



Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



A Standing Building Survey of 1, Crown Cottages, Cootham, Nr. Storrington, West Sussex.

Project No. CBAS0120

TQ 07438 14549

by
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Summary

A Level 3 Standing Buildings Survey was conducted on No.1. Crown Cottages on the 23rd April 2010. The survey revealed that the porch and the extension on the southern elevation are of recent construction, and the roof timbers also appear to be fairly recent suggesting that the building has been re-roofed, all probably later 20th century. The kitchen is also later as it has been partitioned off from the main first floor room and the widow in the western wall is of a different type, which appears to be a later insert, however these changes could be late 19th or early 20th century.

The remainder of the building would be consistent with a building date in the 18th century. A number of elements of the timber framing of the first floor were exposed, with possibly others being obscured from view by the timber tongue and groove panelling on the interior of the building, which made a detailed investigation of the structure, and any earlier changes difficult to undertake.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services has been commissioned by Mr Stuart Joliff, to carry out a building survey conforming to an English Heritage Level 3 survey¹, at 1. Crown Cottages, Cootham, Nr. Storrington, West Sussex.
- 1.2** The property is a Grade II Listed building (LBS Number 298809; date listed 9th May 1980) and is described as a 18th century house with a stone ground floor now painted, above weather-boarding with a hipped tiled roof and casement windows².
- 1.3** This survey was a part of the planning requirements in advance of the construction of a two storey extension to the western end of the building to provide a new kitchen and dining area with a bedroom at first floor level (DC/10/0137& 0138). As a result of a planning application Horsham District Council (HDC) have requested that an archaeological building survey be carried out on No. 1 Crown Cottages to help inform the decision making process.
- 1.4** 1, Crown Cottages is located in the village of Cootham on the south side of the A283 Storrington Road at TQ 07438 14549. Cootham is a small village 1.4 km to the west of the town of Storrington. The property is at the eastern end of a short terrace of two cottages, with The Crown Public House on the opposite side of the road.
- 1.5** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey sheet 317/332, is Lower Greensand with localised clay and Head deposits.
- 1.6** The Level 3 Standing Building survey was carried out by the author with the assistance of Clive Meaton on the 23rd April 2010.

¹ *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practise* – English Heritage 2006.

² <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/Details/Default.aspx?id=298809&mode=quick>

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 There is a significant amount of Prehistoric activity in the broader area, with scatters of Mesolithic flintwork³, including possible short-stay camp site at Rackham⁴. A Neolithic site has also been excavated at Rackham⁵. Neolithic flint mines, such as Harrow Hill, are situated on the South Downs a short distance to the south of the site.
- 2.2 Bronze Age activity is evident in the area due to the numerous burial mounds (barrows) situated on the South Downs, whilst cross-dykes and remnant field systems on the Downs suggest agricultural activity in the Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- 2.3 The Roman road, The Greensand Way, passes a short distance to the north of the site, and Roman sites are known at Wiggonholt and Hardham, with the villa at Bignor, a short distance to the west of the site. A hoard of 1800 Roman coins of 3rd and 4th century date was found in 1855 near a spring at Redford to the north of the site. It is likely that this area was extensively occupied during the Roman period.
- 2.4 To the east of Cootham is the Medieval and Post-Medieval town of Storrington which is probably mentioned in the Domesday Book where it is listed as 'Estorchestone'. Storrington became a market town in 1400 when it was granted a charter to hold a regular market on Wednesdays by Henry IV.
- 2.5 To the west of the site is Parham House and Park. The house was built by Sir Thomas Parmer from 1577, and incorporates part of a fortified house dating to the Middle Ages., parts of which are incorporated into the east wing of the present building.
- 2.6 The Crown Public House is situated on the north side of the Storrington Road and opposite Crown Cottages. The Crown is a former coaching inn, with parts dating to 1555. It is believed that Crown Cottages were originally the stables to the Crown when it was a coaching inn, and were subsequently converted into cottages.
- 2.7 There are a number of other Listed Buildings in the immediate area, including Rod Cottage and Cootham Lea, both of 17th century date, Rising Sun Cottage and Chantry Farmhouse both of 18th century date. Cobb Court dates to c.1800, and Douglas Lodge is early 19th century in date.

³ Wymer, J.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England & Wales* CBA Research Report 22.

⁴ Garton, D. 'An Early Mesolithic site at Rackham, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 118, 145-152.

⁵ Holden, E.W & Bradley R.J. 1975 'A Late Neolithic site at Rackham', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 113, 85-103.

- 2.8** Yeakell & Gardiner's map of 1778-83⁶ shows buildings on the sites of both the Crown Inn and Crown Cottages, with Parham Park to the west and Storrington Common to the east. There are only a small number of other properties shown on this map at Cootham, with the land to the north and south shown as fields.
- 2.9** The 1st Edition OS map (1876) shows the Crown Inn, and Crown Cottages. The latter being set within its own narrow gardens which front the road, and with a well situated on the east side of the cottages (Fig. 2). No internal property divisions are shown.
- 2.10** The 2nd Edition OS map (1898) shows little change. By the time of the 3rd Edition OS map (1911) the cottages are clearly divided into three separate properties (Fig. 3), but otherwise there is no change to their outline. The surrounding landscape is little changed from the 1876 map.
- 2.11** On the 4th Edition OS Map (1937) there has been significant growth in the size of Cootham, with houses now situated all along the south side of the Storrington Road, including one in the former garden of Crown Cottages on its east side (Fig. 4).

3.0 Survey Methodology

- 3.1** A building survey, conforming to an English Heritage Level 3 survey was carried out. A full descriptive record was made, both externally and then internally room by room through the house, and forms the basis of the following report. Although dimensions were recorded, no drawings were made as current architects drawings exist for the building.
- 3.2** A selection of supporting digital photographs were taken of the building during the survey (these together with a full index are contained in the archive). A descriptive and photographic record of any original or early fixtures and fittings is also contained in the archive, and these are mentioned in the descriptive record where relevant.

⁶ <http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakelllarge21.htm>

4.0 Building Survey

4.1 General External Descriptions

No. 1 Crown Cottages is currently the eastern most of a pair of cottages; although, this was originally a row of three cottages. The western cottage (No. 3 Crown Cottages) is of a much larger size, and incorporates the middle cottage; formally No. 2.

