

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane
Storrington, West Sussex
RH20 4ND**

NGR 509032 114328

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Richard Stevenson to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4ND (NGR TQ 50932 114322) during site investigation works associated with redevelopment of the site.

The watching brief took place from 13nd July 2012 to 8th April 2013. The groundwork programme included archaeological monitoring of groundwork in the footprint of the proposed new building, monitoring of two test pits within extant outbuildings, and external excavations associated with the construction of a treatment tank and soakaway. These areas were entirely monitored as part of the watching brief.

Monitored groundwork resulted in the identification and recording of 11 small pits and postholes of 19th/early 20th century date, scattered across much of the new building footprint. Natural geology was revealed 0.45m below ground level and was overlain by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. This sequence was overlain by the floors and their associated makeup within the outbuildings.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Richard Stevenson to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington, West Sussex (NGR TQ 50932 114322; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as the site.

1.1.2 The archaeological watching brief was maintained in two stages. The groundwork involved ground reduction in the footprint of the proposed new building, test-pitting within the existing outbuildings and also an external area for new services, a treatment tank and a soakaway (Figure 2).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The site has planning consent and Listed Building consent has been granted by Horsham District Council for the erection of a four bedroom dwelling, parking and private amenity, and conversion of existing outbuildings. In light of the existing outbuildings being located within the curtilage of Brook House, a Grade II Listed Building (Listed Entry No. 1027228) and the potential archaeological interest of the site (see Table 1 below, ref DWS5312) the following conditions have been attached to the relevant consents and upheld at the conclusion of an appeal process:

“no development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, including a timetable for the investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the works shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved details.”

REASON: The development is likely to disturb remains of archaeological interest.

1.2.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ASE 2012a) was prepared by Archaeology South-East with reference to the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and West Sussex County Council's (WSCC), *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*. The WSI was approved by the Archaeologist at WSCC in his capacity as archaeological advisors to Horsham District Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.2.3 In order to comply with the conditions of Planning and Listed Building consent, the outbuildings were also subject to a programme of historic building recording carried out to English Heritage Level 3 standard as agreed

with John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC). An historic Building Record was made and reported on in a separate report dated February 2012 (ASE 2012b).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The aims stated in the WSI (ASE 2012a) were:

- To record, interpret and report on any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains exposed during the groundworks (including artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest) to appropriate archaeological standards.
- The watching brief will also assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 The findings from each stage of site work have been collated within this report. Stage 1 involved the monitoring of excavations for the initial site set up and development and was carried out between 13rd July and 14th August 2012. Stage 2 involved a single follow-up site visit to monitor the excavation of services associated with the initial development and this was carried out on 8th April 2013.

1.4.2 The on-site work was undertaken by Alice Thorne, Diccon Hart (Senior Archaeologists), Nick Garland, Dylan Hopkinson and Antonio Reis (Archaeologists). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Field Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location, Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The site is centred at NGR TQ 50932 114322. Stablebrook lies at the end of Wisborough Lane, on a plot which lies to the rear of properties fronting both Manleys Hill and School Hill, from which Wisborough Lane leads. Manleys Hill is the name of the main east-west road that leads through Storrington Village from Washington to Pulborough. School Hill leads north from Manleys Hill at the market place. The site therefore lies in a built-up area close to the main historic centre of the village, but does not front a main road.
- 2.1.2 The site lies between 45 metres and 50 metres above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and the land slopes up towards the east, on Sullington Warren, and down towards the market place.
- 2.1.3 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock across the entire site is part of the Folkestone Formation of Lower Greensand. Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel lie to the east (British Geological Survey 2013). No superficial deposits are recorded for the area.

