. Occasionally grey.	392, 460, 462		233	178		233, 230, 124, 404, 194
M3	more quartz rich version of M2 without charcoal inclusions	137, 148, 374, 413, 420, 429, 431, 441, 507, 509	231, 256, 315, 374	186, 286, 289, 290, 320	262, 305	235, 299, 300	125, 126, 208, 229, 260, 264, 265, 306, 369, 403, 404, 419, 186, 286, 289, 290, 320, 171, 199, 243, Wall 1
M4	similar to M1 with abundant white chalk inclusions and less quartz	389, 443	147, 181	131, 322, 475	244, 247,261		131, 322, 475, 126, 156, 226, 238, 311, 372, 404, 248, 424
M5	hard, fine, white sandy lime mortar					113, 214, 268	264, Wall 4
M6	Brown sandy mortar with moderate chalk and flint inclusions, very hard						222
M7	Coarse white mortar with coarse angular flint sand inclusions, quite hard	418	425, 367				508

Provisional mortar types, descriptions and the contexts within which they occur.

Mortar samples were taken from each feature to try to broadly group some features based upon the similarity of the mortar mix. Basic descriptions of the mortar were made and samples retained for comparison. The comparison of mortar samples is not exact due to variation between batches of mortar within any build. Some overlap is expected between the mortar types during any one building phase. The yellow mortar mixes appear to have used a different base sand and less lime to the whiter mix and are most likely from separate build phases. Likewise hard brown mortar M6 is sufficiently different to the others to not represent a variation in batch and only occurs in association with drain [222]. The harder mortar tends to be later in date than loose mortars.

Appendix 5: Stone quantification

Site code	Context	Sample	Feature type	Finds date	Stone Type	No.	Weight	Comments
SER 11	110			1875-1950	Graphite	1	178	Grey strip 42 x 8mm section by 100mm+ long with surrounding? Graphite granules. Battery?
SER 11	122			1800-1900	2 Wealden sandstone	2	542	Dull yellow, fine. Upper Tunbridge Wells sast. Mortar adhering
SER 11	139			1800-1900	1a Welsh slate	2	136	Purple grey. 8mm thick
SER 11	139			1800-1900	1b Slate	1	54	Green grey granular. 6mm thick. Honiston?
SER 11	165			1875-1950	1a Welsh slate	1	14	
SER 11	209	<100>		1800-1900	1a Welsh slate	4	1	
SER 11	210			ND	3 Purbeck limestone	1	248	Light grey, Shelly. Mortar adhering.
SER 11	210			ND	4 Portland Stone	1	286	28mm thick cut slab 9x1 side smoothed) from paving/facing. Unworn
SER 11	223			1800-1900	1a Welsh slate	7	550	to 6mm. X1 with flint-gritted (to 5mm) off-white lime mortar adhering
SER 11	223			1700-1900	1b Slate	3	654	x1 6mm di peg hole. 7-10mm thick. X1 bit banded purple grey/green grey
SER 11	242			1700-1900	5a Horsham stone (grey)	4	2620	Roof slabs (light brown grey). 22-30mm thick. Adhering sandy off-white lime mortar
SER 11	247			ND	3 Purbeck limestone	1	862	x1 worn/polished face but reused as there is a buff sandy mortar on this face. 25mm+ thick
SER 11	282			ND	5a Horsham stone (grey)	1	96	Roof slab. Flint gritted lime mortar adhering
SER 11	293			ND	3 Purbeck limestone	4	708	
SER 11	293			ND	5a Horsham stone (grey)	2	930	Adhering off-white sandy mortar with some flint. Roof slabs 18-19mm thick.
SER 11	337			1800-1900	1a Welsh slate	1	2	
SER 11	337			1800-1900	1c West Country type slate	1	64	Silver grey, fine laminar
SER 11	367			1600-1725	5b Horsham stone (ferruginous)	1	178	Roof slab. 14mm di fixing hole
SER 11	376			1650-1700	5a Horsham stone (grey)	1	1198	Roof slab 275 x 124mm to 25mm thick. X1 9mm di peg hole (top corner). Flint-gritted off-white mortar adhering
SER 11	382			ND	6 Coal	1	40	
SER 11	416			1650-1700	6 Coal	1	10	Roof slab

Site code	Context	Sample	Feature type	Finds date	Stone Type	No.	Weight	Comments
SER 11	416	<101>		1650-1700	7 Coal shale	8	25	Burnt
SER 11	419			1650-1700	5a Horsham stone (grey)	2	252	x1 piece burnt
SER 11	420			1600-1650	5a Horsham stone (grey)	1	10	
SER 11	420			1600-1650	6 Coal	3	24	
SER 11	434			1600-1650	5a Horsham stone (grey)	3	1242	Roof slabs. 15, 17 & 24mm thick
SER 11	447			1600-1700	5a Horsham stone (grey)	4	3729	Roof slabs. 14, 19 & 25mm thick. X1 6mm peg hole.
SER 11	471	<105>		1600-1650	5a Horsham stone (grey)	1	80	Roof slab
SER 11	471	<105>		1600-1650	7 Coal shale	33	49	Burnt
SER 11	488			1600-1725	1c West Country type slate	1	108	7mm thick. Another source than WC likely
SHH 04	12			1800-1900	1a Welsh slate	5	225	
SHH 04	41			1775-1900	?? Sast	1	1425	sast block
SHH 04	41			1775-1900	1a Welsh slate	1	1	
SHH 04	45			1700-1800	5a Horsham stone (grey)	8	2325	Roof slabs
SHH 04	55			1600-1900	5a Horsham stone (grey)	4	825	Roof slabs
SHH 04	71			1775-1900	1a Welsh slate	3	22	
SHH 04	72			1700-1800	??	2	30	C18th
SHH 04	74			1600-1900	1c West Country type slate	1	25	
SHH 04	74	<1>		1600-1900	6 Coal	13	20	enviro
SHH 04	78			1700-1800	5a Horsham stone (grey)	1	475	Roof slabs
SHH 04	82			1775-1900	1a Welsh slate	1	35	
SHH 04	83			1775-1900	1b Slate	2	194	Honister?
SHK 05	13			1700-1825	5a Horsham stone (grey)	1	175	mortar adhering to both sides (re0sued in walling)
STH 02	17			1650-1750	?? Sast	1	0	weight grouped with 5a stone in this context. Moulded window mullion
STH 02	17			1650-1750	1a Welsh slate	1	5	
STH 02	17			1650-1750	5a Horsham stone (grey)	3	1145	Roof slabs
STH 02	22			1700-1800	5a Horsham stone (grey)	1	200	Roof slab
STH 02	23			1700-1800	5a Horsham stone (grey)	2	2123	Roof slabs. Mortar on both sides

Appendix 6: Finds Quantification

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Cu Alloy	Wt (g)	Coal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Other (?)	Wt (g)
101					7	38							1	6	3	64												
110	6	152	4	1116											8	492												
114													1	38	2	42												
121	8	76			35	34							14	108	2	14												
122	1	<2			33	82					2	538			3	38												
126											2	>6000																
139	1	8	3	110							3	186	1	6														
140					4	22	1	<2	12	250																		
147			1	394															7	62								
148											1	1286																
152											2	>6000																
163	1	4																										
165			5	168							2	14			1	<2												
167			3	8																								
168			4	24																								
171			2	56					1	<2			1	28					2	80								
172			2	58																								
176	3	82													1	62												
197					1	<2	2	12									1	6										
201					3	50											5	18										
210			2	96							2	530																

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Cu Alloy	Wt (g)	Coal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Other (?)	Wt (g)
218			1	6	1	22																						
223											10	1198																
226					12	16							3	16	3	156			1	8								
227																					1	6						
242											4	2596			37	54												
247											1	858																
251			1	<2											1	28												
253													2	366							1	4						
256			6	96																								
282			7	374	2	38					1	96																
293											6	1620																
303																	8	20										
312					3	6			1	4					1	<2	27	128										
337	1	12	10	318							2	66							1	72								
348											1	>6000																
361	2	50													1	42	2	8										
367	1	26			1	18					1	176																
373	3	18			3	16	1	10					1	18														
375	11	188			24	164	5	118					6	32	1	4												
376	2	158			12	230					TILE 1	1200					2	18										
378	44	190																										
382	16	466	7	354	12	110	2	62							3	24	2	12					1	40				

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Cu Alloy	Wt (g)	Coal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Other (?)	Wt (g)
388					7	214	3	108							4	< 1												
395	1	14																										
404							1	48							1	78												
407	1	48	3	398																								
414			2	4018																								
416	3	32	8	1004	6	76	15	470									17	68					1	8	19	12		
418	42	844	39	5428	171	3710	36	1374							27	208	1	40										
419	3	74	5	1175	16	147	17	354	2	4	2	242	1	6	1	16	1	4	4	12								
420	7	540	8	1335	42	412	20	1070	1	<2	2	26	3	18	1	1	7	26	3	<2			2	<2				
426					8	28									1	2												
432	3	30			7	112	22	1736					8	56													10	62 (?)
434	16	434	7	554	31	510	39	1376	5	182	3	1246			1	4	4	6										
437	1	6																										
440			2	3864																								
447	3	44			4	56	2	42			4	3714																
465	3	20																										
466	12	146			39	390									1	1												
467	26	350					1	8																				
471	6	64	5	146	34	644											5	18										
473	2	14	3	684	11	200																						
479	10	408			15	949	2	122					3	274	21	1116	26	264										
481	2	12			3	16	3	82									1	6										
485	5	150	4	624	82	1340	19	726																				
488			4	400					1	18	1	106			1	6												

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Cu Alloy	Wt (g)	Coal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Other (?)	Wt (g)
203 TP12			4	454											1	32												
u/s			1	24																								
533			1	3352																								
530			2	1962																								
Total	**246**	**4660**	**156**	**28600**	**629**	**9650**	**191**	**7718**	**23**	**458**	**52**	**15698**	**45**	**972**	**127**	**2484**	**109**	**642**	**18**	**234**	**2**	**10**	**4**	**48**	**19**	**12**	**10**	**62**

Appendix 7: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Period / Phasing	Sub Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
A.2?	176	102	465	435	Silting within line of drain [435] - D	12	12	**	12			*	4			*	<2	*	2	Clay pipe */2g - Metal */2g - Coal **/14g - Glass */<2g - Industrial debris ***/22g - Pottery */<2g - Burnt clay */14g
B/C?	158	103	404	404	Second oven [404] - F (deposit on floor of [404])	6	6			*	<2	*	<2			*	<2	*	126	Glass */14g - CBM **/78g - mortar **/56g
B/C?	163	104	479	441	Infill of Oven [441] - F	40	40	**	6			*	88			*	<2			Eggshells **/<2g - CTP */44g - Glass **/36g - Fe */10g - Pot */<2g
D/E?	84	100	209	155	Fill of [155] Flue/Drain leading to back of fireplace - D	6	6	*	<2	*	<2									Brick **/78g, Tile */28g, Mortar ***/ 504g, Slate */ 2g, Fe */ 10g
E?	159	106	528	527	Fill of partly exposed brick drain [527] - D	6	6													Hair (sample) /14g - CBM */6g
Currently undated	207	101	416	515	Fill of [415] non structural cut - SN	30	30	**	10			**	40	*	<2	*	<2	**	56	Clay pipe */6g - Pottery */8g - Coal ***/364g - Mortar */4g - Burnt slate */24g - FCF */106g - Glass */<2g - CBM **/718g - Ind. Debris ****/912g - Metal */18g - Worked stone */66g
Currently undated	180	105	471	478	Fill of pit [478] - P	10	10	**	20			**	8			*	<2	**	58	Coal **/84g - Industrial debris ***/292g -

Period / Phasing	Sub Group	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																				Building material */82g - Slate **/52g - Pin */<2g - Pottery */14g - Glass */<2g - Clay pipe */4g - Metal */<2g

Appendix 8: Flot quantification (*=1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
102	465	16	25	25	10	10		*	**	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+		*	*	** 35%
103	404	8	18	18	-	15		**	***	***					***		
104	479	424	1230	200	2	8	*Sambucus nigra* (1)	***	***	****					*	*	*** 80%
100	209	14	11	11	2	94		* (2)	**	**						* (1)	**
106	528	120	340	200	3	7	*Taxus bacatta* (1)	*	**	***	*	*Vicia faba* var *minor* (1)	++		*		*** 82%
101	416	180	510	200	2	8		*	**	**	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1), cf. Cerealia	+ to ++				*** 80%
105	471	66	160	160	2	4		**	**	***	*	Cerealia (3), *Triticum* sp. (1)	+ to ++			*	*** 70%

Appendix 9: Subgroup Register

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
1	359, 118	Natural Chalk	
2	350, 116, 207, 304,522, 401, 449, 438, 387, 140, 469, 470	Natural Colluvium/Head	
3	106	Early Wall	A
4	108	Foundation, underlying SG 6	B.1
5	107	Wall	B.1
6	109	Rear Wall of current house. Sitting on foundation 108	B.1
7	129	External wall of house	B.1
8	180	Remnant of a mortar floor/ or bedding deposit to the north-east of Fireplace- floor possibly robbed/ stripped out	B.1
9	231	Wall of house	B.1
10	239	Trample/ Construction material	B.1
11	193	Problematic subgroup - is there repair/alteration to wall in this area.....what is full extent of context 193?	B?
12	339	Construction layer	B.1
13	195, 147, 181	Fireplace? Is this a fireplace during early period of use? Why is face rendered?	B.1
14	145	Use of Fireplace Following SG16	B.2
15	202	Render on face of fireplace	B.1
16	182	reduction of Fireplace	B.2 /C?
17	146	Infill of fireplace with rubble. Associated with SG 28?	B.3/C?
18	187,186	Trench built foundation for main external wall,	C
19	119	Main external wall, on SG18	C
20	250, 251	terracing cut and fill, likely associate with construction of SG 18 and 19	C.1
21	227	Make -up layer underlying SG22	B.1
22	240, 127	Mortar surface, likely forming base for sleeper walls above	B/C