The building comprises a stone block construction ground floor with the stone work having been painted white. The first floor of the north and eastern elevations is of dark-brown painted horizontal weatherboarding. The lower three planks of the weatherboarding on the northern and eastern elevations are angled out at their bases where they join the stone blocks of the ground floor. The southern first floor elevation is tile hung above a modern brick built extension.

The hipped roof is constructed of red ceramic tiles with a row of ridge tiles at the apex of the roof and with the hips formed of bonnet hip tiles. At the lower edge of the roof is a metal guttering.

The chimney stack is positioned at the join between the eastern cottage (No. 1) and the central one, and is of red brick construction and is contained within the building, passing through the ridge and has three chimney pots on its top.

4.2 Northern Elevation

The northern elevation of the building faces the road. A porch, which is of a later construction, has been added to east of the centre of the building. The porch is constructed of vertical planking with the lower part being covered in a cement render to a height of 650mm. The planking has been painted red with the cement render being white.

The roof of the porch is of ashfelt tiles and has a gable of wooden plank construction with at its centre a small rectangular wooden plate with the house number on it. This is above a length of moulded batten which runs across the top of the door. In both the east and west walls of the porch is a rectangular shaped window which has been inserted; each window having three panes of glass.

The door of the porch is of vertical wooden plank construction, consisting of eight planks. The door has a bright metal letter box, which is situated at the top of the door. There is a metal latch and handle painted black on the eastern side of the door.

There are two windows on this elevation, one each on the ground and first floor, both being situated to the west of the porch. The first floor double window is of a horizontal sliding type, with each of the window frames having six panes of glass.

The window on the ground floor is a wooden casement window, with the frame of the window having a slight arch to it. Each window frame has six panes of glass. This window has a brick surround and with an arched window head constructed of the same material above it.

At both the eastern and western ends of the north elevation there is a metal brace in the shape of a cross, positioned just below the top of the ground floor level on the stone work. These have a fixing bolt in the middle, and are painted black. There is an air brick just to the west of the western brace. A down pipe from the guttering runs down the side of the property at its western end where it joins the other cottage.

4.3 Eastern Elevation

There are four windows in the eastern elevation, two on the ground floor and two on the first floor. The two windows on the first floor are of the same type, being wooden framed single casement windows with six panes of glass in each. Both of these windows have a wooden sill at the bottom.

The ground floor window to the north is again a single wooden framed casement window with six panes of glass. This window is recessed into the wall, and having a brick built arched window head. An area around the window, to the south, up to the north corner of the western elevation has been rebuilt in brick; this surrounds the window to just above the top of the window head.

The other window on the ground floor is situated at the southern end of the east wall and close to where the new extension forms a corner with the original building (the extension being slightly longer than the original building). This window is a small square wooden framed casement window with four panes of glass, with a lintel above (this has been covered in cement render).

In the corner of the south end of the eastern elevation and the modern extension is a down pipe from the guttering which at the top of the ground floor level runs into a small header with a down pipe on the extension. At the north-east corner there is a free standing pole for the television aerial, this has two metal brackets supporting it to the building. Running up the south-east corner is a wooden post most likely in association with the framing for the tile hung southern elevation.

4.4 Southern Elevation

The original building is only visible at the first floor level as the modern brick built extension is built up to that level. The first floor is tile hung with a centrally positioned window. This is a wooden framed double casement window with two panes of glass in each window. The modern brick built extension has a flat roof which is angled down towards its southern edge, and is covered with ashfelt roof covering.

Entrance to the extension is by the back door which is positioned centrally. This is a modern panelled door with glass above (which is broken and has been boarded over with hardboard). To the east and west of the backdoor, positioned high on the wall are two rectangular windows, each of these having a single pane of glass in a wooden frame.

4.5 The Porch

The interior of the porch measures 1.42m in length with a width of 1.47m wide, and has a height at its highest point of 2.45m. Both the walls and the ceiling of the porch are boarded with wooden panels. The windows on either side do not open and have an interior frame of wooden battening. The floor is carpeted, under which pink ceramic tiles are set into the centre of the concrete base which has been painted red. Each of the tiles is 100mm square.

The southern wall of the porch is the original exterior wall of the building and is of stone block construction. The door to the interior of the house is of seven vertical planks, with a metal latch and handle on its eastern edge which has been painted black. High up on the centre of the door is a small knocker.

4.6 Main Ground Floor Room

This room measures 4.55m wide with a length of 3.9m on its west side to the doors of the cupboard under the stairs, and a length of 3.3m on its east side to where there is a partition wall. The ceiling has a beam running on a north-south alignment across the centre of the ceiling. The ceiling is plastered with wooden battens, and a centrally placed electric light fixture. There is a moulded picture rail on the north and east walls, which also runs across the top of the wooden planking of the under stairs cupboard. There is no picture rail on the west wall. Metal pipes run across the room on a north south direction at a level just above the picture rail on both sides of the room, this is most likely houses electrical wiring.

The chimney breast is on the western wall, and has a tiled fireplace of beige ceramic tiles with an inner surround of mottled brown ceramic tiles at the top with rectangular pattern brown ceramic tiles running down either side of the fireplace. On the north side of the fire breast the alcove is filled with a cupboard. This cupboard has a wooden frame with a heck door⁷ of plank construction; both the upper and lower parts of the door have two strap hinges on their northern edge. Inside the cupboard are three wooden shelves.

There are windows in both the north and the east walls with both having a window shelf below, and a wooden pelmet board above painted white. Both of the windows have secondary double glazing. The walls are covered in a patterned wall paper with the north and east walls having tongue and groove panelling on them, which has a height of 850mm from the floor level. The panelling is finished with a narrow shelf at the top edge.

⁷ Alcock, N.W, Barley, M.W, Dixon, P.W. & Meeson, R.A. 1996. *Recording Timber-Framed Buildings: An Illustrated Glossary*. CBA.

A low skirting board is only apparent on the east and the partition wall of the kitchen. The flooring is of carpet over wooden floor boards except for an area in front of the under stair cupboard which is of concrete. The stairs run along the southern wall, and in the main room they have been panelled off making a large under stairs cupboard, which is of wooden tongue and groove panelling painted white with a door at the west end. The door is constructed of three large wooden planks with two strap hinges at its west side, there is also a blocked key hole on the door's east side.

