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**A Standing Building Survey
at Tower House, High Street,
Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex.**

**Project Number CBAS 0273
TQ 2820 1638**

by
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Contents

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Historical and Archaeological Background	4
3.0	Methodology	6
4.0	General External Description	7
5.0	Survey Interior	9
6.0	Discussion	14
7.0	Acknowledgements	16

Figures

Fig. 1	Site location map
Fig. 2	Picture of the New Inn 1836
Fig. 3	1841 Plan of Hurstpierpoint
Fig. 4	Hurstpierpoint Tithe Map c.1842
Fig. 5	1 st Edition OS Map 1875
Fig. 6	3 rd Edition OS Map 1910
Fig. 7	Plans
Fig. 8	Elevations
Fig. 9	Sections
Fig. 10	Interpretation plan and elevation

Plates

Cover	Tower House Southern Elevation
Plate 1	Tower House Scar in brickwork
Plate 2	Tower House Chimney Stack
Plate 3	Tower House Eastern Elevation
Plate 4	Tower House North wall of original house
Plate 5	Tower House Door G2
Plate 6	Tower House Fireplace G2
Plate 7	Tower House Ceiling in G2
Plate 8	Tower House Possible stave holes G2
Plate 9	Tower House Bottom of rafters in F3
Plate 10	Tower House Cut principal rafter east end
Plate 11	Tower House Circular opening
Plate 12	Tower House Windows in East Wall

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr R Pinnock (The Client) to carry out a standing building survey conforming to an English Heritage Level 3 survey¹ at Tower House, High Street, Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex TQ 2820 1638 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2** Tower House is located on the south side of High Street, Hurstpierpoint, with access to the property via a short passageway to the west side of The New Inn (Grade II Listed Building), which stands slightly to the north-east of the property. The Mansion House is situated on the west side of Tower House, and also fronts onto the High Street.
- 1.3** The survey was carried out by the author and David Millum on the 9th February 2012. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MifA.

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

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The manor of Hurstpierpoint was held before the Norman Conquest by Earl Godwin, when it was an estate assessed at 41 hides, of which 3½ hides in the Rape of Pevensey and 19 hides in the Rape of Bramber were detached. After the Conquest, the remaining 18½ hides were held in 1086 by Robert de Pierpoint of William de Warenne. There was a church and 3 mills. The overlordship descended with the rape until the division after the death of Beatrice, Countess of Arundel, in 1439, when the 10 fees late of Robert de Pierpoint passed to the Duke of Norfolk. Subsequently the overlordship of Hurstpierpoint came into the hands of the Lords Bergavenny, and the manor was said in 1602 to have been held of their manor of Ditchling².
- 2.2 The New Inn fronts onto the High Street and is a 17th century or earlier timber-framed building, and classified as a Grade II Listed Building (302622). It was re-fronted with stucco in the early 19th century, but has timbering with redbrick infill exposed on the west wall³. It did not become an inn until the early 19th century, when justices closed the Royal Oak on the opposite side of the street⁴. A drawing of 1836 shows lean-to stabling against the east wall of the New Inn, with what appears to be entrance gates on the west side between the inn and the Mansion House, probably leading to the site of Tower House (Fig. 2)⁵.
- 2.3 The New Inn was taken over in 1839 by Thomas Smith, who remained as landlord for 20 years. The Inn was larger than it is today, with a stable and probably a brew-house to the east⁶. Kelly's Directories record it as a hotel, posting house and commercial inn in 1867 when it was owned by Stephen Medcalf⁷.
- 2.4 The Mansion House is situated on the High Street frontage to the west of the New Inn, and is a Grade II* Listed Building 302619. It has an early 17th century front to a 17th century or earlier timber-framed building. The east front has a timbered gable exposed and oversailing with scalloped bargeboards. The north and west fronts are early 18th century. The south boundary wall to the Mansion House, The Tower House, Orchard House and The Beeches; and including Gate House, dates to the 18th century, and is also Grade II Listed (361843). The wall is in two lengths separated by the gateway to The Tower House. The listing description states that all of these properties were originally part of the grounds of The Mansion House⁸.

² 'Parishes: Hurstpierpoint', *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 7: The rape of Lewes* (1940), pp. 172-178. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=56942>

³ <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway>

⁴ Nelson, I. (Ed) 2001 *Hurstpierpoint – Kind and Charitable*, Ditchling Press Ltd

⁵ Dudney, M. & Hallett, E. 2000 *Albourne to Ditchling*, Mid-Sussex Books

⁶ Nelson, I. (Ed) 2001 *Hurstpierpoint – Kind and Charitable*, Ditchling Press Ltd

