

**Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane,
Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4ND**

**Historic Building Recording and
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Written Scheme of Investigation

Planning Reference: DC/11/2511 (supersedes DC/09/1902)
Listed Building Consent: DC/11/2510 (supersedes DC/09/2080)

NGR 509032 114328

**Project no. 5378
Site Code: SWL12**

February 2012

Prepared by Neil Griffin BSc., MIfA

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre of Applied Archaeology, University College London, has been commissioned by Richard Stevenson to undertake Historic Building Recording and an Archaeological Watching Brief at Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4ND (hereafter 'the site') (Figure 1, centred NGR 509032 114328). The work is to be carried out in association with the redevelopment of the site (Figure 2-5).
- 1.2 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:

**Listed Building Consent DC/09/2080 (APP/Z3825/E/10/2127362)
Condition 2**

Before any work hereby commences on site, an archaeological record of the existing buildings shall be carried out in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Council

**Planning Consent DC/09/1902 (APP/Z3825/E/10/2127330)
Condition 3**

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 which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority

- 1.3 Revised plans have been submitted by the applicant under references DC/11/2511 (Listed Building) and DC/11/2510 (Planning) and it is anticipated that the same conditions will apply based on an email exchange between the applicant and John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (hereafter the WSCC Archaeologist) who advises Horsham District Council on archaeological planning matters. Relevant extracts of this email are summarised below for clarity.

Excavations for foundations and general landscaping would already be covered by the required archaeological watching brief, i.e. an archaeologist(s) attending ground excavations and landscaping associated with the new house to record any ancient features uncovered.

The main new feature of the amended plans would be the new basement. The archaeologist attending excavations for such a new basement should ask for mechanical excavations to be carried out initially throughout the basement area, down to archaeological levels, most likely here the surface of the natural bedrock, at which level most ancient archaeological features will be clearly distinguishable (unless there are brick or stone foundations of former outbuildings, presently unknown). Deeper excavations to reach the full depth of the basement would then resume once any archaeological features showing up at the bedrock level had been sampled, drawn, photographed and recorded.

An archaeological record is required of the buildings, which should involve an adequate photographic, simple drawn and descriptive record of the existing structures, and basic historical background. This need not be in depth, because the buildings are being altered / repaired, and retained, but at the least a section and elevations through the listed structures are needed. The architect's drawings could provide the existing appearance, supplemented with a good digital photographic record, focussed on the main historical features of the buildings, sections through the buildings and a specialist's descriptive record and simple historical background, the building record would be complete.

- 1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by ASE and is to be submitted to The WSCC Archaeologist in his capacity as archaeological advisors to Horsham District Council, for approval prior to commencement of the work in compliance with the anticipated planning and listed building consents. This document is sufficient to cover all eventualities but it should be noted that a final decision on site as to how to proceed in the event that *significant* remains are revealed by the work will be determined in agreement with the County Archaeologist and Conservation Officer.
- 1.5 All groundworks associated with the scheme will be subject to archaeological watching brief unless it can be demonstrated that any archaeological remains have been previously destroyed or removed. The cessation of watching brief attendances will be at the discretion of the WSCC Archaeologist in consultation with ASE and their client.
- 1.6 All work will be carried out in accordance with this document (unless otherwise specified below), the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), as well as with reference to West Sussex County Council's, *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*, henceforth referred to as The Standard Conditions

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The following table contains summary data relating to entries held on the WSCC Historic Environment Register (HER) within a 1km radius of

the site (centred NGR 509032 114328). The locations of each entry are illustrated on Figures 6-8.

Table 1: Sites within 1km of NGR 509032 114328

HER No.	Grid Ref (TQ)	Description
Listed Buildings		
DWS5308	08830 14270	Grade II. 22 High Street, early 19 th century
DWS5318	08932 14297	Grade II. 1 & 3 School Hill, 18 th century
DWS5321	08502 14402	Grade II. 46 West Street, 18 th century
DWS5346	08828 14346	Grade II. 12 Brewers Yard, early 19 th century malthouse converted into five dwellings.
DWS5349	08687 14150	Grade II. 31 & 33 Church Street
DWS5947	08744 14268	Grade II. 7 & 9 West Street, early 19 th century
DWS6141	08674 14322	Grade II. 14, 15, 16 & 18 Church Street, 18 th century
DWS6152	08953 14264	Grade II. 2 East Brook, 18 th century
DWS6158	08830 14323	Grade II. 16 & 17 Brewers Yard, 18 th century
DWS6426	08807 14381	Grade II. 4-9 Brewers Yard, early 19 th century cottages
DWS6448	08833 14293	Grade II. 9-11 High Street, early 19 th century
DWS6453	08947 14281	Grade II. 2 School Hill, 18 th century
DWS6454	08739 14262	Grade II. 1 Church Street, 18 th century
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.
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
DWS5311	08992 14268	Grade II. Brook Cottage, Manleys Hill, 18 th century
DWS5312	09008 14262	Grade II Brook House, Manleys Hill, early 19th 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
DWS5313	09036 14255	Grade II. Byne, Manleys Hill, early 19 th century
DWS6455	09226 13823	Grade II. Chantry Mill, Chantry Lane, L-shaped block comprising the mill and mill-house. Both 18 th century
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
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,
DWS6428	08674 14180	Grade II. 20 Church Street, Late 18 th century or early 19 th century
DWS6457	09903 14015	Grade II. Jasmine Cottage and School Cottage, Water Lane, Former village school, 18 th century

HER No.	Grid Ref (TQ)	Description
DWS5315	08369 14262	Grade II. Lady Place, Monastery Lane, 17 th century L-shaped house
DWS6140	09791 14920	Grade II. Leather Bottle, Cottage Water Lane, 17 th century or earlier timber-framed cottage with plaster infilling
DWS5933	08709 14259	Grade II. 4 Church Street, 18 th century front to a probably older building
DWS5319	08790 14320	Grade II*. Mulberry House, The Square, 18 th century
DWS5945	09033 14455	Grade II. 2 School Hill, early 19 th century
DWS6154	08666 14162	Grade II. 22 Church Street, early 19 th century house standing endways to the street
DWS6669	08360 13860	Grade II. Pair of cottages and attached wall at St Joseph's Hall, Circa 1910 in Vernacular Revival style
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
DWS6287	08579 14027	Grade II. The Horsecroft, Greyfriars Lane. House of c.1900 apparently incorporating a medieval hall with 14 th century roof
DWS5314	09118 14181	Grade II. Old House Cottage, Manleys Hill, 18 th century or earlier
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.
DWS5935	08688 14197	Grade II. 18 Church Street, 18 th century
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		
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
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
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
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
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

HER No.	Grid Ref (TQ)	Description
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
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		
MWS2805	09652 14461	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
MWS2806	09679 14444	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
MWS2819	09100 13500	A Roman bronze brooch of La Tene type III, probably 1 st century, was found on Chantry Farm, Storrington, in 1875
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
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
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
MWS2880	09200 13770	Chantry (water) Mill is shown by the OS in 1961
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
MWS2883	08197 14051	A windmill is shown at Storrington by the OS in 1875-6
MWS2885	08940 14600	A windmill is shown at Storrington by the OS in 1813
MWS2886	08700 14300	One Palaeolithic handaxe and two flakes from Storrington area
MWS2975	09806 14481	A possible bowl barrow was identified on Sullington Warren in 1963. Bronze Age
MWS3851	09040 14270	Ice House (probably a Type 1) at Byne House, Manley's Hill.
MWS3863	09120 13330	Find location of a Roman fibula
MWS4208	08800 14300	Medieval town of Storrington. It is probably the settlement of <i>Estorchetone</i> or <i>Stoechestone</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
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
MWS4763	09300 13700	Tile works on east side of Chantry Lane operating between c. 1930s-1960
MWS5077	09513 14312	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch

HER No.	Grid Ref (TQ)	Description
MWS5078	09450 14480	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
MWS5082	09491 14338	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
MWS5083	09622 14540	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
MWS5084	09600 14580	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
MWS5085	09580 14630	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
MWS5156	08400 13600	A brickworks is shown at Gerston Farm by the OS in 1875-6
MWS5253	08460 14160	A groat of Henry VI from the playing field at the primary school in Spierbridge Road
MWS5811	09476 14404	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch
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
MWS6360	09780 14470	4 pieces of flintwork and Mesolithic debitage found in 1996-7
MWS6734	08610 13980	17th century former Rectory of Storrington developed through until 20th century
MWS7446	09030 14864	Three joining BA pottery sherds were recovered in a colluvial layer during archaeological investigations on land at Downsview Avenue in 2004
MWS7447	09145 14822	A Bronze Age ditch and undated gully were exposed during an Evaluation during archaeological investigations on land at Downsview Avenue in 2004
MWS8207	08709 14259	2005 notes on the restoration of 'Little Boltons', an 18 th century building
MWS8503	09690 14400	Bronze Age bowl barrow and associated quarry ditch

2.2 According to the Storrington Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) (Harris 2005, Maps 11) the site lies at the northern edge of irregular historic plots during the period 1700-1799 (Figure 10). The site transcends the boundary between Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCA) 04 (Manleys Hill) and 07 (School Hill) (Figure 11). Extracts for these HUCAs are reproduced below from the EUS with due acknowledgement.

HUCA 4 Manley's Hill

HUCA 4 lies on the east side of the medieval town, north of Manley's Hill representing early post-medieval encroachment on Bine Common, and on the south side of the road marking the former location of one of the town's tanneries. Today the HUCA comprises the residential properties at the bottom of Manley's Hill itself, and commercial premises at the east end of the High Street and at the bottom of School Hill.

There are six listed buildings (all Grade II). Four of these are from the 18th century, and two are from the early 19th century. Local sandstone is the predominant material. 18th-century 1-3 School Hill is a remarkable survival on the edge of the 20th-century shopping centre, and includes a detached brick service building of mid to later 19th-century date. Starting with 1 and 2 Jasmine Cottages (two early 19th-century unlisted brick houses) and extending eastwards along the former north side of Manley's Hill (now a dead end, as the road has been narrowed to follow the southern edge of its former extent) there survives a unbroken run of 18th and early 19th-century houses. This culminates in Byne House – a substantial early 19th-century villa. Although the expansion of the town east of the River Stor, and certainly that part on the common, appears to be post-medieval, many of the surviving irregular plot boundaries are historic.

While there has been considerable redevelopment south of Manley's Hill (especially at The Anchor/Eastbrook), remains of the tanneries may survive in the relatively spacious gardens of the houses east of the commercial properties on High Street. To the north there has been less redevelopment and this suggests that the archaeological potential of this HUCA is low to moderate.

