



Wapsbourne Manor, Sheffield Park Uckfield, East Sussex

Archaeological Watching Brief



Planning Ref: Lewes LW/22/0188
Ref: 272360.03
June 2023



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Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Document Information

Document title Waspbourne Manor, Sheffield Park, Uckfield, East Sussex
Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference 272360.03

Commissioned by Manorwood Construction Ltd
Address Suite 114
26 The Hornet
Chichester
West Sussex
PO19 7BB

Site location Waspbourne Manor, Sheffield Park, Uckfield
County East Sussex
National grid reference (NGR) 539957, 123406 (TQ 39957 23406)
Statutory designations Grade II* Listed Building List Entry No 1352974
Planning authority Lewes District Council
Planning reference Lewes LW/22/0188
Museum name No museum
OASIS Id wessexar1-512961

WA project code 272360
Date of fieldwork 10/01/2023
Fieldwork directed by Jack Watson
Project management by Bianca Williams-San Martin
Document compiled by Alistair Zochowski
Contributions from Erica Macey-Bracken and Grace Flood
Graphics by Caroline May
Document edited by Rachael Capps

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date		Author	Approved by
1	20/02/2023	First draft	AZ	(BWSM)
2	04/05/2023	Second draft	RLC	(BWSM)
3	21/06/2023	Final report	RLC	(BWSM)



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Manorwood Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with installation of heat pump ducting at Wapsbourne Manor, Sheffield Park, Uckfield, East Sussex. The archaeological monitoring was centred on NGR 39957 123406.

The monitored works comprised the hand excavation of a trench measuring 6.5 m in length, 0.60 m in width and 1 m in depth extending north from the wall of the manor. Observed within this trench was the soil sequence consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay that overlay the underlying natural geology.

Within the trench the remains of two brick walls were encountered along with brick lined drain, all constructed of rough handmade bricks and dating to the late 18th to 19th century. The dating of the bricks suggests these walls were built around the time of the demolition of the eastern portion of the house and are likely contemporary with one another. The walls were not of substantial construction and were located only 0.6 m apart, suggesting they supported a small structure. The function of the walls is unclear, their proximity to the house and garden wall may suggest they formed an entrance way into the garden from the west side, or possibly were constructed for storage or a garden feature. There is no reference to any structure against the northern gable wall of the house in any of the historic mapping or the 18th century floor plan of the house, suggesting is these walls did not form a structure with significant function.

The relationship between the walls and drain was not clear, their differing alignments may suggest they are not contemporary. The specific function of the drain was also unclear, it may have provided drainage to move ground water away from the house and gardens, or may be related to the adjacent standpipe.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Manorwood Construction Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Ben Kirk. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Archaeology Officer at East Sussex County Council, who monitored the project for Lewes District Council, and to Manorwood Construction Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.



Wapsbourne Manor, Sheffield Park, Uckfield, East Sussex WBR

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Manorwood Construction Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works to convert Wapsbourne Manor from a single use residential dwelling to multiple use, comprising internal and external alterations, installation of air source heat pumps and general repairs to the Grade II* Listed Building. The works to be monitored are centred on NGR 539957, 123406 (TQ 39957 23406) at Wapsbourne Manor Wapsbourne Manor Farm Wapsbourne Manor Farm Lane Sheffield Park TN22 3QT (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The watching brief monitored the installation of the air source heat pump pipework, that consisted of three 175 mm wide ducts and three 150 mm wide ducts, across an area of approximately 6.5 m by 0.6 m. There was no other ground impact in regards to a compound or temporary access route.