4.7 Kitchen

The kitchen has been partitioned off from the main ground floor room with what appears to be a plaster board wall this is angled in to the room at the west end. The kitchen measures 1.4m in length (north to south) by 1.45m in width (east to west), and is entered by a door in the west wall. The door is constructed of four wooden planks which has been panelled in with a wooden panel on the main room side with an inset metal latch and handle. The kitchen side of the door has a metal latch and handle with two strap hinges on its northern edge. The ceiling of the kitchen is plastered. The floor is covered with lino.

The eastern and southern walls are the original walls of the cottage, and are white painted stone block wall. The north partition wall has an area of painted tiles on the western part of the wall. On west wall is a butler sink which is supported by a brick built plinth on its southern side. A tap is positioned above the sink on the south wall; to the north of the sink is a small wooden draining board. Above the draining board is a shelf with a longer 'L' shaped high level shelf which runs along the east wall above the window and the south wall.

There is a small wooden framed casement window with four panes of glass positioned above the sink, which appears to have been inserted later, with a small wooden window sill between the window and the sink. To the south of the entrance door to the kitchen is the staircase. On the south wall is the entrance to the modern extension by a wooden door with two panels below and six panes of glass above.

4.8 The Rear Extension

The extension measures 6.89m in length by 1.03m wide, with both the eastern and western ends being divided off. The eastern end is a shower room, while the western end is a toilet. The ceilings throughout the modern extension are of plaster. The wall to the north is the original exterior wall to the cottage. The western end of the extension has been divided off to make a toilet; there is a toilet with a high level cistern above against the western wall. This accessed via a modern hardboard panelled door.

The north wall is of painted stone blocks with a metal cross shaped brace with a block of wood bolted to the centre of it. With the west wall being of painted bricks and the floor covering is of carpet. The central part of the extension has plastered walls, and outside the toilet is a second cross shape metal brace which has a block of wood bolted to the brace by a central bolt.

There are two wooden shelves mounted on the north wall between the door from the kitchen and the toilet, and there is a hand rail attached to the south wall, outside the toilet. In the centre of the south wall is a modern hardboard panelled door with a window above (this has been boarded over), which is the access to the garden. In between the door and the kitchen on the south wall there is a wooden framed window, with a single pane of glass. On the west side of the kitchen door is a third brace but this is just a straight length of metal with a central bolt. The floor covering is of vinyl tiles.

The eastern end of the extension has been divided off to make a shower room. The walls in the area around the shower cubical have been tiled; there is also a small wash basin on the south wall between the shower and the entrance door. The flooring is of vinyl tiles. Above the wash basin is a wooden framed window with a single pane of patterned frosted glass.

4.9 Staircase

The stairs are accessed from the western side of the kitchen through a frame. The frame is made up of the beam that was noted in the main ground floor room, with a wooden post on the south side of the stairs. The post would appear to be a later decorative addition as it is not a single length of wood, but two pieces bolted together. Attached to the post at the bottom of the stairs are five shelves, these have been painted white.

The staircase is constructed of thirteen wooden stairs which have been covered in carpet. The southern wall of stairwell is of the stone blocks which have been rendered, while the northern side is of vertical tongue and groove planking. Running up the southern side of the stairs is a banister rail of wooden construction, which is supported by two square posts.

4.10 The Landing

The staircase leads up to the first floor landing. The southern wall is of horizontal wooden planking, and has a four paned wooden framed casement window. This window has secondary double glazing. Both the north and west walls of the landing are covered in wall paper, with the east wall appearing to be plasterboard. The flooring is of wooden floorboards covered with carpet, with a high skirting board running round the edges of the wall. The ceiling is plastered with a centrally positioned electrical light fixture.

Two narrow wooden beams are incorporated into the ceiling, these run in a north south direction. These appear to be either decorative or are being used to strengthen the ceiling. Also mid way and adjacent to the north wall there are three pieces of battening describing three sides of a rectangle, which appear to be there to support an area of ceiling, possibly serving a similar purpose to the two narrow beams mentioned earlier.

The north wall of the landing has an alcove at the west end of it, which has two wooden shelves with the electricity meters above. At the east end of the landing north wall there is an entrance to bedroom 1, with the entrance of bedroom 2 being in the east wall. The tongue and groove planking continues up from the stair well, the top being finished with a semi-circular wooden edging.

There is a wooden beam running across the top of the eastern wall of the landing, running in a north-south direction where it joins on to what appears to be the jowled head of a post. The wall plate can be seen running above the window and cut into the top of the southern corner of the jowled head, which is only exposed in the area above the window before it is obscured by the wooden planking.

4.11 Bedroom 1

Access to Bedroom 1 is from the landing via a door of plank construction in the south wall, with a metal latch and handle on the western edge of the door. There are two metal strap hinges on the eastern edge of the door. The room measures 5.2m in an east-west direction, by 3.1m at its widest point in a north-south direction. The ceiling is plastered with a central electrical light fixture. All four walls are wallpapered with a wooden batten running around the room at approximately two thirds height. A second batten is positioned just below the ceiling, dividing the wall paper from the ceiling. In the south western corner of the bedroom is the chimney breast. The fireplace having been removed revealing the brick construction of the chimney breast, the hole left by the removal of the fireplace is now blocked up with a piece of hardboard.

There are windows in both the north and eastern walls, with the one in the north wall being a sliding double window with six panes of glass in each frame, and is the only one of this type in the original building. A wooden framed casement window with six panes of glass occupies the centre of the eastern wall. A skirting board runs round the bottom of the room, this is higher on the south and west walls but much lower on the north and east. The floor is of wooden floor board construction which at present is covered with carpet.

The wall plate is visible at the top of both the northern and eastern walls. The wooden beam noted in the landing running across the wall between bedroom two and the landing was also visible in this room. At its northern end the beam is supported by the jowled head of a post which is not visible being obscured by the walling. The beam is further supported by a straight downward brace which is mortised in to the beam at its northern end. As mentioned above the post could not be seen so the joint at that end of the brace is unknown. The jowled head has the wall plate cut into its top northern corner.

4.12 Bedroom 2

Bedroom 2 measures 2.5m in an east west direction by 2.33 in a north south direction. Access from the landing is via a door of wooden plank construction with a metal latch and handle on its southern edge and two strap hinges on the northern edge. The north, south and east walls are of horizontal tongue and groove construction, with the western wall being of plasterboard construction. The ceiling is also of wooden tongue and groove with the access to the loft area in the north-western corner. There is a shallow skirting board with the floor being constructed of wooden floor boards, this is covered with carpet. There is a single wooden framed casement window with six panes of glass placed centrally in the eastern wall.

