

**A Historic Building Record
of
Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex**
(appended with archaeological and standing building watching briefs)
(NGR TQ 3357 0951)



**Commissioned by:
Environmental Assessment Services Ltd**

**Project No.: 5908
Site Code: SHS 11
Report No.: 2013016**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic building record of Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 9QA (NGR TQ 33657 09678; Fig. 1). Further visits were paid in July and August 2013, and April 2015, to undertake watching briefs on the extant structure and below-ground archaeological deposits. The results of these investigations are included here as Appendices 4 & 5.

1.2 The work was carried out to satisfy a condition placed on listed building consent reference BH2012/00718, prior to the conversion of the structure. The accompanying planning permission reference BH2012/00717 also made a requirement for archaeological recording.

1.3 The South Downs National Park Authority attached the following conditions to the planning and listed building consents:

Condition 7 placed on the approval of planning permission application no. BH2012/00717 states that:

No development shall commence until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved in writing by the South Downs National Park Authority in writing. The written scheme of investigation shall include a timetable for the investigation and the measures to be undertaken to ensure the results of the investigation are published and made publicly available.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological interest of the site is properly safeguarded and recorded in accordance with policy HE12 of the Brighton & Hove Local Plan 2005.

Condition 3 placed on the approval of listed building consent application no. BH2012/00718 states that:

*No works shall take place until a written scheme of historic building recording has been submitted to and approved in writing by the South Downs National Park Authority. The scheme of recording shall accord with the general advice in the English Heritage publication *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice (2006)* and form a Level 3 record as defined in that document.*

Reason: To ensure the preparation of a record of the Heritage Asset in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework. A guide to good practice can be found at <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/understanding-historic-buildings>.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The recording action involved the survey of the building to Level-3 standard as defined by English Heritage (2006).

2.2 The purpose of a Level-3 survey is to provide an analytical record of a structure or group of structures. A Level-3 survey involves gathering data on the exterior and interior of the structure in order to describe and analyse it. In addition, readily accessible cartographic and documentary resources will be drawn upon to give a

broader understanding of the structure. A Level-3 survey includes measured plans of the building and a photographic record.

- 2.3 The stable block and attached additional range were included within the Level-3 record and were surveyed accordingly. The drawn record comprised measured plans provided by the client, annotated on site by the author and updated digitally off-site. The building and its setting were photographed using digital photography and 35mm black-and-white film photography for archival purposes. The photographic survey included general external and internal elevations and any surviving architectural detail, fixtures, fittings and machinery. Plans showing the locations of the digital photographic record are included as an appendix to the report.
- 2.4 The building was surveyed by Jane Briscoe and Barbara Martin in January 2013. All accessible parts of the building were subjected to an interior survey, but as the building had been long vacant and parts had been separated off to reduce the risk of squatting, there was no access to the rooms within the northern corner of the building. The roof over the north-eastern wing was also only surveyed remotely as the floor of the accessible roof-space was considered unsafe by the archaeologists on site.
- 2.5 Previous archaeological reports on the main house and estate, as well as the existing Heritage Statement on the stable building, were used to inform the background research. The depository considered to be the most specific to this project was the East Sussex Records Office. The research was undertaken by the author.

3.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 3.1 The stable to Stanmer House is a 'U'-plan building with its principal elevations facing into a courtyard presented towards Stanmer House. There is an additional later range projecting towards the south-west. The building is of one-and-a-half storeys, except for the entrance block, which has a full first floor over a carriage entrance.
- 3.2 The earliest part of the building is an 'L'-plan range comprising the present south-western wing and the south-western part of the present central range. This may incorporate part of an earlier, smaller building, of which only fragmentary evidence survives. This early structure, which was flint-built and rose to only one storey, predates 1778.
- 3.3 Towards the end of the 18th century the earlier structure was incorporated into a 'U'-plan complex, which mirrored the existing work, rising to a single storey on either side of the entrance block. The entrance block was originally taller than the flanking ranges, as today, but the current entrance block has been altered by the insertion of a semi-circular arch. All additional parts were constructed in the same style of flint and brick as the earlier work.
- 3.4 Shortly after this building was created, the single-storeyed parts of the complex were raised and re-roofed to allow the attics to be fully utilised. At the same time, the inner walls facing the courtyard and the ends of each wing were faced in brick, incorporating elements of Palladian style to match the main house, creating the impressive stable building that can be seen today. The south-west extension may

also have been built at the end of the 18th century and seems to have been subsidiary, probably functioning as storage space or overflow stabling.

- 3.5 The stable areas were probably always housed in the central range, with fodder lofts above. Stabling for different types of horses, such as carriage horses, may have been housed in part of the wings, with tack rooms and coach houses in the remainder of the space. Accommodation, probably for staff, was provided in the attics. The stables have been retained in their original location, with alterations in their fittings. The rooms at the end of each wing were probably the coach houses, with large doorways in the inner walls. The accommodation in the attic over the north-east wing may have been little altered since its creation, but the rooms over the south-west wing have been all but removed.
- 3.6 The present stable fittings are probably 19th century in date and may have been part of an early-19th-century refitting of the structure.
- 3.7 There have been several small-scale alterations to the structure throughout the 19th and early 20th century, including the addition of WC facilities, the conversion of much of the south-west wing to create a clubhouse and bar and the creation of a garage space in the former coach house. Some of these alterations may have been carried out during the Second World War, when the estate had been requisitioned by the War Office. The building gradually fell into disuse during the later 20th century and had stood empty for a few years prior to the present survey.

4.0 SITE LOCATION AND SETTING

- 4.1 The site comprises the stable block associated with Stanmer House, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 9QA (NGR TQ 33568 09512; Fig. 1).
- 4.2 The stable block (Fig. 2) is situated west north-west of the main house and is positioned higher up the slope. It is a 'U'-plan building with the central range to the north-west, aligned upon a north-east – south-west axis. This range fronts a lane leading from the nurseries to the south-west towards Stanmer village. The open part of the 'U' faces towards the rear of Stanmer House.
- 4.3 The site lies at c.80 metres above Ordnance Datum on the west side of a broad north-west - south-east-aligned dry downland valley, which feeds in to the head of the Moulsecomb valley, and is positioned 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.
- 4.4 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 meltwaters 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. The ground slopes up to the west immediately behind the house to form the ridge separating Stanmer from Coldean, and is now covered by extensive mixed woodland of ancient origin, much of it classed as 'semi natural'.

5.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

Listed Buildings

- 5.1 The former stables of Stanmer Park is Grade-II* listed.
- 5.2 'The Stables at Stanmer House' was listed as Grade II* (List entry number: 1380959) on the 2nd November 1954. The list entry was amended on 26th August 1999 to change its name to 'The former stables of Stanmer House'. The list description states that it dates to 'c1725, probably much altered'. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance. It is not a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected, as the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior of the stated structure, it also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948 as stated in Section 1 (5) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The full listing text is included as Appendix 1.

Conservation Areas

- 5.3 Stanmer House, Parkland and Village are included within Stanmer Conservation Area. The house and its immediate surroundings forms Character Area 1, and the stable is included within this area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 5.4 Stanmer Stables lies within Stanmer Park, which is a Grade-II Registered Park and Garden. It was registered on the 20th January 2000.

National Parks

- 5.5 Stanmer Park lies within the boundary of the South Downs National Park, which was confirmed on the 12th November 2009.

Local Nature Reserves

- 5.6 The land surrounding the house and stables is designated the Stanmer Park and Coldean Local Nature Reserve. However, the site itself is not included within this designation.

Ancient Woodland

- 5.7 Great Wood, which lies to the south-west of the site, is registered as Ancient Replanted Woodland.

6.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND (INCLUDING CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE)

- 6.1 Saxon activity in Stanmer is indicated by the use of the place name *Stanmere*, meaning 'stony pool' (Mawer and Stenton 1930: 312) in AD765. Around this time Aldulf, prince of the South Saxons, gave lands in Stanmer (along with Lindfield and

- Burleigh) to his thegn Hunlaf for the endowment of a monastery in honour of God and St. Michael, which he had established at Malling (Salzman 1973: 117).
- 6.2 At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Stanmer, or Stanmere, was rated at twenty hides and was held under Archbishop Lanfranc. Settlement continued at Stanmer with a village, now deserted, probably to the west of the present Stanmer Village (Warne 1989). Evidence for a 13th-century farmstead was also found at Stanmer. The parish church was largely 14th century in date, but probably originated in the Saxon period.
- 6.3 The manor of Stanmer continued the property of the College, but after the Dissolution, the manor was received back into Crown hands and leased to Sir Thomas Palmer. He sub-let the manor to John Michelborne of Westmeston and his son, Richard Michelborne of Broadhurst, West Sussex, in 1547. The Michelborne family continued to lease the estate until 1615, when John Michelborne, great-grandson of the original John, finally purchased it on behalf of his brother, Richard (ESRO SAS/A93). The manor included a demesne farm of 393 acres and a variety of tenanted property both in houses and in land, which was surveyed in 1608 by the Surveyor of the King's Possessions (Warne 1989). This survey indicates that the Manor House held 93 acres separate from the remainder of the lands.
- 6.4 From the time of Michelborne's purchase of the estate, he set about improving and modernising his acquisition. Shortly after the Stanmer estate purchase, he bought nearly all of the Manor of Keymer, and then set about on a scheme of enclosure across his new lands, although he did not accomplish much before his death. The purchase of Stanmer appears to have prompted the family's move from their former seat at Broadhurst Keynes to the house at Stanmer (Warne 1989: 197). By 1638, Stanmer had been settled on Sir Richard's son William, who continued his father's practice of acquiring village lands and abolishing the copyholds on those lands, which began the process of creating the Stanmer Park (*ibid.*: 200), whilst pushing the formerly independent villagers off their land (*ibid.*: 201-2).
- 6.5 Stanmer Estate remained in Michelborne hands until the end of the 17th century. The last male Michelborne, Edward, died without heirs in 1700, leaving the estate to his two surviving sisters, Sybil and Bridget. They sold the estate later that same year to Peter Gott of Hatton Garden, Middlesex. The conveyance lists the principal parts as "All that capital messuage or tenement outhouses barns stables dovecotes edifices buildings garden orchards lands tenements meadows feedings pastures sheep houses sheep pastures..." (ESRO SAS/A316).
- 6.6 Peter Gott did not live long after the purchase and it is to be assumed that his son and heir, Samuel, had little use for the estate, as it was sold for £7500 on the 19th July 1712 to Henry Pelham of Lewes, Esq (ESRO SAS/A390), part of an established Sussex family. On his death in 1721 it passed to his son, also Henry. Henry appointed Nicolas Dubois as the architect of the improvements. Dubois was a fashionable architect and an advocate of Palladian design. He was instructed to demolish the main part of the house, retaining the services and updating them, and to modernize the grounds. A new kitchen was built, as well as a granary and coach house for four coaches. Lodging rooms were provided over the top and over the archway that linked them. This may be the precursor to the present stable block. Work progressed quickly, both on the house and on the grounds. Gardens were laid out to the south, beyond which was a new bowling green and canal. To the south-west a wilderness walk was created, and there were also improvements made to some buildings in the village.

- 6.7 Henry's improvements continued after his death, four years later. He left the estate to his brother Thomas, who carried on with the work until 1730, when the workmen were paid off (Berry 2005: 243-245).
- 6.8 Thomas' heir, his son Thomas, was young when he inherited the estate, and the house was not used. His agents continued to enlarge the estate, but at the end of the 1740s, little was being spent on the house and grounds (Berry 2005: 245). In the 1750s, Thomas returned from his Grand Tour and moved to Stanmer, where he carried out modest improvements, extending the walled gardens to the north-west and building an ice-house, melon frame and hothouses. Thomas married in 1754 and small-scale changes were carried out in the following years, including the creation of a new driveway in 1762 and interior alterations to the house in the mid-1760s.
- 6.9 In 1768, the head of the Pelham family, Thomas Pelham-Holles, died, leaving two Sussex estates to his cousin at Stanmer. The additional income prompted a new wave of alterations, modernizing the interior of the house, expanding the grounds and landscaping the park. At the same time, Thomas and his wife spent money on their London property. Work was carried out on the stables, and in a letter from Fritz Robinson, a distant relative of the Pelhams, to his brother, he expressed his dissatisfaction with masons and bricklayers, as those working on the Stanmer stables were not employed by contract and the work was costing three times the original estimate (BLRO L30/14/333/105). The stables, however, were an important place for recreation in the daily life at Stanmer, with guests visiting the building and the surrounding gardens during the morning (BLRO L30/14/333/108).
- 6.10 Stanmer is shown on Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex, dating to 1778-83 (Fig. 3). The church is visible as a cruciform structure within a square plot, at the junction of the roads to the south of the village. An 'L'-plan structure facing onto the road probably represents the stable building. The projecting range extends from the western end of the range parallel to the street. A smaller building lies to the west, aligned at right angles to the road.
- 6.11 In 1799, Thomas Pelham commissioned a survey of the Stanmer Estate. The plan accompanying this survey shows the house, outbuildings and grounds in greater detail than Yeakell and Gardner's plan (Fig. 4). Stanmer House faces east, fronting onto a winding drive, with a courtyard to the rear of the main range and service buildings extending to the north from the north-western corner of the range. An open yard lies to the north of these ranges, between the house and a 'U'-plan structure fronting onto the main road leading eastwards towards the village. This 'U'-plan building is the stable block: it incorporates a passage through the central range and attached structures on the western side, which may include the building shown on the earlier map. In the centre of the stable courtyard a circle drawn on the plan suggests a fixed feature, and a straight line between the ends of the side ranges indicates a wall or fence line. There is a garden area to the east of the building, surrounded with paths, and a path around the wooded area to the south-west. The stables therefore forms an integral part of the manor house complex.
- 6.12 Stanmer Tithe map (Fig. 5) is very similar to the Figg plan. The stables and house are shown to include all the previous elements except for the westernmost east-west range attached to the stables, which has been removed. The three tiny structures to the west of the western side range of the stables have been replaced with an angled range forming the southern side of a small yard to the south of the

road. Some of the buildings to the west of the stables have also been demolished. The Tithe apportionment indicates that all the land is owned by Henry Pelham, Earl of Chichester.

- 6.13 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map (Fig. 6) shows the division of the stables into separate internal spaces, probably indicating different functions. Each side range is divided into three unequal-sized spaces. The central range incorporates the central entrance-way, with a short room to the south-west and a longer room on the north-eastern side. The range projecting to the south-west was also divided into two and there is a separate outshut along the south-western side range. An additional small, square outshut had been added to the north-eastern side range by this date.
- 6.14 There was just one change made to the stable block between 1873 and 1897 (shown on the 2nd Edition O.S. map; Fig. 7), being the addition of a (possibly two-roomed) outshut towards the north-western end of the north-east wall. The 3rd Edition O.S. map of 1911 (Fig. 8) does not show the individual internal room divisions, having only one extra line breaking the central range from the south-western side range, which may give an indication of the date at which this wing was converted to clubhouse use. By this date a structure had been built which almost encloses the central courtyard, parallel to the central range and abutting the south-western side range. At the end of this structure is a small glasshouse.
- 6.15 This structure had been demolished by 1930 (Fig. 9), leaving a structure on the site of the former glasshouse. Two further divisions can be in the south-western wing, creating two smaller rooms at each end and a larger room in the centre. This may relate to a difference in tenancy. The long south-western outshut has been altered, creating an open-fronted area in the centre.
- 6.16 In 1942 the estate was requisitioned by the War Office, resulting in damage to land and buildings. In 1947 the estate was bought by the Brighton Corporation. The service ranges of the house were demolished in 1961. Plans of the stables drawn when the site was purchased by the council (Figs. 10 & 11) show the structure in its immediate post-war state. Stables are shown in the central range and rooms with different functions in each wing. The south-west wing houses a hall and stage, two rooms to the north-west and one in the end of the wing. The north-east wing houses five rooms, although none are labelled as to function. There are storage sheds against the outer wall of the south-west wing, and stabling and an electricity sub-station in the south-west extension. There are four flights of stairs in the building: one in the entrance block; one in the north-west end of the south-west wing; one towards the south-east end of the north-east wing; and a ladder stair in the end room of the south-west wing. These stairs led up to the first floor, to storage areas in the central range and suites of rooms in each wing. The rooms are larger in the south-west wing, but these are not laid out as private spaces. The rooms in the north-east wing are small, each with private access and some built-in furniture. One room even incorporates a fireplace. Many details are shown on these plans, indicating the location of services, types of flooring, blocked openings and overhead timbers.
- 6.17 The long outshut against the south-western wing and the structure in the courtyard were removed between 1930 and 1956-58 (Fig. 12), but the remainder of the building appears not to have changed in the intervening years. The land around the structure is certainly still free from other buildings, which was not the case in 1976 (Fig. 13), by which time a horticultural training centre had been built to the north and

west. The structures which make up the Rural Museum have also been built, one large, freestanding structure positioned close to the south-western wing.

7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS (FIGS. 14 & 15)

7.1 Layout

7.1.1 The stable block is laid out as a 'U'-plan structure, with its central range fronting onto the road from Stanmer nurseries towards Stanmer village, and the projecting wings extending towards Stanmer House. The courtyard thus formed faces the main house. The central range is aligned north-east–south-west and the projecting wings are aligned north-west–south-east. A short additional range projects to the south-west from the outer wall of the south-west wing. In the centre of the central range is an arched entrance block. The internal spaces are not arranged symmetrically, and though this may be a result of alterations to the structure over time, the evidence suggests that it was never symmetrically laid out.

7.1.2 The entrance block is fully two-storeyed, and the ranges to north-east and south-west are of one-and-a-half storeys, with low walls rising above the attic floor to allow greater head height in the roof spaces.

7.1.3 There is a narrow enclosed space on either side of the entranceway. The south-western space contains a stair leading to the entrance chamber. Within the north-eastern end of the central range there are two rooms laid out as stables, which extend to the outer wall in the northern corner. The south-west part of the central range also houses stables, but these extend only to the line of the inner wall of the south-west wing.

7.1.4 The north-east wing comprises a number of differently-sized rooms. A lobby area at the north-west end leads into the stable and to a room to the north-east, which has been extended beyond the original line of the outer wall. Two narrow storage spaces lie to the south-east, both accessed from the courtyard. A suite of rooms is housed in the centre of the wing, comprising a lobby area and a square room served by a small cupboard in the eastern corner and a fireplace in the north-eastern wall. The end of the wing houses a large changing room area entered via the end wall. Against the outer wall of this wing are two small structures: the smaller of the two towards the north-western end housing a WC; the larger acting as a storeroom with a smaller enclosed space in the eastern corner.

7.1.5 The south-west wing has a large central room which has most recently functioned as a clubhouse, and incorporates a raised stage at the south-eastern end. A short flight of steps rising south-westward at the north-west end leads to a toilet block built in the angle between the south-west wing and the south-west extension. To the north-west of the clubhouse is a small bar, including a counter area. To the side of this is an irregular-plan lobby. In the western corner there is a rectangular cold room. At the south-eastern end of the wing there is a garage accessed only from the courtyard.

7.2 Exterior

Courtyard (inner) elevations

- 7.2.1 The elevations of the stable block which face into the courtyard (the inner elevations), are constructed in yellow Gault brick laid in Flemish bond. The brickwork is relatively plain, incorporating a low, chamfered-brick-topped plinth, a platband positioned half-way between the lower and upper windows, and a plain stone cap to a short parapet. The entrance block (Plate 1) displays moderate ornamentation. A pilaster is positioned on either side of the archway, with a stone base and cap. There is no parapet to this block but there is brick dentillation at the eaves which is continuous around the whole block. An area of damaged brickwork below the plinth of the entrance block reveals red-brick construction behind the Gault brick (Plate 2), indicating that at least on this part of the structure, the yellow brickwork has been applied as a facing to an earlier wall.
- 7.2.2 In the centre of the entrance block there is a tall, semi-circular arched opening with the Pelham buckle crest on the projecting boss (Plate 3). Diocletian windows flank the opening. There are three square first-floor windows capped with splayed-brick flat heads weathered by lead drip-trays. The windows are much damaged, but the remains of a three-over-three double-hung sash window survives in one opening.
- 7.2.3 The south-west elevation of the central range (Plate 4) is symmetrical about the entrance block. The central doorway has a segmental-arched head. Both would originally have had a wide timber architrave with an outer cyma mould and a heavy bead-mould on the inner edge, but the sides of this architrave to the north-eastern door have been removed. The opening has been narrowed with plywood boards and a metal door fitted. The south-western stable door is formed using bead-moulded planks fixed to horizontal ledges within a timber frame and hung on small butt-hinges. The lower leaf has diagonal struts and the upper leaf has a small barred opening with its own small shutter and a timber box-lock. Flanking the central doorway below the platband are Diocletian windows with timber cills to the north-east and concrete cills to the south-west. Directly above these are small square, flat-topped lucarnes rising directly from the wall face. These are covered with plywood on the exterior, but two-light, two-pane casements windows are visible internally.
- 7.2.4 There are a variety of openings in the lower part of the south-west elevation of the north-east wing (Plate 5). Adjacent to the central range is a doorway with a semi-circular-arched head, which has been blocked in breeze-block. To the south-west are two identical, wide openings. These have segmental-arched heads in brick with projecting bosses and stones at the spring point of the arches. Both have timber frames, but only the north-western retains a door. This is a double-leaved door formed using narrow planks and ledges and hung on heavy strap hinges of late-19th-century type. The south-eastern opening has been fitted with a modern softwood frame with wire mesh attached. There is a door of the same type in this frame. A first-floor lucarne is positioned above the north-western of these openings. In the centre of the elevation there are two semi-circular-arched openings that would originally have been Diocletian windows but have both been altered. That to the north-west has been lowered and a door has been cut into the wall below the south-eastern window. This doorway has been fitted with a timber door frame and bead-moulded plank-and-ledge door. The opening has been blocked with breeze-blocks which have since been partially removed. At the south-eastern end of the elevation is a tall, wide segmental arch formed in yellow brick which may have capped an original opening. The wall below the arch is constructed using fine-gauge red brickwork laid in English bond. This brickwork also forms three square piers with white stone caps supporting two segmental arches with white stone bosses. These openings have since been blocked using varicoloured yellow-orange brickwork laid

in stretcher bond, of a type common to the early-mid 20th-century. Timber-framed windows with cantilevered upper panes have been formed in the upper part of the earlier openings. Lucarne windows are positioned above each Diocletian window and over the centre of the wide south-eastern original opening.

