

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 45 PARK LANE WITH A
SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD DURING REPAIR AND
REFURBISHMENT WORK AT 45 AND 47 PARK LANE, SLINDON, WEST SUSSEX**

NGR SU9463 0791 and SU9644 0793



**Commissioned by
The National Trust**

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Prepared by Maggie Henderson

*With contributions from
Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Chris Butler,
Trista Clifford, Michelle Collings, Karine Le Hegarat ,
Sarah Porteus and, Elke Raemen*

COMMISSIONED BY
THE NATIONAL TRUST

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

Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East at 45 and 47 Park Lane, Slindon. The work involved the recording of historic fabric exposed during essential maintenance and the excavation of areas beneath the living room and bathroom floors within No. 45. The work was commissioned by the National Trust and was undertaken between the 17th September 2008 and the 22nd September 2008, with a second phase of work carried out in January 2009.

The natural brickearth deposits were investigated with two hand-excavated test pits but no Palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts were encountered.

A small assemblage of 16 struck flint pieces was recovered during the watching brief comprising a Neolithic flaked axe and undiagnostic debitage. The flints were predominantly recovered from a cluster of features in the southern part of the main excavated area. It is probable that given the presence of these finds that there was prehistoric activity in the general area of the site, and two pits are potentially of prehistoric date, however, these pits could also be assigned a medieval or later date on the basis that much of the struck flint waste could be related to masonry knapping.

A pit and a pit / post hole (and possibly the two pits mentioned above) are likely of 13-14th century date. A number of other later features and layers contexts contained small quantities of unabraded medieval pottery and tile (as well as two spindle whorls of probable medieval date), which all points to there having been medieval activity of some description on the site. The presence of flint nodules and some struck material in these contexts suggest that a building with elements of flint construction was located close by.

The original compacted clay floor and the make-up layer for the floor of 45 Park Lane sealed the earlier features and some of the features were cut into by the foundation of the house, which was built in 1647.

Six possible post-holes or impressions in the centre of the compacted clay floor of the living room area could be related to a historic phase of repair or renovation and represent the position of a scaffold or propping. Several other features that cut the clay floor are likely related to 18th and 19th century alterations of the property.

A brick floor in the former bathroom within the eastern outshot of the house is of 18th or 19th century origin.

The historic building record of the standing fabric of both 45 and 47 Park Lane is a supplementary record to the original reports prepared in 2005 and 2007 by Archaeology South-East. No new dating evidence came to light and as such the initial interpretations are unaffected by the recent works. A full digital photographic record of the work was prepared to show newly exposed fabric in addition to the current programme of repairs.

A late 18th century child's shoe was recovered from a wall in 47 Park Lane, the shoe appears to be an example of a deliberately placed or concealed object believed to aid in the protection of the house from evil spirits.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East, a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake a watching brief at 45 and 47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex (NGR SU9463 0791 and SU9644 0793) (Figures 1 & 2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is shown to lie on the boundary between Upper chalk with flint and Valley Gravels on the British Geological Survey Sheet for Chichester (Sheet 317 Chichester 1:50 000 Drift Edition) close to an area of geology comprising of marine gravels.

1.2.2 The site lies on ground which slopes from the east at around 43.10m OD to 38.68m OD to the west.

1.2.3 No. 45 is situated towards the base of sloping ground on a relatively level surface although the land continues to slope away slightly towards the west.

1.2.4 The site lies close to the Slindon Raised Beach running along the foot of the South Downs from the north of Funtington to Arundel in the east and reaches 40m OD.

1.2.5 A site Temporary Benchmark (TBM) was established using a spot height in the middle of Reynolds Lane opposite the eastern boundary of 1 Mead Cottages. The value of the spot height was 42.70m OD. The value of the TBM set up within the former living room of 45 Park Lane was 37.11m OD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Due to The National Trust's commitment to maintain a high regard for the protection of its heritage sites, it was agreed by Caroline Thackray (National Trust Territory Archaeologist) that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during all repairs and groundworks associated with the renovation of the properties.

1.3.2 The properties are both Grade II listed.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The Aims and Objectives of the watching brief were laid out by the National Trust in a Brief for Archaeological Services (Thackray, 2008).

1.4.2 Prior to the commencement of work on the two properties, the contracted archaeologist studied the recent VBS reports on the two properties. Site attendance was agreed in advance of visits during the refurbishment process and the visits were targeted as a result of this to maximise the opportunity to create a record when coverings have been removed, floors lifted, and stripping out was in progress or had taken place.

1.4.3 The opportunity to record the current phase of repairs to the structure after stripping out had been completed allowed a photographic record of this

current phase of repairs/alterations to be prepared for future monitoring purposes.

- 1.4.4 The recording techniques chosen were selected to cause minimum damage to historic fabric in compliance with all relevant health and safety regulations.
- 1.4.5 The general objective of the archaeological work was to monitor any groundworks in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological and palaeoarchaeological interest exposed and affected by the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.
- 1.4.6 The site specific requirements were to:
- Monitor repairs and the reduction of floor levels within the living room of No. 45.
 - During the reduction of the floor within the living room it was noted that an earlier brick floor survived under the concrete screed in the former bathroom of the outshot. As a result of the observation it was agreed that archaeological monitoring of the exposure of the brick floor in addition to the subsequent removal of the fabric and any underlying deposits, should also be carried out.
 - For No. 47, attention was drawn to the surviving reed-based plasterwork between the sitting room and the under-stairs area.
 - Also at No. 47, the concealed traditional style floorboards, and fixtures and fittings and the possible significance of surviving wallpaper in the living room was also highlighted for recording purposes.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological Watching Brief in addition to further detail revealed during the renovations and repairs to the historic fabric of the structures.
- 1.5.2 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Michelle Collings between 17th September 2008 and 22nd September 2008 and Louise Munns between the 18th September and 22nd September 2008. The site was also visited by Dr Matt Pope at this time. Two further visits were made on the 8th and 9th of January by Nick Garland.
- 1.5.3 A series of visits were carried out by Maggie Henderson to undertake recording of revealed features of the historic fabric of the properties.
- 1.5.4 The project was managed by Ron Humphrey (Project Manager).

2.0 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Geo-archaeological Background

- 2.1 The site lies in an area of significant geoarchaeological potential. Two raised beaches have been identified within a fairly close vicinity of the site at Slindon and between Aldingbourne and Arundel. Evidence of early hunting has been recorded on raised beaches in Sussex. Fieldwork at Boxgrove has revealed a wave cut platform overlain by interglacial marine sand. Flaking floor was

revealed in situ in the sand sealed by brickearth.

- 2.2 The Slindon Raised Beach is the oldest in the vicinity; it runs along the foot of the South Downs from the north of Funtington to Arundel in the east and reaches 40m OD. It represents maximum marine transgression during the Hoxnian Period. Excavation of the Slindon Raised Beach has produced four handaxes and two hundred waste flints (Drewett, Rudling and Gardiner 1988).
- 2.3 The study of raised beaches and associated deposits has provided an insight into past coastlines and sea levels facilitating a wider understanding of landscape change. This in turn has enhanced the understanding of the Palaeolithic period in Sussex. Traces of a shingle bank at an elevation of c. 25m OD between Aldingbourne and Arundel represents a temporary pause in the regression of the sea (Woodcock 1978).
- 2.4 Recent fieldwork, carried out in the wider vicinity of the site has provided insight into the formation of Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach and the possibility of additional, previously unidentified raised beaches. An evaluation undertaken by Archaeology South East in 2006 at Newlands House, Arundel Road, Fontwell (Collings 2006) in conjunction with a geoarchaeological investigation by Chris Pine of Development Archaeology Services (DAS) revealed sediments associated with a raised beach; however it was not possible to clearly identify this with the Aldingbourne Raised Beach or the Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach (Pine 2006). The sediments recorded could represent a southerly extension of the Goodwood-Slindon raised beach or a northward extension of the Aldingbourne raised beach. Equally, it is possible that it represents a previously unknown beach (Pine 2006). An earlier geoarchaeological investigation carried out in 2000, 120m to the west of Newlands House by Chris Pine (DAS) and Keith Wilkinson had produced some significant results for the study of raised beaches indicating the possibility that there was a previously unrecorded raised beach in the area (MoLAS 2000).

Archaeological Background

- 2.5 The archaeological background data for the site was obtained from the West Sussex County Council's (WSCC) Historic Environment Records (HER). The following table contains a summary of the entries detailed within a 500m radius of No. 45 Park Lane. The location of these sites is plotted on Figure 1.

No	SMR No.	NGR	Description	Period
1	1364 – MWS567 8	SU 96440 07890	Occupation site, evidence of Roman occupation debris recorded underlying the garden of 45 Park Lane. Recorded from documentary evidence.	Roman
2	1365- MWS233 1	SU 96850 08160	Mesolithic flint working site discovered to the east of Gaston Farm. Cores and scrapers were recovered.	Mesolithic
3	2363- MWS567 7	SU 96120 08821 0	A Palaeolithic flint axe of Le Mousterian type found in c.1968 in the garden of 'the Willows.'	Palaeolithic
4	1362- MWS233 0	SU 96080 08150	Mesolithic find spot recorded in Slindon Park. Artefacts included a tranchet axe, cores and end scrapers.	Mesolithic
5	1366- MWS342 3	SU 96670 08220	Neolithic or Bronze Age flint artefacts found to the east of Gaston Farm.	Bronze Age/ Neolithic
6	6912- MWS695 5	SU 96725 08048	Find spot. One flint core recovered, this was undated.	Undated
7	7044- MWS709 5	SU 96420 07812	A geophysical survey was carried out in a field to the south of the study site by Southern Archaeology in 1998.	Undated/ Not recorded

Table 1: SMR data

- 2.6 Evidence for Roman occupation is recorded within the garden of 45 Park Lane, recorded from documentary evidence. However, limited information is available regarding these findings (SMR Ref.1364 –MWS5678; Figure 1, Point 1)
- 2.7 A Mesolithic flint working site is recorded to the east of Gaston Farm; an assemblage comprising of cores and scrapers was recovered (SMR Ref. 1365- MWS2331; Figure 1, Point 2).
- 2.8 Four find spots are recorded in the surrounding area, dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age and one is undated. A Le Mousterian Palaeolithic flint axe was found in c.1968 in the garden of the Willows (SMR Ref. 2363-MWS5677; Figure 1, Point 3). Mesolithic flint artefacts were recovered from Slindon Park including a tranchet axe, cores and end scrapers (SMR Ref. 1362-MWS2330; Figure 1, Point 4). Neolithic or Bronze Age artefacts were found to the east of Gaston Farm (SMR Ref. 1366-MWS3423; Figure 1, Point 5). A find spot of unknown date is also recorded from the recovery of an undated flint core (SMR Ref. 6912-MWS6955; Figure 1, Point 6).
- 2.9 A geophysical survey was undertaken in the field to the south of 45 Park Lane in 1998 by Southern Archaeology but there is no detail of their results (SMR Ref. 7044-MWS7095; Figure 1, Point 7).

The Properties

- 2.10 Park Lane lay on a major route into Slindon village and No. 45 looks out onto agricultural and pasture land to south and west. When first issued a house number, 45 Park Lane was formerly known as No. 46, at which time the

present No. 44 was divided into two properties known as Nos. 44 and 45. No. 45 was later transferred to 46 and this later number was not reassigned to another property (Mayes 1998).

- 2.11 The Tithe apportionment dated to the 16th November 1839 refers to 45 Park Lane at which time it was owned by Mrs Martha Hasler (nee. Newland). It was leased out, along with all of her other property to James Halstead. The tithe map shows two buildings either side of No. 45, to the west and the east, most likely sheds and barns referred to in the accompanying schedule (Mayes 1998). The Newlands became the Haslers through marriage in 1793 and can be traced to Slindon from 1588. It is possible that they owned 45 Park Lane at the end of the 16th century however 1839 is the first definite association.
- 2.12 The two properties were subject to an enhanced Vernacular Building Survey in 2005 and 2007 respectively. The work was carried out by David and Barbara Martin of Archaeology South-East. Initial Vernacular Building Surveys had been compiled for No. 45 by Ian Mayes in 1998 and for No. 47 by Sarah Squires in 1991.
- 2.13 No. 45 Park Lane is a 3 bay farm workers cottage dating to 1647, built during one phase of construction, with timber framed internal partitions. In the 18th century it was upgraded and the fireplace in the living room was converted into a rounded back type with a small oven built into its side jamb. During the 19th century several buttresses were added to the external walls and other extensive repairs were carried out. A boarded partition was added to the living room to form two smaller rooms with the doorway set against the chimney at the western end of the partition. The partition trapped the 18th century plaster ceiling and divided the window in the eastern wall so that it served each room. During the 20th century numerous minor, mainly superficial modifications were undertaken to keep the building up to standard. Including repair work to the internal walls which were battened and boarded to level them out but this was recently removed in 2005 when the cottage was stripped of all modern coverings (Martin and Martin 2005).
- 2.14 The fireplace was originally rectangular in plan, converted to a curved opening at a later date, probably in the mid 18th century. The herringbone panel dates to the 17th century and appears to be contemporary with the chimney. The wall to the south of the fireplace has been repaired in modern brickwork possibly to remove a redundant feature or after the collapse of the original wall (Martin and Martin 2005).
- 2.15 The cement floor in the living room of No. 45 had been repaired , with only 30 - 40 mm (depth) of cement been laid onto the underlying hard packed clay. Previous archaeological inspection and survey (Archaeology South East, 2005) found that it ran below the external chalk wall to the north of the room. Accordingly, Martin and Martin (2005) advised that 'Future work should prevent any further disturbance of this earlier/original floor surface without prior archaeological intervention

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Number of Contexts	33
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	1 plan sheet 1 profile sheet
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	Digital images
Bulk finds	4 boxes
Registered finds	6
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

- 3.1 The methodology for the watching brief was set out in The National Trust Brief for Archaeological Services (Thackray 2008) and is reproduced here with due acknowledgement.
- 3.2 The initial scope of the archaeological watching brief pertained to repair works within 45 Park Lane. Both properties required repair works entailing a certain amount of opening up as part of the project to enable effective repair as detailed in the schedule of works and on the annotated plans. However, the necessary repairs for No. 45 were greater in scope than those for No. 47 and the watching brief element mainly related to this work.
- 3.3 The floor in the living room at 45 Park Lane was badly cracked and the proposed work included breaking this up and removing it to allow for the underlying ground level to be reduced, enabling the installation of a new limecrete and terracotta tiled floor. The ground underlying the concrete floor was to be reduced by approximately 500-550mm to accommodate the new floor construction (450mm) further to give an additional 100mm floor to ceiling height as it is currently too low. Particular attention was drawn to the historic significance of this floor surface in the recent VBS. 'Archaeological inspection found that it ran below the external chalk wall on the north side of the room.' Accordingly, The National Trust deemed that it was essential that archaeological intervention accompanied the treatment of repairs and the reduction of floor levels within this space (Thackray 2008).
- 3.4 The living room encompassed an area of 16.2 square meters. The archaeological features revealed were planned relative to the outline of the room. A temporary benchmark (TBM), the value of which was 37.11m OD was set up within the room as detailed above and all remains were levelled with respect to this benchmark. The removed spoil from the excavations was scanned by the archaeologists for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.5 Additionally any trenching for services was to be monitored but wherever possible, drainage was to follow existing routes. Where any new drainage routes were unavoidable, or other new excavation was to take place, these were to be monitored to analyse the potential for archaeological survival and to inform further mitigation on the basis of the results. No areas were to be effected and additional monitoring was not required.
- 3.6 The concrete floor in the living room of No. 45 was broken out by hand by the contractor's staff, subsequent to which hand excavation by the contractor's

staff was stopped to allow for archaeological investigation. The exposed surface underlying the living room floor in No. 45 was hand cleaned by the archaeologists to clarify the presence/absence and nature of any features. The features were then hand excavated and recorded to archaeological standards by the archaeologists in attendance. Adequate time was 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, where necessary. The bathroom floor was similarly broken out and deposits revealed were recorded.

