
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**THE BELL HOTEL, TICEHURST, ROTHER,
EAST SUSSEX**

**HISTORIC BUILDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

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NGR: TQ 68796 30314		Report No. 3656
District: Rother		Site Code: AS 1342
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA		Project No. P3811
Signed:		Date: September 2010

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF SITE**
- 3 BRIEF OVERVIEW**
- 4 METHODOLOGY (Historic building monitoring and recording)**
- 5 HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING**
- 6 METHODOLOGY (Archaeological building monitoring and recording)**
- 7 RESULTS (Archaeological monitoring and recording)**
- 8 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 9 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 10 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX 1	LISTING DESCRIPTION
APPENDIX 2	HBR ARCHIVE FORM
APPENDIX 3	HER SUMMARY SHEET

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>The Bell Hotel, Ticehurst, East Sussex: Historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
<p><i>In August 2010 AS Ltd carried out a programme of historic building monitoring and recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks at The Bell Hotel in Ticehurst, East Sussex. The project work was undertaken in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the 1930s wing, the construction of new extensions and internal alteration to the building. The monitoring revealed that the end wall of the Period E outshut had likely been removed with the construction of the 1930s range, and the entombed pent-roof of the outshut supported by a large I-girder.</i></p> <p><i>Within the building, areas of now exposed historic fabric were observed and recorded, which in most cases confirmed elements of the earlier report. For example, an 18th century oven had been inserted into the Period B chimney stack in the rear wing, while dry-lining was removed from the north side of the principal chimney stack exposed a section which is perhaps part of the earlier stack. Questions remain unanswered, for example no evidence indicating the means of access to the first floor of the Period B rear range was found.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological monitoring element of the project was carried out after the removal of the 1930s wing. No archaeological features or finds were present.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>10th & 18th August 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3811</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1342</i>
Type of project	<i>Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Hotel/Domestic</i>		
Planned development	<i>Aterations to existing building</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>East Sussex</i>	<i>Rother</i>	<i>Ticehurst</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>East Sussex</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>-</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 68796 30314</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>107m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>East Sussex County Council (ESCC)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Adam Dyson BA</i>		
Funded by	<i>Cathedral Developments</i>		
Bibliography			
Full title	<i>The Bell, Ticehurst, Rother, East Sussex. Historic Building and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T. Adams, M.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3656</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>14th September 2010</i>		

THE BELL HOTEL, TICEHURST ROTHER, EAST SUSSEX

HISTORIC BUILDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In August 2010 AS Ltd carried out a programme of historic building monitoring and recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks at The Bell Hotel in Ticehurst, East Sussex. The project work was undertaken in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the 1930s wing, the construction of new extensions and internal alteration to the building.

The monitoring revealed that the end wall of the Period E outshut had likely been removed with the construction of the 1930s range, and the entombed pent-roof of the outshut supported by a large I-girder.

Within the building, areas of now exposed historic fabric were observed and recorded, which in most cases confirmed elements of the earlier report. For example, an 18th century oven had been inserted into the Period B chimney stack in the rear wing, while dry-lining was removed from the north side of the principal chimney stack exposed a section which is perhaps part of the earlier stack. Questions remain unanswered, for example no evidence indicating the means of access to the first floor of the Period B rear range was found.

The archaeological monitoring element of the project was carried out after the removal of the 1930s wing. No archaeological features or finds were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building monitoring and recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks at The Bell, Ticehurst, Rother, East Sussex (NGR TQ 68796 30314). The project work was undertaken in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of the 1930s wing, the construction of new extensions and internal alterations to the building (Planning Ref. RR/2009/1943/L). The project was commissioned by Millbridge Project Management Limited on behalf of Cathedral Developments.

1.2 The investigation was conducted in accordance with advice issued to the client by East Sussex County Council (ESCC) (dated 15th February 2010) and a specification compiled by AS (dated 17th February 2010), and approved by

ESCC.

1.4 The historic building aspect of the project was commissioned in order to augment an earlier detailed historic building recording report produced by Archaeology South-East (Martin & Clubb 2008) regarding the development of the building, and therefore readers are referred to this report for a full analysis of the building. The current monitoring was carried out in accordance with the English Heritage document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006) along with the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008).

1.5 The archaeological monitoring adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (revised 2008), and the procedures described in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (revised 2008).

1.6 The project aimed to:

- ensure the monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect the historic fabric of the building
- ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required;
- secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

Planning Policy Context

1.7 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.8 PPS5 (2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental

benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)

2.1 The village of Ticehurst lies in a predominantly rural area of East Sussex with the settlement extending along both sides of the east – west aligned High Street.

2.2 The Bell Hotel is situated towards the western side of the village. The main range of the building is aligned east – west with the main façade fronting High Street to the south. The building has a rear wing with further extensions and additions on the east and west.

3 BRIEF OVERVIEW

3.1 The following comprises a brief summary of the development of the building (Fig. 3) derived from the earlier survey (Martin & Clubb 2008). To aid comprehension, the room designations and areas used in this report follow those in the earlier survey and are labelled on Figs. 4 and 5.