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
23	132	External wall of house, has truncated wall SG 129. Part of Construction of Kitchen?.	C.1
24	131	Render on face of SG 23.	G
25	199	Brick and Mortar floor	B.1
26	200,201	mortar floor surface and make up layer	C.1
27	238	Reduction of fireplace? Associated with SG 16?	B.2
28	243	Infill of fireplace with rubble. Associated with SG 17?	C.1
29	230	Copper (?) base	B/C
30	229	Sleeper wall	B.3
31	228	Sleeper wall	B.3
32	208, 225	Sleeper wall	B.3
33	124	Sleeper wall	B.3
34	196, 197	Cut for water pipe - phase???	E.1?
35	198	Sleeper wall	B/C?
36	194	Remnant floor?	B/C?
37	203	Modern demolition rubble	H
38	183	Addition of line of bricks above infilled fireplace - possibly no longer fireplace? Preparation for new usage?	B/C?
39	143, 153, 191, 152, 151, 345, 346	Pipe Cut and Pipe/ Culvert construction	D.2/E?
40	144, 149, 150	Backfill of pipe cut	D.2/E?
41	327	Sleeper wall	B/C
42	125	Sleeper wall	B/C
43	328	Sleeper wall	E
44	126	Infill deposit contained within walls 33, and 42. Possibly a corresponding base for something like a copper? I.e. reusing big bits of masonry - firm footing?	B/C
45	248	Heavily truncated brick wall	C?D?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
46	249	Concrete post pad	G?
47	130	Concrete Slab	G?
48	242, 226, 121,	Disuse deposits. Likely relating to rubbish accumulation (under floors etc) while building still active	E.3?
49	110, 120	Demolition debris	F
50	122, 141, 142	Demolition debris	F
51	241	cut' for demolition of water pipe	
52	115	Demolition debris	F
53	236, 134, 253, 114, 252	Patch up of earlier paved floor for rural museum? Relaying/ removal/ repair of original floor	G
54	326	Inserted wall between SG 9 and fireplaceSG13. Possibly later phase, or just a constructional join? Check dating. Prior to construction of sleeper walls G's 30 - 33.	B.2
55	105,104	C20th Brick wall and concrete foundation	G
56	103	Concrete foundation	G
57	101, 361	Reworked demolition rubble	H
58	100	Modern aggregate surface	H
59	136, 137	Cut and foundation for wall SG60	A
60	148	Early Wall	A
61	154	Wall, addition to SG60	B
62	185	Wall Plaster	B/C
63	192	Patch repair to SG 60	B/C
64	188	Wall plaster	C.1
65	189, 184	Base render and wall plaster	B.1
66	VOID		
67	156, 190	Foundation and truncated section of wall adjoining early fireplace	B.2?
68	255, 256	Cut and Foundation for wall SG69	B

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
69	254	Wall	B
70	414, 432, 440, 428, 454, 455	Foundation cut and fireplace structure	A
71	232	Foundation for SG72	C
72	233	Wall	C
73	2004/5.4, 216	Single skin alignment of 18th - 19th bricks, which appears on same alignment as, and overlying the end of wall 5. Thought to represent the remnant of the floor edging, in association with SG112. Possibly part of a doorway, or more 'open' building/ barn structure at NW corner of main building.	B/C?
74	281, 282, 311	Foundation cut, backfill and foundation structure for wall SG103. Context 265 thought to be part of this structure	C?
75	264, 340	Wall, coursed flint construction, with some brick inclusions. Heavily truncated by modern disturbance	B/C?
76	338	Foundation for wall SG97	B
77	341	Brick floor	B/C
78	287, 288	Foundation for SG80	C
79	292, 291	Foundation for SG82	C
80	286	External wall of kitchen	C
81	289	Internal wall of kitchen, tied into Structures SG80 and 82	C
82	290	Fireplace structure	C
83	138	Sleeper wall	D/?
84	344, 334, 155, 209	Culvert associated with back of fireplace	E.1
85	329, 210	Backfill of culvert SG 84	F
86	333, 329	Concrete of SG84	F
87	139	Refuse layer, under floor debris?	C.1?
88	234, 235	Drain, cutting SG 89 and 91	E

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
89	246, 244, 245, 178	Small brick room of uncertain function, adjoining SG72. Relationship between truncated by modern gas pipe. However, thought to be contemporary? Prior to 19th century service passage re DM?? Possibly something like a store room? However - alignment of brick walls may be represented on 1941 plan and therefore possibly forming part of the Service passage/ wash up? Check out plans. Sealed below concrete surface SG 93	D/E
90	247	Single skin wall running parallel to 244.	D
91	237	Backfill of SG 89. Backfilling thought to be part of redesign of water management in building as represented by SG 88	E?
92	236	Remnant flag floor, but heavily disturbed and re-worked. Trace of original flag floor but heavily truncated. Below concrete floor SG93, which partially seals SG92?	C.1
93	102	Tamped concrete surface,	G
94	257, 258, 204, 205, 206	Cut and fill of lead water pipe	C/D?
95	217	Single skin alignment of bricks, Part of doorway?	B/C
96	2004/ 50, 212, 211, 214, 215	Ceramic pipe and concrete drain 212 and brick drain structure 214, both within cut 211. Late 19th - C20th	E?
97	2002/6, 2002/34, 313, 315, 2002/ 97, 2002/ 41	External wall of house	B
98	316	Wall adjoining SG 97	B/C?
99	215	Single skin brick alignment. As SG95?	B/C?
100	216	Trampled/ reworked surface of the natural at NW corner of site. Possibly associated with construction of SG's 95, 73, 99	B/C?
101	325	Short stretch of wall - function is unclear, but possibly in association with 102 a small outbuilding tacked on to outside of wall 103?	B/C?
102	306	Short stretch of wall - function is unclear, but possibly in association with 101 a small outbuilding tacked on to outside of wall 103?	B/C?
103	260	Wall, upon foundation SG 74	C
104	261	Garden wall	D?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
105	262	Garden wall	D?
106	305	Garden wall	D?
107	259	made ground levelling deposit	D/E
108	112, 263	Shallow brick culvert - possible remnant of a footpath?	E?
109	283, 284, 285	Modern posthole	G
110	309, 310	Modern pits. Possible Excavations?	G
111	307, 308	Modern pits. Possible Excavations?	G
112	267, 277	Line of encaustic bricks, single skin, apparently demarking the edge of a floor/ limit of enclosed space	E
113	271, 279,	Inserted section of walling/ remnant of foundation, on alignment with SG75. Area of wall heavily disturbed in this area, but SG113 clearly later than SG322. Patch up? / Intrusion/ truncation?	E.1
114	318, 317	Plaster facing to walls SG97 and 98	B
115	268, 278	Later 19th - 20th c brick wall - two courses high	E
116	272, 276	Modern pits. Possible Excavations?	G
117	270, 269	Modern pits. Possible Excavations?	G
118	275, 274, 280, 273	Modern Cut. Plastic lined at bottom. Possible excavations?	G
119	157, 111	Reworked topsoil	F+
120	297	Construction trample, associated with construction of walls SG80/81/82	C
121	94, 295, 293, 294, 296	Drain structure. Same as Neil's drain context 94.	C/D
122	122	Mortar floor - base of light well?	B/C
123	475, 476, 322	Culvert	C?
124	2002/33, 2002/ 40, 320	Blocked doorway	C?
125	323, 324	modern demolition rubble	F
126	301, 2004/6	Wall - flint and mortar, but clearly abutting wall 5 - thought to be of later date. Contains occasional sandstone blocks and 18th - early 19th century brick fragments (uncoursed)	C/D?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
127	335	foundation wall at rear of property	C/D
128	2004/10	Brick floor and drainage channel	C/D
129	337	Demolition debris	F
130	343, 342	Foundation for wall SG131	E
131	314	Wall	E
132	517	Structure - function unknown, composed of cement mortar and broken fragments of 18th - 19th C brick. Possible floor?	E?
133	347, 348, 349	Lead lined drain	E?
134	321	Insertion of an extra stretch of wall adjacent to SG98. Of uncertain function - possibly adding support to light well?	B/C?
135	2002/ 20, 2002/27, 2004/005	Flint and Mortar wall. Thought to be early.	A/B?
136	113	Brick culvert/ possible remnant pathway?	E?
137	2004/ 47, 179	Flint retaining wall. Probable 20th C	G
138	133, 219, 220, 2004/7, 2004/22, 2002/29, 2002/19, 2002, 24, 2002/ 28	Tile floor, bedding deposit and external brick wall. Larder constructed of 19th C brick, and C20th tile flooring.	E
139	2004/40, 2004/42	Cut and Brick drain with stone lintel. Phasing unknown - as per Neil, but predates the Larder. Back filled by SG 248. The sandstone capping to this wall is much later than the brick drain structure - period G (Group G 69).	C?
140	223, 222, 224,	Drain, addition to, or replacement of SG 139? 18th to 19th century brick	C/D?
141	2004/ 48	19thC brick built culvert. Same as SG147.	D/E
142	336	Colluvium? Possibly clean redeposited natural	
143	158	Garden soil. Possibly remnant of early topsoil layer, or construction debris	B?
144	164, 135, 165, 166, 167, 168, 173, 174	Vaulted cellar/ (Ice House?). Talk to David Martin - What is this? Can we get a better idea of date from methods of construction?	C.1?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
145	169, 170, 171, 172	Bracing wall to cellar. Appears to be added on to side of cellar, but might this just be a brief constructional phase rather than a use one? Backfill of 'construction cut' has both 18th and 29th C dates - need to look at detailed pot assemblage. However, be wary as possibility of some modern intrusion - particularly the un-mapped archaeological interventions??!!	C.1?
146	175. 176, 177	Demolition and backfill of Vaulted cellar.	F
147	159 , 160, 161, 162, 163	Brick Culvert	D/E
148	507, 441, 486, 484	Brick Oven at rear or fireplace SG70.	A.1
149	298, 2004/ 28, 2004/ 27, 2004/26	Remnant of a sunken structure, cut into natural (2004/26), lay on mortar base (2004/27), and constructed of three courses of brick., and sealed by floor 256. By the time of the 2011 investigations, no overlying floor layer survived, and only one course of brick was still present, although a 19th - 20th date was obtained(298).	E.1
150	312, 303	Trample layer, incorporating residual material.	E.1
151	299, 300, 302	Addition of a short section of walling against SG 126. Possibly a Post Pad/ structural support for remodification of area of outbuildings? Reusing earlier brick. Anything to do with a fireplace/ copper?. Is mirrored by a large section of wall identified in Neil's neighbouring trench (was there a context number issued?).	E.1
152	442, 376, 443	Backfill and consolidation over area of oven SG 148	A.2?
153	409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 392, 389, 468	Construction of a wall and floor over area of Oven 148	A.2?
154	483, 508	Disuse and partial blocking of oven 148? Strange. Remodelling of oven - but possible that the other half continues on use? I.e. SG 163. Possibly at same time second oven is constructed?	B/C?
155	430, 439	Rubble infilling of fireplace, putting ovens out of use. Is this general demolition material?	F
156	393	Blocking wall. Poorly built and inserted between fireplace 70 and wall 153. However, on same alignment as SG59. But not built as well.	A.3?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
157	375	Backfill deposit. Possibly in association with wall SG 156 raising and remodelling of area?	A.3?
158	404, 405,408, 409 419, 378, 506	Second oven	B/C?
159	527, 528	Partially exposed brick drain.	E?
160	445, 477	Inserted section of wall, on alignment with SG 59 and thought to have been inserted at same time as SG 156. Poorly constructed.	A.3?
161	466	Redeposited soil, possibly part of demolition material, containing residual fragments?	F?
162	362, 457	Modern extension to back of house	G
163	479	Second half of oven 148 possibly continuing in use for some time after partial blocking 154. Does this make sense from a historic buildings perspective? DM opinion required.	B/C?
164	467, 418, 420	A backfill deposit, underlying wall 445. Unclear if wall SG 153 cuts this layer - thereby suggesting that it is some form of old topsoil/construction soil - (but appears to be located partially within line of early building) OR perhaps more likely, a backfill deposit abutting wall SG 153 - possibly raising up area prior to construction of SG 160?. Context 418 contains an 18th to 19th C knife and therefore may be later than phase A?	B.1?
165	509	Early Wall	A
166	524	Early Wall	A
167	516, 523	Early Wall	A
168	513, 514, 518	Area of modern truncation. Reason unclear as only partially exposed. Possible demolition or removal of services?	F
169	525, 526	Area of modern truncation. Reason unclear as only partially exposed. Possible demolition or removal of services?	F
170	519, 520, 521	Area of modern truncation. Reason unclear as only partially exposed. Possible demolition or removal of services?	F

