

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Former Merrydown Cider Factory,  
Horam, East Sussex**

**NGR: 557630 117300  
(TQ 57630 17300)**



**Planning Reference: WD/2011/2817/MAJ**

**ASE Project No: 7390  
Site Code: MCF 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015147  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-210195**

**By Simon Stevens BA (Hons) MCIfA**

**With contributions by  
Trista Clifford, Luke Barber and Justin Russell**

**April 2015**

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**And incorporating comments by  
Jeremy Hodgkinson**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation and photographic recording at the former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam, East Sussex.*

*Despite extensive truncation and evidence of comprehensive demolition in the past, post-medieval features consisting of the remains of a brick-built structure and a stone- and brick-built drain were encountered in one of the evaluation trenches. Artefactual evidence included 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century bricks, worked Wealden sandstone and a fragment of an iron fireback.*

*A photographic survey of WW2 era loopholes located in the boundary wall of the site was also completed.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation and photographic recording at the former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam, East Sussex (centred at NGR 557630 117300; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site lies on the western side of A267 as it passes through the Wealden village of Horam. The site is bisected by the access to Manor Farm, and by the time of the evaluation all of the factory buildings at the site had been demolished and much of the site had been roughly levelled. However there was a general slope from west to east across the site, steeper towards the main road.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock is Tunbridge Wells Sand. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2015).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission for a residential development at the site has been granted by Wealden District Council (planning ref. WD/2011/2817/MAJ) Following consultation between Wealden District Council and Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council (ESCC) (Wealden District Council's advisers on archaeological issues) a condition (No. 2) was attached to the permission requiring that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority'.*

1.3.3 In accordance with this, and after discussions with ESCC, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CgMs Consulting Ltd. outlining the methodology to be used to archaeologically evaluate the site in advance of development, in this case by mechanically excavated trial trenches. Procedures to be used in recording, reporting and archiving of results were provided. The possibility that further archaeological work at the site might be necessary should results merit this was also highlighted (CgMs 2015).

## 1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

### 1.4.1 The research aims given in the WSI (*ibid.*) were to:

*'Establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation by record.*

*The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).*

*The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.'*

*Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following general objectives:*

*To establish the presence or otherwise of Prehistoric activity/occupation Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern, and to define the date and nature of that activity/occupation*

*To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any prehistoric, or later occupation/activity.*

*Evaluate the likely impact of past land use.*

*Provide sufficient information to construct a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy if required.'*

### 1.4.2 In addition, a further aim of the fieldwork was to record loopholes inserted in the boundary wall of the former factory during the Second World War.

## 1.5 Scope of Report

### 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching, and associated photographic survey, both undertaken in April 2015. The archaeological work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Lucy May (Assistant Archaeologist), and Nathalie Gonzalez (Archaeological Surveyor). Additional research was undertaken by Justin Russell (Senior Illustrator). The project was managed by Paul Mason (Fieldwork Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Desk Based Assessment**

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site was produced by CgMs in 2013, based on an examination of documentary and cartographic sources and the use of the East Sussex County Council Historical Environment Record (HER) (CgMs 2013). The following information is taken from that document with due acknowledgement.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 There are no finds of prehistoric material recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study site (250m radius of site boundary). However, this is likely to be a product of the complete absence of reported archaeological fieldwork within Horam.

2.2.2 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the prehistoric periods must be defined as uncertain.

### **2.3 Romano-British**

2.3.1 The study site is remote from the known Roman road system, and from the known Roman settlement pattern. There are no finds of Roman material recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study site (250m radius of the site boundary).

2.3.2 While the absence of Roman finds in the immediate vicinity of the study site may reflect the paucity of local archaeological fieldwork, overall the archaeological potential of the study site for this period can reasonably be defined as low.

### **2.4 Anglo-Saxon**

2.4.1 There are no find spots of Anglo Saxon material recorded within the immediate vicinity of the study site (250m radius of site boundary).

2.4.2 While the absence of Anglo-Saxon finds in the immediate vicinity of the study site may reflect an absence of modern archaeological fieldwork, overall the archaeological potential of the study site for these periods can reasonably be defined as low.

### **2.5 Medieval, post-medieval and modern**

2.5.1 Horam developed as a small hamlet in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. On Richard Budgens 1724 map *Horcham* is marked as a small hamlet with the *Manor House* marked within the study site.

2.5.2 On the Yeakell and Gardiner map of 1795 *Horcham* is marked as a cluster of five properties either within or immediately adjacent to the study site. Two of the properties, now called *Horam Manor* (HER Ref MES 16404) and *Horam Manor Farmhouse* (HER Ref MCS Z1885) survive to the west of the current site. Within the study site lay the *Old Manor House* (HER Ref MES 21392),

contemporary gardens (HER Ref MES21890), a culvert (HER Ref MES 21884) and boundary walls (HER Ref MES 21891). A brick clamp of eighteenth or nineteenth century date is also recorded within the site (HER Ref MES 8272).