The survival of several historic buildings and historic plot boundaries, and the archaeological potential combine to give this HUCA a Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 3.

Although there is commercial pressure on the High Street and School Hill frontages these form only a small part of the HUCA. The scope for infill within the grounds of the residential buildings is significant, however, especially in the grounds of Byne House and Foxmead (the latter partly overlying the tannery). This suggests that the vulnerability is medium. In addition to infill, the main threats comprise internal and shop-front refitting of business premises; minor structural additions; and occasional rebuilding of non-listed buildings (especially 18th-century 6 School Hill and early 19th-century 1-2 Jasmine Cottages, Manley's Hill).

Broad, or Storrington-wide, research questions only apply to this area.

HUCA 7 School Hill

HUCA 7 lies on the eastern edge of the historic and modern commercial centre of the town. It largely comprises mid and later 19th-century development on the street frontage of School Hill on former Bine Common. Today, some of the street front buildings are commercial buildings.

There is one listed building (Grade II): a mid-19th-century detached villa at 41 School Hill. Other buildings are broadly of the same date,

including the former Railway Inn (14-16 School Hill), opened c.1880 during revived hope for a railway connection to the town, with a proposed station nearby. The plot boundaries largely derive from the mid-19th-century and later.

The location of this HUCA outside the pre-1800 town, the absence of any known non-urban archaeology, and the density of development (and redevelopment) suggest limited archaeological potential.

The survival of few historic buildings and plot boundaries with little time-depth, and the archaeological potential combine to give this HUCA a Historic Environment Value (HEV) of 2.

Although there is commercial pressure on the School Hill frontage, the density of infill development already achieved (such as on the Mill Lane frontage) and the lack of scope for much more such development, and the modest Historic Environment Value mean that vulnerability is low. Internal and shop-front refitting of business premises, minor structural additions, and occasional rebuilding of non-listed 19th-century buildings are the main threats to buildings and archaeology.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, research questions only apply to this area.

- 2.3 The outbuildings appear to be extant on the Bainbridge map of Storrington, 1788 (Figure 12) and the Storrington Tithe map of 1841 (Figure 13) where they are located to the rear of the Brook House plot.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The general objective of the archaeological watching brief is to monitor all excavations associated with the development in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the excavations are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.
- 3.2 In accordance with the Storrington EUS the following Research Aims apply:

Pre-Urban

RQ1: What was the nature of the palaeo-environment (ancient environment), and the prehistoric, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon human activity in the area?

Origins

RQ4: What evidence is there for the nature of the medieval settlement before the market grant of 1400?

Later medieval town

RQ8: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industries such as tanning) were there during this period, and how did they change?

Post-medieval town

RQ10: What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity) were there during this period, and how did they change?

RQ11: How were the medieval and early post-medieval buildings adapted for new functions and changing status (e.g. creation of carriageways, or subdivision of hall houses)? **RQ12:** Is there any evidence for early post-medieval decline prior to revival in the 18th century?

- 3.3 The general aim of the historic building recording is to create a basic archaeological record of the outbuildings prior to their conversion. The archaeological record will consider the date of construction, materials and methods used and any development of the buildings. It will also aim to elucidate the function and significance of the buildings.

4.0 Methods to be Used**4.1 *Standing Building***

- 4.1.1 The standing buildings will be recorded prior to their conversion. All work will be undertaken in line with the Risk Assessment prepared for the work. Archaeology South-East staff will not enter any structures deemed unsafe either by themselves or the contractors for any reason.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological record will consist of a written description of the structures, a photographic record and a drawn record, supplemented by basic background research.
- 4.1.3 The photographic record will comprise 35mm black and white photography as well as digital shots. A flash will be employed where necessary. Digital colour images of work in progress and significant features will be included in the report where appropriate. Small-scale additions to the drawn record will be achieved through annotations to existing plans and elevations. Sections will be drawn through the buildings where appropriate. New drawings will be compiled on plastic draughting film at an appropriate scale (usually 1:50 for plans or elevations, 1:20 for sections, 1:10/1:1 for significant architectural detailing).
- 4.1.4 The results of the historic building record will be presented as an illustrated report. This will include a list of contents, non-technical summary or abstract, and will cover the background and introduction to

the investigations, which will include details of the history of the site, a methodology, historical evidence and any acknowledgments. It will describe the work undertaken and results of elements described above. The report will include a map showing the location of the structures, plans, elevations, sections and plates. It will also include a photo location plan. All illustrations will be provided with appropriate scales.

- 4.1.5 In compiling the historical evidence ASE will attend the West Sussex Record Office in order to view a copy of Joan Ham's *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times* (1987) for any information on this property and its occupiers, and to cross reference against information on the Bainbridge map and Tithes map (such as owner/occupier). The 1841 and 1851 Census will also be accessed for a similar purpose.

4.2 Groundworks

- 4.2.1 Archaeological intervention will be undertaken in line with the Risk Assessment prepared for the work. Archaeology South-East staff will not enter any excavations deemed unsafe either by themselves or the contractors for any reason. The WSCC Archaeologist will need to be informed if areas are not to be recorded.
- 4.2.2 All new ground works excavations undertaken by the contractors, including the new cellar, will be monitored at all times by an archaeologist until/unless it becomes clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains are present (e.g. once excavation reaches undisturbed natural subsoils, below which there will be no archaeological remains present - after the recording of any significant remains if present at higher levels).
- 4.2.3 Where new excavations reveal significant archaeological features, machine or hand excavation by contractor's staff will cease. The features will then be hand excavated and recorded to archaeological standards by the archaeologist(s) in attendance. Exposures will be hand cleaned by archaeologists as necessary to clarify the presence/absence and nature of any features. Adequate time will be made available for appropriate archaeological excavation by hand to identify and record the remains as far as possible within the limits of the works in order to extract archaeological and environmental information, should this prove necessary. Areas requiring archaeological intervention will be clearly marked to prevent site traffic causing damage prior to appropriate investigation and recording.
- 4.2.4 This will enable any archaeological deposits and features, disturbed during the proposed works, to be adequately recorded in line with the advice given in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

- 4.2.5 The ground works contractor will undertake all excavations using a toothless bucket and will allow the archaeological contractor reasonable time and resources to undertake any inspection or recording required. For complex and/or important archaeological features, which may include for instance human burials/cremations and/or structural remains, additional time may be required to undertake such work that is deemed necessary by WSCC.
- 4.2.6 The spoil from the excavations will also be inspected by archaeologists to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 4.2.7 The West Sussex County Archaeologist will be kept informed of progress so that he may monitor the archaeological work from the outset of ground works and inform the Local Planning Authority (LPA) of developments as necessary. If significant remains are encountered the archaeological contractor will inform WSCC immediately and further mitigation measures will be agreed.
- 4.2.8 All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.
- 4.2.9 Excavation strategy will be in accordance with Annexe B of the Standard Conditions.
- 4.2.10 Archaeological structures, features and deposits exposed or excavated will be planned onto a copy of the Ordnance Survey map not smaller than 1:2500 scale by means of total station or taped offsets from known points and levelled with respect to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.2.11 A full digital photographic record will be maintained throughout the duration of the watching brief.
- 4.2.12 WSCC will be kept informed of progress so that they may monitor the work as necessary.
- 4.2.13 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with section 7 of the WSCC Standard Conditions. If deposits suitable for environmental sampling are encountered (such as dated excavated contexts of buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits), bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of smaller features) will be taken for environmental assessment.
- 4.2.14 All archaeological features and the spoil heaps will be scanned with a metal detector and finds will be logged by small finds numbers tied to location.
- 4.2.15 Should it be needed, adequate time and provision should be made for the on-site conservation and/or excavation by conservators of any

remains considered to deem such measures necessary by John Mills, WSCC.

5.0 Processing and identification of material recovered from excavation

- 5.1 All pottery, bone and worked flint recovered from the excavations will be washed and marked with an appropriate code to identify the site and context. Most ceramic and other building material and burnt flint will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be retained as appropriate. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 5.2 In carrying out post-excavation work and analysis of ceramics from the Site, the Contractor will liaise with the Research Officer of the Sussex Archaeological Society (currently Mr Luke Barber, Research Officer, Sussex Archaeological Society, Barbican House, 169 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1YE; tel. 01273 405736/ 01273 486260) with a view to ensuring a concordance between fabric type descriptions of ceramics from this site and those employed on other recently excavated sites in the area and those commonly employed elsewhere in Sussex. The reason for such liaison is to ensure against a proliferation of different systems of ceramic fabric type descriptions and nomenclature in the area of the relevant site. **NB.** Example sherds of each identified ceramic fabric type, with context information, to be sent by post to the Research Officer (address above) for comment, with stamps for return.
- 5.3 The lithic and ceramic finds will be identified by specialists within Archaeology South-East, and preliminary identification of faunal remains may be undertaken if the nature of the deposits justifies such study. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the Horsham Museum.
- 5.4 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed with reference to English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2011) and waterlogged wood (English Heritage 2010) and in consultation with the English Heritage regional advisor or relevant specialists. Samples will be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits.
- 5.5 Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an

appropriate form of conservation for the remains. Flots and wet samples may be subsampled for assessment purposes. If waterlogged wood specimens are removed from site they will be cleaned, recorded, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification (unless considered detrimental to the artefact preservation or status). These specimens will be stored submerged in water in cool conditions and assessment will establish whether appropriate for conservation. Specialist samples as well as sub-samples of bulk soil samples (taken to recover pollen, parasites, fish and small bone, foraminifera and insects for example) will be sent to appropriate specialists for assessment and analysis.

6.0 Treatment of Human Remains

6.1 In the event that articulated human remains are uncovered environmental health and WSCC's archaeologist will be informed immediately. If removal is unavoidable the excavation, recording and removal will only take place under the relevant Ministry of Justice licence and local authority environmental health regulations. All non-articulated human bone will be bagged collectively. All articulated human remains that will be unavoidably disturbed by the ground works will be excavated to archaeological standards and recorded appropriately within the limitations of the watching brief. Any human remains that continue beyond the limitations of the main contractor's groundworks will be left *in situ*. The remains of each internment will be bagged separately and clearly labelled.

7.0 Post-Excavation Analysis, Reporting and Archive

- 7.1 This will follow the requirements of the Standard Conditions, in particular Annex C, where applicable.
- 7.2 A full written report, including plans, digital photographs and drawings, will be completed within four weeks of the completion of the on-site fieldwork; this will be dependent on the prompt production of any necessary specialist reports.
- 7.3 A draft copy of the report will be sent to WSCC. Once the report has been accepted further copies and one electronic copy in PDF format will be sent to WSCC and the client as appropriate.
- 7.4 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for the project. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

8.0 Preparation and deposition of the finds and archive

8.1 Permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive at Horsham Museum. Horsham Museum will be

contacted in advance of the commencement of fieldwork to advise that an archive will be prepared in due course.