- 3.7 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards, in accordance with the National Trust Brief for Archaeological Services (Thackray 2008) and using standard ASE pro-forma context record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:100 and a general site plan was kept at 1:250 and profile drawings were made at 1:10. All drawings were on plastic draughting film. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum as previously detailed.
- 3.8 A digital photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. Following recovery, identification (where possible), cataloguing and proper storage of any artefacts The National Trust retains title to the finds. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade and will in due course be presented in full to the National Trust for inclusion in their archive.
- 3.9.1 Environmental samples were taken where appropriate comprising of bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of smaller features). Material obtained from environmental samples can provide information on the palaeo-vegetation and climate of an area as well as the economy and diet of a population. Seven contexts were suitable for environmental sampling.
- 3.10 Two 1m x 1m test pits were excavated into the natural deposits before the full extent of the lowered floor excavation took place in order to assess the potential of the natural deposits to contain palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts.

4.0 RESULTS - 45 Park Lane Watching Brief (Figures 3 - 5)

- 4.1 The concrete floor in the living room of No. 45 was broken out by hand, lifted and removed by the contractor's staff. Subsequently, archaeological investigation was undertaken to examine the underlying deposits and possible features within the area encompassed by the walls of the living room, comprising of 16.2 square meters. The methodology detailed above was followed and the archaeological features revealed were planned relative to the outline of the room (Figure 3). Subsequently, the concrete floor of the bathroom was broken out and deposits revealed were recorded (contexts [134] to [138]).

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth
100	Layer	Concrete Surface	Across room	Across room	c.0.20m
101	Layer	Sandy made ground	Across room	Across room	50mm
102	Layer	Layer			
103	Deposit	Natural	Across room	Across room	NA
104	Layer	Layer (with axe) - garden soil			80mm
105	Cut	Cut of possible pit / tree throw	0.50m	0.40m	0.20m
106	Fill	Fill of [105] possible pit/ tree throw	0.50m	0.40m	0.20m
107	Layer	Re-deposited natural	Across room	Across room	0.20m
108	Layer	Made ground	Across room	Across room	0.20m
109	Cut	Cut of rat run	3.65m+	0.40m	Not fully excavated
110	Fill	Fill of [109] rat run	3.65m+	0.40m	Not fully excavated
111	Cut	Cut of foundation trench for east wall	4.60m	0.10m	0.35m
112	Fill	Fill of [111] foundation trench for east wall	4.60m	0.10m	0.35m
113	Cut	Cut of possible pit/ tree throw	1.10m	0.80m+	0.22m
114	Fill	Fill of [113] possible pit/ tree throw	1.10m	0.80m+	0.22m
115	Cut	Cut of possible pit/ tree throw	1.00m	0.78m+	0.24m
116	Fill	Fill of [115] possible pit/ tree throw	1.00m	0.78m+	0.24m
117	Layer	Deposit up against west wall/ fireplace	1.60m	0.70m	50mm
118	Cut	Cut of Square post	0.40m	0.40m	80mm
119	Fill	Fill of [118] square post	0.40m	0.40m	80mm
120	Cut	Cut of Square post	0.50m	0.40m	50mm
121	Fill	Fill of [120] square post	0.50m	0.40m	50mm
122	Cut	Cut of Rectangular post	0.90m	0.40m	50mm
123	Fill	Fill of [122] rectangular post	0.90m	0.40m	50mm
124	Cut	Cut of rectangular post	0.50m	0.30m	50mm
125	Fill	Fill of [124] rectangular post	0.50m	0.30m	50mm
126	Cut	Cut of Square post	0.40m	0.38	0.10m
127	Fill	Fill of [126] square	0.40m	0.38	0.10m

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth
		post			
128	Cut	Cut of Square post	Not Excavated	Not Excavated	Not Excavated
129	Fill	Fill of [128] square post	Not Excavated	Not Excavated	Not Excavated
130	Layer	Spread of material up against north wall	0.60m	0.30m	50mm
131	Layer	Spread of mortar	0.50m	0.60m	50mm
132	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	0.26m diameter	NA	0.12m
133	Fill	Fill of [132] possible posthole	0.26m diameter	NA	0.12m
134	Masonry	Brick laid floor	3.75m	1.64m	50mm
135	Layer	Concrete	1.99m	0.61m	50mm
136	Layer	Made ground	3.75m	1.64m	60mm
137	Layer	Sandy building material	3.75m	1.64m	80mm
138	Layer	Concrete	3.75m	120mm	140mm

Living Room – Watching Brief

- 4.2 The natural geological deposit [103] was variable across the excavated area, comprising in some places fairly clean brickearth with no inclusions and in others a gravely clay with frequent *flint nodules*. It was encountered at a height of between 37.13m OD and 37.05m OD. Two 1m x 1m test pits were excavated into deposit [103] for a depth of 0.2m from the top of the deposit but no palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts were revealed.
- 4.3 A small number of sherds of early to mid 13th to 14th century pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) dating from the 14th to 17th century were recovered from the surface of the natural / interface material [102].
- 4.3 A cluster of features cut the natural deposits on the southern edge of the excavated area. Three sub-circular tree throws/pits [105], [113] and [115] contained similar greyish brown silty and sandy clay [106], [114] and [116] respectively. Fill [106] contained frequent fragments of flint as well as several sherds of medieval pottery, fragments of 14th - 15th century tile and a piece of 17th century clay pipe stem were recovered, as well as some undiagnostic struck flint pieces. Fill [114] contained occasional small flint nodules and moderate large flint inclusions up to c. 0.30m in size and fill [116] contained frequent flint nodules. Both fills contained small quantities of undiagnostic struck flint pieces. Small pit or post hole [132] was smaller and circular in plan with a shallow u-shaped profile. It was filled by yellowish greyish brown clayey sandy gravel [133] with occasional flint, moderate pieces of chalk and flecks of chalk and fragments of 12-13th century tile.
- 4.4 Deposit [104] was also located in the southern part of the excavated area and overlay the fills of pits [105], [113] and [115]. It was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions and occasional fragments of chalk. The layer contained a Neolithic flaked axe (RF 3), several sherds of early/mid 13th to mid 14th century pottery and two spindle whorls (one stone (RF1), one lead (RF 2)) of probable medieval date. This deposit may represent a remnant

of a former soil that survived above the area of softer ground in the location of the pits described above.

- 4.7 Deposit [104] was truncated by the construction cut [111] for the exterior wall of the current house (45 Park Lane), which was built in the mid 17th century.
- 4.8 The construction cut fill was sealed by a thin layer of light pinkish brown silty sand [108] with frequent chalk inclusions. This was in turn sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent flecks and fragments of chalk [107]. These deposits covered the whole of the excavated area and represent the make-up layer and compacted former floor surface of the current building.
- 4.9 A number of features cut or were recorded directly above the former floor layer. Six small, shallow sub-square and rectangular features [118], [120], [126], [122], [124] and [128] were located in the centre of the excavated area. The fills ([119], [121], [123], [125], [127] respectively) were an identical mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate flint fragments and flecks of chalk. Fills [121] and [123] contained fragments of tile dating from the 14th - 17th centuries. These may represent post-hole or pads relating to a phase of repair or propping of the building or could be impressions from some other activity within the house.
- 4.10 A shallow deposit of mortar [131] was located just to the east of the fireplace. This may be the remnant of a mortar mixing pit/location related to the repair or alteration of 45 Park Lane.
- 4.11 A spread of material [130] was located against the northern east-west aligned wall of the room. The deposit was triangular in plan extending along a 1.20m length of the wall and extending 0.60m out from the wall; it was a dark greyish brown gravelly clay with moderate flint and occasional flecks of charcoal [130]. The origin of this deposit is uncertain but could be a remnant of soil b
- 4.12 Deposit [117] was situated in front of the fireplace in the western wall of the room. It was triangular in plan extending along a 1.60m length along the base of the triangle, with the point of the triangle extending 0.70m out to the east away from the fireplace. The deposit comprised slightly reddish greyish brown clayey gravel with frequent flint and moderate flecks of charcoal and occasional CBM. The deposit respects so closely the present opening of the fireplace which is an 18th century modification to the original, that the deposit must be related to the later rather than the earlier phase of fireplace construction.
- 4.13 The features recorded directly above the former floor layer were sealed by a loosely compacted layer of dark yellowish brown slightly gravelly sand [101] that extended across the whole of the excavated area. It contained fairly frequent small stones, small fragments of CBM and moderate flecks of chalk in addition to pottery sherds of 12th - 13th and 15th - 16th century date and a fragment of clay pipe dating from the 17th to 18th century. This deposit was the bedding layer for the concrete floor above.

- 4.14 Layer [101] was sealed by modern concrete floor [100].

Bathroom Area – Watching Brief

- 4.15 The second phase of watching brief was carried out during the removal of the

floor in the outshot to the rear of the living room (Figure 3).

- 4.16 The natural deposits [103] were overlain by a shallow deposit of made ground [136] comprising of silty clay sand with rare fragments of concrete, CBM and flint, pottery and glass dating from the 17th to 19th centuries. This was overlain by a clean sand bedding layer [137] for a brick floor [134]. The floor comprised red brick of 18th or 19th century date at 223mm by 115mm by 40mm size, laid flat. The floor was patched with concrete [135] and finally resurfaced in concrete [138].

5.0 THE FINDS

The watching brief produced a small assemblage of finds, summarized in Appendix 1.

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of medieval pottery most of which shows no, or slight, signs of abrasion. The earliest material consists of medium fired cooking pots tempered with sparse/moderate white flint (to 2mm), sparse/moderate fine/medium sand and occasional iron oxide inclusions. These vessels are likely to be of 12th- to early 13th- century date. A residual sherd was recovered from [101] and three probably residual sherds were recovered from [106] including two conjoining pieces from a flaring rim of mid 12th- to early 13th- century type. Despite being residual these sherds do not show signs of abrasion suggesting they have not been repeatedly reworked. The majority of the remaining sherds can be placed into an early/mid 13th- to mid 14th- century date bracket. These consist of a range of fine/medium sand tempered wares from oxidised cooking pots (contexts [104], [106] and [107]) though a reduced example was recovered from context [102] and three sherds from the same fine sand tempered green glazed jug were located in [104]. Layer [101] also contained two sherds of hard fired painted ware of 15th- to early 16th- century date. The latest pottery from the site consists of 13 sherds from a glazed red earthenware jar with reduced surfaces and internal brown glaze. There are two other glazed red earthenware sherds from the same context [136], including a bowl. A 17th- to early 18th-century date is probable.

- 5.1.2 The pottery assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis as it is small and there are better assemblages of this date already known from the general area.

5.2 The Prehistoric Flintwork by Chris Butler

- 5.2.1 An assemblage of 16 pieces of worked flint weighing 923g was recovered during the fieldwork at Park Lane, Slindon (Table 4). Two un-worked fire fractured flints weighing 5g were also recovered.
- 5.2.2 The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Classification followed Butler (2005). A hand written archive of the assemblage and excel spreadsheet was produced at this stage. A large quantity of un-worked flint that had been collected was discarded at this

stage.

- 5.2.3 The raw material comprised a patinated grey flint with a buff coloured cortex, together with pieces of a mottled grey or black flint.

Hard hammer-struck flakes	5
Soft hammer-struck flakes	2
Fragments	5
Chip	1
Shattered piece	1
Chunk	1
Flaked axe	1

Table 4: The Flintwork

- 5.2.4 This assemblage comprises predominantly undiagnostic flakes and other debitage, probably typical of later prehistoric flintworking, although one or two pieces may even be the result of knapping flints for wall construction.

- 5.2.5 The only implement is a Neolithic flaked axe (RF <3>) measuring 166mm long, 78mm wide and 35mm thick and weighing 438gms. It has been quite roughly made, and still retains a large amount of cortex, especially at the butt end. However, it is very symmetrical and, as there is also some edge damage along the cutting edge which suggests that it has been utilised, it is unlikely to be a discarded pre-form. Such axes were used throughout the Neolithic period.

- 5.2.6 It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, and, apart from the flaked axe which should be retained for possible future study, the remainder of the assemblage can be discarded. The above summary should be included in the report along with the table of flintwork, and the handwritten assessment summary and spreadsheet retained in the archive. The flaked axe could probably be illustrated as it is an unusual example of the type given the presence of the cortex.

5.3 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 Two iron nails were recovered, both from layer [101]. The assemblage consists of an incomplete general purpose nail (head di. 13 mm; L 50+ mm) and a complete heavy duty nail (head di. 27 mm; L78 mm).

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 Two conjoining fragments of aqua crown glass dating to the late 16th to early 18th century were recovered from the site. One piece was contained by layer [104]. The second piece was recovered from layer [107]. A clear glass cylindrical vessel fragment was recovered from [136], and ranges in date between the 18th to 19th century. A late 18th- to 19th- century date is probable.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 The excavations produced two plain stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe (CTP). Layer [101] contained a fragment of late 17th- to early 18th- century

date. A fragment dating to the second half of the 17th century was recovered from pit [105] (fill [106]).

5.6 The Shell by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Layer [101] contained pieces of oyster shell. One fragment is undiagnostic, while the other piece represents an immature lower valve. In addition, [136] contained an upper and lower valve of oyster shell (minimum number of two individuals), both of which are immature, with the former exhibiting traces of parasitic activity.

5.7 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.7.1 The earliest fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from context [133] and consisted of two conjoining fragments of tile made of a pinkish orange fabric with abundant fine sand tempering with sparse coarse angular flint inclusions and sparse iron rich inclusions (fabric 4). The centre of the tile is indented leaving a raised margin and dates to the 12th to 13th centuries. A single peg tile fragment was identified in context [106] made of an orange medium sand tempered fabric with abundant fine quartz inclusions (fabric 2) and dates to the 14th or 15th century. Fragments of a brownish orange medium sand tempered poorly mixed fabric with sparse iron rich inclusions and abundant fine quartz inclusions (fabric 1) were present in contexts [102], [121] and [123]. The form of these fragments could not be identified though the fabric probably dates to the 14th to 17th century.

5.7.2 Brick samples from floor [134] were of a poorly mixed fabric (fabric 5) with sparse calcareous inclusions and sparse flint inclusions up to 10mm with medium to coarse red and black iron rich inclusions. The bricks are unfrogged with sharp arises and measure 223mm by 115mm by 40mm with fine loose cream coloured sandy lime mortar adhering and appear to have been bedded on a crushed flint base and are 18th to 19th century in date.

5.5.3 Context [107] contained four abraded fragments of brick or possible daub, two with sandy lime mortar adhering. The fragments from [107] comprised an orange fine sand tempered fabric with sparse coarse red and black iron rich inclusions (fabric 3) which could not be dated.

5.8 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen and Trista Cliffiord

5.8.1 A number of objects were assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <00>) and have been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. These finds have been summarized in Table 5. The flintwork has been discussed in the appropriate section.

Site Code	Context	RF No	Objec	Materia	Weight (g)	Period
PLS08	104	1	SPWH	STON	28	UNK
PLS08	104	2	SPWH	LEAD	48	UNK
PLS08	104	3	AXE	FLIN	434	PREH

PLS08		4	SHOE	LEAT	60	PMED
PLS08		5	LACE	TEXT	20	PMED
PLS08		6	?BAG	TEXT	52	PMED

Table 5. Summary of the Registered Finds

Spindle Whorls

- 5.8.2 Layer [104] contained a stone biconical spindle whorl (RF <1>), decorated with concentric circles. A crude lead conical spindle whorl or weight (RF <2>) was recovered from the same layer both of which are undated.