2.5.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1813 shows *Horcham* unchanged from 1795. The 1841 Waldron Tithe map shows the manor house within the site. The 1873-4 Ordnance Survey shows the site largely unchanged from 1841. By 1898 the site is recorded as being occupied by *Horcham Manor* with a substantial property believed to be the main manor house toward the northern end of the site and the remainder comprising horticultural or agricultural land.

2.5.4 By 1908 the site was largely unchanged from 1898, and this was also the case in 1929. The *Old Manor House* which lay on the north of the site burnt down in 1946 and was demolished. The site was acquired by the Merrydown Cider Company in 1946 and was used by them for drink manufacture until 2005.

## **2.6 Conclusion**

2.6.1 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the medieval and post-medieval periods can be defined as limited. The former Manor House may be represented by footings and services. The former brick clamp is unlikely to have left more than an area of burning and brick wasters. The remains of infilled ponds together with the surviving culvert and a surviving pond may be represented.



### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 A pattern of six trenches was agreed between CgMs Consulting and ESCC, targeted at specific potential elements of the site's archaeology (*ibid.*) In the event, two of the trenches could not be excavated owing to issues with possible asbestos contamination in the concrete used at the site (Trench 5 and Trench 6). In addition the location of Trench 3 was moved to avoid a live service. Each trench was 1.8m wide except Trench 4 which measured 5m by 5m.
- 3.1.2 Mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was taken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.4 The trenches and all features were planned using digital survey technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated features and of the site in general. Digital photographs were also taken of the loopholes and their situation.

#### 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Lewes Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	19
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Colour photographs	-
B&W photos	-
Digital photos	71
Permatrace sheets	1
Trench Record Forms	4

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trenches were targeted at findspots recorded on the HER (*ibid.*):

Trench 1 - the former manor house and to clarify ground levels

Trench 2 - former pond location

Trench 3 - former culvert

Trench 4 - brick clamp

Trench 5 - testing open space

Trench 6 - testing open space

4.1.2 Following excavation, recording and inspection by Greg Chuter of ESCC, the trenches were mechanically backfilled. During this process a fragment of cast iron fireback was noticed close to one of the trenches when the surface brick rubble was disturbed by the machine tracks close to Trench 4. The artefact was retained.

4.1.3 The rifle loops were photographed and appear as Figure 4.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Layer	Overburden	Trench	Trench	0.14m - 0.33m
1/002	Layer	Overburden	Trench	Trench	0.03m - 0.22m
1/003	Layer	Sand	7m	Trench	max. 0.22m
1/004	Layer	Rubble	7m	Trench	max. 0.30m
1/005	Layer	Rubble	7m	Trench	max 0.77m
1/006	Cut	Demolition	7m	Trench	-
1/007	Fill	Drain	6m	1.1m	0.47m
1/008	Cut	Drain	6m	-	-
1/009	Masonry	Wall	-	0.26m	-
1/010	Cut	Wall	-	-	-
1/011	Layer	Natural	-	Trench	-
1/012	Masonry	Drain	6m	0.32m	-
1/013	Masonry	Drain	6m	0.41m	-
1/014	Masonry	Wall	-	1.7m	0.11m

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was originally excavated to a length of 30m, but was extended at the request of Greg Chuter of ESCC to further investigate encountered archaeological features.