1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Lewes District Council (LW/22/0188), subject to conditions. Condition 7 related to archaeology:

No development involving the disturbance of ground shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The archaeological work shall be carried out in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation and a written record of all archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework

1.1.4 The Archaeology Officer at East Sussex County Council was subsequently consulted and advised that:

Wapsbourne Manor Farm is a fine Grade II Listed building of early 17th century origin. It sits within an Archaeological Notification Area (a non – designated heritage asset) associated with a wider medieval and post-medieval farm complex. It is my opinion that external groundworks associated with the proposals and in particular the installation of three air source heat pumps may expose buried in-situ archaeological features that shed light on the origin and history of the house and grounds.*



There is thus a potential for archaeological deposits to exist on this site. In light of this potential we will require all groundworks associated with this development to be monitored by an archaeological contractor

- 1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Archaeology Officer at East Sussex County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken on the 10 January 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located at Wapsbourne Manor Farm, a Grade II* listed building, that was once part of a farm complex including the house and a number of farm buildings.
- 1.3.2 The property is located approximately 500 m to the West of the A275, 3 km north of the A272 at North Chailey. Haywards Heath is 6 km to the West and Uckfield 8 km to the East. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural land, but with a number of campsites and tourist attractions. The area to be monitored was 23 m above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is mapped as Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand - sandstone and siltstone, interbedded sedimentary bedrock formed between 139.4 and 133.9 million years ago during the Cretaceous period, with an alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey 2023).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a heritage statement written by the client (Manorwood 2022), which considered the recorded historic environment resource on the farm. A summary of the results is presented below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 Wapsbourne farm is thought, by local historians, to date to the Anglo-Saxon period although there is no direct evidence of this. The nearest entry in the Domesday Book is Sheffield in the Hundred of Rushton, approximately 1 km to the East.
- 2.2.2 The first mention of a manor is as *Wepelburn* in 1197, when Ralph de Plaiz granted a pond and watercourse to Maude de Dive. The De Plaiz family held the land until the end of the 14th century when it passed to the Dalyngrygges family, and in 1471 to Sir John Harecourt.
- 2.2.3 In a will dated 1541 a John Scherye of Wappysborne in Chaleigh passes the land to his son. It was subsequently divided into five portions in a later will, dated 1559.



- 2.2.4 After a number of further sales and bequests the five portions were purchased, in 1605, by David Middleton of the manor of the Castle of Lewes. It is he that commissioned the building of the house and there are records of a pendant on the North gable bearing the date 1606. The house was built in an E-shaped and there is a sketch plan from the 18th century indicating that there were at least two floors.
- 2.2.5 In a deed of 1618, David Middleton is described as “of Chayley, Sussex, Gentleman” and Wapsbourne Manor comprised “the house, garden, two barns, orchard and 360 acres of land in Clayley, Fletching, Lindfield and Newick Parishes”.
- 2.2.6 In 1749 the manor was purchased by John Baker Holroyd (later the 1st Earl of Sheffield) and remained in that family until 1954. John Baker Holroyd made Sheffield Manor House his country seat and Wapsbourne Manor and its land were let to tenant farmers. The current owners’ father purchased the farm in 1978.
- 2.2.7 At some point between 1744 and 1842, the eastern half of the house, containing the hall and parlour, was demolished. It is depicted with both wings in a survey map of 1744 but by the Tithe Map of 1842 the house appears with its existing L-shaped footprint.
- 2.2.8 Approximately 50 m to the south of the site is the Scheduled Monument: Post-Medieval Pondbay and Overspill Channel, Wapsbourne Farm (NHLE 1013405), an L-shaped earthen bank representing the remains of a 16th to 18th century iron working site. It may be that the monument was originally scheduled as a medieval moat site and since re-interpreted.

2.3 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.3.1 No previous archaeological investigations have been conducted related to the development.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022), were to:



- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The groundworks monitored as part of the archaeological watching brief comprised the hand excavation of a trench that measured 6.5 m in length, 0.6 m in width and 1 m in depth, into which three 175 mm wide ducts and three 150 mm wide ducts were installed. The trench extended northward from the northern gable end wall of Wapsbourne manor, approximately 0.5 m west of the bay window, on the inside of the garden wall.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (20th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.