- 7.2.5 The same wide, tall opening, infilled with two smaller, red-brick doorways, is positioned at the south-eastern end of the south-west wing (Plate 6). Unlike the feature opposite, doors have been retained in these openings. These are doors formed by narrow plank, ledges and diagonal struts fitted within a timber frame and hung on a variety of hinge types. Also mirroring the opposite wing is the door with semi-circular head adjacent to the central range. The semi-circular fanlight seems to have been an original Diocletian fanlight but the central pane has been replaced with a vent. The door is a plain board door within a plain architrave. Between this and the south-eastern openings are three windows alternating with two doorways. Each window has a lucarne positioned directly above it. The central and north-western windows were original Diocletian windows which have been lowered to form larger openings. The windows have a central mullion and high-level transom with narrower cruciform glazing bars dividing the panes. The south-eastern window is an original, unaltered Diocletian window. The two doorways both have segmental-arched heads, but the south-eastern window has been formed without the use of queen closers. These are wider than standard door openings, and both have been fitted with standard modern doors and a fixed narrow panel.

End elevations

- 7.2.6 The end elevations of the two side wings are similar in form (Plate 7). Each elevation has a platband continuing from the inner elevation and each incorporates a parapet. Both elevations have a central Diocletian window with a timber cill and a single pedestrian doorway on either side of the window. The doors all have plain segmental-arched heads. The doors closest to the courtyard have been blocked in 20th-century brickwork and the doors on the outer side of each elevation have been fitted with 19th-century plank-and-ledge doors. The outer door in the south-western end wall is fixed in position, whilst that in the north-eastern end elevation had been blocked in breeze-blocks. The only difference between the two elevations is that the end wall to the north-east wing has a central lucarne window above the platband, whilst the upper part of the opposite end wall is unbroken.

Outer elevations

- 7.2.7 The outer elevations of the stable block display none of the ornamentation or regularity of the inner elevations, indicating that these were secondary wall faces. The outer and side faces of the entrance block are constructed in coursed flint with block-bonded brick dressings and brick dentillation at the eaves, above three courses of brickwork. The side faces of the entrance block have no openings. The central arched opening (Plate 8) is formed using yellow bricks to correspond with the inner elevations and with a projecting boss. Each vertical jamb is formed as a plain pilaster with projecting brick band at the spring point of the arch. Above the semi-circular arch is a flat arch of alternating stretcher and header bricks which seems to act as a relieving arch. The 'spandrels' are blocked with brick. A break in the type of brickwork in both the blocking and the block-bonded brick jambs, 14 courses above the spring point of the present arch, seems to indicate the height of an earlier opening, which was raised to insert the present arch. The ground-floor windows which flank the archway are formed within narrow brick jambs and heads.

The windows are of timber with a bead-moulded inner edge to the frame and six panes divided by narrow glazing bars. The first-floor windows, the central one of two lights and the outer openings of a single light, have been formed with substantial block-bonded jambs and segmental-arched brick heads. The window frames are wide and of plain timber and each casement is of six panes.

- 7.2.8 The north-eastern part of the central range is built in coursed, unknapped flint for the lower two-thirds, and pink-red brickwork for the upper third (Plate 9). The flintwork is dressed with block-bonded brickwork which turns the corner at the north-eastern end and is fully-bonded to the entrance block at the south-western end. The lowest two courses of the brickwork over the flint walling are of a slightly-different type to the courses above. The bricks are rougher in texture and are narrower than the smooth, sharp-arrised bricks forming the majority of the brickwork. This probably indicates that the flintwork, brick quoins and two lower courses of brickwork relate to an earlier phase of the building, which has subsequently been raised and re-roofed. This is confirmed by the butt-jointing of the upper brickwork to the flintwork of the side face of the entrance block. There are four rectangular vents set into the upper brickwork and fitted with metal louvres. The two north-eastern openings have chamfered timber frames. A lucarne loading doorway with a pitched, hipped roof rises above the wall, fitted with a timber door.
- 7.2.9 The south-western part of the north-west elevation of the central range (Plate 10) is of the same construction as the north-east part of the range and even has the two courses of different brickwork above the flint. However, this wall does not incorporate a brick quoin at the junction with the entrance block. Instead, the brickwork of the entrance block appears to be butted up to the flint of the lower part of the range, indicating that the flint wall predates the entrance block. There are two vents through this wall, one positioned partly within the flintwork in the centre of the range and one close to the adjacent entrance block. In the centre of the wall there is a lucarne loading door. This appears to have been cut into the brickwork after the wall was built, suggesting that it was added after the building was raised or it was a smaller opening that was later lowered. At the south-western end of the wall there are a series of blocked and truncated features. There is a brick quoin positioned 1.35 metres from the present corner of the range. The two courses of early brickwork above the flintwork terminates at this quoin, suggesting that this quoin represents an earlier end of the range. The flint wall incorporates a large, square window which is formed in the same brick as the original quoin, but which has been blocked since. This window and the original quoin was truncated by the insertion of another window, with a segmental-arched head. This window has also been blocked. Between the two brick quoins there is a course of header bricks which may be the cill to an earlier opening, now blocked in flint. The head of this former opening would have been formed by the upper area of brickwork.
- 7.2.10 The north-east wall of the north-east wing (Plate 11) has a variety of features with no discernible design. The wall is a continuation of the north-western elevation and is constructed using the same materials and in the same sequence of original flintwork and raising in brick. The stable block utilised the full length of the original range, indicated by the Gault-brick facing of the end elevation having been built onto the original brick quoin. At the north-western end there is a large window opening with a segmental-arched head within the raised brickwork (Plate 12). The jambs of this window differ to one another, suggesting that the south-east jamb, which is of poorer quality, has been rebuilt. It thus appears that the window has been widened, and as the bricks in the north-west jamb are earlier in style than the bricks in the wall raising, the opening also appears to have been made taller. It is fitted with a

three-light window. There is some damage to the glazing bars in the central light, but the two side lights have 18 small panes, arranged in six rows of three. In the centre of the elevation is a chimney stack projecting from the face of the wall. This tumbles inward at just above the height of the internal fireplace, and is truncated at eaves level. The junction of the chimney and the wall face cannot be seen due to thick ivy growth. Flanking this chimney are two smaller windows, the north-western of which is almost completely hidden by vegetation. This is positioned slightly higher than the south-eastern window, perhaps suggesting a different build-date. The south-eastern window is visible. This has a segmental-arched head but very roughly-formed jambs comprising columns of headers with some longer bricks. The opening is fitted with a wide timber frame flush with the wall face and set with a horizontal sliding sash window with six panes in each sash. Between the north-west window and the WC structure there is one door. This is a tall opening with roughly-bonded brick jambs and a segmental-arched head, incorporating a fanlight above the doorway. The opening is fitted with a plain ply-wood door. This doorway does not appear to be original to the building but has been inserted later. An original doorway is positioned slightly further to the north-west, now partially hidden by the later WC structure and whitewash applied to the wall surface. The opening has been blocked in flint and the head has been removed, but the jambs are visible. These are neatly block-bonded in blocks of three, in the same style as the north-west jamb of the large window at the north-west end of the elevation.

- 7.2.11 Adjacent to the lean-to towards the south-east end of the wing is another doorway. This is a wide opening capped with a segmental arch which disappears behind the wall of the lean-to. The brick jamb has been removed and the opening partially blocked in stretcher bonded brickwork. Set towards the inner face of the wall is a plywood door which is offset within the opening and seems to have been inserted when the earlier blocking was partially removed. To the south-east of this doorway are two large windows, each with block-bonded jambs and a neat segmental-arched head. One of these is visible externally, one is now visible within the lean-to outshut. Both have been blocked, but at different times: the external window is blocked with recessed brickwork and the internal window is blocked with flush flintwork.
- 7.2.12 There are four lucarne windows and one loading door. One lucarne is positioned close to the south-eastern end. The loading door is located adjacent to the truncated chimney stack, with the remaining three lucarnes between this door and the chimney stack to the north-west.
- 7.2.13 The north-western lean-to is constructed in coursed flint with struck mortar joints and brick dressings. There is one three-light window in the north-east wall with block-bonded joints matching the wall dressings and a rubbed-brick segmental-arched head. The window is timber framed, each light divided into six panes. The slate roof continues the line of the stable wing roof. The smaller extension to this lean-to has a roof of shallower pitch. This structure (Plate 13), housing a WC, is constructed fully in brick laid in English bond. The header bricks are over-fired, creating alternating bands of blue and red bricks in the wall construction. There is a small single-pane casement window with obscured glass in the north-east wall, under a rubbed-brick segmental-arched head. A door in the south-east wall has a similar head and is of plank-and-ledge type with a plain thumb-latch. The south-eastern lean-to is a lower structure with a shallowly-pitched roof covered in slate. This structure is also constructed in brick laid in English bond, but these bricks do not display a regular colour pattern. In fact, a variety of types of bricks have been used for different construction lifts. There is a door and a window in the north-east

wall, but the window appears to have been intruded. A small window opening and doorway in the north-west wall have segmental-arched heads formed using header bricks. The window frame has been removed. The door frame has a bead-mould on the inner edge and is fitted with a plank-and-ledge door.

- 7.2.14 The south-western elevation to the south-west wing differs to the opposite outer elevation in that it is very plain, with few openings (Plate 14). It is constructed in flint to approximately two-thirds high, but unlike the other outer elevations, there is no definitive brick coursing indicating the top of this phase of the walling. The upper part of the wall is built in brick laid in English bond, incorporating a great quantity of over-fired headers. There is a long rectangular window in the centre, surrounded by concrete render. The window frame is in timber, with small panes arranged in three rows of four. There is a small vent in the wall just to the north-west. Where the wall of the WC meets the wall of the wing, there is a chimney stack in modern brick built against the flintwork.

South-eastern extension

- 7.2.15 This part of the building is constructed in coursed flint to eaves level with brick dressings to all three external walls (Plate 15). The north-eastern end has been built against the outer wall of the south-western wing, indicating a construction date after the raising of the stable block ranges. At the south-western end of the north-western elevation there are two phases of brick quoins formed in roughly-formed red/blue bricks laid in thick bedding joints of cream-coloured mortar, suggesting that there have been some alterations to the end wall. However, the quoin to the southern corner of this range is of a different type again, being formed in neatly-formed dark pink-red bricks with narrow bedding joints in white lime mortar, suggesting that there has been some rebuilding to this part of the building, perhaps the removal of a garden wall, which was shown on the historic maps.
- 7.2.16 There are four features in the north-western elevation. The north-eastern feature is a plank-and-ledge stable door with a drop handle and a fanlight above comprised of twelve small, square panes arranged in two rows of six. The jambs of this door are of block-bonded brickwork in blocks of three courses. The same type of block bonding forms the door to the south-west which has been blocked. However, the bricks which form the blocked opening are a brighter red in colour with whiter mortar, and the opening is lower than the existing door, which suggests that these two doorways are of different dates. There is a third door to the south-west which is slightly lower, and has jambs which have been formed in a third type of brick. However, this brickwork is most similar to that forming the quoin at the western corner of the range, suggesting that this is an original opening. The lower part of the doorway has been blocked in flint, but the upper part has been infilled with a timber window formed within a separate brick surround. This window is partially obscured by vegetation. The south-western feature is a fourth doorway which has block-bonded jambs beginning at roughly half-height, indicating that this is a window later converted to a door. The bricks to the south-western jamb are discoloured and the head and north-eastern jamb are covered by vegetation, so this window cannot be compared to the other doorways.
- 7.2.17 The south-western (end) elevation has a central unglazed window opening with jambs and head formed in neat, smooth red-orange bricks, fitted with a bead-moulded timber frame and a small plank-and-ledge shutter. Between this window and the western jamb there is a low, large, square blocked opening below a segmental-arched head, infilled with angled brickwork. The jambs to this feature are

irregularly block-bonded, and lighter mortar around the brickwork suggests that this opening was inserted into the wall and later blocked. The extant window post-dates the larger, infilled opening.

- 7.2.18 The south-eastern elevation of the extension has a small unglazed window of the same type and date as that in the end wall, and a door at the south-western end also formed in the same bricks and with the same design (Plate 16). Above the window is a small oval stone inscribed with the date '1897', which probably indicates the date at which this end of the building was altered, including the likely date of the windows and doorway. In the centre of the wall there is a change in the flint construction which may represent a later infilling to a section of wall which was formerly open, perhaps where an abutting range has been removed, as there is no visible corresponding feature in the north-western wall. This seems to correspond with the dividing line shown in this building on the 1st and 2nd Edition O.S. maps.
- 7.2.19 The 'L'-plan WC outshut is formed in flint set into concrete, with no brick quoins but modern orange bricks forming the window heads. The windows in the flat-roofed structure are timber casements dating to the mid-20th century and there is a timber fascia board below the edge of the felt roof covering.

Roof and chimneys

- 7.2.20 The roof over the whole building is covered with slate and the terminals to all the ranges are hipped. There is one chimney rising through the roof on the north-eastern side of the entrance block. The stack is square in plan, with a rebated cap and a ceramic pot. A second chimney rises through the roof over the north-eastern wing near the apex of the roof in the centre of the range. This has a simpler cap. A third chimney rises against the north-eastern wall of the north-eastern range near the north-western end, partially internalised by the lean-to outshut. The two chimneys in the north-eastern wing have caps of a similar type, differing to that in the entrance block.

7.3 Interior: Ground floor

Entrance way

- 7.3.1 The entrance way is entered at each end through the semi-circular arches in the entrance block. The space is floored with tarmac. The side walls are of timber stud clad to half-height with horizontal timber boarding, above which is lath-and-plaster rising to a crossbeam supporting the first-floor joists aligned north-east–south-west. In each wall is a doorway: the south-western retains its plank-and-ledge door but the north-eastern has been blocked with flush boarding to match the walls to either side.

Room 1

- 7.3.2 Room 1 comprises the stables to the south-west of the entrance way. The door in the south-eastern wall leads into a passage between the wall and stable partitioning. There is a door leading to Room 2 at the south-western end of this passage. The north-eastern end of the passage has been enclosed to form an enclosed and ceiled storage space. There are double doors leading into the stable area in the centre of the stable partition, but there are no internal stable divisions. The internal faces of the walls are rendered, except where there have been areas of repair to the south-eastern wall carried out in modern engineering brick. The walls below each

Diocletian window incorporate a slope instead of a window cill, to maximise the light entering the space.

- 7.3.3 The stable partition is formed using 1.70 metre-high posts against each end wall and on either side of four doorways (Plate 17). Two doorways are positioned in the centre of the room, with another door on either side of these. This indicates that there were four former stalls, laid out symmetrically, leading from the passage. Between the posts are half-height partitions formed using vertical matchboards, with fixed iron bars forming the upper part. The stable doors are of the same construction. The finials have been removed from most of the posts, but one survives against the north-eastern wall, indicating that the posts were capped with square-section rounded finials on tapered bases.
- 7.3.4 Blocks of timber in the north-western wall indicate that this stable originally housed six stalls, but the partitioning for these has been removed.
- 7.3.5 The floor within the stables slopes towards the partition and is laid with small square stable-sets. The floor within the passage is laid with large square stable-sets. The first-floor is supported on three crossbeams spanning this space. Each crossbeam is built into the wall at each end but is strengthened by angle brackets strapped to a stiffener fixed to the soffit of the crossbeam. The narrow, softwood first-floor boards and the joists are exposed, with no evidence for underplastering.
- 7.3.6 The door to Room 2 has a board fire-door applied to the north-east face of a six-panel door of early-19th-century type, with larger top and bottom panels and smaller central panels.

Room 2

- 7.3.7 This space is formed using modern stud walls covered with plasterboard to create an angled corridor leading to the cold room (Room 3) and the bar (Room 4). The space has a concrete floor and a low plastered ceiling above the door leading from Room 2. Modern, plain board fire-doors with aluminium door furniture lead into the two adjacent rooms.

Room 3

- 7.3.8 Room 3 functions as a cold room, where the beer kegs were stored and attached to the pipes leading to the bar. It is a narrow room, separated from Room 4 by a modern partition, and served by cupboards at the north-eastern end. At the base of the south-western and north-eastern walls is a low concrete plinth. There is a brick plinth against the north-western wall. These plinths have been built up to an angled section of wall in the western corner of the room which probably represents an earlier fireplace location. However, there is no evidence for an extant hearth. The walls of this rooms are plastered and the floor is laid with concrete. The ceiling is formed using Artex panels suspended below the original ceiling, which is higher than the present ceiling level.

Room 4

- 7.3.9 This is an irregularly-shaped space, incorporating an angled wall which creates Room 2 and a deeply-recessed area which forms the bar. Doors lead in from Room 2, the courtyard and from Room 5 to the south-east. The bar area is separated from the remainder of the room by a Formica counter set into an opening in the wall

which can be closed by means of a vertical, rolling metal shutter. The walls are plastered and covered with wallpaper, with a small, plain timber skirting board. The ceiling is suspended below the original ceiling and is formed using plasterboards set into a frame of narrow plastic strips. The floor is covered with carpet and with vinyl in the bar area. There are shelves fixed against the wall that divides Rooms 3 and 4, backed with mirrors. The door leading to Room 5 is a plain board fire-door with aluminium furniture set within a chamfered timber surround.

Room 5

- 7.3.10 Room 5 is the largest space in the south-western wing, comprising a long open room with a raised stage area at the south-eastern end. There are two doors leading into the courtyard from this room, and one door leading north-westwards to the bar (Room 4). A flight of steps leads to the doorway (not fitted with a door) to Room 6, the 'L'-plan structure housing WC facilities.
- 7.3.11 The walls are panelled to half-height using square plywood panels fixed between thin timber fillets. The reveals of the altered Diocletian windows are also panelled. The panelling covers the walls to full-height in the area around the stage but does not extend into the reveals of the intact Diocletian window, or on its sloping window cill. The chimney breast which projects from the south-western wall is also panelled to full-height. The walls above the panelling are formed using plasterboard, applied over vertical bead-moulded matchboarding on the south-west wall, and covered with wallpaper.
- 7.3.12 The ceiling over this room is formed using plasterboard fixed to slender softwood joists supported over narrow girders. The girders cross the room and project below the plaster ceiling. At mid-span, a strengthener is attached to the top face of the joists. The earlier ceiling is boarded using narrow bead-moulded planks, of the same type as those lining the walls, aligned axially along the length of the room.
- 7.3.13 The floor is covered with carpet. The steps to Room 6 are covered with vinyl and tipped with metal strips. The raised stage is formed in fibreboard panels fixed together with metal strips.
- 7.3.14 The chimney breast around the fireplace seems to be a decorative feature with no structural function, as the brick chimney for the fireplace projects externally. The fireplace is formed in an area of brickwork with a pointed-arched head incorporating a boss formed in a chevron of tiles. The surround is painted a dark pink. There are firebricks lining the fireplace, but there is no grate. The hearth is laid with concrete tiles.
- 7.3.15 At the south-western end of the south-eastern wall there is a shallow two-tiered cupboard closed with plain timber doors. This cupboard has been formed in the aperture of the blocked doorway leading from Room 7.

Room 6

- 7.3.16 Room 6 includes the interior of the WC structure built in the angle between the south-west wing and the south-west extension. There are women's toilets to the south-east and men's to the south-west. The walls are tiled with modern, square, white- and grey-glazed tiles. The floor is covered with vinyl and the ceiling is of Artex panels supporting strip light fittings. The doors are plain board doors hung on swing hinges. There are two cubicles in each 'wing' of this structure, the partition

formed in timber, with timber doors to each cubicle. The bathroom fittings are of modern ceramic and plastic.

Room 7

- 7.3.17 The end room of the south-west wing has been recently used as a garage space. It is accessed from the courtyard via two double doors in the north-eastern wall. The interior faces of the north-west and south-east walls are of bungaroosh, incorporating a mixture of flint and angled brick, partially plastered and painted. The south-western wall and the south-western ends of the north-western and south-western walls are panelled with full-height vertical, bead-moulded matchboarding of the same type as that visible against the south-western wall of Room 5 (Plate 18). The extent of this panelling corresponds with a narrow grooved timber fixed to the underside of the floorboards, extending along the full length of the room, suggesting that there was a corridor along the south-western wall divided from the remainder of the space, allowing access from the end wall of the wing into what is now Room 5 without entering either Room 7 or the courtyard. The grooved timber indicates that the intermediate partition was also panelled. There is a six-panelled door in the north-western wall which has raised-and-fielded panels surrounded by fluting. Unlike the six-panel door between Rooms 1 and 2, this door has the smaller panel at the top. This is an 18th-century feature and this and the high-status decoration, suggests that this door may have been re-used from the main house.
- 7.3.18 A recessed area in the north-western wall probably represents a blocked doorway. The jambs are formed using mainly header bricks, with some stretcher bricks tying the jambs into the flint wall. This is a weak form of jamb construction which may indicate that this opening was inserted into the wall. However, the wall is painted, which precludes confirmation of this by mortar analysis.
- 7.3.19 The floor of this room is laid in brick aligned across the width of the range. There is a vehicle inspection pit set into the floor at the north-western end of the room, positioned centrally to the north-western double door in the north-eastern wall. There is a deep rebate set in the concrete around the top of the brick-built side faces of the pit to support timber planks which cover the pit while it is not in use.
- 7.3.20 The first-floor over this room is constructed using axial joists supported on two crossbeams extending across the width of the room. Both crossbeams and joists are chamfered with plain stops, indicating that they were not intended to be underplastered. The floor above is boarded. A sloping feature in the plaster to the north-eastern wall in the eastern corner of the room indicates the location for a former ladder-stair. This is not likely to be an original feature, as it conflicts with the pedestrian doorway, now blocked, in the end wall of the wing.

Room 8

- 7.3.21 Room 8 lies to the north-west of the entrance block. It is accessed from the courtyard via a door in the south-eastern wall, leading into the north-eastern end of a passage against the south-eastern wall. At the south-western end of the passage there is a doorway leading into Room 9.
- 7.3.22 The room is divided into three equal-sized stable stalls. The stall partitions are of the same type of construction as those in Room 1, suggesting that they are of the same date. These stalls are more intact, retaining their finials, dividing partitions and cast-iron, corner water troughs. The doors are different to those in Room 1,

comprising sliding doors supported on runners within cast-iron housings (Plate 19). The housings were cast by A. Kenrick & Sons of West Bromwich (Plate 20), a family company founded in 1791. This date indicates that these stalls are not likely to be those fitted when the stables were originally built. The outer walls are not boarded. There was no evidence to suggest the size and form of any earlier stalls.