As in Bedroom 1 the wall plate can be seen running along the top of the east and south walls. In the south eastern corner of the bedroom is what appears to be a truncated post which appears to be supporting the wall plate on the top of the western wall. The relationship of the post and the wall plate on the southern wall is completely obscured by the planking on the walls which encase the timber framing.

4.13 The Loft Space

The loft space is accessed through a hatch in the north-west corner of Bedroom 2. The survey of the loft space was hampered through lack of light and limited access, which meant that the survey was conducted from the loft hatch. The roof timbers appear to be of a fairly recent date. The loft space has no divisions and appears to run the whole length of the building. To the west of the hatch is the chimney stack, the north and south side of this appear to be of different builds, the bricks being of a different type and colour, suggesting repairs may have been carried out at some stage in the past. With the north side of the stack being the newer, most likely a fairly recent repair. The floor of the loft is lagged, meaning the rafters could not be seen.

4.14 No. 3 Crown Cottage

The owner of the next door property (No. 3) allowed us to inspect the inside of her property to try to ascertain whether there was any additional evidence remaining to confirm that the property had originally been a single building. Before we inspected the boundary wall between the two properties she mentioned that the wall between the two properties on the first floor was very thin, and she could hear people using the stairs.

In the ground floor room there is a beam running in a north to south direction just to the west of the fire place. There is also a cupboard in the northern alcove next to the chimney breast; this has the same pattern heck doors fitted as seen in the main ground floor room in No 1.

In the first floor bedroom adjacent to Bedroom 1 in No.1, a similar wooden beam was noted. This had the same type of straight downward brace mortised into the beam, but in this room the post with a jowled head was exposed. Here it could be seen that the downward brace was mortised into the post.

5.0 Discussion

- 5.1** Overall, the cottages would appear to be consistent with the 18th century date they have been assigned in the Listed Building description. The kitchen which has been partitioned off from the main ground floor room with what appears to be a plasterboard wall, has a window above the sink that by its form and the way it is cut into the wall suggests that this is likely be a later addition, perhaps later 19th or early 20th century.
- 5.2** The wooden porch on the north wall and the brick built extension on the rear of the building are both modern in date, with the original exterior walls at the rear of the property being preserved within the body of the cottage. The roof timbers would also appear to be of a fairly recent date, suggesting that it has been re-roofed. These features all appear to be 20th century.
- 5.3** At the northern end of the eastern wall the area around and above the window is of a different build to the rest of the wall. Except for the window head and surround of the window on the ground floor of the northern elevation, this is the only area of the building that is built of brick instead of the stone used in the rest of the building. It is possible that this may represent the blocking of an earlier door or window and insertion of a new window, although it was not possible to confirm this.
- 5.4** Part of the brief was to see if there was any evidence that the building had originally been a single building. This was hampered during the survey by the amount of wooden planking on the walls of both the landing and Bedroom 2, which are concealing parts of the timber framing. All of the beams noted in both No. 1 and No. 3 run in a north to south direction; however the beams and posts that are visible appear to be of the same build in both cottages.
- 5.5** The same wall plate was visible in the bedroom of cottage No.3, and also in the adjacent Bedroom 1 in No.1. Any evidence on the ground floor would have most likely been destroyed by the construction of the chimney stack. However, the lack of any divisions in the loft space, combined with the thin partition wall between the cottages on the first floor would suggest that this was originally one building. There was no surviving evidence however to confirm whether this building had originated as the stables to The Crown Inn.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1** From an archaeological point of view, and subject to items 6.2 and 6.3 below, there is nothing within the fabric of the building that would indicate that the proposed extension would be detrimental to the archaeological integrity of the building.
- 6.2** It would be prudent during the building of the extension to maintain a watching brief during the knocking through of any entrance to the new extension on the western elevation, or during any other building work that is likely to expose parts of the building not seen during the survey. Such information can then be added to this report to provide a more complete understanding of the history of this building.
- 6.3** It is also suggested that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during the excavation of any footing trenches or other groundworks during the development to ensure that the potential for any below ground archaeology in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Mr Stuart Joliff for commissioning this standing building survey, and the owner of No. 3 Crown Cottages for allowing us to inspect the dividing wall between the two cottages. Clive Fish made all the arrangements for the building survey.
- 7.2** I would also like to thank Clive Meaton for assisting with the survey. The project was managed by Chris Butler for CBAS,