3.2 The historic core of the building is a three-cell structure dating to c.1560 +/- 25 years (Period A) and comprising a central hall with a small parlour to the west and a service area to the east. The original chimney stack lay on the east side of the hall with a cross-passage between this and the parlour. The house was fully floored at upper level with three chambers. Originally, the main frontage was jettied and the timber-framing was close-studded.

3.3 The late 16th or early 17th century (Period B) saw a rear range added at the east end of the historic core to enlarge the service area, although it is unknown how the first floor of this area was given access.

3.4 In the mid – late 17th century (Period C) the house saw a period of substantial change with the addition of a substantial chimney stack on the site of the original example. In addition the former service rooms at the east end were reworked into high-status areas and the rear wing addition extended by a further bay and given an outshut on the west side for further service accommodation. A cellar was dug beneath the new parlour area, given access from the hall.

3.5 The next phase of alterations was carried out in the early – mid-18th century (Period D) which included adding a chimney stack at the northern end of the lean-to / outshut. This was followed by a major phase of work in the mid-18th century (Period E) when the rear range was extended by a further bay and a number of external walls rebuilt in brick. An outshut was added at the west end of the main range, adjoining the original parlour, and internal alterations were carried out, while the roof was entirely rebuilt and raised on higher wall-plates.

3.6 Later extensions included the two-storey range to the east, likely added during the 1820s or 1830s, with a coach house on the ground floor and a function room above. This was inserted between the house and a barn to the east which was demolished between 1919 and 1939. The main range was extended to the rear in the 19th century and a single-storey range was added to the west in the 1930s.

4 METHOD OF WORK (HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING)

4.1 The site was visited on the 10th August 2010 in order to undertake the monitoring and photographic work. Tansy Collins compiled any written descriptions and carried out the photographic recording. The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots relevant to the monitoring. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Where necessary, architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film and supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Figs. 4 and 5)

5 HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING

5.1 The principal element of work comprised the removal of the 1930s wing along with a number of small-scale internal alterations, which has facilitated the opening up of a few areas by removal of plasterwork or dry-lining. As noted, room designations have been adopted from the previous survey and are labelled on Figs. 4 and 5.

Ground floor

5.2 Little work has been carried out in the area of the original hall and parlour

(Plate 1), although a small area of early fabric has been exposed within the staircase to the cellar adjoining the principal chimney stack. The flank of the later chimney stack is visible, all painted, but a portion of modern dry-lining to the east has been removed. At ground floor level, removal of an approximate 0.8m x 1.4m section of plasterboard reveals the bevelled edge of the earlier chimney stack, surviving as a fragment behind the later brick stack to the west (Plate 2). This is a thin section constructed of limestone covered with a lime mortar with a high straw content, all now covered with the white paint seen elsewhere. In addition the partition to the east dividing this area with the service area (new parlour] is partially visible behind the modern dry lining. Lath and plasterwork is visible but little else of interest. No works have been carried out in the service / new parlour area.

5.3 Within the rear ranges, much of the wallpaper has been stripped and some dry-lining removed, along with an internal brick partition in the outshut on the west side of the kitchen. Removal of these later element confirms that the north-west chimney stack of the Phase B addition does house an oven, the entrance for which lies on the west flank of the stack. The aperture has a cambered arch, reinforced with a metal strip, and splayed reveals (Plate 3). The aperture contains a removable door that is probably 18th century and contemporary with the insertion of the oven. Little else in this area has been exposed.

5.4 To the west of the hall and parlour area lies the Period E lean-to / outshut which has been affected by the removal of the 1930s wing. From the exterior little is visible as the juncture has been covered with plastic sheeting, although what is visible from the interior suggests this area was substantially reworked with the addition of the 1930s range. At lower level the wall is supported by a large I-girder in place of a mid-rail (Plate 4) and a post in the north-west corner is a reused timber, which has also been artificially distressed. On the east the formerly external wall of the original range is partially preserved, as seen in the earlier recording. No studwork survives at lower level although the mid-rail preserves mortices and peg-holes for the lost studs. The feet of the upper studs are visible above the mid-rail. On the south side, a section of the wall has been rebuilt in blockwork.

5.5 The upper area of the Period E lean-to / outshut is no currently visible although the form was recorded in the earlier survey where much of the original structure was preserved although the feet of the rafters had been truncated with the addition of the adjoining range.

5.6 Along with the removal of the 1930s unit, a portion of the early-19th century single-storey addition to the rear has been removed up to the external limit of the Period E lean-to / outshut. The wall is a formerly internal wall of red brick, all painted.

First floor

5.7 Little work has been carried out at first floor level, with elements limited to the removal of wallpaper and small sections of plaster to ascertain the form of the walls in various places. Otherwise the rooms are much as seen in the earlier survey. Within the hall chamber some of the wallpaper has been stripped. As before, the north wall comprises 18th century cupboards, retaining butterfly hinges and possible original coat pegs within. The east wall contains the fireplace where it appears a larger aperture has been reduced in size (Plate 5). Firebricks to the rear are marked FROY LONDON. The parlour chamber is as before, with the enclosed staircase inserted on the north giving access to the roof space.

5.8 The east bay now labelled as a parlour chamber (formerly a service chamber) appears little altered. The walls have now been partially stripped of wallpaper, although this has revealed little further information. A feature which may not have been clear in the earlier recording comprises a doorway to the south of the existing fireplace (with bolection-moulded surround) on the west. The door is of two panels and is now fixed although shadows of H-hinges with decorative finials can be seen. As before, the north wall comprises an 18th century partition with the door hung on rising hinges. The wallpaper of the east wall has been stripped revealing a horizontal timber at approximately three-quarters height. This is also partially visible on the west wall.