- 4.2.2 The overburden consisted of a mixture of mid-brown silty clay garden soil and modern brick rubble (context [1/001] towards the southern end of the trench with a gradual higher concentration of brick rubble towards the northern end of the trench, recorded as context [1/002]. For much of the length of this trench this directly overlay the grey and orange clayey sand 'natural', context [1/011]. The depth of the trench at the southern end was 140mm (78.75mAOD).
- 4.2.3 However at the northern end of the trench, corresponding to the position of the *Old Manor House*, there was a 7m long, 1.1m deep hole (to a depth of 78.39mAOD), recorded as cut [1/006], (not shown on plan), presumably the result of the thorough removal of the remains of the building at some point since the fire of 1946. Below context [1/002], there were three discernible layers of clearly deliberate backfill laid in horizontal bands. The uppermost was context [1/003], a layer of yellowish orange builders sand, which overlay context [1/004] a layer of crushed stone and concrete, which in turn overlay context [1/005], a layer of sand and brick rubble, which directly overlay the 'natural', context [1/011]. Detailed recording of these deposits was not undertaken owing to the danger of section collapse.
- 4.2.4 Immediately to the south-west, a brick- and stone-lined drain, which ran from north-west to south-east across the trench was encountered and recorded. The drain lay in an undetected, presumably straight-sided, flat-based construction cut, context [1/008], 1.1m in width and 560mm deep with sides made of reused Wealden sandstone ashlar blocks bonded with a sandy grey mortar (context [1/013]), and a base made from unfrogged red bricks with no obvious bonding material (context [1/012]). A retained sample of the brick measured 232mm x 106mm x 50mm. These bricks date from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The drain was filled with a highly mixed deposit, context [1/007] containing mid-brown garden soil, 19<sup>th</sup> century brick rubble, pieces of green sandstone rubble and a fragment of 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century window mullion.
- 4.2.5 An extension to the trench was added to the south-west to further investigate the feature, which was found to be consistently made of reused sandstone and brick to end of the trench, an extent of 4m.
- 4.2.6 The other feature encountered in the original trench was a length of red brick foundation, set in a 260mm wide foundation cut, context [1/010], consisting of red bricks of similar dimensions and age to those used in the base of the drain, recorded as context [1/009]. The masonry survived to a depth of only one brick with no apparent bonding material. A further trench was added to trace the extent and state of preservation of the masonry, which was found to extent to the south-east for 4m before turning to the north-east.
- 4.2.7 There was an apparently associated block of brick masonry measuring 690mm by 1.7m immediately to the south of the turn, recorded as context [1/014], again consisting of a single surviving course of unfrogged red bricks of similar dimensions. There was no obvious construction cut, with the bricks apparently set directly on the underlying 'natural', context [1/011].
- 4.2.8 The orientation of the foundations broadly mirrors that of the layout of the *Old Manor House* on the cartographic sources, and it is possible that the brickwork forms the remains of part of an associated building/outbuilding, or

even part of a terrace/promenade wall shown in an 18<sup>th</sup> century print of the site. Arguably if the historic mapping is inaccurate to some degree the foundations might be those of part of the manor house itself, although they appear a little weak to support the grand building shown in the print (reproduced in the 'History' Section at <http://horammanorfarm.co.uk>). Therefore if the brickwork is contemporary with the occupation of the house, it is more likely that it forms the remains of hard landscaping of the house's garden, rather than part of the structure, with all *in situ* remains of the *Old Manor House* removed since 1946.

### 4.3 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2/001	Layer	Overburden	Trench	Trench	0.30m - 0.73m
2/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 30m, and to a depth of 460mm (78.62mAOD) at the north-western end and to 730mm (77.93mAOD) at the south-eastern end. The only deposits encountered were a layer of mixed overburden, consisting of mid-brown silty clay topsoil and brick rubble, context [2/001], which directly overlay the 'natural' orange clayey sand, context [2/002]. There was no evidence of any waterlogged deposits associated with the former pond.

### 4.4 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
3/001	Layer	Overburden	Trench	Trench	0.76m

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 3 was repositioned to avoid a live service, although still on the anticipated alignment of the culvert. A piece of asbestos roof sheet was encountered at a depth of 760mm and the trench excavation was abandoned. The only deposit encountered was a mixture of mid-brown silty clay topsoil and brick rubble, context [4/001].

### 4.5 Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
4/001	Layer	Overburden	Trench	Trench	0.23m - 0.57m
4/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was the only trench excavated in the southern half of the site. It measured 5m by 5m to a maximum depth of 570mm (79.58mAOD). The only deposits encountered were the overburden, consisting of brick rubble, context [4/001], which directly overlay the 'natural' clayey sand, context [4/002]. There was no evidence of the location of the brick clamp, either in terms of a structure, presence of wasters, or from evidence of 'baking' of the underlying 'natural' deposits.
- 4.5.2 The sequence, as exposed in Trench 4, demonstrated the truncated nature of the deposits in this area. Because of this, and following an on-site meeting, Greg Chuter (Assistant County Archaeologist, ESCC) recommended that no further evaluation was required in the southern part of the site.

#### **4.6 Trenches 5 and 6**

- 4.6.1 These trenches could not be excavated owing to their location in an area of unbroken concrete with a possible asbestos component.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of bulk finds was recovered during the, quantified by context and type in Table 6. Finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Packaging and storage policies follow ClfA (2013) guidelines. No further conservation is required.

Context	CBM	Wt(g)	Stone	Wt(g)	Fe	Wt(g)
u/s					1	13037
1/07	2	2568	1	18000		
1/09	1	1858	1	2810		
1/12	2	2099				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6525</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20810</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13037</b>

Table 6: Quantification of bulk finds

### 5.2 The Ceramic Building Materials by Trista Clifford

5.2.1 The evaluation produced five brick fragments weighing a total of 6525g from three separate contexts. Bricks of 15-17<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from all contexts. Context [1/009] contained a partial unfrogged poorly made brick with evidence of reuse (mortar on the broken edge) in fabric B1, fine to medium background quartz, moderate coarse to very coarse black mineral inclusions and sparser red iron rich inclusions, up to 4mm. The brick measures 180mm+ x 115mm x 55mm. A complete brick in the same fabric was recovered from [1/012] measuring 232mm x 10mm6 x 50mm. This brick is also unfrogged with rounded arrises and creased sides and exhibits self-glaze on the header/ stretcher and upper surface.