2.2 The Site and its Properties

- 2.2.1 The outbuildings presently known as Stablebrook fall within the curtilage of Brook House, a Grade-II-listed house (English Heritage 2012). Historic maps of the site and its surrounds show that the outbuildings were probably extant in 1788 (see the Bainbridge map of Storrington, 1788 - Figure 4) and 1841 (see the Storrington Tithe map of 1841 - Figure 5) where they are located to the rear of the Brook House plot.
- 2.2.2 Brook House was listed as Grade II (List entry number: 1027228) on the 15th March 1955. The list description states that it dates to Early C19. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance. It is not a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected, as the legislative cover not only relates to both the interior and exterior of the stated structure, it also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948 as stated in Section 1 (5) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The full listing text is included as Appendix 1.

2.3 The Historic Environment Records (HER's)

- 2.3.1 Seventy-six archaeological sites and findspots are recorded on East Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the site's centre. These have been tabulated in Appendix 1 of this report. The sites have been plotted on Figure 1.
- 2.3.2 The extension is located within a post-medieval (or earlier) farm complex (MES 17147) and was therefore considered to have high potential for the discovery of buried archaeological remains.
- 2.3.3 The farmhouse is a Grade II listed building (Appendix 2). The listing held by ESCC (ref. 1352988) describes the building as:

'L-shaped house. North wing C17 or earlier timber-framed building with herring-bone brick nogging. Slate roof. South wing wholly faced with red brick and grey headers and probably added later. Tiled roof. Casement windows to the whole. Two storeys. Two windows.'

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The monitored groundwork consisted of a mixture of both mechanical and manual excavation. Where necessary, the machine was fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket to avoid damaging potential archaeological horizons. All sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features, and all spoil was scanned for archaeological artefacts.
- 3.2 The archaeological monitoring was carried out in two stages: the first was to record any archaeological deposits and features in the area of the proposed extension to the property; and the second to record any archaeological findings in the area to the rear of the property in the location of the proposed outbuildings. These results have been collated within this report, but have been presented below by stage.
- 3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection.
- 3.4 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive.
- 3.5 The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade and will be deposited with Horsham Museum at the end of the project. This will consist of the paper archive only as it is understood that the landowner wishes to retain the finds from the site. The archive consists of the following material:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Number of Contexts	144	4	148
No. of files/paper record	-	-	1
Photograph	20	22	44
Bulk finds	24	n/a	24

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 A total of 138 contexts were recorded during the groundwork at the site, 134 were recorded during the first stage of work and a further 4 during the second stage of work. The contexts from stages 1 and 2 are tabulated in Appendix 3 of this report.

4.1.2 Stage 1 (2012) involved the excavation of 2 x 1m² test pits through the floor within the existing outbuildings with a view to informing on the presence or absence of archaeological features/deposits and also for the structural engineer to inspect. This phase of work also involved the removal of the internal floors where no archaeological features or deposits were encountered. Ground reduction/soil stripping of the footprint of the proposed new building resulted in the identification and recording of 11 small pits and postholes of 19th/early 20th century date, scattered across much of the monitored area. It is likely that these were garden features.

4.1.3 Stage 2 (2013) was a single visit carried out to monitor the excavation of new service trenches for the previous development works. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during this stage.

4.2 Test Pit 1

4.2.1 A test pit, measuring 1m², was excavated through the floor of the extant outbuildings. Five contexts were revealed within this test pit and these have been tabulated below (Table 2).

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness
001	Masonry	Concrete floor	N/A	N/A	0.05 m
002	Layer	Cobble surface	N/A	N/A	0.15 m
003	Layer	Made ground	N/A	N/A	0.10 m
004	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	0.35 m +
007	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.15 m

Table 2: Recorded Contexts within Test Pit 1

4.2.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [1/004] was revealed 0.45m below ground level. This was overlain by a thin layer (0.15m thick) of buried topsoil [1/007], which was overlain by made ground [1/003] (0.1m thick), a cobbled surface [1/002] (0.15m thick) and a concrete floor [1/001] (0.05m thick). No other archaeological features were revealed within this test pit.