9.0 Project Management

9.1 The project will be managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

10.0 Health and Safety

10.1 A risk assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work. All relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

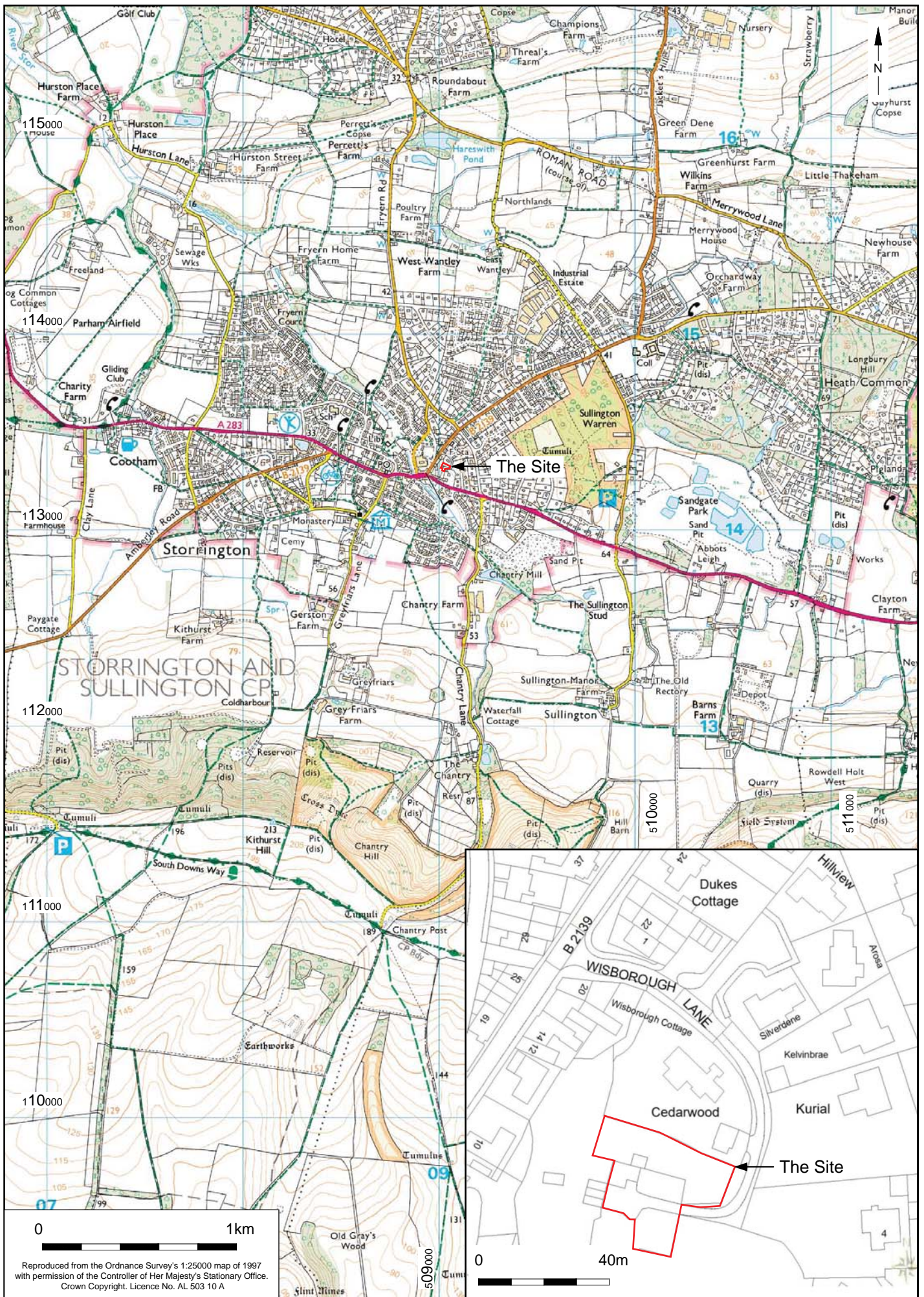
11.0 Insurance

11.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss, any one occurrence; primary public/products liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability, with an extension for no-fault compensation up to £10,000,000 in the aggregate; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate.

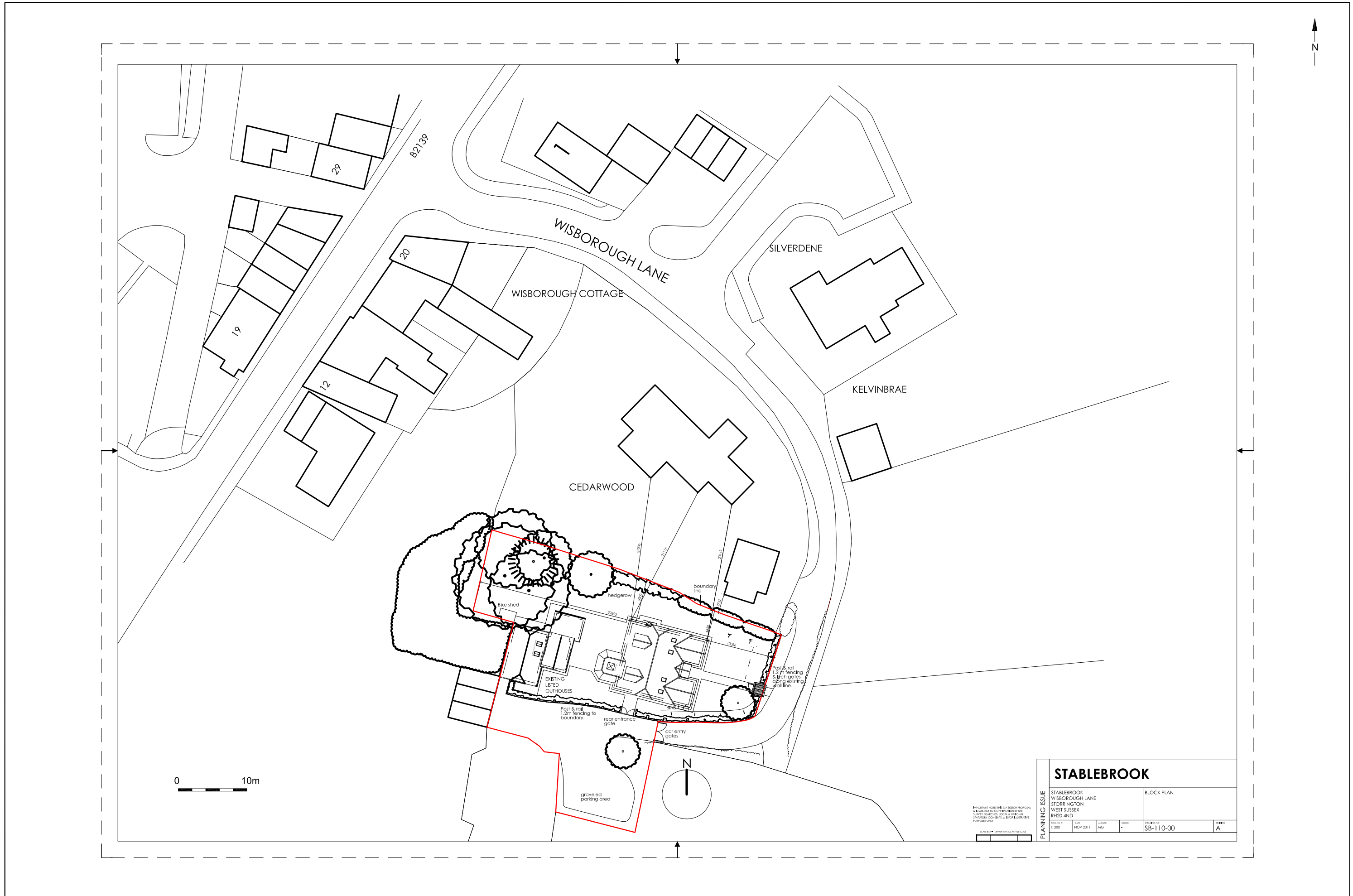
12.0 Public Engagement

12.1 In accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5, an integral aspect of archaeological fieldwork is public involvement. Storrington Museum, as the local (Storrington & Sullington) historical centre, will be kept informed on the findings of the watching brief and historic building recording. Patricia Wilks, Secretary to the Storrington Museum Committee will be advised in advance of the commencement of any fieldwork.

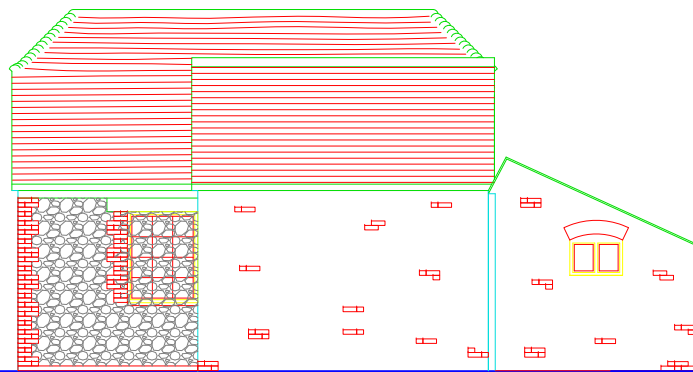
Archaeology South-East
24th February 2012



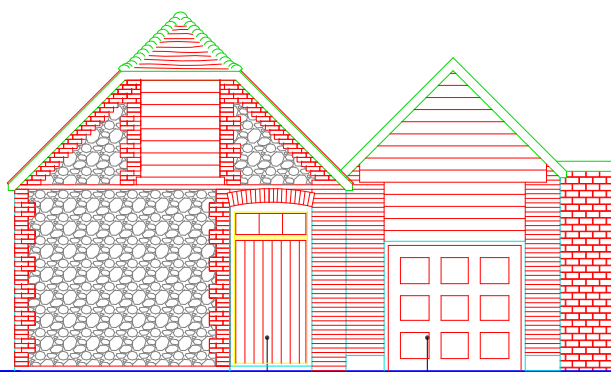
© Archaeology South-East		Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	Site location		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