- 7.3.23 The north-eastern stall and the end of the passage has been fitted out with a wall and ceiling of modern fibreboard supported on softwood studs and joists, creating an enclosed storage space. This has covered the doorway which originally led from Room 8 to Room 10.
- 7.3.24 The room was lit by a Diocletian window which survives in the south-eastern wall. This window, like the other surviving window of this type, incorporates a sloping cill. There are two vents in the north-western wall.
- 7.3.25 The first floor over this room is of the same type as that over Room 1, incorporating a central crossbeam and one supporting the head of the partition between Rooms 8 and 10. A third crossbeam is positioned against the wall dividing Rooms 8 and 9, but this does not incorporate the angled bracing timbers. The joists are chamfered with stops at each end of the room but no stops at the central crossbeam. The ground floor is laid with large square stable sets and incorporates a drainage channel just to the north-west of the passage partition.

Room 9

- 7.3.26 Room 9 is now only accessible from Room 8 but seems to have been originally accessed from the entrance way via a doorway now boarded over on the exterior and hidden by panelling on the interior. This room is housed within the north-eastern part of the entrance block.
- 7.3.27 The door leading from Room 8 is constructed in four vertical planks nailed to narrow chamfered ledges, with a kick-plate at the bottom. This door is hung on strap hinges with expanded ends. It has a 19th- or 20th-century thumb latch but the section of door below the latch has been repaired, suggesting that the earlier latch has been removed. The door itself appears to be of 18th-century date.
- 7.3.28 The walls are panelled to half-height in vertical matchboarding. Due to the tall storey height, this panelling is 1.90 metres tall. It has a plain skirting board. Above the panelling the timber-stud wall construction is covered with lath and plaster. At the north-western end of the room the panelling incorporates a fireplace with a plain timber surround and a cupboard to the south-west of the fireplace (Plate 21). The chimney tumbling is hidden behind the upper part of the panelling. The grate has been removed and the bricks of the opening are damaged. Above the fireplace is the window, which has a sloping cill. In the south-eastern wall is a Diocletian window, also with a sloping cill.
- 7.3.29 The ground floor is laid with concrete. The first floor over this room is a continuation of the first floor over the entrance way.
- 7.3.30 At the top of the panelling there is a rounded horizontal timber. This supports a number of shaped timber pegs which probably supported a variety of tack. The panelling on the north-eastern side of the room has been extensively graffitied in the last quarter of the 20th century.

Rooms 10-13

- 7.3.31 These rooms were not accessible during the survey, as the exterior doors had been blocked with breeze-blocks and the only interior door had been covered by the plywood wall to the storage space in Room 8.

Room 14

- 7.3.32 Room 14 is a narrow room extending the full width of the north-eastern wing approximately the width of the double doorway which gives access to the space from the courtyard. The walls and ceiling of this room are covered by large fibreboard panels separated by plastic fillets. In the centre of the north-western wall, which divided this space from Room 13, there is an early-20th-century brick pier. The floor is laid with concrete.
- 7.3.33 In the north-eastern wall is a doorway blocked with breeze blocks. To the north-west of this doorway is a small side-light. With a timber cill and narrow modern surround with a wide, chamfered edge. The opening to the courtyard is infilled with a softwood frame to which mesh is fixed, incorporating a door of the same construction, allowing this space to be currently used as a dog kennel.

Room 15

- 7.3.34 Room 15 is a small lobby area providing access to Room 16, which lies to the north-west and has no external doorway. Room 15 is 'L'-plan, as it incorporates a cupboard in the northern corner which serves Room 16. There is an additional doorway in the north-eastern wall which has been infilled with breeze blocks.
- 7.3.35 Room 15 once housed a stair: the vertical half-height timber boarding which rose up the flight has been retained affixed to the south-east and north-east walls, indicating that the stair rose from the southern corner of the room, against the south-eastern wall, turning with a winder in the eastern corner and landing in the northern corner of the room (Plate 22).
- 7.3.36 Just inside the blocked doorway, against the south-eastern wall, the wall is clad with horizontal timber boards. This may be truncated by the stair, possibly indicating that the stair is a later insertion, but this boarding may have clad the interior of an under-stairs cupboard.

Room 16

- 7.3.37 The door leading from Room 15 is moulded towards Room 16. It is a six-panel door with raised-and-fielded panels. There is a letter-box slot below the central smaller panels. The upper and lower panels are larger, in the same style as the door leading from Room 1 to Room 2, indicating an early-19th-century date. The door is fitted within a narrow architrave with a simple cyma mould. The door to the cupboard in the eastern corner is of plank-and-ledge construction, but it is fitted within a wide architrave incorporating a bold inner bead-mould and a cyma mould to the outer edge. As this is a higher-quality door frame, this may be the original doorway into Room 16. The present cupboard is featureless.
- 7.3.38 Room 16 is of a higher quality than many of the other spaces and was intended for use as a more domestic space. The walls are finished to a high quality with lath and plaster and are embellished with a picture rail and tall skirting board, moulded at the

top with a hollow chamfer below a roll-mould. The cills of the three windows lighting this room are all sloping, and damage to the plaster on these cills indicates that the slope is created using angled timber rails with lath and plaster applied to the top face. The Diocletian window has been lowered but the opening infilled with breeze blocks.

- 7.3.39 Between the two windows in the north-eastern wall is a brick fireplace with a plain timber surround (Plate 23). The exposed brickwork over the fireplace opening is supported by an iron strap, therefore it seems probable that originally there was a more decorative surround which has been removed. A cast-iron fire-dog survives in the hearth.
- 7.3.40 Unlike many of the ground-floor rooms, this space is floored with timber boards supported over joists suspended over the ground. The ceiling is plastered, but incorporates a central crossbeam to which the joists are pegged.

Room 17

- 7.3.41 Room 17 is the end space within the north-eastern wing. It has most recently functioned as a changing room with WC facilities and has been fitted out accordingly. There are individual cubicles formed in the south-western side of the room, with a larger changing area in the north-western part of the room. Sinks are positioned against the south-eastern wall.
- 7.3.42 The walls are of flint which has been rendered to just over half-height. In the eastern corner of the room the render reaches to ceiling level, and retains the evidence for a flight of steps against the north-eastern wall leading up to the roof space above. This stair does not correspond with the present opening in the first floor, indicating that this stair is earlier than the first floor.
- 7.3.43 The ground floor is covered with vinyl. The first floor is constructed using axial joists laid over two crossbeams. The joists are chamfered with run-out stops and the crossbeams are chamfered with cyma stops. The floor above is boarded with narrow floorboards.
- 7.3.44 The windows in the south-west wall are timber casements which have two long rectangular panes below four square panes forming individually-opening casements. The Diocletian window in the end wall of the range has been retained.

Room 18

- 7.3.45 Room 18 lies within the south-eastern outshut against the outer wall of the north-eastern wing. This room has unplastered but painted walls, and the rafters were originally underplastered with plasterboard. A Belfast sink is positioned against the north-eastern wall. This indicates that the room was intended to be moderately comfortable, certainly it was not merely an unfinished, secondary, perhaps storage, space. The space in the eastern corner, accessed via a door in the north-eastern wall, was not accessible during the survey.

Room 19

- 7.3.46 This space is the small north-western lean-to outshut against the outer wall of the north-eastern wing. It has functioned as a WC outshut and is fitted with modern WC furniture. The interior is painted but unfinished.

Room 20

- 7.3.47 The south-western extension (Room 20) is a rectangular structure that is attached to the south-west elevation of the stable building at a slight angle. It is a later addition to the stable structure, being butted up to the stable wall rather than being jointed in. The internal space can be accessed via two doors in the north-western wall and one at the south-western end of the south-eastern wall. Three windows light the interior space: one positioned in the end wall; one adjacent to the door in the south-eastern wall and one between the two doors in the north-western wall. The interior of this range is open, except for a small enclosed area against the north-west wall, which has a door towards the north-east. The north-western window lights this enclosed area. Over the central area of the structure there is a first floor, which is accessed via a flight of steps against the north-west wall, rising towards the south-west. Five crossbeams span the structure from north-west to south-east, creating six bays.
- 7.3.48 The structure functions as a general storage area at present. It may have previously functioned as a stable, but if so, the fittings for this phase of use have been removed with no apparent trace. The function of the small separate room is not understood: this may have been for more secure storage. The first-floor probably always functioned as a storage loft, perhaps for fodder.
- 7.3.49 The internal faces of the exterior walls are plain and unfinished, except for the north-eastern end of the south-eastern wall, which bears a render coating to the level of the first floor. The rest of this wall is whitewashed.
- 7.3.50 The junction of this range with the roof over the south-western wing is hidden from the interior of Room 20 by a vertical timber-stud wall, clad with horizontal overlapping weatherboards, rising from the top of the mass-constructed wall of the stable wing. These boards respect a doorway in the wall which is positioned partially in the mass-constructed walling, leading into the roof-space over the stable block. The same timber-studwork and horizontal weatherboarding forms a partition supported by the central crossbeam across the roof void of Room 20 at first-floor level, and also forms the walls of the small, enclosed ground-floor area. The door into this ground-floor enclosed space is a re-used six-panel door.
- 7.3.51 The ground floor of the structure is laid with brick, although it is covered with concrete at the south-western end. There are currently three bays which incorporate a first floor: the north-eastern bay and the two south-western bays are open to the roof. The floors are constructed using axial joists which in the south-western extant bay are jointed into the crossbeam at each end, indicating that these are original joists. The two north-eastern floored bays have narrow joists laid over the crossbeams, indicating that these are replacement areas of flooring. An opening in these floors against the north-western wall allow the stairs to rise to the first floor. All the joists support floorboards, but these boards are of a variety of widths and types of wood, suggesting that they have been re-used from a variety of sources. Joist mortices in the faces of the crossbeams over the open bays indicate that the floor originally extended to the south-western end of the building.
- 7.3.52 The stair which rises against the north-western wall is a fixed ladder-stair formed using horizontal treads fixed to a string carriage on either side. At the head of the stair is a small landing area which is slightly lower than the first floor. The stair has no fixed balustrade, but positioned close to the south-eastern side of the stair is a

plank-and-ledge partition with a sloping top fixed between an octagonal newel at the north-eastern end. This may be a reused stable partition.

- 7.3.53 The roof is hipped to the south-west and is supported over the roof of the stable block at the north-eastern end. The hip and the south-eastern slope of the roof appears to have been replaced using narrow softwood joists, probably during the 19th or 20th centuries. In these slopes, side-purlins have been inserted to support the rafters at mid height. The original roof timbers form a roof construction very similar to that over the stable block (see below).

Room 21

- 7.3.54 This is the space divided off to the south-west of the entrance way, within the entrance block. It houses the stair rising up to the first floor.
- 7.3.55 The stair rises in two straight flights divided by a half-landing against the north-western wall, which is lit by the south-western window in this elevation. It is a closed-string ladder-stair, lacking risers between the treads. The carriage is fixed to newels at top and bottom. The newels are of chamfered square-section timber with a rounded pyramidal top and pyramidal pendant below the landing. The timber grip handrails have no balusters closing either flight, but there are plain stick balusters along the landing and the north-eastern side of the stair trap. A Diocletian window lights the space at the foot of the stair.

7.4 Interior: First floor and roof

Entrance block

- 7.4.1 Rooms 22 and 23 lie within the first-floor part of the entrance block. Room 22 lies to the north-east of the stair and comprises most of the first-floor space. Room 23 is a small space enclosed to the south-east of the stair landing. The partition dividing the spaces at this level are formed of timber studs supporting horizontal timber boards. There are two doors in the partition between the stair and Room 22 and one door between the stair and Room 23. The door at the north-western end of the partition between the stair and Room 22 is redundant, leading out to the stair trap and being blocked by the balustrade. It is not known whether this relates to an earlier arrangement at first-floor level. The doors are six-panel doors which are similar to that between Rooms 15 and 16, with smaller panels in the centre (Plate 24).
- 7.4.2 The walls are roughly plastered, although the chimney stack rising in the northern corner, and tumbling to the south-east, is of unplastered brick. The splayed reveals of the windows to the north-west and the straight reveals of those to the south-east are also plastered.
- 7.4.3 The ceiling to this room was originally plastered, indicated by the joist mortices in the side faces and the lath marks on the soffits of the tiebeams. This ceiling has been removed.
- 7.4.4 The roof over the entrance block incorporates two central tiebeams arranged to cross in the centre. A kingpost rises at the junction of the tiebeams to support the apex of the pyramidal roof. There is a principal rafter in the centre of each slope and a hip rafter to each corner. These hip rafters are shaped to allow for the change in roof slope to either side. In each half of each slope is staggered butt-

purlin to which the rafters are pegged. There are some reused timbers. The roof is covered with sarking boards laid below the tiles. At each corner a dragon tie connects the wallplates above the two walls, and a stub dragon beam extends between the foot of the principal rafter and the dragon tie.

Roof: General

- 7.4.5 The roof over the whole stable building (Plate 25), including the parts of the central range to either side of the entrance block and each wing, is of very similar construction, indicating that it was designed and carried out by a single team of people over a short period of time. There have been some later alterations which are described below, and there are also some differences in certain features which are a result of the different hands that crafted the roof and the different functions to which the spaces were to be put.
- 7.4.6 The attic incorporates low side walls, creating the need for a specific type of truss to be used. This truss comprises a full-width crossbeam which supports long queen studs. These rise to a collar and are lapped and nailed to that timber. The collar is neatly jointed and pegged into the heavy-scantling principal rafter at each end. The principal rafters are jointed and pegged at the apex and support an interrupted ridgeboard, to which the common rafters are nailed. The common rafters are jointed to a butt-purlin, which is staggered in each alternate roof bay. The joints between the rafters and the purlins are pegged. Stub tiebeams extend from the wallplate and are interrupted by and jointed into each long queen stud. Many of these tiebeams are strapped to the wallplate for additional strength, and stiffening within the truss is created by angled struts nailed between each crossbeam and tiebeam. Many trusses bear carpenters' marks but there is no sequence to these marks along the roof.

Roof: Central range

- 7.4.7 The roof to the north-east of the entrance block has the queen studs positioned at equal distances from the centre of the space, creating a central walkway with storage bays to either side. The roof to the south-west of the entrance block has queen studs positioned off-centre towards the south-east, so that those on the north-west side of the roof are positioned closer to the centre of the roof. This probably respects the off-centre doorway through from the first-floor room in the entrance block.
- 7.4.8 Both roof spaces seem to have been designed for storage, probably of fodder, which could be loaded into the roof space via the lucarne doors in the north-west wall and dropped into the stables below via simple trap hatches in the floor. As the attic areas over the wings differs in style and function, this probably indicates that the ground-floor rooms in the wings were not given over to stabling, at least in their later phases of development.
- 7.4.9 The lucarne loading doors have hipped, pitched roofs, incorporating ridgeboards and wallplates supported on the rafters of the main roof.

Roof: North-west wing

- 7.4.10 This roof was only viewed remotely via a hole in the partition at the north-west end and from the trap hatch over Room 17. It is separated from the roof over the central range by a partition in the truss adjacent to the corner of the ranges. This forms the

north-western wall to a series of attic rooms. The partitions between the rooms are formed in regular studs covered with vertical matchboarding (Plate 26). There were low walls of lath and plaster fixed to ashlar pieces nailed to the rafters and ceilings of the same form, fixed to the soffits of collars positioned at each rafter pair. The laths and plaster have been removed, leaving stains and nails in the timbers. The visible doors are of plank-and-ledge construction within plain timber frames. The rooms were served by electricity: there are light switches inside the doorways.

- 7.4.11 There is a full-width room at the north-west end of the suite and another at the south-east end. This room, which was also fully plastered, lies lower than the other rooms as the first floor over Room 17 is lower than that over the rooms to the north-west. However, as the higher floor level overlaps the lower floor level a small storage space has been formed between the two (Plate 27). An offset in the north-eastern wall suggests that the floor was originally at the same level all the way along the roof.
- 7.4.12 The end attic room incorporates a flight of steps leading up to a short corridor on the north-eastern side of the roof. The plans of the building drawn in 1949 show that two rooms lie to the south-west of this corridor, with another room at the north-western end of the corridor. Each room was lit by at least one lucarne. The stair which rose in Room 15 led up to the corridor. As the queen studs are positioned to form the doorways along this corridor, this layout appears to be original to the building.
- 7.4.13 These rooms formed a moderately-comfortable suite of accommodation possibly intended to be bedrooms, perhaps for estate staff.

Roof: South-west wing

- 7.4.14 There was a suite of rooms in the attic over the south-west wing. As with the opposite wing, there is a lower room in the south-eastern wing which is accessed from the space to the north-west via a short flight of steps. The walls of this room also incorporate an offset.
- 7.4.15 At the opposite end of the roof over this wing, a panelled partition encloses an area of the roof which formerly housed a stair. The stair has been removed, but the balustrade has been retained. The balustrade and newel are of the same type as those leading up in the entrance block, suggesting that they are of the same date. The stair has been removed. To the north-east of the stair was an enclosed space which seems to have been lit via a six-pane window in the centre of the partition in the truss to the south-east. This borrowed light has survived. Infill studwork and the positioning of the queen studs in the trusses indicate that there were four rooms to the south-east of this, including the room at the end of the wing. The central three rooms would have been closed off from a corridor along the south-western side of the roof which allowed private access. Although the larger of these spaces were originally lit by lucarnes and all were fully plastered and ceiled, the suite of rooms does not appear to have been of the same quality as that in the north-eastern wing: there are fewer windows, and none of the rooms are heated.
- 7.4.16 In the eastern corner of the end room there is a partition enclosing a tiny space which would have protected the ladder-stair opening leading from Room 7 below. This is a later insertion either the same date as or later than the lowered first floor in this area.

8.0 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The structural evidence confirms the historic map evidence, that the earliest part of the building is an 'L'-plan range comprising the present south-western wing and the south-western part of the present central range, which may have been truncated by the later work. This was a flint-built structure rising to only a single storey and incorporating no visible original windows to the north-west or south-west.
- 8.2 The function of this 'L'-plan structure is not known, nor is it known whether the building incorporated a carriage entrance which predates the existing entrance block. It is therefore not known whether this building housed the granary, coach house and lodgings that were referred to in the Stanmer accounts of the early 18th century. The reference has been assumed to relate to this building, probably based on the existence of the later carriage entrance with rooms over it. However, it would seem from the cartographic evidence that the present entrance block and contemporary north-eastern ranges were not built until the end of the 18th century, after the publication of the Rocque map of 1778-83. It is known that other buildings on the estate had been altered two years prior to this map's publication but shown in their previous form on the plan (Briscoe 2012), but it is unlikely that a structure in existence for approximately half a century would have been shown in its earlier form on the plan. Thus it would seem that the granary, coach house and lodgings may not have been part of the 'L'-plan building.
- 8.3 Changes carried out to the structure to convert it to its present form seem, based upon the map evidence, to have occurred rapidly. The building was depicted as an 'L'-plan structure on the Rocque map, but by 1799-1800, the building is shown on Figg's plan of the estate as a 'U'-plan structure with an entrance way in the central range. However, the alterations took place in two phases, indicating the speed at which changes were made to the core Stanmer estate buildings during this period.
- 8.4 The first alteration was the addition of the entrance block and north-eastern wing to mirror the existing ranges and create the initial 'U'-plan building. The entrance block incorporated a central entrance way under a first-floor chamber and stood to its present height. The additional range and wing to the north-east rose to the same height as the existing building. All were constructed in the same style of flint and brick, but the new wing was lit by at least three windows in the north-eastern wall, two positioned at the south-eastern end and one at the north-western end, and was entered by at least one contemporary door, also in the north-eastern wall (now blocked and partially hidden by the lean-to WC). The first-floor chamber in the entrance block was lit by the three upper windows which survive today and the jambs of the original ground-floor opening partially survive, indicating a slightly-lower doorway than at present.
- 8.5 The roof construction of this building and the style of the walls facing the courtyard are not known, as the second phase of alteration to the block replaced the roof in the process of raising the walls and refaced the inner and end walls in brick. The second phase of work was probably carried out around 1778, when the reference was made regarding the expense of the builders at the Stanmer stables (BLRO L30/14/333/105). Although undertaken late in the 18th century, this work created a Palladian stable, albeit very modest, which was fashionable during the Georgian period, and matched the Palladian house. The building had almost certainly become a stable by this time, and it was clearly intended to reflect the grandeur of the house. Yellow bricks were used which matched the house's yellow stone

façade, and no attempt seems to have been made to mask the courtyard from the house. Indeed, the emphasis was to create an pleasing building that could be admired aesthetically as well as for its function and scale.

- 8.6 Much about the building at this date matches the Palladian ideal for a stable: the courtyard plan – although the majority of high-status stables of this type had a full quadrangle of buildings; the pedimented carriage entrance; the Diocletian windows; and the separation of spaces within the building (Worsley 2004). The stables were probably always housed in the central range, with fodder lofts above. Stabling for different types of horses, such as carriage horses, may have been housed in part of the wings, with tack rooms and coach houses in the remainder of the space. Accommodation for staff seems to have been provided in the attics. The stables have been retained in their original location, with alterations in their fittings. Rooms 15 and 16 may have formed part of the accommodation, and the rooms at the end of each wing were probably the coach houses, with large doorways in the inner walls. The accommodation in the attic over the north-east wing may have been little altered since its creation, but the rooms over the south-west wing have been all but removed.
- 8.7 The south-west extension may have been built around the same time. This was hidden from the house and therefore, like the outer walls of the stable block, was not required to match the style of the inner walls. This building seems to have been subsidiary, probably functioning as storage space or overflow stabling.
- 8.8 The present stable fittings post-date 1791, when A. Kenrick & Sons was founded: their door runner housing survives in the north-eastern stables. This alteration is probably due to the changes in attitudes towards correct horse management and the consequent move towards the use of loose boxes rather than narrow stalls for stabling horses (Worsley 2004: 186). If these stable fittings are the same date as the six-panel doors, it indicates a widespread scheme of internal refitting in the early 19th century, which may correspond to the insertion of many additional windows and doors in the north-eastern wall, although these cannot be more closely dated.
- 8.9 The south-west end of the south-west extension was modified in 1897, when the small windows and the door were inserted in the end and south-east walls. However, the impetus for this change is not known.
- 8.10 The reduction in the size of the coach house entrances may indicate the change in emphasis from horse-drawn carriages to motor cars around the beginning of the 20th century. These alterations were carried out prior to the requisitioning of the estate by the War Office during the Second World War, which is probably the time at which the north-eastern coach-house doors were blocked up and the south-western coach house was converted to a garage. The conversion of the south-western wing to a hall, complete with stage, may have been carried out to provide a means of evening amusement for the troops stationed at Stanmer. The accommodation in the roof was still intact and possibly still in use after the war, as were the majority of the stables.
- 8.11 The building gradually fell into disuse during the later 20th century, although the Social Club rooms within the complex were used by the villagers for community activities and were therefore the only parts of the structure to have sustained later-20th-century development not related to the changes required when the building became derelict.