4.3 Test Pit 2

4.3.1 A second test pit, measuring 1m², was excavated through the floor of the extant outbuildings. Five contexts were revealed within this test pit and these have been tabulated below (Table 3). Masonry wall footing [2/009] is the existing outbuilding wall which Test Pit 2 was dug up against.

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness
004	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	0.27 m +
005	Masonry	Floor	N/A	N/A	0.10 m
006	Layer	Made ground	N/A	N/A	0.21 m
008	Layer	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.14 m
009	Masonry	Wall Footing	N/A	N/A	-

Table 3: Recorded Contexts within Test Pit 2

4.3.2 Context Summary

Natural geology [2/004] was revealed 0.45m below ground level. This was overlain by a thin layer (0.14m thick) of buried topsoil [2/008], which was overlain by made ground [2/006] (0.21m thick) and a soil floor surface [2/005] (0.1m thick). No archaeological features were revealed within this test pit.

4.4 The New Building Footprint (Figure 3)

4.4.1 An area, measuring approximately 6m north-south by 10m east-west, was reduced by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist. These excavations revealed a total of 11 small pit/posthole features of 19th/20th century date [107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 and 127]. These roughly sub-circular features of varying dimensions were cut into natural sand [104] and were all filled with similar fills [108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126 and 128] consisting of friable dark grey-brown silty sand, and were all sealed by topsoil [103].

4.4.2 There was no clear spatial distribution of these features to elucidate the form of any structure and they are therefore interpreted as probable garden features relating to recent 19th/20th century activity on the site.

4.5 Treatment Tank and Soakaway Excavations

4.5.1 A final visit was made on 8th April 2013 to monitor the excavation of a drainage trench and a 3m x 3m x 2.5m hole for a reservoir. Natural light yellow sandy clay geology [204] was revealed directly beneath the buried topsoil deposit [203], which was itself overlain by made ground deposits [202 and 201]. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during this stage.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The Finds

5.1.1 A small collection of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Wisborough Lane, Storrington. An overview is shown in Table 4 below.

Context Number	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)
100			1	1790
101			2	5864
106			1	1052
116	2	8	1	340
118	4	102	6	340
128			1	2388

Table 4: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered just six sherds of post-Roman pottery from the site. Context [116] produced a 2g fragment of creamware plate and a 6g sherd from a pearlware plate with willow-pattern transfer-print. Together they suggest a date of deposition between c. 1800 and 1830. Context [118] contained a large (70g) sherd from an unglazed earthenware flower pot, two sherds (26g) of glazed red earthenware (including a bowl) and a 4g sherd from a blue transfer-printed plate. A deposition date between c. 1820 and 1875 is probable.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Susan Pringle

5.3.1 Introduction

Ten fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 11.672 kg came from 6 contexts. The material was predominantly post-medieval in date with a small quantity of residual medieval roof tile. The total weight and number of fragments in each category is set out in Table 5.

Period	No. of items	Weight kg.
Post-medieval brick	5	10.336
Medieval/early post-medieval peg tile	4	0.286
Post-medieval floor tile	1	1.050
Total	10	11.672

Table 5: Summary of building materials

5.3.2 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. Items of interest and samples of the fabrics have been retained.

5.3.3 The broad date range of each context is summarised below in Table 6.

Context Number	Context date (approximate)	Material
100	c. 1700-1850?	Channelled drain brick
101	1650-1850	Bricks
106	1850-2000	Floor tile, unglazed
116	1650-1850	Brick
118	1200-1800	Peg tile
128	1700-1850	Brick

Table 6: CBM dating table with context date (approximate) and contents

5.3.4 Medieval and post-medieval roof tile

Four fragments of peg tile in three fabrics came from context [118]. They were not closely datable, although the tiles in fabrics T1 and T3 are likely to have been early post-medieval. The tile in fabric T2 had coarse moulding sand and may be residual medieval material. No features helpful for dating, such as nail-holes or glaze, were present on the peg tiles.

