

# South East Buckinghamshire

## Aylesbury Vale

(G.11.4394/2008)

SP69443363

Parish: Buckingham

Postal Code: MK181BY

**MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM'S WALL, THE MANOR HOUSE/WALNUT YARD,  
CHURCH STREET, BUCKINGHAM*****Historic Building Recording Action at Marquis of Buckingham's Wall, The Manor House/Walnut Yard, Church Street, Buckingham***

Gilbert, D      Beckley : John Moore Heritage Services, Report: 1933 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* John Moore Heritage Services

Recording of the wall found evidence for two phases of rebuilding as well as remedial work consisting of a buttress. An earlier limestone wall was also recorded, similar in form to that on the west and south sides of the Manor House. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 23221

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.11.4395/2008)

SP67102430

Parish: Charndon

Postal Code: OX6 0BL

**THE OLD LONGHOUSE, MAIN STREET, CHARNDON, BICESTER*****Report on Examination of Structure. The Old Longhouse, Main Street, Charndon, Bicester***

Harrison, B      Southend-on-Sea : Arthur J. Ferryman & Associates, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Arthur J. Ferryman & Associates

The original Wichert cottage represented a traditional, historic form of construction. Structural collapse had occurred, which rendered the majority of the remainder as unstable. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 23218

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.11.4396/2008)

SP69670891

Parish: Long Crendon

Postal Code: HP189AL

**THE OUTBUILDING TO THE REAR OF 76 HIGH STREET, LONG CRENDON*****Historic Buildings Assessment of the Outbuilding to the Rear of 76 High Street, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire***

Gilbert, D      Beckley : John Moore Heritage Services, Report: 1896 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* John Moore Heritage Services

It appeared from the documentary evidence that the building was the "brick shed" described in 1848 as housing the steam-powered scouring engine. The building certainly displayed signs of an industrial past. It was difficult to assess any relationship between the building and

its immediate environs, the yard and house. All buildings in the immediate area appeared to have had later extensions added to them, or at least superficial surface details. One impact of the conversion was the removal of the original brick floor, although this had already been heavily damaged. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: 23100  
 Archaeological periods represented: PM  
 OASIS ID: johnmoor1-48789

(G.11.4397/2008)

SP78682159

Parish: Oving

Postal Code: HP224HD

### **METHODIST CHURCH, BOWLING ALLEY, OVING**

***Methodist Church, Bowling Alley, Oving, Historic Building Recording***

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

Historic building recording of The Methodist Church was undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the conversion of the building to a dwelling. The church was first built in 1869 as a single cell primitive Methodist chapel. A meeting room was added to the south of the church within 30 years of its foundation to form an L-shaped building. A kitchen, lobby and cloakroom were added in the late-20th century to create a rectangular structure. The building was entirely brick -built under a tiled roof. The window and door openings of the church itself were decorated with contrasting white bricks, apart from in the rear elevation. All the windows had been replaced by modern UPVC units. The main entrance, however, retained the original, diagonally panelled double doors with reproduction gothic hinge straps. The interior of the church had been stripped before this project was undertaken, leaving only the wall benches and staining to the matchboarding to indicate the seating arrangements. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO  
 OASIS ID: archaeol2-43188

## **South Bucks**

(G.11.4398/2008)

SU91128527

Parish: Taplow

Postal Code: SL6 0JF

### **ROOF OF THE WATER TOWER, CLIVEDEN**

***Survey of the roof of the water tower, Cliveden***

National Trust Swindon : National Trust, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* National Trust

Plan drawing of the slate slab roof of the tower was carried out prior to the demolition of the roof due to structural instability. [Sec(abr)]

SMR primary record number: ENA4366  
 Archaeological periods represented: PM  
 Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,  
 OASIS ID: no

## **Wycombe**

(G.11.4399/2008)

SU84908650

Parish: Marlow

Postal Code: SL7 1BF

**23-25 HIGH STREET, MARLOW*****23-25 High Street, Marlow , Historic Building Investigation and Recording***

Underdown, S Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, Report: 4058 2008, 46pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology

Recording of the historic fabric revealed at 23-25 High Street Marlow during redevelopment was undertaken. This followed a trial trench evaluation in the rear yard of the property. The property originally consisted of two timber framed structures located on the high street frontage of long burgage plots in a medieval market town. Firstly a two bay open hall building at the south end of the frontage and later a single bay floored building adjacent to the north, both with queen strut and clasped purlin trusses supporting ridged roofs aligned parallel to the street. A large proportion of the timber framing survived on the first floor but the southern truss of the south building had been replaced by a brick wall. The north building had no surviving southern truss and may have been built against the north building but this was not certain. The two buildings were later connected by a doorway cut through a truss and the roof of the north building was raised to match the south one. A floor was inserted in the south building perhaps in the later 16th century. In the late-18th or earlier 19th century the front walls were replaced with a unified and higher brick façade with parapet and sash windows. At around the same time a new higher front slope was added to the roof and new extensions with ridged roofs at right angles to the main roof were added to the rear, a small south gable being the earliest of these (possibly an earlier phase). The first floor rooms were raised by cutting off the medieval common rafters at collar level and ceilings were inserted at that height. The rear (east) wall was heightened with additional framing but elements of the medieval wall plates and some early wattle and daub infill panels were preserved within it. The rest of the early infill of the framing had gone although there were grooves for staves in the ties and collars of the southern trusses. All the trusses contained later studwork for supporting lath and plaster and some of this consisted of re-used hardwood including ovolo moulded 17th century window jambs and a few other moulded pieces. This studwork was probably originally an 18th century insertion possibly prior to the heightening of the roof and walls and was extended largely in softwood in the 19th century as part of those major alterations. On the ground floor less early fabric survived. The only evidence of the early framing was a main post at the north-east corner of the south building, a plate supporting the floor of the north building adjacent to this post had a rebate for a doorhead showing the location of an early rear entrance. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-51901

## East Sussex

### Eastbourne

(G.21.4400/2008)

TQ63200221

Parish: Westham

Postal Code: BN237DT

**LAGNEY PRIORY, WESTHAM, EASTBOURNE*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Lagney Priory, Westham, Eastbourne, East Sussex***

Martin, D & Clubb, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The earliest identifiable structures on this site appeared to be later totally demolished. A probable aisled hall [part of the footprint of which was taken up with the complex's extant front range] with, to its east and probably detached, a fairly small, low, stone building, gabled on its western end. This, if not itself of Norman date, incorporated the remains of a Norman doorway or window. The age of the conjectured aisled hall was impossible to judge. In the

15th century, three schemes of work were carried out. These appeared to be of a similar date, but the evidence regarding the precise sequence of construction was contradictory. The 16th/17th century modifications were noted, as well as the usual sequence of 19th and 20th century internal modifications. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

## Hastings

(G.21.4401/2008)

TQ84401088

Parish: Fairlight

Postal Code: TN355DU

### **FISHPONDS FARMHOUSE, FAIRLIGHT**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Study of Fishponds Farmhouse, Fairlight, East Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3479 2008, 24pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The earliest parts of the house dated from c.1740 and formed a modified "T plan" structure incorporating a symmetrical façade with end chimneys and a central entry. Between c.1820 and 1839, alterations were carried out to form new principal living accommodation. 19th and 20th century modifications involved the division of the house into two separate units. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4402/2008)

TQ82640961

Parish: Guestling

Postal Code: TN343BE

### **57-58 ALL SAINTS STREET, HASTINGS**

***57-58 All Saints Street, Hastings, East Sussex. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 4pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

This appendix was prepared in July 2008 following inspection of the ground-floor element of the front elevation to 58 All Saints Street. At that time this element of the frame was partially stripped of its infill in preparation for structural repairs necessitated by rotting and failure of the soleplate. The appendix briefly described the timber frame as it existed in 2008 and gave an interpretation of the evidence based upon the visible data. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4403/2008)

TQ81540944

Parish:

Postal Code: TN341AA

### **THE PENGUIN SNOOKER CLUB, PRIORY STREET, HASTINGS**

***The Penguin Snooker Club, Priory Street, Hastings, East Sussex. Historic Building Recording***

Davis, R  
refs

Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 68390.01 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs,

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The former snooker club was originally built for the Robertson Street Congregational Church in 1877 as a Sunday School and Christian Union. The building was designed by the architect Thomas Liberty Vernon. The site was taken over by a billiards club in the 1960s, and transformed into a snooker club and cinema with a large concrete and steel first floor in the 1970s. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

## Lewes

(G.21.4404/2008)

TQ43320550

Parish: Beddingham

Postal Code: BN8 6JS

### **ITFORD FARMHOUSE, BEDDINGHAM**

***Itford Farmhouse, Beddingham, East Sussex. Supplementary Historic Building Survey of the Roofs***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3443 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A programme of recording was undertaken at Itford Farmhouse after the tile roof cover had been removed from the roof structure in order to assess requirements for the repair of the underlying elements. The roof structure bore clear evidence of a historic failure and the subsequent repairs. The historic repairs comprised some replacement of the original fabric in addition to the insertion of strengthening members. The proposed schedule of repairs involved the addition of members and supports to the current structure but unlike earlier works, no historic fabric was removed from the roof, ensuring a minimal impact upon the existing structure. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4405/2008)

TQ41290994

Parish: Lewes

Postal Code: BN7 1TZ

### **BULL HOUSE, 92 HIGH STREET, LEWES**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Bull House, 92 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex***

Martin, D & Clubb, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3552 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Bull House comprised within it four structures, the northern three being timber-framed, whilst the rear, southern section was of both timber framing and mass construction. This southern range, which later became the Westgate Chapel, had not been viewed internally and, except for cursory references, and was excluded from the present study. The entire property was still one in 1698, but the southern part was soon after that time extensively altered to convert it into a chapel, and this part was separately conveyed to trustees of the chapel in 1719. The two parts had evolved separately from that time onwards. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4406/2008)

TQ41661005

Parish:

Postal Code: BN7 2JX

**GARDEN STRUCTURE TO THE REAR OF SCHOOL HILL HOUSE, HIGH STREET, LEWES*****Garden Structure to the Rear of School Hill House, High Street, Lewes. Historical Building Recording***