The Shoe (recovered from 47 Park Lane)

- 5.8.3 A single child's shoe, RF<4>, together with the textiles described below, was recovered by builders from within a wall, thought to be within the later phases of the house, Periods B and C, dated late 18th – 19th century (Martin 2008). The shoe measures 137mm in length, a modern size 4, and appears to be a left shoe.
- 5.8.4 The shoe is hand sewn, of welted construction with a separate insole and two piece sole joined with a butt seam, flesh side to the ground. The seat of the sole has undergone a probable repair, and is worn through to the insole at the junction with the quarters. The upper unit is joined to the lower unit with two seams of stitching, incorporating a wide welt. The quarters are two-piece joined with a butted edge/flesh seam, now undone, from which some of the original sewing thread protrudes. A semi circular heel stiffener is joined to the quarters with tunnel stitch. The quarters are symmetrical and elongated into lachets at the front, which lie over the tongue. The probable fastening method was a small button or buckle attached to the left lachet, now missing, for which there is slight evidence of stitching. The other lachet is incomplete. The toe is round in shape. Part of the toe area of the vamp is missing. The shoe dates to 1760-80s (Rebecca Shawcross pers comm.)
- 5.8.5 The shoe is virtually complete, but in poor and deteriorating condition. There is active infestation of some kind of parasite, evidenced by pupa cases and 'nibbled' areas at the instep. Preventative conservation is highly recommended.

Textiles

- 5.8.6 Two pieces of textile were recovered by builders at the same time as the shoe. The first, RF<5>, is the hem of a child's dress or, more likely, under-skirt. The hem is c. 670mm long, worked in openwork Broderie Anglaise, probably hand stitched, on a fine lawn cotton background. The pattern repeat features an eight petalled flower and sprig of three leaves in satin stitch, within a semi circular border of small cutwork perforations, with a second border of larger perforations around this. The edge is scalloped in satin stitch. The hem is joined to a fragment of the original skirt in a coarser cotton weave fabric, with a couch worked braid, c 6mm in width, sewn over the top to conceal the seam. There are several areas where the fragment has been inexpertly repaired. The technique of Broderie Anglaise was used extensively in women's fashion during the 19th century, although its origins may be earlier.
- 5.8.7 RF<6> consists of a coarsely woven fabric, probably an S-spun twill, originally

cream in colour. The fibre content is uncertain, but may be wool. The object, probably a small bag or pouch or possibly a pillow case, is square in shape and measures circa 200 x 210mm. It is incomplete. There is a gusset sewn into both sides and the top is open. A blue and white striped or plaid fabric has been used to bind the seams. A separate, fragmentary piece has the same hem binding the remains of a gusset, but is made of several smaller pieces patched together. It is likely that these objects are of the same date as the Broderie Anglaise fragment.

- 5.8.8 Both textile finds are extremely dirty, with ?inactive moth infestation and would benefit from conservation.

Discussion

- 5.8.9 The practice of deliberately concealing shoes within wall cavities was a widespread tradition throughout the country, the earliest account dating to the 14th century in Winchester. Swann (1996) has recorded upwards of 1500 examples worldwide, with the majority in the UK. In 59 cases, shoes were deposited with articles of dress, although other associated finds are also extremely common. In most cases the shoes are worn when deposited.

- 5.8.10 The reasons for depositing shoes in this manner can be considered 'ritual' or superstitious; they are thought to instil protection on the house, to bring good luck or to ward off evil spirits or witchcraft. Shoes are commonly placed in chimney breasts or roofs, perhaps as a protection against fire (Merryfield 1987).

Potential and Further Work

- 5.8.11 Most of this small finds assemblage does not warrant any further research. The textiles and leather objects have been sent to the Fishbourne Conservation Laboratory, and the textiles in particular should be looked at by a specialist in order to refine dating and construction techniques. Any future publication should include illustration of the shoe and textile objects.

5.9 The Animal Bone

- 5.9.1 Five contexts produced 29 fragments of bone: the species represented include chicken, rabbit and pig. The assemblage also contained cattle-sized and sheep-sized fragments of long bone, rib and vertebra. Butchery marks were evident on the sheep sized ribs and vertebra. Two rib fragments displayed cut marks and one vertebra was sliced horizontally through the body.

- 5.9.2 Context [101], dated late C17th to early C18th produced two fragments of sheep-sized rib and one fragment of sheep-sized vertebra. There was no evidence of butchery on these fragments.

- 5.9.3 Context [136] dated C18th to C19th contained three sheep sized rib fragments and the distal end of a cattle metapodial. One of the rib fragments displayed gnaw marks caused by a small rodent. There was no evidence of butchery on these fragments.

- 5.9.4 There was no evidence of pathology and the assemblage was in relatively good condition with little surface weathering.

- 5.9.5 There is no further work required as the assemblage is too small to produce any useful statistical analysis.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Karine Le Hegarat & Lucy Allott

Introduction

- 6.1 Seven samples were taken during excavations at 45 Park Lane, Slindon to establish evidence for environmental remains. Sampling aimed to retrieve environmental remains such as charred botanical remains, bone and shell. This report characterises these assemblages and assesses their potential to provide information regarding the use of this building and the functions of the features sampled. Two samples were also taken from natural deposits to target retrieval of flint.

Methods

- 6.2 All samples were processed in a flotation tank, the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through graded sieves and each fraction sorted (Table 6). Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and their contents recorded (Table 7). Preliminary identifications of the charred macrobotanicals have been made through comparison with reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and reference texts (Cappers et al. 2006).

Results

- 6.3 Four of the samples are dominated by uncharred material, including uncharred seeds (95% uncharred for samples <03> and <04>, 80% for sample <05> and 75% for sample <06>). Sample <01> is the richest in archaeobotanical remains with only 5% of uncharred material, while their presence in samples <02> and <07> is limited. All uncharred remains must be considered modern intrusive material as no waterlogged or anaerobic conditions are present at the site.
- 6.4 The presence of wood charcoal fragments vary amongst the seven samples with most samples offering poor quantity of small wood charcoal flecks. This is the case for samples <02>, <03>, <04>, <05>, <06> and <07>. However wood charcoal fragments are particularly abundant in sample <01> from context (117) a shallow deposit near the existing fire place. Although they are generally small these fragments may be suitable for further analysis and perhaps dating.
- 6.5 No crop seeds are present in any of the samples. A small quantity of charred weed seeds are evident in all the samples. In the majority of the samples these charred weed seeds are indeterminate and poorly preserved. However, some might be identifiable in sample <01> and one cf. Brassicaceae is present in sample <02>. Sample <3> contains an indeterminate nut shell fragment.
- 6.6 Various small mammal bones are present in samples <02>, <03> and <05> from rectangular features, contexts (119), (121) and (125). Some of these are

identifiable elements. Sample <3> also contains a single fish scale. Some small land snails shells are present in four samples (samples <01>, <04>, <05> from archaeological features and <07> from the natural deposits).

- 6.7 Burnt clay is abundant in samples <01> to <05> with the addition of small amount of fire cracked flints in samples <01>, <02> and <03>. Some small fragments of possible industrial debris are present in samples <01>, <02> and <03>. Sample <6> and <7> from the natural deposits contain no artefact remains.

Significance and Potential

- 6.8 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including wood charcoal fragments, a small quantity of charred macrobotanicals, some animal bones as well as some land molluscs.
- 6.9 Most of the charcoal fragments from the samples are unfortunately too small to merit further analysis apart from charcoal in sample <01>, context (117) which almost certainly originates from the adjacent fireplace. Further analysis of charcoal from this context could provide information about the taxa present and fuel use although as this is the only rich sample such an analysis is of limited benefit to further our understanding of the building.
- 6.10 Charred macrobotanicals and land molluscs are too sparse to provide further information about these features or natural deposits. Identifications could be provided for the small mammal bones however they are probably natural inclusions rather than of anthropogenic origin.
- 6.11 No further work is recommended for these samples

Sample Number	Context	Context deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	117	Deposit adjacent to fireplace	12	12	*	1	**	1			FCF*/58 CBM***/116
2	119	Fill of square post	5	5	*	1	**	1	*	1	FCF*/4 CBM**/18
3	121	Fill of square post	4	4							FCF*/10 CBM**/46
4	123	Fill of square post	12	12							CBM***/80
5	125	Fill of square post	6	6							CBM**/50
6	103	Sample from Natural TP1	12	12	EMPTY						
7	103	Sample from Natural TP2	12	12	EMPTY						

Table 6: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs	Industrial debris
1	117	17	35	5	3		**	***	***	*	some possible identifiable	poor	* (1)		* (2)		*
2	119	2	<3	40	40			*	*	*	cf. Brassicaceae plus others	poor	* (modern)	* sm. mammal			*
3	121	9	5	95	90			*	*	*	indeterminate & nut shell frag	poor	* (2 modern)	* fish scale			*
4	123	4	<5	95	95	Y (3)		*	*	*	indeterminate	poor	* (1 modern)		* (1)	* (1)	
5	125	2	<5	80	75			*	*	*	indeterminate	poor		* sm. mammal	* (1)		
6	103	1	<5	75	80			*	*	*	indeterminate	poor	* (1 modern)				
7	103	<1	<5	60	40	Y (1)	*	*	*	*	indeterminate	poor	* (1 modern)		* (1)		

Table 7: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS - Watching Brief - 45 Park Lane

Pre-House Construction Activity

- 7.1 Two test pits were excavated into the natural deposits in order to establish the presence/absence of any Palaeolithic remains in the light of the proximity of the house to the Slindon Raised Beach, which is located c. 1.5km to the northwest and produced a regionally significant assemblage of Palaeolithic stone artefacts. No Palaeolithic artefacts or ecofacts were encountered.
- 7.2 A small assemblage of 16 struck flint pieces was recovered during the watching brief. These included a Neolithic flaked axe (RF3) and undiagnostic debitage. The flints were predominantly recovered from a cluster of features in the southern part of the main excavated area. Two ephemeral intercutting pits ([113], [115] contained several struck flints, significant quantities of unworked flint nodules and no later material suggesting that they could be of prehistoric date. A few struck flints were recovered from other features and layers but in no significant quantities. The layer overlying these pits locally [104] contained the Neolithic flaked axe as well as 13-14th century pottery.
- 7.3 It is probable that given the presence of the Neolithic axe and struck flint that there was prehistoric activity in the general area of the site. However, it is uncertain whether pits [113] and [115] were of this date or perhaps of medieval or later date and that the bulk of the struck flint waste and nodules was related to masonry knapping.
- 7.4 Pit [105] and pit / post hole [132] are likely of 13-14th century date (as too may be [113] and [115]) – see above). A number of other contexts contained small quantities of unabraded medieval pottery and tile (as well as two spindle whorls of probable medieval date), which all points to there having been medieval activity of some description on the site. The presence of flint nodules and some struck material in these contexts suggest that a building with elements of flint construction was located close by.

Construction of 45 Park Lane

- 7.5 The original compacted clay floor [107] and the make-up layer [108] for the floor of 45 Park Lane sealed the earlier features. They were also cut by the construction cut [111] for the south and east walls wall of the house. The house was constructed in 1647.

Alterations and Use - 45 Park Lane

- 7.6 The six possible post-holes or impressions in the centre of the compacted clay floor of the living room area could be related to the everyday use of the house and may have resulted from the position of furniture or fittings. A more likely explanation is that these are related to a historic phase of repair or renovation and represent the position of a scaffold or propping.
- 7.7 Other features that post-date floor [107] include a mixed deposit [117] adjacent to the fireplace and likely related to the alteration of the fireplace in the 18th century, converting the usual rectangular plan fireplace to one with a rounded plan, typical of an 18th century date. The mortar spread [131] adjacent to this may also relate to a phase of construction or repair activity at

the house that post-dates the active use of the compacted clay floor. Another small spread of mixed made ground [130] was located adjacent to the north wall. The origin of the latter deposit is unclear.

- 7.8 The brick floor in the former bathroom within the eastern outshot of the house is of 18th or 19th century origin.
- 7.9 The concrete floor of the living room area is of 20th century origin and it is possible that there were floor surfaces that post-dated the compacted clay floor and pre-dated the concrete one, however, no traces of such a floor were recorded during the watching brief.

8.0 SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD – 45 Park Lane (Fig 6)

- 8.1 The house is a single build dated by *in situ* date stones to 1647. Two phases of modernisation occurred, the first in the 18th century including modifications to the living room fireplace and alterations to the windows, reducing them in size for the most part as described below. This phase of alterations also saw the insertion of plastered ceilings and skelings into one if not both of the upstairs rooms. The third phase of activity took place in the 19th century when buttresses were added to the external fabric to stabilise the structure. It was during this programme of works that the ceiling of the kitchen was plastered over a reed matrix. A number of superficial modifications also took place in the 20th century including the boarding of interior walls.
- 8.2 Significance – No. 45 is rare in that it is a complete example of a mid 17th century house complete with dating evidence placing the construction at 1647. The house retains many of its original features and the layout remains un-altered from the original.
- 8.3 Layout, external wall design, external doorways and windows were unaffected by the 2008/2009 programme of works. The internal walls and partitions (excluding door openings) were affected: the mass constructed walls were stripped of their render and the timber framed partition wall was repaired re-using as far as was possible the original materials and supplementing these by cutting staves from the garden.
- 8.4 Floors and ceilings were significantly affected by the programme of works: the living room floor was stripped of its concrete screed and reduced to create better head-room, as was the bathroom floor. The timber upper floors were repaired, this was significant in eastern bedroom due to the failure of the living room ceiling, which was propped up during the archaeological works. It is clear that the subsidence and disrepair of the timber framed partition had exacerbated the movement in the ceiling. A historic repair had been affected in the form of an applied board against the partition wall to support the ends of the joists as the wall could no longer do so. Further movement had forced the joists out and the board no longer provided support for the joists and as such, the floor of the bedroom above.
- 8.5 Detailed Description of the Building as Existing (2005, 2008/9)

Interior Ground Floor - Living Room (Former Parlour)

- 8.5.1 Ceiling - as described in the 2005 report. A board had been added to the north face of the timber framed south wall to take the weight of the ends of the joists as the movement of the structure to the south had allowed the joists to come away from the girding beam. The board was removed during the 2008 programme of works and propped in place while the remedial work continued.
- 8.5.2 Walls - the cement render in situ during the 2005 survey was stripped from the interior wall surface revealing the construction but the methods used also chipped away the surface of the brickwork and as such any associated features such as skintles or kiss marks were lost.
- 8.5.3 The construction revealed was of chalk block and brick. There was no clear uniformity in the arrangement of the brick and chalk bands and there was no clear bond pattern in the brickwork. The north wall was predominantly brick with a single chalk lacing course c. six courses of brickwork up from the concrete floor surface. The rest of the blocks on the north elevation were concentrated at the northeastern corner. The east elevation had a single course of chalk situated c. eight courses above the floor with a further three courses of chalk blocks above that, separated by four courses of brickwork. The wall construction had then been interrupted at a later date by the insertion of an opening which had been much larger at the date of construction but had subsequently been blocked and reduced between floor and sill, and to the south side (Plate 1).
- 8.5.4 The chalk courses comprised hewn blocks of roughly similar proportions with thick bedding joints of hard mortar at 20 to 30 mm thick with no variation between horizontal and vertical joints.
- 8.5.5 The bricks were 55 to 65 mm thick with varied brick fabric throughout, orange, red-brown and some over fired grey - blue bricks. The six courses of brickwork below the east window was of a later phase (Plate 1), more uniform in colour (manly orange) at 60 by 230 mm over bedding joints of hard cementitious beige mortar at 15 to 20 mm thick
- 8.5.6 The south wall is timber framed and had suffered much from later phases of modification to the house and structurally from the slumping of the southern side of the building. The framing is small panel type (Plate 2) as described in the 2005 report. The infill (Plates 3 to 7) of the two lower panels has been replaced with brickwork; the upper two panels differed in their infill in that the eastern had horizontal rods while the western had the more usual staves.
- 8.5.7 The window on the north elevation had also clearly been reduced to accommodate the current timber framed casements.
- 8.5.8 Fireplace - forming the western wall of the room is the substantial 17th century original fireplace with later 18th century modifications as described in the 2005 report. The brick sizes are consistent with those used throughout the building: on the kitchen fireplace, the plinth on the exterior of the house and the drip moulding to the windows. The inserted brick wall to the south of the fireplace had been stripped out by the time the survey began, and as such the construction of the bread oven could be seen. The oven had been accessed from the kitchen originally but the opening was bricked up when the kitchen fireplace was reduced. The oven (Plate 8) is situated 750 mm above the modern concrete floor surface and is 930 mm front to back with a maximum

width (north - south) of 650 mm. The base to the roof of the oven is 380 mm. The base bricks are 220 by 115 by 40 mm and the bricks utilised in the construction of the sides of the oven at 110 mm by 60 mm. There is a sandy levelling deposit of c. 100 mm thickness below the base bricks. The door of the oven is iron and remains in situ. The timber beam across the front of the fireplace is shown to be jointed into the post at the south side, which forms part of the original frame (Plate 9).