⁷ <http://steve.pickthall.users.btopenworld.com/ssx1867/hurstpierpoint1867.html>

⁸ <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway>

- 2.5** The Tower in the garden of No 74 (Tower House) is an Ornamental early 19th century circular tower of three storeys built of flints with brick string-course, modillion eaves cornice and castellation parapet, and is a Grade II Listed Building (302621). This too was formerly in the garden of the Mansion House⁹.
- 2.6** Yeakell & Gardiner's map of Sussex 1778-83¹⁰ shows a number of buildings along the High Street, one of which is likely to be the New Inn, and another the Mansion House. Some buildings are shown to the south of the High Street, but the map is not detailed enough to show whether one of these is Tower House. Similarly the Ordnance Survey 1" maps (1813-19) are not sufficiently detailed to show individual buildings.
- 2.7** An 1841 Plan of the village of Hurstpierpoint¹¹ shows no building on the site of Tower House, although there is a square enclosed space within a plot of land with access to the High Street (Fig. 3), which is probably the site location. There is no obvious link between this site and the New Inn.
- 2.8** The 1842 Tithe map shows the area of the site in much more detail (Fig. 4). The building that became Tower House is shown, with the extension on its north-east corner and a small square yard on its north side. A pond exists on its south side. The Apportionment¹² tells us that the Mansion House (1223) was owned and occupied by Richard Weekes. The map shows the building that became Tower house to be within a plot also labelled 1223, and thus clearly belonging to the Mansion House.
- 2.9** Richard Weekes (1783-1847) purchased the Mansion House around 1833, when he first married. He was a member of the College of Surgeons, and was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, having an important collection of antiquities, later donated to Sussex Archaeological Society¹³. He was a successful member of the affluent Victorian middle class. The New Inn (1224) at this time was owned by Charles Sharwood, who also owned other properties in the High Street, and occupied by Thomas Smith¹⁴.
- 2.10** The 1st Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig. 5) shows the building to the rear of the new Inn. It is unchanged from the Tithe map, although another building now stands immediately to its south instead of the pond. By the 3rd Edition OS map of 1910, other buildings have been added to the east and adjoining Tower House, and between Tower house and the New Inn (Fig. 6). The situation is unchanged on the 4th Edition OS map of 1937.

⁹ <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway>

¹⁰ http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm

¹¹ Nelson, I. (Ed) 2001 *Hurstpierpoint – Kind and Charitable*, Ditchling Press Ltd

¹² WSRO TD/E29

¹³ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2557420/pdf/medhistsuppl00040-0006.pdf>

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

3.0 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.
- 3.3** During the survey each of the rooms was given an individual number which was prefixed with the letter G for the ground floor rooms, the letter F for those on the first floor and the letters S and T for those on the second and third floor. Features of note were also given an individual number and the position located on the plan of the building.
- 3.4** Background research included basic historical research using books and articles available. A documentary search of A2A¹⁵, English Heritage, ESRO and WSRO was also undertaken. A map regression exercise was carried out. No earlier maps show Hurstpierpoint in sufficient detail to be helpful, the first useful map being Yeakell & Gardiner's map of 1778-83. The Tithe Map, obtained during a visit to WSRO, was the first map to show the building and provided much useful information. All available Ordnance Survey maps were consulted. All sources used are referenced in the text.

¹⁵ <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a>

4.0 General External Description (Figs. 7 – 9)

4.1 Tower House stands on a north-east by south-west alignment (hereafter assumed north to south). The original part of the house is rectangular in plan, measuring 9.32m north to south by 5.2m east to west. The original building has had a number of later extensions added to both the western and northern elevations. These comprise a square extension located at the eastern end of the northern elevation housing kitchen, bathroom and staircase, while the second is an 'L' shaped extension on the western elevation and the west end of the northern elevation. The roof is half hipped at both the west and eastern ends, and cover with red clay tiles.

4.2 Southern Elevation

The south and eastern elevations are the only ones in which the construction of the original part of the house is visible. On the southern elevation the eastern end is the original building (8.5m). This is constructed of bricks laid in Flemish bond, painted white. The western end measuring 4.4m is the modern extension, also of white painted brick construction but laid in stretcher bond. The top course of bricks below the eaves of the original part of the house is of dentilated brickwork (tooth-like effect created by the projection of alternate headers), this is not apparent on the modern western end of this elevation. Also only on the original part of the house the bottom part of the brickwork has been cement rendered. At the western end of the southern elevation there is an arch, which is the entrance to a passageway. The passageway provides access to the main entrance of the house.

All of the casement windows on this elevation are of UVPC construction, with the double doors at the eastern end and western to the east of the arched entrance also being of the same construction. The only scar noted on the brickwork was around the top part of the eastern door, which possible replaced an earlier window (**Plate 1**). Projecting from the centre of this elevation is the only chimney stack of the property (**Plate 2**). This is of un-painted red stock bricks, which are interspersed with random vitrified headers. The brickwork surrounding a decorative panel of flint cobbles. The cobbles are bonded with a greyish brown mortar. There is a single tall chimney pot on the stack.



Plate 1 Tower House Scar in brickwork.



Plate 2 Tower House Chimney Stack

4.3 Eastern Elevation

The eastern elevation can only be seen from the beer garden of The New Inn. The brickwork of the top of the wall of this elevation is laid in English bond. In the rest of the wall the red stock bricks have been laid in Flemish bond. Randomly interspersed in both areas of brickwork are vitrified headers. At the top of the wall in the centre there is a boarded over window (noted in the eastern end of the roof space). There is a small length of lead flashing on the northern end of this wall, and also an area of less weathered bricks (**Plate 3**), which suggests there was another building located against this wall (see 3rd Edition OS map – Fig. 6). However, this area is smaller than the change to Flemish bond in the brickwork, suggesting that this may have been an earlier repair or alteration.



Plate 3 Tower House Eastern Elevation

4.4 Northern Elevation

The exterior north wall original building is now mainly encased within the house, with only a small area visible between the two later extensions (**Plate 4**). The rest of this elevation being made up of the northern walls of the two later extensions, which are constructed of stock red bricks, laid in stretcher bond.



Plate 4 Tower House North wall of original house

4.5 Western Elevation

This is made up of the 'L' shaped extension, which houses the passageway **G3** and **F1**. There are no features on this elevation, which is constructed of stock red bricks laid in stretcher bond.

5.0 Survey Interior

5.1 Room G1 (Entrance Hall)

Room **G1** is entrance hall which is situated in the 'L' shaped extension. Measuring 1.17m north to south and by 7.3m east to west. The southern wall of the hall is the exterior north wall of the original building; there are no features visible as the wall is plaster covered. The main entrance to the building is via a three-panelled door at the western end of the hall. At the western end of the hall is a small WC, with to the east a small utility room. Both of these rooms have modern four-panelled doors; with the top two panels in the door to the utility room being glazed. Neither of these rooms have any features of significant, as both are within the 20th century extension. In the southern wall there are two entrances to **G2**, with entrance hall being open to the kitchen at the eastern end.