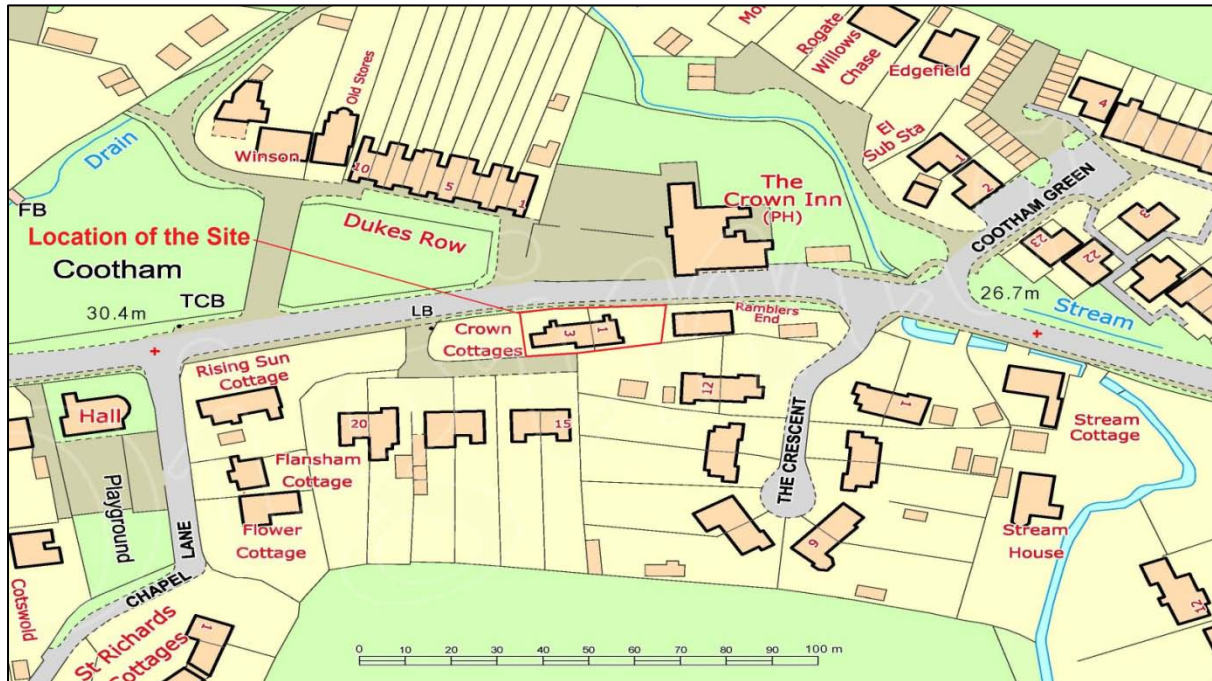


Fig. 1: 1 Crown Cottages, Cootham: Location of the site
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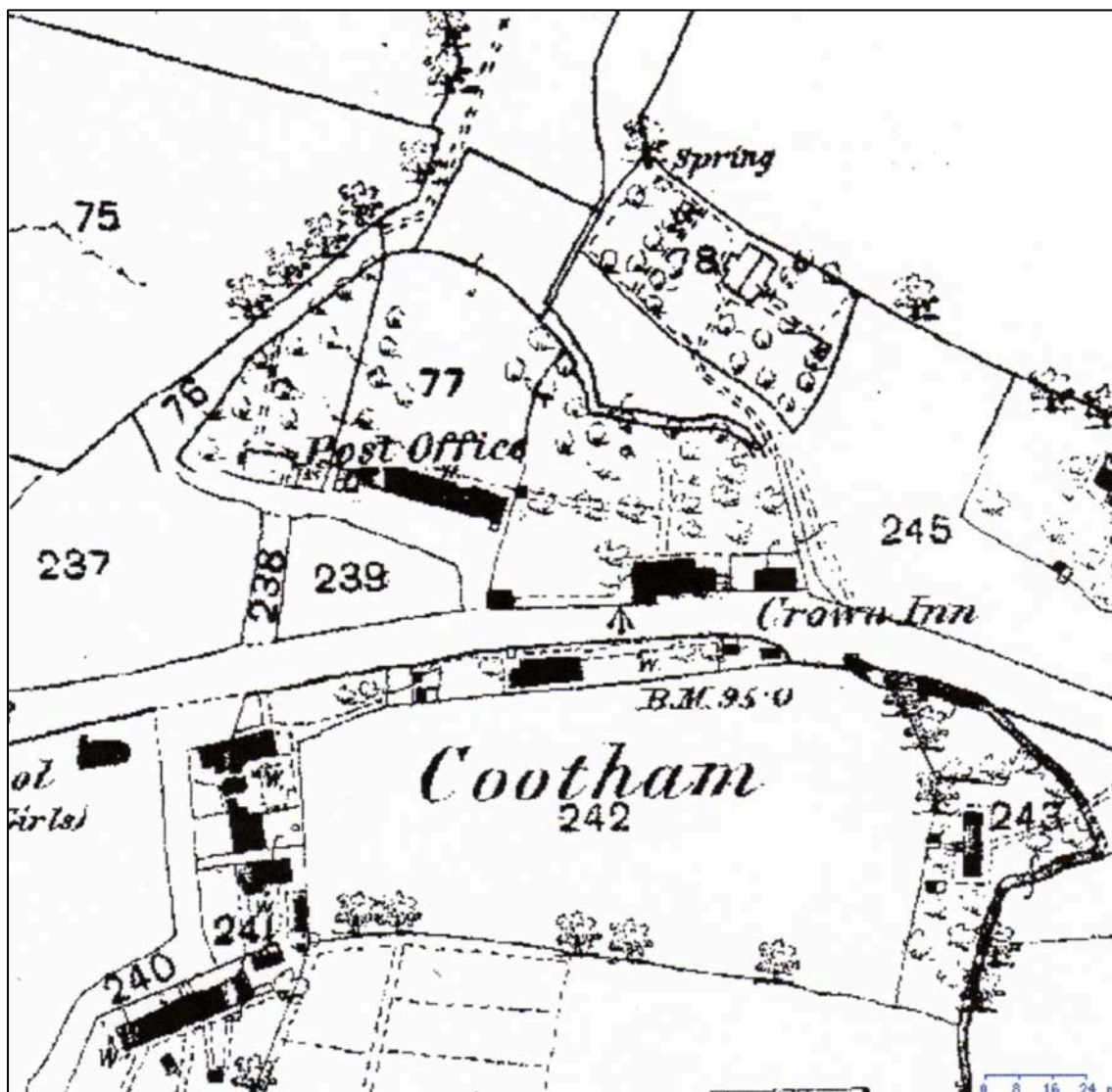


Fig. 2: 1 Crown Cottages, Cootham: 1st Edition OS Map (1876)