- 8.5.9 Doors - the doors are as described in the 2005 report: 19th century boarded and ledged doors.
- 8.5.10 Floor - the floor of the parlour was broken out as part of the current programme of works, in order to create better head-height within the room. A series of archaeological features were revealed and recorded and are described in Section 4 above.
- 8.5.11 The 1998 VBS and the 2005 report draw attention to a hard packed clay floor surface below the concrete which extended below the current north wall. The clay floor surface [107] was not recorded as extending below the north wall during the 2008/9 watching brief.

Bathroom

- 8.5.12 Walls - no timber sill beam was observed at the base of the north timber framed wall during the 2008/9 watching brief with the exception of a small length directly below the threshold of the doorway (Plate 10). This is probably due to the beam rotting out and its subsequent replacement with brickwork, although a sill was noted in the 2005 survey.
- 8.5.13 All walls had been stripped of the cement render revealing the construction materials of chalk block courses separated by several brick courses. The window in the south wall of the bathroom is a 19th century insertion evidenced by the brickwork reveals and timber lintel and by the style of the casement window. There may have been a window in this elevation that was modified by the current insertion (Plate 11).
- 8.5.14 The east wall was cement rendered below a timber tie-beam and rubble construction above. The rubble upper section is narrower than the lower part of the wall; a standard feature in mass wall construction. The random nature of the upper section of the wall is further confused by the application of a wide patch of daub. The varied construction in this area indicates several phases of patching and repair (Plate 12), probably due to the rear of the property slumping outward and away from the rest of the building.
- 8.5.15 Floor - the floor of the bathroom was of cement prior to this programme of works. The cement was stripped out revealing a laid brick floor of 18th or 19th century origin as described above in Section 4.
- 8.5.16 Ceiling – the ceiling of the bathroom had been stripped out by the time the survey was carried out. The under-plastered ceiling had been supported on modern narrow section softwood timbers indicating a late date for the insertion of the ceiling, probably related to the creation of modern bathroom facilities.

- 8.5.17 Door – the door of the bathroom is boarded and ledged and of 19th century origin

Rear Hallway/Passage

- 8.5.18 Walls – The walls of the passage are formed in part by the timber framed south partition, the boxed in staircase and the doors to the outshot rooms. The south wall is a continuation of the brick and chalk blocks seen throughout the ground floor of the building (Plate 13).
- 8.5.19 Floor – observed in the 2005 report as concrete over stone slabs ‘which should be retained’.
- 8.5.20 Stairs – 19th century boxed in dog-leg stair, a replacement in the original staircase location. Works to the southern side of the living room fireplace, while revealing a bread oven also showed the underside of the stairs and part of the stair construction which is supported over piers of 19th century brickwork (Plate 14) above the bread oven. There is a small under-stairs cupboard accessed through a door hung on HL hinges on the southern- rear hall side of the staircase (Plate 13).
- 8.5.21 Ceiling – the ceiling had been stripped out revealing that the under-plastered ceiling had been applied directly to the rafters of the outshot (Plate 13).
- 8.5.22 Door – all doors leading from the rear hall are boarded and ledged with the exception of the back door which is a modern replacement.

Store Room

- 8.5.23 Walls – the walls of the store room are brick and chalk block: the lower wall construction is finished at the top with a narrow off-set, the wall construction above this to the apex of the sloping outshot roof is as a result, thinner than the wall below. The construction of the upper part of the wall is entirely in brick, laid along the narrow edge (Plate 15) indicating that the wall has been rebuilt, probably in the 19th century. The lower wall construction is predominantly alternating courses of pinkish red brickwork and chalk blocks (Plate 16) in line with the construction seen throughout the ground floor rooms of the house. A horizontal timber appears to have been inserted into the construction and below this are several courses of brickwork. This feature may represent a small recess in the wall construction for storage purposes similar to the one seen in the north wall of the kitchen (see below). There is no external evidence for the feature to have been an opening through the wall, but it is possible that the external wall of the outshot has been re-faced.
- 8.5.24 The south wall is of the same construction as that *in situ* within the bathroom: courses of pinkish red brick with lacing courses of squared chalk blocks. The window is a modern three-light casement which may be an insertion into an original opening, enlarged to accommodate the window, or it may have been a breach of previously continuous fabric – 19th century brickwork edges the external face of the fabric within which the window is situated (Plate 17).
- 8.5.25 The north wall is formed by the timber framed partition, which is as described in the 2005 report.

- 8.5.26 Ceiling – the ceiling had again been stripped out to reveal the softwood timber supports.
- 8.5.27 Floor – the floor of the store room is of concrete and is at a lower level than the adjacent rooms.
- 8.5.28 Entrance door – no door was *in situ* at the date that the survey was undertaken.

Kitchen

- 8.5.29 Walls – the walls are of the same construction as those described above for the parlour: the walls to north, west and east are of brick with chalk block lacing courses, the east wall is formed by the brick-built chimney breast. There is a timber lintel over a small blocked opening in the north wall, close to the west elevation of the room (Plate 18). The opening is situated within a band of brickwork and as such the edges are formed by the brick construction. There is no trace of this on the external elevation which suggests that it was constructed as a storage recess, either with the construction of the building or inserted at a later date.
- 8.5.30 The south wall is a continuation of the timber framed wall described in the original report. The stripping-out of the plasterwork revealed the in-fill construction with stave holes on the soffits of the upper panel members and grooves on the corresponding lower members for the insertion of staves to carry the laths and daub.
- 8.5.31 Ceiling – the plastered reed and lath ceiling had been stripped out revealing the inconsistencies in joist size identified in the 2005 report. The joists to the south side of the girder were more substantial than those to the north and included some re-used material. There are eight joists in the south side of the room and ten in the north, each joist is jointed to the girder and there are no redundant mortises in the girding beam. The north ends of the north joists are socketed into the mass wall construction with a small off-set between the wall face and the sockets., the south side of the south joists are housed within the timber framed partition wall construction.
- 8.5.32 Floor – the present floor of the room is concrete screed, un-altered during the current programme of works.
- 8.5.33 Fireplace – The original fireplace opening comprises brick construction with bricks of variable sizes: 210 to 230 mm by 100 – 105 mm by 40 – 50 mm. The bricks of the flat arch are edge-set in two rows (Plate 19). The opening had been reduced in the 18th or 19th century and the in-fill brickwork comprises bricks of 220 – 230 mm by 100 mm by 60 mm. The in-fill brickwork had been rendered over and painted.
- 8.5.34 Doors - the doors are as described in the 2005 report: 19th century boarded and ledged doors.
- 8.5.35 Cupboard – the findings in the 2005 report note that the cupboard is probably a relatively modern addition; this is attested to by the insertion of a short lintel immediately above the cupboard opening (Plate 20). There is a redundant mortise (Plate 21) in the post just below the level of the added lintel which

would have received the end of the timber lintel over the fireplace in the same manner as that still *in situ* within the living room.

8.5.36 The interior of the cupboard had been painted white, the floor was plywood boards over softwood joists (Plate 22) laid directly onto a deposit of mid brown sandy silty clay (Plate 23). The southern corner post is placed over a block of re-used chalk masonry. The south wall of the cupboard is boarded as it is formed by the boxed in staircase. As noted in the original report the side girt, jointed into the corner post, continues to frame the chimney bay, terminating at the equivalent post on the living room side of the stack. The initial report notes that no jointing existed in the soffit of the beam indicating that the brick of the stack had continued up to the timber framing of the bay.

Entrance Hallway

8.5.37 Walls – The walls of the hallway are formed by the northern brick and chalk wall construction with an external doorway. The south wall is formed by the substantial brick chimney stack with an off-set and the east and west walls are doorway access to the two ground floor rooms.

8.5.38 Door – the door is a 19th century boarded, ledged and braced type.

8.5.39 Floor – the floor of the entrance hallway is cement screed.

First Floor - Bedroom 1

8.5.40 Door – as noted in the initial 2005 survey – the door is a 19th century replacement within the original opening, with the earlier pintles surviving on the interior of the frame.

8.5.41 Floor – the floor of the room comprises narrow planks over the floor joists described above for the kitchen ceiling.

8.5.42 Walls – the north wall of the room is predominantly of coursed chalk blocks. The blocks are laid in alternating bands of broad and narrow blocks which is often a feature of 17th century construction. The trim to the window is in red brick and the reduction in the opening to accommodate the 19th century casement window is clearly visible (Plate 24). The wall plate acts as a lintel to the window opening and is chamfered to correspond with the original extent of the opening.

8.5.43 The west wall is predominantly of chalk block construction laid in the same manner as described for the north wall with the exception that there is a band of three courses of red brick across the wall below the base of the window (Plate 25). Again it is clear that the window has been inserted (Plate 26), probably into plain fabric as there is no indication of an earlier opening. The window is a 19th century casement.

8.5.44 The bedding joints for the masonry are thick: 20 – 30 mm throughout and there is no differentiation between the thickness of the horizontal and the vertical joints. The mortar is light brown with frequent chalk flecks and fragments. There are many floor to plate cracks in the masonry particularly towards the western side of the room (Plate 27).

8.5.45 The south and east walls of the room are timber framed and are described in the 2005 report – no new information was obtained during this programme of works.

Bedrooms 2 & 3

8.5.46 The partition between the two rooms had been removed by the time the 2008 survey was carried out.

8.5.47 Floor – the floor of the room is boarded in modern planks over 19th century planks as noted in the original report.

8.5.48 Walls – the north and east walls of the room are predominantly constructed in chalk blocks laid in rough courses and some broad and narrow banding is discernable, but less so than in the western room. The walls have a lacing course of brickwork below the level of the current windows, up to three courses deep in places, but not uniform across the lengths of the elevations. The window in the north wall is within a reduced opening (Plate 28) the same as the bedroom adjacent, and here also, the window in the east wall has been inserted into formerly un-breached fabric (Plate 29).

8.5.49 The west and south walls are timber framed and as described in the 2005 report. The walls were still at the date of survey plastered over for the most part, including the timber frame of the south wall (Plate 30). Access to this room became limited during the watching brief due to the failure of the floor.

8.5.50 Doors – the doors throughout are of 19th century origin as described in the 2005 report.

Small Store Room (former closet)

8.5.51 Floor – the floor of the closet is a continuation of the boards within the east bedroom.

8.5.52 Walls – the walls are also a continuation of the east bedroom in addition to the timber framed wall on the west side between the closet and bedroom 1, and the substantial brick stack forming the south wall.

8.5.53 Window – the window in the north wall is within an earlier, wider opening and the 19th century window has been packed around with modern brickwork (Plate 31).

8.5.54 Door – the door is boarded and ledged.

8.6 Interpretation and Significance

8.6.1 The interpretation of the house is unaltered and details observed during the works only support or add information to that already obtained during the 2005 survey.

8.6.2 1647 (Period A – 2005 report)

The three bay, two-storeyed house with outshot to the rear was constructed in 1647. The central bay of the house was framed to accommodate the

substantial chimney breast which heated the ground floor rooms only and provided kitchen cooking facilities. The walls of the house were of chalk block and brick on the interior face, and flint with brick trim to the exterior. The partition wall between main rooms and outshot is timber frame and was framed as part of the original house construction in 1647, although several re-used timbers were incorporated in the build. The current survey added details of the fabric as described above which were not exposed when the 2005 survey was carried out.

9.0 Supplementary Historic Building Record – 47 Park Lane (Figure 7)

- 9.1 Overview – although apparently of a single late 18th century date as suggested by the external fabric and the internal layout of the structure, No. 47 retains the evidence of several phases of construction. The first in situ phase is dated to c. 1700 and includes the mass constructed walls to each end of the house and the large inglenook fireplace. It is also probable that the roof dates from this period but was altered when the building underwent modification in the late 18th century. The 18th century phase saw the re-fronting of the building, the addition of the angle-set chimney stack and the construction of internal partition walls of timber with brick and chalk in-fill. The late 19th century saw the addition of ancillary structures to the main build in addition to a re-building of the main staircase and alterations to the south timber framed wall of the upstairs room to the west. Numerous small cosmetic changes took place in the late 19th century with the reduction in the sizes of the fireplaces throughout the house, addition of new grates, new doors and new windows.
- 9.2 Significance – the house is significant in that several phases of construction are concealed behind the current symmetrical façade providing a more detailed history of the property.
- 9.3 Layout, external wall design, external doorways and windows were unaffected by the 2008/2009 programme of works. The internal walls and partitions (excluding door openings) were affected: the mass constructed walls were stripped of their render and the timber framed ground floor partition walls were also stripped of their predominantly reed plaster finish and repaired. The upper floors had timber framed walls and the partition between the bedroom is brick nogged.
- 9.4 Floors and ceilings were significantly affected by the programme of works: the living room floor was stripped of its concrete screed to reveal a complete brick floor in fairly good condition (Overton Construction, pers. comm.)

Detailed Description of the Building as Existing (2008/9)

Interior Ground Floor - Entrance Hall

- 9.5 Ceiling – flush under-plastered ceiling as stated in the 2007 report
- 9.6 Walls - the north wall of the hall incorporates the front door which is central to the range. The wall construction is red brick with chalk blocks much in the same manner as the interior wall construction at 45 Park Lane. The doorway

is framed in red brick quoins and there are two lintels, a short deep one directly over the current doorway and another longer, narrower lintel above (Plate 32).