4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief conducted at Wapsbourne Manor comprised the hand excavation of a single trench measuring 6.5 m in length, 0.60 m in width and 1 m in depth. The trench extended from the northern gable end of the house, approximately 0.5 m west of the bay window (Figs 1 and 2).
- 5.1.2 Observed within the trench were two walls and a brick lined drain all situated within 3 metres of the north wall of Wapsbourne Manor.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence (Fig. 3) observed within the single trench excavated comprised of a dark greyish brown silty clay (101; 0.2 m thick) with flecks of charcoal, chalk, mortar and ceramic building material, this material likely consisted of imported garden soils, levelling layers or other made ground deposits and has been heavily reworked during the numerous phases of construction to the house and gardens. This deposit had a distinct horizon with the natural geology below, which consisted of mid-yellowish red silty clay (102). The natural geology was somewhat disturbed by intrusive material from the overburden and bioturbation.

5.3 Archaeological results

- 5.3.1 The north gable end of the house is constructed of timber with plaster infilling, on the west side of the bay window, this timber frame rests upon a roll-moulded plinth of five courses of bricks visible above ground level, bonded with a light yellow grey lime mortar. These bricks are arranged in a slightly haphazard manner, not conforming to the uniform English cross brickwork pattern seen in the bay window to the east and across the house. The third row of bricks from the top contains seven bricks with their header creating the face of the wall, as would be expected in an English cross design, however this does not continue across the entire row as the stretcher side of the brick can be observed toward the western end of the row. Other than these few bricks, the brickwork visible appears to follow a stretch bond pattern. There also appears to have been some repair work to the wall, including the reapplying of the bonding agent with a coarser reddish grey mortar to patch up the brickwork.

- 5.3.2 The trench revealed the foundations of the house itself (Figs 3, 5, 6). The courses of stretcher bond brickwork continue below the current ground level with a further five courses visible beneath those described above. There appears to be little bonding visible between the bricks, although the face of the foundations is abraded, possibly caused by fine rooting and a damp atmosphere. The cut for the foundation was not clear in section, due to the reworked soils and disturbed natural geology. It appeared that the cut may have been wider at the top tapering to meet the face of the wall at the base.
- 5.3.3 Within the excavated trench three structures were exposed (103, 104, 105). Walls 103 and 104 were orientated on a west north west to east south east alignment, parallel with the existing northern gable end of the house. Drain 105 was on a north west to south east alignment, projected to intersect wall 104 beyond the eastern edge of the trench. The demolition level of walls 103 and 104 coincides with the horizon between the overburden and natural geology (0.20 m below ground level), whilst the drain was 0.40 m below the current ground level. The cuts for these structures were very diffuse and difficult to determine due to the disturbed soils and the shallow depth of the features. No relationship was visible between wall 104 and drain 105.
- Wall 103 (Figs 2, 3, 6, 7, 8) was located 0.50 m north of the wall of the house. It consisted of a single course of roughly handmade bricks, observed directly under the overburden (0.2 m below current ground level) and laid onto the underlying natural. The wall had a width of 0.30 m, an observed length of 0.60 m and a thickness of 0.20 m. The bricks were laid in a header bond formation, unlike the foundations on the house wall, but may present a single course of English cross brickwork. Assessment of the brick suggests they date to the late 18th or early 19th century, this date aligns with the likely period in which the eastern wing of the house was demolished.
- 5.3.4 Approximately 1.45 m north of the wall of the house and 0.60 m to the north of wall 103 was a slightly more substantial wall 104 (Figs 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9). This had a width of 0.55 m and a thickness of 0.20 m, and ran for an observed length of 0.60 m. The wall comprised of roughly handmade bricks, appearing to be the same as those seen in wall 103, and were laid upon a bed of grey mortar (Figs 2 and 3). The brick pattern was unclear as a layer of mortar was present across the bricks, one brick was visible with the header forming the face of the wall.
- 5.3.5 It is unclear whether the garden wall and wall 104 are related, however it may be of note that wall 104 is located 0.50 m east of the garden wall, at a right-angle to it, at approximately the point at which the garden has been demolished (Fig. 2).
- 5.3.6 Immediately to the north of wall 104 and 1.95 m north of the house was a south-east to north-west orientated brick lined drain 105 (Figs 2, 3, 8, 9). The drain consisted of two single brick courses laid end to end and had an overall width of 0.40 m. The alignment of this drain may suggest it was not contemporary with walls 103 or 104, although drainage typically runs where necessary to move water, rather than respecting other structures. The relationship with wall 104 is not clear. The drain may have aided the movement of ground water away from the house and garden and/or may have been associated with the standpipe located against the garden wall approximately 0.70 m north-west of the drain. It is possible that the drain diverted rainwater from the roof to feed a below ground cistern which in turn fed the standpipe, but without opening a wider area around the trench it is not possible to determine the relationship and function of these features.
- 5.3.7 Historic mapping does not indicate there being a water pump on the northern side of the manor, and instead suggests a pump was located in the yard area to the west of the manor or to the south of the property, inferring that the letter 'P' marked the location of a pump as is typical on late 19th century OS mapping (Fig. 4b). This may suggest that the standpipe