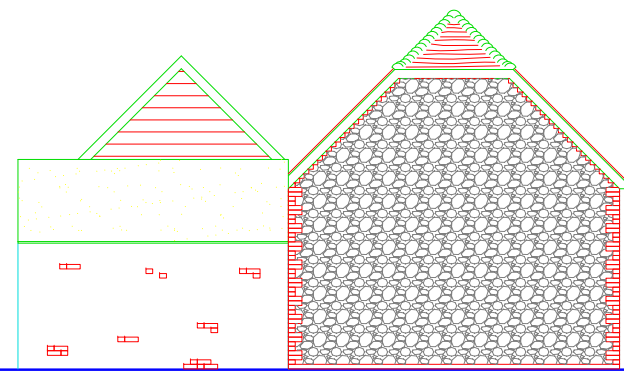
© Archaeology South-East		Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	Proposed development - Block plan		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



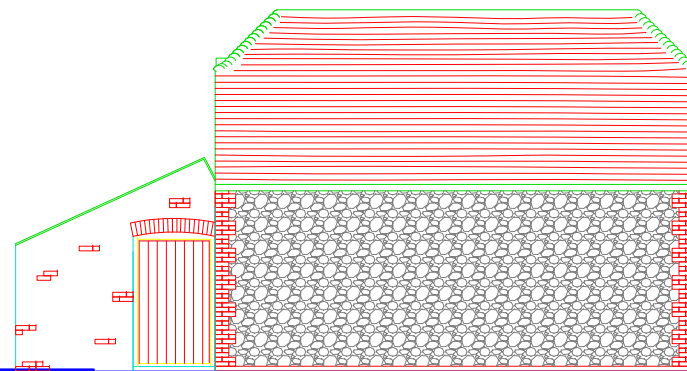
EAST ELEVATION 1:50



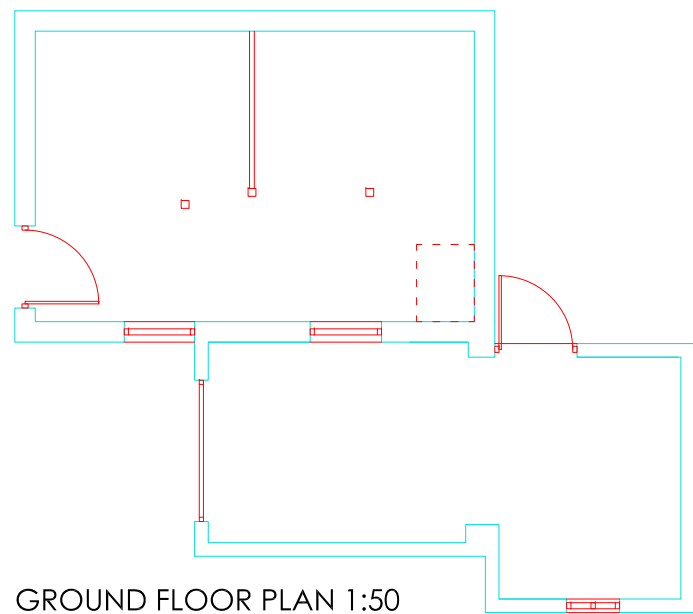
SOUTH ELEVATION 1:50



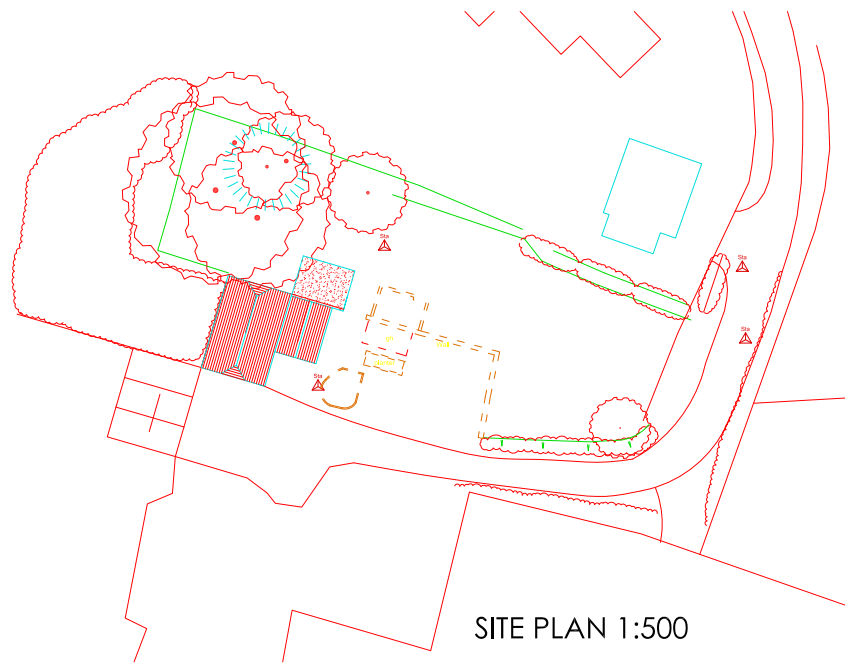
NORTH ELEVATION 1:50



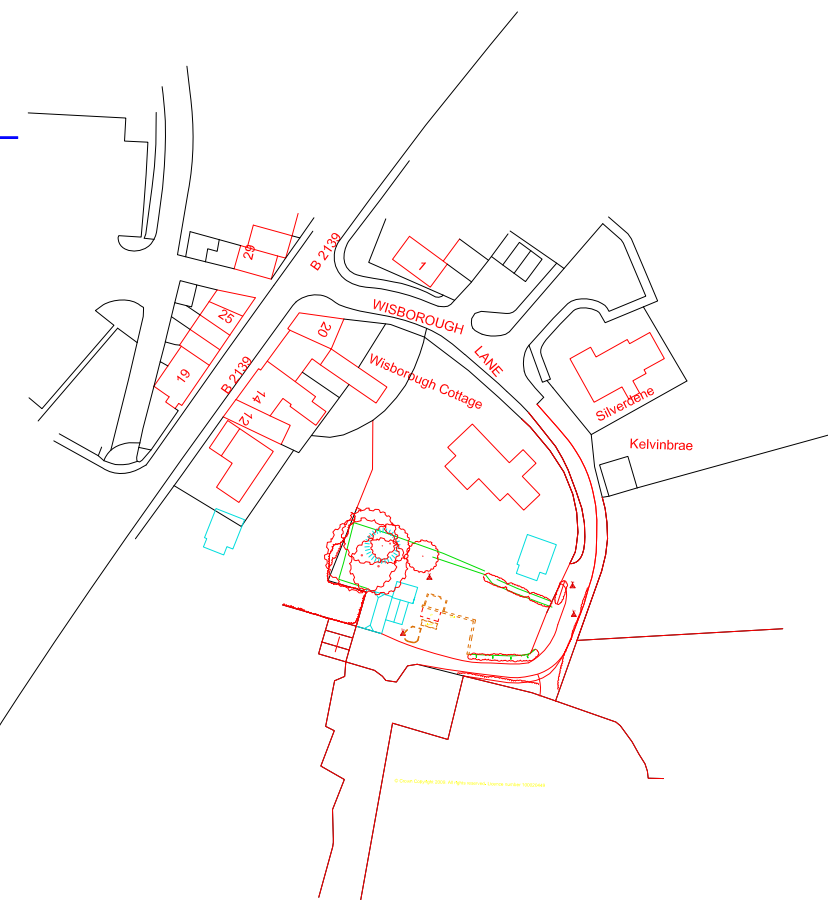
WEST ELEVATION 1:50



GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:50



SITE PLAN 1:500

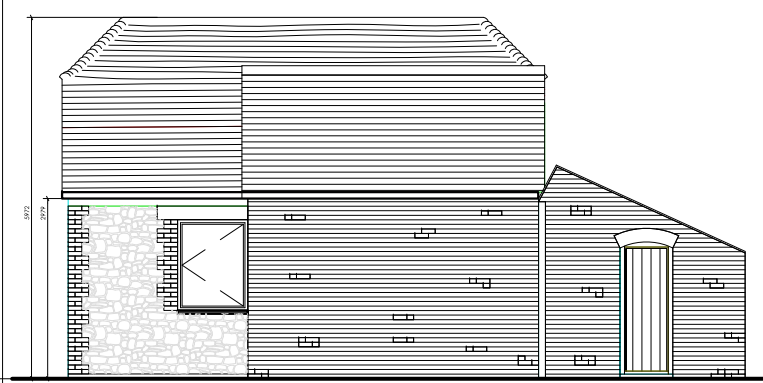


© Crown Copyright 2009. All rights reserved. Licence number 100020469

STABLEBROOK					
STABLEBROOK WISBOROUGH LANE STORRINGTON WEST SUSSEX RH20 4ND			EXISTING ELEVATIONS, PLANS AND SITE PLAN/ROOF PLAN/ LOCATION PLAN OF OUT-BUILDINGS		
PLANNING ISSUE	SCALE AT 1:100 / 500	DATE	APPROV WHO	CHECK WHO	DATE
					SB-125-00

IMPORTANT NOTE: THIS IS A SKETCH PROPOSAL. IT IS SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION BY THE SURVEY, SEARCHES, LOCAL AUTHORITY AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTRACT DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.