5.2 Room G2 (Lounge)

Room **G2** is the only room on the ground floor within the original building. The room is rectangular in plan, measuring 4.45m north to south by 7.95m east to west. There are two entrance doorways in the north wall from **G1** and **G4**. This wall is the original northern exterior wall with a width of 400mm. Both of these are fitted with different designs of door. The one at the western end of the north wall is of wooden construction, and could possible date to the Georgian period, although it is not the more usual six-panel type, having only five panels, the dimensions of the door would suggest an 18th or early 19th century date (**Plate 5**). The design of the door has same-sized pairs of panels at the bottom and in the middle with the top being of a lengthways single rectangular panel. The door at the eastern end of the north wall is a modern wooden framed door with three columns of five glazed panels.



Plate 5 Tower House Door **G2**



Plate 6 Tower House Fireplace **G2**

All the openings, comprising two doors and two windows, in the southern wall are of modern UVPC construction. In the centre of this wall is a brick built fire place, the bricks in the recess of the fire appear to be of an older type than those of those of the two jambs which support a timber mantel shelf (**Plate 6**). The eastern wall of the room is of bare brick work with a decorative arch feature at the eastern wall. The brickwork appears to be a later feature, using modern bricks. The brickwork of the decorative arch on the eastern wall and that used in the construction of the fireplace are of the same type suggesting they are contemporary with each other.

The ceiling is constructed from re-used timbers, evidenced by empty and filled-in mortices apparent on their soffits, north and south faces (**Plate 7**). Some of these timbers also appear to have been cut vertically to reduce their width. On one of the joists at the western end of the ceiling, which appears to of been reduced in width, has a row of five circular empty auger holes possibly intended for staves (**Plate 8**). The floor above is supported by five girders which are on a north to south alignment, measuring 220mm by 170mm in section. The girder at the western end of the ceiling has been truncated at its southern end. The joists are only loosely mortised into the girders.



Plate 7 Tower House Ceiling in **G2**



Plate 8 Tower House Possible stave holes **G2**

5.3 **G3 (Family Room)**

Room **G3** is located in the western 'L' shaped extension, at the western end of **G2**. Access from **G2** is via an open arch, and measures 4.75m north to south by 2.46m east to west. All the walls and the ceiling are plastered, with a door of the same design as that of the western door in **G2** in the northern wall. This door has been sealed and covered over with plaster on the northern side and is not apparent in **G1**. There is a modern UVPC pair of French doors in the centre of the south wall, with the room being lit from the passageway by a UVPC window in the west wall. The room has a low modern skirting board, with no other features being noted.

5.4 **G4 (Kitchen)**

Room **G4** is located in the extension added to the north-east corner, and measures 3.6m north to south by 3.3m east to west. **G4** is accessed from **G2** via a door in the southern wall. The room is fitted with modern kitchen units and has a red quarry tiled floor. The walls are plastered with modern ceramic tiles. In the centre of the room there is a metal tubular support.

5.5 First Floor

F1 (Bedroom 1)

Room **F1** is located in the 'L' shaped extension and is above **G3** and the passageway on the ground floor. The room measured 3.92m north to south by 4.8m east to west and was accessed from the landing (**F4**) in the north-east corner of the room. In the north-west corner of the room opposite the entrance was a large walk-in wardrobe. The room was lit by a modern UVPC window in the south wall. The walls and ceiling were both plastered, with a low wooden skirting board at the base of all the walls. Between the doorway and the wardrobe in the southern wall was the entrance to the on-suite bathroom **F6**.

5.6 F2 (Bedroom 2)

Room **F2** is located at the western end of the first floor of the original house, and is accessed via a modern four-panelled door at the eastern end of the north wall. The room measured 3.6m north south by 3.17m east west. Both the ceiling was plastered, as were the walls, which had a low modern skirting board at their base. The room was lit by a UVPC window in the south wall. The southern side of the ceiling was slightly sloping, with the base of a principal rafter showing through the plaster to the east of centre. The bottom of the southern wall is stepped out.

5.7 F3 (Bedroom 3 and Study)

F3 was originally a single room by is now divided by a partition stud wall, 2.52m in from the western wall, with the eastern side of the room currently being used as a study. The western side of the room is a bedroom. Overall the room measured 3.6m north to south by 4.84m east to west, with access to both parts of the room by a single entrance from **F4** in the northern wall of the western room. Both of the doors were modern four-panelled type. This room is located at the eastern end of the original building. The wall and the ceiling are plastered, with the ceiling sloping at the sloping at the southern side. The walls had a low modern skirting board at their base. The ends of three rafters were apparent in the sloping part of the ceiling, one in the eastern room and two in the western (**Plate 9**). The hatch to the roof space was located in the ceiling adjacent to the eastern wall, in the eastern part of the room. In the north-eastern corner of the eastern room there was a modern four-panelled door to the cupboard housing the boiler.

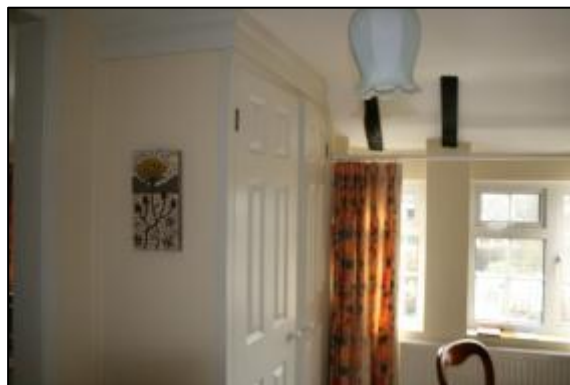


Plate 9 Tower House Bottom of rafters in **F3**

5.8 F4 (First Floor Landing)

The landing (**F4**) was located on the north side of the first floor of the original building, with the access to the bedrooms in the southern wall. In the northern wall was the opening to the staircase (located in the north-east extension). The landing measured 1.8m north to south by 5.86 east to west. The walls and ceiling were plastered, with the ceiling sloping at the northern side. The bottoms of three of the four rafters as noted in **F2** and **F3** were also apparent in the slope of the ceiling. The north wall of the landing was the original exterior of the original building, and as noted in **F2** and **F3** the bottom 400mm from floor level was stepped out. The base of the wall was 400mm wide with the upper part of the wall 280mm.