Williamson, A Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008112 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The structure was the subject of an earlier assessment, undertaken in an attempt to clarify whether the building could accurately be described as an ice house, as it had been referred to in previous documents. The assessment concluded that it was unlikely to have been constructed or used as such. The building formed two distinct, but inter-linked structural elements, representing two different phases of construction. The basic function of the building seemed to have been to allow passage between formal and domestic garden areas, but the degree of embellishment that had been afforded to it suggested that it also served as a garden feature, popular in high status 18th/19th century gardens. A subsurface chamber was added in the later part of the 19th century and was most likely related to a greenhouse shown adjacent to it on a 19th century Ordnance Survey map. It may have served a function related to the heating of the greenhouse, such as a coal store. It was located between two main garden areas so may also have served as a store for tools. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4407/2008)

TV51309938

Parish: Seaford

Postal Code: BN254AB

**CHYNGTON BUNKER, CHYNGTON FARM, EXCEAT*****Chyngton Bunker, Chyngton Farm, Exceat, East Sussex: A Summary Archaeological Survey***

Barber, L & Russell, J Lewes : Sussex Archaeological Society, 2008, 25pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Sussex Archaeological Society

The main structure appeared to have essentially been constructed in one phase, presumably around the middle of 1942, as part of the pre-planning for the re-establishment of cable links to the Continent following the allied invasion. A terrace would have been cut out of the bank and the longitudinal walls 2/4 and 3/5 constructed, leaving a gap for the entrance. The timber cills were then added onto which the iron trusses and timber purlins were constructed to form the shell of the Nissan hut. The corrugated sheet former was added to the purlins prior to the concrete being poured (presumably using exterior formwork as well). Once set it is likely the two brick shafts/vents as well as the timber and bitumen sheet formwork on the east and west ends were constructed with the concrete end walls then being poured (again also using external formwork). It appeared likely that the retaining walls for the entrance were then added (further observation would be needed to check this), quite possibly at the same time as the internal walls were inserted, followed by the floors. It was possible the entranceway was intended to have a pair of staggered blast walls which were never built as the guard-room was considered enough protection (or potentially was added late in the design). The internal room functions were not certain (with the exception of Room 5) but it appeared that Room 1 was a guard room, Rooms 2 and 3 were for offices and stores, Room 4 was an entrance lobby with chemical toilets, Room 5 was the main equipment area and insulated/sound-proofed Room 6 was probably for an emergency generator. All rooms appeared to have been well equipped with electric lighting. The internal cable ducting, both underfloor, above floor and that exiting/entering the structure were obviously a mix of phases. Some were contemporary with the build, having been cast in the concrete floors. However, some had clearly been cut through the internal walls after they were built. This need not be an indicator of a significantly later change as many of the lighting ducts were also cut through the

walls. It may simply have been the result of the electricians/GPO staff undertaking their work after the building was completed by a separate contractor. It was interesting to note that the pipe ducts leaving the structure on the east and west ends were of different types, suggesting not all were laid at the same time and that some alteration was needed during the lifespan of the building as equipment and requirements changed. It was possible military and post office archives existed that may shed light on the changing internal arrangements of the building. The structure was in very good condition and retained a number of notable internal fixtures and fittings. It was one of the few cable stations built along the south coast in anticipation of the Allied landings in Europe. Whether the other stations at Dover, Southbourne, Swanage and Dartmouth survived was unknown. These sites represent a vital, but usually unknown, aspect of the wartime infrastructure. It was recommended that the structure should not be allowed to deteriorate further. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

## Rother

(G.21.4408/2008)

TQ90581739

Parish: Icklesham

Postal Code: TN364EQ

### **11-12 HIGH STREET, WINCHELSEA**

***A Revised Archaeological Interpretative Survey of 11-12 High Street, Winchelsea, East Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3456 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Historic building survey was carried out of the building, a long, four-bay continuously-jettied structure built from timbers felled between 1477 and 1501. It was erected as a pair of handed, near-identical units. The plan type was not standard, the building showed no obvious evidence of a heating system. The structure may have incorporated commercial functions. No alterations were recognizable until the mid/late-17th century when repairs were made to the first-floor joisting. At about the same time ceilings were inserted into at least some of the first-floor chambers. The house was fully upgraded in the 18th century, and around 1800 was returned once more to two occupations. Many modifications were carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4409/2008)

TQ78301779

Parish: Sedlescombe

Postal Code: TN330QB

### **PARK VIEW, THE STREET, SEDLESCOMBE**

***Park View, The Street, Sedlescombe, East Sussex. Building Recording***

Matthews, C Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 64731.01 2008, 35pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

The buildings on the site, a house and an outbuilding, were not Listed but lay within the Sedlescombe Conservation Area, and were 19th century in date. The earliest phase of the outbuilding was a timber-framed building, probably of 17th century date. This underwent several phases of alteration, also forming part of a William Piper's felmonger's yard in 1843. The earliest part of the house was built between 1875 and 1898, replacing an earlier, possibly non-residential, building. The house may have been built when the tanyard closed down. Further extensions and alterations were made in the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4410/2008)

TQ68103026

Parish: Ticehurst

Postal Code: TN5 7HX

**THE BELL HOTEL, TICEHURST**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of the Bell Hotel, Ticehurst, East Sussex***

Martin, D & Clubb, J    Portslade : Archaeology South-East,    2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The initial build dated from c.1560. It was a three-cell structure with a centrally-placed floored-over hall with services to the east and a small parlour bay to the west. The house was fully floored on the upper storey, but the three chambers at this level were open to the roof. There was a simple one-flue chimney stack, with the cross passage behind the ground-floor fireplace. The front was continuously jettied and the external walls were close studded. In the late-16th or early 17th century a heated, single-bay rear range was constructed at the eastern end of the period-A house, enlarging the service accommodation. The ground-floor room was entered from the cross passage, but the means of access to the first floor was unknown. Alterations undertaken during the mid/late-17th century were extensive, as were later modifications. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Wealden

(G.21.4411/2008)

TQ41702330

Parish: Fletching

Postal Code: TN223PY

**WWII STRUCTURES, SHEFFIELD PARK**

***WWII Structures, Sheffield Park, East Sussex : Historic Structure Survey***

Henderson, M    Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008125 2008, 30p, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A survey of historic Second World War structures within the woodland in South Park was undertaken. The programme of works comprised a drawn, photographic and descriptive record of the structures, locating them in relation to each other and the park as a whole. In addition, the locations of an earlier survey of Nissen huts to the north of the site and a pillbox to the south were added to the location plan both in the report and as part of a digital baseline record to which any future features and structures within the park may be added. The WWII complex included three distinct structures and a series of associated features. The complex was part of the sewage works associated with the military camps utilised by some 6000 troops stationed in the park between 1942 and 1945. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO  
OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4412/2008)

TQ47893602

Parish: Hartfield

Postal Code: TN7 4JG

**OLD CROWN FARM, HIGH STREET, HARTFIELD**



***Archaeological Interpretative Report and Mitigation Strategy in Relation to Old Crown Farm, High Street, Hartfield, East Sussex***

Dickinson, A Rye : Alan Dickinson, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Alan Dickinson

The survey indicated that the buildings had been in ownership of the Withyham Estate since at least 1799 and continuity of occupation by the Garrett family between 1799 and at least 1840, at which time the site included a wheelwright's workshop. Map evidence showed that the extant buildings were constructed between c.1840 and c.1870. The stable building appeared from post evidence and may have originally been designed as an open-fronted cattle shelter, converted to enclosed stable use in about 1948. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4413/2008)

TQ58271353

Parish: Hellingly

Postal Code: BN274DZ

**BARN AT HOLMBUSH FARM, HELLINGLY*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Barn at Holmbush Farm, Hellingly, East Sussex***

Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 1330 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A survey was carried out of the building. Though the barn appeared to be in a semi-derelict state, this extended mainly to the external weatherboarding. The main frame was complete and appeared to be in a generally good state of preservation. To judge from the architectural features, and in particular the style of its roof [of which three other similar local examples were known] this five-bay barn dated from the late-16th or early 17th century and was built for the storage and processing of arable crops. Originally it incorporated lean-to cattle outshuts at each end, though both these had since been removed. In 1847 a stone-walled stable was built at the north-eastern corner of the northern lean-to, which was still extant at this date, and at this same general period improvements were made to the southern end of the barn. Here a low boarded partition and associated raking struts were added to the south of the threshing floor. The 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map indicated that by 1874-5 the southern end lean-to had been removed, and that the northern end had been replaced by a cart shed. This was open-fronted to the north with a Sussex-bonded brick wall towards the west and made use of the stable wall on the east. To the west of the barn was shown an attached yard, with a second range of north-south aligned buildings delineating its western side. This 19th-century brick-built range still survived, though it was semi-derelict. The 1847 stable appeared to have been sized down by the removal of its southern wall; a small shelter was erected backing onto the cart shed to the west, with two pens in front. In its later phases the barn appeared to have been used solely for animal housing. The former crop-storage bays to the south of the wagon way were now accessed via an external doorway cut through the west wall, reached via the yard shown in the 1874-5 O.S. plan. The area was partially divided by a low axial partition, a feeding rack was attached to the front walls, with troughs against the rear wall and southern end wall. At the other end of the barn three separate stalls, with brick feeding trough, were formed by short divisions projecting southwards from the northern end wall. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4414/2008)

TQ52690367

Parish: Long Man

Postal Code: BN265RJ

**TOP BARN, MILTON STREET, NEAR ALFRISTON**

***East Sussex County Council Archaeology Team Watching Briefs: Top Barn, Milton Street, near Alfriston***

Chuter, G Lewes : East Sussex County Council, 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* East Sussex County Council

Within the central area of a foundation trench was a gully filled with silty clay, and with a shallow U-shaped profile. It was likely that this feature represented a former water channel. A single struck flint and a fire fractured flint were recovered from the topsoil/colluvial margin adjacent to this feature. From excavations of service trenches and a septic tank, one fragment of fire fractured flint and a probable core were recovered from the pit spoil heap. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD, PR