SCALE BAR: 0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m



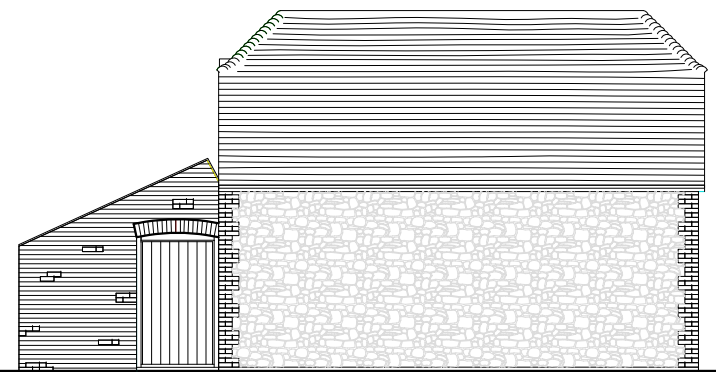
EAST ELEVATION 1:50



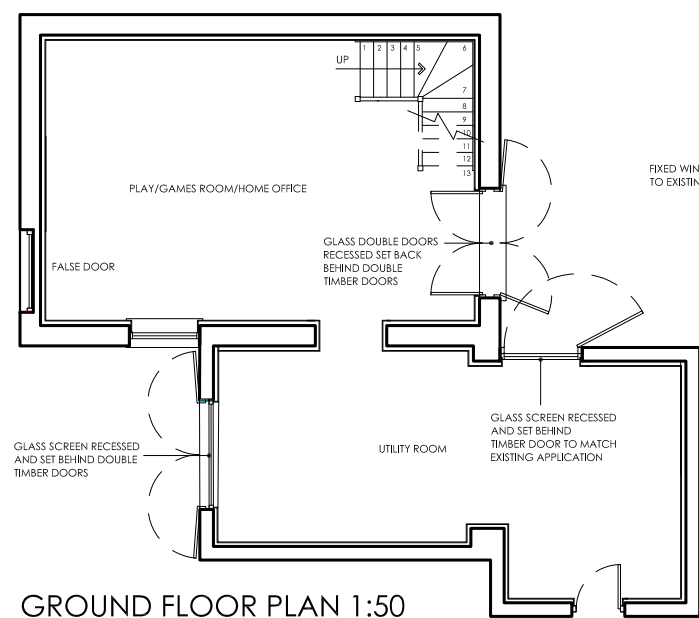
SOUTH ELEVATION 1:50



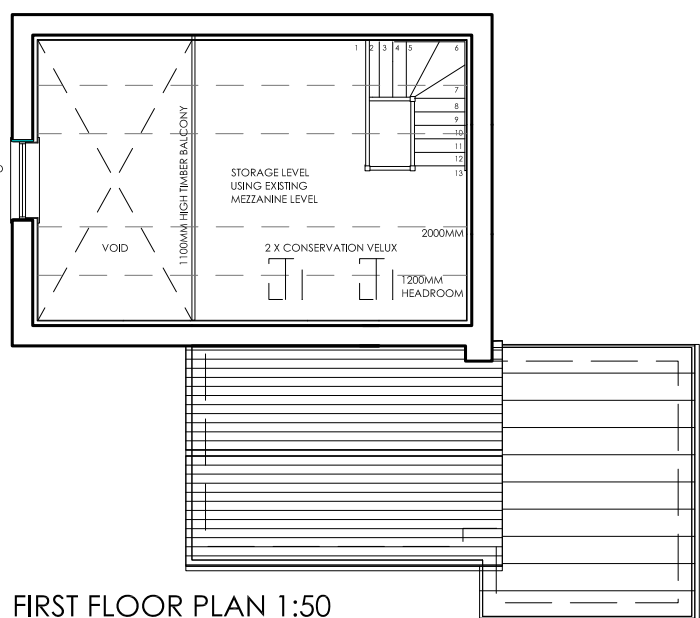
NORTH ELEVATION 1:50



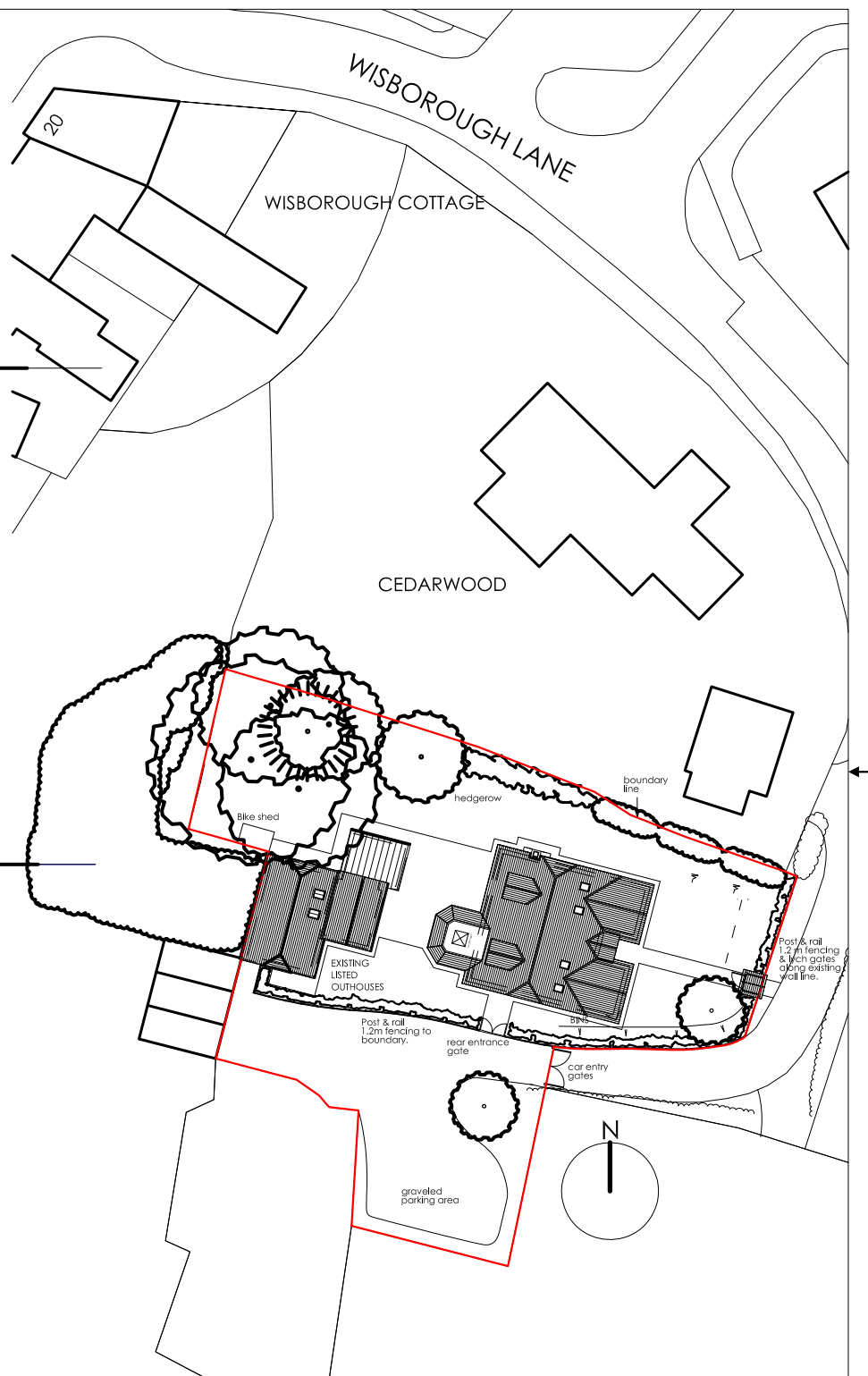
WEST ELEVATION 1:50



GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:50

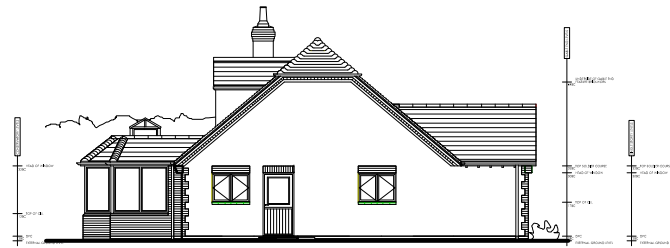


FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1:50

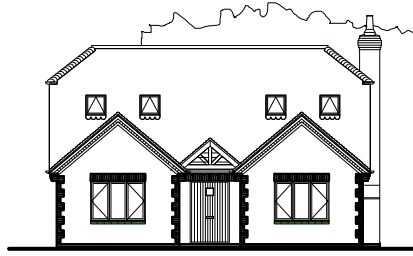


SITE PLAN/ ROOF PLAN 1:200

STABLEBROOK		REVISED ELEVATIONS, PLANS AND SITE PLAN/ROOF PLAN OF OUT-BUILDINGS	
STABLEBROOK WISBOROUGH LANE STORRINGTON WEST SUSSEX RH20 4ND		DATE 11-09-2010	SCALE A
PLANNING ISSUE	REVISIONS	DATE	SCALE