5.9 The Period B room to the north has seen little work carried out, although in the Period C addition a portion of the west wall is exposed revealing lath and plaster over studwork. From here the roof form of the outshut is visible. It is of simple form with raking struts to a single purlin in each pitch, over which slender rafters ride.

5.10 The final bay to the north (Period E) has again seen little work, although a portion of the plasterwork has been removed in the south-east corner revealing a downward brace from the corner post (Plate 6). A mortice survives in the south-west post, presumably for a similar downward brace, truncated with the insertion of the doorway to give access to the new addition.

Roof level

5.11 Little work has been undertaken at roof level and the space is divided into two chambers by a lath and plaster partition, containing a central doorway (door lost, but strap hinges survive), with the area given access through a doorway from the staircase in the north-west corner. As noted in the earlier recording, the area was formerly ceiled at purlin level and the low rafters display nails for under-drawing and all the timber below this level is lime-washed. The principal rafters retain some assembly marks although these are not sequential.

6 METHODOLOGY (ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING)

6.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were excavated by hand and recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

6.2 The monitoring and recording encompassed the observation of all intrusive activity associated with the ground works including the mechanical excavation of footings, ground reduction and service trenches.

7 RESULTS (ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING)

7.1 Site Visit

7.2 The site was visited on the 18th August 2010 and the minimal groundworks for new extensions were monitored by an experienced archaeologist.

7.3 The foundation / service trenches were excavated using a tracked mini 360° excavator fitted with a 500mm bucket.

7.4 A sample section of the stratigraphy was recorded and is tabulated below.

Sample Section 1

Sample Section 1 was located on the western bank of one of the foundation trenches, and is representative of the overall stratigraphy revealed (Fig. 6)

Sample Section 1 (Plate 7)	
SE Facing	
0.00m = 110.15m	
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt.
0.30m+	L1001 Natural. Light orange yellow, firm silty clay.

7.5 No archaeological features or finds were present during the excavation/monitoring.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of monitoring and recording.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Topsoil L1000 was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt and overlay the natural, L1001. The latter comprised a light orange yellow, firm silty clay. The ground had been reduced during a previous phase of development destroying any existing stratigraphic sequences.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The historic building monitoring and analysis was carried out during planned works to the building. This principally included the removal of the 1930s west wing and a section of the early 19th century addition to the rear of the main range. Alongside this, small-scale alterations were carried out internally and the monitoring element focused on those areas where previously hidden historic fabric was exposed.

10.2 The removal of the 1930s wing revealed that most of the end wall of the Period E outshut had likely been removed at this time, and the entombed pent-roof of the outshut supported by a large I-girder. There was no access to the roof space although the form of the roof and truncation at this level was observed in the earlier report.

10.3 Within the building, the small-scale works have exposed small areas of historic fabric formerly hidden by later materials. In most cases this fabric has simply confirmed elements of the earlier report. It was likely that an oven was housed in the Period B chimney stack in the rear range and removal of later materials in this area proved this to be the case, revealing an 18th century oven complete with a removable door, which is probably original. Also of note was the removal of a section of dry-lining on the north side of the principal chimney stack giving access from the hall, which revealed a portion of the stack was constructed of probable limestone all covered in plaster. This may comprise an element of the earlier stack although not enough fabric was exposed to confirm this.

10.4 Otherwise, questions still remain unanswered, for example no evidence was uncovered indicating the means of access to the first floor of the Period B rear range, and none of the ceiling jointing systems had been exposed.

10.5 The archaeological monitoring element of the project was carried out after the removal of the 1930s wing. Although the site had a moderate potential for post-medieval remains associated with the original building, no archaeological features or finds were discovered. No evidence showing activity of this nature was encountered during the monitoring, which is likely due to the construction of the 1930s extension causing significant truncation to the immediate area of the proposed extension.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Hastings Museum and Art Gallery, and copies of the report will be lodged with East Sussex HER. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Malcolm Howting of Millbridge Project Management Limited for commissioning the programme of archaeological works, and Cathedral Developments for funding the works.

Archaeological Solutions would also like to thank East Sussex County Council for their advice with the project (in particular Mr Greg Chuter).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

English Heritage 2006. *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage

Institute for Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Martin, D and Clubb, J. 2008 *An archaeological interpretative survey of The Bell Hotel, Ticehurst, East Sussex*. Archaeology South-East, University of London. Report No. 1690

APPENDIX 1 LISTING DESCRIPTION

Building Details:

Building Name: THE BELL HOTEL

Parish: TICEHURST

District: ROTHER

County: EAST SUSSEX

Postcode: TN5 7AS

Details:

LBS Number: 414588

Grade: II

Date Listed: 13/05/1987

Date Delisted:

NGR: TQ6890430265

Listing Text:

TQ 6830-6930 TICEHURST HIGH STREET
(north side)

34/33 The Bell Hotel

GV II

C17 or earlier timber-framed building, refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile-hung above. Hipped tiled roof. Sash windows with glazing bars intact. Modern gabled projection in imitation timbering forming porch with roof over. C18 addition, slightly projecting at east and with two window-bays.