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4415/2008)

TQ58102974

Parish: Rotherfield

Postal Code: TN6 3QL

**FRENCHES, MARK CROSS, ROTHERFIELD**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Frenches, Mark Cross, Rotherfield East Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 1365 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A historic building survey was carried out of the Grade II Listed Building as a supplementary report to a survey in 2000. It was thought to have been constructed c. 1820. Later alterations were carried out up until the middle of the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4416/2008)

TQ56653296

Parish:

Postal Code: TN3 9HU

**GREAT DANEGATE FARMHOUSE, ROTHERFIELD**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Great Danegate Farmhouse, Rotherfield, East Sussex***

Martin, D & Clubb, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The house was initially laid out in a U-plan and was built either late in the 18th century or early in the 19th century. Some of its features were advanced, others very traditional. All ground floor external walls were constructed in brick from the outset, but the first-floor walls were timber framed, tile-hung externally and lath-and-daub finished internally. At a subsequent date in the 19th century, the house was converted into two cottages, the eastern one utilising the early period front door, with the entry to the western cottage apparently being via a small porch added to the south end of the western wall, leading into the earlier hall. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4417/2008)

TQ47182141

Parish: Uckfield

Postal Code: TN221BD

**HOLY CROSS CHURCH CENTRE, UCKFIELD*****Holy Cross Church Centre, Uckfield. Measured Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008066 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A measured historic building survey was carried out of the toilet block associated with the former School Buildings at the Holy Cross Church Centre. In addition to the measured survey, a photographic record was prepared of the school buildings. The school was built in 1850 and extended in 1884. The toilet block was built between 1874 and 1898 and may have been built as part of the 1884 programme of works carried out at the site. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4418/2008)

TQ64223014

Parish: Wadhurst

Postal Code: TN5 6LU

**FARM BUILDINGS AT WALLAND, WADHURST*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Farm Buildings at Walland, Wadhurst, East Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3480 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Survey was carried out of a complex of farm buildings on the site. These comprised two barns, three shelter sheds and other miscellaneous buildings. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4419/2008)

TQ62383222

Parish:

Postal Code: TN5 6PL

**TAPSELLS, WADHURST*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Tapsells, Tapsells Lane, Wadhurst, East Sussex***

Marton, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Nothing survived of the earliest house, which was probably of medieval date. Its eastern end was retained when the western part was rebuilt in the mid-16th century. On the ground floor the period-B two-bay range housed a large floored hall, heated by some form of chimney built against the rear wall with a divided parlour. The retained period-A part was assumed to have been the services of the medieval house. The same period-B room arrangement was adopted at first-floor level, with a large attic room above. The construction was timber framing with walls of foot braced small-panel type. The roof [later rebuilt] was steeply pitched with a hipped western end. It seemed in the 17th century that the retained period-A part of the house was destroyed, at which time a new two-flue chimney was constructed against the eastern wall. The period-B rear chimney was demolished. Forming part of this phase, a lean-to outshut was constructed along the rear wall. Between the mid-18th and early 19th centuries periods

of modification were carried out. A later period of alteration entailed under building the ground-floor walls, cladding the first floor framing with tile hanging, reconstructing the steeply-pitched roof to a shallower pitch re-using much of the original material, and adding a chimney into the south-western corner of the lean-to outshut. The new roof was the only securely datable element of these works, and must have been constructed during the first half of the 19th century, and not any earlier. The other alterations could be contemporary or carried out earlier, during the mid/late-18th century. A new symmetrically-fronted range with end chimneys and a central entrance was built in front of the earlier house in the late-19th century. The 1:2500 ordnance survey plans confirmed that this had not been constructed in 1873, but had been added by 1898. The range housed two rooms on each storey, separated on the ground floor by a central entrance passage: the equivalent space on the first floor housed closets. Some associated alterations were made to the earlier house, incorporating a new staircase and landing [both since removed]. Little alteration had been made to the building since the construction of the front range. A small pitched-roofed extension had been constructed to the south-east of the rear range and the windows in the rear part had been adjusted. An external doorway in the western wall of the rear range had been converted to a window and French doors cut through the rear wall of the lean-to outshut. Internally some subdivision had occurred, particularly in the hall chamber where two bathrooms had been formed. The period-F stairs had been removed, access to the first floor once again being solely via the period-B triangular-tread flight which was retained when the new stairs were added. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.21.4420/2008)

TQ63943190

Parish:

Postal Code: TN5 6AA

**THE OLD VICARAGE, HIGH STREET, WADHURST**

***The Old Vicarage, High Street, Wadhurst, East Sussex. Interpretive Historic Building Survey***

Williamson, A. Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008211 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An interpretative historic building survey was carried out to inform proposals for alterations. One of the most prominent houses within the village, the building originated in the early 18th century as a double-pile house comprising two storeys plus attic rooms and cellar. Despite various alterations over the course of its history it retained a wealth of historic fixtures and fittings meriting its Grade II\* Listed status, including a mid-18th century staircase in the Chinese Chippendale style. The most significant alterations to the property, including the insertion of the main staircase and the erection of an extension at the rear, were probably carried out in the mid-18th century when it was occupied by a local iron-founder Richard Tapsell. Although no longer in existence, this extension was illustrated on historic plans of the house and was alluded to in a mid-19th century history of the village. Around 1935, the rear extension was removed and replaced with a smaller one which survives to this day, and other associated modifications were carried out. Whilst this extension partly overlay the footprint of the former extension, there was no evidence that it retained elements of the earlier structure. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

Hampshire

**Basingstoke and Dean**

(G.24.4421/2008)

SU63685198

Parish: Old Basing

Postal Code: RG211DH

**1 NEW STREET AND 12-14 CROSS STREET, BASINGSTOKE*****1 New Street and 12-14 Cross Street, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Building Recording***

Ford, S Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: 08/14 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

The project recorded a building, formerly two properties of late-18th or early 19th century date, latterly extended and modified for office accommodation. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

**Gosport**

(G.24.4422/2008)

SU61800065

Parish: Southsea

Postal Code: PO121AR

**ROYAL CLARENCE YARD, GOSPORT*****Royal Clarence Yard, Gosport, Hampshire. Building Recording and Assessment-The Reservoir at Royal Clarence Yard***

Wheeler, R Southampton : Gifford, Report: 13966/R121 2008, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gifford

The reservoir structure survived in a largely complete condition, although severely overgrown in places. The majority of the reservoir floor paving slabs remained in place. The entire exterior was densely overgrown between the bund and the perimeter wall. The reservoir was an important surviving part of the victualling yard created by George Ledwell Taylor and George Rennie at the behest of the Duke of Clarence during the 1820s-50s. Its shape retained the shape of a field on the Weevil House estate, on which it was built. The reservoir replaced earlier, smaller reservoirs of the 18th century, as the operations of the victualling yard grew and the demand for water increased. The reservoir was built to a high standard, with a perimeter wall, an earth bund paved on the internal surface and a walkway of limestone slabs along its ridge, and substantial limestone slabs paving the reservoir floor. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4423/2008)

SU61800060

Parish:

Postal Code: PO121AR

**ROYAL CLARENCE YARD, GOSPORT, GRANARY*****Royal Clarence Yard, Gostport, Hampshire. Historic Building Assessment . The Architectural Significance of the Nib of The Granary***

Wilson, M & Wheeler, R Southampton : Gifford, Report: 13966/R 122 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gifford

The Granary was a four-storey building, constructed of red and occasionally vitrified bricks laid in a Flemish bond. String courses of Portland stone ashlar blocks were set at the top of each floor. The bottom string course had a dentilled underside, the second was undecorated, the third had an "S"-moulded profile to the bottom half, and the much repaired top string course had an "S"-moulded thin section along its top, below the cornice of the roof. Rubbed brick voussoirs fanned out above the 20 light wooden-framed windows, with ashlar sills beneath, complete with filleted corners and sloping surfaces to aid water run-off. The building

had a slated mansard roof with flat roofed dormer projections set behind a low parapet. A cornice of "S"-moulded ashlar masonry ran underneath the parapet and above the top string course. The "S"-moulding and the string course have been repaired with applied render. They continued around the top of the "nib", and the render may have been applied after the adjoining miscellaneous store had been demolished. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## New Forest

(G.24.4424/2008)

SZ32459347

Parish: Lymington and Pennington

Postal Code: SO4 8AF

### **BOILING HOUSE, CREEK COTTAGE, LYMINGTON**

***Boiling House, Creek Cottage, Lymington. Building Recording***

Davis, B          Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 67910.01 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

A survey was made of two buildings identified as boiling houses used as part of the coastal salt industry thought to date from the 18th century. The larger of the two buildings was the remnant of a much longer building thought to be directly involved with the salt brining process. The internal timber-framed aisled construction survived as two cross frames. It was likely that this building was deliberately shortened to serve another purpose such as storage. The smaller building to the south was different from the north building as it was not built with an aisled inner timber frame but a simpler A-framed roof spanning between the east and west walls. It was thought that originally the building was used for storage. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4425/2008)

SU14900120

Parish: Ringwood

Postal Code: BH243BN

### **AIR RAID SHELTER, OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, BISTERNE, RINGWOOD**

***Air Raid Shelter, Old School House, Bisterne, Ringwood, Hampshire***

Tatler, S & Bellamy, P    Dorchester : Terrain Archaeology, Report: 53273/5/1 2008, 9pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Terrain Archaeology

A single storey WWII air raid shelter adjacent to the former schoolhouse in Bisterne was recorded prior to demolition. The structure had reinforced brick walls, a flat concrete roof and a single entrance. Internally, the shelter was divided into a small lobby and large main room. No contemporary features or fittings survived within the shelter. The air raid shelter was most likely constructed to provide refuge for the school. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: terraina1-48863

(G.24.4426/2008)

SU33751347

Parish: Totton and Eling

Postal Code: SO4 2FQ

### **HANGER FARMHOUSE, AIKMAN LANE, TOTTON**

***Hanger Farmhouse, Aikman Lane, Totton, Hampshire: Archaeological Building Recording and Analysis***

Roberts, E Cheriton : Edward Roberts, 2008, 33pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Edward Roberts