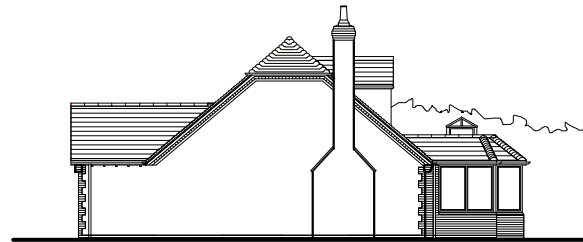
SOUTH ELEVATION 1:100



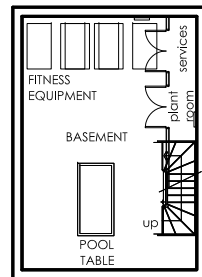
EAST ELEVATION 1:100



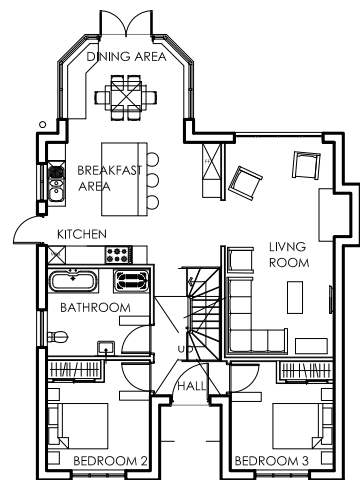
WEST ELEVATION 1:100



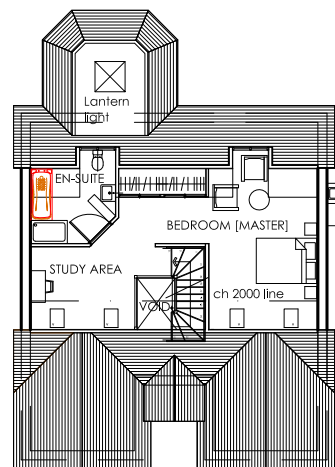
NORTH ELEVATION 1:100



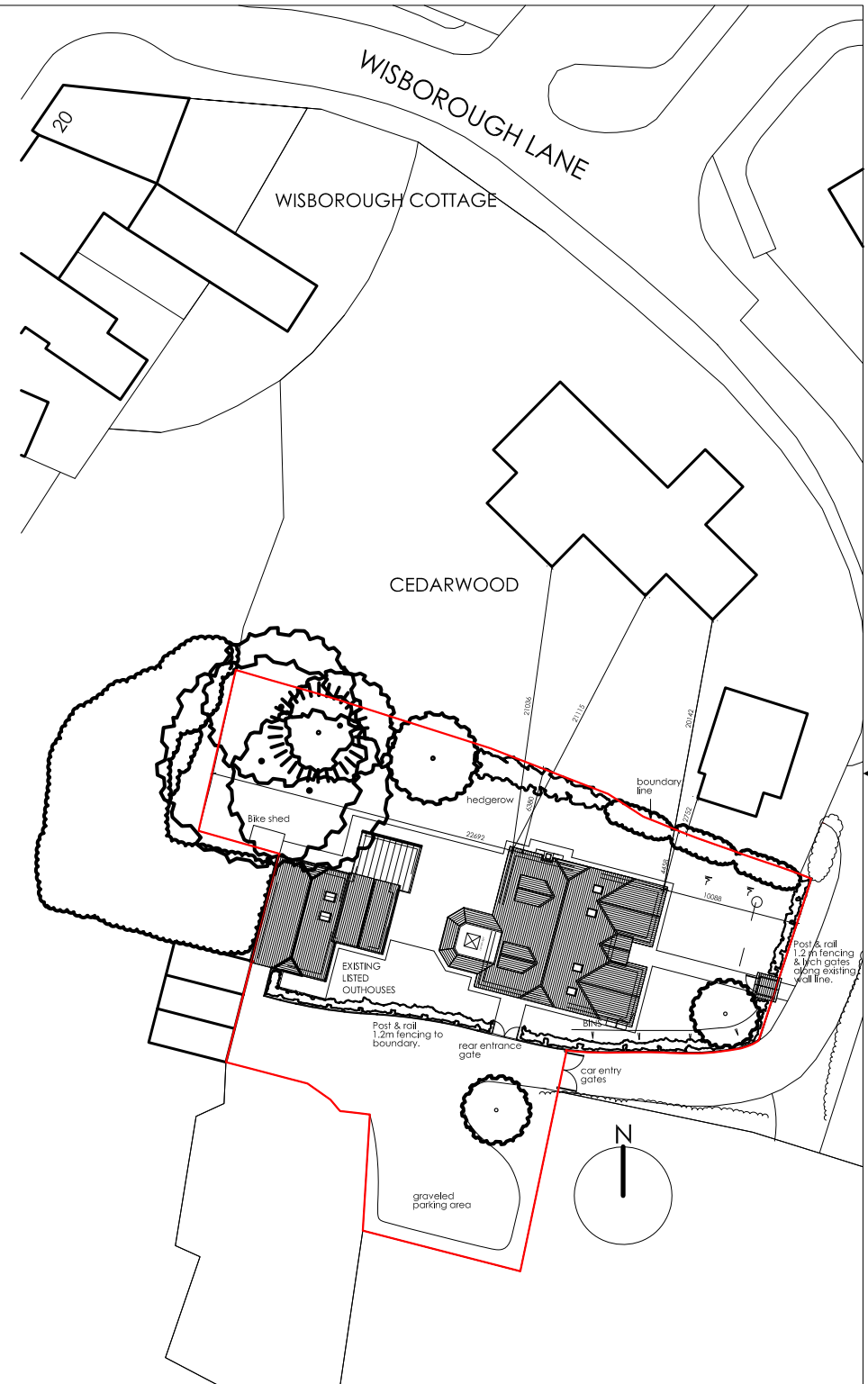
BASEMENT PLAN
1:100



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1:100



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1:100



SITE PLAN/ ROOF PLAN
1:200

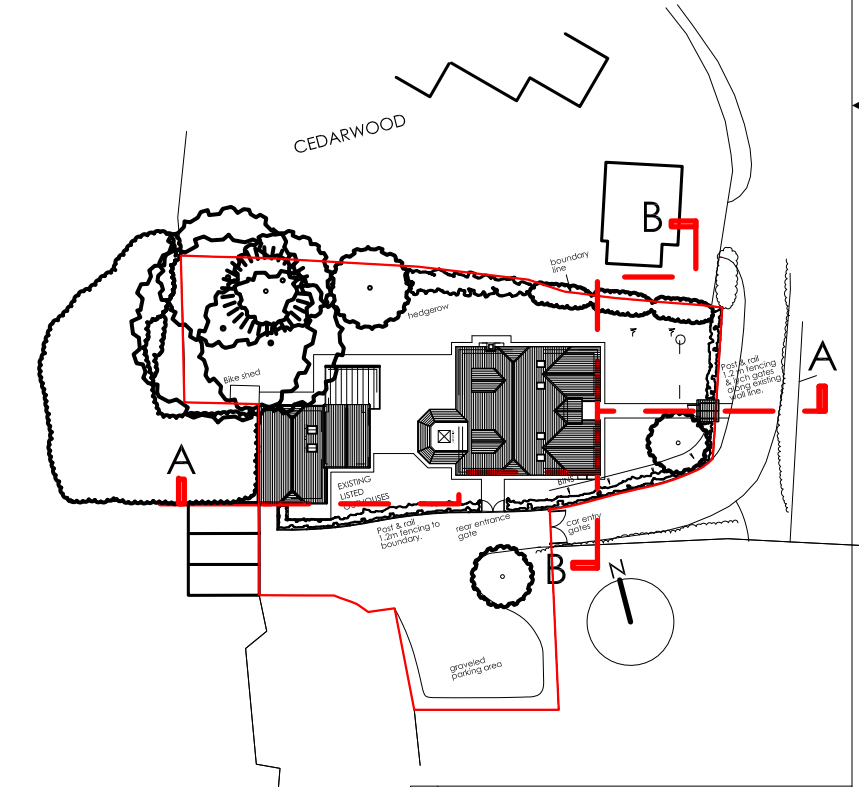
STABLEBROOK			
STABLEBROOK WISBOROUGH LANE STORRINGTON WEST SUSSEX RH20 4ND	PROPOSED ELEVATIONS FLOOR PLANS AND SITE PLAN NEW HOUSE	DATE NOV 2011	SCALE 1:100/200
DESIGNED BY MIG	CHECKED BY A	PROJECT NO. SB-120-00	SCALE A



WEST - EAST SECTIONAL ELEVATION

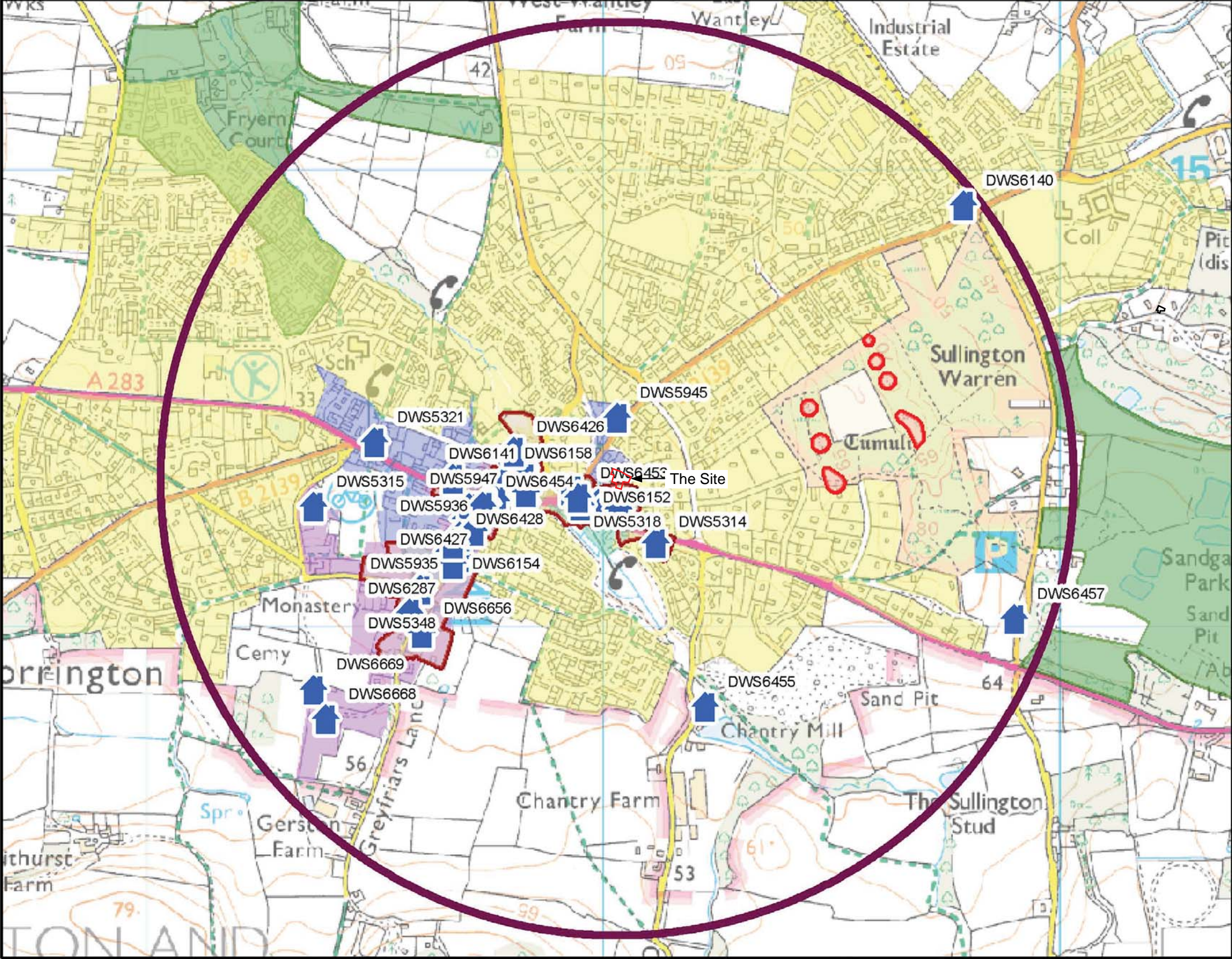
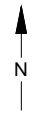


SOUTH - NORTH SECTIONAL ELEVATION



STABLEBROOK		PROPOSED SITE SECTIONS	
STABLEBROOK WEBBOROUGH LANE STORRINGTON WEST SUSSEX RH20 4ND			
DATE 11/10/2010	BY MGJ	SCALE -	DRAWING NO. SB-140-00

1km Radial Search centred at NGR 509032 114328 Wisborough Lane, Storrington - Listed Buildings



Reproduced from or based upon 2008 Ordnance Survey material with permissions of the Controller of HMSO
 © Crown Copyright reserved.
 Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings
 West Sussex County Council Licence No. 100023447
 Reproduction of this map and WSCC HER data will not be permitted