5.9 Staircase

The staircase was located in the northern part of the 'L' shaped extension, and was the only access from the ground floor to the first floor. This had square sectioned wooden balustrades, with a plain square sectioned newel post at the top and the bottom.

5.10 F5 (Bathroom)

F5 was located in the north-eastern extension, and was accessed in the south-west corner by a four-panelled modern door. The bathroom measured 2.35m north to south by 2m east to west. The walls were tiled with modern ceramic tiles, with the ceiling being plastered. There was a modern bathroom suite fitted, with the room being lit by a UVPC window in the west wall.

5.11 F6 (En-suite Bathroom to F1)

F6 was located in the north-western corner of the 'L' shaped extension, and was accessed in the south wall by a modern four panelled door. The room measured 2.34m north to south by 3.7m east to west. The walls were tiled with modern ceramic tiles, with a plastered ceiling. The room was lit by two UVPC windows in the north wall.

5.12 Roof Space

The roof over the original building is constructed from both reused timbers, evidenced by many empty joint sockets, and timbers of a more recent date. The roof is of paired rafters with stagger clasped purlins, with a central ridge plate at the apex of the rafters. The corners of the purlins are chamfered. The roof over the original building has four pairs of principal rafters. Both of the pairs of principal rafters at the eastern and western ends have been cut suggesting that the roof was possibly originally gabled at both ends (**Plate 10**), although the jack rafters of the now enclosed west end of the roof still have the jack rafters of the hipped end *in-situ*.

The middle two principal rafters both have low set collars which are mortised and pegged. The original upper part of the western wall of the building is still in place, and is constructed of bricks laid in Flemish bond. A number of the headers are vitrified. In the centre of this wall there is a circular opening, this was possibly a window but there is no evidence of a frame to hold the glazing (**Plate 11**).



Plate 10 Tower House Cut principal rafter
East End



Plate 11 Tower House Circular opening

The upper part of the eastern wall has been greatly modified over the course of time, and is now constructed of mixture of bricks and breeze blocks. In the centre of this wall there is a window of panes of glass in a wooden frame. Behind this there is a second window which is glazed and has been boarded over as noted on the exterior on this wall (**Plate 12**). There is also evidence from the use of modern roofing felt that the roof has been repaired in recent times.



Plate 12 Tower House Windows in East Wall

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** The original building was rectangular in plan and has had later extensions added to both the northern side and the western end of the original building. Only the southern and eastern elevations of the original house are visible. These are both of brick construction which has been laid in Flemish bond. This bond was fashionable from the middle of the seventeenth century and carried on being used throughout 19th century¹⁶. None of the original windows remain in the property as they have all been replaced by UVPC units.
- 6.2** Encapsulated in the roof space, the upper part of the western wall has been preserved; this is also of bricks laid in Flemish bond. In the centre of this part of the wall there is a circular opening which does not appear to have ever been glazed. This could have lit the upper floor of the building, or more likely hints that the building was originally open to the roof. The reused timbers used in the ceiling of Room G2 would also suggest that this ceiling (and therefore the first floor) was a later addition, and inserted when the building was converted into a dwelling.
- 6.3** The eastern elevation has been extensively repaired, which has left no evidence for any features, for example openings for doors or windows. The exception is the blocked in window in the upper part of this elevation, which by its construction would appear to be of more a recent date.
- 6.4** The roof of the building appears to have been modified a number of times, and uses both replacement and reused timbers. The truncated principal rafters at both the eastern and western end of the roof over the original building suggest that the roof was originally gabled at both ends. The gables were then replaced with hipped ends. At the time of the construction of the 'L' shaped extension on the western and northern side of the house the roof was re-tiled as evidenced by the use of modern roofing felt.
- 6.5** The property can therefore only be loosely dated from physical evidence, putting it into a late 18th or earlier 19th century date-frame (Fig. 10). Its presence on the 1842 Tithe Map suggests that it was constructed at some time before this date, although unfortunately all earlier maps are not sufficiently detailed to show it, so it is not possible to be more certain about its date of construction. It has already had the extension added to its north-east corner by 1842, and the outline of the building is unchanged on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875, including the small square yard on its north side. This suggests that it had not been converted to a house by this date.

¹⁶ Brunskill, R.W.2009. *Brick and Clay Buildings in Britain*. Yale University Press. London.