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
171	510, 511	modern landscaping layers	H
172	390, 364, 365	Modern drain - respects the line of modern extension SG 162. Possibly replacing 173?	G
173	381, 382, 399, 398	Brick drain . Is this related to culvert 123>	C?
174	482	Redeposited chalk, or possibly eroded chalk within a weathered head?	-
175	435, 446, 461, 462	Construction cut and drain structure.	A.2?
176	465	Silting within line of SG 175	A.2?
177	500, 501, 502, 485	Pit, probable refuse pit. Possibly originally external and therefore associated with early period house	A
178	489, 491	Remnants of stretch of wall and a floor bedding deposit with impressions of flagstones left within it	B.2?
179	368	Internal wall - Period B	B
180	471, 478	Pit, cuts surface 203.	C-E?
181	488, 487	Pit	C-E?
182	490	Demolition deposit	F
183	397	Construction or make up layer - fairly clean redeposited natural	A
184	480, 396, 481, 425	Construction cut, foundation and backfill for wall SG 186	B
185	366	Current rear wall of Stanmer house	B
186	367	External wall of house.	B
187	394, 395	Pit	C-E?
188	456	repair to wall SG 185	B?
189	370, 406, 407	Disuse layer	A.4?
190	2002/46, 2002/47, 2002/12, 2002/48	Wall, Eval	A
191	2002/14, 2002/58	Wall, Neil's eval. Isolated stretch of wall, possibly relating to the early phase of build and reused in later periods? Flint and mortar construction - unsure of function? Appears to have been truncated at both ends. Neil's suggests may have been a corridor? 2002	A?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
192	388	Disuse deposit	B.1?
193	374	Possible rough floor or levelling surface	B.1?
194	427, 431	remnant floor level - possibly associated with SG 193	A.2?
195	373, 426	disuse/ abandonment layer	A.4?
196	371, 372, 423	Disuse abandonment layer	A.4?
197	463	Slight evidence of a cut - possible terracing cut, or associated with construction cut for SG 153	A.2
198	464	Possible section of wall/buttressing. Partially exposed and heavily truncated. Associated with SG 199?	A.2
199	429, 450, 451	Section of walling, contemporary with 153? Well built, with foundation	A.2
200	460, 459	Possible culvert or remnant of a drain. Heavily truncated, partially exposed	A.2
201	447	Silted up fill of culvert SG175. Disuse deposit	B?
202	434, 433	Pit, located over line of culvert SG175. Repair/ access pit?	?
203	503, 437	Horizon of redeposited chalk - possibly remnants of a rough floor layer/ preparation layer - possibly associated with construction of Period B?	B
204	422, 421	Demolition layer	F
205	417	Chalk backfill layer - preparation of area for wall SG 206 and floor SG 208?	B/C?
206	369, 403	Poorly constructed walls, reusing some interesting bits of architectural masonry - look up, does this help with phasing? Constructed over SG 205	B/C?
207	415, 416	Possible cut and a charcoal rich deposit - Backfill? Phase?	C.1?
208	402	Cobble floor.	C.1?
209	379, 391	Small area of truncated wall partially exposed. Function/ Phase unclear. Postdates Period B	E?
210	383, 384	Water pipe trench - C20th?	G?
211	385, 386	Water pipe trench - C20th?	G?
212	351, 352	Rough flint and mortar wall, only small section observed, full extent or function therefore not possible to discern.	A?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
213	458, 452, 453	rear wall of House, early	A
214	353	Demolition layer	F
215	355, 356	Demolition cut and fill	F
216	357	Stone Paving slabs - remnant of floor surface, likely from rural museum, but possibly earlier?	G
217	358	topsoil exposed in soak away	G
218	360	modern demolition rubble	H
219	458	Repair/ infill to wall SG185. But - possibly related to wall 369 - on same alignment/ height etc..	G
220	472, 473	Sleeper wall	C.1
221	424	Sleeper wall	C.1
222	474	Render on face of Wall SG 179	B.1
223	2004/43, 2004/44	Pit	C.1
224	2004/1	Wall of house. Wall measured 630mm in width, with 9 brick courses surviving. Bricks hard fired, dull red, regularly coursed in English bond, and bonded in a smooth pale grey lime mortar (2004/1).	C
225	2004/1.6	Modern cement based render. Corresponded with and overlay the existing floor level	F?
226	2004/1.5	Foundation measured 0.73m depth, by 0.73m in width, and was constructed of flint nodules with occasional sandstone fragments and brick fragments of similar date and form to wall 1 bonded in a hard lime mortar (2004/ 1.5).	C.1
227	2004/1.1	A blocked drain arch . Width 0.43m. Constructed in the same brick and mortar as wall 1. Blocked by the same brick type, and bonded with a yellowish- orange sandy mortar.	C
228	2004/1.2	Scar of snapped bricks - associated with wall 229?	C.1
229	2004/2	Wall. Thought to be contemporary to wall 224 - related by sag 228. However, only two courses thick (as SG 81) with no foundation.	C.1
230	2004/80	Cement rendered brick steps	E.1

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
231	2004/1.7	Inserted wall. Built up against?/ abutting SG230. of different construction to wall SG 224 - narrower (0.48m thick), constructed of a variety of brick forms bonded with a pale grey lime mortar, and rendered with a hard cement no foundation, bedded onto a thin layer of mortar with partially overlay foundation SG 239	E.1
232	2004/ 59, 2004/ 58	Gully partially exposed.	E.1
233	2004/60	Deposit, organic silty clay.	C.1
234	2004/ 23	Brick drain, bedded on a creamy grey sandy lime mortar and capped with re-used roof slates. Bricks 18th - early 19th century	C.1?
235	2004/ 94	drain constructed of reused broken bricks laid directly onto SG 2	C.1?
236	2004/93	Brick drain, bedded on a creamy grey sandy lime mortar and capped with re-used roof slates.	C.2?
237	2004/ 24, 2004/25	24- Curving masonry structure. 0.48m in width, surviving height of 0.07m, abutting walls SG 224 and SG.. Constructed of brick faces with a core of broken brick and flint nodules. Covered with a lime mortar containing crushed flint and pebbles. 25 - Curving foundation for structure SG 237. Inner face constructed of flint nodules, outer face constructed of flint nodules with occasional brick fragments. Bonded and covered with a pale grey lime mortar with flint and pebbles and small fragments of chalk inclusions. Bonded to ? (What does this mean?!!!?) SG 226.	C.1
238	2004/ 90, 2004/89	Drain. Undated	E.1
239	2004/ 3.1	Brick footings . One course of dark red brick with pale orange pink sandy lime mortar, bonded with inner brickwork of structure SG237	
240	2004/ 3.2	Brick wall. With traces of cement render	
241	2004/ 3.3	Wall, constructed of a variety of different bricks, bonded with a sand and cement based mortar.	G?
242	2004/79, 2004/3.4, 2004/73	Break in wall and return. Heavily truncated, constructed in an irregular Flemish bond incorporating broken bricks.	E.1?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
243	2004/3.5	Wall. Containing reused bricks, thermolite bricks and bonded with a sand and cement mortar. Rural museum addition.	G
244	2004/ 53, 2004/54, 2004/55	Brick built arched culvert? Constructed of red brick in a creamy yellow sandy lime mortar. Backfilled with clayey silt containing moderate quantities of construction debris	B.1?
245	2004/46	Brick floor - unfrogged brick, lay on bed in a loose creamy grey mortar - possible modern repair?	G
246	2004/10, 2004/15	Brick floor with integral gully. Dry laid on a beige lime mortar	C.1
247	2004/88	Brick drain... Is there a plan of it?.... Related to sg246	C/D?
248	2004/41	Back fill of drain containing 18th - 19th century refuse.	D/E?
249	2004/18	Drain, comprising C18th tile, roof slates and lead pipe running through terracotta field drains.	C
250	2004/4	Wall. Containing 18th or 19th century brick, constructed in English bond with hard pale grey lime mortar. And built on a hard concrete foundation.	D/E
251	2004/20, 2004/ 12, 2004/13, 2004/14	C19th backfill behind SG 250, and construction of C19th Brick floor.	AS SG250
252	2004/19	Brick floor as SG246 and SG 128	C
253	2004/ 57, 2004/5.2	Drain and drain opening	E.1?
254	2004/56	Rendered brick gully, bricks similar to those used in construction of wall 4. finished with a moulded cement render	E.1
255	2004/9, 2004/35	Flag stone floor, set in a sandy grey lime mortar. Not present in 2011 investigations	C.1
256	2004/30, 2004/29, 2004/31, 2004/32	Remnant flooring flint nodules (2004/32) and brick and flagstones (2004/30). Entirely truncated by time of 2011 excavations.	G
257	2004/34, 2004/35	Ceramic gully.	E.1?
258	2002/ 21, 2004/81	topsoil	H
259	2004/82	Layer - construction layer	E
260	2004/83	Cut and backfill for water pipe. Late 18th - 19th pot, glass, slate	C/D

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
261	2004/74, 2004/75, 2004/76, 2004/77, 2004/92, 2004/91	Substantial cut and fill containing C18th brick. Function unknown.	C/D?
262	2004/84, 2004/ 86	Ceramic drains.	E
263	2004/87, 2004/ 70, 2004/ 85, 2002/ 22	demolition deposits	F
264	2004/69, 2004/21	Culvert	C
265	2004/63, 2004/67, 2004/64, 2004/65	Demolition deposits	F
266	2004/61, 2004/62, 2004/52	Feature, function / date unknown	?
267	2004/66	Layer - trampled natural? Undated	?
268	2004/ 68, 2004/49	Infill of substantial feature, function and date unknown - possible soak away?	?
269	2004/11	Remnant Floor within kitchen range.	C
270	2004/71, 2004/72	backfill of sg 264	E?
271	2002/1, 2002/2	Modern surface	G
272	2002/35	render	Same as 222 - B?
273	2002/9, 2002/8, 2002/7, 2002/37, 2002/45, 2002/10, 2002/38	Foundations for SG 97	B
274	2002/4, 2002/36	remnant floor level - yellow sand bedding deposit	B
275	2002/ 44, 2002/003, 2002/43	Backfill of room 2	F
276	2002/31, 2002/11, 2002/27, 2002/26	Gully partially exposed/ robbed trench?	B?
277	2002/49	render facing to wall SG 190	B.1?
278	2002/ 50, 2002/13	Sleeper wall, C18th - C19th C brick	C.1?
279	2002/54	infill associated with sleeper wall 278	D?

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
280	2002/59, 2002/ 60, 2002/ 62	Stretch of wall composed of flint nodules and occasional sandstone blocks. Date unknown... Possibly early period.. Internal feature?. Also included is a small stretch of wall constructed of flints with an identical mortar to wall 59. Neil suggests represents the insertion of a fireplace? 2002 see discussion.	A?
281	2002/ 52, 2002/15	Stretch of wall - sleeper wall, abbuts SG278. C18th - C19th C brick	D?
282	2002/70	construction trample associated with wall 281	D?
283	2002/ 53, 2002/16	Flint and mortar wall, containing occasional sandstone blocks	A?
284	2002/ 68	SG 284 packed sandstone surface containing a re-used window mullion. Reminiscent of SG 206 and SG44	B/C?
285	2002/64, 2002/65, 2002/ 66,	Internal structure. Mortar same as SG's 280, 191.	A.2?
286	2002/63	demolition material	F
287	2002/5, 2002/55, 2002/56, 2002/67	Natural colluvium	-
288	2002/ 25, 2002/18, 2002/ 30, 2002/23	Brick wall - poorly constructed, almost certainly associated with SG 254. Contains iron water pipe. Overlain by larder SG138. and lead pipe almost certainly the same as SG 94	E.1?
289	2002/ 32, 2002/ 57, 2002/58	feint trench (unexcavated, mirroring outline of SG 278	B?
290	2002/69	possible early garden soil	A?
291	2005/01	Demolition/ build up layer	H
292	, 2005/12	brick wall	D.1
293	2005/5, 2005/3, 2005/13	Single width brick wall - toilet block? And remnant of associated flooring	E.1
294	2005/10	Sleeper wall. Later 17th - 18thC brick	as 83, 278, 281
295	2005/8	Culvert	E.1
296	2005/9	backfill of SG 295	F
297	2005/4	brick wall forming part of corridor with SG292	D.1
298	2005/15	brick floor	D.1
299	2005/6, 2005/7, 2005/17	Construction layer. Contains 18th to 19th debris	D.1
300	2005/11	probable flagstone drain cover, unexcavated	as sg 133

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
301			D, E?
302	2005/2	flint and mortar wall, with remnant of sandstone facing on south-western side	A
303	2005/14	natural geology	-
304	2006/3, 2006/4, 2006/15, 2006/14, 2006/12, 2006/13	Probable paths and lawn landscaping, to north of house	?
305	2006/1, 2006/2	Topsoil	H
306	2006/5, 2006/6, 1006/10	Natural geology	-
307	2006/9	demolition layer	F
308	504, 505	Partially exposed possible pit, below wall G 2. Feature possibly associated with construction?	A.1
309	2005/ 16	possible floor remnant consisting of a single limestone flag,	G
310	2006/16, 2006/18	Modern tarmac road	G
311	2005b/1	Modern hardcore	H
312	354	Concrete floor, rear of kitchen range	E?
313	530, 529,	Brick arched culvert, 18th to 19th century brick, w with an internal height of 0.80 - 0.90m , with of 0.46cm and constructed of a brick built wall with sprung brick arched capping	C?
314	531	Silt infill, measuring 0.20 to 0.30m in depth, thought to have derived from silting infill of culvert SG 313	C?
315	532, 533	Partially exposed brick and mortar constructed structure, 18th to 19th century brick heavily truncated, not fully exposed - possible soak away	C?
316	534	Modern backfill of soak away, contains plastic	F?
317	2005b/3, 2005b/4, 2005b/6	Associated walls, function date unknown	C+?
318	2005b/5	Backfill of 317	C+?
319	2005b/7	Possible planting pit	D+?
320	2005b/8, 2005b/9	Backfill of planting pit	D+?
321	2005b/11	modern cap to Cellar Chute	H

Subgroup (SG)	Inclusive Contexts	Subgroup Notes	Provisional period
322	265/266	foundation wall	C.1

Appendix 10: Group Register

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
1	1, 2, 142, 174, 287, 303, 306	Natural Geology. Included subgroups for surface of weathered chalk, and the overlying silty clay head deposit.	
2	3, 59, 60, 165, 283, 190, 166, 167, 302, 308	Early Wall. Reused in later periods. 283/302 has some stones set in southern face, perhaps suggesting this is an external wall? Neil's 2002 suggestion, discussion. SG 302 contained C17th century brick.	A.1
3	213	Trace of early wall surviving below current fabric of back wall of house. Flint and mortar construction. Suggesting that the original range did extend some way to the north-west of the main range (G2) random coursed, roughly faced flint nodules set within a thick and irregular compact lime and gravel mortar, with fragments of brick partially visible demarking a possible corner? (Below context 458).).60m of the height of this wall was exposed. Context 458, was seen in section only, and comprised of flint mortar and occasional brick, and is thought to represent a return on this wall, heading into the current building. SECTION EE1 and photo 1200? This ties up nicely with the line of the internal partition (with 'old opening') marked on David martin's plan of the internal cellars. NEEDS TO BE ILLUSTRATED> Is possible that context 108 (foundation for wall 109 (G14) may be a continuation of this wall... but not enough exposed to be sure and a bit unlikely given the brick corner (what is HB word for this? - Quoins) bricks noted at base of wall 452. Certainly no extension of this wall if so south-westward into study area. ROOF: Fragments of Horsham roofing stone were found within the backfill of the oven (context 376), amongst other early period contexts and it is thought possible that this may represent the roofing material for the early house (see Luke barber section 5.6)	A.1?
4	70	Fireplace? This also ties in with David Matins survey of the cellars undertaken in 2002. He suggests that some earlier work survives at cellar- level, which is at variance to all the other 1720's brick built barrel vaulted cellars beneath the house. The cellars survive below the 1860's addition to the rear of the library and under the rear of the 1720's service range. The cellar under the 1860's addition has been created (in 1860) from exposed foundations. the cellar behind the fireplace is of late 16th (or more likely he says of first half of the 17th century in date, and he records an elliptical brick arched doorway leading ... towards/ into ? the fireplace. Fragments of door pintles and a bracket for tying in an iron bar to masonry, RF<14> , a smaller, L-shaped bracket for securing a fire back to the wall, RF<11> and a came from the fill of fireplace flue [432] . Construction - rough course flint and mortar with brick quoins....	A.1