The farm house was timber framed and of lobby entry plan and was built around 1600. Shortly after its construction, changes were made to the chimney bay. During the 18th century, the brick backed kitchen and east and west extensions were added. In 1759, the whole building was given a brick skin in Flemish bond and the roof was raised. The property had remained remarkably unaltered in the intervening period. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 12344

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## **Test Valley**

(G.24.4427/2008)

SU31203288

Parish: Broughton

Postal Code: SO208AY

**BROUGHTON HOUSE**

***Broughton House, Broughton, Hampshire. Building Recording***

Wallis, S Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: BHB08/99 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

The building comprised a substantial manor house, with origins as a yeoman farmer's house. It was converted into a gentleman's residence by 1750 by then owner William Stell. The proposed development would not impact upon the fabric of the building. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4428/2008)

SU43354380

Parish: Longparish

Postal Code: SP116PJ

**SOUTHSIDE FARMHOUSE, LONGPARISH**

***Southside Farmhouse, Longparish, Hampshire. Building Recording***

Matthews, C Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 68970.01 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

Building recording was carried out on the Grade II Listed farmhouse. The aim was to make a record of the original timber frame that was to be removed, and to set this area within the context of the building. It was established that the earliest phase of construction was a 17th century timber box frame, later extended at both ends and to the rear. The original timber building was three bays long with a brick chimney, which was still extant at the time of survey. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4429/2008)

SU36681675

Parish: Nursling and Rownhams

Postal Code: SO1 9YL

**GROVE PLACE, NURSING*****Grove Place, Nursling, Hampshire. Recording of a Former Opening***

Matthews, C Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 69790 2008, 4pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

Observation of the excavation of the lift pit previously to this recording exercise suggested that this wall may have been an external wall of the original 16th century mansion. Although the former opening was once a doorway, it may have originally been part of a window opening that was later cut down. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Winchester**

(G.24.4430/2008)

SU4842529231

Parish: Itchen Valley

Postal Code: SO239LL

**ABBEY MILL, COLEBROOK STREET, WINCHESTER*****Abbey Mill, Colebrook Street, Winchester, Hampshire. Historic Building Appraisal***

Edwards, B Blandford Forum : Forum Heritage Services, 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Forum Heritage Services

The outline proposal concerned the removal of modern partitions. However, there was no area of major alteration that would impact on the historic fabric, the removal of some or all of the a floor area and a staircase. It was considered that these elements were of late-19th century date, probably dating from c. 1885. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 12029*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4431/2008)

SU51543281

Parish:

Postal Code: SO211DY

**THE MANOR HOUSE, CHURCH LANE, MARTYR WORTHY*****The Manor House, Church Lane, Martyr Worthy, Hampshire. Assessment of a Wall***

Matthews, C Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 68190.02 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* WA Heritage

Visual assessment and documentary research suggested that a wall may have represented the remains of the original north wall of the original eight bay three storey 18th century house. If this assumption was correct, the wall had been compromised by alterations dating to the late-1950s/early 1960s when the wall was reduced to one storey. The wall appeared to contain the traces of a former arched doorway. It was recommended that further recording should be carried out if the decision was made to remove the wall. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.24.4432/2008)

SU48312981



Parish: Winchester St. Lawrence

Postal Code: SO238DB

**HAMPSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY, 81 NORTH WALLS, WINCHESTER*****Archaeological Building Record at Hampshire County Library, 81 North Walls, Winchester***

Huntingford, G Abingdon : West Waddy ADP, 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* West Waddy ADP

The building recorded represented a significant extension and alteration of an early to mid Victorian villa, mostly for the purposes of Winchester High School for Girls, later St. Swithun's School, and for its role as a secretarial college and as the County Library and Library Headquarters. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

## Isle of Wight

### Isle of Wight UA

(G.28.4433/2008)

SZ40508350, SZ40838431

Parish: Brighstone

Postal Code: PO304EF, PO304EB

**LONGSTONE BOTTOM COTTAGE, MOTTISTONE*****Drawing of Longstone Bottom Cottage, Mottistone, Isle of Wight***

Marshall, G Swindon : National Trust, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* National Trust

An elevation drawing of the remains of the cottage was carried out. [Sec(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4363*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial:***National Trust Events 2008***, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

## Kent

### Dartford

(G.29.4434/2008)

TQ55707010

Parish: Sutton-at-Hone and Hawley

Postal Code: DA4 9HQ

**GREEN GARAGE, ST. JOHN'S JERUSALEM*****Interpretative Historic Building Survey of Green Garage, St. John's Jerusalem, Kent***

Rumley, P Bromley : Peter Rumley, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Peter Rumley

The structure was significant as it defined a moment in change in social transport from the horse drawn carriage to the motor vehicle in the 1920s. This was further enhanced by being constructed in prefabricated steel stanchions and roof trusses, and that the building survived as originally designed. The only addition being the now ruined animal shelter on the north elevation. [Sec]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5469*Archaeological periods represented:* MOSerial:***National Trust Events 2008***, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

**Dover**

(G.29.4435/2008)

TR31704030

Parish: Dover

Postal Code: CT179TZ

**CINQUE PORT ARMS, 9 CLARENCE PLACE, DOVER*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Cinque Port Arms, 9 Clarence Place, Dover, Kent***

Martin, B & Martin, D    Portslade : Archaeology South-East,    2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The public house, despite its extant misleading external appearance, was constructed around 1640 and comprised two rooms on the ground floor, with three chambers on the first floor and a cellar. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Maidstone**

(G.29.4436/2008)

TQ81964663

Parish: East Sutton

Postal Code: TN279PT

**THE BARN, LITTLE MOATENDEN, MAIDSTONE ROAD, HEADCORN*****The Barn, Little Moatenden, Maidstone Road, Headcorn, Kent. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Williamson, A    Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008051 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Historic building survey of the Grade II Listed barn at Little Moatenden, Headcorn, was carried out. The building comprised a timber-framed barn with later, lean-to structures added on two sides. The framing of the barn was characteristic of late-16th or earlier 17th century construction techniques, and was probably built shortly after the farmhouse at Little Moatenden, which was thought to be of a similar date. Its surviving plan form was of three bays, with the midstrey later forming the eastern bay, it was clear that the barn originally extended for at least one or two further bays. The barn was constructed as a traditional threshing barn, with a full-height double doorway on one side of the midstrey and a smaller doorway opposite to create the through-draught necessary for winnowing. Although the original doors were missing, three of the jambs preserved applied grooved blocks for securing lower leapboards. The two lean-to structures were later additions to the barn. They were most likely added in the 18th century, but had both subsequently been modified in the 19th century. The date 1888 accompanied by the initials "E.J.M." added to a timber at one end of the barn may have dated part or all of this work. The lean-tos probably served the purpose of providing the barn with increased storage capacity, but by the 19th century, one had been modified for use as an open-fronted shelter. In the earlier part of the 20th century, the barn and open shelter were reduced to their existing length. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4437/2008)

TQ79985349

Parish: Otham

Postal Code: ME158RS

**STONEACRE*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Stoneacre, Otham, Kent***

Archaeology South-East/Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 2pp

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An interpretative historic building survey of Stoneacre, Otham, Kent, was undertaken. The timber-framed house at Stoneacre was built by the Ellis family during the period 1440-1520. It consisted of a low hall range and a lofty high-end cross wing, originally there were further rooms beyond the low end of the hall. Although heavily restored, the medieval work which remained was of high quality and of considerable significance in relation to the development of houses in the south-eastern corner of England. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4606

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

**Sevenoaks**

(G.29.4438/2008)

TQ45505152

Parish: Westerham

Postal Code: TN161PS

**CHARTWELL, WESTERHAM*****Chartwell, Westerham, Kent. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008050 2009, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A programme of alternate or progressive rebuild resulted in the current layout of the historic core of the existing house. The earliest visible surviving remains were those of a north-south three-bay, four storey building with significantly tall storey heights constructed between 1515 and 1546. The roof over the range was original to the construction, and was of the clasped purlin type, utilising substantial timbers of medieval scantling. It was clear that this surviving structure was part of a larger complex in the construction details which were tailored around an already existing northern range. The northern range may have been a projecting cross wing [projecting out to east and west of the later main range] which was later rebuilt in the early 18th century. The Library ceiling was representative of the 18th century rebuild with the western end of the ceiling clearly truncated. The truncation was carried out to create a uniform façade of Flemish bond brickwork symmetrical about a central projecting porch. The house was then significantly extended throughout the 19th century, first to the east of the main range, followed by the south end and then the north block built as a service block for the Campbell-Calquhoun family in the late-19th century. The final significant phase of development at the property was undertaken by the architect Philip Tilden for Sir Winston Churchill in the 1920s. The Churchill family owned the property until 1946 but remained in residence until Sir Winston's death in 1965. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4439/2008)

TQ45935440

Parish:

Postal Code: TN161QJ

**FORMER FARM BUILDINGS (GARAGE COTTAGES), VALENCE SCHOOL, WESTERHAM ROAD, WESTERHAM, SEVENOAKS*****Former Farm Buildings (Garage Cottages), Valence School, Westerham Road, Westerham, Sevenoaks, Kent TN16 1QN. An Historic Building Survey***

Potter, G London : Compass Archaeology, 2008, 65pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Compass Archaeology

A survey was made of two residential cottages that stood at the western end of a group of buildings that originated as a 19th century model or planned farm. Prior to this the land appeared to have been largely undeveloped, although within the historic Valence estate. The farm buildings, referred to as the Farm Homestead, may have been designed by the architect Lew Vulimy, who was recorded as working on the estate in 1839. Superficially, the cottages formed a fairly simply two storey structure, or rough stone construction at ground level with brickwork above and a slate covered gabled roof. The previous use of the building was conjectural but it could have been the barn that was mentioned in the 1857 estate details. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2009/61

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: compassa1-49432

## Shepway

(G.29.4440/2008)