- 9.7 The west wall is timber framed comprising vertical studs between a sill and plate. The studs are 70 – 75 mm by 100 mm section, two of which were visible at the northern end, and have had grooves sawn into them at the ends and then nailed in place to the corresponding sill and plate to prevent the timbers splitting. The remainder of the studs were obscured by the in situ laths. The wall is plaster over uniform, though riven laths, 25 mm deep.
- 9.8 The east wall is the partition wall between entrance hall and sitting room. The wall includes a wide central post with tenoned girder extending from the post to form the central beam of the ceiling in the room beyond. The post is 190 mm wide. The remainder of the timber framing of the wall comprises vertical studs of between 80 and 100 mm width with a single straight primary shore or brace extending down from the top of the post to the sill (Plate 33). The shore is 70 mm wide. The infill between the timbers is brick, chalk and flint and as such the joints between the timber members are obscured.
- 9.9 The south wall (Plate 34) is also timber framed with lath and plaster in fill. The wall includes a boarded and ledged door of 19th century design.
- 9.10 Doors – all of the doors are described as c.1900 or later in the initial 2007 survey.
- 9.11 Floor – the floor is of quarry tiles (Plate 34).

Living Room - western room in main range

- 9.12 Ceiling – the ceiling of the living room was under lath and plaster at the date of survey. It was noted in the 2007 survey that the ceiling had originally been exposed indicated by the fact that the joists and boards had been white-washed.
- 9.13 Walls – the walls had been stripped of the board lining to reveal the wall construction. The north wall (Plate 35) comprised roughly squared chalk blocks up to the level of the current window sill, then alternating bands comprising courses of brick or chalk block. The bands are not uniform in character, comprising chalk blocks of varying depths and the intervening courses of brick vary in number. The window has splayed reveals of red brick and the lintel over the window is a re-used stud. The window itself is a modern two-light casement.
- 9.14 The east wall is as described above for the entrance hall. The south wall is similar in construction to that in situ between the hallway and the sitting room. The construction comprises timber framing with a stout central post (160 mm wide) flanked by narrower studs (60 – 90 mm wide); those to the east are interrupted by an 80 mm wide straight primary shore or brace (Plate 36). The in-fill in this location is primarily rough hewn chalk block with occasional areas of brickwork. The west wall is taken up by the substantial brick-built inglenook fireplace, flanked to the north by a cupboard construction with lath and plaster infill between the top of the cupboard door frame and the ceiling (Plate 37). The fireplace had been reduced in size (Plate 38 shows the former cupboard

to the south of the reduction) and the bressumer is a re-used timber indicated by the redundant mortises on the soffit (Plate 39). There is a small recess built into the south side of the original south wall of the inglenook which had been obscured by the later cupboard construction (Plate 40). The recess may be part of the bread oven noted by the former tenant Mr Mills in 1991 (2007 Report).

- 9.15 Doors - the doors are 19th century boarded and ledged.
- 9.16 Floor – the floor is of quarry tiles, the hearth in the interior of the fireplace was of brick: the brickwork survives where the opening had been reduced in size (Plate 41).

Sitting Room

- 9.17 Ceiling - the sitting room has a flush under-plastered ceiling with central girder as described in the 2007 report. The ceiling remained unaltered at the date of the 2008 survey.
- 9.18 Walls – All of the walls had been stripped of the ‘softboard’ covering which had been in situ during the 2007 survey. The north wall (Plate 43) was of rough hewn chalk block and brick construction, there was no readily discernible coursing to the chalk blocks, which were the predominant fabric below the current window level. The window is a modern two light casement with brick quoins, straight reveals, a timber sill and lintel. The north and east walls are obscured by the construction of the substantial brick corner fireplace (Plate 42). The east wall is of chalk block construction with occasional red brick. The blocks are broadly coursed and there appear to be a series of three brick blocked features at 1.10 m above the current floor surface. The features are 300 mm square and are in-filled in brick (Plate 43). The purpose of these features is unknown but it is possible that they served as small storage recesses.
- 9.19 The south and west walls of the room are timber framed with vertical studs and straight primary shores, the western of which is described above for the entrance hall. The south wall also includes a door frame with in situ door which had been closed and papered over (Plate 44). The door is boarded and ledged comprising three broad vertical planks with a narrow closing stile; the rear of the door has three chamfered ledges and the door is hung on T-hinges on the west side of the wall, hinged to open in to the interior of the room. A series of air holes had been drilled into the door at a later date as indicated by the wall paper also being drilled through and the splinters on the south side of the door. It seems likely that the door provided access to the rear rooms prior to the addition of the present staircase (described below). The door could also have provided access to the under-stairs cupboard from the interior of the sitting room. The remainder of the wall is partly in-filled in brick nogging, with some chalk, the upper no longer has in-fill (Plate 45), but the wall as a whole had been finished in reed plaster (Plate 46) to the sitting room side (lath and plaster to the bathroom side – Plates 45 and 46). The surviving wall paper with a floral motif over the blocked door in the south wall and adjacent to the doorway in the west wall is of mid to late 20th century origin.
- 9.20 Fireplace – the angle-set chimney breast is of brick occupying the northeastern corner of the room. It is clear that the actual fireplace opening

has undergone several phases of modification, reducing the opening twice as shown in Plate 42.

- 9.21 Doors – the remaining door to the room is c. 1900 in date and as described in the 2007 report.
- 9.22 Floor – the floor is of brick, in good condition below the concrete screed. A portion of the brickwork was visible close to the fireplace at the date the survey was carried out (Plate 47). The floor was finally stripped by the 12th of February 2008 and was the brick floor was found to continue across the room (Overton Construction, pers. comm.). It is the intention of the author to obtain digital photographs from the contractor of the stripped floor for inclusion in the archive.

Kitchen

- 9.23 The kitchen is situated to the rear of the living room, on the western side of the house.
- 9.24 Ceiling – flush under-plastered as described in the 2007 report.
- 9.25 Walls – the majority of the walls had been stripped out to reveal the fabric. The north wall is timber frame with brick and chalk in-fill as described above for the south wall of the living room. The wall has a plate with studs jointed and pegged into it, there is a principal intermediate post and a corner post with a north – south oriented plate of almost un-converted timber over it; this plate forms the top of the partition wall to the east side of the sitting room (Plate 48). There is a small cupboard or pantry to the west end of the wall. The west wall was still obscured by later lining at the date of survey. There is a modern window in the west elevation, this is an intrusion into the fabric of the building.
- 9.26 The south wall is of predominantly chalk block construction with brick. The bricks are a reddish brown ranging from 55 to 60 mm thick. The bedding joints are 15 to 20 mm thick. The wall construction is continuous along the southern elevation of the building through the rear hall and bathroom. Some of the upper courses of brickwork are laid in a herringbone manner (Plate 49 – wall viewed from interior of bathroom). The doorway to the rear of the property is in the south wall, flanked to the west by a modern two light casement set within an original window opening.
- 9.27 The eastern side of the kitchen includes the rear hall and a boxed in staircase to the floor above, access is to the south of the staircase to the bathroom at the eastern side of the house.
- 9.28 Doors – the doors are boarded and ledged and of c. 1900 origin.
- 9.29 Floor – the kitchen floor is of concrete.

The Bathroom

- 9.30 Ceiling – the ceiling had been flush and under-plastered at the time of the 2007 survey; this had been removed during the 2008 programme of works to reveal the outshot roof construction, described below as part of bedroom 2.

The ceiling had been fixed to a series of collars which extended between the wall plate of the north timber framed wall and the sides of the rafters forming the south slope of the outshot roof (Plates 50 and 51); the collars are nailed in place to the rafters.

- 9.31 Walls – The south wall of the bathroom is as described for the south wall of the kitchen outshot. The brick sizes vary from 53 to 58 mm thick and 106 – 118 mm in length. A modern two-light casement window is housed within an original brick trimmed opening.
- 9.32 The east wall is predominantly chalk block construction with brickwork occurring intermittently and at the junction with the south elevation. As the ceiling has been removed, the construction of the wall was observed up to the apex of the outshot roof. A small window with an in situ timber frame is housed within a brick trimmed opening and has been infilled in brick at a later date (Plate 52).
- 9.33 The north wall is formed by the timber framed south elevation of the sitting room, described above with the majority of the wall in-filled in brick with chalk and flint towards the base; the upper area is in sawn laths with plaster over in contrast to the reed plaster found within the sitting room.
- 9.34 The west wall of the room is formed by the doorway to the rear hall and kitchen. The area above the door is stud work with lath and plaster in-fill. To the north of the doorway is the boxed-in under-stairs cupboard, also of stud-work clad in lath and plaster (Plate 53).
- 9.35 Doors – the door from bathroom to passage is a modern replacement, noted in the 2007 survey.
- 9.36 Floor – concrete screed over brick.

The Under-Stairs Area

- 9.37 Walls – the walls are timber studwork with lath and plaster finish of modern origin (dated to c. 1900 in the 2007 report).
- 9.38 Staircase – the staircase is also dated to c. 1900 in the 2007 report. It is clear from the details on the underside of the staircase that it was added to the construction in the present location. The short joist lengths carrying the landing above are jointed at the south, staircase side but are lodged over a small timber plate applied to the framing of the north wall (Plates 54 and 55). As noted in the 2007 report, the stud work of the north wall had had been altered to fit the doorway described above (sitting room) by cutting through a raking strut (Plate 56).
- 9.39 The east wall of the staircase at first floor level, within the roof of the outshot has been clad in lath and plaster, with the laths laid on the diagonal (Plate 57)
- 9.40 Door – the under stairs area had no recent access, the earlier access had been through the covered over doorway in the south wall of the sitting room.
- 9.41 Floor – the floor is of brick (Plate 58).

First Floor - Bedroom 1

- 9.42 Walls – all of the walls had been stripped to reveal construction details. The north wall (Plate 59) of the room is of brick at 50–60 mm thick, with much variation. The brickwork, laid in a random bond, has thick bedding joints at 15–20 mm for the horizontal and vertical. The bricks are reddish brown and purplish blue. The window in the north wall is a two light casement of modern origin within an original opening with slight splay to the reveals. The timber lintel above the window opening is a re-used stud. A second timber extends into the fabric of the north wall from the adjacent bedroom; this is the lintel over the window in that room.
- 9.43 The east wall is the partition between the two bedrooms and is timber framed with two straight raking primary shores interrupting studs at 70 mm thick, the various lengths jointed into the plate or sill, but nailed in place to the shores. The in-fill is a mixture of brick and chalk, with the centre of the wall comprising mainly brickwork with bricks at 40 – 45 mm thick by 210 mm in length of a pinkish brown fabric (Plate 60).
- 9.44 The west wall (Plate 61) has a plastered brick chimney stack with integral 19th century register grate fireplace flanked by a stud-work cupboard (with boiler) to the south and a plain cupboard to the north. The interior of the cupboard reveals the chalk block and brick construction of the west wall (Plate 62). The fabric of the wall to the south of the stack, within the sloping roof of the outshot shows a continuation of the brick and chalk fabric but includes a small window of the same type described above for the east end of the building. The window is trimmed with red brick quoins, has a timber lintel and timber frame still in situ (Plate 63).
- 9.45 The south wall had been stripped to reveal the stud-work construction which is a predominantly modern insertion or replacement (Plate 64) of softwood at 50 mm by 95 mm scantling. Earlier timbers remain in situ including the original plate over the inserted one and two studs adjacent to the west wall, both of which are jointed and pegged in place. Empty mortises are just visible on the soffit of the plate indicating the location of earlier studs, replaced by the current softwoods members. Earlier members also remain in situ; the horizontal head beam over the doorway which is jointed into the post forming the west side of the doorway, and the studs on the west side of the staircase within the slope of the outshot roof (Plate 64). Of note is the horizontal lath and plaster on this side of the staircase in comparison with the diagonally fixed laths on the eastern side.
- 9.46 The sequence of construction indicated by the remains suggest that the (probably continuous) stud wall to the south side of the room was opened out and a window inserted in the west wall of the outshot. This was later blocked and the south stud wall reconstructed with softwood studs.
- 9.47 Door – the door to the room is in the southeastern corner leading onto the staircase landing. The door has been re-hung as indicated by the surviving pintles in the east jamb. The door is boarded and ledged with bead moulding; the door to the north cupboard is also boarded and ledged, that to the south had been removed prior to the survey.
- 9.48 Floor – the floor (Plate 65) is of boards comprising 300 mm (1') wide north –

south boards under east – west boards at 260 mm (10”) wide throughout the room with the exception of a narrower (190 mm) wide board adjacent to the outshot and north- south orientated boards within the north cupboard.

Bedroom 2

- 9.49 Ceiling – the ceiling is a flush under-plastered type with hatch access to the roof space above. The 2007 report notes that the majority of the joists had been replaced.
- 9.50 Walls – the north wall (Plate 66) is a continuation of the construction described above for bedroom 1. The brickwork shows some horizontal and diagonal skintles (Plate 67) to the fabric which can indicate an 18th century origin. The window in this elevation is under a long timber lintel, has slightly splayed reveals and includes a modern two-light casement set within an original opening.
- 9.51 The east wall (Plate 68) is predominantly chalk block construction with squared, coursed masonry at an average of 100 –110 mm thick and various widths. There is a single flint course at 640 mm above floor level. The flint course is 100 mm thick but peters out towards the north. The fabric includes intermittent brick courses with the bricks at 60 mm thick, there is also some random placement of flint. The east wall includes a small brick trimmed window within the outshot as described above.
- 9.52 The west wall (Plate 69) is timber framed and is described above for bedroom 1.
- 9.53 The south wall (Plate 70) is timber framed with studs of 110 by 100 mm section jointed between sill and plate. Primary straight raking shores extend from the central stud to the post at the east end of the wall and to the east side of the west doorway. The studs are nailed at the junction with the shores, the nails placed in pre-sawn slots to control the splitting of the members. The doorway is in its original location and the head beam is jointed to the posts.
- 9.54 Doors – the doorway is boarded and ledged with a glazed pane.
- 9.55 Chimney breast – the chimney is angle-set and is a continuation from that visible on the ground floor. The brickwork is continuous from the north wall but appears to be stitched into the masonry of the adjacent eastern wall of the room (Plate 68). The fireplace held a 19th century register grate (removed at the time of the current survey) within an opening that had been reduced to fit it (Plate 66).
- 9.56 Floor – the floor is carried on north – south oriented joists with a primary joist at 170 mm wide by 110 mm deep adjacent to the east wall. The remaining joists are between 340 and 400 mm apart and are of smaller and irregular scantling at 90 mm wide by 110 mm deep. The boards are in two layers, with north – south orientated wide boards overlain by east – west narrower boards (Plate 71).

Roof Voids

- 9.57 The roof construction remains consistent with that described in the 2007

report. The outshot roof to the east was first accessed during the 2008 survey.

- 9.58 The east outshot roof comprises a purlin laid in line with the slope of the outshot roof. The purlin extends and butts between the first and sixth rafters. The first rafter butts up against the east wall of the building and the sixth rafter butts against the construction of the staircase (Plate 57) and is supported by a raking strut that is halved over one of the substantial floor joist of bedroom 1. The raking strut is a re-used timber evidenced by a series of redundant mortises, indicating that it had served as a girder prior to its re-use in the current location. The four intervening rafters are in two lengths each, jointed into the purlin (Plates 70 and 51).