Listing NGR: TQ6890430265

APPENDIX 2 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>The Bell, Ticehurst, Rother, East Sussex: Historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording</i>					NGR: TQ 68796 30314		
County: <i>East Sussex</i>				Museum Collecting Area: Hastings Museum and Art Gallery			
Site Code: AS1342				Project Number: P3811			
Date of Work: August 2010				Related Work: WB			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
15 th February 2010				17 th February 2010		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
4 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
-							
Architect's Drawings:							
-							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
3656		Historic building monitoring and recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	11-15	Yes	Yes	1	7-12	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>The Bell, Ticehurst, Rother, East Sussex: Historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording</i>
County: <i>East Sussex</i>	District: <i>Rother</i>
Village/Town:	Parish: <i>Ticehurst</i>
Planning application reference:	RR/2009/1943/L
Client name/address/tel:	Cathedral Developments
Nature of application:	Demolition and redevelopment
Present land use:	Pub - empty
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: <i>c. 510m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TQ 68796 30314</i>
Site Code:	AS1342
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological building & archaeological monitoring and recording
Date of work:	August 2010
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hastings Museum and Art Gallery
Related SMR Nos: -	Periods represented: Later 16 th century – 1930s
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>On the 10th and 18th August 2010 AS Ltd carried out a programme of historic building monitoring and recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks at The Bell Hotel in Ticehurst, East Sussex. The project work was undertaken in order to comply with a planning condition associated with the demolition of the 1930s wing, the construction of new extensions and internal alteration to the building.</p> <p>The monitoring revealed that the end wall of the Period E outshut had likely been removed with the construction of the 1930s range, and the entombed pent-roof of the outshut supported by a large I-girder.</p> <p>Within the building, areas of now exposed historic fabric were observed and recorded, which in most cases confirmed elements of the earlier report. For example, an 18th century oven had been inserted into the Period B chimney stack in the rear wing, while dry-lining was removed from the north side of the principal chimney stack exposed a section which is perhaps part of the earlier stack. Questions remain unanswered, for example no evidence indicating the means of access to the first floor of the Period B rear range was found, although any historic fabric uncovered at a later date will be inspected.</p> <p>The archaeological monitoring element of the project was carried out after the removal of the 1930s wing. No archaeological features or finds were present.</p>
Author of summary: T. Collins	Date of Summary: October 2010

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1 East side of the hall, taken from the west (09)



Plate 2 Detail showing the north side of the principal chimney stack, taken from the north (13)



Plate 3 Door of the later inserted oven in the side of the Period B chimney stack of the rear kitchen, taken from the north-west (16)



Plate 4 Detail of formerly external brickwork of the main range, taken from the south-west (5)



Plate 5 East wall of the hall chamber, taken from the west (17)



Plate 6 Section of plasterwork removed on the south wall of the second northern service chamber, taken from the north (30)



Plate 7 Sample section 1. View north-west

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

Eastern end of the building showing the two-storey function room / coach house range, taken from the south-east



2

South façade of the main range, taken from the south-east



3

West façade of the main range at the point the 1930s wing has been removed, taken from the west



4

North elevation of the function room / coach house range, taken from the north



5

East façade of the rear range, taken from the east



6

View of the rear side of the building, taken from the north



7

Former hall and parlour area, taken from the south-west



8

Binding joist on the south side of the hall showing evidence for the original jetty, taken from the north-west



9

East side of the hall, taken from the west



10

Rear side of the door to the cellar on the north side of the principal chimney stack, taken from the east



11

Detail on north side of the principal chimney stack showing lath and plasterwork behind modern lining, taken from the west



12

Detail showing the north side of the principal chimney stack, taken from the north



13

Detail showing the north side of the principal chimney stack, taken from the north



14

View of the rear wing, ground floor, after removal of a dividing partition, taken from the south



15

View of the Period B chimney stack between the rear kitchen and first northern services, taken from the north-west



16

Door of the later inserted oven in the side of the Period B chimney stack of the rear kitchen, taken from the north-west



17

East wall of the hall chamber, taken from the west



18

Detail of H-hinge with decorative finials on door to south of principal chimney stack in the hall chamber, taken from the west



19

Probable mid-18th century panelling on the north side of the hall chamber, taken from the south



20

Butterfly-hinge on cupboard door in panelling on the north side of the hall chamber, taken from the south



21

North side of the parlour chamber with inserted staircase, taken from the south



22

Detail of probably reused cockshead hinge on door to staircase on the north side of the parlour chamber, taken from the south



23

Section of mid-18th century balustrade of principal staircase, taken from the south-west



24

West side of the new parlour chamber, taken from the north-east



25
Fire surround in the new parlour chamber, taken from the east



26
Fixed doorway in the south-corner of the new parlour chamber, taken from the north-east



27
Function room above the coach house at the east end of the building, taken from the north-west



28
South side of the northern service chamber, taken from the north-west



29
The second northern service chamber, taken from the south-east



30
Section of plasterwork removed on the south wall of the second northern service chamber, taken from the north



31

East wall of the second northern service chamber, taken from the north-west



32

Window on the east wall of the second northern service chamber, taken from the west