Legend

- 1km Radial Search Area
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas

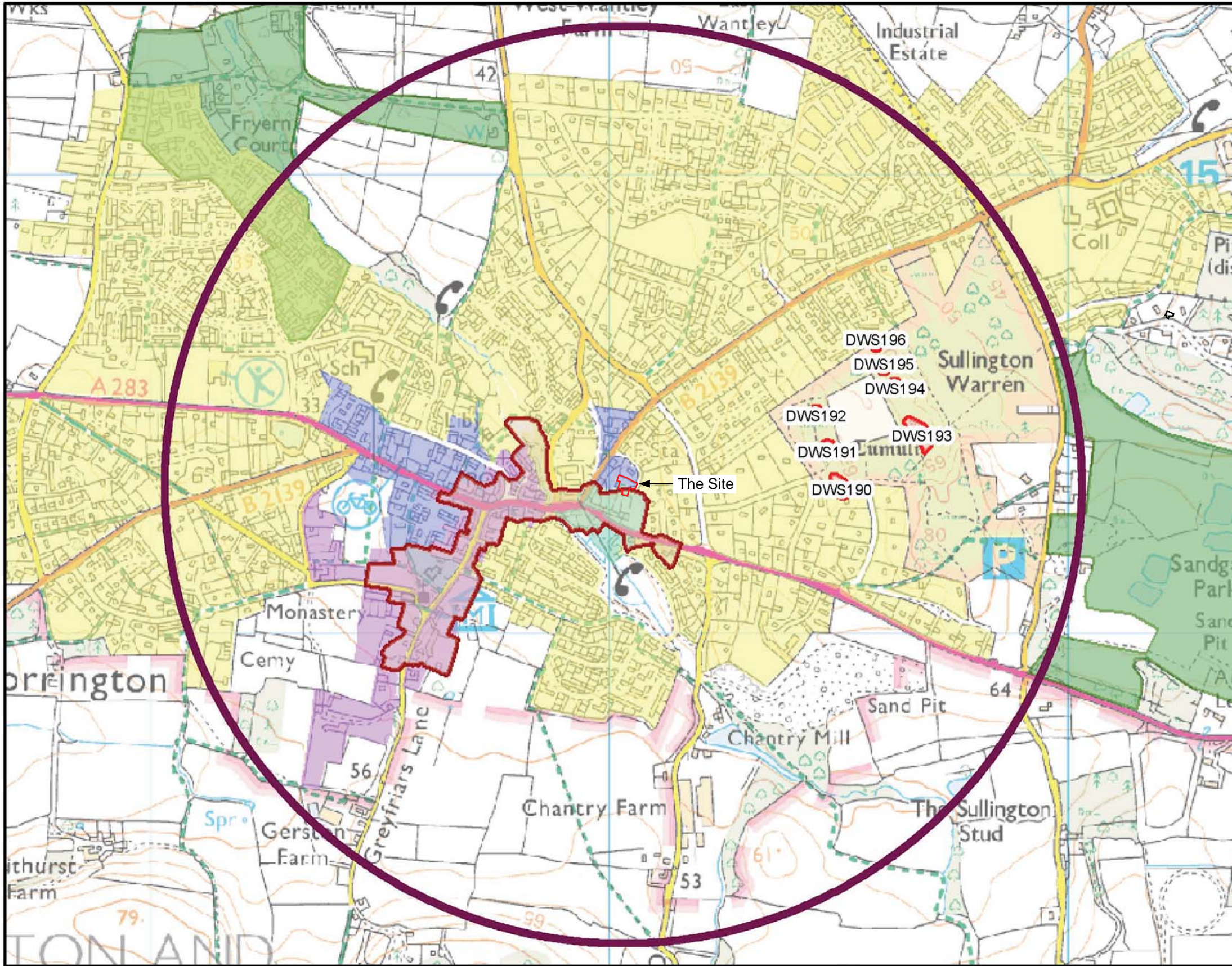
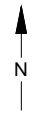
Storrington EUS

HEV

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Historic Parks



1km Radial Search centred at NGR 509032 114328 Wisborough Lane, Storrington - Scheduled Monuments



Reproduced from or based upon 2008 Ordnance Survey material with permissions of the Controller of HMSO
 © Crown Copyright reserved.
 Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings
 West Sussex County Council Licence No. 100023447
 Reproduction of this map and WSCC HER data will not be permitted

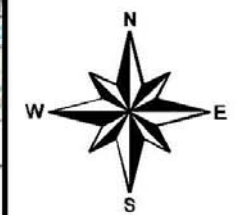
Legend

- 1km Radial Search Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas

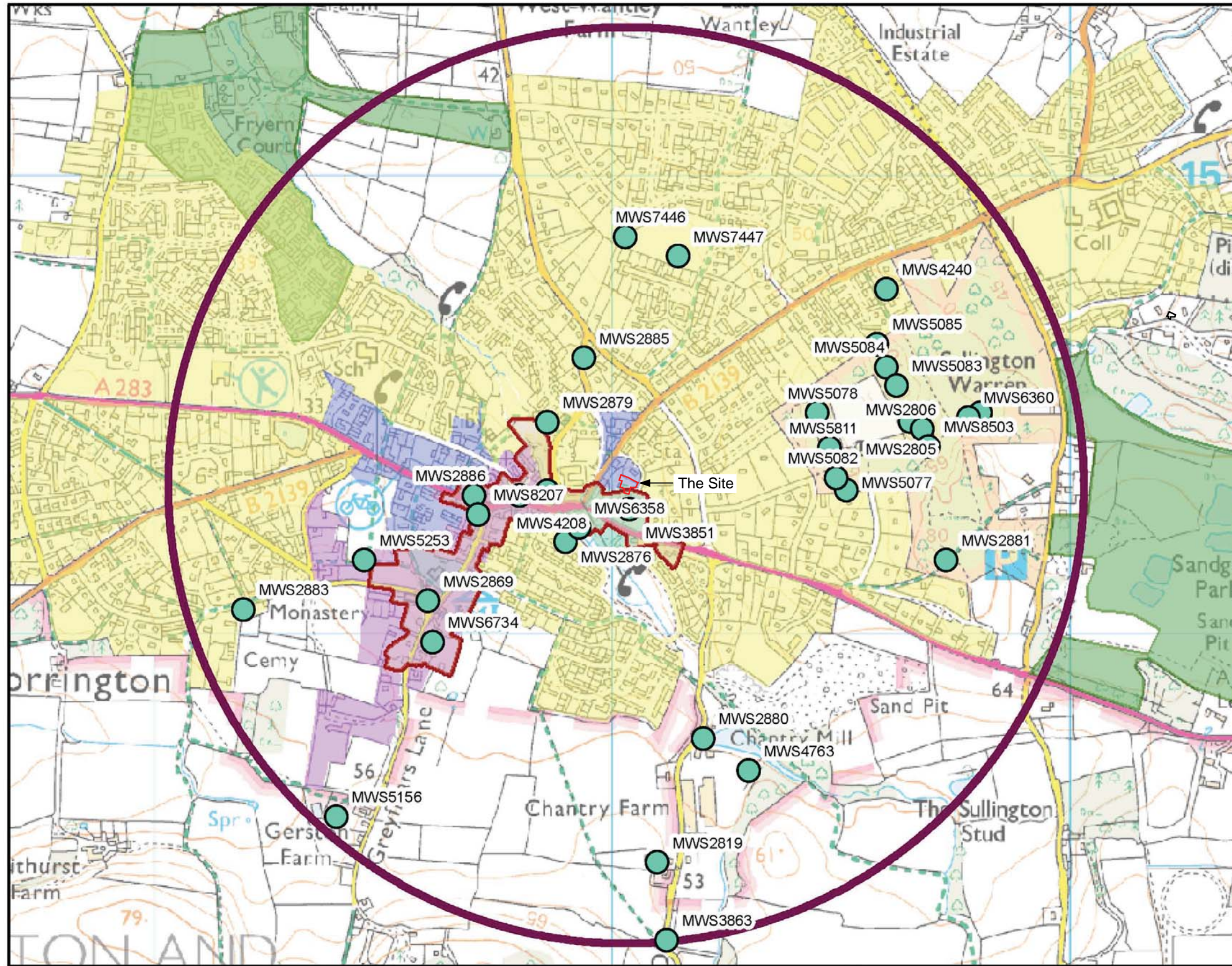
Storrington EUS

HEV

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Historic Parks



1km Radial Search centred at NGR 509032 114328 Wisborough Lane, Storrington - HER Data

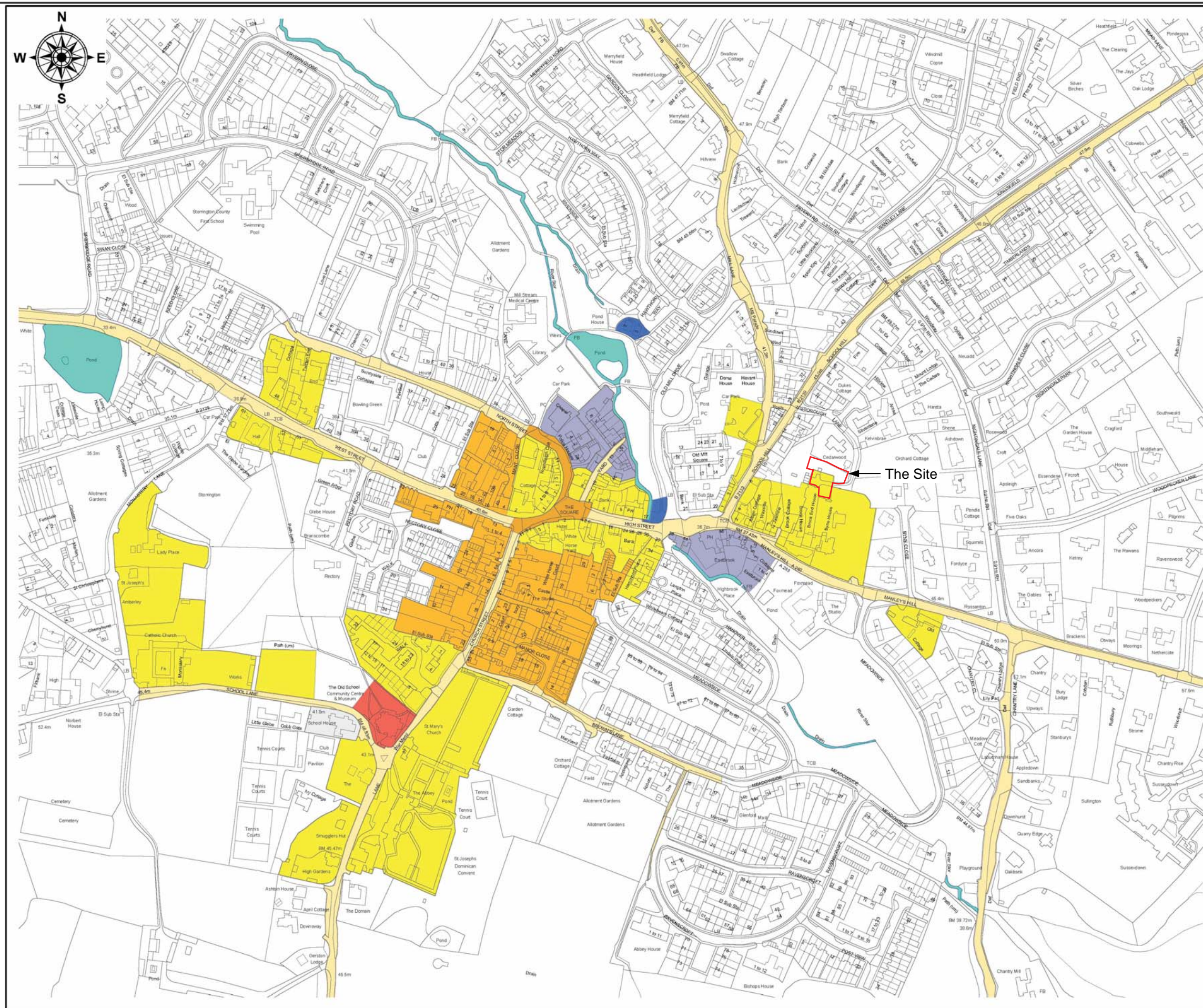


Reproduced from or based upon 2008 Ordnance Survey material with permissions of the Controller of HMSO
 © Crown Copyright reserved.
 Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings
 West Sussex County Council Licence No. 100023447
 Reproduction of this map and WSCC HER data will not be permitted