9.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The site archive will be deposited with East Sussex Record Office under the site code SHS11 and to English Heritage standards. The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, hard copies of the drawn record and field notes and sketches.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank Environmental Assessment Services for commissioning the work and arranging access to the site. Thanks to Purvis Draughting Ltd for the drawings of the building, both as existing and in 1948.

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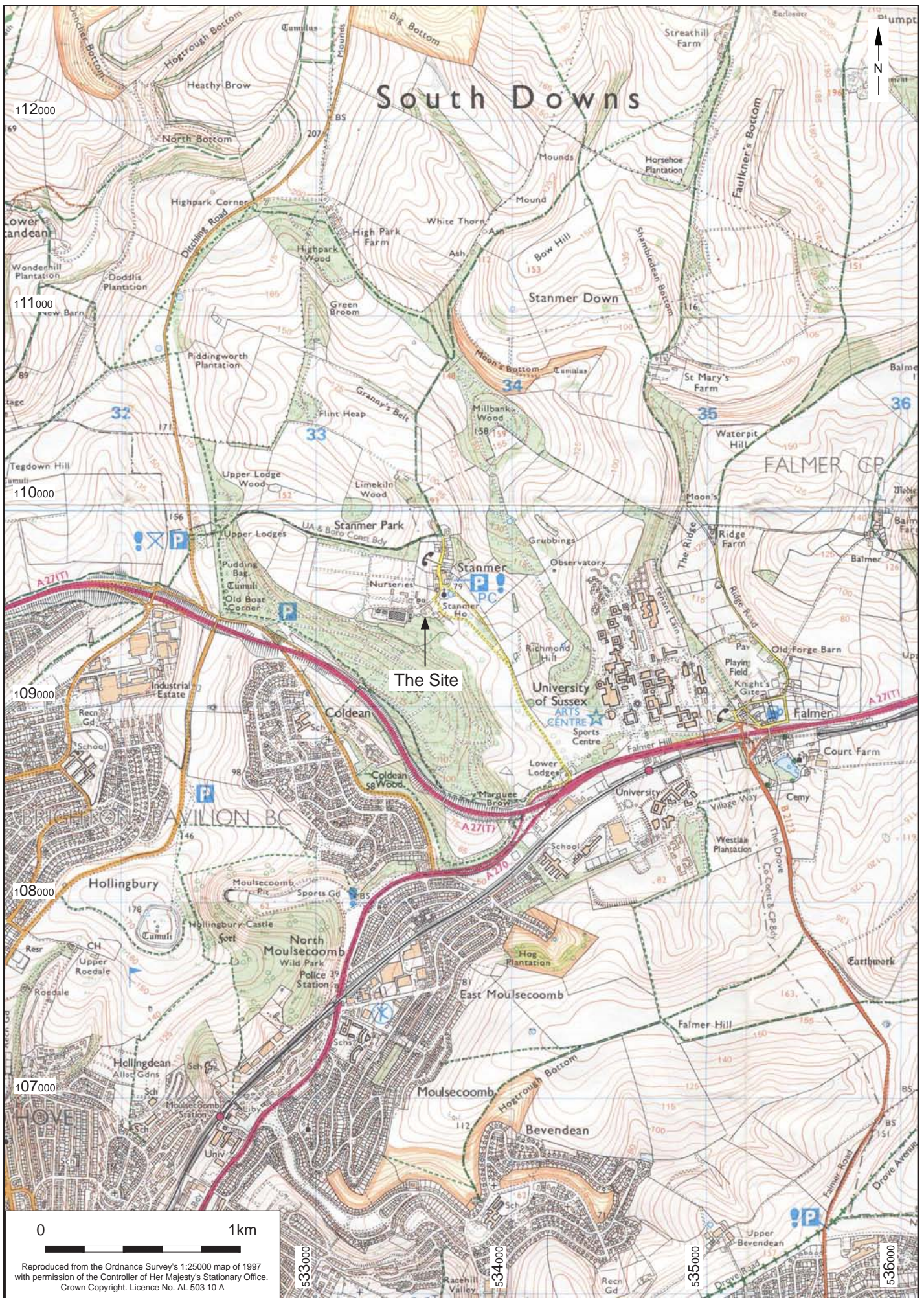
ACC 4600/7	The accounts of Stanmer Estate, 1721-1727
SAS/A93	Conveyance
SAS/A316	Conveyance between John Marten, Sibilla and Bridget Michelborne to Peter Gott of Hatton Garden, Holborn, Middlesex
SAS/A390	Contract for sale for £7500 between Samuel Gott, heir of Peter Gott, to Henry Pelham of Lewes, Esq.

Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Record Service (BLRO)

L30/14/333/105	Letter from Fritz Robinson at Whitehall, to Lord Grantham, 22nd June 1778
L30/14/333/108	Letter from Fritz Robinson at Stanmer, to Lord Grantham, 24th June 1778

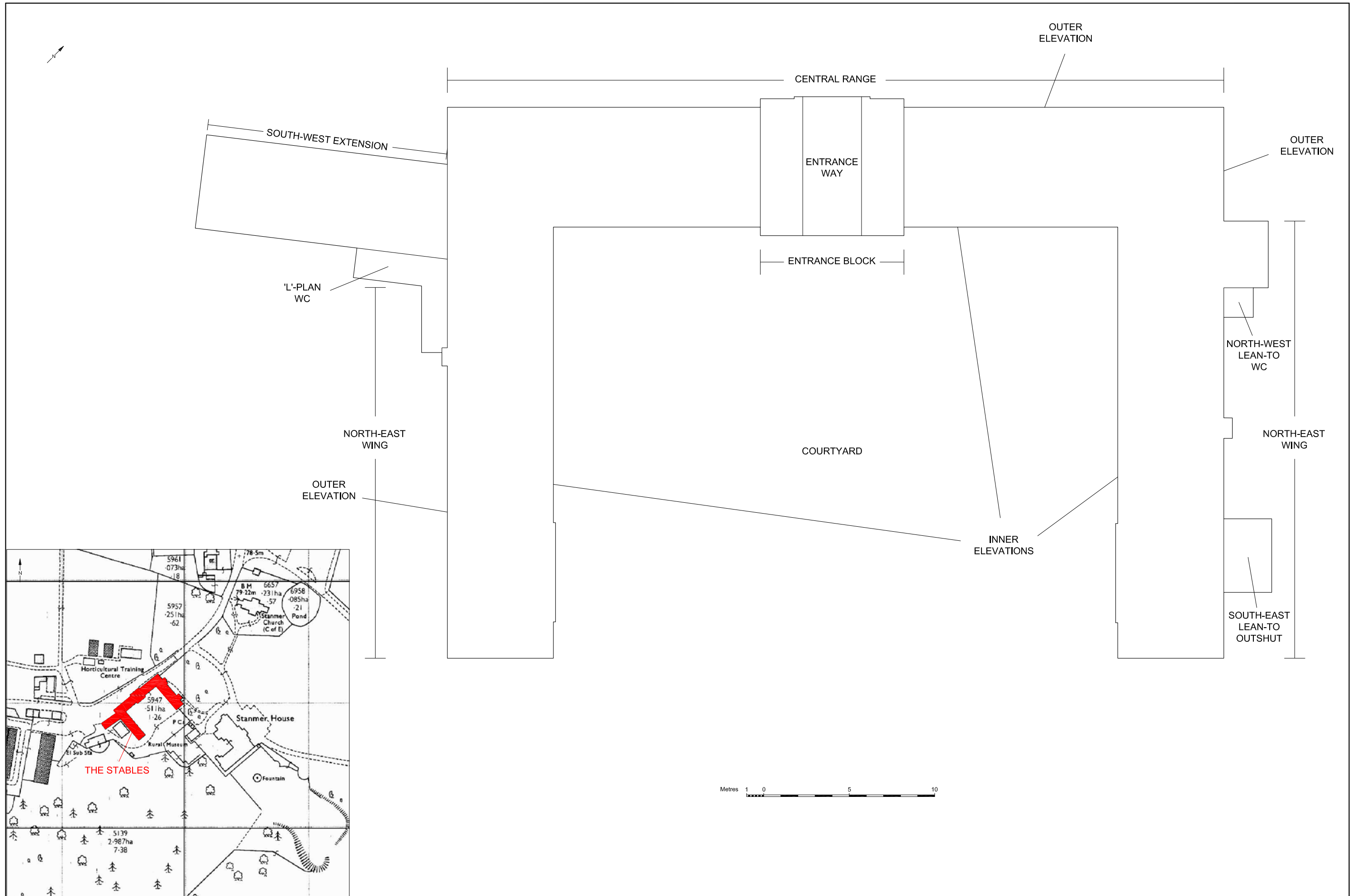
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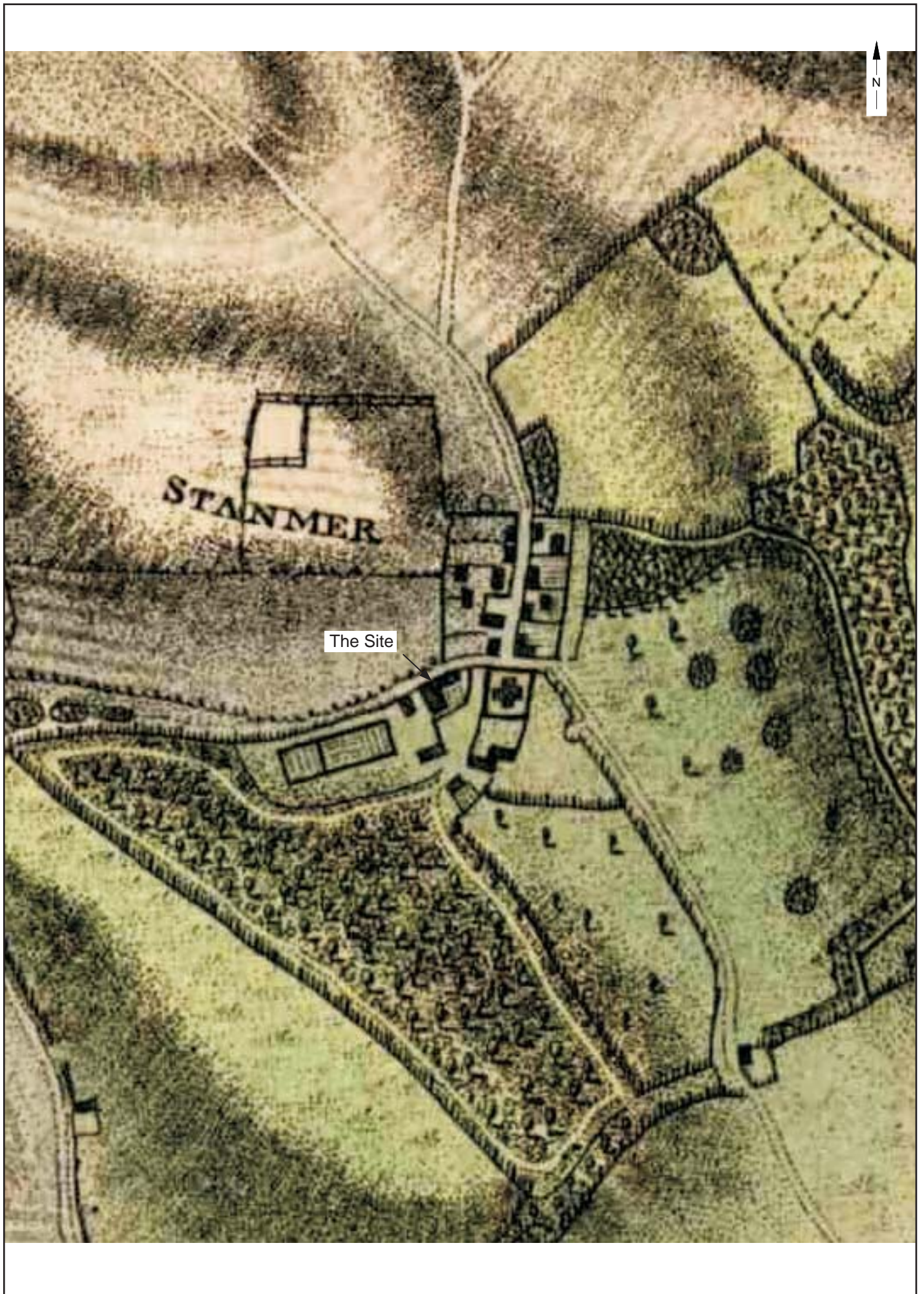
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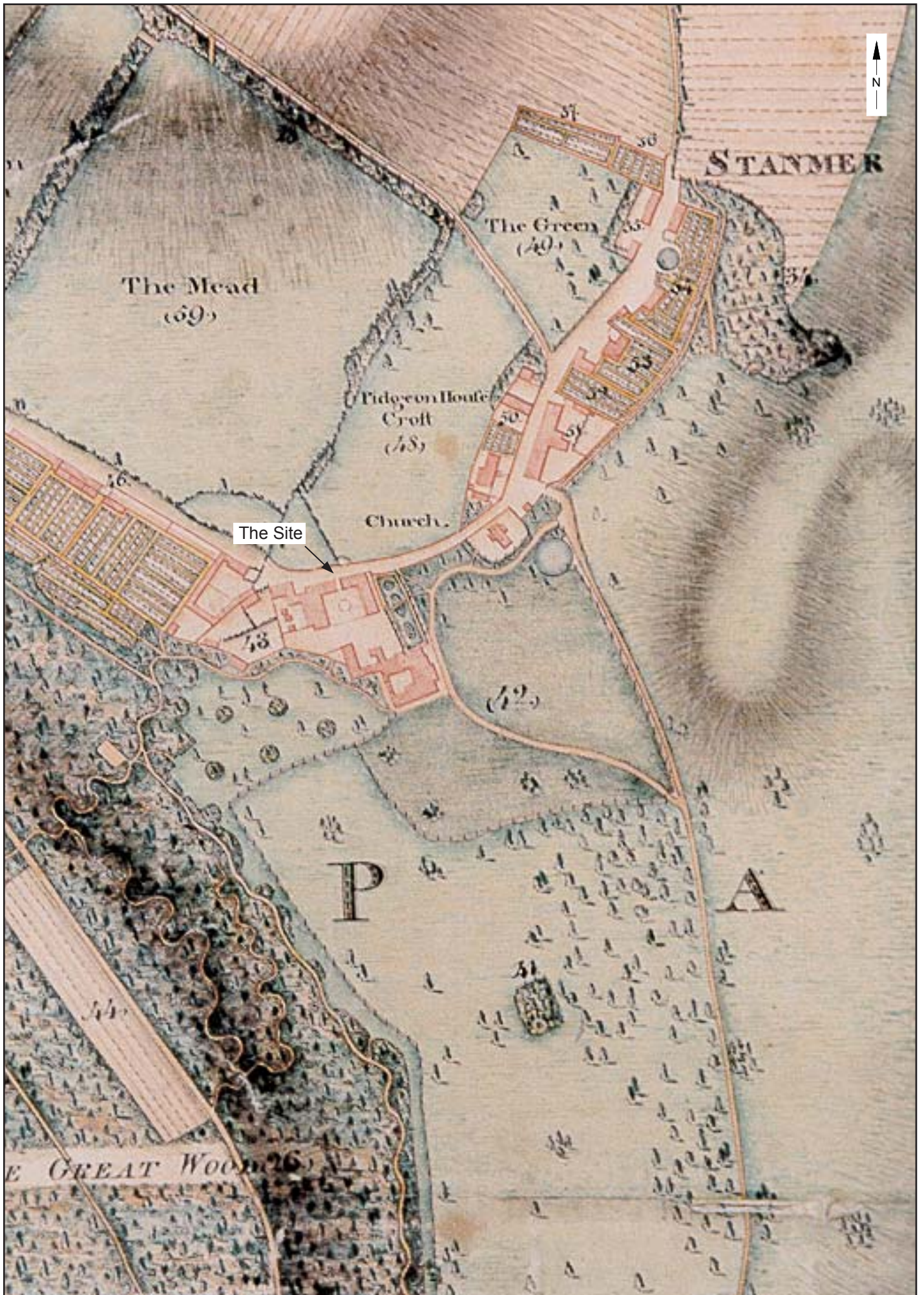
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© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, East Sussex		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	Site location		
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB			

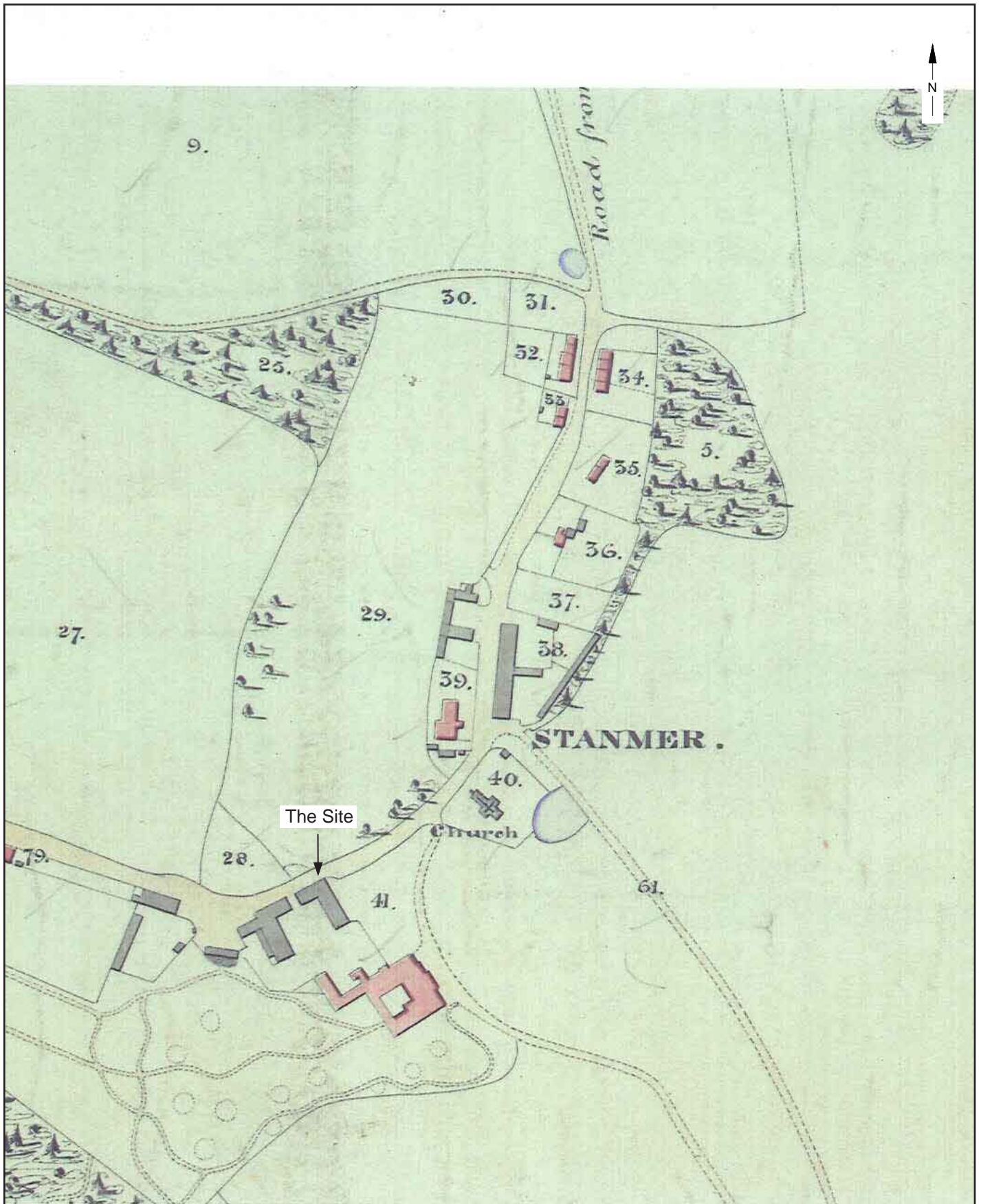




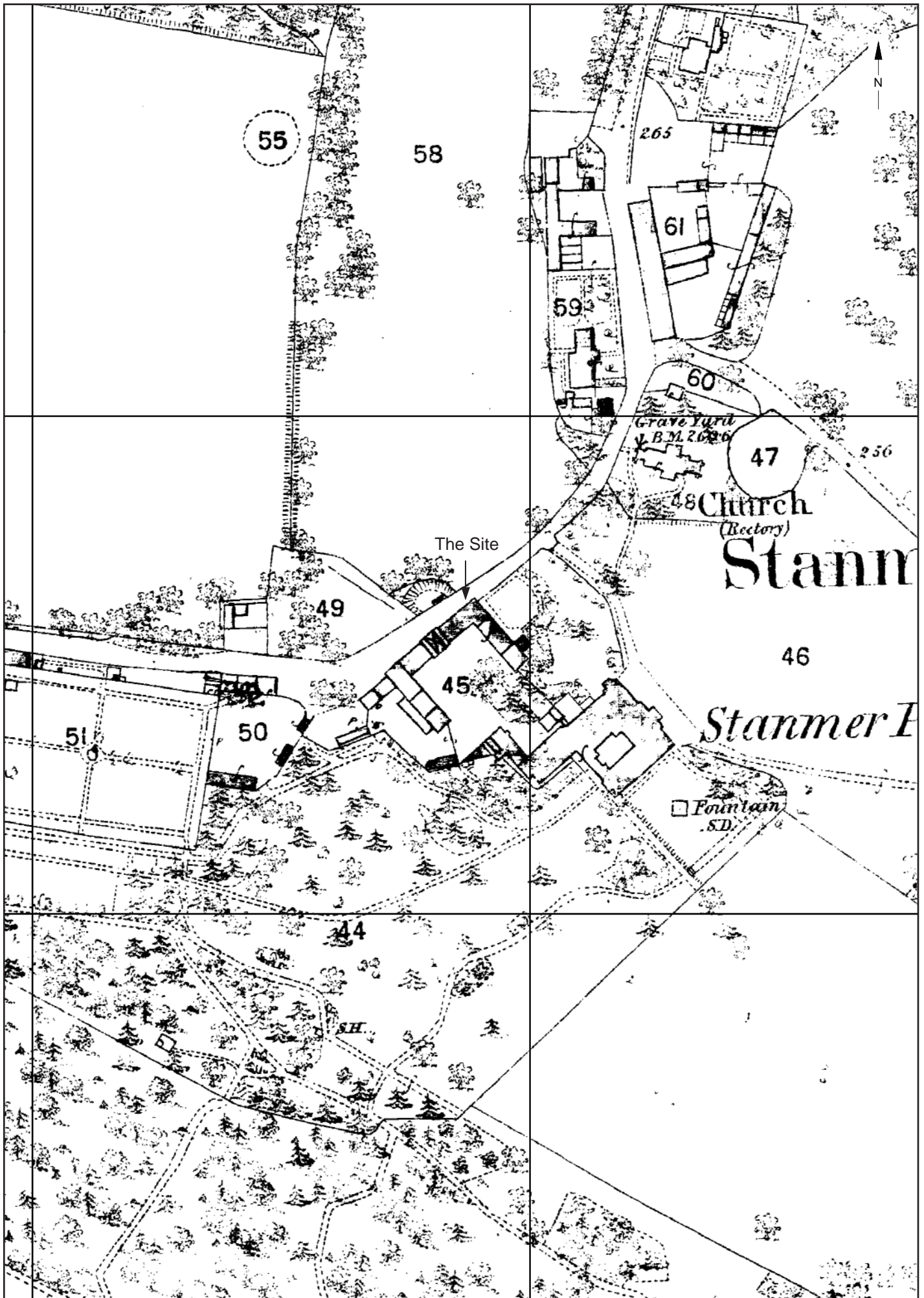
© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	Detail from Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex 1778-83	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