5.3.5 Roof tile fabrics

Fabric code	Fabric description
T1	Orange fabric with common to abundant fine to medium quartz, moderate medium dark red iron-rich and sparse calcium carbonate inclusions
T2	Poorly mixed orange fabric; clean clay with bands containing medium quartz and coarse red iron-rich inclusions
T3	Orange fabric marbled with white marly clay; common poorly sorted red/dark red iron-rich inclusions. Near brick fabric B3

Table 7: Roof tile fabrics

5.3.6 Post-medieval brick

Bricks were examined from contexts [101], [116] and [128]. Three brick fabrics, described below, were identified. All the bricks were unfrogged, and all had the sharp arrises and flat, smooth faces typical of 18th and early 19th century bricks. Dimensions of the bricks in fabric B1 were 226-230 mm x 110 mm x 52-55 mm (2 examples); that in fabric B2 (1 example) measured 220 mm x 100 mm x 63 mm, and that in fabric B3 (1 example) was 117 mm wide x 66 mm thick. The bricks in fabric B1 each have one wear-abraded stretcher face, suggesting that they may have been set on edge as paving or flooring (contexts [101] and [128]).

Context [100] contained a large brick, <117 mm x 167 mm x 80 mm, with a semicircular moulded channel c. 105mm wide x 45 mm deep running the length of the brick. The brick had traces of lime mortar on its base, side and

end faces; the fabric was vitrified. These 'drain' bricks are usually dated to the 18th or early 19th century.

5.3.7 Brick fabrics

Fabric code	Fabric description
B1	Orange fabric with abundant fine to medium quartz, sparse coarse quartz, moderate red iron-rich and sparse calcium carbonate inclusions, fine to very coarse
B2	Orange fabric with common medium to coarse quartz, moderate very coarse quartz and red iron-rich inclusions
B3	Orange fabric, poorly mixed with common yellow/cream silty streaks and lumps; moderate to common dark orange clay inclusions and sparse coarse/very coarse white calcareous inclusions

Table 8: Brick fabrics

5.3.8 Post-medieval floor tile

A machine-made quarry tile c. 148 mm square and 19 mm thick was noted in context [106]. The tile, in a fine, hard red fabric, was unglazed, with cement mortar adhering to the base and sides. It dated from the later 19th or 20th century.

5.3.9 Summary

All the datable ceramic building material from the site was of post-medieval date. The brick assemblage appeared to be typical of the 18th century, while the peg tiles in context [118] could have been of the same period, probably mixed with at least one fragment of residual medieval tile. The latest type examined was the 19th or 20th century quarry tile in in context [106]. None of the material indicated or suggested the presence of structures on the site prior to c. 1700 AD.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The groundwork involved the ground reduction to below the natural geological horizon in both areas of the development. All of the groundwork was monitored within these areas and all deposits and artefactual evidence was recorded.
- 6.2 Natural geology was revealed at 0.45m below the current floor level within the existing outbuildings and across the footprint for the new building.
- 6.3 In addition, 2 x 1m² test pits were excavated through the brick and cobble floors within the existing outbuildings, to the level of the underlying natural. In general, the sequence recorded comprised natural geology, overlain by subsoil and topsoil, overlain by the floors and their associated makeup; no earlier floors or other archaeological features or finds were observed. Following this, the floors were removed and the area within the existing outbuildings reduced to a level of c. 45.10m OD (c. 400mm below pre-existing floor levels). Inspection of the revealed surfaces within the test pits through the floor of the extant outbuildings indicated that a layer of topsoil remains in place over the entirety of the stripped area. Although this layer could be concealing archaeological features or deposits across the area, because the programme of work did not impact these layers, it was agreed, in consultation with John Mills of WSCC, that no further monitoring was required within the existing buildings.
- 6.4 Soil stripping across the footprint of the proposed new building resulted in the identification and recording of 11 small pits / postholes of 19th/early 20th century date, scattered across much of the monitored area. It is likely that these were garden features.
- 6.5 All of the recovered finds were from the post-medieval period with the majority dating to 19th and 20th century activity. No features predating the post-medieval period were identified during the archaeological watching brief.
- 6.6 No significant archaeological features or deposits of antiquity were encountered during the two stages of groundwork. It was clear that much of the area covered by the works had been terraced during previous work at the site, and that therefore no deposits were likely to survive adjacent to the existing listed building.