- 6.6** By the 3rd Edition OS map (1910) the plan of Tower House remains the same, although the building to its south has gone and is replaced by a yard or garden. The yard to the north of the building has gone, and there is now a small outbuilding adjoining the extension. This may hint that by this time the building had been converted to a house, which agrees with the results of the building survey. A large rectangular building has been built adjacent to its eastern end (Fig. 6). This large building is still apparent on the 4th OS map (1937) but has been subsequently been demolished. This could account for the repairs/scar on the eastern wall of Tower House.
- 6.7** This evidence would suggest Tower House was originally constructed as a service building at some time during the mid 19th century. Its original purpose is unclear, but it may have been a barn or may have had some industrial purpose. It is not possible to be certain whether it was a stable, but it lacks any of the diagnostic features normally associated with a stable building (sloping floor, drainage, hay loft and grooms/tack room) although these may have been removed by the later changes to the building.
- 6.8** In fact the evidence, especially that from the Tithe Map, seems to suggest that Tower House had more of an association with the Mansion House, and was never associated with the New Inn. As the Mansion House does not appear to have any service buildings directly associated with it, it is possible that Tower House and the other adjacent buildings may have provided barns/stables/outhouses for the Mansion House, thus explaining the access off the High Street. The Mansion House was lived in by a number of prominent families during the 19th century, apart from a short period in 1850-3 when it housed Hurstpierpoint College prior to it moving to its new purpose built buildings. Such a household would have had the need for service buildings, thus providing a reason for their presence here outside the more formal gardens to the rear of the house.
- 6.9** The north-east extension was added before 1842, and at some stage in the later 19th century the building was converted to a dwelling, with the insertion of the first floor and the addition of the chimney. The 'L' shaped extension was built after 1937 according to the map evidence.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Mr R Pinnock for commissioning this Level 3 standing building survey. I would also like to thank David Millum for his assistance with the survey. We would also thank George Baxter Associates for allowing us to use their drawings of the property, and the staff at WSRO for their assistance with the Tithe Map. Caroline Russell visited WSRO and recorded the apportionments. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MifA.



Fig. 1: Tower House, Hurstpierpoint: Site Location Map
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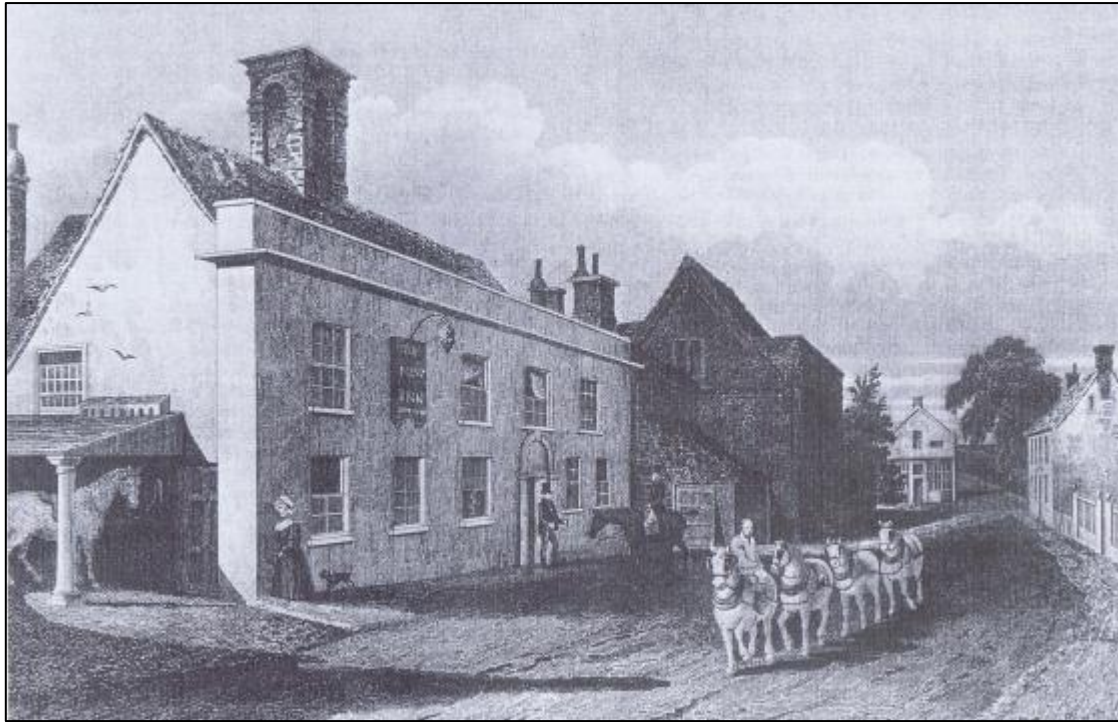


Fig. 2: Tower House, Hurstpierpoint: 1836 drawing showing the New Inn
(Copyright unknown)