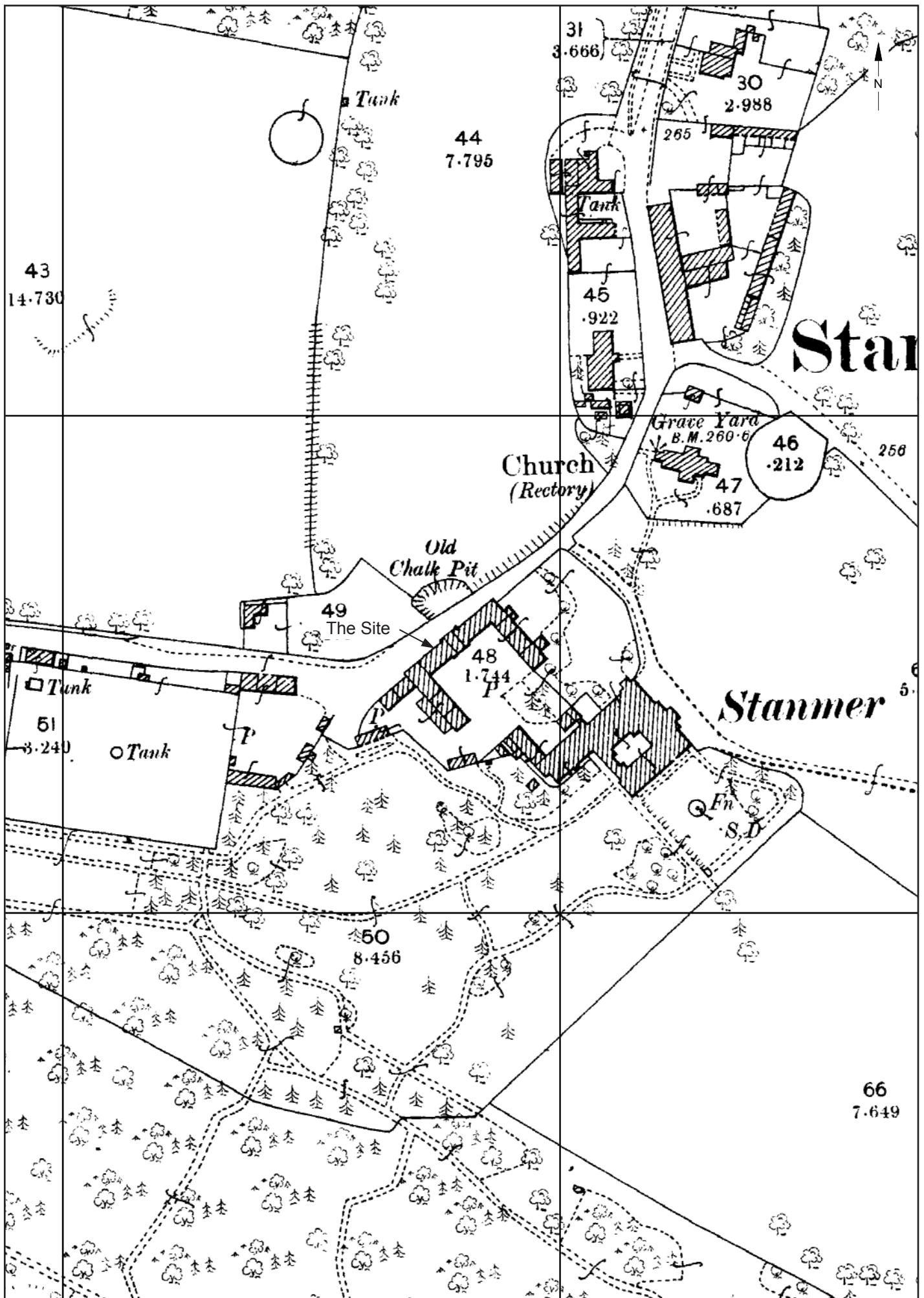
© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	Detail from Figg's survey of the Stanmer estate 1799-1800	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



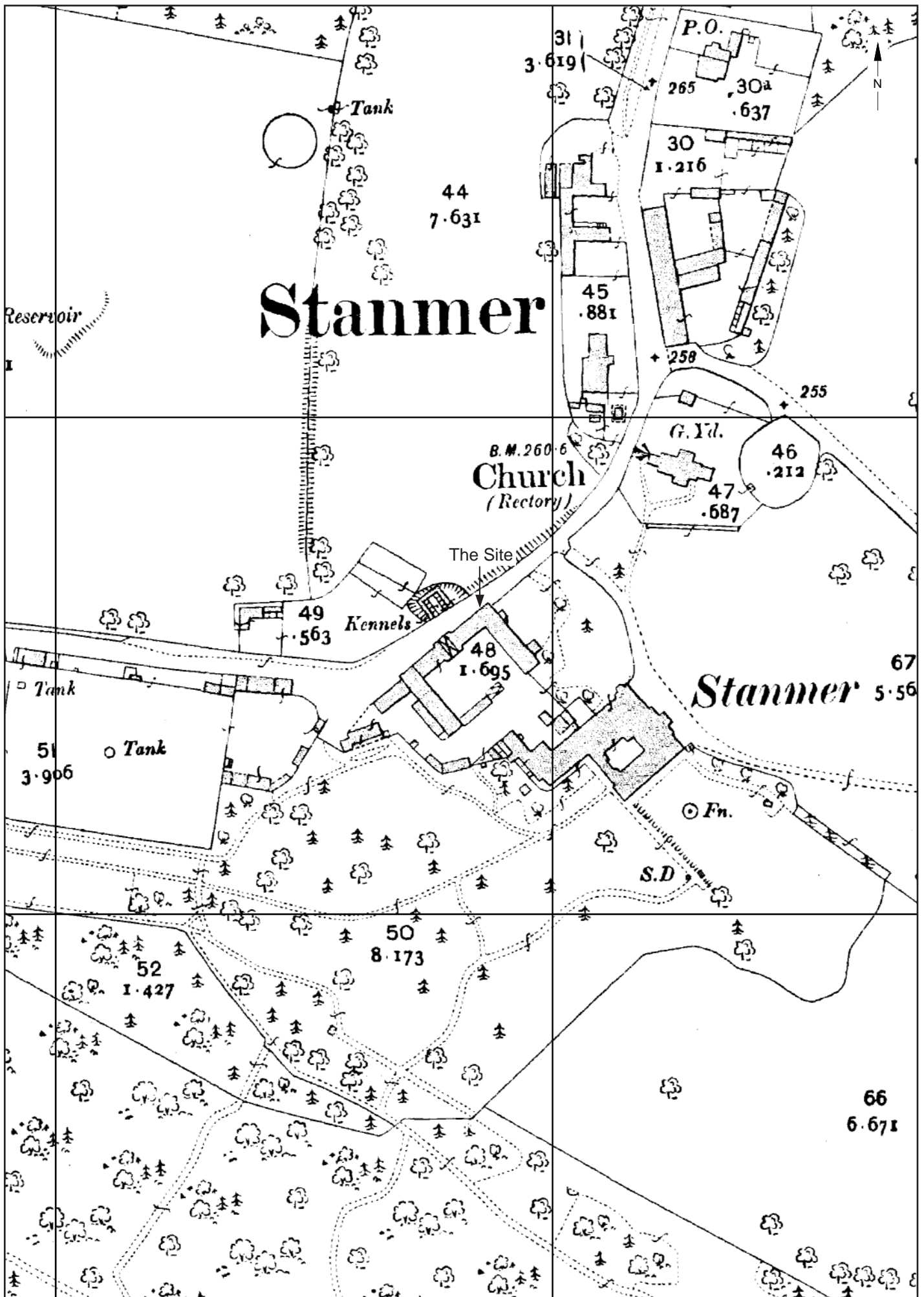
© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	Detail from Stanmer Tithe map 1839 (ESRO TD/E 80)	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



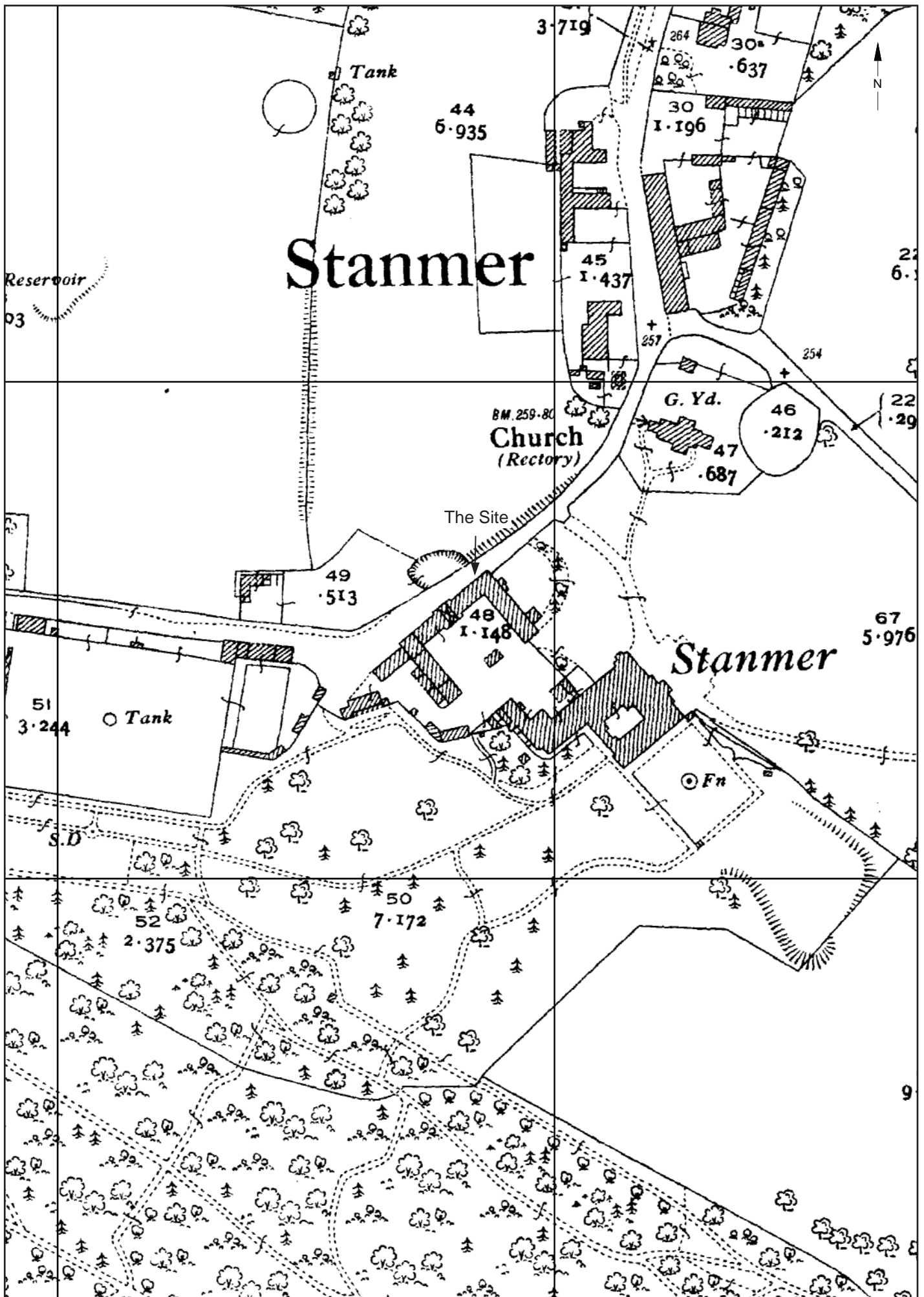
© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1873	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



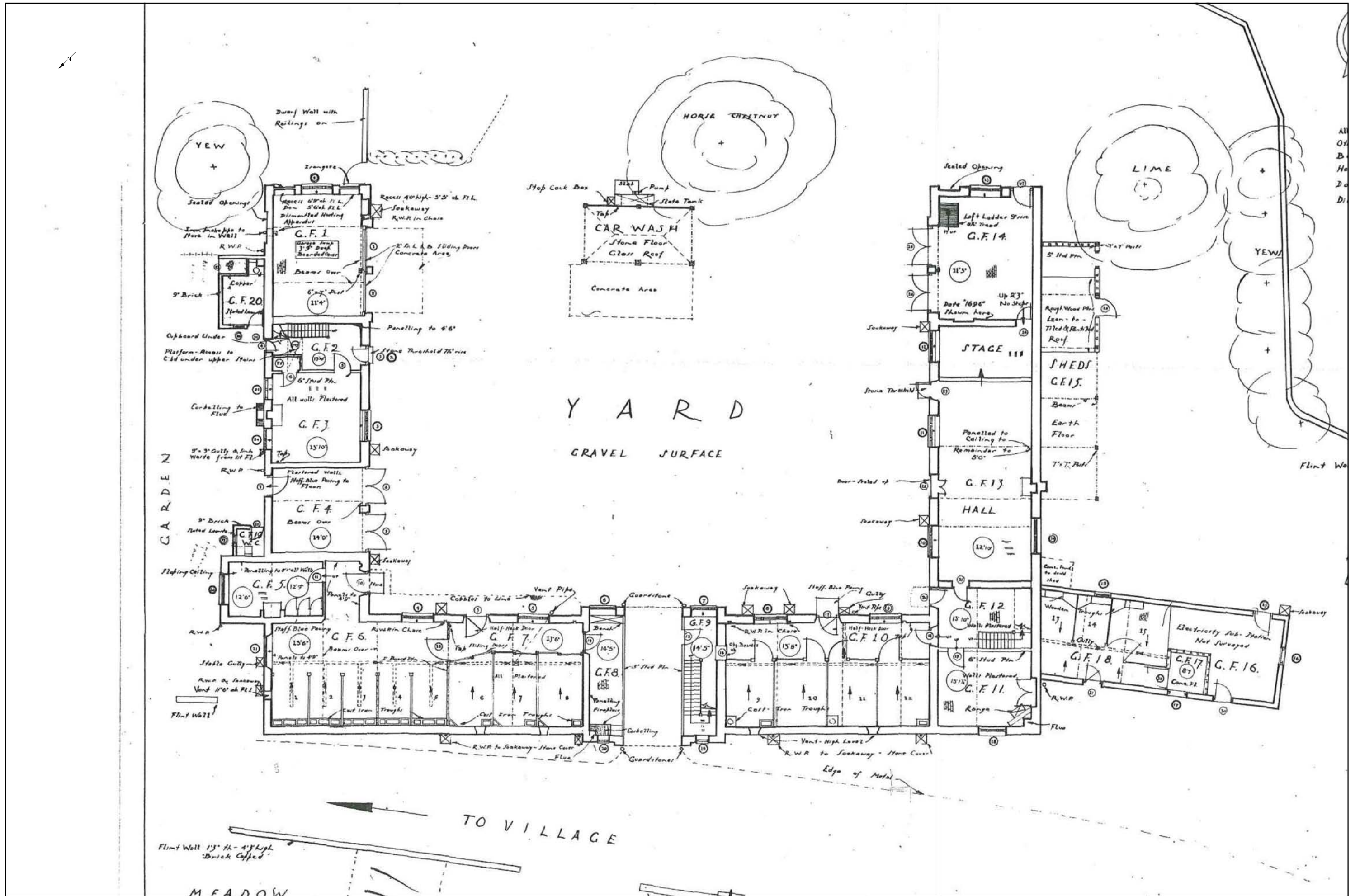
© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	2nd Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1898	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



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Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	3rd Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1911	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



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Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	4th Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1930	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, East Sussex	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	Ground-floor plan, 1948	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB	(Supplied by Purvis Draughting Ltd)	