TR17604390

Parish: Elham

Postal Code: CT4 6TE

**KINGPOST, ELHAM**

***Kingpost, Elham, Kent. Interpretive Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008197 2008, 47pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An interpretive historic building survey of the Grade II\* Listed Building of Kingpost, Elham, was carried out. Kingpost was originally a three cell hall house with a central hall of Wealden type, originally with parlour and chamber to the north and a cross passage with low end rooms to the south. The Wealden phase of construction was of probable late-15th century origin. The house was altered in the early to mid-16th century with the addition of a jettied first floor over the high end of the hall between the surviving open and closed trusses. At the same time, a smoke bay was created to the south of the former open truss. The next phase of development to the property included the insertion of a substantial brick chimney into the former smoke bay opening with the gap between new stack and the front of the smoke bay floored over. This insertion occurred in the early 17th century and was soon followed by the rebuilding of the southern part of the property to form the current two storey block with attics and cellar fronting onto the street and square. The new build, of probable mid-17th century origin re-orientated the building as a whole, relocating the principal elevation of the house from the west to the south. The mid-17th century also saw the addition of a second brick stack to heat the new rooms including a four-centred brick arched fireplace at first floor level, as well as modifications to fixtures and fittings throughout the house, including the former hall window at ground floor level. Later modifications to the main fabric of the house were most significant on the south elevation which was re-faced in brick in the 18th century and subsequently altered over time by changes to the fenestration. Modifications to the remainder of the structure in the 19th and 20th century were for the most part confined to the rear of the property and to interior fixtures and fittings. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Swale

(G.29.4441/2008)

TR01506150

Parish: Faversham

Postal Code: ME137JX

**THE FORMER LIMEWORKS, FAVERSHAM*****Report on Historic Building Recording in Respect of The Former Limeworks, Faversham, Kent***

CgMs London : CgMs, Report: JM/JL/AB/8931 2008, 59pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

A photographic record was made of the former limeworks. [AIP]

*SMR primary record number:* 2008/63

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4442/2008)

TQ95307293

Parish: Minster-on-Sea

Postal Code: ME122RH

**AIR RAID SHELTER, MINSTER IN SHEPPEY PRIMARY SCHOOL, MINSTER*****Air Raid Shelter, Minster In Sheppey Primary School, Minster. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008110 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Building survey of the air raid shelter at Minster in Sheppey Primary School was carried out. The air raid shelter was built to serve the school under the Air Raid Precautions Act of 1936 [revised in 1938]. The structure was constructed of yellow brick in English bond, with several small ventilation openings just below the oversailing roof level. The shelter was rectangular in plan with a concrete roof and two traverse entry doorways in the western elevation. The interior of the structure had two separate chambers with access between them. The traverse entries had in situ doorways with traces of a further diagonally set doorway within the passage. A later set of double doors had been inserted into the north elevation of the building. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: archaeol6-46700

(G.29.4443/2008)

TQ99426093

Parish: Ospringe

Postal Code: ME130RH

**SYNDALE PARK MOTEL, FAVERSHAM*****Syndale Park Motel, Faversham, Kent. Historic Building Assessment***

Matthews, C Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 68522.01 2008, 15pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The assessment established that the motel buildings incorporated part of the west wall of the original 17th century house and 19th century additions that were added to this side of the house as service areas. In addition, the motel incorporated an accommodation block for stable or garden staff. This red brick building was 19th century in date and had architectural details picked out in contrasting gault brick. Outside and adjoining the site, a stable block and coach house built in the second half of the 19th century were of a similar style. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4444/2008)

TQ63005980

Parish: Wrotham

Postal Code: TN157SG

**WROTHAM WATER FARM*****Historic Building Survey and Character Appraisal of Wrotham Water Farm, Wrotham, Kent***

Forum Heritage Services      Blandford Forum : Forum Heritage Services, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Forum Heritage Services

The survey was carried out in two phases; Oast Cottage was visited in May 2008 and the farmhouse, Spring Cottage and the range of farm buildings were recorded. [Sec(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5874*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial:***National Trust Events 2008***, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

**Tunbridge Wells**

(G.29.4445/2008)

TQ67524078

Parish: Brenchley

Postal Code: TN127AZ

**CHILLMILL MANOR, BRENCHLEY*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Chillmill Manor, Brenchley, Kent***

Martin, B &amp; Martin, D      Portslade : Archaeology South-East, 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A survey was carried out of the building, which appeared to have been built in the mid-18th century and had undergone a series of alterations and extensions. The house was Grade II Listed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4446/2008)

TQ80773833

Parish: Cranbrook

Postal Code: TN172AW

**CASTLE FARMHOUSE, SISSINGHURST CASTLE GARDEN, SISSINGHURST, NR. CRANBROOK*****Castle Farmhouse, Sissinghurst Castle Garden, Sissinghurst, Nr. Cranbrook, Kent, TN17 2AB. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Rumley, T      Smarden : T J Rumley, 2008, 55pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* T J Rumley

A survey record was made of a large Elizabethan style farmhouse, rectangular in plan. It was constructed by the Mann Cornwallis family, landowners, in 1855 as a model farm estate manager's accommodation. The house was essentially of all one period, with minimal additions to the exterior, namely the addition of a 20th century rear porch. Of note was the Flemish bone brickwork with combined burnt headers to form a decorative pattern, crows stepped gables and large chimneys that dominated the structure. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* 2009/64

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4447/2008)

TQ77453549

Parish:

Postal Code: TN173PF

**PEST HOUSE, CRANBROOK*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Pest House, Cranbrook, Kent***

Martin, D & Clubb, J Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3565 2008, 20pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The house was built in the early/mid-17th century as a two-bay structure with an end chimney to the east and a lean-to covering three-quarters of the rear wall. It was originally fully timber-framed apart from the brick chimney stack, with four rooms on the ground floor, two rooms on the first floor and a fully usable garret. The house had survived in a fairly complete state. There were few historic changes to the property, most of which could not be attributed to a single phase of alterations, but would have probably occurred over time, as function dictated. It was likely that the isolated location of this house was the reason for its use as a pest house, an "isolation unit" for those towns people suffering from contagious diseases, where they would be quarantined to prevent spreading their illness to the rest of the population. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4448/2008)

TQ80763837

Parish:

Postal Code: TN172AW

**THE PRIEST'S HOUSE, SISSINGHURST*****Interpretative Historic Building Survey of the Priest's House, Sissinghurst Castle Garden, Sissinghurst, Kent***

Rumley, P Bromley : Peter Rumley, 2008, 3pp

*Work undertaken by:* Peter Rumley

The primary phase structure of this symmetrical Grade II\* Listed brick building was a rare and virtually complete c.mid 16th century banqueting house, one of two entire extant buildings [the other being the Tower] associated with the ruined mansion, front range and landscape. Of note was the English bond brickwork combined with decorative tumbled-brickwork on the four gables and the orientation of the mullion and transom windows to take in the landscape views. The building was separate to the mansion, being located on the north-west corner of the site, and built specifically to take advantage of the northern views over the northern Park Pale and the Weald landscape beyond. Whilst much of the original historic building survived, later windows, a staircase and doors had been inserted and the mullion and transom windows restored in the 1930s. At least five later phases of development had occurred as the use of the building changed. The c.1560 primary phase comprised a structure built against the south elevation since replaced by the extant 17th century extension and two extensions to the west elevation constructed in 1934 and 1983. The primary structure was significant as if formed part of a substantial mid-16th century mansion complex, built by the Baker family, which had the specific function of a banqueting house or pavilion. [Sec(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4449/2008)

TQ68953525

Parish: Lamberhurst

Postal Code: TN3 8JN

**THE OLD CASTLE, SCOTNEY, LAMBERHURST**

***An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of The Old Castle, Scotney, Lamberhurst, Kent***

Martin, B, Martin, D & Goulding, R      Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3297  
2008, 228pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A watching brief to be carried out during quinquennial repairs to the Old Castle, Scotney, together with an interpretative historic building survey of the structure and a geophysical survey of the areas within the moat. The 14th century castle sat on the northern of three islands contained within a single moated enclosure, with the central island having served as an outer court. During the medieval period the main [northern] island was surrounded by a low curtain wall with corner drum towers, the south-western of which survived as the Ashburnham Tower. Aligned across the centre of the island stood the medieval house and its associated service building, facing towards the gatehouse. In the mid-16th century a western range [the extant roofed building] was constructed against the southern curtain wall, infilling the space between a kitchen building to the south of the main house and the Ashburnham Tower. It was probably late during the same century that the southern end of the kitchen area was rebuilt as a lofty structure extending out slightly into the moat. An existing single-flue kitchen chimney sited between this new section and the west range was modified in order to form a first-floor passage bridging the flue, a smoking chamber, and a complex secret compartment. Although apparently originally detached from the main house, either by or at this period the kitchen complex and west range were joined to the medieval house, giving an exceptionally long building extending continuously across the full width of the island. During the 1630s a major campaign of reconstruction was embarked upon which, if completed, would have converted the house into a lofty and impressive three-storied mansion, complete with piano mobile housing state apartments. The reconstruction was noteworthy for the design of its garden front. Tragically, the builder, William Darell, died before anything more than the first phase of the reconstruction could be completed and the scheme was abandoned, leaving the medieval hall, high-end accommodation and west range intact. In order to compensate for the uncompleted scheme, a new staircase was inserted into the west range. By the middle years of the 18th century the house had been sized down by demolishing the medieval hall and high-end accommodation, replacing them with a small service outshot. The demolition seriously compromised access to the principal rooms of the house on the first floor. An attempt to overcome this problem was made between 1758 and 1783 when a front porch and a flight of external steps was added, rising to a new first-floor front door. Part of the front elevation was stone clad at the same time. In 1837 the then owner, Edward Hussey, moved to a new house overlooking the castle and pulled down much of the main range, deliberately ruining it to form a picturesque landscape feature. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.29.4450/2008)

TQ61504130

Parish: Pembury

Postal Code: TN2 4QJ

**PEMBURY HOSPITAL, NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS**

***Pembury Hospital, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Front Range of the Workhouse and 19th Century Buildings of the Lower Site. Buildings Recording and Assessment***

Wheeler, R      Southampton : Gifford, Report: 14127/AC/R01 2008, 65pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gifford

A survey was made of a post-medieval workhouse and the later modern additions. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