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
5	148	Would early oven be contemporary with early fireplace? Brick dates suggest the same. Presence of two flues and spacial placement of oven (i.e. off to one side) not problematic. Suggest that from the internal perspective, you would have a fireplace and oven to one side, and with later period fireplace replaced by the second oven. HB. May this indicate that the functions of the rooms are changing - i.e. there are plenty of other fireplaces elsewhere in building? Pottery recovered from the back fill of the construction cut for the oven is of 17th c date.	A.1?
6	285, 280, 282, 191	Possible early period remains? Truncated remains of unfaced, uncoursed flint and mortar walls, with occasional sandstone inclusions. Often evidence that the walls are fragmentary, with evidence of later truncation. 285 may represent a flint and mortar constructed rendered drain? In 1949 plan a probable double sided chimney stack is shown in this position (Neil 2002, discussion). No clear evidence of this - but possible truncated remains of earlier structures have been used as a base for later period range? Neil 2002 suggests 191 might have formed a corridor with wall 12. However, no further evidence of this was obtained from the sondages; more probable may form the edge of internal structure? 280 - Neil suggests may have been a fireplace, inserted into the room.	A.1?
7	135	Early wall - Possibly forming part of an out-building or separate structure - i.e. kitchen? Measured 0.60m in width, southern end of the wall truncated. Constructed of knapped and unworked flint nodules bonded in a pale cream-beige lime mortar including crushed flint and small chalk pieces. The wall also contained occasional sandstone blocks and fragments of late 17th to early 18th century brick. It is possible that this may in face relate to period B remains? The outer (eastern) face of the wall had roughly coursed flint nodules knapped to create a moderately neat face. A trace of a splayed jamb for a former window was present in the southern part of the structure. Notes in the VCH suggest that there was an earlier building in this area.	A/B?
8	177	Pit - probable refuse pit? Possibly originally external and therefore associated with early period house. Contained 17th - 18th century pottery and CBM	A.1
9	198	Remnant of a wall or buttress?	A.1
10	194, 152, 153, 197, 199 (200?)	Backfill and consolidation of area of fireplace, and then construction of wall 153 and floor. Traces of brick floor SG 194. THUS enlarging area/ infilling corner. Wall 199 is thought to be the back of this room. Brick culvert/ downpipe (GR95) may be associated with this group? Possibly would walls well built. wall 199, away from area of fireplace well built, with foundation	A.2
11	164, 192, 193,	Accumulation layer and rough possible floor level, overlying - and possibly designed to level up cement floor surface SG153. 17th to mid 18th century pottery and brick. Backfill deposit 418 contains and 18th to 19th C knife so maybe a period B deposit, i.e. prior to insertion of wall G12?	B.1?

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
12	156, 157, 160 (164?) ,	Blocking wall. Poorly built and inserted between fireplace G4 and wall G10. However, on same alignment as G2. But not built as well, poorly constructed stone.... Backfill deposit SG157 thought to be associated possibly raising and remodelling of area? I.e. remodification of this part of building? C17th to C 18th C. not thought to be later i.e. at same time as G 25, as G25 is stratigraphically later.	B.1?
13	10, 12	Construction/ remnant early subsoil material	B.1
14	6,4 185	Main Walls Period B, Forming rear wall of current house. Foundation 4 is thought to date from this period, although only a tiny area of it was exposed in sondages 3	B.1
15	5, 184, 186,	NW Facing Main wall - Period B? Constructed of 18th to 19th Century brick. Substantial walls in regular English bond, measuring 0.80m? Wide and surviving depth of 0.65m. The foundations for this structure were substantial, trench built, to 1m in depth, 0.83m wide and constructed of brick, flint and orangish mortar rubble with massive stone boulders, measuring up to 0.75m in diameter. These are thought to be Sarcen stones - naturally occurring localised geology, resulting from the erosion of tertiary bedrock above the chalk. Defines edge of room 1. - problem: appears tied in with 1860's addition...No problem, as rear wall of current house will have been the front wall of period b building - 1860's extension built up against this. ROOF? Possibly slate..Need a record of where slate comes from on site, and can I track down photographic evidence/ drawn evidence of roof....what is it now?	B.1
16	179	Internal wall NW-SE. 0.83m in width. Dividing rooms, built up against G 2. Constructed of 18th to 19th century brick, built in regular courses, (get dimensions from plan), and built upon the same foundations as wall G15	B.1
17	11, 76, 97, 273	NW Facing main wall - Period B? Constructed of 18th to 19th century brick, set in English bond, and sat foundations constructed the same way as G 15 (limestone, flint, brick rubble, and large Sarcen stones) (foundations not bottomed in this area), but with some 16th to 17th century material residual within the foundation trench. 83cm in width. Defines edge of Room 2. A 'sunken' room or cellar Has a doorway or lightwell built, which extends down to the base of floor level SG 274. Also render layer 272 neatly stops at edge of infill SG 124. This Group also contains the problematic subgroup 11. This area not investigated. It's not clear what this is but there is a break within Line of G 17 here - possibly an entrance for a lightwell or coal shoot at the edge of the fireplace? There is also a break represented here on the 1949 plan, although again it is not clearly a doorway.	B.1

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
18	7, 9, 68, 69, 61, 63, 188	SW Facing main wall - Period B? Room 3. 18th to 19th century brick but reusing some earlier 17th to 18th century brick, and sondages 9 indicated was constructed on substantial trench built foundations of flint, brick and mortar construction. This wall is later than G 2, and has later G 35 built up against it. However, the south-west facing wall and the south-east facing wall are narrower (0.50m wide) than G's 15 and 17. WHY? Ask HB - fine often walls are! (Maggie). Also, the north-west facing wall appears to have been truncated by later period C wall G35. This North-west wall is originally thought to have been comparable to G's 17, 16 and 15 to the north-east. However, there has been longitudinal truncation of this wall and a new facade (G35) added during a later period of build. It is possible that SG 7 at this time was truncated horizontally as well, with the remaining area left perhaps functioning as a sleeper wall in association with later group28. (PHOTO 0352?) Trace of a demolished arch (and possible associated wall G78) observed in south- east facing wall. PHOTO 0635.	B.1?
19	203	rough chalk 'floor' or surface SG 203, within room 1, Period B	B.1?
20	25, 62, 8, 15, 274, 222, 272, 277	Internal 'fittings', sunken room 2. Includes sandy floor bedding SG 274 with a small area of mortar surviving, indicating a probable bedding deposit for a tile or stone floor, long since removed , and rendered walls 222, 272, 277, 62. Also included is render and plaster surface render SG 15 on face of fireplace G26, and a remnant of a mortar floor/ or bedding deposit (SG 8) to the north-east of fireplace (floor possibly robbed/ stripped out). A brick floor (SG25) was identified within TP 5, at approximately this level... check levels on survey...is thought to represent a remnant of the base of this room. SG 25 was constructed of 18th to 19th century brick, with evidence of reuse of possible earlier 16th to 18th forms. (Level of internal fireplace 76.71m, top of culvert G 21 76. 82. floor 199 76.86_)	B.1?
21	123, 124,	Insertion of a culvert and blocking up of doorway within G17, using 17th to 18th century brick (Period B). Again phase of re-organisation of water management and remodification of house. At this stage the 'entrance' must go out of use. Are 173 associated?	C.1?
22	244	Brick built culvert. Located under wall 224. Would you really build a bit foundation over the top of a brick culvert? Backfill contained 17th to 18th century material. Early water management OR link to ice house as per Neil's suggestions? Said it could be heard within the ice house???	B.1?
23	154, 158	Alterations to fireplace and oven (G4) and (G5). Partial blocking of G5? Does this make sense from a historic buildings perspective? Possible contemporary construction of smaller oven 158. Phasing for this difficult - dates broad. Inserted internal wall within oven G5 is 18th to 19th century brick. The 2nd oven is also constructed of 18th to 19th brick, Look up/ Historic buildings any better phasing possible?	B/C?

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
24	163	Ashy disuse deposit of remodified oven G4. Backfill of C17th to 19th date .Contains fragment of shoe leather, and iron fittings likely relating to the use of the oven/ fireplace at front, including a bracket or possibly a pintle for a substantial door or gate. This fill also contained a large iron fitting consisting of a strap with a large ?hook extending from one end, RF<23> which possibly relates to the structure or use of the oven;	C.1?
25	195, 196, 189, 205, 206, 207, 208	Remodification of area near early phase fireplace? Possible demolition of walls SG 153 and 199 (G10) and construction of poorly constructed wall SG 206 (contains CBM of 17th to 18th century date, and floor SG 208? Wall SG 206 uses some interesting fragments of architectural masonry - look up... Does this help with phasing? Is there any link to SG 44 and 284 which also uses bits of architectural masonry? Also incorporates Disuse/ make up layers 195, 196, 189, overlying SG 156, but prior to construction of wall SG 206. Dates 18th to 19th centuries. Also incorporates cobble layer 402. Is GR 95 associated with this group?	C.1?
26	13/ 67	Construction of early (? Fireplace?). Contemporary with walls G15/16/17. Does the fact it has a rendered surface (Sg 15) indicate that this isn't a fireplace? Also included is truncated cross- wall SG 67, which extends from SG 13 towards G2. Look at: possibly truncated area of problematic G 11 (SG195). The base of the fireplace Context 147 is at a reduced level - ties up nicely with remnant floor levels and base of render within 'Sunken' room 2 - check levels again. Assume that SG67(the truncated wall) did once abbuts G2 (later truncated by SG39 and 40 - pipe cut)	B .1
27	54	Insertion of dividing wall. It is clearly a later physical phase than the external walls and fireplace to the NW of room 3. However may this just be a constructional phase? Talk to HB. - Possibly basically contemporary with construction of main walls??? However, prior to this wall, room 3 was of similar dimensions to room 1, and at same level (i.e. height). By creating this wall, you create a much smaller room, and a SW-NE 'corridor', which really only makes sense if it is leading somewhere - i.e. into phase C kitchen. Therefore this wall has been assigned a phase C period. Might the 'doorway' at the SW end have been a window originally? Also interestingly ... on same alignment as G25 (inserted wall thought to be late). More of a corridor? Does the cobbled surface included in G25 represent remnant of paving...check levels... should match ok. Sleepers abbut this wall. If this is a corridor, is this when SG 67 (G26) is truncated?	C.1

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
28	21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44	Preparation of floor (mortar and rubble layers) and construction of series of sleeper walls constructed of 18th to 19th century brick, and corner copper base? Using bricks of the same date in the SW corner. Very likely contemporary with construction of G27, but stratigraphically speaking later. Within area of SG 29 (possible copper base), the 1949 plan marks TT & CPDS UNDER (table top and cupboards under?) in this area. A probable corresponding base to SG 29 is represented by infill SG 44 - a hard foundation for something heavy? I.e. two corner coppers? The 1949 plans indicated a CPD (cupboard?) in this corner of the room. No floor surviving. Is possible thought that the truncated remains of G7 (original period B wall) may also have functioned as a sleeper at this time. The demolition of the wall SG 7 may very well expand the deposits of demolition rubble and loose mortar found across room 3, under (and between) sleeper walls. The 1956 plan records this structure as a server, and records a 'service counter' within the area of SG 54(G27).	C.2
29	14, 16, 27	Alterations to fireplace 13. Fireplace seems to have been made smaller, but still thought to have been in use during this period (14).	B.2
30	48	Disuse deposits - possibly rubbish accumulation while building still in use, i.e. under floors? Within room 3	E.3
31	65,	Render and plaster on face of G 18. Likely contemporary with first phase of construction of room. Contemporary with G 20.	B.1
32	64	Second application of render on face of G 18 - possibly associated with it now being a corridor? And therefore contemporary with insertion of G27?	C.1
33	98, 114, 134, 122, 178	Adjoining wall to west of wall SG97, within area of bricked up doorway/ light well. Thought to be contemporary with main wall's construction. Certainly in contemporary use during period of application of plasters SG114. Possibly entrance to cellar/ 'sunken' room. Thought to belong to early period as appears to 'lead in' to reduce level of room. Wall SG 134 appears to be an addition to SG 98, of uncertain function. Also another short stretch of wall and associated floor bedding deposit SG 178 survives to the north-east - is this related?	B.1
34	214, 28, 17, 38, 35, 36, 26	Infill of fireplace and construction of single skin brick 'rim' SG38. Remodification/ back fill of sunken room. Contemporary with blocked up doorway G 21. Thought to be building up internal area of room 2 to bring it into same level as rooms 1 and 3 (and 4), and so probably during phase C when kitchen is constructed and immediately prior to the construction of the 'corridor' SG 27. Likely that the single skin brick sleeper wall SG 35, Remnant paving SG 36 and underlying make up layer SG 26 also belong to this period. No trace of floor level of this remodified room survives, although SG 35 hints may have been laid on sleeper walls... i.e. wooden floor, perhaps likely remainder of rooms at this period. The 1949 plan records a block wood floor within this room.	C.1

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
35	92, 45? 225?, 335, 233, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 71, 72, 80, 81, 82, 79, 78, 120, 224, 226, 228, 229	Period C - External wall of House, SW-NE orientated range - Kitchen? Constructed of 18th to 19th century brick, with possible evidence of reuse of possible earlier 17th to 18th century brick, although - see CBM report, very possibly is just bricks from another kiln site. Side walls measure 62cm wide, laid in English bond. An internal wall and fireplace SG81 and 83 are of contemporary construction, (David Martin, 2002). This is shown and annotated on the 1949 plan but can't read - see if can track down legible copy. Also an arch built into wall SG 224 (later blocked up) SG 224. No continuation of it (no foundations) to the west of SG 237. SG 18 - continues slightly further west but also stops with no return. Why? Ask Hist Buildings? Group includes terracing cut SG 20. Major problem - has it truncated SG 7/ G 17/18. May need to issue number for a doorway within vicinity of TP 16 - no number issued. . Width of wall 58ch, width of cross wall near fireplace is 0.67cm and the corresponding wall is 51cm. Thought to be originally stone paved. Some stone slabs left in situ, G 92, rest heavily truncated/ robbed/ reworked - (several upside down) . !949 plan records a stone floor in the kitchen. Aldo records a range in front of the fireplace, which likely accounts of the brick tracery in this area.	C.1
36	237, 239	Curving section of wall? What is this? Laundry vat as per David martin? Contemporary with foundation SG 239. (2003/ 3.1 - tiny wall) Is this back wall to building? - No - is an internal partition wall between kitchen and brewhouse. David martin said that this wall, of which some had survived into the early 21st century, doubling as the end wall of the kitchen range and side wall of the brewhouse range was crucial for your understanding of the phasing of these two ranges. However, by the time of the sondages, this area was so truncated by modern demolition, no further information could be obtained. SG36 aligns nicely with end of SG 35, although there is no trace of a continuation of the wall here? Talk to Hist buildings. Contemporary with Group above.	C.1
37	235, 234, 236, 121	Internal drains within in kitchen. Possibly contemporary with its construction, as runs into a bricked up arch within wall 1. However, Sg 121 is thought to have cut through (inserted through?) SG 80. It is perhaps more probable that these drains were constructed to remain active when the arch was blocked up, and therefore possibly a later alteration to the kitchen? SG 234 is C18th to early 19th brick.	C.1
38	227	arch blocked	C.2?