Interpretation and significance

- 9.59 All uncovered fabric supports the original interpretation of the structure.
- 9.60 C. 1700 (Period A – 2007 report)
It is clear from the east wall within bedroom 1 that the angle set chimney stack and north wall are added to the earlier chalk block construction of the east wall. The mass construction of the west wall of the house is also from the earlier phase of construction.
- 9.61 Late 18th Century (Period B)
Stripping out also revealed that the partition between the two bedrooms is of timber frame construction consistent with an 18th century date, rather than mass construction at a half brick thick as originally thought. The wall is however brick and chalk in-filled between the timber members. The timber frame construction is consistent with those in situ to the south of the main build, between principal rooms and outshot. The brick floor of the living room, under the current concrete screed was also revealed and probably belongs to this phase of construction.
- 9.62 19th century (Period C – 1841, 1876 and 1900)
This phase of construction applies to the addition of outshot and privy as discussed in the 2007 report. The stud wall between the entrance hall and the living room is indeed a later addition as evidenced by the softwood stud construction and lath and plaster finish. This supports the interpretation that this wall was added to form the entrance hall. The staircase was also added at this point, probably on the site of the former stairs. The horizontal member added to the south face of the wall between living room and bathroom in order to lodge the joists for the landing suggests that the layout or location of the staircase had been significantly altered but that it still respects the two original doorways to the first floor rooms.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-operation and assistance of The National Trust and West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) (John Mills) is gratefully acknowledged, as is the co-operation of Overton construction.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	PLS08					
Identification Name and Address	45 and 47 Park Lane, Slindon, Chichester, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex: Chichester					
OS Grid Refs.	SU 9463 0791 and SU 9644 0793					
Geology	Upper chalk with flint and Valley Gravels (British Geological Survey Sheet 317 Chichester 1:50 000)					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3492					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief✓	Standing Structure✓	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 17 th September- 22 nd September 2008, Jan 2009	Other		
Sponsor/Client	The National Trust					
Project Manager	Ron Humphrey					
Project Supervisor	Maggie Henderson and Michelle Collings					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.✓	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other ✓ Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A watching brief was undertaken at 45 and 47 Park Lane Slindon. The work comprised a supplementary historic building record of the two properties in addition to a small scale excavation within the living room of No. 45. The archaeology comprised evidence of possible prehistoric activity represented by struck flint and a Neolithic hand axe in addition to evidence of medieval activity ranging from the 12 to 15th centuries on or close by the site of the current structure. No. 45 is a complete three bay, lobby entry house dating to 1647, No. 47 is a three bay house re-built in the 18th century but retaining evidence of earlier, perhaps c. 1700 remains incorporated in the later build.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-55483

Project details

Project name	45 and 47 Park Lane, Slindon
Short description of the project	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 47 PARK LANE WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD DURING REPAIR AND MAINTANENCE WORK AT 45 AND 47 PARK LANE, SLINDON, CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX
Project dates	Start: 12-09-2008 End: 09-01-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PLS08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HANDAXE Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SPINDLE WHORL Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHOE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Photographic Survey', 'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'

Prompt Conservation/ restoration

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX ARUN SLINDON 45 and 47 Park Lane Slindon

Postcode BN18 0

Study area 150.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SU 964 079 50.8620015317 -0.630086809699 50 51 43 N 000 37 48 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator National Trust

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Maggie Henderson

Project supervisor Michelle Collings

Project supervisor Nick Garland

Type of sponsor/funding body National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient National Trust

Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Leather','Metal','Textiles','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	National Trust
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets'
Paper Archive recipient	National Trust
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 47 PARK LANE WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD DURING REPAIR AND MAINTANENCE WORK AT 45 AND 47 PARK LANE, SLINDON, CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Henderson, M.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Collings, C.
Other bibliographic details	2008198
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South East
Description	A4 Book

Entered by Maggie Henderson (m.henderson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 4 March 2009

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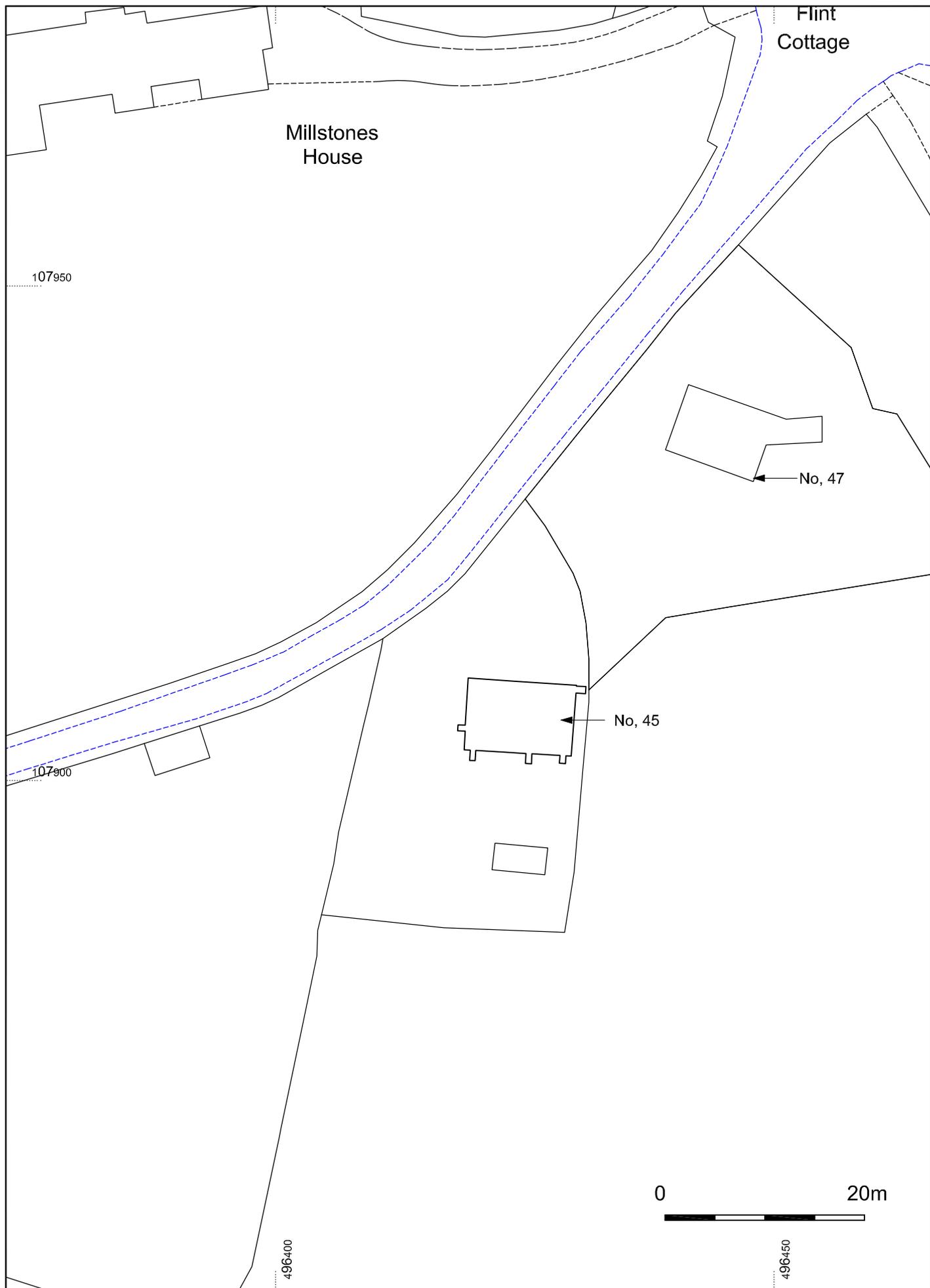
Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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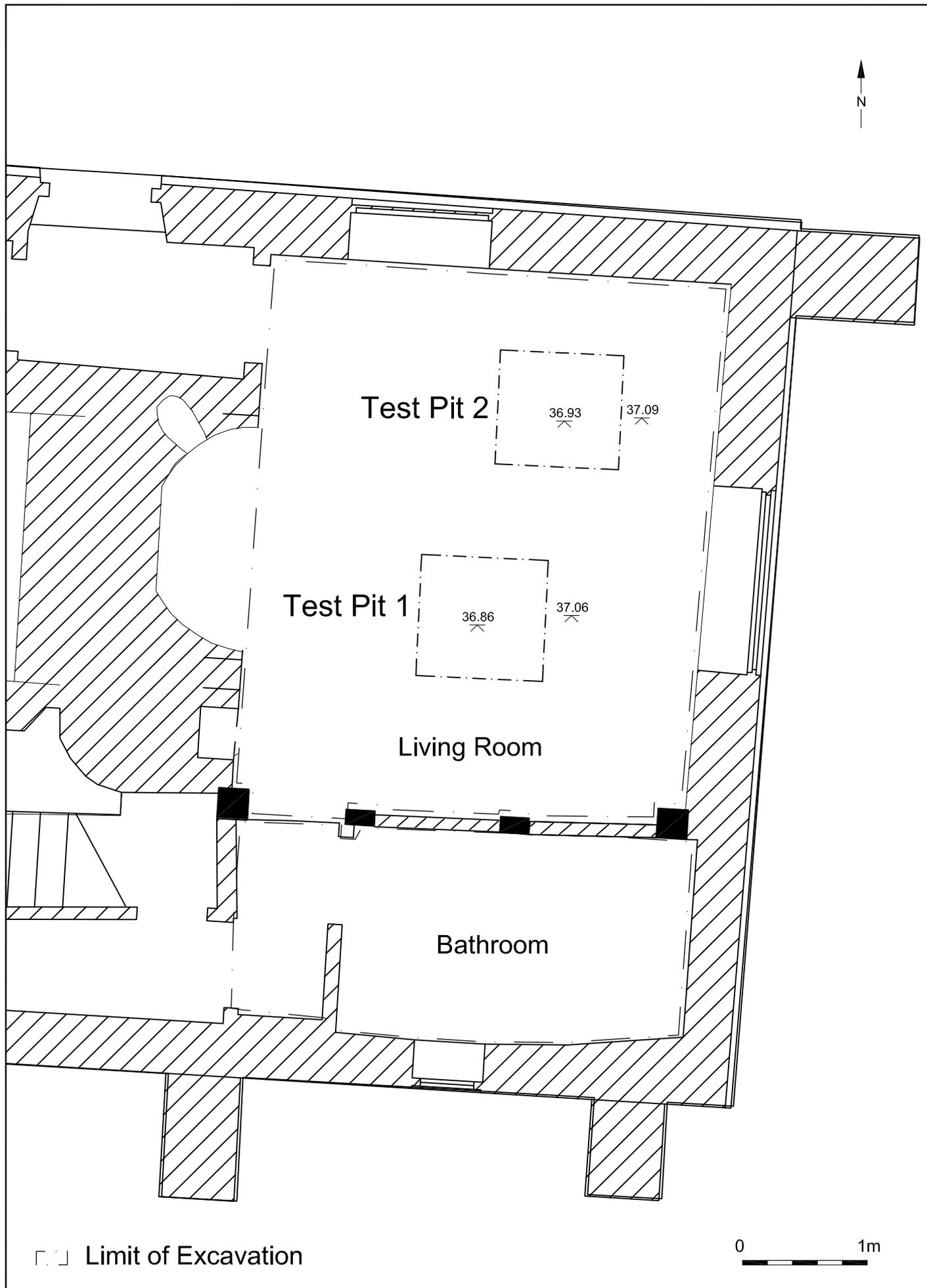
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Appendix 1: Quantification of the finds from the watching brief at 45-47 Park Lane, Swindon, Chichester.

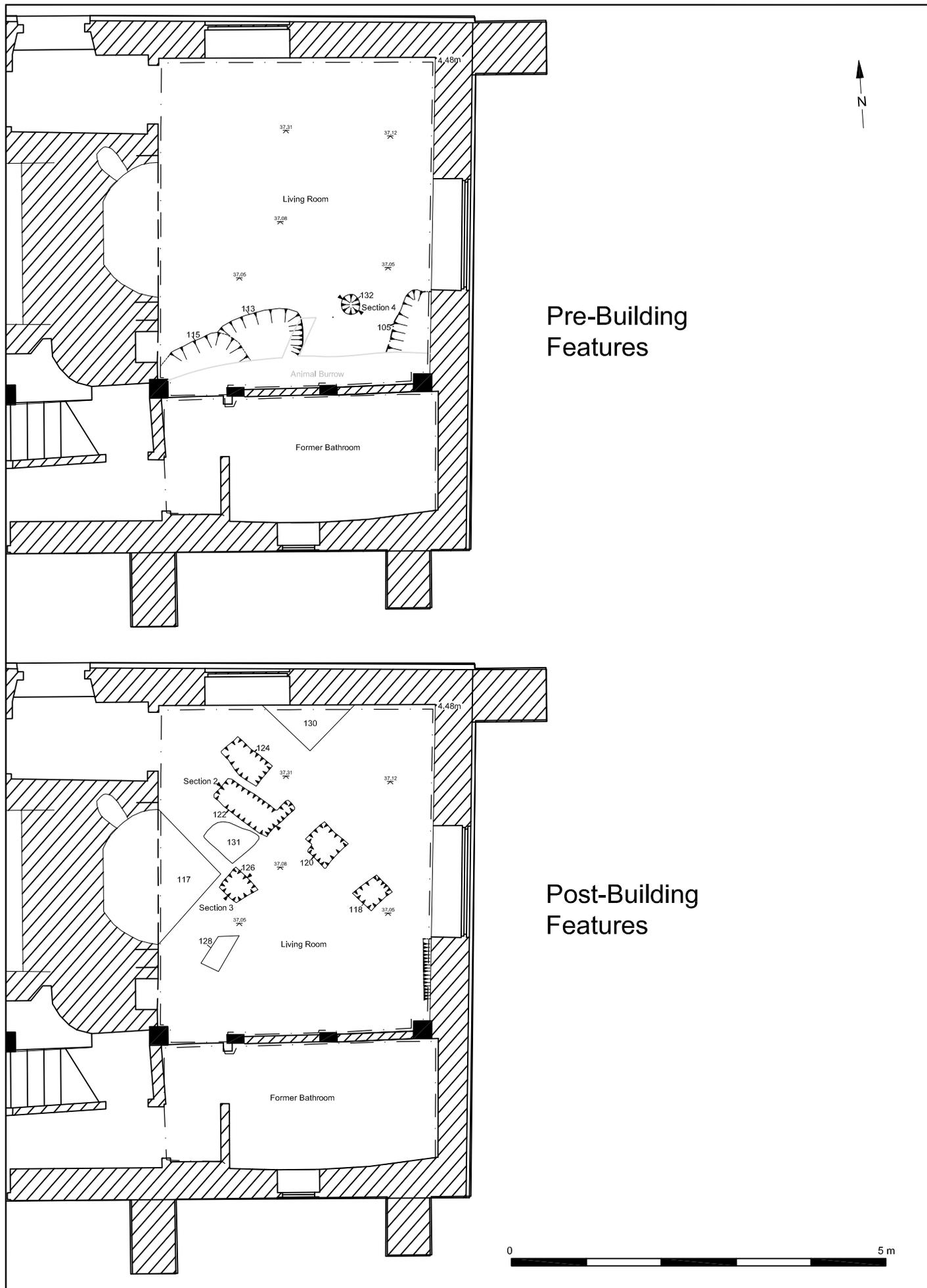
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u/s									1	1	2	42								
101	3	30			4	12	2	6	1	1					2	36			1	4
102	1	10	4	28					1	12	8	146								
104	5	96			10	16			1	438	30	500	9	>20096			1	4		
106	7	96	1	30	13	38			2	22	39	544							1	6
107	3	20	4	14	2	8											1	50		
114					1	<2			3	27	2	454	3	3384						
116					3	2			5	420										
121			2	22																
123			1	18																
127									1	1										
130									1	1										
133			2	40	1	<2					2	20								
134			2	3844																
136	15	916			4	62	2	38									1	8		