## Medway Towns



**Medway UA**

(G.64.4451/2008)

TQ83567753

Parish: Allhallows

Postal Code: ME3 9PG

**ROSE AND CROWN, ALL HALLOWS, ROCHESTER*****Rose and Crown, All Hallows, Rochester, Kent. Historic Building Appraisal***

Davis, R          Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 70680.01 2008, 8pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

Assessment of the Grade II Listed Building showed that it was probably built in the 18th century as house. Identified features relating to this early use included the remains of a staircase with rooms to either side. This early building was extended to the north-west, perhaps in the late-18th or early 19th century. Further extensions took place in the 20th century, when the building was established as a pub. The principal historic elements were largely consistent with the listing description. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

**Milton Keynes****Milton Keynes UA**

(G.66.4452/2008)

SP78903900

Parish: Calverton

Postal Code: MK196EF

**CALVERTON MANOR, CALVERTON, MILTON KEYNES*****Calverton Manor, Calverton, Milton Keynes. The Manor House. Historical Account and Building Record***

Woodfield, P      Stony Stratford : Woodfield A & A Services, 2008, 58pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Woodfield A & A Services

A survey found that the house seemed to have had a medieval antecedent, but was remodelled more than once in the 17th century, reaching its present form shortly after the Civil War. This creation was largely the work of the Bennet family, descendants of a Lord Mayor of London. Since then, much of the time it was a tenanted farm, which contributed significantly towards preserving it in its original form, unsullied by modern accretions. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* E1225

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.66.4453/2008)

SP88104370

Parish: Newport Pagnell

Postal Code: MK169AW

**ASTON MARTIN WORKS, NEWPORT PAGNELL*****An Architectural Recording of the Aston Martin Works, Newport Pagnell***

Zebra Architects          Worcester : Zebra Architects, 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

*Work undertaken by:* Zebra Architects

A record was made of the former three-storey carriage works and related outbuildings including a saw mill, body and panel shop along with the neighbouring Abbey Lodge. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: E1222

OASIS ID: no

## Oxfordshire

### Oxford

(G.38.4454/2008)

SP50390590

Parish: North Hinksey

Postal Code: OX2 0AN

#### **OSNEY ABBEY, OXFORD**

##### ***Osney Abbey, Oxford. The Scheduled Monument. Historic Building Survey***

Underdown, S Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, Report: 4058 2009, 54pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology

Stylistically, the now lost southern range looked earlier [perhaps 14th century] than the existing range which appeared [in historic views] to abut but which contained square headed windows and doors and a depressed arch suggestive a 15th century date. The surviving building was faced with dressed stone on the east façade. There were blocked upper windows to east and west suggesting there may have been an upper floor but there were probably later insertions. Most of the rest of the building was of 18th century date. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.38.4455/2008)

SP51300590

Parish: Oxford St. Peter-le-Bailey

Postal Code: OX1 1QS

#### **BOUNDARY AND OTHER WALLS, BREWER STREET**

##### ***Boundary and Other Walls, Brewer Street, Oxford. Historic Building Assessment and Recording***

Gill, J & Amadio, L Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, Report: 4236 2008, 37pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology

An assessment was made of free-standing boundary walls and external walls from some standing buildings. Nos. 7 and 8, Brewer Street were both Grade II Listed Buildings and were not included in the development plans or the study. The walls on the site divided into three distinct groups, modern walls [e.g. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 17, 18], surviving elements from historic or former buildings [5, 7, 8, 19], and potentially historic boundary walls [1, 4, 14, 15, 16]. Other than Wall 1 the potentially old boundary walls were all either side of a long plot to the rear of No. 6a Brewer Street which was the only plot on the site to remain largely intact from Brewer Street to Rose Place [formerly the Trill Mill]. Loggan's map from 1673 suggested that this plot had been established by this date and the boundary layouts were likely to be significantly older than this. Although there was an element of uncertainty with interpreting early maps it was possible to pinpoint this plot with reasonable confidence on the Loggan map as there was a long north to south range (stables?) shown on the plot immediately to the west (to the rear of No. 7 Brewer Street). Although the layout of this plot and the alignment of the boundary walls were likely to be old it was difficult to accurately assess the date of construction for the actual walls either side of the plot. As with any similar rubble stone walls this was partly due to the lack of diagnostic features found in timber framed or brick constructions and well-weathered, later 19th-century rubble stone walls can sometimes appear very similar to 16th or 17th century walls. It was also difficult because the walls

showed areas of repair, patching and rebuild so that even if there are old elements they cannot reliably be classed as old walls. Boundary walls such as these are relatively basic constructions which would be very likely to require periodic rebuilding and it was significant to note that part of Wall 16 had collapsed and required rebuilding. It is likely that most of the fabric in these stone walls dates to a construction not earlier than the 18th century (albeit possibly reusing older stones). However, due to the difficulties with dating these structures this cannot be certain, and there was the possibility that sections survive from the 17th century or earlier. They were relatively basic constructions but the interest of boundary walls and tenement plots is usually not so much in their fabric than as topographical features and particularly when they survive as well-preserved groups of adjacent plots. The proposed development site does not represent a coherent well-preserved block of tenement plots and this fragmentary nature reduces the significance of the walls (as does their generally poor condition. Rev Salter's map of the medieval tenements in Oxford suggests that the block to the south of Brewer Street was filled with north to south tenements almost as far east as St. Aldgate's. Immediately to the east of the development site these tenements have been lost by the construction of Campion Hall and at the west end of this block (partially within the development site) they have been replaced by east to west plots facing Littlegate. These plots at the west end are shown on the 1673 map. The plot to the south of No. 6a Brewer Street, together with the partially surviving plot to the rear of No. 7 are the only plots which survive in this area. There are a number of areas of Oxford where larger, more coherent areas of tenement boundaries survive such as around St. Michael's Street and Holywell. Apart from the boundary walls there also survives sections of wall from two buildings of some interest. These include the rear and east gable walls of property No. 6 which appear to survive from a significant, heavily rebuilt building which may have been of 17th or 18th century date. This structure warrants further investigation and recording prior to its possible demolition to determine whether the roof or any internal walls survive from the older building. The rebuilt brick gable in the east wall would suggest that the roof was probably reconstructed in the 19th or 20th century. Also of interest were surviving stone fragments from a former malthouse along the southern boundary of the site and further recording of this (possibly during its demolition/dismantling) would be of value. It was not considered that any of the walls were of such significance as to require their preservation in situ in the project development although it would be desirable to retain some of the older fragments where they can be practically incorporated into the new design. There is probably greatest scope for this along the edge of the site and particularly the corner of the former malthouse. In addition if the condition of the wall dictates that it must be taken down then it could be rebuilt on the same alignment re-using some stones such as the larger blocks which form the quoin. The interest of these surviving fragments from the malthouse was increased due the historic use of the area by Breweries and by the name Brewer Street. Two sections of the potentially old stone boundary walls were also located along the edge of the development boundary (Walls 1 and 4) so these property divisions would remain. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-60614

(G.74.4457/2008)

SZ63479949

Parish:

Postal Code: PO1 2LP

**FELTON HOUSES, 11 AND 12 HIGH STREET**

***Felton Houses, 11 and 12 High Street, Portsmouth***

Smith, M P      Southampton : Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, Report: 909 2008, 81pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit

The redevelopment involved internal alterations to both houses in order to convert them into a hotel. Buckingham House had significant historical associations, being the location of the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham in 1628. The oldest part was at the north end of the street front. It had taken a basic form in 1627. The surviving structure had a timber framed core that may have been earlier. There was originally a further block to the north but that was demolished in 1760. A second block, in brick, probably was also in existence by 1627,

appeared to have been built on to the timber framed block. A new block was added to the south in about 1760 in a neo-classical style. Felton House was a simple townhouse of 18th century date, a new range was built to the rear in the mid-19th century. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.74.4458/2008)

SU63440037

Parish:

Postal Code: PO1 3PB

**TREADGOLDS WAREHOUSE, PORTSEA**

***Report on Building Recordings at Treadgolts Warehouse, Portsea, Hampshire***

Whitehead, B Southampton : Southern Archaeological Services, Report: 2008/41 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Southern Archaeological Services

The building recording demonstrated that the building was a brick-built warehouse of mid-19th century date, probably a cartwright's shop, and had been used for storage and as a workshop since at least 1860. Most of the internal fittings had been stripped out, but there were still a few features surviving, including a wagon wheel, re-used as a pulley for transporting material from floor to floor. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

(G.74.4459/2008)

SZ64309890

Parish: Southsea

Postal Code: PO5 3PY

**ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, SOUTHSEA**

***St. Jude's Church, Southsea. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008208 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An historic building survey was carried out of the Grade II Listed church of St. Jude's, built in 1851 by Thomas Ellis Owen. The church was extended in 1874, 1898, 1911 and 1933 and had been subject to frequent repairs, upgrades and maintenance. The survey was carried out in advance of a programme of works to upgrade the interior of the structure by inserting a floor over the nave. In addition, a small number of later extensions to the church were to be demolished, including the choir vestry which was added to the main body of the church in 1897. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM  
OASIS ID: no

## Reading

### Reading UA

(G.75.4460/2008)

SU69007230

Parish: Holybrook

Postal Code: RG3 2BD

**THE WATER TOWER, BATH ROAD, READING**

***The Water Tower, Bath Road, Reading, Berks***

CgMs London : CgMs, Report: PG/9276 2008, 10pp, figs

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

The water tower was significant as part of an early local example of municipal waterworks engineering that followed the Public Health Act of 1848, and was representative of Reading's first filtered public water supply. Together with the associated unlisted pump house and front boundary wall and railings, the building marked a significant stage in the 19th century development of reading. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ERM926

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

## Southampton

### Southampton UA

(G.80.4461/2008)

SU39451438

Parish: Southampton

Postal Code: SO166UZ

#### **FORMER POOR CLARE CONVENT, BRACKEN LANE**

***Former Poor Clare Convent, Bracken Lane, Southampton. Historic Building Recording and Assessment***

Thornber, R Southampton : Gifford, Report: 15185.R01 2008, 56pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gifford