5.2.2 Context [1/007] produced a complete unfrogged brick, self-glazed on all surfaces, with rounded arrises. The brick exhibits adherent lime mortar with large chalk inclusions and measures 221mm x 105mm x 47mm. This context also contained a fragment from a neatly made unfrogged brick of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

### 5.3 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered just two pieces of stone from the site. Context [1/009] produced a 2654g fragment of yellow/orange fine-grained Wealden sandstone. Although the size and freshness of this piece suggests it has come from a recently crushed building block (or outcrop) there are no worked surfaces surviving.

5.3.2 The other stone (16kg) consists of a virtually complete 440mm long window mullion with grooves for glazing bars either side. The piece is very neatly shaped with no tooling in evidence on its outward facing surfaces (there is some crude chiselling at the ends of the mullion but this would be covered by the adjoining mullion section). The piece is in a dull yellow fine-grained Wealden sandstone typical for the area. Although a post-medieval date is

certain the piece is perhaps more likely to be of the mid 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Whatever the case, the presence of mortar filling one of the glazing grooves and further mortar adhering to one of the worked faces, indicates the stone has been re-used after being removed from its original location.

#### **5.4 The Fireback** by Luke Barber (incorporating comments by Jeremy Hodgkinson)

5.4.1 The central and upper part of a cast iron fireback was recovered from unstratified deposits (c. 12.5kg) (report front cover photograph). It depicts the royal coat of arms of the Stuarts within a garter and probably belongs to the reign of either Charles I or II (1625-1685) and is of a type not previously recorded (J. Hodgkinson *pers comm*). The former Horam Manor was the home to the Dyke family who were Wealden ironmasters. It is highly likely the fireback, and indeed the window mullion, originated from this building.

5.4.2 Sir Thomas Dyke (1618-69) was active in the iron industry from 1650-57, and possibly until his death, at Stream Furnace, Chiddingly. Dyke's grandfather, of Horsmonden, and his father's half-brother, William, of Frant, were also involved in the industry. Dyke's son Thomas, also of Horam, held property associated with the iron industry but does not appear to have been directly involved (J. Hodgkinson *pers comm*).

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview**

- 6.1.1 The evaluation of the site by trial trenching has shown that post-medieval remains do survive in the northern part of the site.

### **6.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts**

- 6.2.1 There has clearly been extensive truncation (and thorough demolition) at the site resulting in the loss of potential archaeological deposits. Similarly the presence of asbestos at the site to an extent limited the scope of the evaluation. The presence of buried services also restricted attempts to locate the culvert.

- 6.2 Depth of overburden varied across the site from 140mm to 730mm (excluding the area of demolition encountered in Trench 1) and much consisted of rubble from recent demolition of the factory buildings, suggesting some level of recent truncation. The surviving surface of the 'natural' and all encountered features in the northern half of the site varied in height between 77.92mAOD and 78.75mAOD. The brickwork encountered in Trench 1 survived at a depth of only 140mm below the current surface of the site, while the stone-lined drain was found at a minimum of 330mm below the surface.

### **6.3 Post-medieval**

- 6.3.1 Although it appears that the main structure of the *Old Manor House* known from cartographic sources has been comprehensively demolished, the window mullion is arguably evidence of its former grandeur. Similarly the Wealden sandstone blocks (and perhaps even the bricks) used in the drain construction encountered in Trench 1 may also have come from this structure, as may the 17<sup>th</sup> century fireback (report front cover photograph).

- 6.3.2 The truncated remains of the brick structure surviving in Trench 1 do not appear to correspond to any of the buildings of the cider factory, and although possibly reused, may be of genuine antiquity given their apparent manufacture in the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although it is considered unlikely that they actually formed part of the manor house itself, they may have belonged to an associated unrecorded building or outbuilding, or more likely were part of hard landscaping of the house's garden.

### **6.4 The Loopholes by Justin Russell**

- 6.4.1 Defence against invasion in Great Britain during the Second World War came in a wide variety of forms, but can broadly be divided into three main units – the coastal crust, in land stop lines and discrete defended localities. Once the enemy force had breached the coastal batteries, pillboxes and wire, the next large obstacle would be a stop line, made up of pillboxes, ditches and minefields located along easily defended features, such as rivers or high ground. Situated between stop lines, on key locations and bottle-necks within the road network, were nodal points. These would often consist of a road block of anti-tank obstacles on a major thoroughfare, halting the enemy advance for a short period. During this moment of immobility, an attack would



be launched from a previously unobserved location with small arms, grenades and anti-tanks weapon.