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
39	151, 139, 246, 247, 126, 127, 128 , 252	Period C - External wall of House, NW-SE orientated range - Brewhouse? Southern section. Group includes: retaining wall SG 126 containing 18th to early 19th century brick (before step up in level), well laid brick floor with inset drain (SG 128/246), and drain SG 247, (identified in eval...not sure where it is..) which Neil thought might represent the location of a copper, both thought to feed into drain SG 139, constructed of 18th century brick, and the retaining wall along western limit of site SG 127. Small pit 223 may represent a posthole from this period? 1949 plan records a brick floor in this area. Also includes Sg 151 - a substantial foundation for a possible copper, mirrored by a second structure in Neil's eval trench 2004.	C.1
40	94, 249	Possibly lead pipe and casing 248 related to this phase of work? I.e. not leading into drains as is drinking water... Certainly respects line of wall G7, and goes under larder floor G54. Thought to predate larder, although could have been laid at same time? Maybe piping water about kitchen within period C. Shame no area of relationship to brick floor survives. But appears to be built into SG 139, although this could have occurred at any time...issues with the lead pipes as Most bent and displaced - not clear stratigraphically where they belong in development of house? .. Are they related to the late 19th century records of maintenance of drains and water supply to laundry and brewhouse - Hist Buildings?	C? OR E?
41	75, 77, 73	Period C - External wall of House, NW-SE orientated range - Brewhouse? North-western section. This part of the building steps up. Reusing part of G7. Includes SG 75 - the north-westerly retaining wall constructed of regular courses of flint and occasional 17th to 18th century brick in thick mortar beds, (check if this is similar to SG 126?), A brick floor (SG 77) constructed of 18th - 19th century brick, (is this similar to (Sg 128/246)? SG 73, a single skin of 18th - 19th century brick located at the end of wall G7 may also be part of this phase. Area of 'barns'/ 'outbuildings' to rear of property. Includes a primarily single skin brick floor, which partially survives, with evidence of some flag paving once incorporated.	C.1
42	113, 112, 99, 95, 115?, 100	Is thought that G 41 may have been remodelled -creation of doorway (SG 112, 99, 95, 100). Includes a section of remnant brick edging using 18th to 19th century brick (SG95) and SG 99, a Line of encaustic bricks - possible floor edging, using 19th - to C 20th century brick, an inserted section of wall of later 19th - 20th century SG 115 (might this be rural museum?) ask Hist Buildings.. Possible that 113 - a bit of blocking? See photo is contemporary with this?	E.1?

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
43	131, 130, 299, 298, 297, 292	Corridor/ service passage - exposed in johns trench - he says early 18th C. uses part of G2. Includes walls SG 131=292, foundations 130, SG 297 and brick floor 298. John Also says 298 might relate to an under- stairs cupboard? Underlying construction/ make- up layer 299 contains 18th - 19th C material... This corridor appears to abut Phase B wall 18. It MAY be of Phase C works, HOWEVER - Goodfield and Robinson, say there was a colonnaded corridor inserted into this area following Joseph Kay's sketch - say was built in 1810, and therefore will be phase D. Interesting that, as Jon recorded, SG 292 (southern wall of corridor) is more substantial than SG 297 (northern wall of corridor)... he suggests that SG 292 might have a greater load bearing function... and this should tie in with colonnade above corridor.	D.1
44	264	264, brick built arched culvert. Appears to respect line of wall 1, and has been constructed of 18th c brick. Late 17th C backfill material within construction trench. Contemporary with main phase of kitchen construction? Possibly contemporary with the bricked up arch in Wall1? And possibly SG139, although not on same alignment. Possibly gone out of use with the construction of the larder in phase E?	C.1
45	322, 74, 103,	Garden wall, on same alignment ad SG75? Well constructed flint and mortar wall SG 103, with occasional fragments of 17th to 18th century brick. And wall foundation 74 - h wall foundation 74 - constructed of brick, flint and mortar rubble, with brick of 17th to 18th century date. Heavily truncated to the south west in area of SG 322- possible doorway here? Thought to be a retaining wall against a further terrace up to north. Can this relate to Dubois records of a walled kitchen garden? This is same wall as BHAS found?	C.1
46	101, 102	Possible outbuilding, tacked on to outside of wall 103? Of rough flint and mortar construction, same materials, as wall 103, but not as nicely faced - probably foundations, set into terrace above retaining wall G45. . Intersections with wall G45 not exposed and so precise phasing unclear, but clearly respects, and is thought to be broadly of same phase due to similarities in construction material - Issued to phase C.1 due to lack of evidence to contrary. Walls do include some fragments of 17th - 18th C brick.	C.1
47	232, 288, 94, 96, 253, 257, 254, 140, 238,	Drains - Drainage - Iron water pipes. Possibly in at same time as Brewhouse wing constructed? But finished with a hard cement render, so maybe later? May be related to the late 19th century records of maintenance of drains and water supply, laundry, brewhouse... earlier than larder though (probably) as goes under it, and records not drains done few years before. The drains seem to be associated with Iron water pipes... and the lead is perhaps different, related to drinking. SG 140 - addition to/ replacement of drain 139? Constructed of 18th to 19th century brick... perhaps this can be included as part of water/ drainage system? Undated, partially exposed drain 238 may also be part of this phase of drainage. d	E.1?

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
48	143, 144, 145	Construction of Vaulted cellar - date of this? Need input from buildings specialists. Date range of construction backfill is 18th - 19th (although some 19th- 20th from context 165 - check this out). Also possibly the bracing wall in this general group unless clear evidence of a different phase. Caution in use of backfill for dating as a result of unmapped archaeological work in area. the slate in backfill is also 18th - 19th C date	C.1?
49	284, 278,279, 281, 83, 294, 87	Alterations to room 4, Sleeper walls and silt/ ashy infill 87 - underfoor material? Contains C? 18th to? 20th century material (probably accumulated over time) Also - no clear evidence but may the sleeper walls indicate the edge of a range as shown on the 1949 plan? See Neil's discussion 2002. 294 are constructed of later 17th - 18th century brick. SG 83 - Late 18th to 19th 281, 278, 279 - 18th to 19th c brick, 294 17th - 18th C. Also SG 284 packed sandstone surface/ floor containing a re-used window mullion. Reminiscent of SG 206 and SG44. A CPBD (cupboard?) and a SPD (????) are marked with n the area of SG 83.	C.1?
50	89	Small brick room of uncertain function, adjoining SG72. Relationship between SG72 and 89 truncated by modern gas pipe. However, thought to be contemporary? Prior to 19th century service passage re DM?? Possibly something like a store room? Although floor surface below level of service passage and therefore more likely to be a cellar/ store? Also Sealed below concrete surface SG93	C.1?
51	141, 147	Brick culvert north of site. 19th C brick	D.1?
52	250, 251	Construction of wall 250, backfill behind and construction of floor 251, Redesign of area when larder constructed? Wall is constructed out of 18th to 19th century brick and sits on a concrete foundation, with 19th C material in backfill behind. The steps in wall 250 probably belong to this period. Appears to be extending the room above to the south. Any records in documentary sources. Is it possible that G39 (context 302) gets demolished at this time down to level of new floor? This may explain why context 299 (SG 151, G53) is built up and over G39.	E.1
53	SG 150, 151, 149,	Possibly alterations to SG 126 and the creation of substantial foundations for a copper base? Shown on the 1949 plan. 149 19th to 20 century brick. Some evidence of in situ heat scorching/ burning was identified in this area during the 2004 evaluation.	E.1
54	138	Construction of Larder	E.2?
55	262	ceramic drains that respect the line of the larder	E.2?

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
56	248, 270	Substantial brick and stone lined drain 139 (G39) out of use - redesign of area connected with construction of G 54? 18th to 19th c backfill. Possibly also backfill SG 270 of drain 264? (G44)	E.2?
57	88, 91 , 133 (132?) 159?	Phase of re-design of water management around Period C - includes the backfill of SG 89, and the cutting of new water pipe through wall SG71 and across area. This drain has later been demolished and backfilled with pea grit and building rubble, prior to lying of SG 92. Backfill deposit SG 91 thought to be part of this re-design phase. Possibly G 50 demolished at this time?, 88 - 19th to 20th century	E.1?
58	295, 43, 84, 86	Alterations to back of fireplace insertion of Flue/duct and new sleeper wall SG43. Constructed of 19th to 20th Century brick. Hot water/ heat to dining room? Respects line of Colonnade 43, and is located upon floor SG 298, so of a later phase of construction. 295 has 18th - early 19th century brick, but likely reused. Could this be to heat corridor?	E.1
59	104, 105, 106	Insertion of series of garden walls/ kitchen garden beds, NW area of site. Abbuts G 45 and SG 106 overlie G46. , but in turn overlain by brick path/ culvert. Constructed of 17th to 18th or 18th to 19th century brick. Could these garden walls tie in with any known periods of reorganisation of grounds/ gardens? Could they tie in with a phase when vehicular access to end of brewery wing is not possible?	D.1?
60	230, 231, 242,	Construction of steps 230, wall 231, wall 242 and steps to south (not connected but visible in Neil's photos) area named as dry goods store on 1949 plan? Possibly demolition at this time of SG 237 (laundry base)?	E.1?
61	, 293	Brick wall which Jon says is wall of a toilet block dating from the late 19th to early 20th century. The 1949 survey does record a partition here, cordoning off the northern end of the courtyard. The function of this space is not marked. However, a survey of 1956 records the men's lavatory in this area. Quite what this plan is though is uncertain. Is it a plan of post 1946 (i.e. Brighton corporation) alterations to the house, based on the 49 plan. OR is it an architect's design? i.e. Were these built? Presence of wall 293 suggests were built. However more research needed into this map/plan.	E.1
62	107, 108, 136	Deposition/ accumulation of SG107, and then construction of SG 108 and 136 shallow brick culverts or possible footpath? Thought to be pretty late as looks too overly (although truncated end), concrete cased drain 47, and garden walls 59. For Context 112 (SG 108) to have worked, Group 103 the garden wall must have been demolished. Thought probable that the cobbled surface (context?) is associated with this phase.	E.2?/G?

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
63	255	Flagstone floor SG255. Is a brick floor 41 to north but possibly of same phase, i.e. 41 might be separate room/ defined area? Possible of course that the flags might represent a later phase of flooring....? I.e. E? Are there any documentary records or purchase inventories to help with phasing of this? I.e. is this contemporary with copper base 149? The 1949 plan records a stone floor in this area, as well as 2 (possibly three) coppers. This floor has been truncated/ removed by the time of the 2011 investigations.	C.1
64	256	Repair of floor over sunken feature/ possible copper base G53.	G?
65	92, 309, 53	Numbers for reworked floors. SG 53 contained thermolite bricks and reused building material. This patch up may result from repairs following the demolition of a flight of steps recorded on the 1949 plan. SG 92 is thought to represent part of the original flooring of the kitchen range... later heavily reworked.	G
66	85, 296	Silting up of Flue/ abandonment. No trace of the stone flag floor to the colonnade recorded on the 1949 plan was identified (Probably robbed/ reused elsewhere).	F
67	146, 52, 51, 49, 50, 125, 129, (161?) 168, 169, 170, 204, 182, 215, 263, 265, 275, 270, 286, 307, 353	1960's demolition,	F
68	155	Blocking up of fireplace and ovens SG 158, 148, 70. possibly part of demolition process	F
69	219, 46, 47, 56, 55, 109, 137,216, 241, 251, 245, 243,	Alterations/ constructions associated with Rural museum. Including alterations kitchen area. Building up of wall SG 243; t SG 241 possibly also this period - appears to be levelling the wall up, possibly prior to capping 243? Pipes 210, 211 thought to be late services as cut longitudinally across walls - not part of structure. . Also the sandstone capping to drain SG 139.	G

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
70	56, 162, 172, 210, 211,	Extensions to back of Stanmer House and main drain. Also the construction of the kitchen? extension	G
71	110, 111, 116, 117, 118	Modern Pits - possible archaeological excavations? Tie up to photos?	G
72	93	Concrete surface SG93 which is thought to relate to post demolition surfacing of area.	G?
73	311, 291, 218, 57, 58, 37, 271, 171	Modern Aggregate and reworked demolition debris, recent demolition debris	H
74	201?, 202?, 180, 181, 187	Series of pits, of unknown function. Pits 202 and 180 overly remnant chalk surface or ' floor' G19, and contain mainly 18th to 19th century material, with some residual 17th century pottery. As they appear to cut though an internal floor, thought to be probably quite late. Often appear to be associated with drain SG 175 of phase A period. Do the downpipe/ drain 175 go out of use when Period B is constructed? If so is SG202 a repair pit...possibly not?	C - E?
75	258, 290, 119, 305, 217	Topsoil. 290 is the soil layer within the courtyard, but no dating, probably heavily reworked	H
76	300, 39, 40	A major bit of water redesign - cuts through backfilled Period B remains, and is thought to be later. However, has not cut G58. Or the period A wall G2. For this reason, the pipe is thought to have undermined wall G2, G18. It also is thought to respect the line of the colonnade corridor 43 and is therefore thought to be some form of water management postdating Period D.1. Johns SG 300 (stone cap, un investigated void below) is also thought to belong to this phase. As it has undermined wall may also have undermined flue/ culvert 56 - may explain why parts of the top of culvert 56 survive, while the base is damaged! Therefore of a slightly later period?	D.2/ E?
77	34	Water pipes inserted into/over period B walls... Bringing water to remodified building? Date uncertain... Could be anytime from Period C onwards. Possibly as G 47...i.e. E.1?	E.1?
78	212	Possible wall/ drain, very small area observed, unable to date/ characterise with confidence, appears related to period demolished arch within B1 wall G 18	B.1

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
79	173, 209	173, brick drain. 209 - Brick wall, small area exposed only. Unable to characterise with certainty, possibly relating to drain 173. Is this related to culvert Sg 123?	C?
80	220, 221	Sleeper walls. Possibly similar phase to sleepers G28, G49. Constructed of 18th to 19th century brick.	C.1
81	289, 276	Preparation of the area prior to construction of period B remains? Very unclear what feature 289 or 276 actually is, possible gully or robber trench	B?
82	267, 266, 268	Possible pits/ soak away Eval trench 2b. Partially exposed, partially excavated, function/ form unclear. C 18th to 19th century date?	?
83	304	Possible paths and lawn landscaping, partially exposed, north-east of house	?
84	90	Single skin wall, part of 19th century wash up/ service passage. David martin looked at the surviving side walls of this passage (shown on the 1897 map) and Confirmed it to be of 19th century date. Although the plan says of LATE 19th century date. (Fig 6, D martin, 2002)IS IT contemporary with the Colonnade passage? No probably later - as colonnade passage buts right up against wall G 18. 1949 plan records a wood block floor to the passage, we did not trace this, was concrete covered G 72	D.2
85	312	In situ floor, concrete, rear of kitchen range. Shown of 1949 plan. Possibly goes in after walls 60?	E?
86	261	Substantial backfilled pit - function unknown,	C/D?
87	269, 92	Remnant flag floor	C.1
88	314, 313	Culvert exposed in watching brief. Possibly related to the well built culvert GR 44?	C?
89	315	Possible soak away?	C?
90	316	Fill of GR 89 Modern	F?
91	310	surfacing for modern roads	G
92	317, 318	External structure- identified in watching brief, external	C+?
93	319, 320	Possible planting pit, partially exposed in WB, external. Truncates G 92	D+?
94	321	Cellar Chute	H

Group (GR)	Inclusive Subgroups	Group Notes	Provisional period/ phase
95	175, 176	Drain, Brick built, stone capped. Brick culvert/ downpipe (GR95) appears associated with wallGR10- presumably external - possibly downpipe from roof? Constructed of C 16th to C17th century brick with slate and (stone?) capping ... check dates of slate? And silting contained 16th to 17th century material. (Unless they are some form of internal drainage system). Talk with HB - Is it more likely to belong to wall immediately behind instead i.e. cut into fabric of wall G10? Perhaps more likely to be associated with wall G25 of Probable phase C construction? Would mean that G 10 has been demolished by this time presumable, as cut into wall G 10?	A.2/ C?