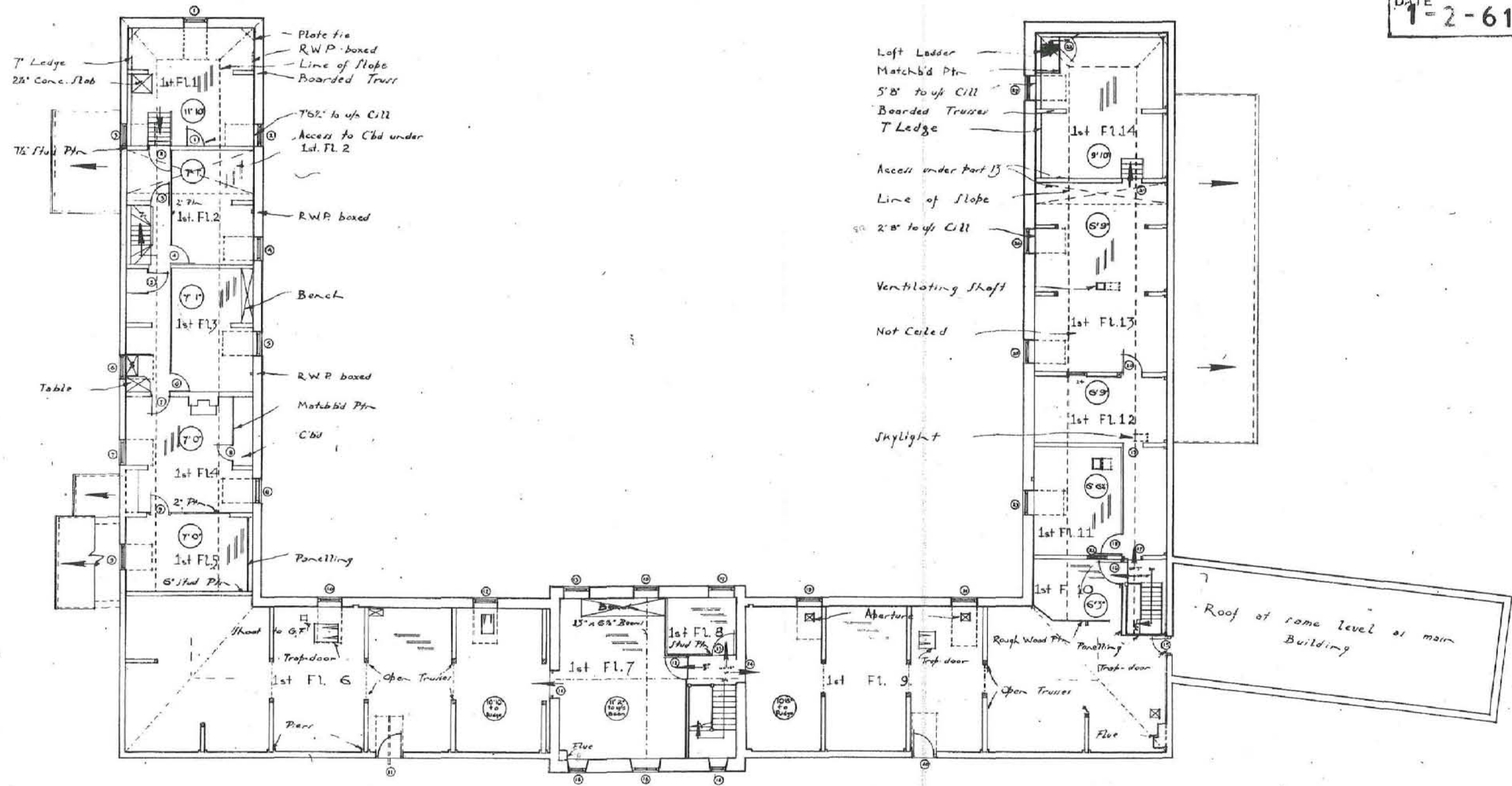
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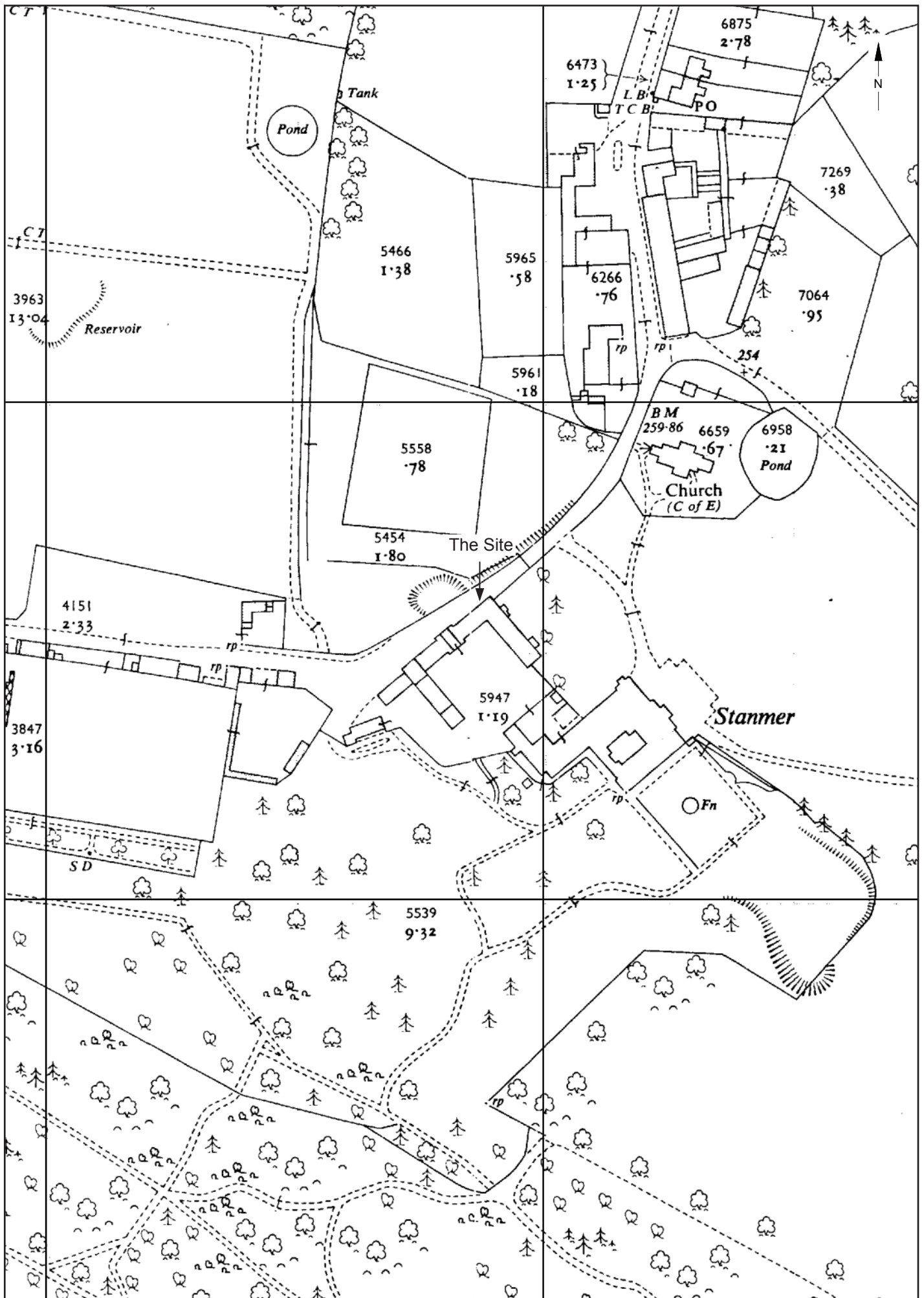
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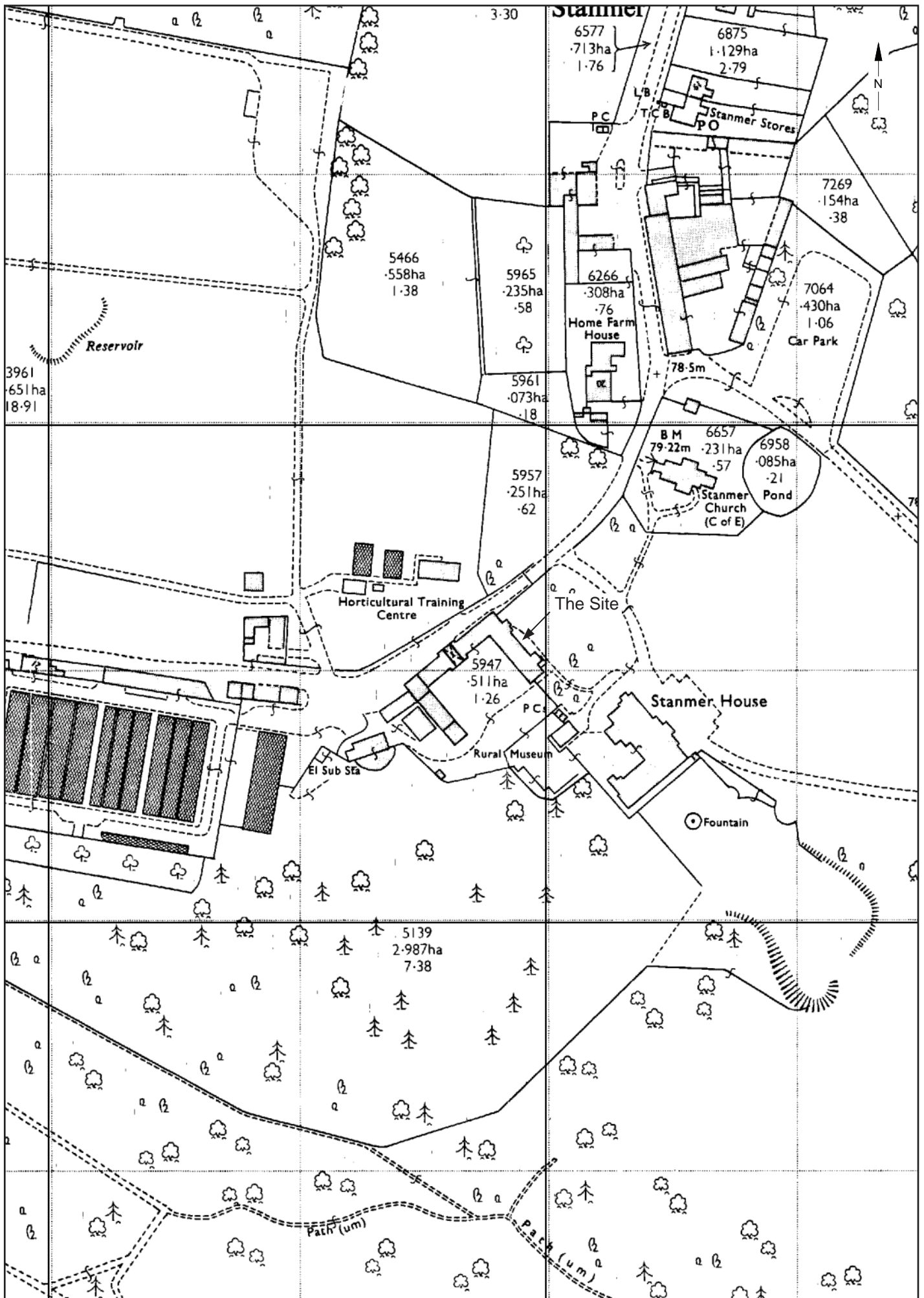
DRAWING No. A/1434/36.
 SURV. DRAWN & TRACED: A.L.T.
 SCALE 8 FEET TO 1 INCH.
 DATE: SEPTEMBER 1948.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON
 SURVEY OF STABLES - STANMER HOUSE
 FIRST FLOOR

D. J. HOWE, MICE., M.I.Mun. E.,
 BOROUGH ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.
 R. A. BARBER, A.R.I.B.A.,
 CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.



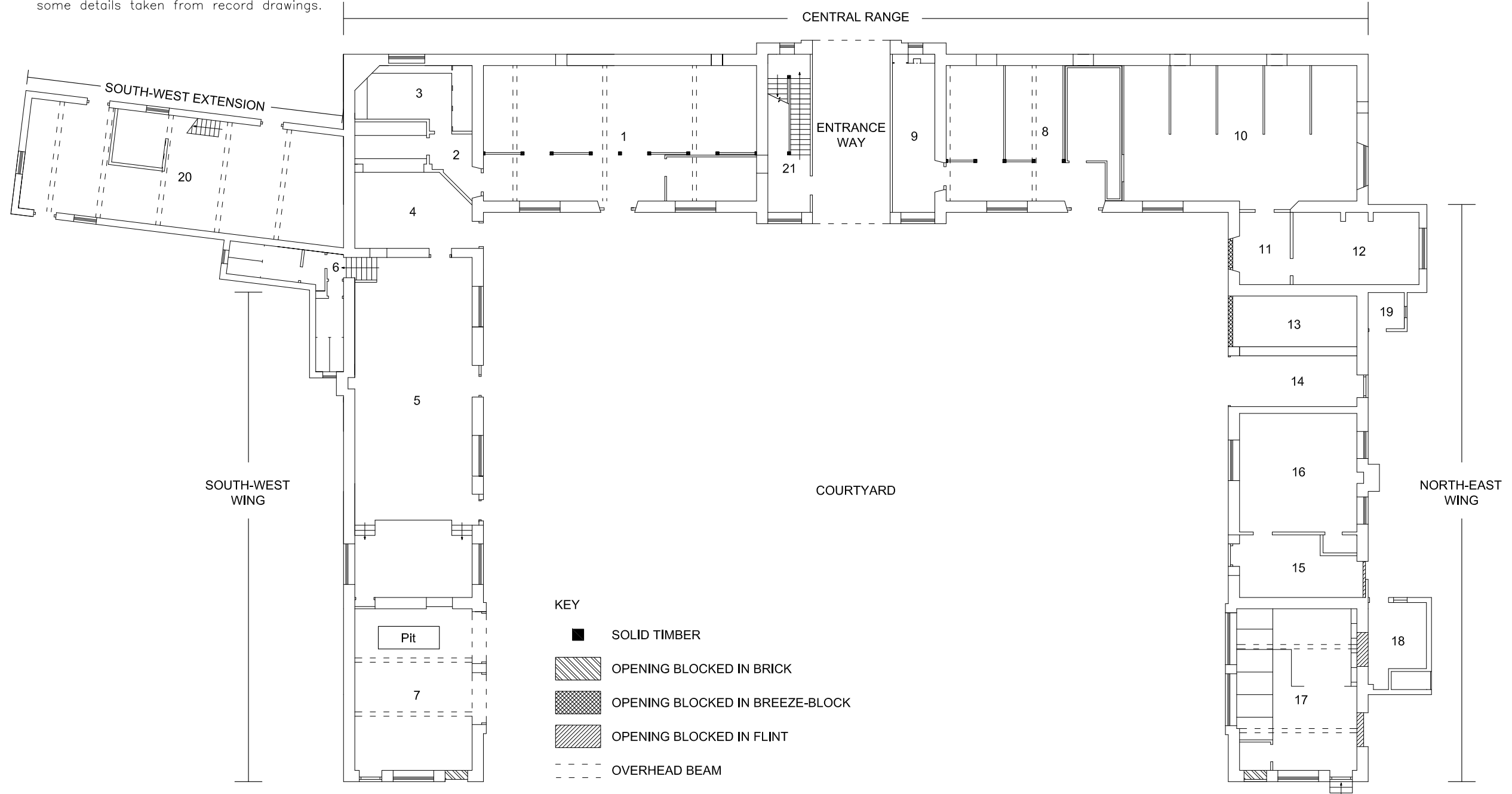
© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1956-58	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 5908	Jan 2013	1:2500 Ordnance Survey map 1970-78	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: JFB		



Due to the poor condition of the building some details taken from record drawings.





Due to the poor condition of the building
some details taken from record drawings.

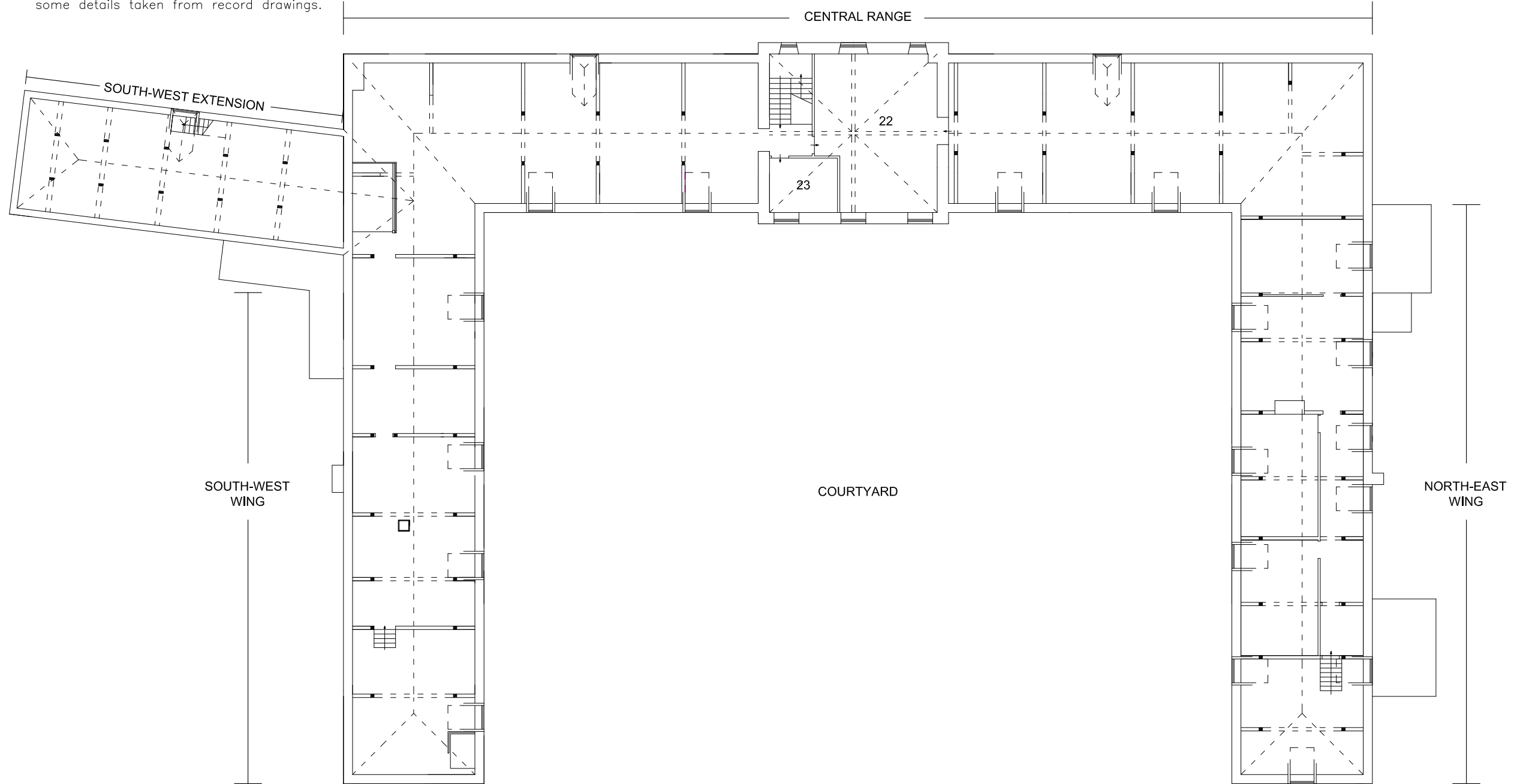




Plate 1

The inner (south-east) elevation of the entrance block



Plate 2

Damaged brickwork at the lower corner of the entrance block showing the red-brick wall behind the yellow-brick facing



Plate 3

The Pelham buckle crest on the boss of the arch over the entrance way



Plate 4

The inner (south-east) elevation of the central range



Plate 5

The inner (south-west) elevation of the north-east wing



Plate 6

The inner (north-east) elevation of the south-west wing



Plate 7

The end elevation of the north-west wing. The end elevation of the south-west wing differs in that it lacks a first-floor lucarne.



Plate 8

The outer (north-west) elevation of the entrance block



Plate 9

The outer (north-west) elevation of the north-east part of the central range



Plate 10

The outer (north-west) elevation of the south-west part of the central range



Plate 11

The central part of the outer (north-east) elevation of the north-east wing showing the south-eastern lean-to outshut



Plate 12

The north-west end of the outer elevation of the north-west wing



Plate 13

The north-west lean-to outshut housing the WC



Plate 14

The outer (south-west) elevation of the south-west wing



Plate 15

The north-west elevation of the south-west extension



Plate 16

The south-east elevation of the south-west extension showing the 1897 door and window



Plate 17

The stable partition in Room 1, viewed from the south-west



Plate 18

The south-east end of Room 7, viewed from the north-west, showing the partial panelling and grooved additional timber in the ceiling indicating the former corridor partition

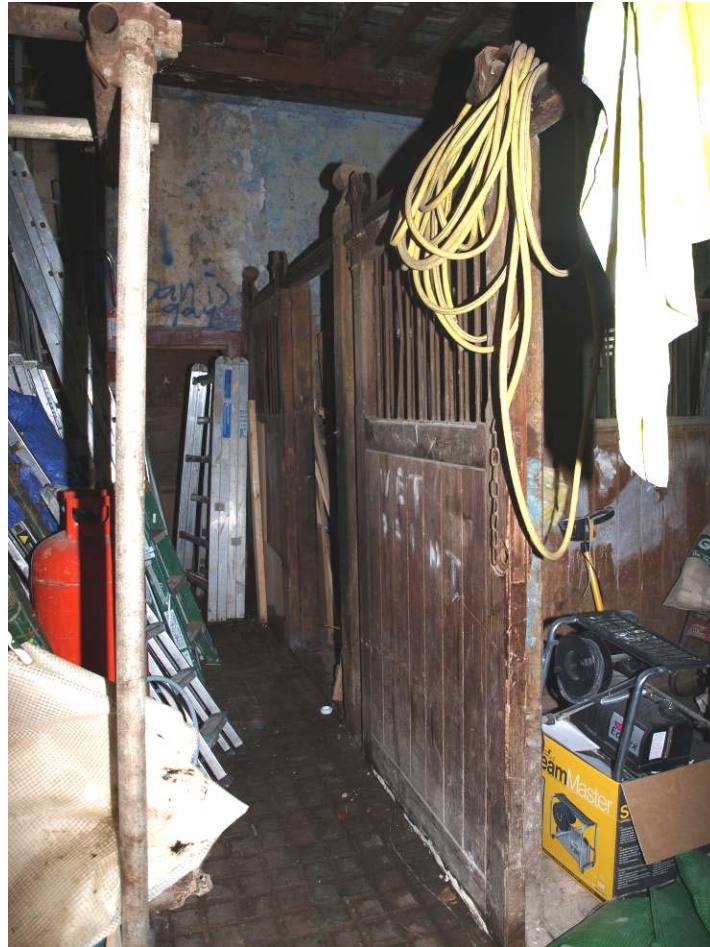


Plate 19

The stable partition in Room 8, viewed from the north-east



Plate 20

The cast-iron door runner housing in Room 8



Plate 21

Room 9 viewed from the south-east. The graffitied panelling can be seen on the right-hand side

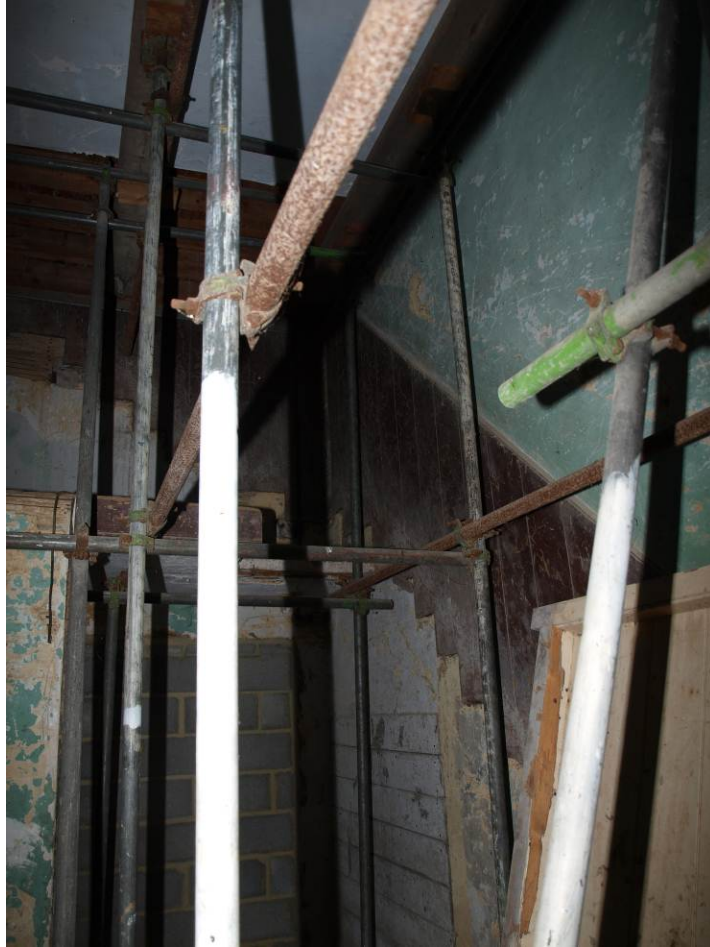


Plate 22

The evidence for the former stair in Room 15, viewed from the courtyard door



Plate 23

The fireplace and north-east windows of Room 16, viewed from the south



Plate 24

The partition between Room 22 and the stair showing the six-panel doors, viewed from the north-east



Plate 25

The roof over the north-east part of the central range, viewed from the south-west



Plate 26

The north-west room of the suite of first-floor rooms over the north-east range, viewed from the north-west



Plate 27

The south-east end room of the suite of first-floor rooms in the north-east wing, viewed from the east

APPENDIX 1: BUILDING LIST DESCRIPTION

Name: The former stables of Stanmer House

List Entry Number: 1380959

Location: The former stables of Stanmer House, Stanmer Park, The City of Brighton and Hove

National Park: South Downs

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 2nd November 1954

Date of most recent amendment: 26th August 1999

List Entry Description:

Brighton

TQ3309 Stanmer Park 577-1/9/1112 The former stables of Stanmer House 02/11/54
(Formerly Listed as: Stanmer Park The Stables at Stanmer House)

GV II*

Stables. c1725, probably much altered with refacing of inner walls in yellow brick and raising of outer walls in red brick. The building forms 3 sides of a courtyard with a low tower in the centre, over the carriage entrance. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond on the inner sides; the outer walls of coursed flints, with dressings of red brick, except that the walls on the north-west front have been raised in red brick set in English bond; the inner walls of yellow brick set in Flemish bond, and probably dating from the early C19; a late C19 wing added at the western corner is of flint with brick dressings; roofs of slate, Lakeland slate to the tower, Welsh and asbestos slate elsewhere. On the outer side the round-arched carriage entrance has been rebuilt in yellow brick with the remains of a red-brick soldier-arch above; it is flanked by flat-arched windows, with 3 segmental-arched windows above and a brick dentil cornice; pyramidal roof now lacking its finial; the wings to either side have small louvred openings, one segmental-arched window to the western end, and 2 loft doors breaking through the eaves under hipped roofs. On the inner side, the carriage entrance has a keystone marked with the Pelham buckle; the ground-floor openings are a mixture of lunette windows and round- and segmental-arched entrances, some now altered; there were segmental-arched carriage entrances at the ends of the wings, both of which are now altered and that to the east now blocked; storey band; the upper windows of the tower flat-arched; the parapet of the side wings interrupted by flat-arched dormer windows.