- 6.4.2 In the case of the Horam site, the loop holed wall on the Merrydown Cider factory boundary, provided a key observation and sniping post overlooking the A267/B2203 junction. These types of discrete defensive sites were often to be manned by the Home Guard, while the army controlled the larger positions and stop lines. The four loopholes appear to have been chisled into the existing wall, and can be grouped as a northern set (loopholes 1 and 2) and southern set (loopholes 3 and 4), both roughly matching in form and each occupying a spot astride a buttress. Loophole 1 has a wide angled northern edge (creating a trapezoid form in plan) allowing a great scope for view and rotation of a firearm, its range easily including the B2203 for some distance in a north-easterly direction. Loophole 2 is a parallel sided slot, providing far less observation potential. Loophole 3 is a direct match for loophole 1, while loophole 4 is a much more roughly hewn slot than loophole 2. Loopholes 1-3 are each two bricks in depth while the fourth occupies a space of approximately three bricks in depth and one brick in width. This is probably due to damage of the higher level of brick work during the cutting of the loopholes, and subsequent removal of loose brickwork. Where firearms embrasures have been built into a structure, they will have been given a concrete lintel to provide support for the material above – this luxury is not necessarily possible when cutting them into an existing structure

## **6.5 Consideration of Research Aims**

- 6.5.1 The evaluation has met most of the stated research aims insofar as post-medieval archaeological remains were identified in the northern part of the site.

## **6.6 Conclusions**

- 6.6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the survival of *in situ* post-medieval archaeological remains at the site, as well as the presence of architectural elements of demolished structures.

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## HER Summary

Site Code	MCF 15					
Identification Name and Address	Former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam					
County, District &/or Borough	Wealden District, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	557630 117300					
Geology	Tunbridge Wells Sand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7390					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓					
Type of Site	Former Factory ✓					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 07.04.2015 – 10.04.2015					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary						
			PM ✓			
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation and photographic recording at the former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam, East Sussex.</i></p> <p><i>Despite extensive truncation and evidence of comprehensive demolition in the past, post-medieval features consisting of the remains of a brick-built structure and a stone- and brick-built drain were encountered in one of the evaluation trenches. Artefactual evidence included 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century bricks, worked Wealden sandstone and a fragment of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century iron fireback.</i></p> <p><i>A photographic survey of WW2 era loopholes located in the boundary wall of the site was also completed.</i></p>						