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**APPENDIX 1: Summary of ESCC HER data (Sites within 1km of NGR 509032
114328) Use in reference with Figure 1 to see plotted locations)**

Plotted Numbers	HER No.	Grid Ref (TQ)	Description
Listed Buildings			
1	DWS5308	08830 14270	Grade II. 22 High Street, early 19 th century
2	DWS5318	08932 14297	Grade II. 1 & 3 School Hill, 18 th century
3	DWS5321	08502 14402	Grade II. 46 West Street, 18 th century
4	DWS5346	08828 14346	Grade II. 12 Brewers Yard, early 19 th century malt house converted into five dwellings.
5	DWS5349	08687 14150	Grade II. 31 & 33 Church Street
6	DWS5947	08744 14268	Grade II. 7 & 9 West Street, early 19 th century
7	DWS6141	08674 14322	Grade II. 14, 15, 16 & 18 Church Street, 18 th century
8	DWS6152	08953 14264	Grade II. 2 East Brook, 18 th century
9	DWS6158	08830 14323	Grade II. 16 & 17 Brewers Yard, 18 th century
10	DWS6426	08807 14381	Grade II. 4-9 Brewers Yard, early 19 th century cottages
11	DWS6448	08833 14293	Grade II. 9-11 High Street, early 19 th century
12	DWS6453	08947 14281	Grade II. 2 School Hill, 18 th century
13	DWS6454	08739 14262	Grade II. 1 Church Street, 18 th century
14	DWS6656	08605 13984	Grade II. Originally a rectory, later house and finally convent. Built in 1871-2 as a rectory by the Rev George Faithfull in Gothic style, reusing material from the 1621 Rectory which was demolished at this time. Alterations were made by a tenant (a Mr Bethel) in 1911 and a further tenant (Colonel Ravenscroft) made further additions including Billiard room, Ballroom of 1930 and guest suites all by John Leonard Denman. In the 1950s the house became a Dominican Convent and boarding school.
15	DWS5347	08701 14233	Grade II. 4 & 6 Church Street, 17 th century or earlier L-shaped timber-framed building re-fronted with red brick and grey headers
16	DWS5311	08992 14268	Grade II. Brook Cottage, Manleys Hill, 18 th century
17	DWS5312	09008 14262	Grade II Brook House, Manleys Hill, and early 19 th century. Two storeys and basement above ground level. Five windows. Stone. The two westernmost window bays recessed and stuccoed. Tiled roof. Windows with Venetian shutters and glazing bars intact. Porch at head of flight of steps
18	DWS5313	09036 14255	Grade II. Byne, Manleys Hill, early 19 th century
19	DWS6455	09226 13823	Grade II. Chantry Mill, Chantry Lane, L-shaped block comprising the mill and mill-house. Both 18 th century
20	DWS5936	08720 14208	Grade II. 21 Church Street, 17 th century or earlier timber-framed building at right angles to the street, almost entirely modernised outside
21	DWS6427	08673 14135	Grade II. Gateway at the north west corner of the kitchen garden wall of St Joseph's Dominican convent at the corner of brown's lane and church street,
22	DWS6428	08674 14180	Grade II. 20 Church Street, Late 18 th century or early 19 th century
23	DWS6457	09903 14015	Grade II. Jasmine Cottage and School Cottage, Water Lane, Former village school, 18 th century
24	DWS5315	08369 14262	Grade II. Lady Place, Monastery Lane, 17 th century L-shaped house