Appendix 11: HER Summary Form

Site Code	SER11					
Identification Name and Address	Stanmer House, Stanmer, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR: TQ533621 109465					
Geology	Head Deposit over Upper and Middle Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4699					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	**Oth Strip Map and Sample**
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Other May to August 2011		
Sponsor/Client	ABIR Architects					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Alice Thorne					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		

Summary

This report presents the results of the archaeological investigation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Stanmer House, Stanmer, West Sussex between May to August 2011. The fieldwork was commissioned by ABIR architects in advance of construction of a new rear wing to the house, within the footprint of the northern wing demolished in the 1960's.

The excavations have revealed evidence of three main phases of development at the house. These include evidence of a late 16th or 17th century building, additions to this structure of the late 17th of early 18th century, and the construction of a substantial 'L' shaped service wing of the period of rebuild of the property by Henry Pelham II and Dubois (1721 – 1725). Later periods of more minor modification and addition to these structures have also been traced.

Appendix 12: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-124550

Project details

Project name	Stanmer House SMS
Short description of the project	This report presents the results of the archaeological investigation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Stanmer House, Stanmer, West Sussex between May to August 2011. The fieldwork was commissioned by ABIR architects in advance of construction of a new rear wing to the house, within the footprint of the northern wing demolished in the 1960's. The excavations have revealed evidence of three primary phases of development at the house. These include evidence of a late 16th or 17th century building, additions to this structure of the late 17th of early 18th century, and the construction of a substantial 'L' shaped service wing of the period of rebuild of the property by Henry Pelham II and Dubois (1721 - 1725). Later periods of more minor modification and addition to these structures have also been traced.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2011 End: 01-09-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SER11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	MANSION HOUSE Post medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post medieval
Investigation type	'Part Excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRIGHTON Stanmer House, Stanmer
Postcode	BN1 9QA

Study area	200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 533621 109465 50.8770552888 0.180153866831 50 52 37 N 000 10 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 70.00m Max: 75.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	East Sussex County Council
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	ABIR Architects

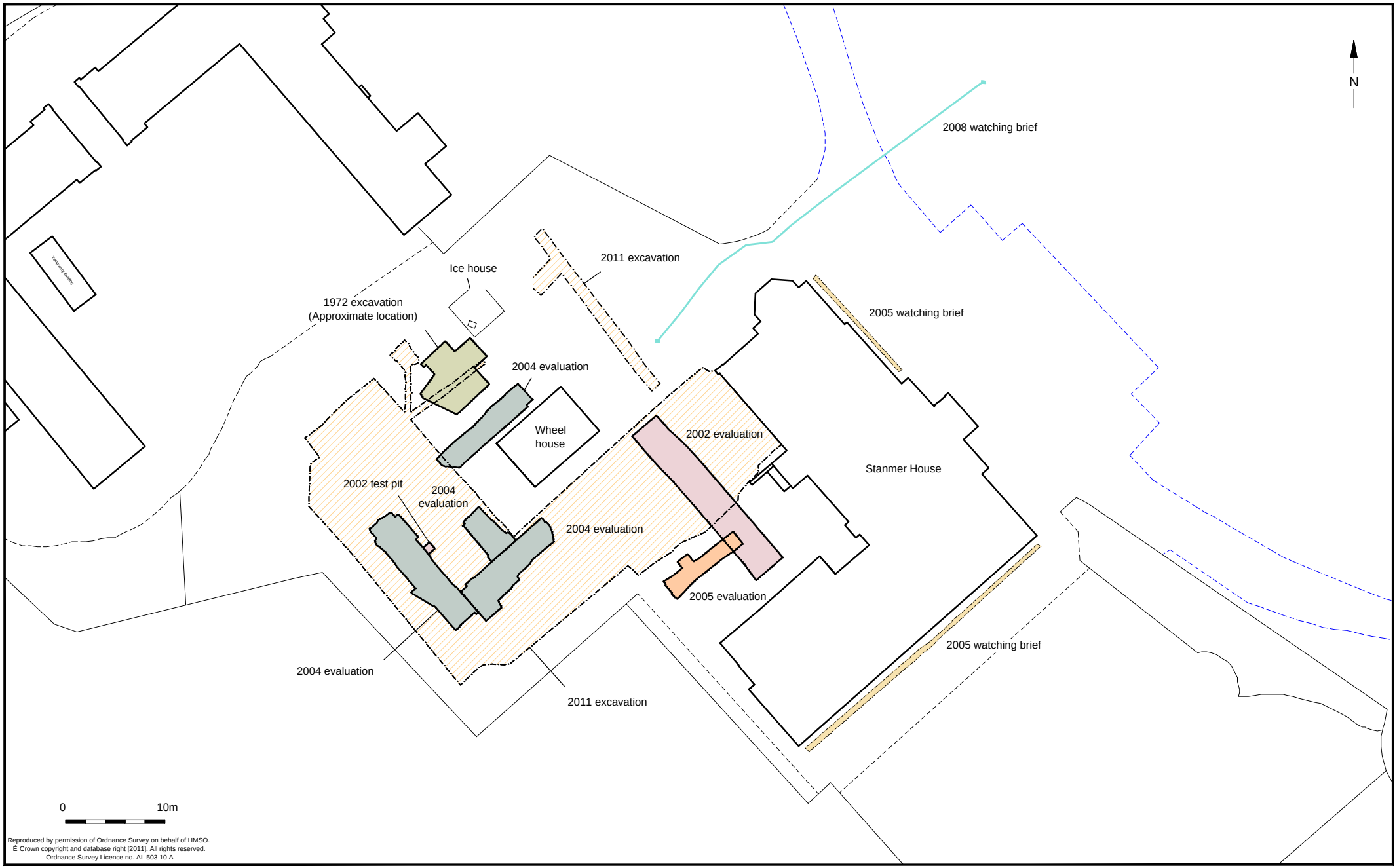
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Unknown
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Unknown
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Investigations at Stanmer House
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thorne, A
Other bibliographic details	4699, 2012102
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	Grey Literature
Entered by	Alice Thorne (tcrnath@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	30 April 2012

© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer House	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Site plan and location of previous archaeological investigations	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer House	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Location of sondages	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

Brick
Tile
Chalk
Flint
Sandstone
Concrete
Mortar
Ceramic pipe
Metal water pipe
Modern

0 2m

4.1: The site looking north-east

© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer House	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Site plan (west)	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

5.1: The site looking south-west

5.2: The site looking north-west

N

TP26
TP3
TP34
TP33
TP18
TP32
TP29
TP27
TP24
TP30
TP28
TP23
TP31
TP5 extension
TP25
TP7
TP5
TP2
TP39
TP35
TP6
TP36
TP8
TP22
TP1
TP37
TP9
TP16b

0 2m

Brick
Tile
Chalk
Flint
Sandstone
Concrete
Mortar
Ceramic pipe
Metal water pipe
Modern

© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Site plan (east)	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

GR 8

GR 9

Location GR 3

Elevation 7.1

GR 4

GR 5

Elevation 7.3

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

GR 6

GR 2

GR 2

GR 7

0 5m

6.2: GR 5 facing north

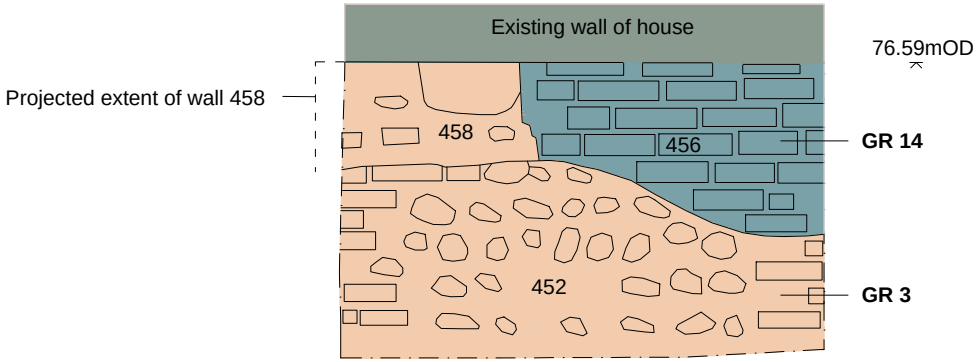
6.3: GR 4 facing south-east

6.4: GR 2 facing east

6.1: GR 7 facing south-west

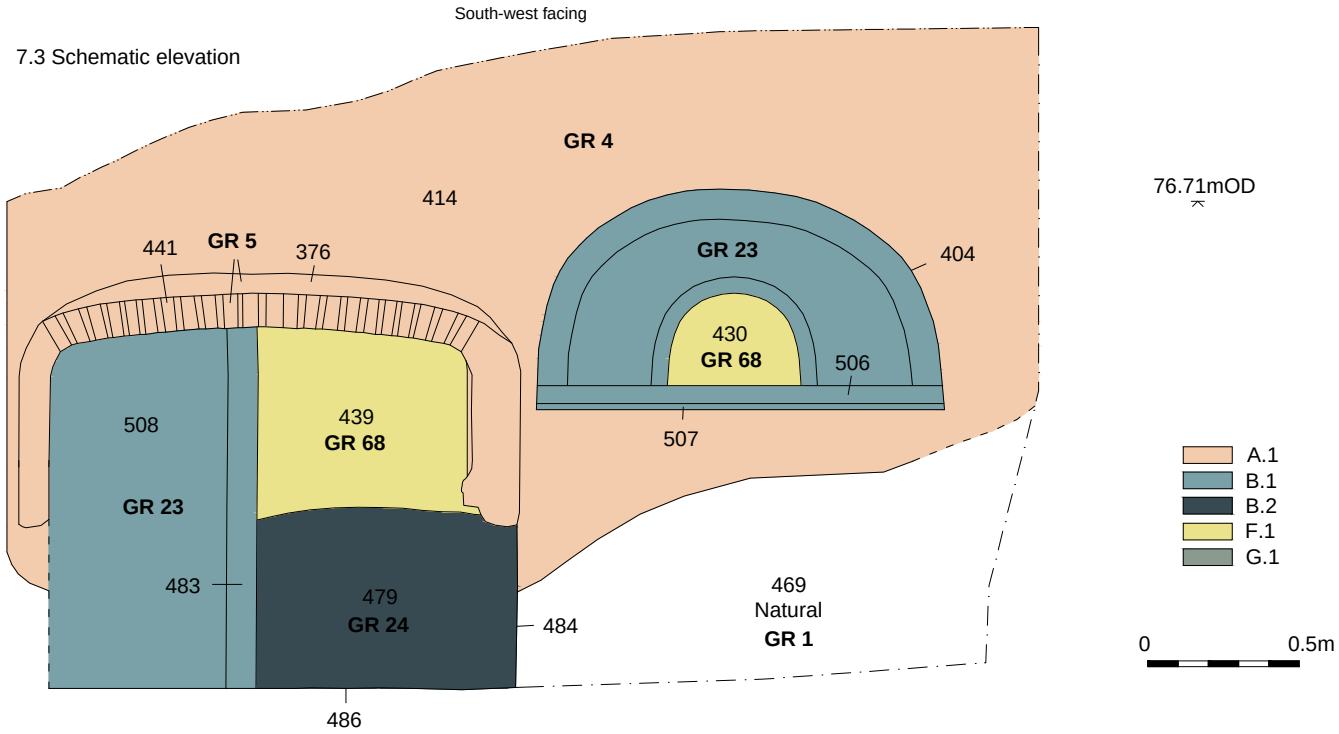
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Stanmer House	Fig. 6
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR	Period A.1 plan and photographs	

7.1 Elevation South-west facing



7.2: GR 3 and 4 facing east

7.3 Schematic elevation South-west facing



7.4: GR 4, 5 and 23 facing east

© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer House	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period A.1 selected sections	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

GR 10

GR 95

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

8.1: GR 95 facing east

8.2: GR 10 facing north (floor)

8.3: GR 10 facing west, wall and remnant floor

Period A.2
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period A.2 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

GR 14 (rear wall of standing house)