A building record was undertaken of the convent and related buildings revealing that they were additions to a known post-medieval lodge. The related buildings, a cottage, dormitories and chapel were modern in date. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* 1486

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

## Surrey

### Elmbridge

(G.43.4462/2008)

TQ16506530

Parish: Esher

Postal Code: KT100BQ

#### **BUNKERS AT THE FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICE SITE, KINGSTON BYPASS, HINCHLEY WOOD**

***Built Heritage Assessment. Bunkers at the Former Government Office Site, Kingston Bypass, Hinchley Wood***

Lowe, J London : CgMs, 2008, 47pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

The bunker buildings were mostly single storey, flat roofed structures, arranged in three main blocks with ancillary support structures. Evidence was found for camouflage paint on the northern wall of each range of block 1. A French drain, comprising loose gravel, was noted to the perimeter of most buildings. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

### Guildford

(G.43.4463/2008)

SU99494910

Parish: Artington

Postal Code: GU2 4BD

**WEIR HOUSE, MILLMEAD, GUILDFORD*****Historic Building Survey, Weir House, Millmead, Guildford***

Oxford Archaeology      Oxford : Oxford Archaeology, 2009, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Oxford Archaeology

A programme of investigation and recording at Weir House was carried out. The house was a late-18th /early 19th century Regency Villa with later 19th and 20th century additions. The house, its associated outbuildings and its garden were situated on a piece of land close to Guildford town centre. It was a rare surviving example of a villa of this type in an urban context and it remained almost unaltered both internally and externally. As well as a record of the historic fabric and structure, part of the survey focused on a detailed description of the original fixtures and fittings inside the house as well as an analysis and interpretation of the phasing and development of the building. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5536*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.43.4464/2008)

TQ01655575

Parish: Send

Postal Code: GU237JQ

**WORSFOLD COTTAGE, WEY NAVIGATIONS*****Inspection of Worsfold Cottage, Wey Navigations, Surrey***

Brown, D      Swindon : National Trust, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* National Trust

A site visit following the departure of a tenant, and in advance of building work, was made. It was noted that the tenant had relined the interior of the external walls. It was also discovered that the walls were masonry to wall plate level, with a brick plinth around the building and timber cladding, directly fixed to the brickwork, above. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4589Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.43.4465/2008)

SU99305020

Parish: Worplesdon

Postal Code: GU1 4RR

**RELIANCE BARGE, WEY NAVIGATION, GUILDFORD*****Schedule of Repairs, 2007-8. Reliance Barge, Wey Navigation, Guildford, Surrey***

Henderson, M      Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008087 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

The work involved a visual inspection of the barge while repair works were being carried out. The programme of barge repairs comprised three phases of work, the first two of which were focussed upon the stern of the barge, the third phase concentrated on the bow under scaffolding, which allowed all weather access to the interior of the barge after the upper covers and decking was removed. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

**Mole Valley**

(G.43.4466/2008)

TQ14054303

Parish: Wotton

Postal Code: RH5 6LX

**LEITH HILL HOME BARNS, LEITH HILL*****Interpretative Historic Building Survey of Leith Hill Home Barns, Leith Hill, Surrey***

CgMs London : CgMs, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

The Leith Hill Place home farm yard and barns were examined and recorded in 2008, in order to provide a clear understanding of the buildings' fabric, form, construction and development, creating a record of the buildings and to informing decisions for their future use and adaptation by the National Trust. The buildings recorded ranged in date from the 17th or 18th centuries to the early 20th century. The estate was established in the early to mid-17th century, with the main house gardens and farm set out. Title deeds from 1664 listed the holdings. Within the farm yard Building 1, a fully timber framed barn, and perhaps parts of Building 4 were constructed. In the later 17th century, the lower parts of the barn were replaced in brick and stone. By the later 17th to early-mid-18th century, Building 1 was constructed against the southern side of Building 2. Its form at this time was not fully understood because of the extent of later alterations. In the mid-18th and throughout the 19th century, Building 1 was enlarged and raised to a full two storeys, the roof and floor structure possibly having been re-used from an earlier building. Other buildings were constructed within the farm yard, including a building on the site of the existing dairy to the north of Building 2. A small extension was added north of the porch to Building 2. By the mid-20th century, Building 3, the dairy, was constructed, replacing earlier structures. In the later 20th century small structures within and on the edges of the farm yard were removed. In 1993 the National Trust took occupation of the barns as their estate management centre and office. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA4442*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.43.4467/2008)

TQ13304230

Parish:

Postal Code: RH5 6LY

**LEITH HILL PLACE*****Interpretive Historic Building Survey, Leith Hill Place, Leith Hill***

CgMs London : CgMs, Report: JM/JL/AB/10233 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

A building survey of Grade II\* Leith Hill Place, near Dorking, was carried out. [Sec(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5519Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

**West Berkshire****Reading UA**

(G.89.4468/2008)

SU71007480

Parish: Reading

Postal Code: RG4 7AG

**CAVERSHAM COURT, CHURCH ROAD, CAVERSHAM*****Caversham Court, Church Road, Caversham, Berkshire. Recording of Extant Structures***

Davis, R & James, S E Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 64671.01 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The gardens on the site were Grade II Listed in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens, and lay within the St. Peter's Conservation Area. They contained a number of Grade II Listed features and structures, including the 17th century riverside garden pavilion [gazebo], the 17th century causeway, the early to mid-19th century screen wall along the north-east boundary, the 17th/18th century retaining walls of the axial east-west terrace walk, the 17th century stables and the 18th century retaining wall of St. Peter's Churchyard and the Church of St. Peter [the Crinkle-Crankle Wall]. Recording of these structures took place as the first part of a phased programme of archaeological investigation, and recorded many phases of repair and alteration. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**West Berkshire UA**

(G.89.4469/2008)

SU69506415

Parish: Beech Hill

Postal Code: RG7 2AZ

**BEECH HILL COTTAGE, BEECH HILL*****Beech Hill Cottage, Beech Hill, Berkshire***

Missenden, J London : J F Missenden, 2008, 14pp, pls

*Work undertaken by:* J F Missenden

The cottage consisted of a long frontage of about 21m, parallel to the main road. The south face appeared initially to have been of five bays. The suggested date for the cottage beams was 1580-1630. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* EWB1045

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.89.4470/2008)

SU61807180

Parish: Englefield

Postal Code: RG3 7SB

**ENGLEFIELD HOUSE*****Englefield House. Assessment of the History of the West Range***

Rodney Melville & Partners Leamington Spa : Rodney Melville & Partners, 2008, 16pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Rodney Melville & Partners

A survey and historic appraisal found that the brick build part of the West Range was constructed c.1768-70. The central element, from the tower to the West Range, dated from c. 1600 and the section to the south, with a large bay window, was built in 1751-1762. The stonework dated to the mid-19th century. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* EWB1057

OASIS ID: no



(G.89.4471/2008)

SU47006730

Parish: Newbury

Postal Code: RG131AG

**25 NORTHBROOK STREET, NEWBURY*****Report on Visual Structural Inspection of 25 Northbrook Street, Newbury, Berkshire***

Shaw, A Chichester : Archibald Shaw, 2008, 14pp, pls, figs

*Work undertaken by:* Archibald Shaw

A survey was conducted to record the intact portions of a fire-damaged post-medieval building, currently used as a jewellers shop. [AIP]

*SMR primary record number:* EWB1028*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.89.4472/2008)

SU48476726

Parish:

Postal Code: RG145EY

**BONE MILL SLUICE, HAM MARSH, NEWBURY*****Structural Recording, Bone Mill Sluice, Newbury, West Berkshire***

Wilson, N Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services &amp; Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1064 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

During October 2008, a structural record was made of the Bone Mill Sluice on the canalised section of the Kennet and Avon Navigation immediately below Newbury in the Ham Marsh district. The recording work was undertaken prior to the demolition and replacement of the sluice. Though extensively rebuilt in 1966, much of the earlier timber structure, probably dating from a 1930s rebuild of the sluice using recycled railway sleepers was apparent. The three original guillotine gates and their operating mechanism, probably of 19th century date, also survived. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: archaeol2-49320

(G.89.4473/2008)

SU59208077

Parish: Streatley

Postal Code: RG8 9JH

**LIMESWELL COTTAGE BARN, HIGH STREET, STREATLEY*****Limeswell Cottage Barn, High Street, Streatley, West Berkshire. Building Recording***

Wallis, S Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: 08/80 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Building recording was carried out of a timber-framed structure constructed in the later 19th century. It was probably originally a stable or other farm building, before later being called a barn. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.89.4474/2008)

SU55247448

Parish: Yattendon

Postal Code: RG160UF

**YATTENDON STORES, THE SQUARE, YATTENDON, THATCHAM*****Yattendon Stores, The Square, Yattendon, Thatcham. Building Assessment***

Rous, M          Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 69070.01 2008, 25pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The assessment discovered that despite documentary and mapping evidence showing that the site appeared to have been occupied since at least 1773, the extant property dated from 1877 following an earlier fire that removed all traces of former occupation. The building comprised a single phase of construction with later amendments and additions. Additional stores capacity was added between 1900-1912 with the construction of a lean-to, with two small storage sheds to the southern end of the west wing. The final phase of development included the addition of an outside toilet sometime in the mid-20th century. The building was considered to be of some importance, reflected in its status as Grade II Listed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

## West Sussex

### Arun

(G.45.4475/2008)

SU92450150, SU92640160

Parish: Bersted

Postal Code: PO229AF, PO229AG

**TWO PILLBOXES AT NORTH BERSTED, BOGNOR REGIS*****Two Pillboxes at North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex , Building Recording***