Plotted Numbers	HER No.	Grid Ref (TQ)	Description
25	DWS6140	09791 14920	Grade II. Leather Bottle, Cottage Water Lane, 17 th century or earlier timber-framed cottage with plaster infilling
26	DWS5933	08709 14259	Grade II. 4 Church Street, 18 th century front to a probably older building
27	DWS5319	08790 14320	Grade II*. Mulberry House, The Square, 18 th century
28	DWS5945	09033 14455	Grade II. 2 School Hill, early 19 th century
29	DWS6154	08666 14162	Grade II. 22 Church Street, early 19 th century house standing endways to the street
30	DWS6669	08360 13860	Grade II. Pair of cottages and attached wall at St Joseph's Hall, Circa 1910 in Vernacular Revival style
31	DWS6668	08390 13790	Grade II. St Joseph's Hall, Greyfriars Lane. Originally house, later occupied by a religious order and more recently as a bishop's house. Circa 1910 in Vernacular Revival style
32	DWS6287	08579 14027	Grade II. The Horsecroft, Greyfriars Lane. House of c.1900 apparently incorporating a medieval hall with 14 th century roof
33	DWS5314	09118 14181	Grade II. Old House Cottage, Manleys Hill, 18 th century or earlier
34	DWS5320	08768 14274	Grade II. The Old Market Rooms and The White Horse Hotel, The Square. The Hotel comprises two buildings. Western one is 18 th century, the east and larger building 19 th century. The Old Market House further east is early 19 th century.
35	DWS5935	08688 14197	Grade II. 18 Church Street, 18 th century
36	DWS5348	08603 14079	Grade II*. The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin. . Large building comprising chancel with north and south chapels, nave with aisles, south porch and west tower. Of the medieval building, only the Perpendicular columns of the north arcade of the nave remain as the whole church was rebuilt in 1750 and again in 1876, when the south aisle was added.
Scheduled Monuments			
37	DWS192	09450 14480	North-westernmost bowl barrow of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. Bronze Age
38	DWS191	09470 14400	The monument includes a bowl barrow which forms part of a group of ten situated along two parallel, NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. Bronze Age
39	DWS196	09580 14620	The monument includes the north easternmost bowl barrow of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. Bronze Age
40	DWS195	09590 14580	The monument includes a bowl barrow which forms part of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. Bronze Age

Plotted Numbers	HER No.	Grid Ref (TQ)	Description
41	DWS194	09620 14530	The monument includes a bowl barrow which forms part of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. Bronze Age
42	DWS193	09670 14430	The monument includes the three south easternmost bowl barrows of a group of ten situated along two parallel NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. Bronze Age
43	DWS190	09500 14320	The monument includes the two south westernmost bowl barrows of a group of ten situated along two parallel, NNW-SSE aligned Greensand ridges in the lee of the Sussex Downs. Bronze Age
Sites, Interventions and Find Spots			
44	MWS2805	09652 14461	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
45	MWS2806	09679 14444	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
46	MWS2819	09100 13500	A Roman bronze brooch of La Tene type III, probably 1 st century, was found on Chantry Farm, Storrington, in 1875
47	MWS2869	08600 14070	Of the Medieval church of St. Mary the Virgin, Storrington, only the Perpendicular columns of the N. arcade of the nave remain, the church having been rebuilt in 1750 and again in 1876 when the south aisle was added
48	MWS2876	08900 14200	Tannery, Storrington - the horse gin house is all that remains of this local industry. An octagonal structure of split logs set up vertically, it is now used as a store. It formerly housed the horse operated machinery. Post-medieval
49	MWS2879	08860 14460	Corn watermill, Storrington - probably early 19 th century, red brick building. Very large wheel. Empty and derelict. Demolished c.1965. 19 th century
50	MWS2880	09200 13770	Chantry (water) Mill is shown by the OS in 1961
51	MWS2881	09730 14160	Sullington Windmill is shown as 'disused' on the OS map of 1911. It is not shown on a map of 1795 but is shown on a map of 1813. The cast iron shaft only survives. The mill burnt down in 1911
52	MWS2883	08197 14051	A windmill is shown at Storrington by the OS in 1875-6
53	MWS2885	08940 14600	A windmill is shown at Storrington by the OS in 1813
54	MWS2886	08700 14300	One Palaeolithic handaxe and two flakes from Storrington area
55	MWS2975	09806 14481	A possible bowl barrow was identified on Sullington Warren in 1963. Bronze Age
56	MWS3851	09040 14270	Ice House (probably a Type 1) at Byne House, Manley's Hill.
57	MWS3863	09120 13330	Find location of a Roman fibula