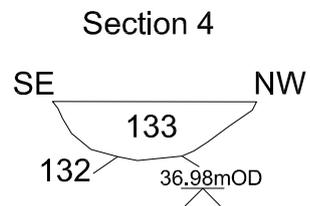
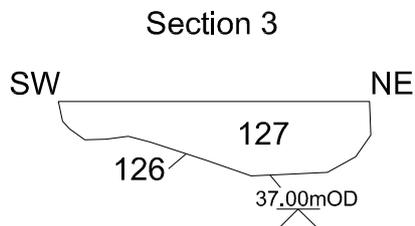
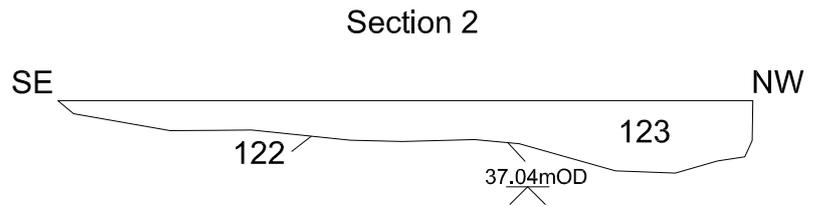
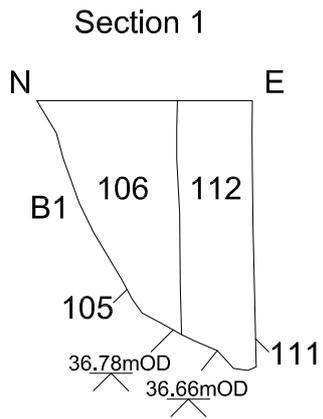
© Archaeology South-East		45 & 47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3492	Nov 2008	Site Plan	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: HLF		

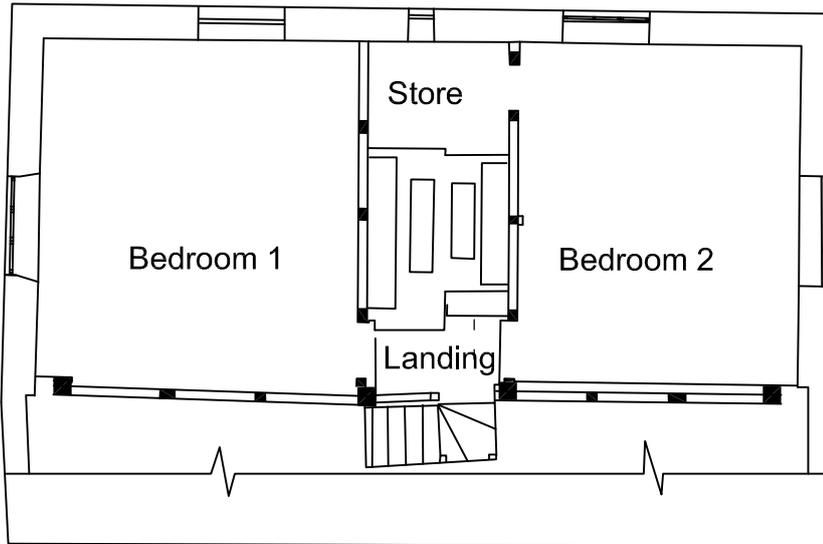


© Archaeology South-East		45 & 47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3492	Nov 2008	Locations of Watching Brief Areas and Test-Pits	
Report Ref: 2008198	Drawn by: HLF		

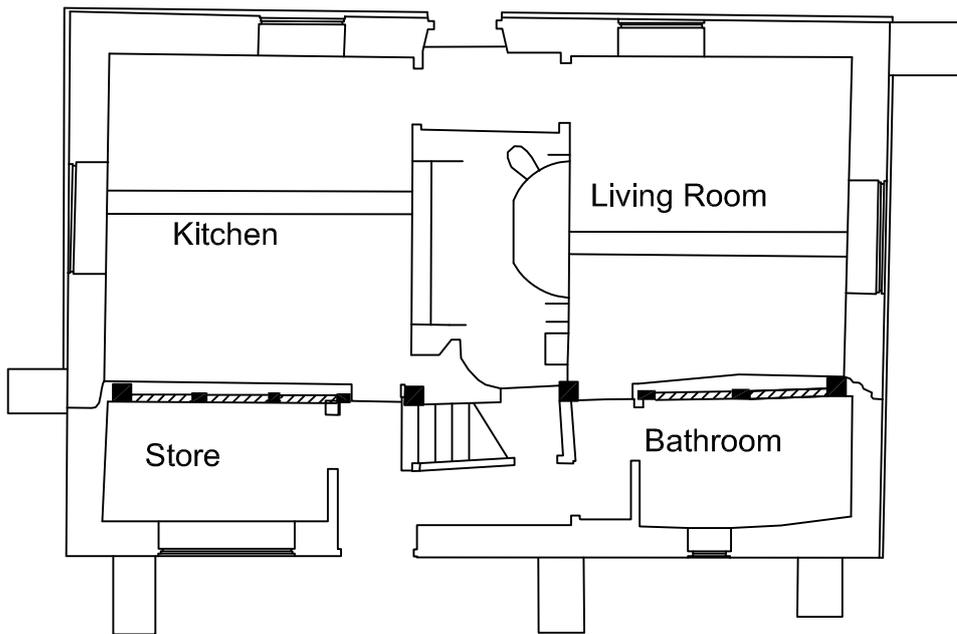


© Archaeology South-East		45 & 47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 3492	Nov 2008	Archaeological Features within 45 Park Lane	
Report Ref: 2008198	Drawn by: HLF		

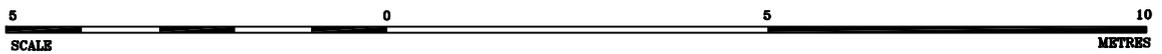




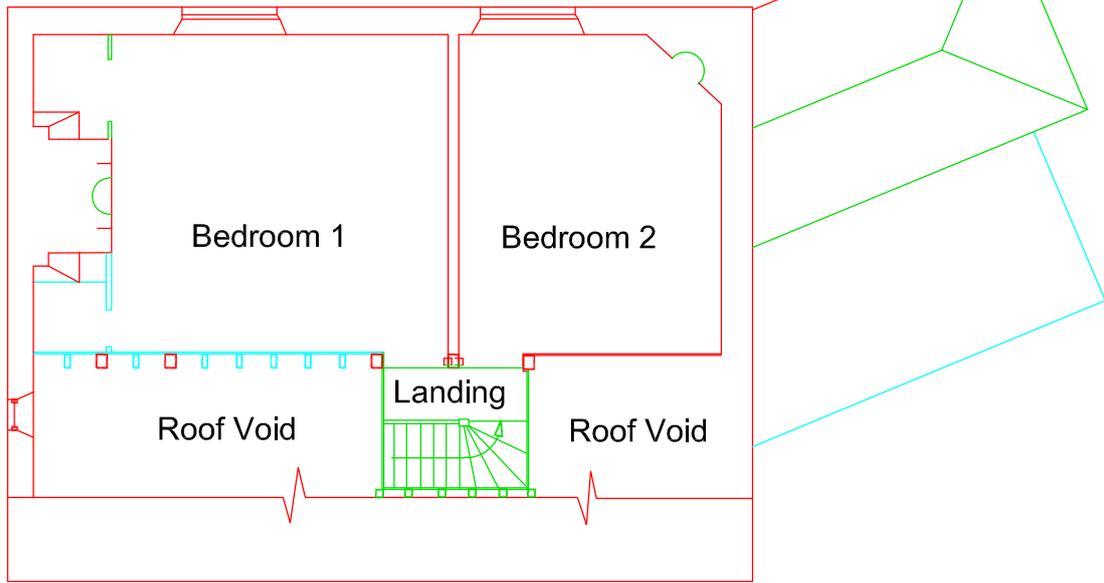
First Floor



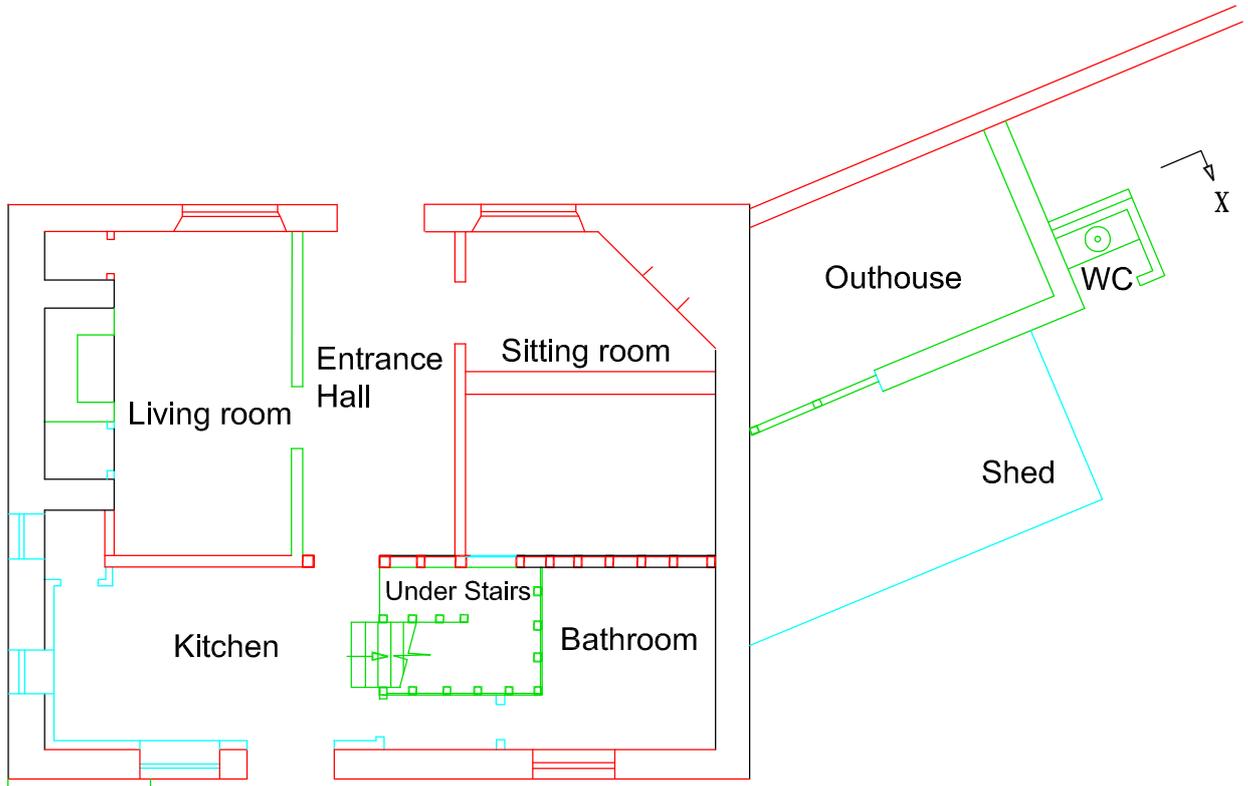
Ground Floor



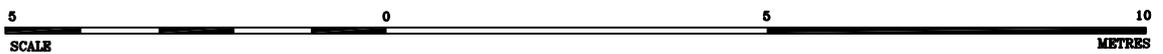
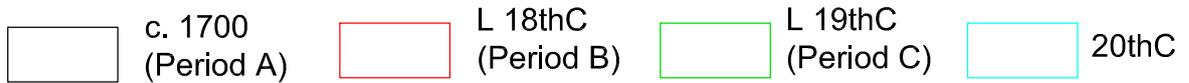
© Archaeology South-East		45 & 47 Park Lane Slindon, West Sussex	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 3492	Nov 2008	Floor Plans of No. 45 Park Lane (From the 2005 report by ASE)	
Report Ref: 2008198	Drawn by: mh		



First Floor



Ground Floor



© Archaeology South-East		45 & 47 Park Lane Slindon, West Sussex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 3492	Nov 2008	Floor Plans of No. 47 Park Lane (From the 2007 Report by ASE)	
Report Ref: 2008198	Drawn by: mh		



© Archaeology South-East		45 & 47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 3214	Nov 2008	Neolithic Axe (Registered Find 3) From 45 Park Lane	
Report Ref: 2008198	Drawn by: mh		



Child's Shoe



Broderie Anglaise hem fragment



Coarse woven fabric 'pouch'



© Archaeology South-East		45 & 47 Park Lane, Slindon, West Sussex	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 3214	Nov 2008	Mid - Late 18 th Century Shoe and Associated Finds (Registered Finds 4-6)	
Report Ref: 2008198	Drawn by: mh	From 47 Park Lane	

No. 45 Park Lane, Slindon - Plates 1 - 31



Plate 1: The east wall of the living room with the late phase of brick in-fill to a former, much larger opening

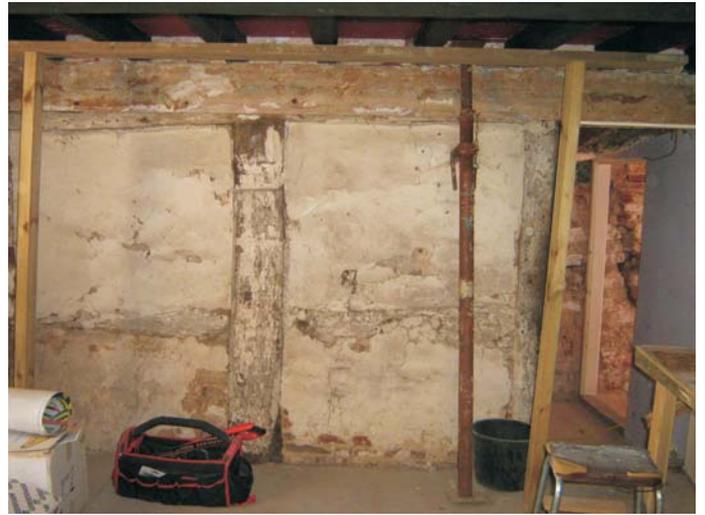


Plate 2: The small-panel framing in the south partition wall of the living room



Plate 3: Detail of the two types of in-fill on the south partition wall of the living room

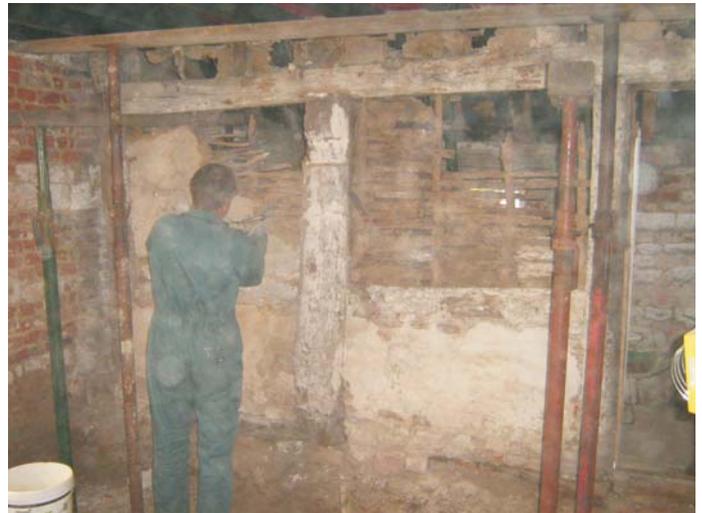


Plate 4: Stripping out of the south partition wall in progress - October 2008



Plate 5: The lower panels of the south wall, fully stripped to reveal the later brick in-fill

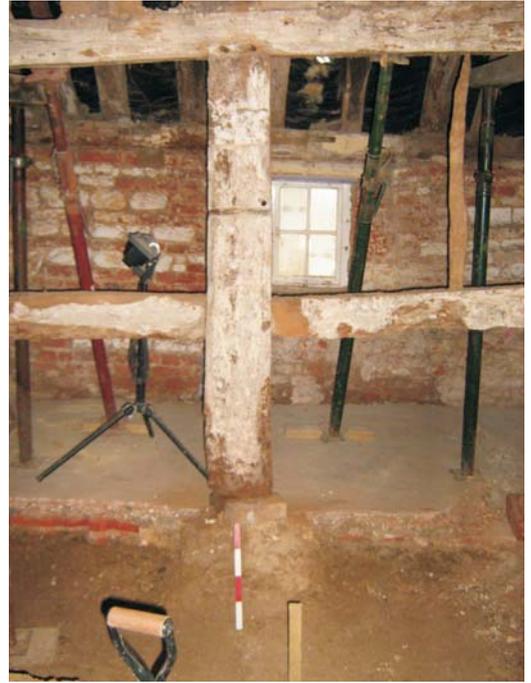


Plate 6: The full stripped wall with brick floor below the concrete in the former bathroom beyond