33

Detail of former window on the north wall of the old parlour chamber, now enclosed by the staircase, taken from the south-west



34

Rear side of the door to the attic space above the main range, taken from south



35
West side of the main range at attic level, taken from the west



36
East side of the main range at attic level, taken from the north-east



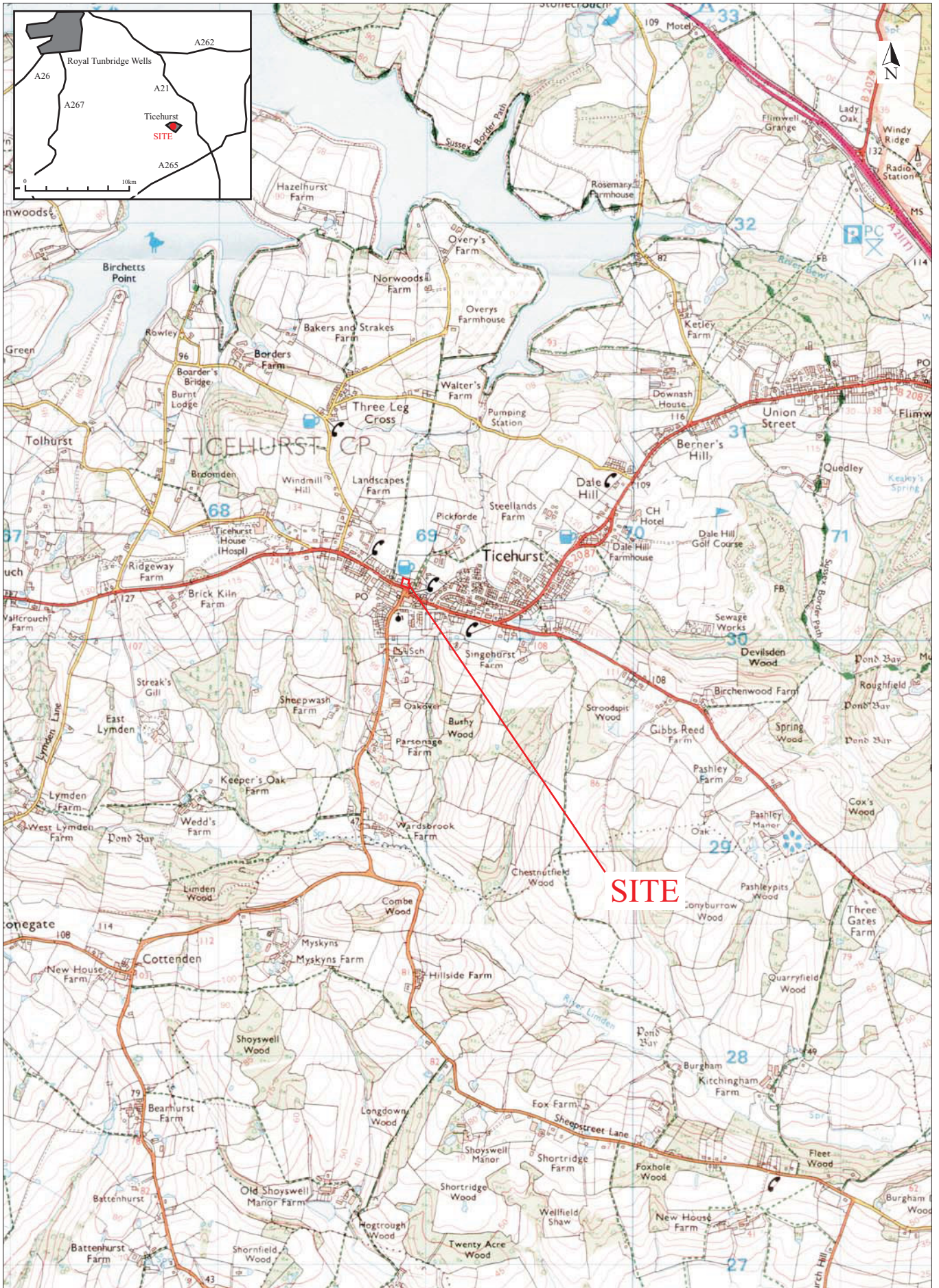
37
View of the roof over the rear range, taken from the south in the main range