**OASIS Form**

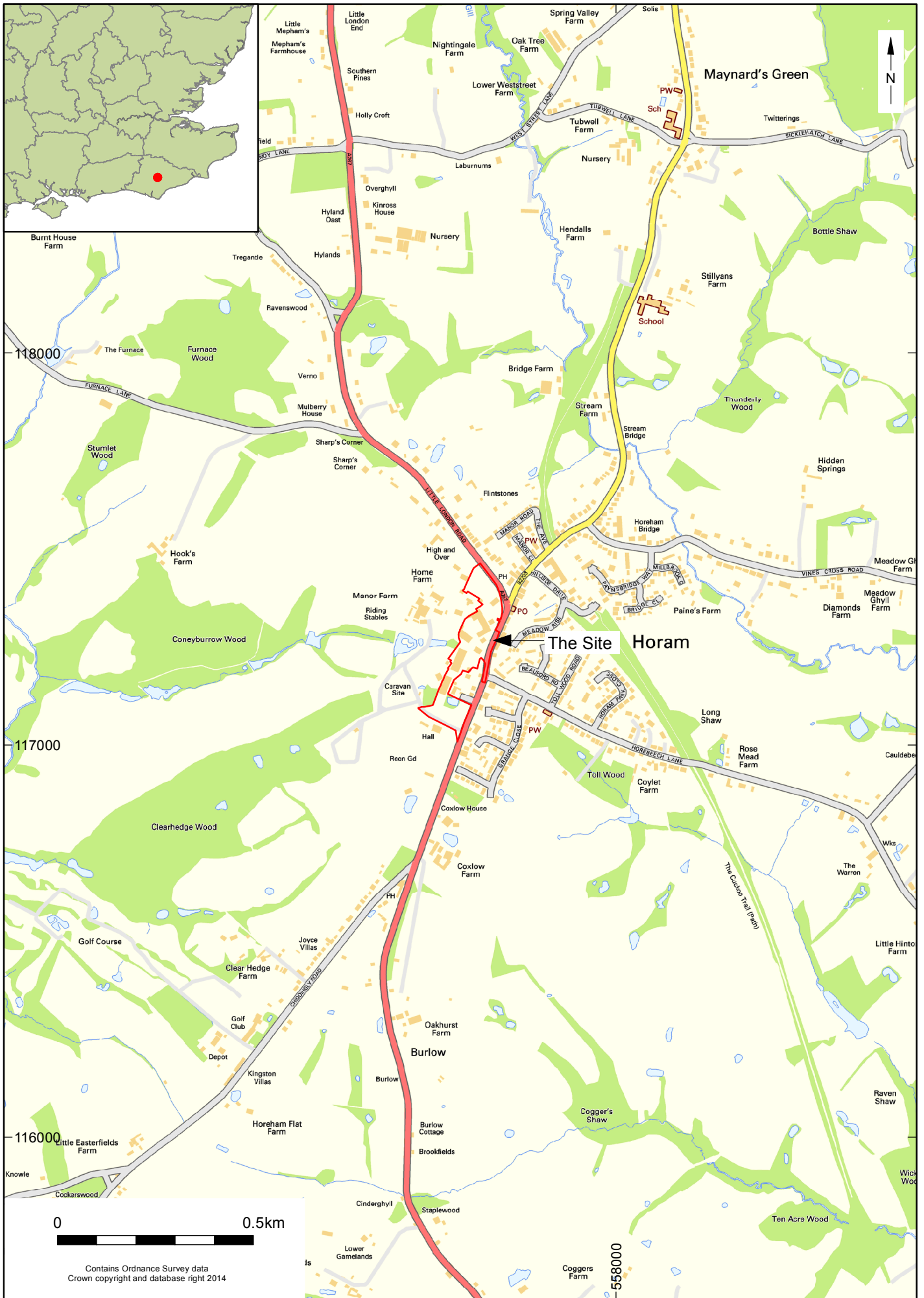
**OASIS ID: archaeol6-210195**

Project details

Project name	Former Merrydown Factory, Horam, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation and photographic recording at the former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam, East Sussex. Despite extensive truncation and evidence of comprehensive demolition in the past, post-medieval features consisting of the remains of a brick-built structure and a stone- and brick-built drain were encountered in one of the evaluation trenches. Artefactual evidence included 15th to 17th century bricks, worked Wealden sandstone and a fragment of an iron fireback.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2015 End: 10-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	7390 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MCF 15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	WD/2011/2817/MAJ - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIREBACK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX WEALDEN HORAM Former Merrydown Factory
Postcode	TN21 0BZ
Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 57630 17300 50.9329994292 0.243520175536 50 55 58 N 000 14 36 E Point

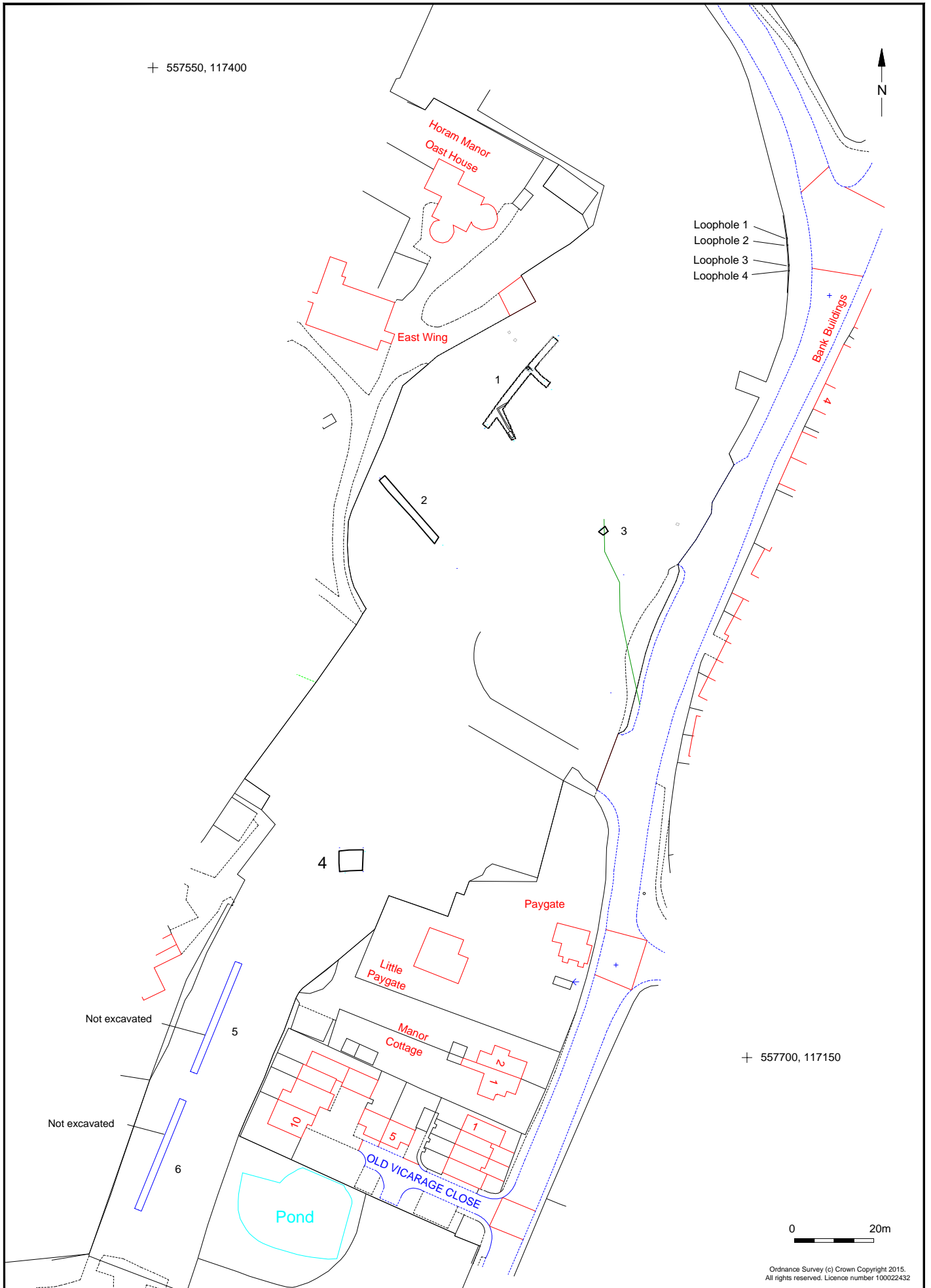
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam. East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2015147
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE client report - A4-sized with cover logos