Plate 7: The south wall with replacement in-fill *in situ* - January 2009

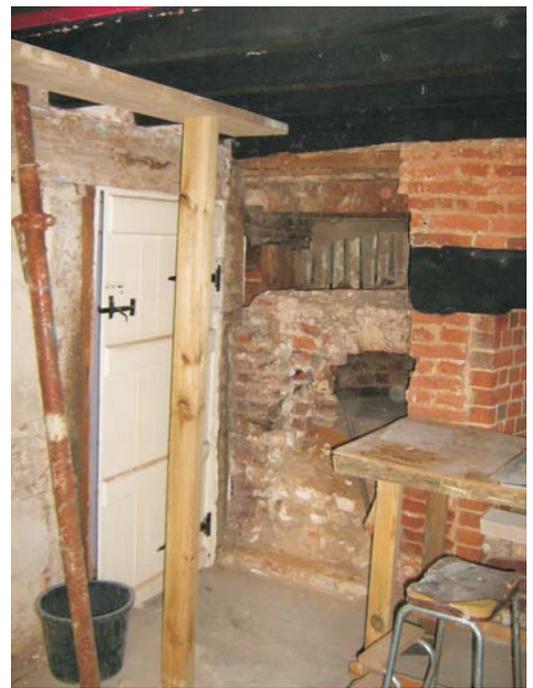


Plate 8: The exposed bread oven from the living room



Plate 9: The timber beam across the front of the living room fireplace, jointed into the post of the original frame



Plate 10: The remains of the sill-beam at the base of the south partition wall between living room and bathroom

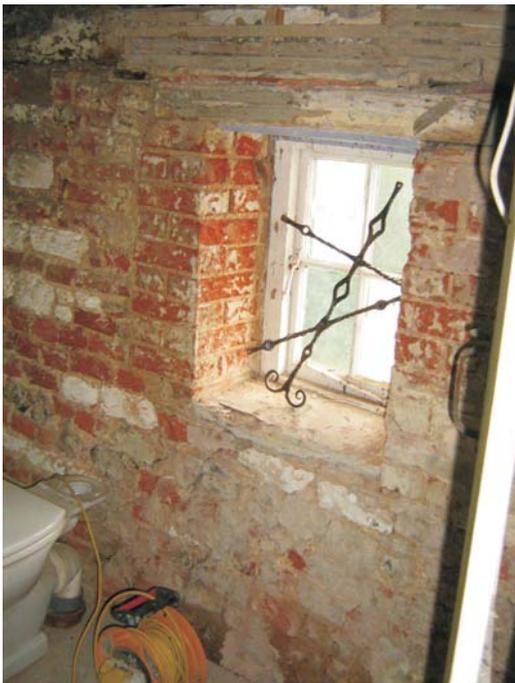


Plate 11: The 19th C bathroom window in the south wall of the room within the chalk block and brick built fabric of the wall

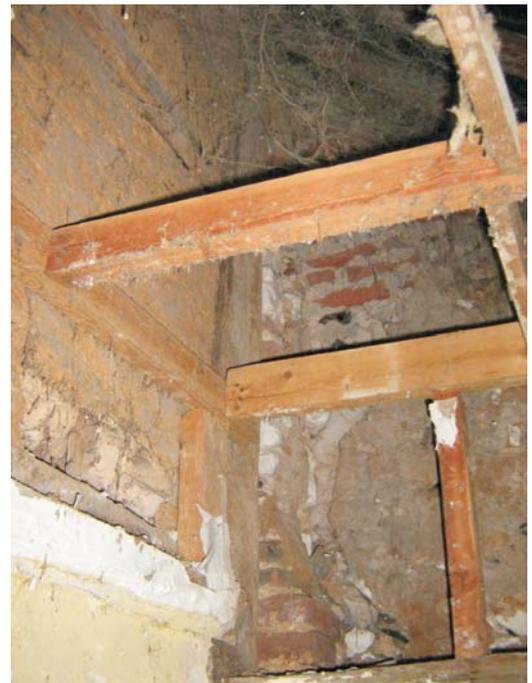


Plate 12: The east end wall of the outshot shows much modification and patching to the construction



Plate 13: The south wall of the building with continuous chalk and brick construction - viewed through the doorway to the former bathroom



Plate 14: The modern brick inserted over the oven to support the stair construction - viewed from the living room side



Plate 15: The construction of the west wall of the outshot with brick laid on edge above the off-set. The added softwood struts for the inserted under-plastered ceiling are also visible



Plate 16: The lower chalk and brick built west wall of the outshot- with timber lintel and blocked feature/ recess



Plate 17: The external south elevation of the house shows 19th century brick quoins to the west window



Plate 18: Detail of small blocked recess with timber lintel in the south wall of the kitchen. Also visible are the remains of the reed under-plaster ceiling above the junction box.



Plate 19: The later in-fill of the kitchen inglenook

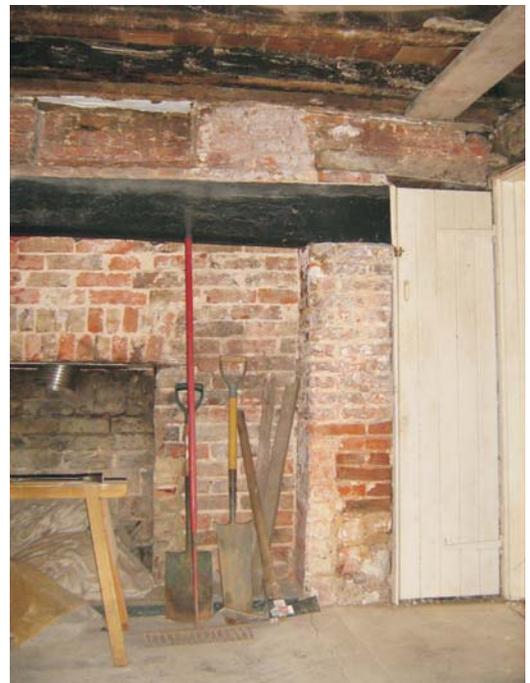


Plate 20: The south side of the inglenook with inserted cupboard under additional lintel



Plate 21: The post of the timber frame, within the cupboard to the south of the kitchen inglenook. There is a redundant mortise where the bressumer would have terminated prior to truncation caused by the insertion of the cupboard



Plate 22: The floor of the cupboard after the removal of the covering plywood boards



Plate 23: The floor after the removal of the softwood framework which had supported the boards



Plate 24: The north wall of Bedroom 1 shows 19th century casement within reduced original opening



Plate 25: The west wall of bedroom 1 shows chalk block and brick construction



Plate 26: Detail of the south side of the window in the west wall of bedroom 1 - insertion rather than reduction of original opening as shown by the brickwork



Plate 27: The west end of the north wall shows the substantial cracking of the chalk block masonry



Plate 28: The fabric of the north wall of bedroom 2 (formerly 2 & 3)



Plate 29: The east wall of bedroom 2 shows window inserted into the formerly un-breached fabric - shows a 19th century casement



Plate 30: The timber framed south wall of bedroom 2 with the plaster *in situ*



Plate 31: The reduced window opening within the bedroom 2 closet (store)

No. 47 Park Lane, Slindon - Plates 32 to 71



Plate 32: The front door on the north side of the entrance hall viewed from the interior



Plate 33: The timber frame partition wall between entrance hall and sitting room



Plate 34: The south side of the entrance hall with quarry tile floor



Plate 35: The north wall of the living room



Plate 36: The timber frame south wall of the living room



Plate 37: The fireplace in the west wall of the living room with the north cupboard



Plate 38: The interior of the inserted cupboard to the south of the fireplace in the living room



Plate 39: The bressumer over the fireplace in the living room with redundant mortises in the soffit



Plate 40: The hearth of the fireplace still *in situ* where the south cupboard had been added



Plate 41: The south side of the inglenook with probable bread oven which had been hidden by the added south cupboard



Plate 42: The north wall and angle-set fire place in the Sitting room



Plate 43: The east wall to the south of the fireplace shows the three blocked features which may have been storage recesses

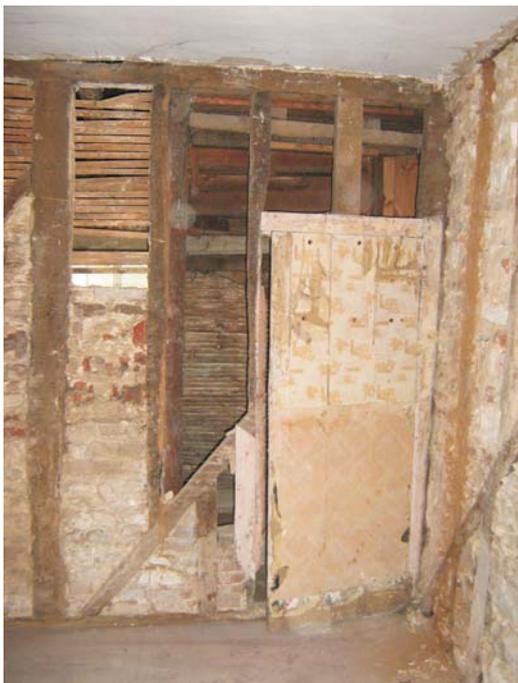


Plate 44: The south wall of the sitting room with inserted doorway overlain by successive layers of mid to late 20th century wallpaper when the door was no longer in use



Plate 45: Detail of the timber framed south wall of the sitting room with *in situ* predominantly brick nogging to the lower part and the later laths visible on the bathroom side



Plate 46: The south wall of the sitting room detail of the plaster in a reed matrix overlying the brick nogging



Plate 47: The sitting room - detail of the floor underlying the concrete screed adjacent to the fireplace



Plate 48: Timber plate at the top of the post in the north wall of the former kitchen



Plate 49: The south wall of the outshot - shows the herringbone brickwork at the top of the wall viewed from the interior of the former bathroom



Plate 50: The timber frame south wall of bedroom 2 viewed through the removed ceiling of the former toilet. The view shows substantial joists over the side girt, and the softwood timbers of the under-plastered ceiling

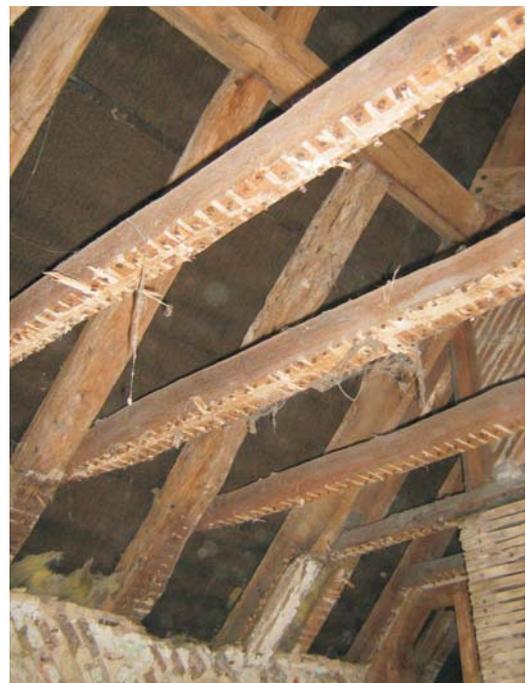


Plate 51: The roof construction of the outshot at the east end of the house



Plate 52: The east end wall of the house, within the outshot shows blocked brick trimmed window



Plate 53: The underside of the staircase and the laths over the stud work viewed from the interior of the bathroom



Plate 54: Added timber member attached to south side of the timber partition wall between sitting room and bathroom, to support the stair construction



Plate 55: The underside of the staircase shows jointed joists to the south



Plate 56: Truncated strut at the base of the doorway in the south partition wall of the sitting room

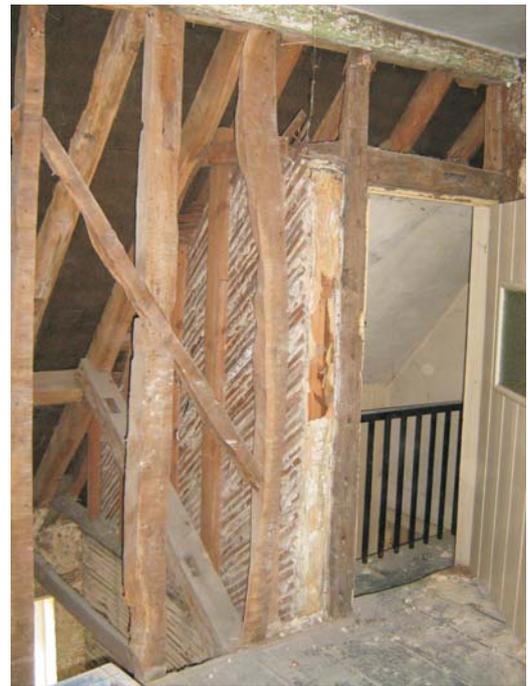


Plate 57: The south wall of bedroom 2 with raking strut to purlin of the outshot roof construction



Plate 58: The brick floor of the under-stairs area



Plate 59: The north wall of bedroom 1



Plate 60: The east timber framed, brick and chalk in-filled partition wall between the bedrooms



Plate 61: The west wall of bedroom 1 with *in situ* register grate



Plate 62: The chimney stack and west wall fabric of bedroom 2 within the north cupboard

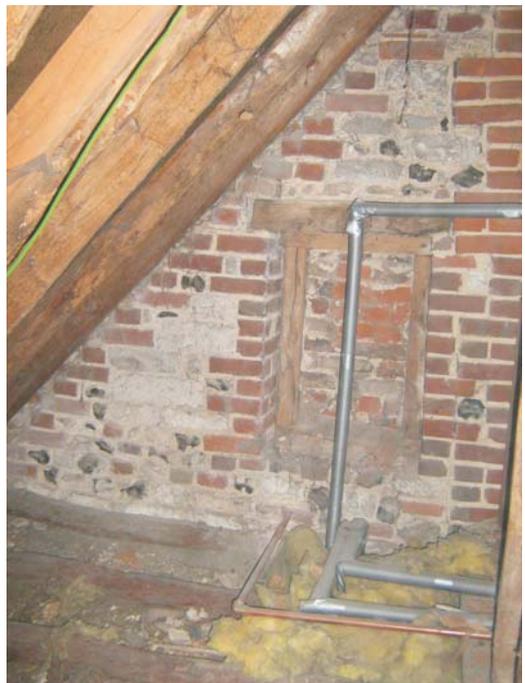


Plate 63: the blocked window in the west wall of the outshot in bedroom 1



Plate 64: The later softwood construction of the south timber framed wall of bedroom 1



Plate 65: Detail of the two layers of floorboards in bedroom 1



Plate 66: The north wall and the angle set fireplace in bedroom 2



Plate 67: Detail of the brickwork of the chimney breast



Plate 68: The contrast between the later brickwork and the earlier chalk block construction of the chimney breast and the east wall of bedroom 2



Plate 69: The west side of the timber framed partition between the bedrooms



Plate 70: The timber framed south wall of bedroom 2



Plate 71: Detail of the two layers of floorboards in bedroom 2

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

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