Plotted Numbers	HER No.	Grid Ref (TQ)	Description
58	MWS4208	08800 14300	Medieval town of Storrington. It is probably the settlement of <i>Estorchetone</i> or <i>Stoechoestone</i> mentioned in Domesday Book which had a church and two mills in 1086. The town may be considered urban by 1399, when it became a market town
59	MWS4240	09600 14750	Archaeological evaluation produced several peculiar features, all undateable but thought to be modern or natural e.g. tree root holes. Several unstratified flint flakes were also found
60	MWS4763	09300 13700	Tile works on east side of Chantry Lane operating between c. 1930s-1960
61	MWS5077	09513 14312	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
62	MWS5078	09450 14480	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
63	MWS5082	09491 14338	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
64	MWS5083	09622 14540	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
65	MWS5084	09600 14580	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
66	MWS5085	09580 14630	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
67	MWS5156	08400 13600	A brickworks is shown at Gerston Farm by the OS in 1875-6
68	MWS5253	08460 14160	A groat of Henry VI from the playing field at the primary school in Spierbridge Road
69	MWS5811	09476 14404	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
70	MWS6358	08878 14290	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the Anchor public house car park and north of the High Street. Post medieval dump deposits were encountered which overlay undated silting in the former marshy area N. of the High St between Old Mill Drive and the River Stor
71	MWS6360	09780 14470	4 pieces of flintwork and Mesolithic debitage found in 1996-7
72	MWS6734	08610 13980	17th century former Rectory of Storrington developed through until 20th century
73	MWS7446	09030 14864	Three joining BA pottery sherds were recovered in a colluvial layer during archaeological investigations on land at Downsvie Avenue in 2004
74	MWS7447	09145 14822	A Bronze Age ditch and undated gully were exposed during an Evaluation during archaeological investigations on land at Downsvie Avenue in 2004
75	MWS8207	08709 14259	2005 notes on the restoration of 'Little Boltons', an 18 th century building
76	MWS8503	09690 14400	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch