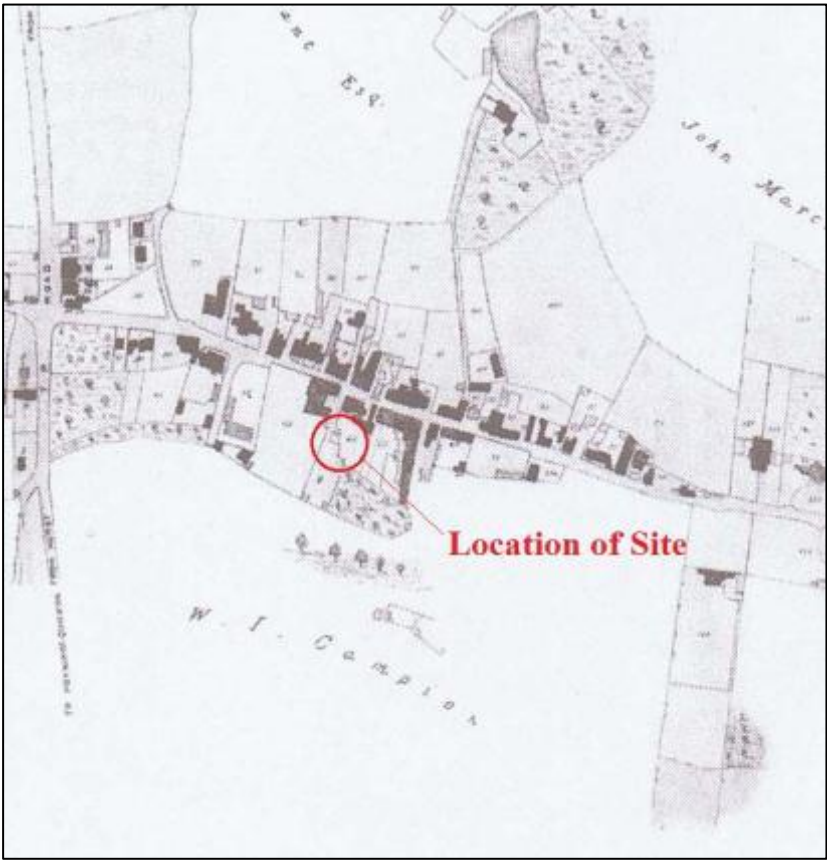


Fig. 3: Tower House, Hurstpierpoint: 1841 Plan of the village of
Hurstpierpoint

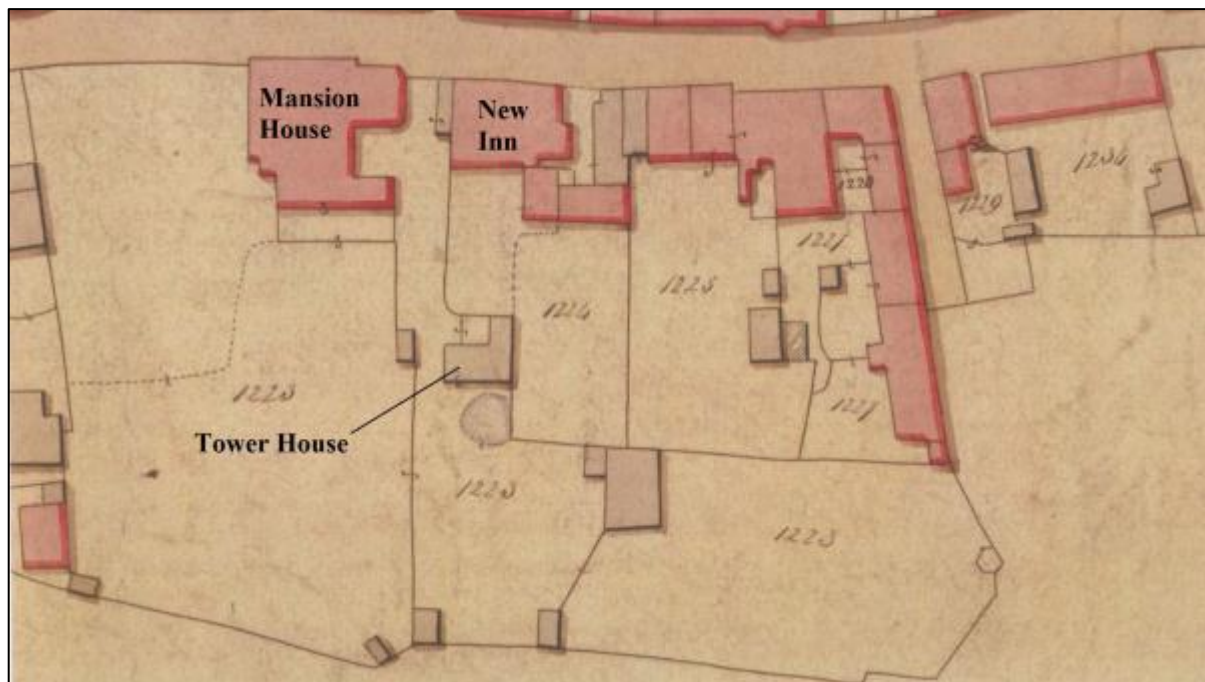


Fig. 4: Tower House, Hurstpierpoint: Tithe Map c.1842
(Copyright WSRO TD/E29)

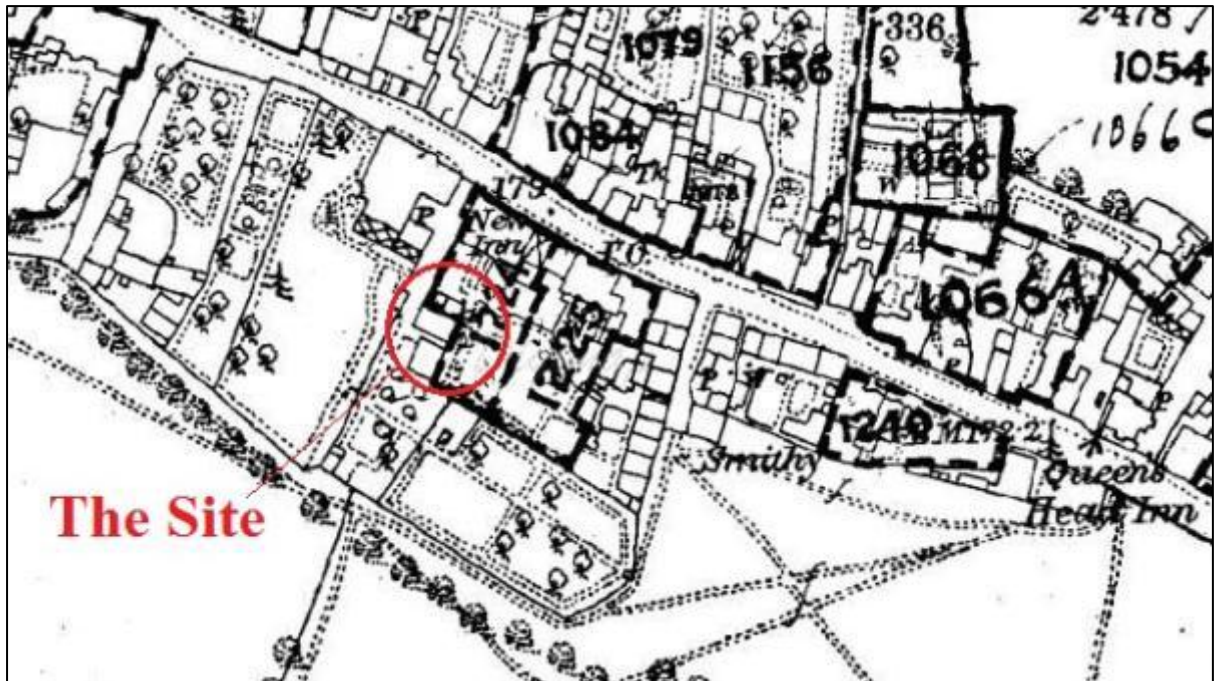


Fig. 5: Tower House, Hurstpierpoint: 1st Edition OS Map (1875)