is more recent, although it may have been missed from the maps. The likely locations of the water pumps suggests that the brewhouse would have collected water from the yard itself which would have been very convenient.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A complete brick and fragment of stone tile from wall 103 was recovered for assessment. The brick was a dark orange fabric and unfrogged, with dimensions of 240 x 118 x 66 mm. Fragments of lime mortar were present on several sides of the brick. The tile was a fine-grained limestone with a large lump of poorly slaked lime mortar adhering. A smaller fragment of similar dark orange brick was also present in the mortar. The bricks are uniform in size but relatively large and thick which suggests they are late 18th or early 19th century date. In particular it was the architectural fashion in the 19th century for large, thick bricks around 3 inches thick. In addition, the bricks are unfrogged which would suggest an earlier rather than later date. The fashion for large thick bricks was partly the result of the Brick Tax of 1784 which was levied per 1000 bricks irrespective of size (Brunswick 1997).
- 6.1.2 The tile is made of a micaceous calcareous sandstone, most likely Horsham Stone. One surface could be considered 'rippled' although this is slightly masked by it being flaked away in places.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Wapsbourne Manor, Sheffield Park, Uckfield successfully met the aims and objectives set out in the WSI.
- 7.1.2 The watching brief established that archaeological features were present within the trench excavated prior to the installation of the ducting associated with the heat pump.

7.2 Discussion

- 7.2.1 The archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief consisted of two walls and a brick lined drain all likely to date from the late 18th or early 19th century. They are likely representative of a small structure and drainage as historic mapping does not indicate a structure on the north side of Wapsbourne Manor.
- 7.2.2 The function of wall 103 is unclear but its shallow depth and narrow width suggests it supported an insubstantial structure, no such structure has been recorded in this location on any available mapping or the 18th century floor plan sketch (Fig. 4a). The parallel alignment of walls 103 and 104 and the apparent use of the same late 18th or early 19th century bricks in both walls 103 and 104, may suggest both walls once formed part of the same structure or were at least contemporary.
- 7.2.3 The historic mapping suggests that the garden wall which runs along the western edge of the garden continued to the corner of the house, the wall has since been partially demolished at its southern end and is currently replaced with a wooden gate. Walls 103 and 104 are located 0.50 m east of the garden wall, at a right-angle to it, with wall 104 at approximately the point at which the garden wall has been demolished, wall 103 resembles the garden wall in dimension.