GR 16

GR 33
Remnant floor
and entrance

GR 15

Elevation 10.3

GR 16

Doorway

GR 17

Northern face of
wall truncated by
later construction

GR 12

GR 23

GR 20

Elevation 10.1

GR 26

GR 18

GR 22

Elevation 10.2

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

Period B.1
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

9.1: Ovens facing north

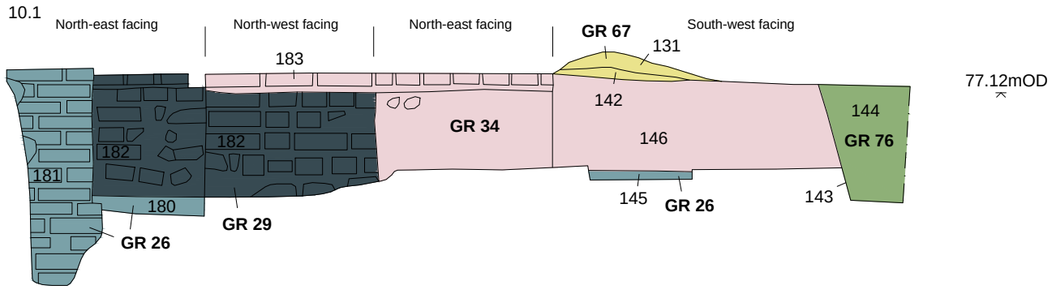
9.2: GR 15, 17, 21 and 33 facing south

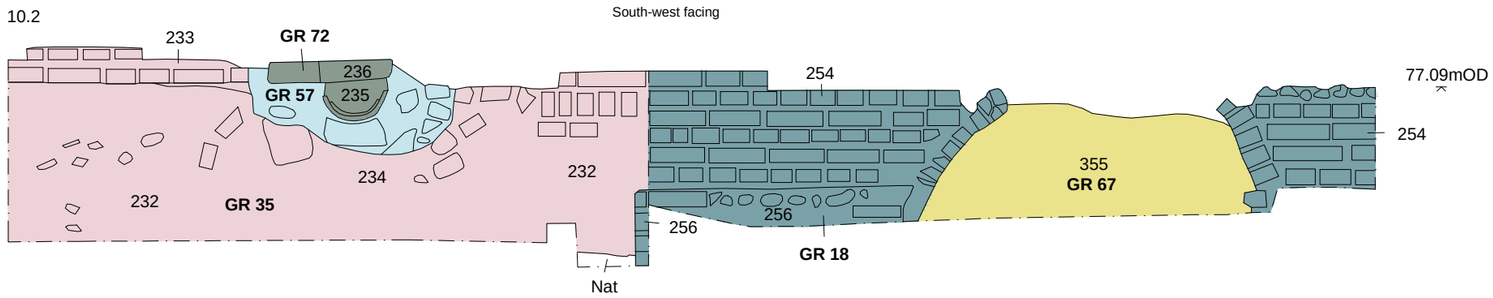
9.3: GR 18 demolished arch facing north-west

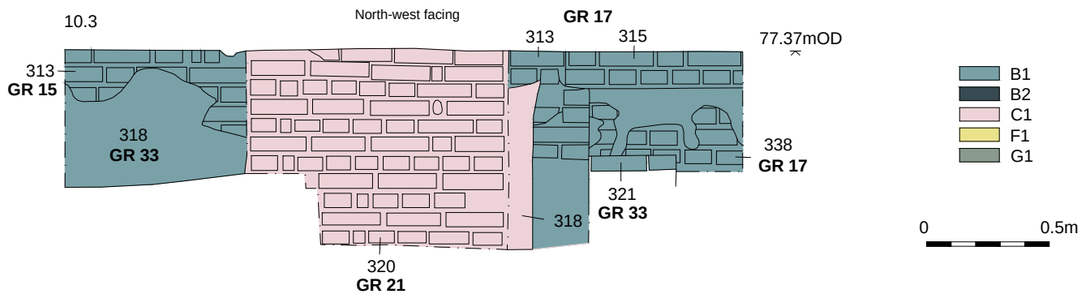
9.4: GR 23 facing north

Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Stanmer House	Fig. 9
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR	Period B.1 plan and photographs	

N







© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer House	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period B.1 selected sections	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

GR 29

GR 29

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

Period B.2
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

11.1: GR 26, 29, 34 and 76 facing south

© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period B.2 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

12.1: GR 48 facing south

N

GR 89

GR 88

GR 48

GR 46

GR 45

GR 21

GR 80

GR 25

GR 21

GR 79

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

GR 34

GR 40

GR 41

GR 63

Elevation 13.2

GR 44

GR 28

GR 27

Elevation 13.5

GR 49

GR 40

GR 39

GR 35

GR 92
(remnant floor)

GR 50

GR 39

GR 39

GR 36

GR37
(Drains)

Elevation 13.4

GR35

Elevation 13.1

GR 92

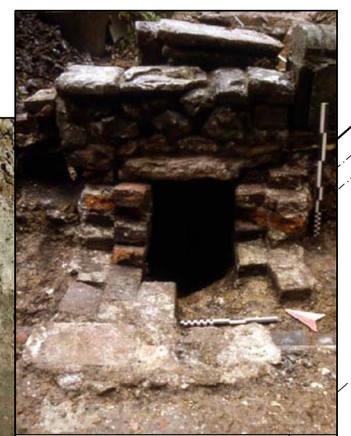
Period C.1
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

12.2: GR 45 facing north

12.3: GR 39 and GR 52 facing north

12.4: GR 39 facing north

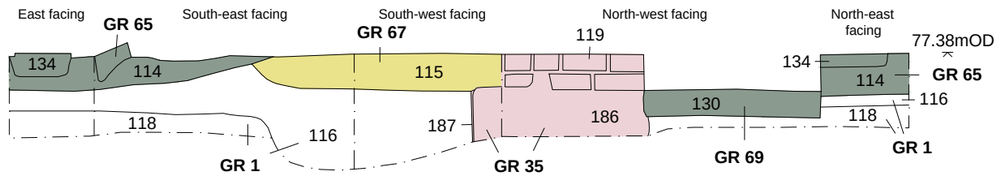


12.5: GR 39 facing north-east

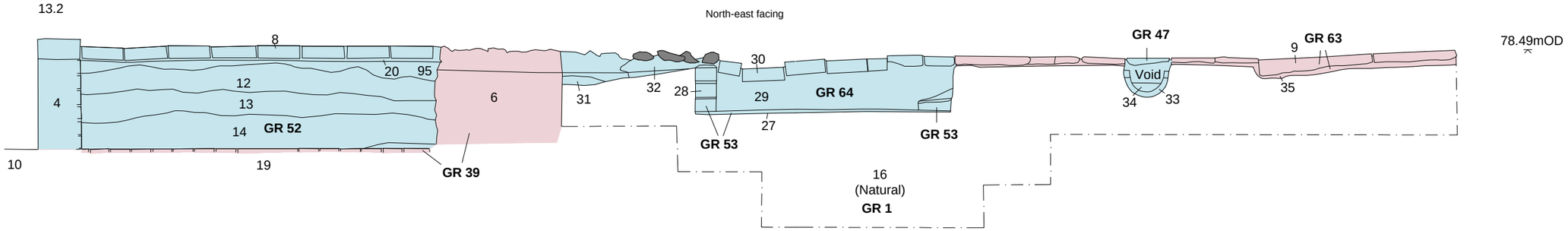
12.6: GR 35 facing south-west

		Stanmer House	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period C.1 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

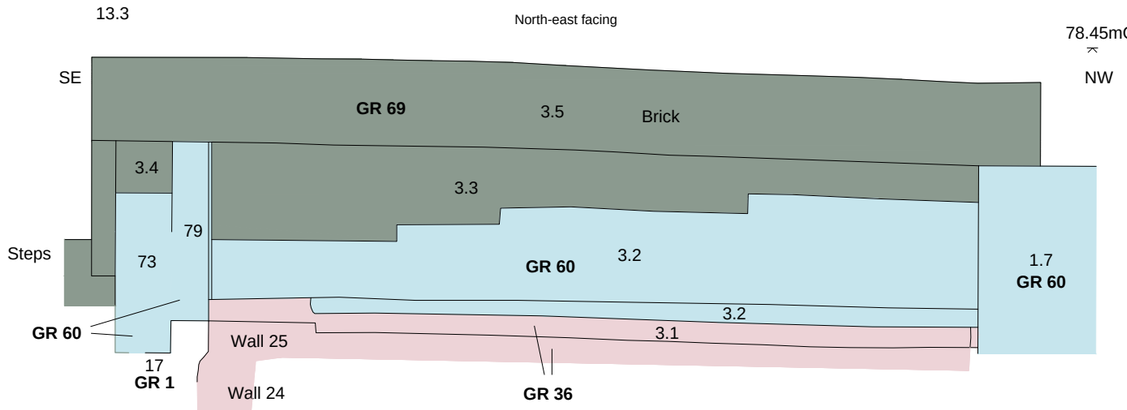
13.1



13.2

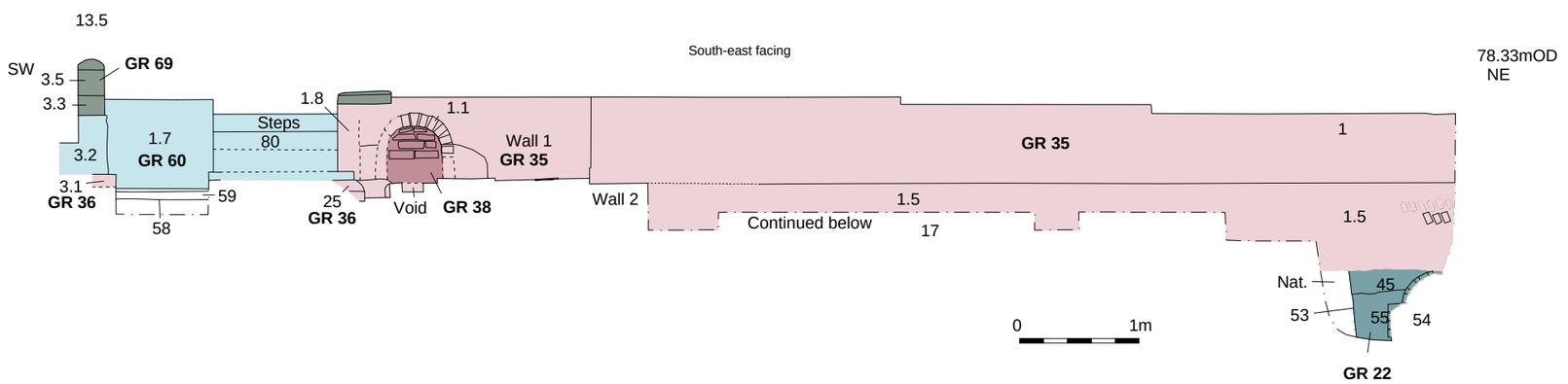


13.3



13.4: GR 36, 60 and 69 facing west

13.5



13.6: GR 36, 60 and 69 facing north

© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period C.1 selected sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

GP 51

GR 51

GP 59

GP 86

GP 43

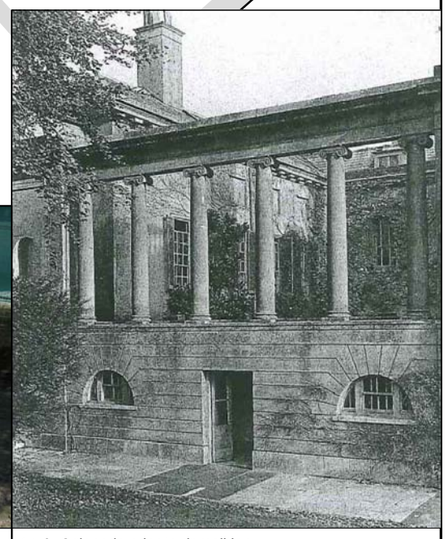
Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

Period D.1
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

14.1: GR 59 looking north-west

14.2: GR 43 facing south-west



14.3: Colonade prior to demolition

Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Stanmer House	Fig. 14
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR	Period D.1 plan and photographs	

N

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

GP 76

Elevation 16.1

GP 84

GP 76

GP 84

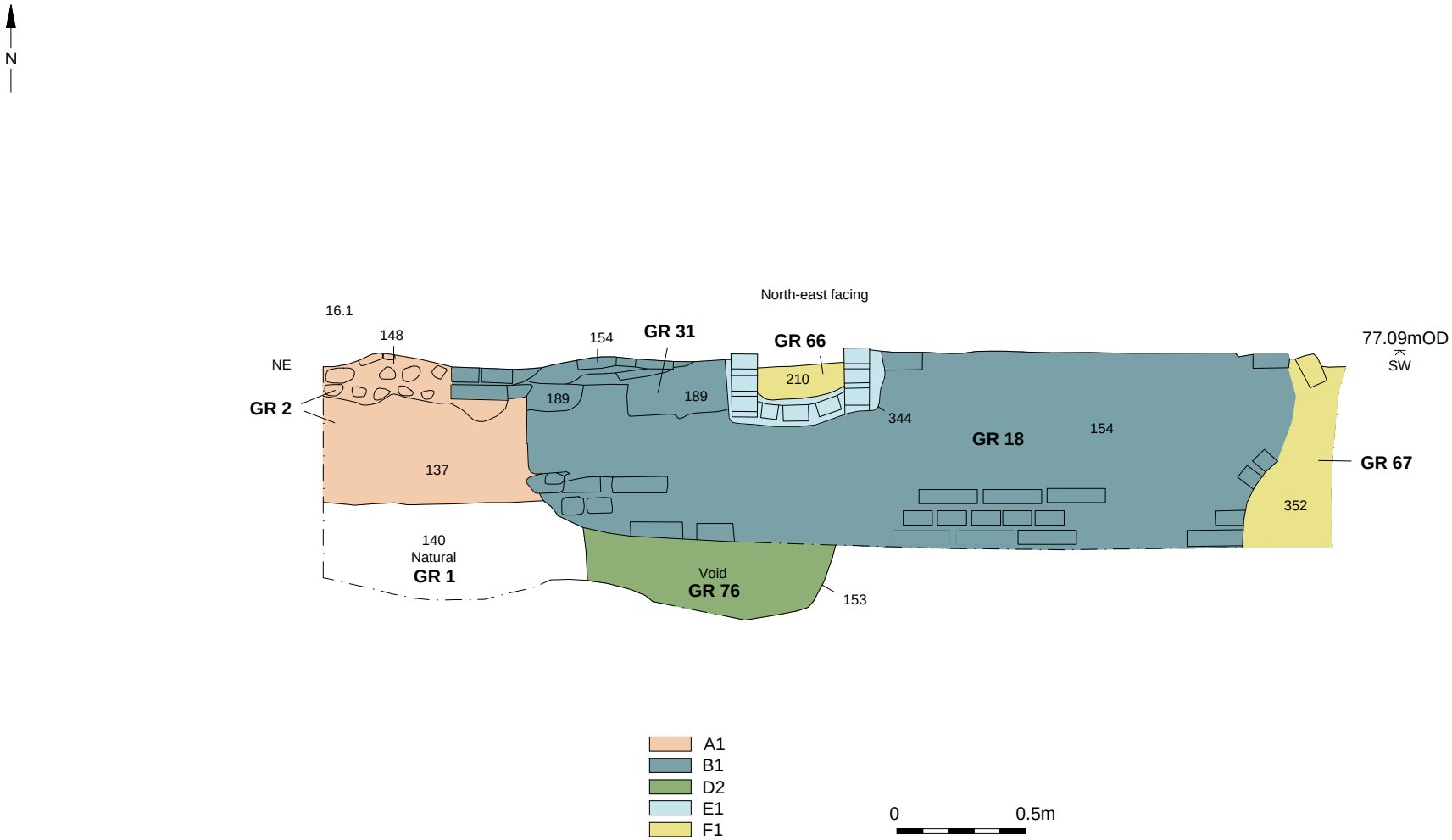
Period D.2
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