Legend

- 1km Radial Search Area
 - HER Data
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Conservation Areas
- Storrington EUS**
- HEV**
- 0
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - Historic Parkscape





Sussex EUS



**STORRINGTON
MAP 11
Period 10 (1700-1799)**

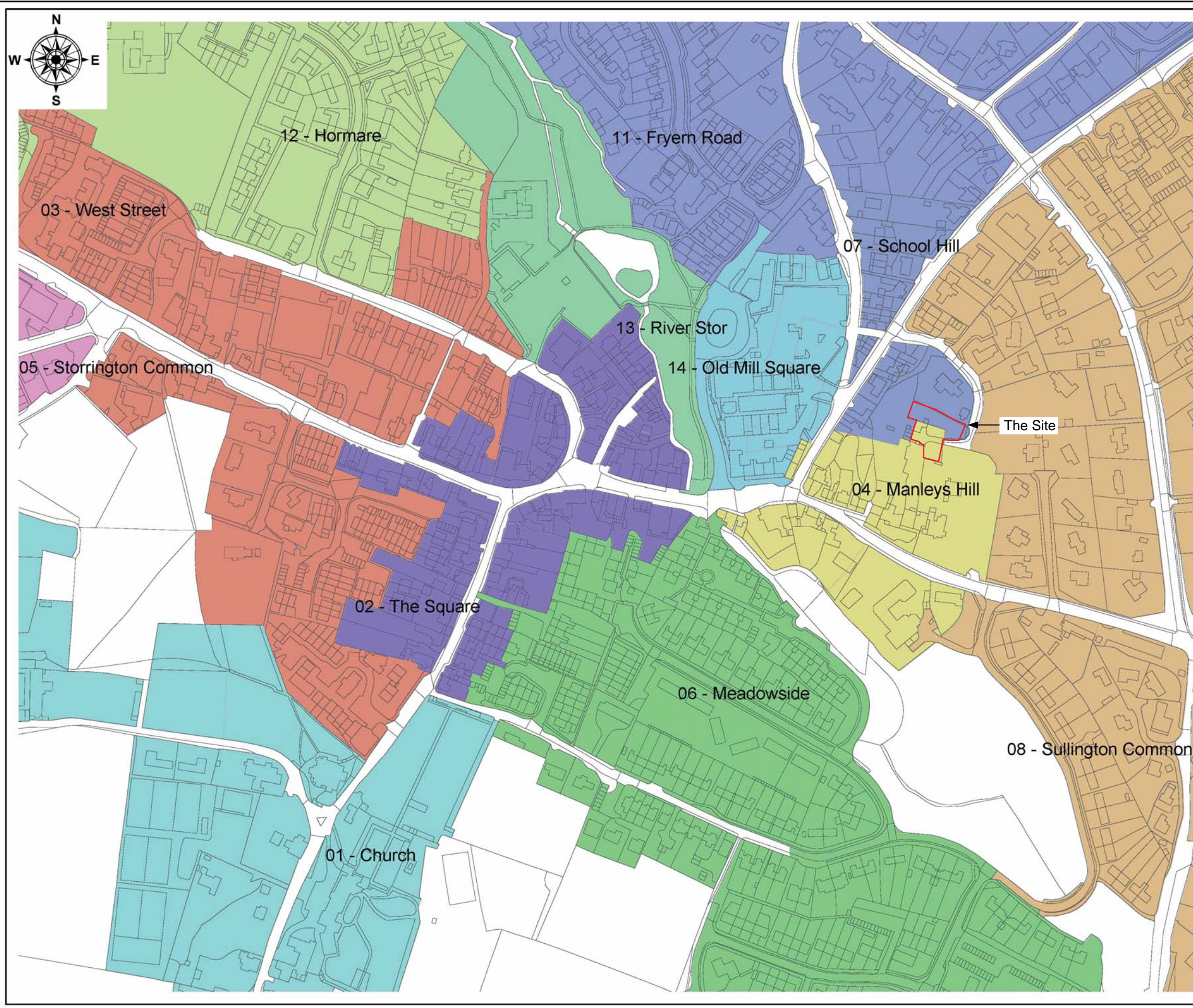
KEY

- EUS Storrington
HCT**
- Church/churchyard
 - Farmstead/barn
 - Inland water
 - Irregular historic plots
 - Lane/road
 - Light industry
 - Market place
 - Mill
 - Regular burgage plots
 - Vacant

EUS research and mapping:
Dr Roland B Harris BA DPhil MIFA
June 2005

SCALE 1:3,500
0 15 30 60 90 120 Meters

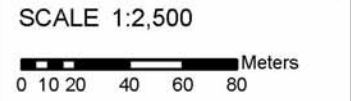
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. OS Licence No. 100018485. This view and other data © East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council, and Brighton & Hove City Council.



**STORRINGTON
MAP 15**
Detail of central area
showing Historic Urban
Character Areas
(HUCAs)

KEY	
HUCA	
01 - Church	Light Blue
02 - The Square	Dark Blue
03 - West Street	Red
04 - Manleys Hill	Yellow
05 - Storrington Common	Pink
06 - Meadowside	Light Green
07 - School Hill	Blue
08 - Sullington Common	Tan
09 - Heath Common	Purple
10 - Water Lane	Dark Red
11 - Fryern Road	Dark Blue
12 - Hormare	Light Green
13 - River Stor	Green
14 - Old Mill Square	Light Blue

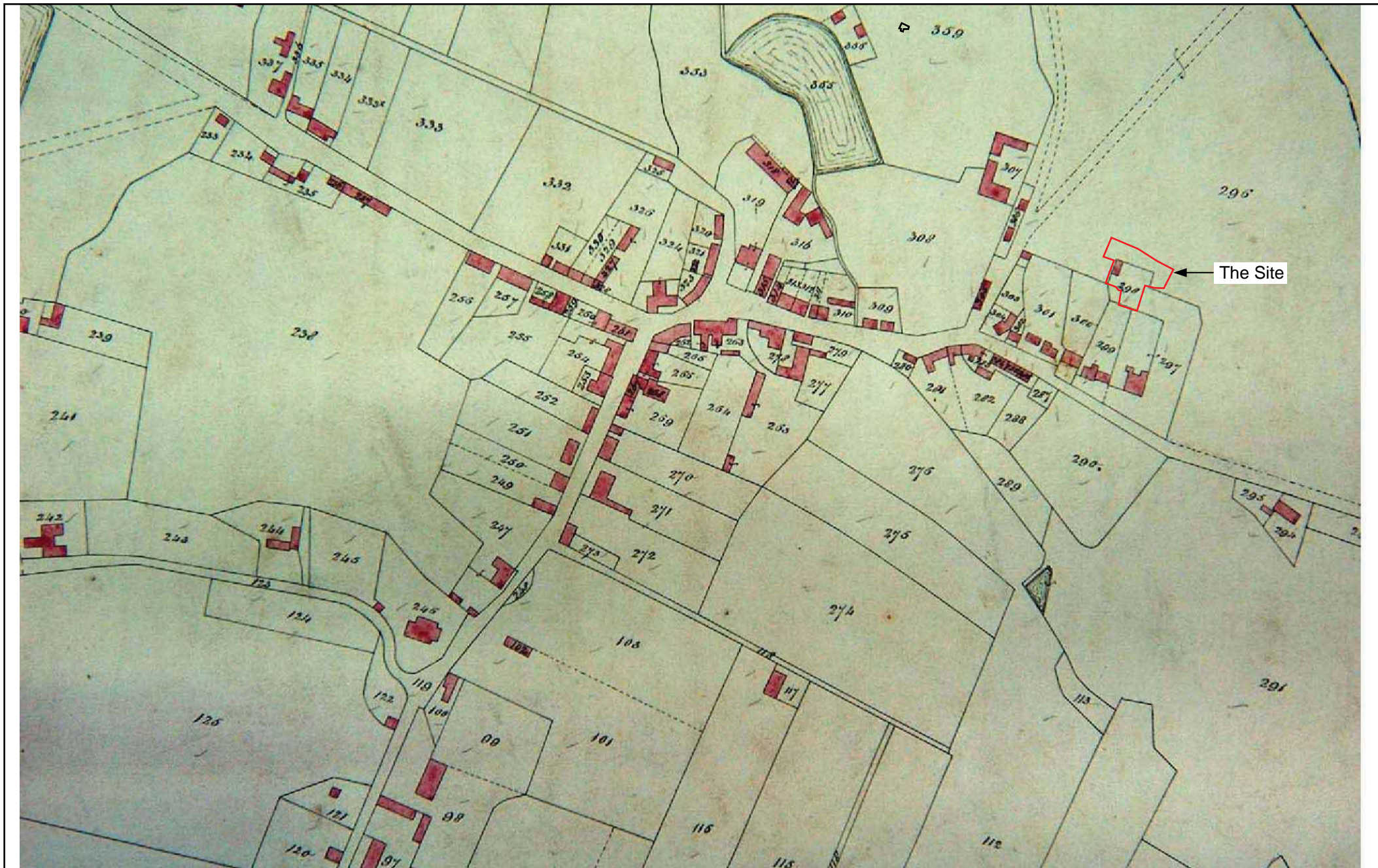
EUS research and mapping:
Dr Roland B Harris BA DPhil MIFA
June 2005



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. OS Licence No. 100018485. This view and other data © East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council, and Brighton & Hove City Council.



© Archaeology South-East		Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 5378	Feb 2012	Bainbridge Map of Storrington	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East

Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, Storrington

Project Ref: 5378

Feb 2012

Report Ref:

Drawn by: JLR

Storrington Tithe Map, 1841

Fig. 13