- 7.2.4 If the walls (103 and 104) are related to one another and to the garden wall, it could be suggested that when the eastern half of the house was demolished, a new access was created from the farmyard to the garden, as the bricks from wall 103 (and likely 104) are dated to the late 18th to early 19th century, the period in which it is believed the house was altered. Walls 103 and 104 could have formed a gate type structure into the garden for access to the house from the farmyard. The 0.65 m distance between walls 103 and 104 would appear to be quite narrow for a structure but would be suitable for a gate entrance.
- 7.2.5 It could also be suggested that as the walls are located within the formal garden, they may have formed part of an ornamental structure, or possibly a small storage structure against the garden wall that would be unlikely to appear on a map. As walls 103 and 104 were located within the garden, it seems unlikely that they were associated with the brewhouse, or farmyard located on the western side of the house.
- 7.2.6 The alignment of drain 105 may suggest it was not contemporary with walls 103 or 104, although drainage typically runs where necessary to move water, rather than respecting other structures. The relationship between drain 105 and wall 104 is not clear, therefore it was not possible to determine whether they formed part of the same or same phase of structure. The drain may have aided the movement of ground water away from the house and garden or may have been associated with the standpipe located against the garden wall approximately 0.70 m north-west of the drain.
- 7.2.7 Within the confines of the trench, it has not been possible to determine the function of the walls and drain, though it seems reasonable to deduce that whatever structure they supported would not have been substantial.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held in the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Meopham. The site falls within an area where there is currently no collecting museum. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 8.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

- 8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be

deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

8.3 Selection strategy

8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

8.3.5 No finds to be retained.

Documentary records

8.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

8.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Archaeology Officer at East Sussex County Council on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

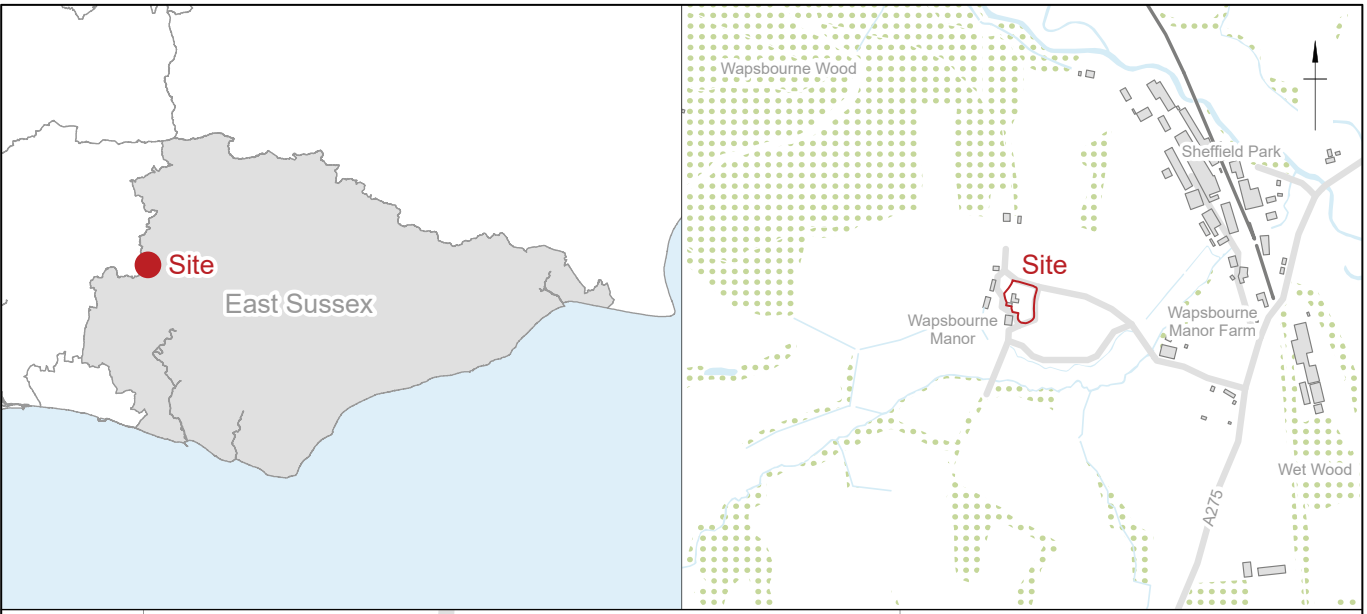
9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