Entered by Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)  
Entered on 30 April 2015



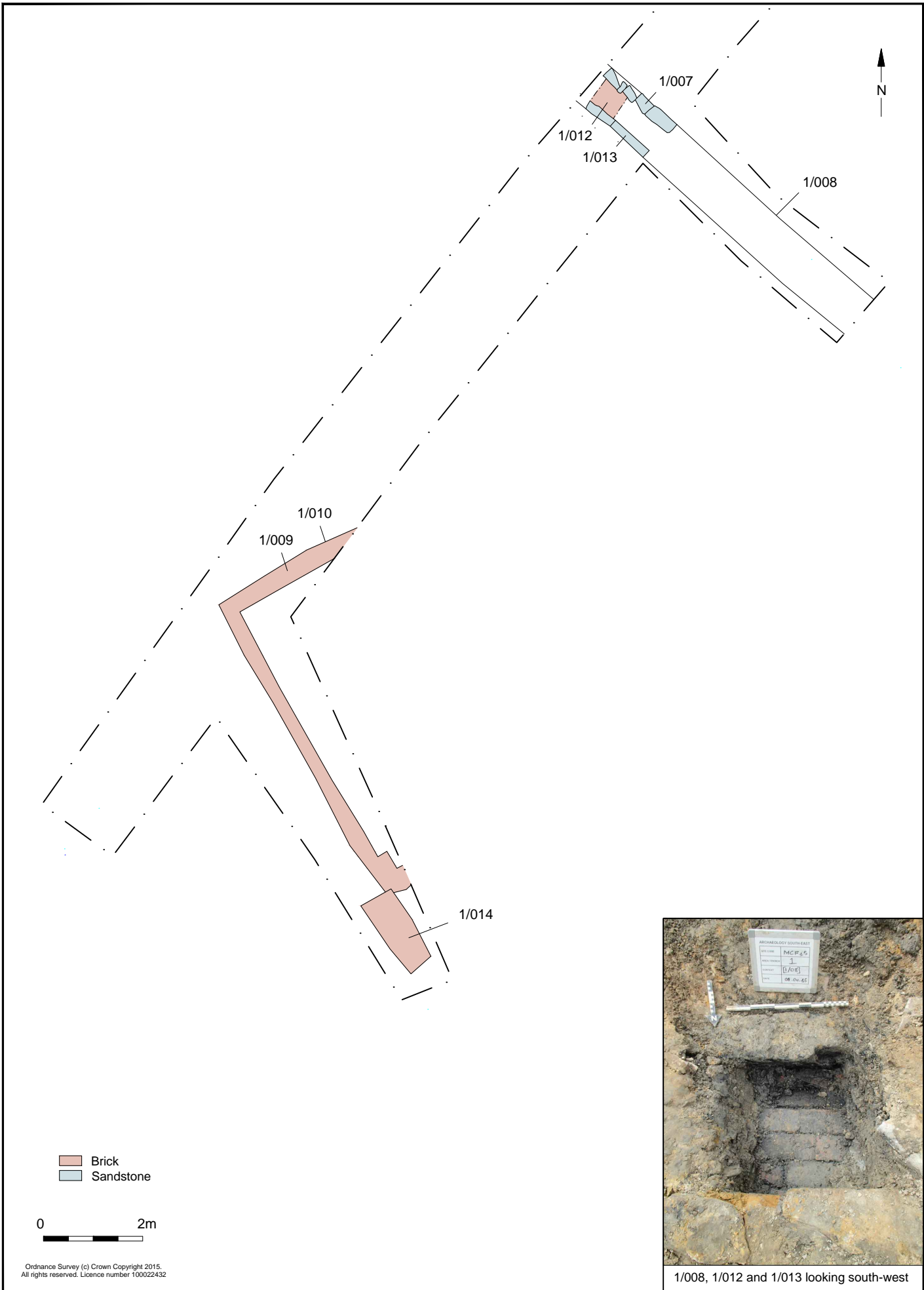
Contains Ordnance Survey data  
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© Archaeology South-East		Former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7390	April 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015147	Drawn by: JLR		