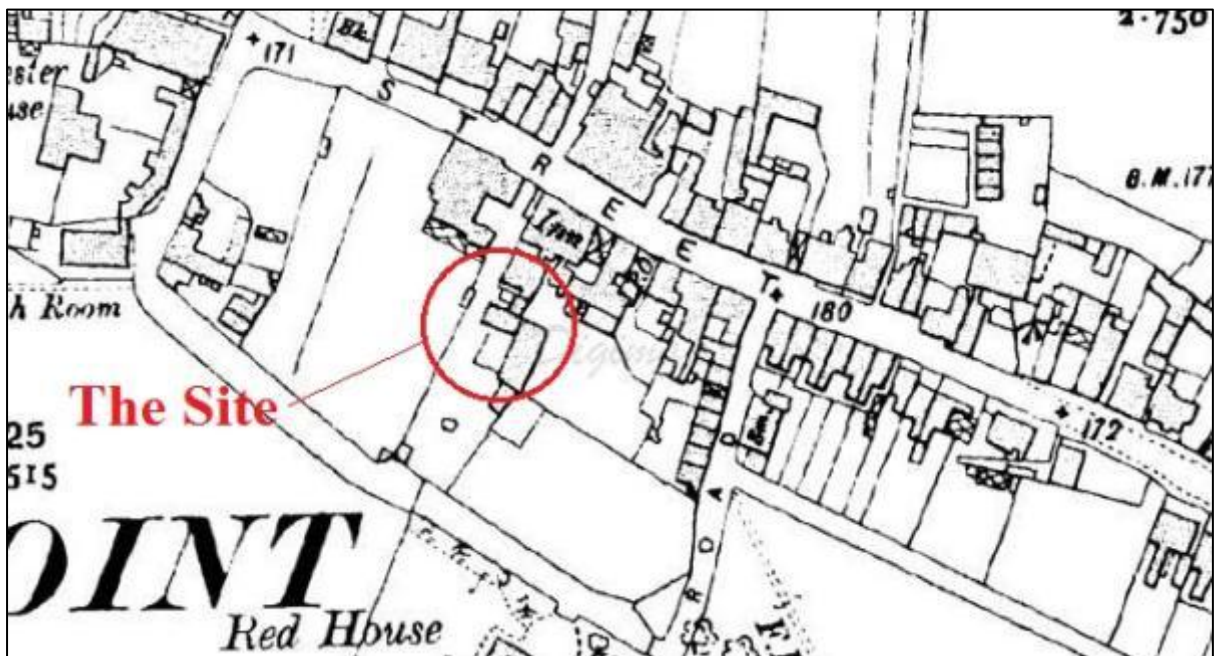


Fig. 6: Tower House, Hurstpierpoint: 3rd Edition OS Map (1910)