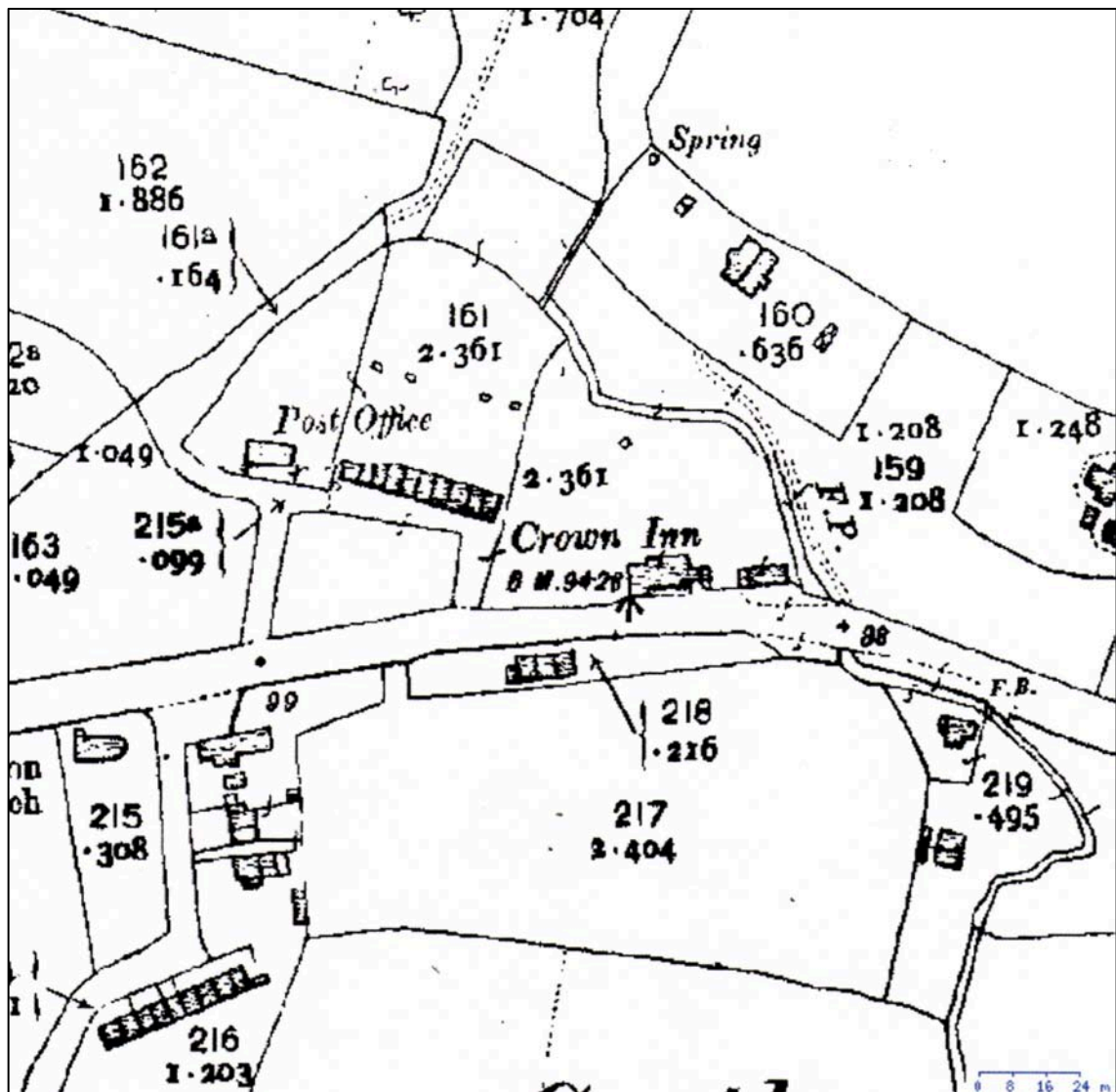


Fig. 3: 1 Crown Cottages, Cootham: 3rd Edition OS Map (1911)

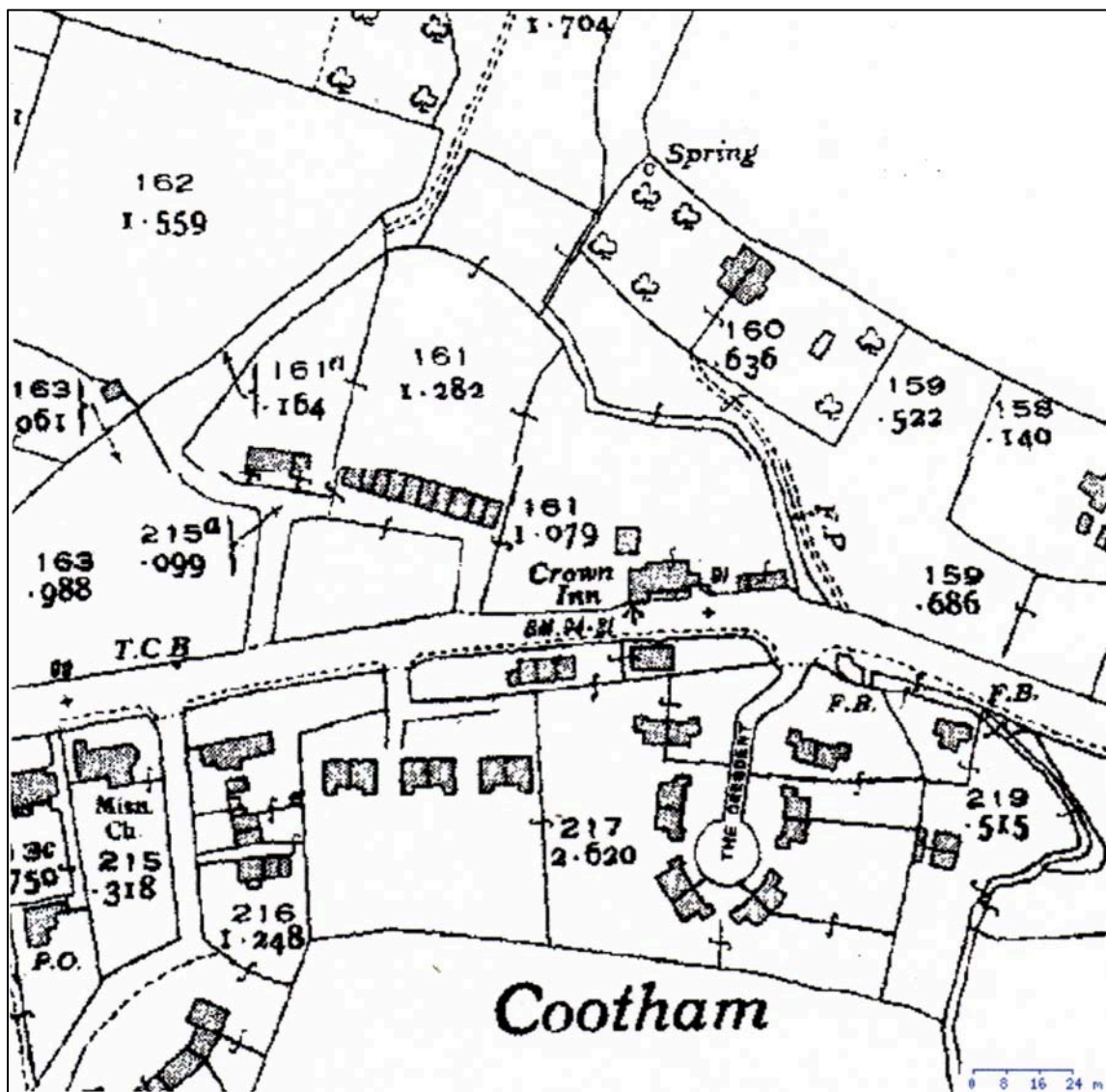


Fig. 4: 1 Crown Cottages, Cootham: 4th Edition OS Map (1937)