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Figure 1: Site location





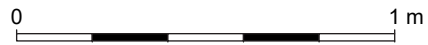
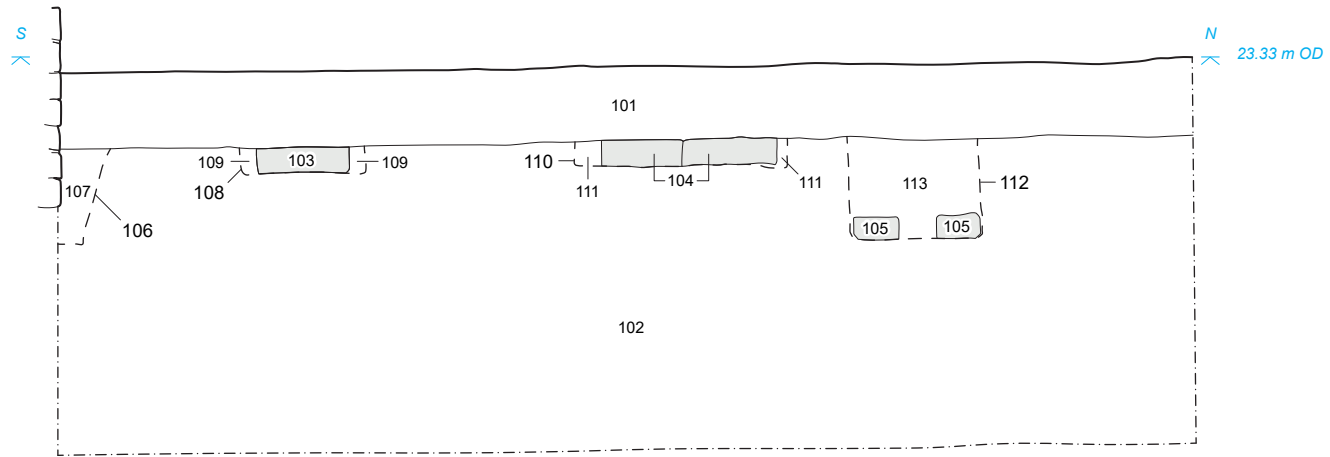
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Figure 2: Trench 1