38
Formerly external wall of the main range parlour showing partially surviving timber-frame, taken from the north-west

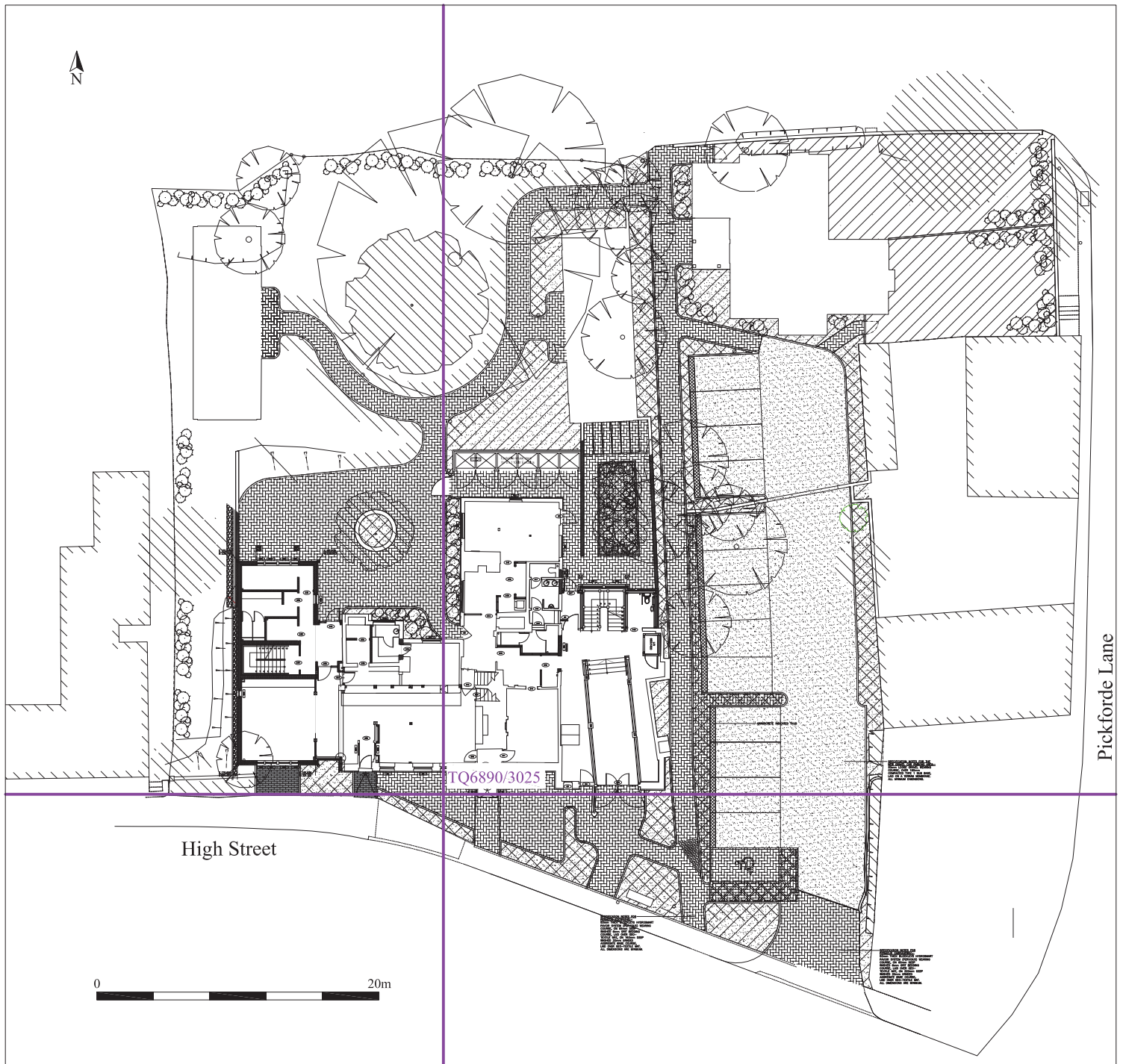


39
West wall of the Period E lean-to/outshut after the removal of the 1930s wing, taken from the north-east