Earley, J & Millbank, D    Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: 07/135 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Building recording showed two pillboxes differed considerably in plan, although the construction appeared to be broadly similar. Although only pillbox [A ]conformed to one of the numbered types (F W 3/24), both were fairly typical of the pillboxes constructed in 1940 and 1941. They were of a combination of brick and concrete slab construction, with reinforced concrete likely to be used for the roofs. Fieldworks of type F W 3/24 (also called a 'Hexagonal Bren and Rifle Emplacement') were designed to house five light machine guns (Bren guns) and two rifles. Together with a third pillbox, pillbox C [ not part of the building recording] the three pillboxes were positioned between the eastern end of the Portsmouth stop-line and the coastal defences at the sea front at Bognor. Taken together, this group of three pillboxes appeared to be built primarily to defend from the inland side, to the north, north-east and east. This suggested that although the slop-line protecting Portsmouth from attack did not continue to Bognor Regis itself, these pillboxes were placed to ensure that if defences on the south coast were bypassed, invading troops would be prevented from threatening the coast from the rear. Overall, these pillboxes represented a small but important part of Britain's defences during the Second World War. Defences such as these are an integral part of Britain's military history. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.45.4476/2008)

TQ06330242

Parish: Rustington

Postal Code: BN163AT

**WEST PRESTON MANOR, RUSTINGTON*****West Preston Manor, Rustington, West Sussex. Heritage Statement***

Wallis, S      Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Report: 08/86 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

The site consisted of an L-shaped building enclosing a late medieval hall house, the remains of a late-18th century house and a Victorian wing of around 1860. At the time of survey, the building was a school. The proposed alterations to the Listed Building mainly involved the removal of modern alterations, returning the rooms to their pre-20th century form. The proposals involved only very minor impacts on the historic building. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.45.4477/2008)

SU96200848

Parish: Slindon

Postal Code: BN180RF

### **THE DOWER HOUSE, SLINDON**

***The Dower House, Slindon, West Sussex. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Williamson, A    Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008133 2008, 102pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Historic building survey of the Grade II Listed Dower House, Slindon, was carried out. The building was acquired by the National Trust as part of the Slindon Estate in 1950, although at the time of survey was occupied by tenants. The building was likely to have originated in the late 18th century as a relatively modest L-plan house which was considerably altered and extended in several phases, predominantly in the first half of the 19th century. The house retained a wealth of fixtures and fittings relating to these phases of alteration. Documentary sources suggested that there may have been a pre-existing dwelling on the site, although at the time of the survey there was no substantive evidence apparent to suggest that this formed an element of the existing house. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## **Chichester**

(G.45.4478/2008)

SU97602190

Parish: Petworth

Postal Code: GU280DR

### **THE WOODYARDS, PETWORTH HOUSE, PETWORTH**

***The Woodyards, Petworth House, Petworth, West Sussex. Interpretative Historic Building Survey***

Henderson M, Short, J & Russell, J      Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2847 2008, 96pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

An historic building survey of the Woodyard buildings at Petworth House was conducted in June 2007. A second phase of work was carried out in June 2008 to make a drawn record of the structures. The Woodyard, Listed as Grade I (as it fell within the curtilage of the Mansion), was situated to the east of the domestic range which ran parallel to Petworth House. Seven buildings were surveyed of which five were housed within a long linear range of buildings orientated east-west, which abutted the domestic range at the western extent. There was an additional building at the eastern extent of the range which followed the line of the road and utilised the boundary wall as its eastern elevation and a small stand-alone structure at the north-western end of the remainder of the yard wall. The rear wall of the Woodyard was a revetment wall set into the graveyard of the adjacent church. The buildings were constructed

in coursed stone rubble with red brick quoins and trim. The roof was slate and the result of a single 20th century roofing event, incorporating the earlier roof constructions of several of the buildings. The perimeter wall of the Woodyard represented the earliest surviving phase of construction. A structure situated adjacent to the eastern perimeter wall was in situ by 1610, the original function of which was unknown. The much-modified building occupying this location may have incorporated some of the fabric of the earlier structure. The second phase of construction comprised buildings 2/3 and 5, both east-west oriented and constructed against the churchyard wall and were linked together at a later date [by 1706] by the construction of building 4. Building 2/3 was later found to have been constructed as a purpose-built Conduit House storing water piped from the Park. Building 1 was added to the western end of the range and the complex of structures altered to provide laundry facilities to serve Petworth House. The construction of building 6 in the second half of the 19th century represented the ongoing use and development of the laundry facilities. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

## Crawley

(G.45.4479/2008)

TQ26703660

Parish: Ruspur

Postal Code: RH101BS

**29 HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY**

***29 High Street, Crawley***

Hughes, A F Chichester : West Sussex County Council, Report: 07-014 2007, 6pp, figs

*Work undertaken by:* A.F Hughes

The building was originally a fully timber-framed three-bay building, with first floor and usable attic space, the roof gabled at each end. The relative dimensions of the bays, the cut rafters within the roof and mortice evidence on the underside of the mid-ties, indicated there was originally a central chimney stack,' with the front access onto the side of the stack (baffle-entry) and the original access to first floor at the rear of the stack. There was access to the attic rooms, and circulation beside the chimney stack within the spaces at each side. The weathering on the outer faces of the end ties suggested that when the building was first constructed, there were either no abutting buildings, or their roof lines were lower. As so much of the building was faced or plastered, It was impossible to discover evidence for original fenestration. It was characteristic of a dropped-tie building. It was possible there were attic windows in the gable ends. There may also have been first floor hearths, the surrounds of which (or evidence) may survive behind plastering. All the diagnostic evidence of proportions, plan, roof type and relative sizes of scantling pointed towards a build date of c. 1620. The visible principal framing of the building from first floor upwards was in good condition, in spite of the application of black paint. However, there was no indication of what subsidiary wall-framing survived behind the plastering, although it was clear that at ground floor, at least, brickwork and modern supports had been substituted for most of the framing. It was recommended that any building work should proceed with caution, in case hidden details could be recovered. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

## Horsham

(G.45.4480/2008)

TQ17482842

Parish: Southwater

Postal Code: RH136RJ

**BOURNE HILL HOUSE, KERVES LANE, HORSHAM**

***Bourne Hill House, Kerves Lane, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 6RJ: Historic Building Survey***

Williamson, A Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008093 2008, 56pp, colour pls, figs refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A survey found the building reflected several phases of construction and refurbishment. It was essentially a house of mid-19th century date with substantial additions having been made. Several additional smaller phases of refurbishment and alterations were reflected in the surviving fixtures and fittings. It seemed likely that the building was preceded by an earlier structure, of which only traces survived. Comprehensive rebuilding and modification of the building made interpretation of this probable preceding structure difficult. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.45.4481/2008)

TQ08401950

Parish: Washington

Postal Code: RH202HH

**NYETIMBER, WEST CHILTINGTON**

***Nyetimber, West Chiltington, West Sussex. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008103 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

A supplementary historic building survey of the 20th century extensions to the main house, and a building survey of the Hovel and the Round House at Nyetimber Vineyard, West Chiltington was carried out. A substantial programme of additions to and alterations of Nyetimber House were conducted between 1919 and 1949. A long two-storey, east-west orientated range was added to the western side of the north cross-wing of the house, and reduction of the floor level in the south wing of the house in order to add a first-floor gallery was undertaken. Throughout the alterations, actual fixtures were imported of medieval provenance for use within the building. In addition, the interior works were carried out to emulate the fabric of the existing structure and to create work of a medieval style. The carpentry was of a high standard and a substantial knowledge of medieval layout and interior design contributed to an interesting building, it was difficult to distinguish historic features from those created in the first half of the 20th century. The Hovel was a long, low range, situated just north of the house. An existing boundary wall of 17th or 18th century date was incorporated as the rear [west] wall of this structure. The first phase of construction in creating the Hovel was the addition of a timber-built open-fronted shelter shed, the eastern wall of which survived in situ behind a modern weatherboard-clad exterior. Later developments included several phases of additions and alterations to the southern end of the structure incorporating part of an additional boundary wall. The final phase in the construction was the addition of an extension to the east at the southern end of the range in the late-20th century. The survey included an appraisal of the "Round Room", which as its name suggested, was a circular structure. The building was situated to the north of the property and comprised two phases of construction. The lower parts of the construction were built of stone rubble with an oversailing ledge over which a later timber-framed upper wall was built. The whole structure, including the roof, was clad in modern horizontal weatherboards. The Round Room was built between the closing years of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th century. The function of the structure had not been ascertained, but was possibly intended for storage or to house a press. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

**Mid Sussex**

(G.45.4482/2008)

TQ38512818

Parish: Horsted Keynes

Postal Code: RH177AW

**THE CROWN, HORSTED KEYNES*****An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of The Crown, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex***

Martin, B & Martin, D Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 3522 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeology South-East

Despite the external appearance, the earliest part of the house dated from the late-14th century and comprised two bays and the fragment of a third of an originally four-bay timber-framed structure. The principal period remains were embedded within the middle part of the eastern range, with the eastern wall of a third bay extending through to the present main northern facade. The surviving section formed the two-bay hall and parlour of the medieval house. A primitive heating system was installed in the 16th century, which was later modified in the 17th and 18th centuries to incorporate a chimney flue and fireplace. Further later alterations were also noted. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

OASIS ID: no

## Windsor & Maidenhead

### Windsor and Maidenhead UA

(G.90.4483/2008)

TQ00547315

Parish: Wraysbury

Postal Code: TW195AD

**ANKERWYCKE FARM*****Ankerwycke Farm, Wraysbury, Berkshire, A Historic Building Survey & Character Appraisal***

Edwards, B Blandford Forum : Forum Heritage Services, 2008, 1p

*Work undertaken by:* Forum Heritage Services

An historic building survey and character appraisal of the farm buildings at Ankerwycke was carried out. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:* ENA5510

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

Serial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

## Wokingham

### Wokingham UA

(G.91.4484/2008)

SU81506950

Parish: Wokingham

Postal Code: RG111TF

**DOWLESGREEN, WOKINGHAM*****Dowlesgreen, Wokingham. Built Heritage Assessment***

Harris, A Birmingham : Scott Wilson, 2008, 19pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Scott Wilson

The cottage was Grade II Listed and was disused at the time of recording. The buildings included the farmhouse and the barn. The site was bounded on three sides by modern housing. The cottage was two-storeys with an attic and was of part timber frame and part brick construction with rosemary tiles on the roof, it was of a traditional two cell plan with later extensions to the rear. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:* sRM13754  
OASIS ID: no