Listing NGR: TQ3356809512

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: ARCHAEO6-143304

Project details

Project name	A Historic Building Record of Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex
Short description of the project	In January 2013 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic building record of Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 9QA. The work was carried out to satisfy a condition placed on Listed Building Consent reference BH2012/00718, prior to the conversion of the structure. Stanmer Stable is a 'U'-plan building with its principal elevations facing into a courtyard presented towards Stanmer House. There is an additional range projecting towards the south-west. The building is of one-and-a-half storeys, except for the entrance block, which has a full first floor over a carriage entrance. The earliest part of the building is an 'L'-plan range predating 1778. At the end of the 18th century the earlier structure was incorporated into a 'U'-plan complex which incorporated a central entrance block. Shortly after this, the single-storeyed parts of the complex were raised and re-roofed and the inner walls facing the courtyard and the ends of each wing were faced in a brick Palladian facade. A south-west extension was built at around the same time and probably functioned as storage space or overflow stabling. The stables were housed in the central range, with fodder lofts above. Stabling for carriage horses were probably housed in the wings, along with tack rooms. Accommodation for staff was provided in the attics. The stables have been retained in their original location, with alterations in their fittings. The rooms at the end of each wing were probably the coach houses.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2013 End: 31-01-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SHS11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	5908 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	National Park
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	STABLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods &	"Annotated Sketch","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of

techniques Fabric/Structure"
Prompt Planning condition

[Project location](#)

Country England
Site location EAST SUSSEX BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRIGHTON Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton
Postcode BN1 9QA
Study area 762.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 33657 09678 50 0 50 52 14 N 000 06 00 W Point

[Project creators](#)

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator Brighton and Hove City Council
Project design originator Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor Jane Briscoe
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

[Project archives](#)

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Barbican House Museum
Digital Contents "Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Barbican House Museum
Paper Contents "Survey"
Paper Media available "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

[Project bibliography 1](#)

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A Historic Building Record of Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Briscoe, J.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2013016
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
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Entered by	Jane Briscoe (j.briscoe@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	11 February 2013

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



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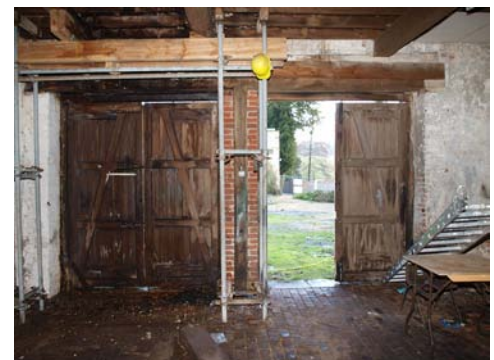
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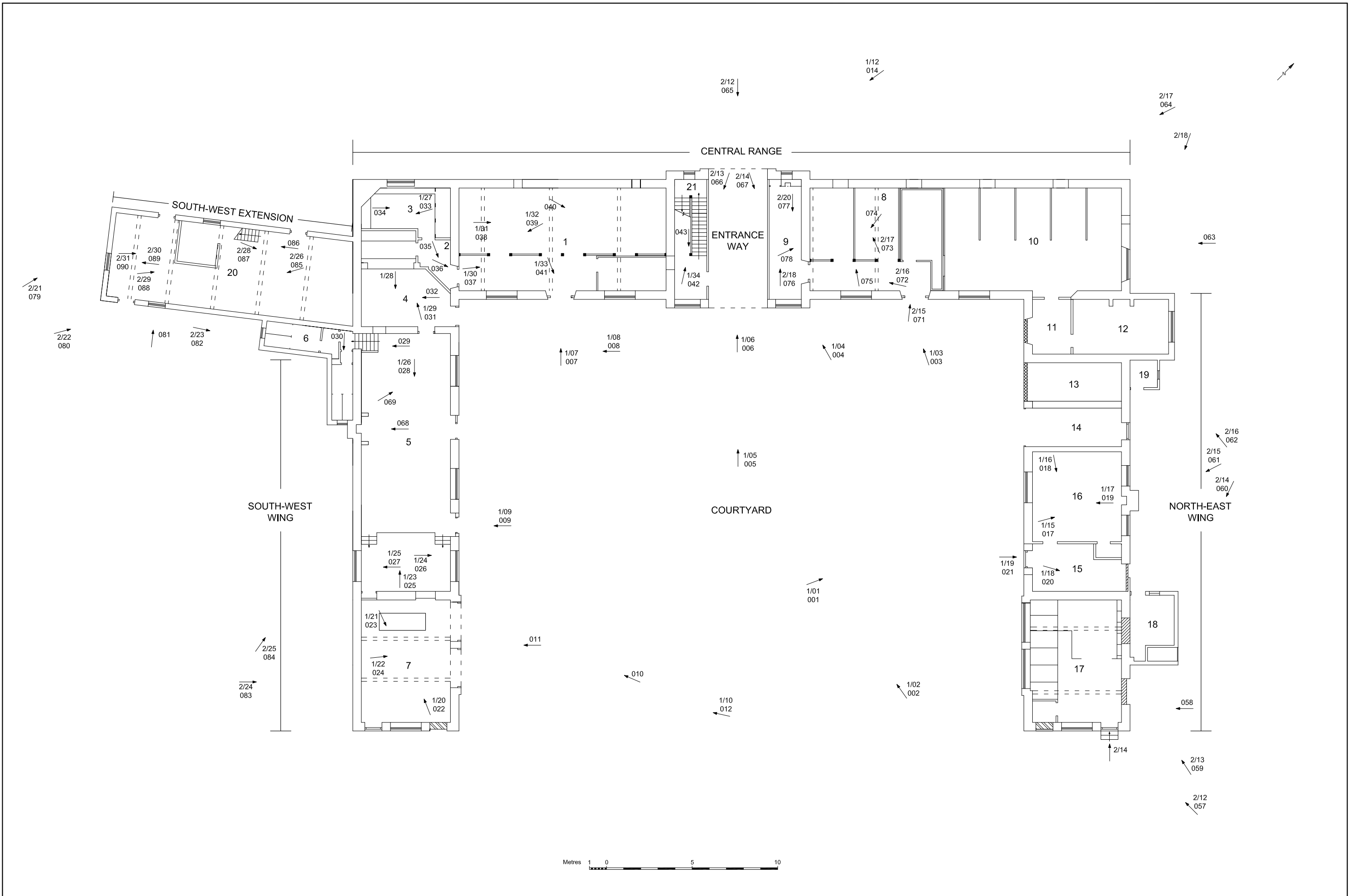
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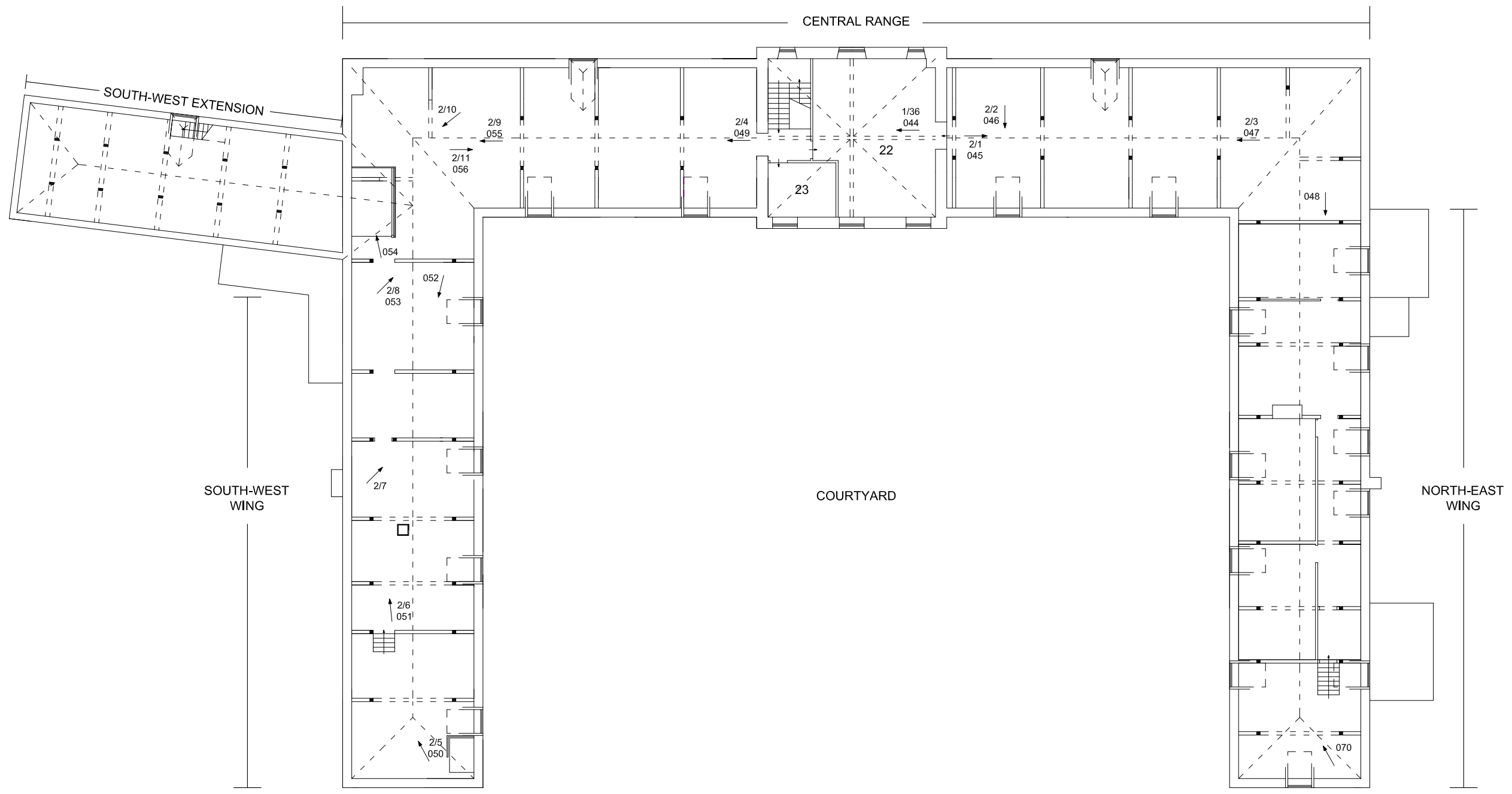


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APPENDIX 4: HISTORIC BUILDING WATCHING-BRIEF (ADDENDUM TO REPORT NO. 2013016)

Prepared by Katya Harrow

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Following the initial assessment of the building for preparation of a heritage statement in September 2011, and the production of a historic building record in January 2013, Archaeology South-East were invited to return to Stanmer Stables to carry out a historic building watching-brief and record any features exposed during the course of building works, in order to satisfy a condition placed on Listed Building Consent for the conversion of the building (reference BH2012/00718).
- 1.2 The site was re-visited by Amy Williamson and Katya Harrow on 19th July 2013, when the south-western half of the central range, the south-west wing and the south-west extension were surveyed. A further visit was carried out by Katya Harrow on 22nd April 2015 to inspect the north-eastern half of the central range and the north-east wing. The results of the work are presented here as an addendum to the earlier report (ASE report no. 2013016). Features which had been revealed during building works and the location of digital photos taken during the watching-brief are noted on additional floorplans (Figs 16 & 17). An index of the digital photographs is included in this appendix.

2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 At the time of the initial site visit, the interior of the central entrance way, the south-west half of the central range and the south-west wing had been stripped of internal finishes, allowing the underlying structure to be inspected. The roof structure had been removed from the south-west side of the entrance range and the south-west wing, and roof coverings had been stripped to the central entrance and south-west extension, where the roof structures remained in place. Floors had been dug out in the south-west wing and part of the central range.
- 2.2 Conversion work in the north-eastern half of the central range and the north-east wing was nearing completion at the time of the second site visit. New floors had been laid throughout and walls and ceilings dry-lined prior to the visit. The construction of the internal wall finishes comprised a breezeblock inner wall to create a 100mm cavity, overlaid with plasterboard, to minimise intervention to the historic walls of the structure (Grant Oakes, site manager, pers. comm.).

3.0 RESULTS

Entrance way

- 3.1 Removal of wall finishes revealed the internal walls to either side of the entrance way to be of softwood stud construction with primary bracing (Plate 4.1).

Room 1

- 3.2 The walls generally retained their plastered finish in Room 1; however, floors had been dug out and the levels reduced by up to 0.4m. This revealed walls to be founded on a mix of brick, flint and chalk rubble. Small exposed areas of walling were visibly of the same type of construction (Plate 4.2). The original construction utilised chalk block quoins at the junctions of external walls and partition walls.
- 3.3 Fragmentary remains of possible vents for a ventilation system were visible at high level around the perimeter of the room; however, these have been modified by recent repairs and this could not be ascertained (Plate 4.3).

Rooms 2, 3 and 4

- 3.4 Later partitions had been removed, returning the room to its original proportions. Wall finishes had been removed and walls are all of brick, flint and chalk rubble construction, which has been raised with brickwork above. Partition walls to the north-east and south-east are original, with chalk block quoins. A blocked doorway and window are located within the south-western wall: the doorway is southernmost and has been blocked with flintwork with some brick inclusions, and the window has been blocked with concrete blocks. A window in the north-western wall is a later insertion.
- 3.5 The original survey suggested a fireplace was probably located in the western corner of the room; this was confirmed by the outline of a flue clearly visible in the construction (Plate 4.4).

Room 5

- 3.6 The wall linings in Room 5 had been stripped and the inserted stage area at the south-eastern end removed. Floors had been dug out and the floor level reduced by up to 0.4m. Walls are of matching construction in brick, flint and chalk rubble, raised with brickwork at the top. A high-set former opening, now infilled with modern concrete blockwork, is located at the western end of the south-western wall.
- 3.7 Removal of the wall linings revealed evidence for the location of an original partition wall, indicated by the remains of chalk quoins in the south-west external wall, a detail seen in the construction of the other original partitions. Its location demonstrates that the southern doorway to the courtyard is a later addition (Plate 4.5). The south-eastern bungaroosh partition wall, founded on chalk rubble, is a later insertion, indicated by a straight joint at its junction with the exterior walls. An area of chalk blocks located centrally within the wall is of unknown purpose (Plate 4.6). Possible vents, as seen in Room 1, are located at high level around the perimeter of the room.

Room 7

- 3.8 Wall finishes had been stripped in Room 7, revealing a continuation of the original flint wall construction with chalk quoins. Floors had been reduced by up to 0.4m. The original survey identified the location of a former ladder-stair in the eastern corner of the room; plasterboard removed from the ceiling exposed joist mortices in the wallplate, demonstrating that joists have been removed and confirming the stair to have been a later insertion, likely to have occurred at the same time or after the blocking of the doorway in the end wall. The blocked doorway is only visible

externally; there is no apparent evidence of this alteration in the internal construction (Plate 4.7).

Room 20 (South-west extension)

- 3.9 A ladder stair and partitions forming a small enclosed area against the northwest wall had been removed from Room 20, as well as the floorboards of the floor above and the roof covering. Within the north-west wall, a blocked doorway is located behind the former ladder-stair, indicated by a timber lintel and brick quoins; it is blocked with flintwork. To the west of this, a window has been inserted within a former doorway; quoins for which extend down from either side of the window opening. The doorway has been blocked with flintwork below the window.
- 3.10 A former doorway and window are also located in the north-east wall, similarly blocked with flintwork, although the window is blocked with concrete blocks on the opposite side of the wall (see *Rooms 2, 3 and 4*, above).
- 3.11 The south-western wall bears signs of alterations (Plate 4.8). The base of the wall is constructed in coursed flintwork which steps up at the north corner; the remainder of the wall is constructed in bungaroosh. A former window has been blocked with bungaroosh, itself appearing to be a later insertion, having truncated a timber bearer in the wall and the earlier coursed flintwork forming the base of the wall. The extant window south of this may have been inserted at this time.

North-east half of central range; north-east wing

- 3.12 Since conversion works were close to completion on the occasion of the site visit, the interior of the north-east half of the central range and the north-east wing was obscured by modern wall, floor and ceiling finishes (Plates 4.9 & 4.10). To the exterior, a former doorway, with brick quoins to its jambs, is located on the north-east wall and is blocked with coursed flintwork (Plate 4.11). This was obscured at the time of the original survey by a small brick outshut housing a WC.

4.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The exposed internal construction has demonstrated that, like the outer walls, the original courtyard and flint end-walls of the central range and south-western wing were retained and their height increased in brick before being refaced with yellow gault brick during the second phase of alterations, which probably occurred in 1778.
- 4.2 It also appears likely that the south-western wing was originally divided into two equal-sized rooms. The existing partition wall between Rooms 5 and 7 was seen to be a later insertion, and evidence for an earlier partition wall, located centrally, was observed.
- 4.3 The blocked window and door on the west wall of Room 4 provide further evidence that the south-west extension was a later addition to the building.

PLATES



Plate 4.1: Primary braced partition on south-western side of entrance way (43)



Plate 4.2: Room 1, looking towards south corner (35).



Plate 4.3: Possible vent on north-west wall of Room 1 (36).



Plate 4.4: North-west wall of Room 2-4; location of former chimney breast to south and chalk block quoin construction of original partition wall to north (28).



Plate 4.5: Chalk block quoins in south-west wall of Room 5 indicate the former location of an original partition wall (13).



Plate 4.6: Blocked doorway and area of chalk blocks in a later partition wall forming the south-east wall of Room 5 (12).



Plate 4.7: Site of former stair in Room 7; the blocked doorway seen externally is not visible internally (4).



Plate 4.8: South-western end wall of Room 20 (54).



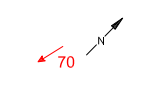
Plate 4.9: Ground floor (Room 17), looking east (60)



Plate 4.10: First floor of north-eastern half of central range, looking south-west (67)



Plate 4.11: Brick quoins indicate former doorway to north-east elevation, blocked with coursed flintwork (right-hand side of photo) (59)



- KEY**
- SOLID TIMBER
 - ▨ OPENING BLOCKED IN BRICK
 - ▩ OPENING BLOCKED IN BREEZE-BLOCK
 - ▧ OPENING BLOCKED IN FLINT
 - - - OVERHEAD BEAM
 - ↖¹ DIGITAL PHOTO NUMBER & SHOT DIRECTION



© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, East Sussex	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 5908	Oct 2013	Historic Buildings Watching-Brief - Ground Floor Plan & Photo Locations	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: KRH		



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© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, East Sussex		Fig. 17
Project Ref: 5908	April 2015	Historic Buildings Watching-Brief - First Floor Plan & Photo Locations		
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: KRH			

APPENDIX 4: HISTORIC BUILDINGS WATCHING BRIEF – INDEX OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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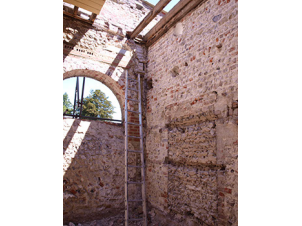
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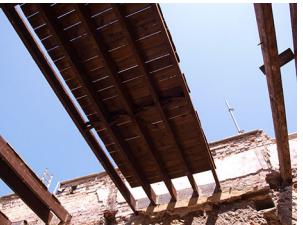
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APPENDIX 4: HISTORIC BUILDINGS WATCHING BRIEF – INDEX OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS



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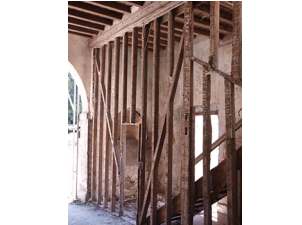
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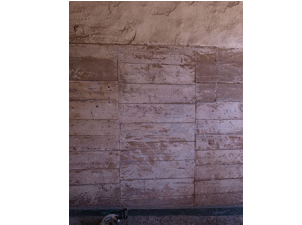
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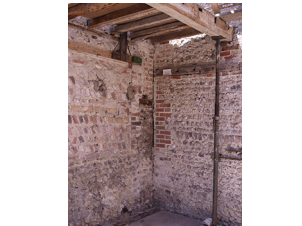
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APPENDIX 5: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (ADDENDUM TO REPORT NO. 2013016)

Prepared by Seth Price

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, East Sussex. The watching brief was concerned with monitoring groundworks for the excavation of Drainage runs associated with the redevelopment of the stables. The work was focussed within the site's central courtyard.
- 1.1.2 The work was required to fulfil the guidelines outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2013: Section 4.2) and conditions placed on the approval of planning permission (nos. BH2012/00717 and BH2012/00718).

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site comprises the stable block associated with Stanmer House, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 9QA (NGR TQ 33568 09512).
- 1.2.2 The stable block is situated west north-west of the main house and is positioned higher up the slope. It is a 'U'-plan building with the central range to the north-west, aligned upon a north-east/south-west axis. This range fronts a lane leading from the nurseries to the south-west towards Stanmer village. The open part of the 'U' faces towards the rear of Stanmer House.
- 1.2.3 The site lies at c.80 metres above Ordnance Datum on the western side of a broad, dry, downland valley aligned north-west/south-east, which feeds in to the head of the Moulsecomb Valley, and is positioned 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.
- 1.2.4 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 dip slope (British Geol. Survey 1:50000 Sheet 318/333, Brighton and Worthing). The valley itself would have been eroded by glacial meltwaters 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. The ground slopes up to the west immediately behind the house to form the ridge separating Stanmer from Coldean, and is now covered by extensive mixed woodland of ancient origin, much of it classed as 'semi natural'.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Archaeology South-East has previously carried out archaeological excavations at Stanmer House (Griffin and Martin 2002; Griffin 2004; Sygrave 2005; Priestley-Bell 2008; Thorne 2012), historic building recording at Stanmer House (Griffin and Martin

2002) and the Home Farm (Briscoe 2012) and an archaeological desk-based assessment of the park as a whole (James 2001). ASE has also prepared the Heritage Statement on the stable block (Briscoe 2011). A full account of the historical background to the site is contained within the above report (Section 6.0).

- 2.2 Specific research aims relating to the groundworks were to determine the presence, and if so, the nature of evidence for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity, particularly related to the development of the extant manor house, its predecessor/s and its ancillary buildings.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the written scheme of investigation for the work (ASE 2013). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with East Sussex County Council's *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work in East Sussex* (2008), English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2006) and the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.

3.1.2 The fieldwork was conducted by Guy Hopkinson. The project was managed by Ron Humphrey. Six site visits were undertaken on 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th, and 15th August 2013, to observe the excavation of Drainage runs within the Stanmer Stables courtyard.

3.1.3 All contexts were recorded on standard ASE recording sheets and a full digital photographic record was maintained throughout the duration of the watching brief.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Barbican House Museum. The contents of the archive are tabulated below.

Number of Contexts	8
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	14
Bulk finds	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1.1 The excavation of the Drainage runs revealed minimal archaeological deposits (Table 2). The runs were excavated into underlying colluvium [1007] and chalk bedrock [1008] along the edges of the courtyard and along the entrance passage (Figure 18; Plates 5.1-5.4) to a depth of c.1.10m, cutting through modern dump and levelling materials [1001] and tarmac paving [1000] above.