15.1: GR 76 facing south-east

15.2: GR 76 facing south-east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period D.2 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period D.2 selected section	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

GR 47

GR 77

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

GR 42

GR 47

GR 47

GR 53

GR 47

GR 52

GR 60

GR 85

GR 58

GR 57

GR 61

GR 58

GR 57

Period E.1
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

17.1: GR 52 facing north-west

17.2: GR 53 facing south-west

17.3: GR 58 facing south-east

17.4: GR 61 facing north-east

Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Stanmer House	Fig. 17
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR	Period E.1 plan and photographs	

N

GR 62

GR 55

GR 54

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

18.1: GR 54 facing south-east

Period E.2
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer House	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period E.2 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

GR 90

GR 67

GR 68

GR 66

GR 67

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

Period F
Earlier (upstanding) remains

0 5m

19.1 GR 68 looking north-east

© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer House	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Period F plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

N

GP 71

GP 69

GP 70

GP 70

Stanmer House
(Internal cellar plans as per Martin 2002)

GP 69

GP 72

GP 72

GP 69

GP 65

Period G
Earlier (upstanding) remains

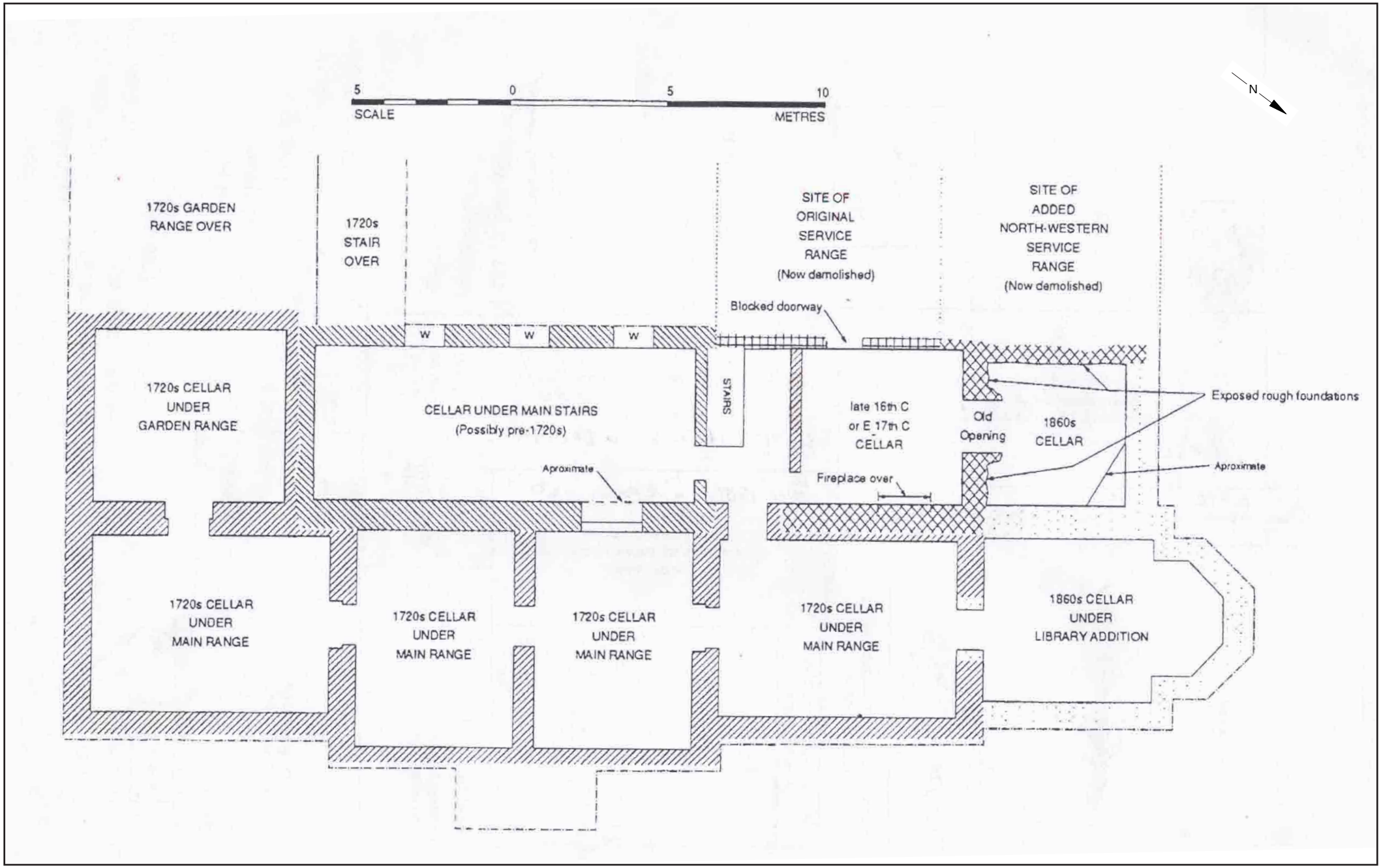
0 5m

20.1: Rural museum buildings looking south-west

20.1: Rural museum buildings facing north-east

20.2: After removal of museum buildings

Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	Stanmer House	Fig. 20
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR	Period G plan and photographs	



© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	David Martin survey of cellar	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

22.2: BHAS excavation looking north

STANMER HOUSE.
STANMER PARK.
1972.

SCALE 1" = 1 FOOT

19TH CENT TRENCH

BELLAMINE JUG

COBBLED WALK ON CHALK BLOCKS

18TH CENT WALL

18TH CENT WALL

COIN

18TH CENT ACQUEDUCT

BRICK PAVING

ORIGINAL BRICKWORK
ADDED BRICKWORK
PAVING BRICKWORK
FLINT IN MORTAR
STONE
ASH

N

© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 22
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	1972 Brighton and Hove excavation plan	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

STANMER HOUSE
ICE HOUSE NO 1.

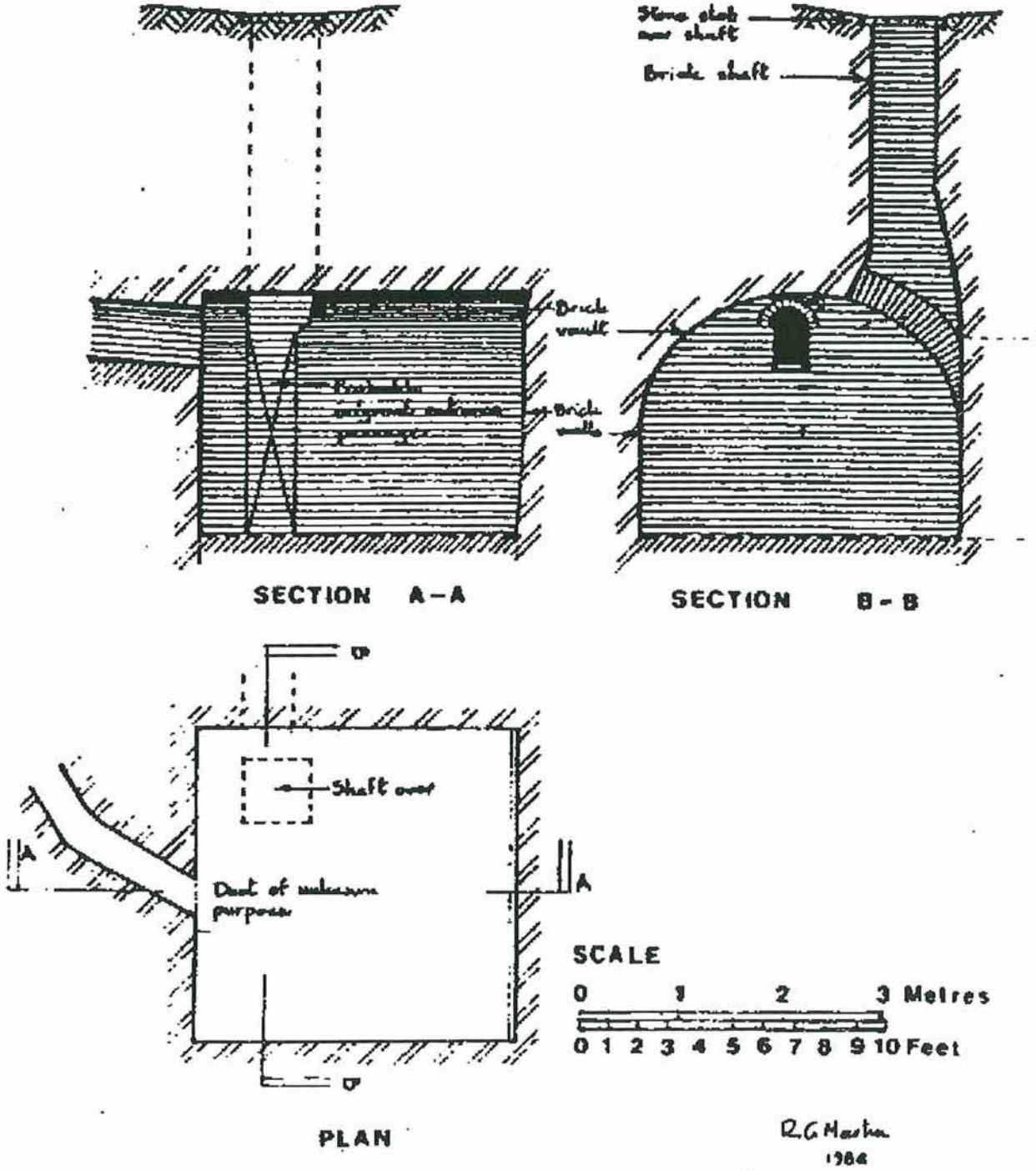
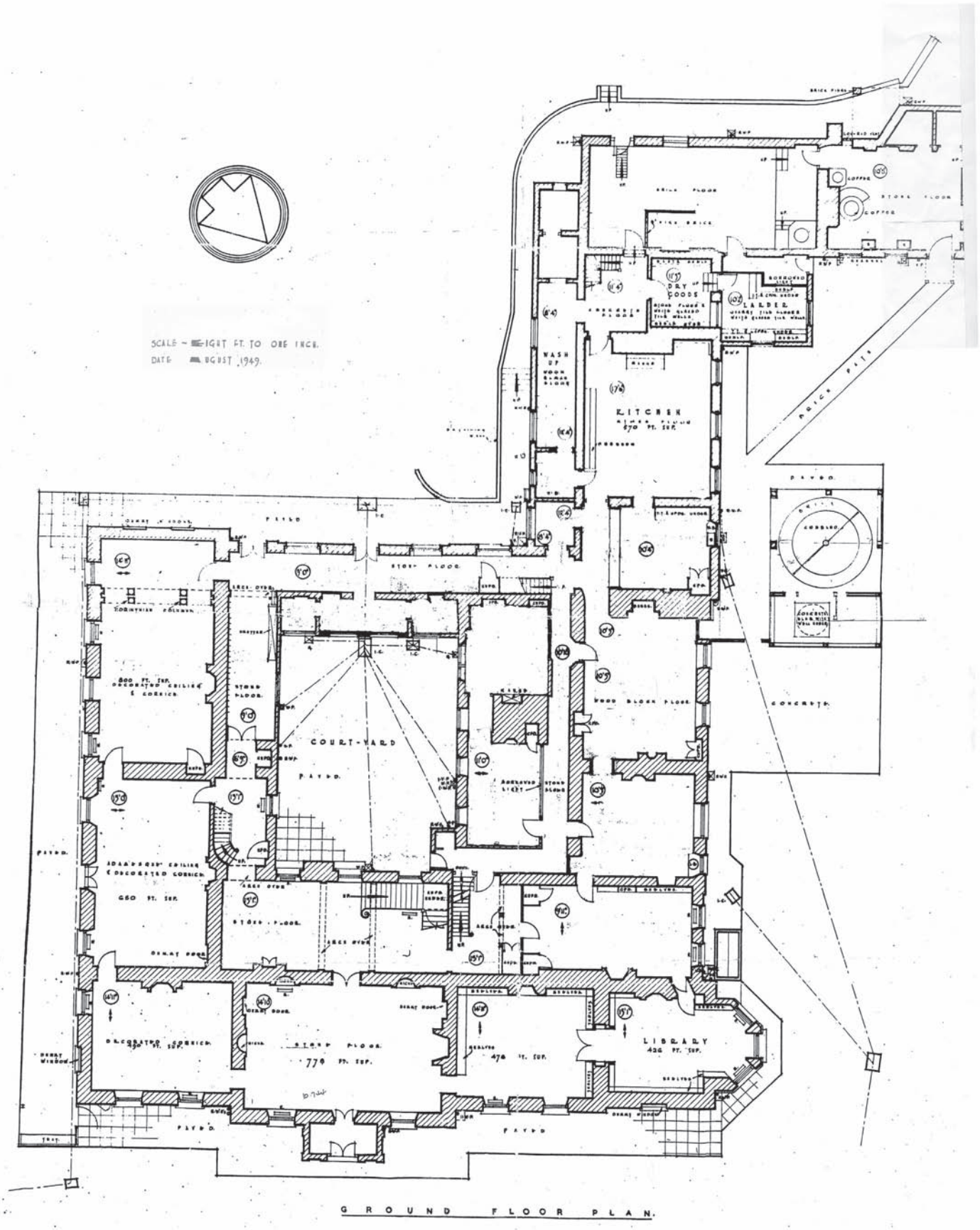


Figure 1. Stanmer House, Ice House No. 1.



© **Archaeology South-East**		Stanmer House	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 4699	April 2012	1949 House plan	
Report Ref: 2012102	Drawn by: JLR		

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