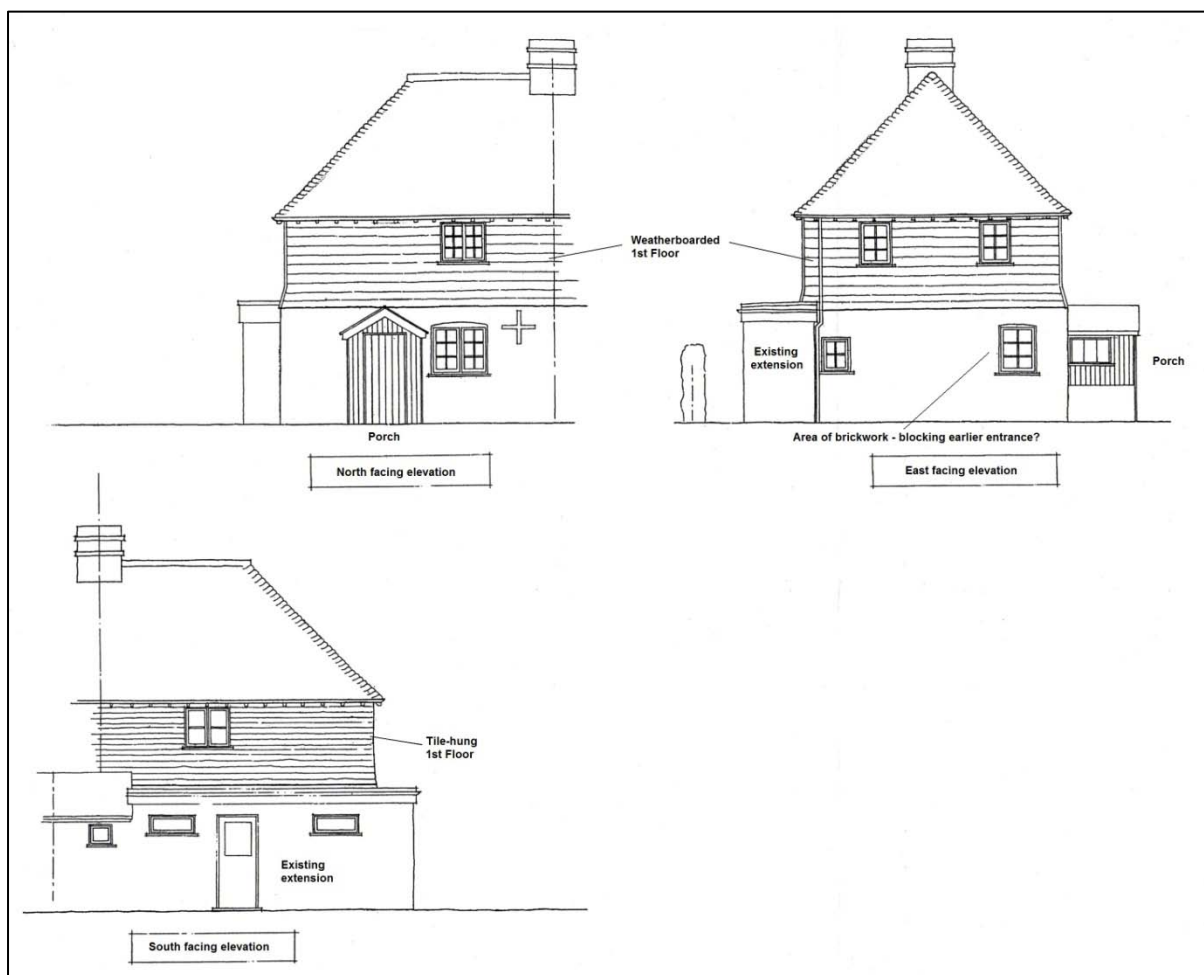


Fig. 5: 1 Crown Cottages, Cootham: Building Elevations
(Adapted from Clive Fish drawing)