4.1.2 Along the western Drainage run two stone-capped brick culverts ([1004] and [1005]; Plates 5.5 and 5.6) and two clay pipe drains were observed, leading to down-pipes from the West Wing of the stables. Additionally, a couple of wall footings ([1002] and [1003]) of flint in lime mortar were observed to the northwest of the excavation (Plates

5.7 and 5.8). It was not possible to observe the alignment of the wall due to the minimal width of the excavation. The footing for the stable wall [1006] was observed to the northwest of the trench (Plate 5.9).

Context	Type	Description
1000	LAYER	Tarmac
1001	LAYER	Mixed dump/Levelling deposits
1002	MASONRY	Flint wall with lime mortar
1003	MASONRY	Flint wall with lime mortar
1004	MASONRY	Stone-capped brick culvert
1005	MASONRY	Stone-capped brick culvert
1006	MASONRY	Wall footing
1007	LAYER	Colluvium
1008	LAYER	Chalk bedrock (natural)
1009	MASONRY	Stone-capped brick culvert
1010	MASONRY	Stone-capped brick culvert
1011	MASONRY	Stone-capped brick culvert
1012	MASONRY	Stone-capped brick culvert

Table 2: Summary of archaeological contexts

- 4.1.3 Four stone-capped brick culverts ([1009], [1010], [1011] and [1012]) were observed within the northern Drainage run, together with a clay pipe connecting to a down-pipe to the east of the entrance passage. In addition, there was a shallow sewage pipe to the middle of the northern Drainage run trench, presumably to accommodate run-off from the stables.
- 4.1.4 The cut of the Drainage run within the entrance passage observed chalk bedrock [1008] at c.0.40m below ground level, overlain by levelling deposits of chalk rubble with occasional fragments of ceramic building material [1001]. Overlying the rubble were two layers of tarmac [1000]. The tarmac layers immediately overly one-and-other in places, and were separated at times by additional rubble.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 5.2.1 The watching brief revealed a number of stone-topped brick culverts and clay pipes pertaining to often extant down pipes on the adjacent ranges, as well as a sewage pipe presumably for accommodating stable run-off. In one location a section of flint and lime mortar wall was uncovered, but due to the narrow breadth of the excavation it was not possible to determine the course or purpose of the wall.
- 5.1.3 The high levels of made or altered ground over the site suggest a heavily altered, post medieval or modern landscape, likely dating to the paving of the courtyard. It remains possible that archaeological features of note may remain within the centre of the courtyard.

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PLATES



Plate 5.1: Drainage run, southern corner of courtyard, looking east.

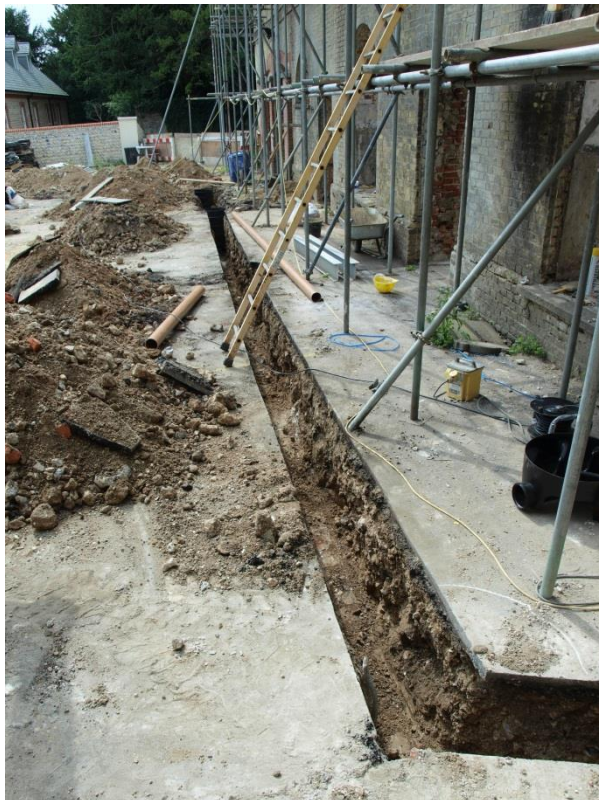


Plate 5.2: Drainage run, western corner of courtyard, looking south-east along the West Wing.

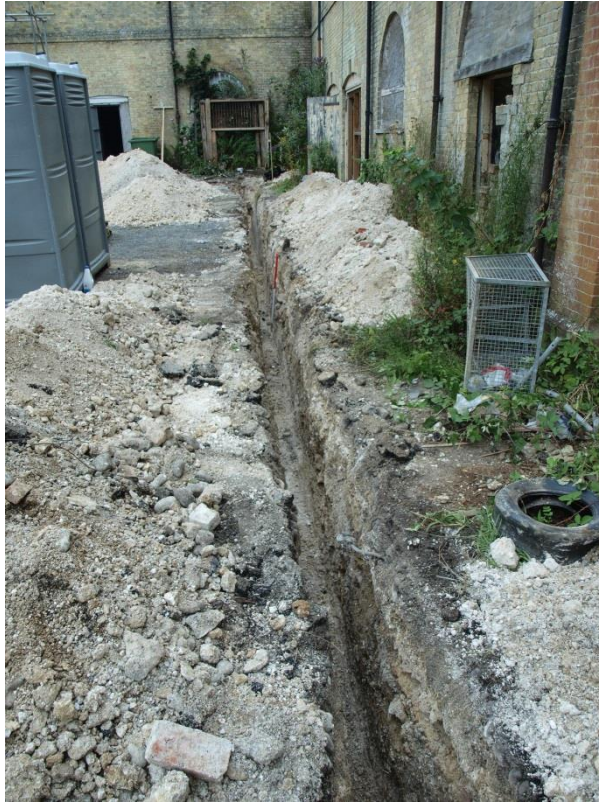


Plate 5.3: Drainage run, looking south-west along the North Wing.

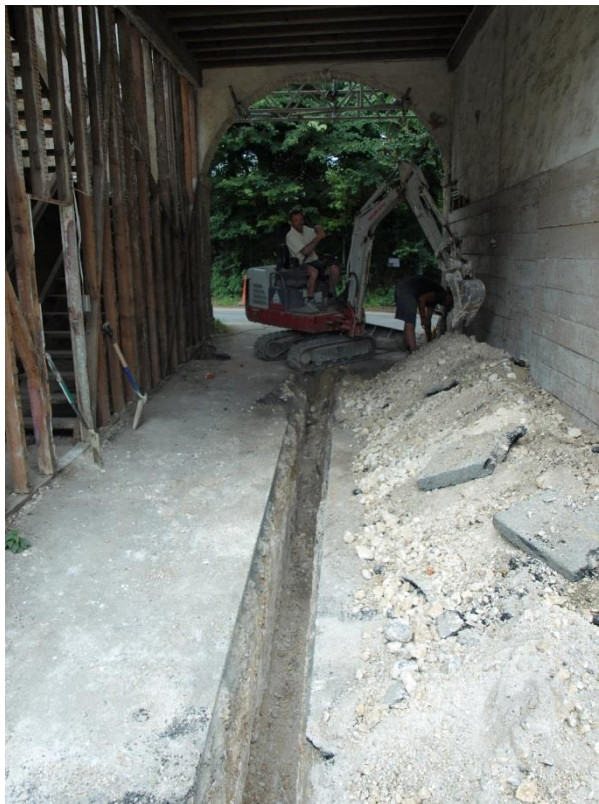


Plate 5.4: Drainage run, entrance passage, looking north-west.



Plate 5.5: Stone-capped brick culvert [1004], looking south-west.

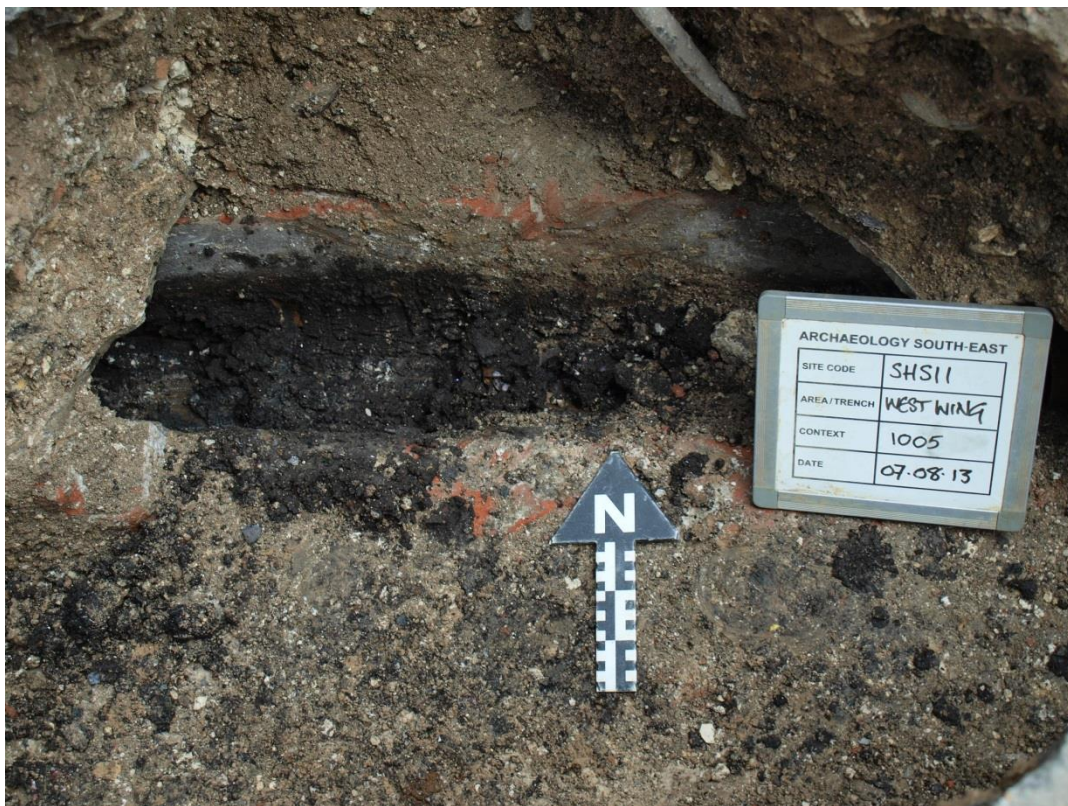


Plate 5.6: Stone-capped brick culvert [1005], looking north.



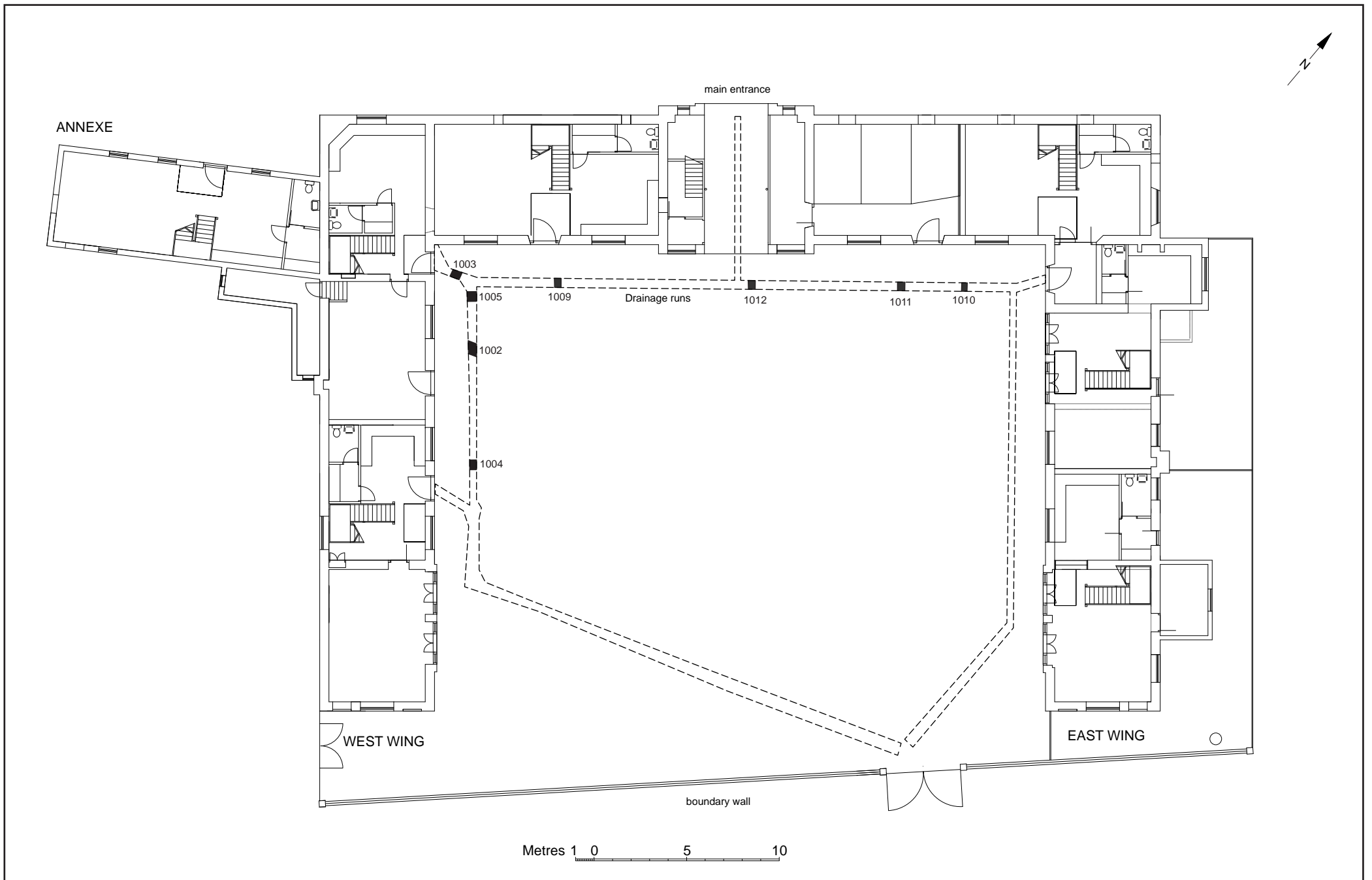
Plate 5.7: Flint and lime mortar wall [1002], looking north-east.



Plate 5.8: Flint and lime mortar wall [1003], looking south-east.



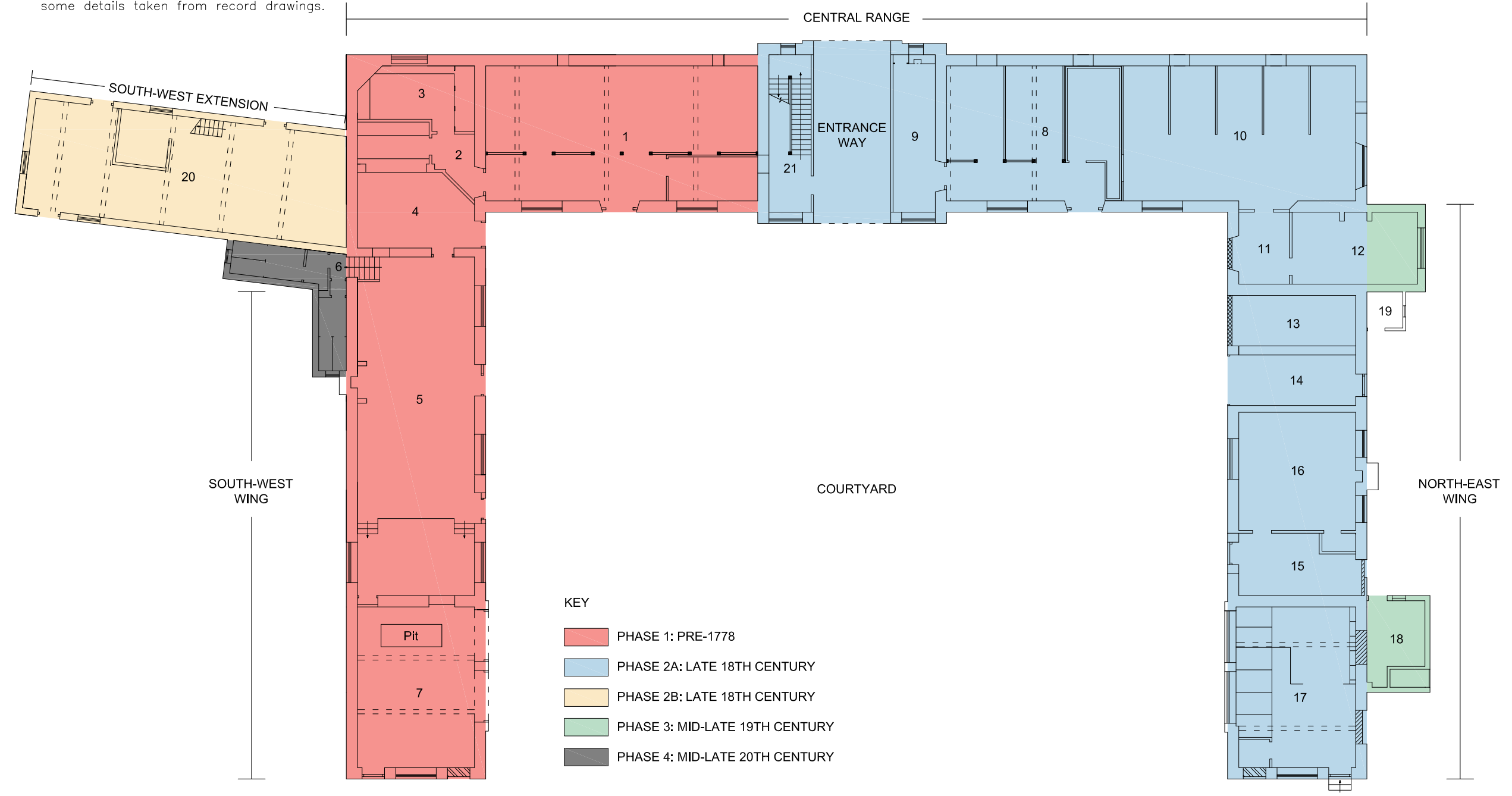
Plate 5.9: Wall footing [1006], looking south-east.



© Archaeology South-East		Stanmer Stables, Stanmer Park, Brighton, East Sussex	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 5908	May 2015	Drainage runs & feature locations	
Report Ref: 2013016	Drawn by: MGH		



Due to the poor condition of the building some details taken from record drawings.

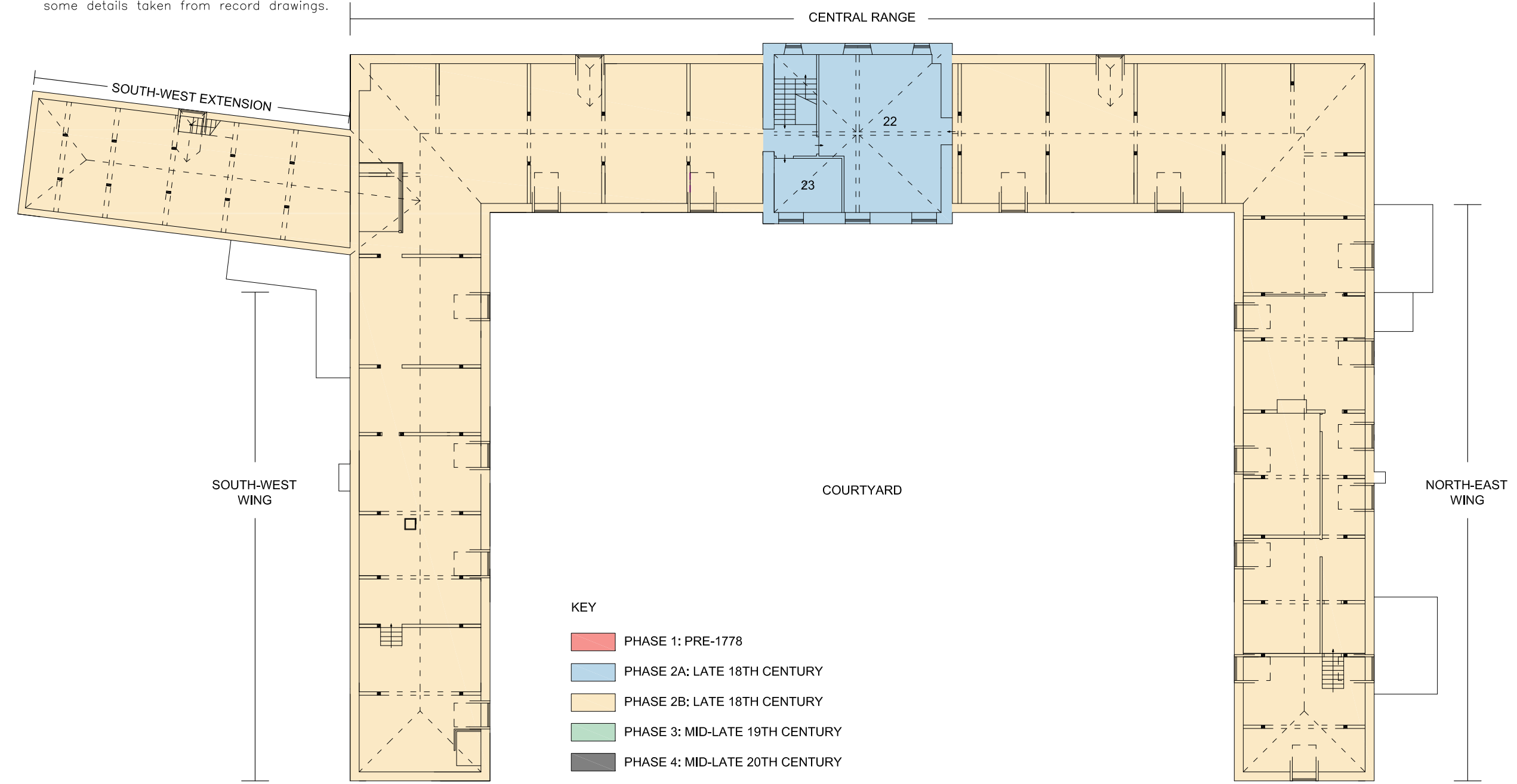


- KEY
- PHASE 1: PRE-1778
 - PHASE 2A: LATE 18TH CENTURY
 - PHASE 2B: LATE 18TH CENTURY
 - PHASE 3: MID-LATE 19TH CENTURY
 - PHASE 4: MID-LATE 20TH CENTURY





Due to the poor condition of the building some details taken from record drawings.



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