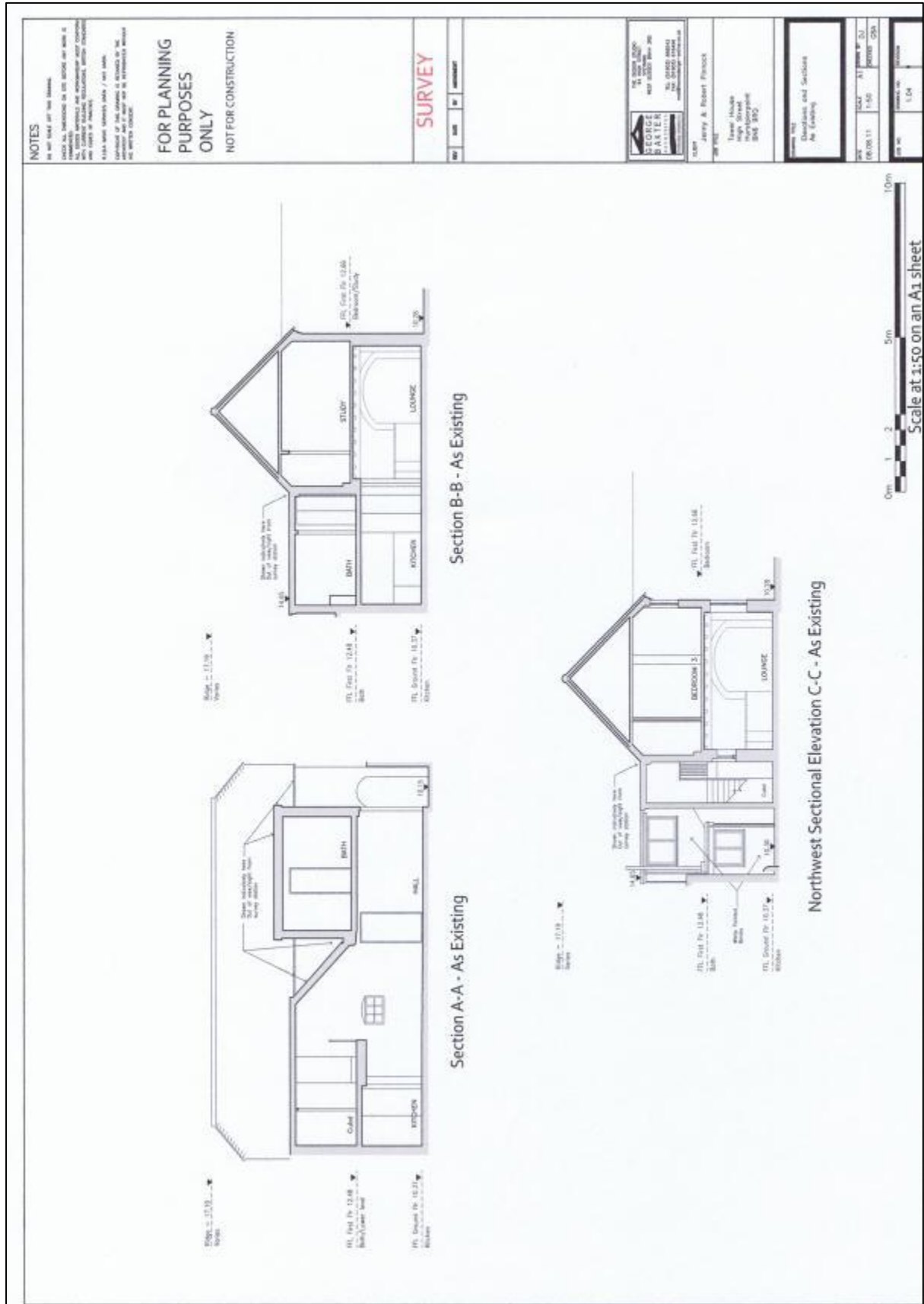


Fig. 9: Tower House, Hurstpierpoint: Existing Sections of Tower House (Adapted from architects drawing)

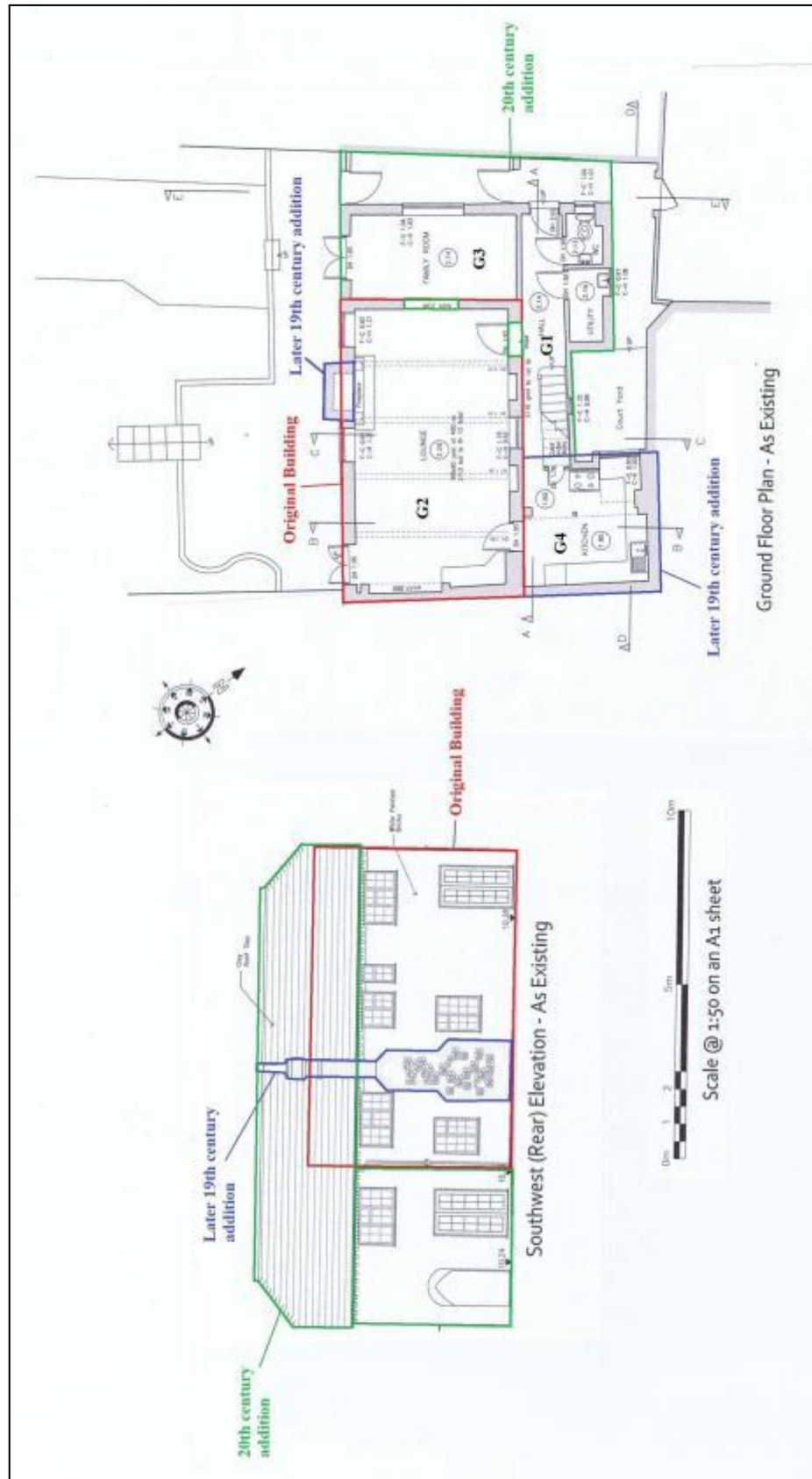


Fig. 10: Tower House, Hurstpierpoint: Interpretation plan and elevation
(Adapted from architects drawing)

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

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 Ltd 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.

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