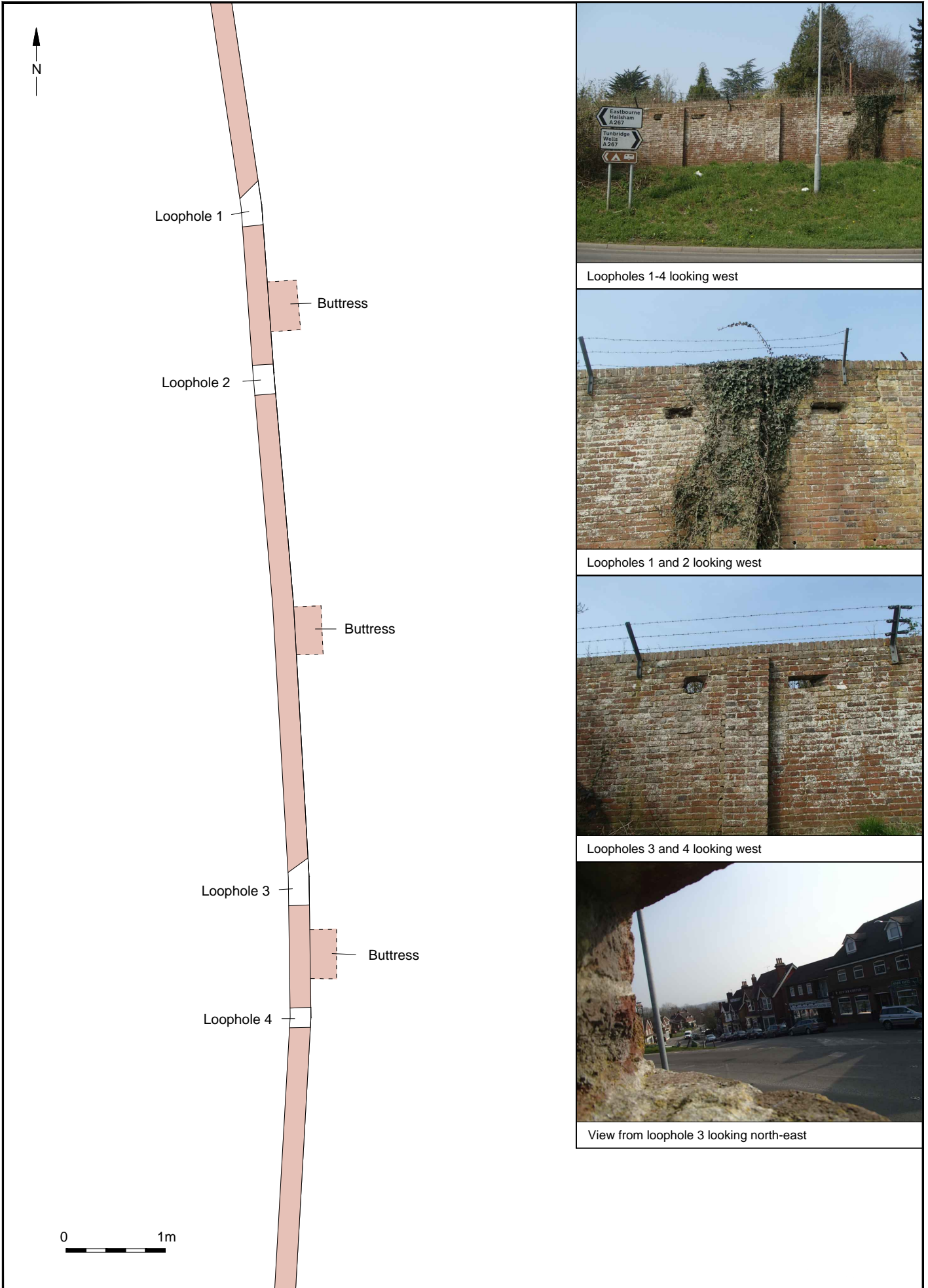


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Project Ref: 7390	April 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015147	Drawn by: JLR		





© Archaeology South-East		Former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7390	April 2015	Trench location detail	
Report Ref: 2015147	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Former Merrydown Cider Factory, Horam	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7390	April 2015	Plan and photographs of loopholes	
Report Ref: 2015147	Drawn by: JLR		

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