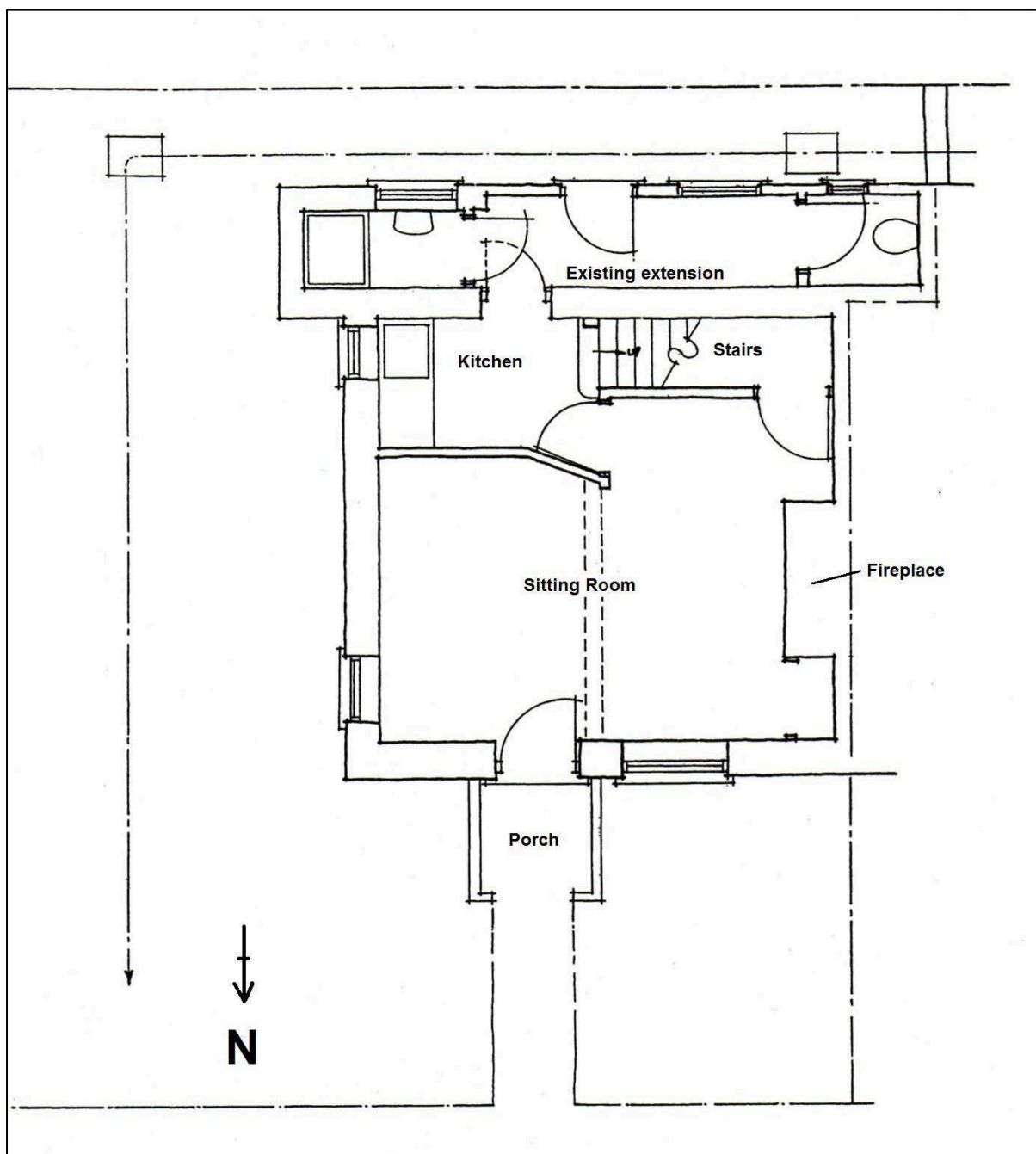


Fig. 6: 1 Crown Cottages, Cootham: Ground Floor Plan
(Adapted from Clive Fish drawing)

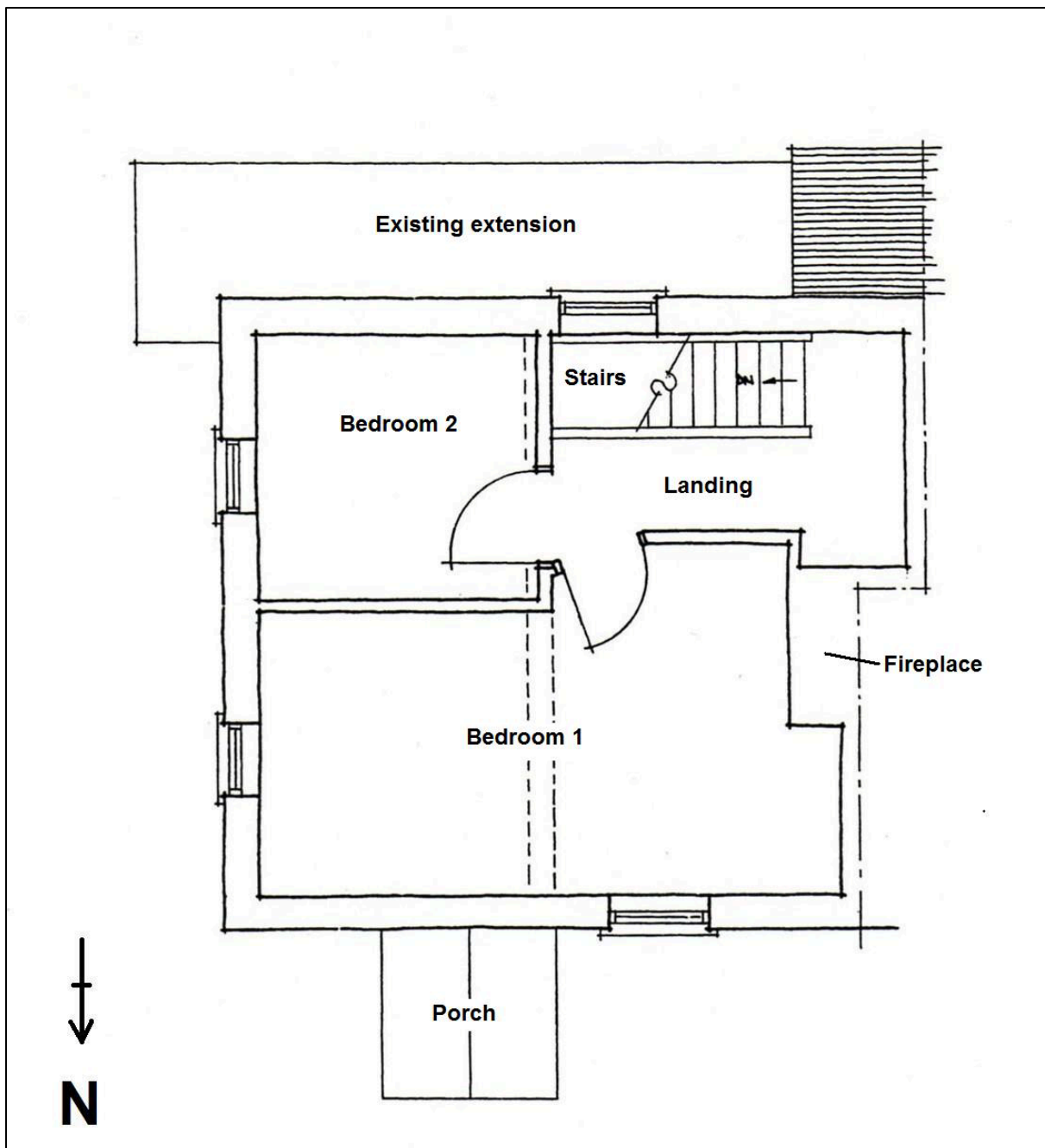


Fig. 7: 1 Crown Cottages, Cootham: First Floor Plan
(Adapted from Clive Fish drawing)



Fig. 8: Crown Cottages: Inset window in the south wall of the kitchen



Fig. 9: Crown Cottages: Possible inserted window and brick surround



Fig. 10: Crown Cottages: Exposed beam and wall plate on the landing

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services

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