APPENDIX 2: Listed Building details

List entry number: 1027228

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

Date listed: 15 March 1955

Date of last amendment: 15 March 1955

Grade II

Storrington Manley's Hill

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

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

APPENDIX 3: List of recorded contexts for stages 1 and 2

Context Number	Context Type	Stage of work	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (mm)
001	Masonry	1	Cobble surface	200
002	Masonry	1	Concrete surface	50
003	Deposit	1	Made ground	150
004	Deposit	1	Natural sandstone	-
005	Deposit	1	Soil-floor surface	150
006	Deposit	1	Made ground	250
007	Deposit	1	Topsoil	-
008	Deposit	1	Topsoil	150
009	Masonry	1	Wall foundation	100
100	Structure	1	Concrete floor	100
101	Structure	1	Cobble floor	-
102	Structure	1	Concrete surface	30
103	Deposit	1	Topsoil	700
104	Deposit	1	Sandy layer	-
105	Structure	1	Concrete surface	100
106	Structure	1	Tile floor	-
107	Cut	1	Post hole	-
108	Fill	1	Post hole	-
109	Cut	1	Post hole	-
110	Fill	1	Post hole	-
111	Cut	1	Pit	150
112	Fill	1	Pit	-
113	Cut	1	Post hole	200
114	Fill	1	Post hole	200
115	Cut	1	Post hole	170
116	Fill	1	Post hole	170
117	Cut	1	Post hole	300
118	Fill	1	Post hole	300
119	Cut	1	Post hole	70
120	Fill	1	Post hole	70
121	Cut	1	Pit	180
122	Fill	1	Pit	180
123	Cut	1	Pit	220
124	Fill	1	Pit	220
125	Cut	1	Post hole	40
126	Fill	1	Post hole	40
127	Cut	1	Post hole	-
128	Fill	1	Post hole	-
129	Structure	1	Brick floor	50
130	Deposit	1	Earth floor	-
131	Structure	1	Wall foundation	-
132	Deposit	1	Earth floor	360
133	Structure	1	Wall foundation	250
134	Deposit	1	Soil layer	250
201	Deposit	2	Topsoil	450
202	Deposit	2	Subsoil	100
203	Deposit	2	Grey layer	200
204	Deposit	2	Natural sandstone	-

OASIS Form:

OASIS ID: archaeol6-152471

Project details

Project name	Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington
Short description of the project	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Richard Stevenson to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4ND (NGR TQ 50932 114322) during site investigation works associated with redevelopment of the site.</p> <p>The watching brief took place from 13nd July 2012 to 8th April 2013. The groundwork programme included archaeological monitoring of groundwork in the footprint of the proposed new building, monitoring of two test pits within extant outbuildings, and external excavations associated with the construction of a treatment tank and soakaway. These areas were entirely monitored as part of the watching brief.</p> <p>Monitored groundwork resulted in the identification and recording of 11 small pits / postholes of 19th/early 20th century date, scattered across much of the new building footprint. Natural geology was revealed 0.45m below ground level and was overlain by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. This sequence was overlain by the floors and their associated makeup within the outbuildings.</p>
Project dates	Start: 13-07-2012 End: 08-04-2013
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTERY Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM SULLINGTON Stablebrook, Wisborough, Storrington
Postcode	RH20 4ND
Study area	0 Square metres
Lat/Long Datum (other)	509032 114328
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
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Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne
Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Project supervisor	Diccon Hart
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Project supervisor	Antonio Reis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	Historic Building recording and Archaeological Watching Brief, Written Scheme of Investigation, Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4ND
Author(s)/Editor(s)	ASE 2012a
Other bibliographic details	2012068
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

Entered by	Antonio Reis (antonio.oliveirareis@hotmail.co.uk)
Entered on	10 June 2013

HER Summary

Site Code						
Identification Name and Address						
County, District and/or Borough						
OS Grid Refs.						
Geology						
Arch. South-East Project Number						
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Other Rural/Residential	Other Rural/Residential		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 13 th July 2012 – 8 th April 2013	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Richard Stevenson					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Alice Thorne, Diccon Hart (Senior Archaeologists), Nick Garland, Dylan Hopkinson and Antonio Reis (Archaeologists)					
Period Summary	Palaeo. None	Meso. None	Neo. 18 th and 19 th Century	BA Non	IA Non	RB None
	AS None	MED Basement footings	PM Basement footings	Other		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Richard Stevenson to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4ND (NGR TQ 50932 114322) during site investigation works associated with redevelopment of the site.</p> <p>The watching brief took place from 13rd July 2012 to 8th April 2013. The groundwork programme included archaeological monitoring of groundwork in the footprint of the proposed new building, monitoring of two test pits within extant outbuildings, and external excavations associated with the construction of a treatment tank and soakaway. These areas were entirely monitored as part of the watching brief.</p> <p>Monitored groundwork resulted in the identification and recording of 11 small pits / postholes of 19th/early 20th century date, scattered across much of the new building footprint. Natural geology was revealed 0.45m below ground level and was overlain by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. This sequence was overlain by the floors and their associated makeup within the outbuildings.</p>						