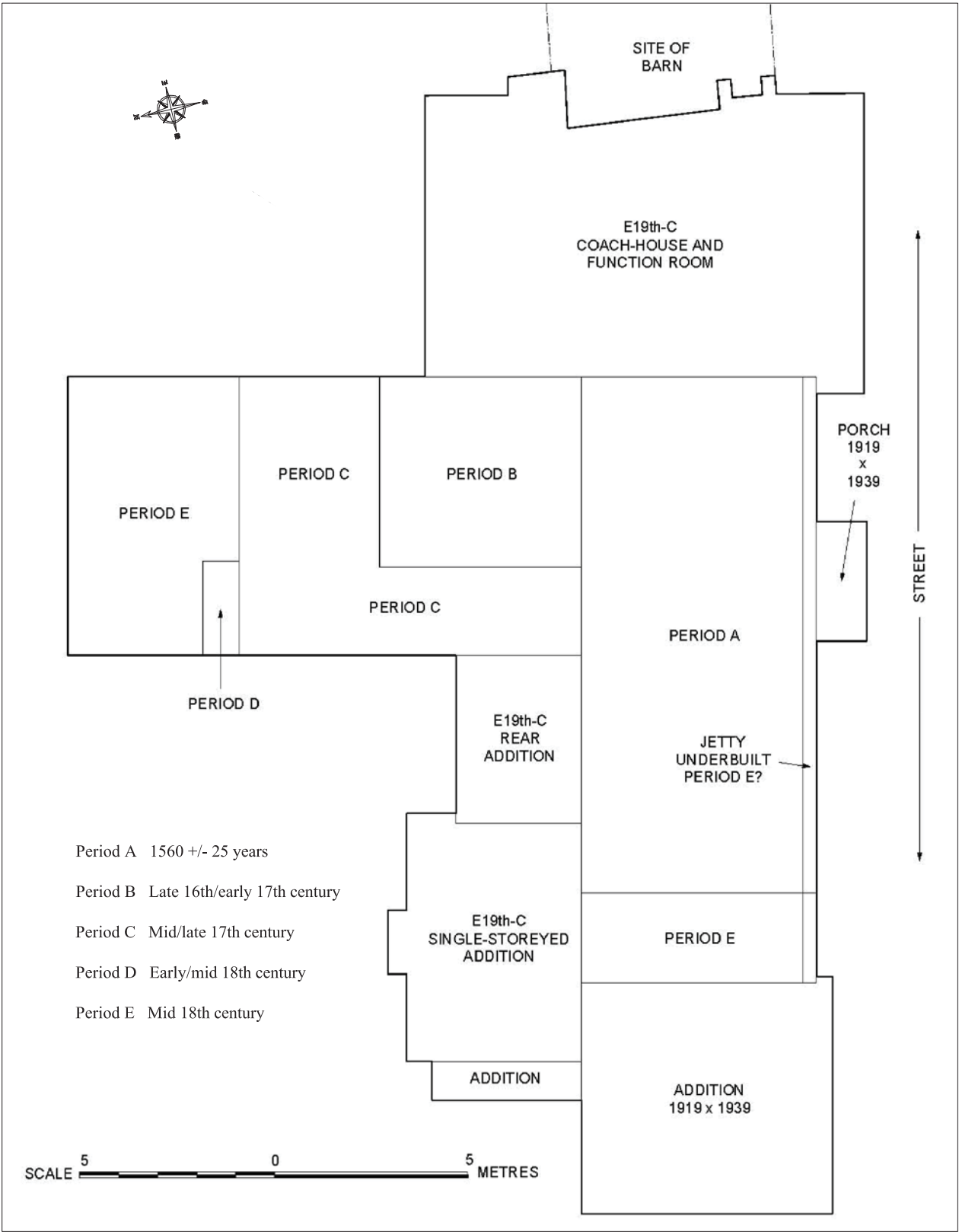


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

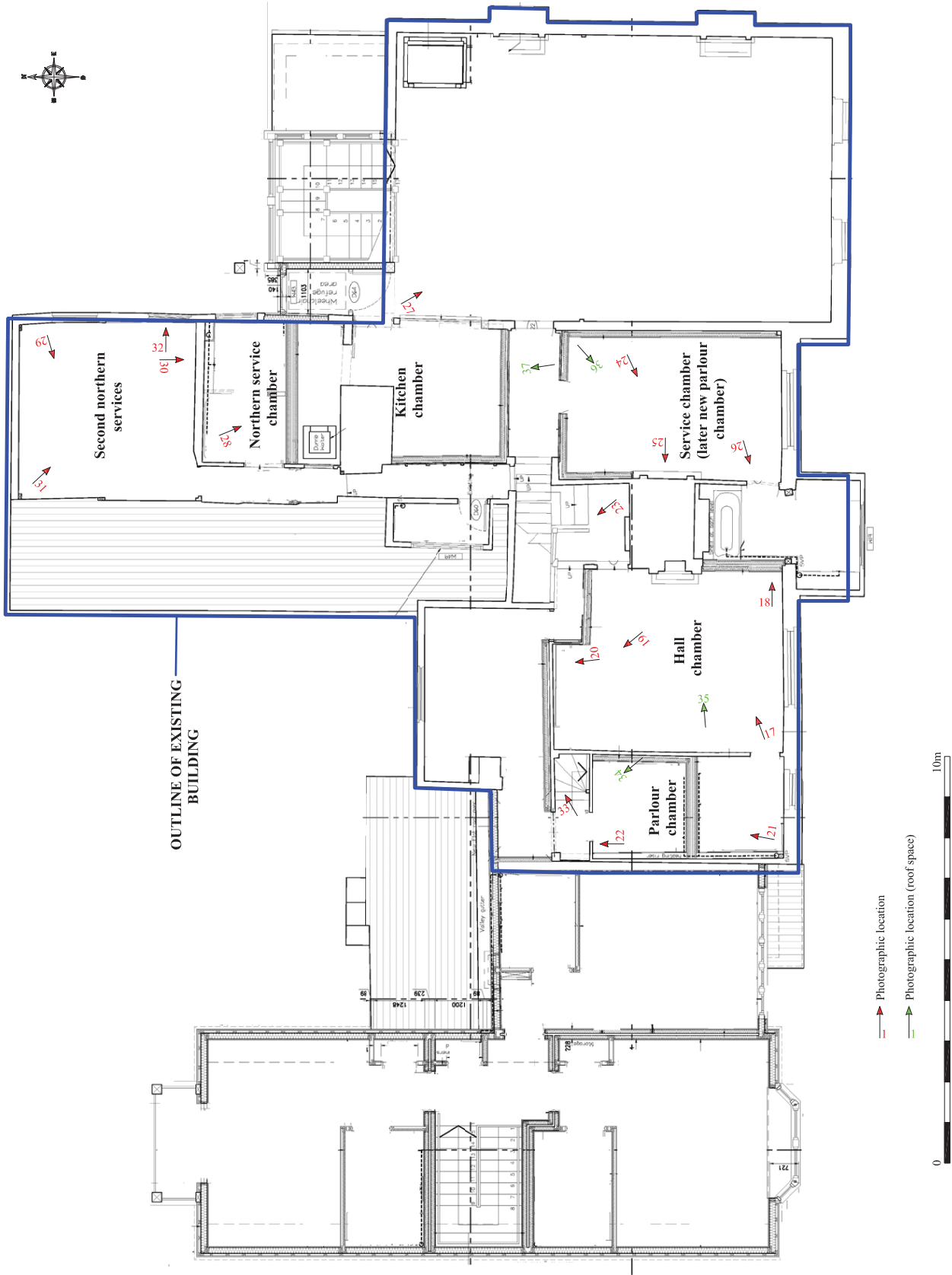


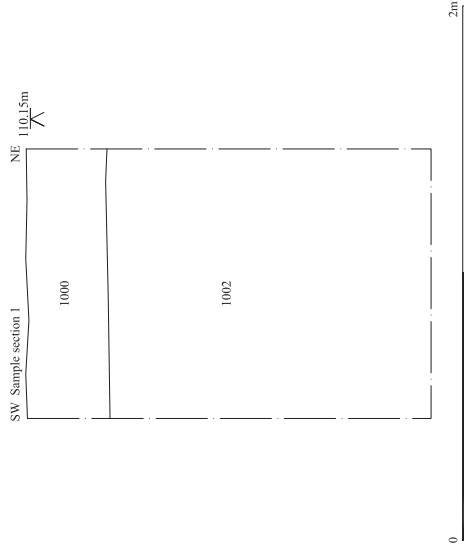
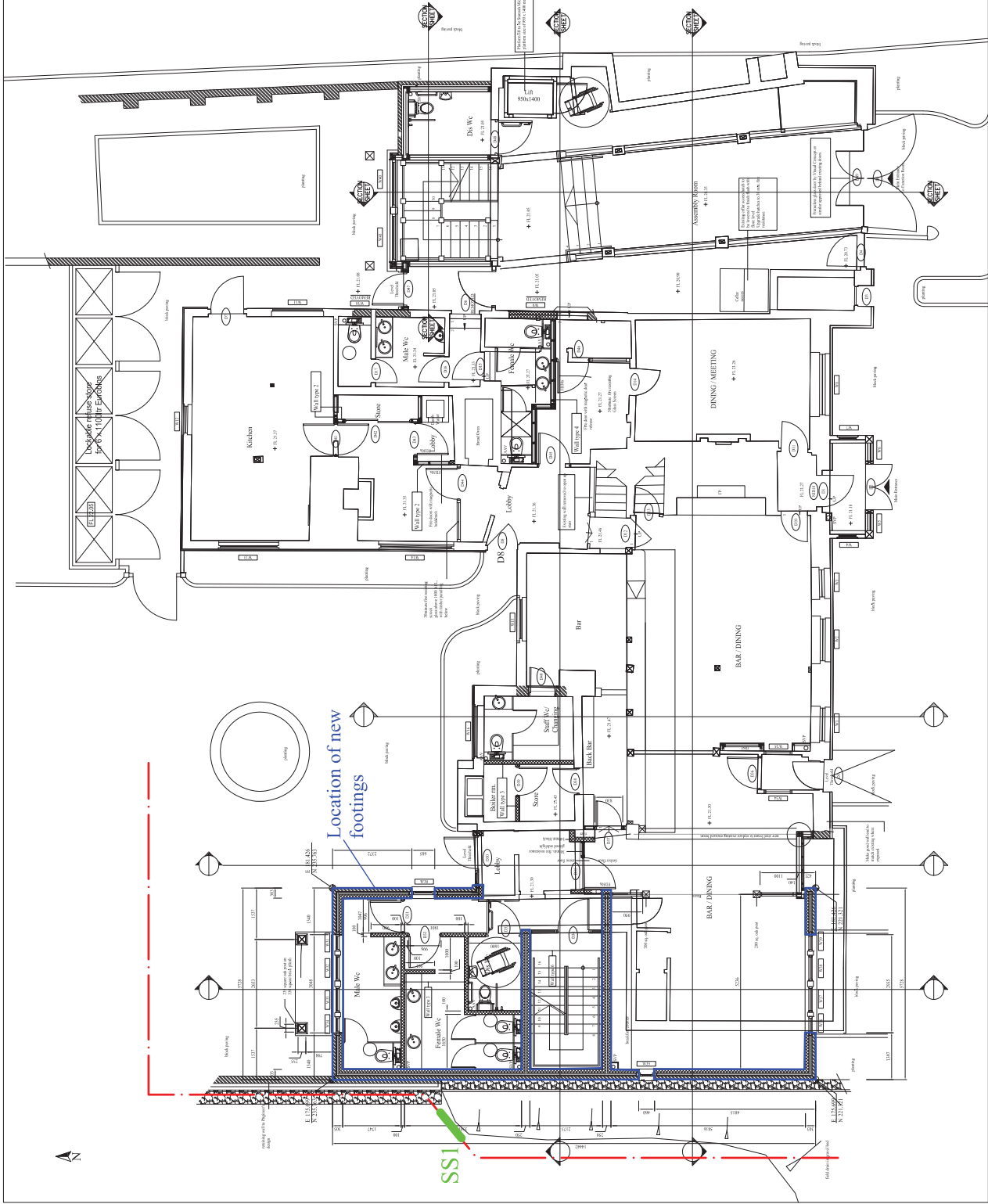
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Fig. 2 Site location with proposed development
Scale 1:400 at A4



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Fig. 3 Outline phase plan
 Scale 1:150 at A4





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Fig. 6 Area of watching brief & sections
 Scale plan at 1:125 & section at 1:20 at A3