Section 1: East facing section of trench 1



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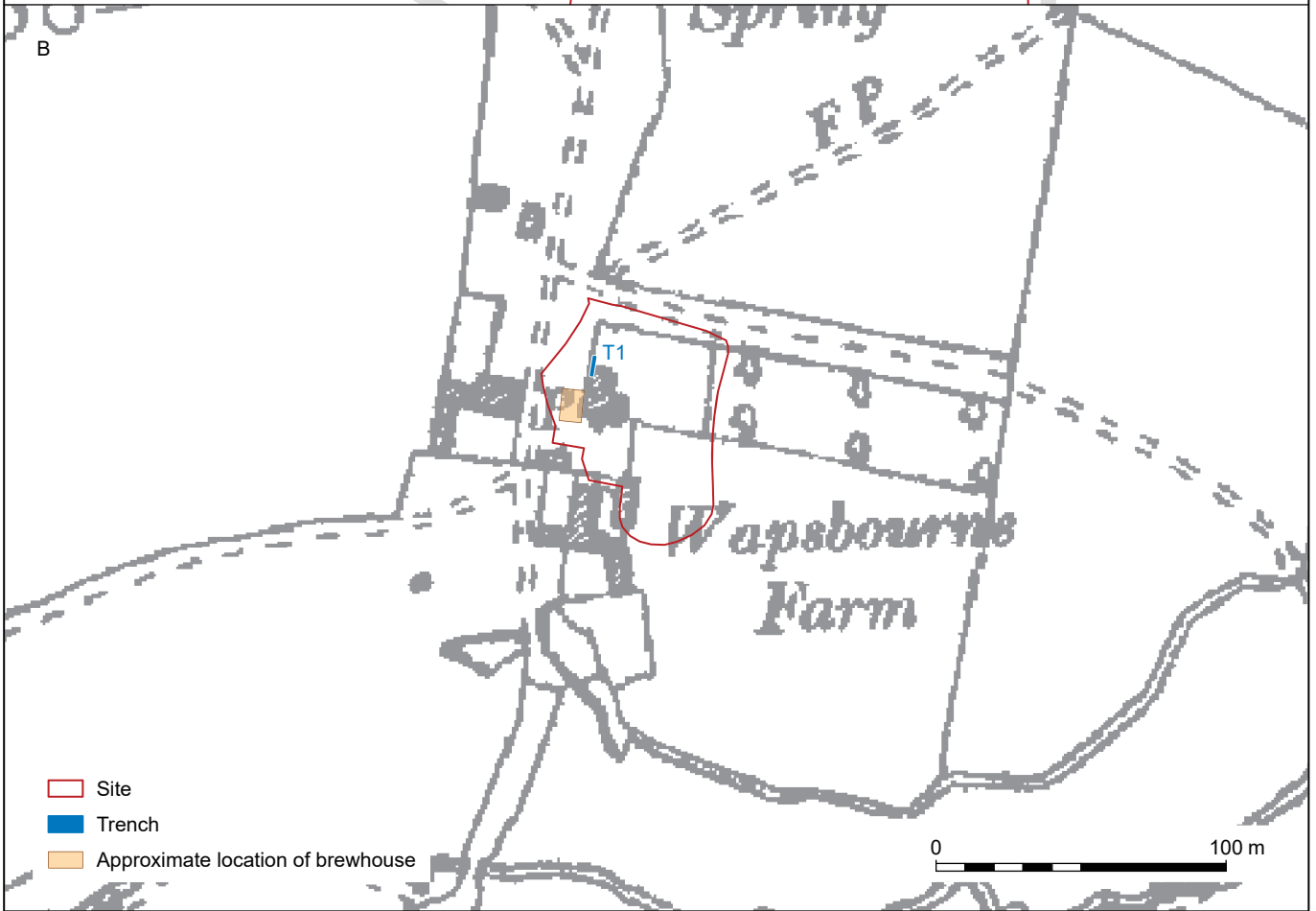
Created by: CM

Revision: 0

Scale: 1:20 at A4

Figure 3: Section 1





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Figure 4: Trench 1 with late eighteenth century floor plan sketch (A) and 1899 Ordnance Survey map (B)



Figure 5: Trench 1 from the north



Figure 6: Walls 103 (right) 104 (centre) and drain 105 (left), 1 m scale, looking east



Figure 7: House foundations (right) and walls 103 (centre) and 104 (left), 1 m scale, looking east



Figure 8: Walls 103 (right) 104 (centre) and drain 105 (left), 1 m scale, looking north east



Figure 9: Wall 104 and drain 105, 1 m scale, looking north

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench table

Trench No 1		Length 6.5 m	Width 0.60 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 539955.4867		Northing 123416.5477		23.3164 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown. Silty clay. Common rooting.	0–0.20
102		Natural	Mid yellowish brown. Silty clay.	0.20–1+
103	108	Wall	Incomplete wall aligned East - West with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from brick and bonded with unknown. Maximum height: 0.10 m.	
104	110	Foundation	Linear foundation with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from brick, poorly handmade and bonded with light grey mortar. Maximum height: 0.10 m.	
105	112	Drain	Incomplete drain with stepped sides and an unknown base. Constructed from handmade brick and bonded with none. Maximum height: 0.10 m.	
106	107	Cut of wall of house	Linear cut of wall of house aligned wnw-ese with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >0.60 m. Width: 0.10 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	
107	106	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellow brown silty clay with calcareous flecks	
108	103, 109	cut of wall 103	Linear cut of wall 103 aligned snw-ese with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >0.60 m. Width: 0.34 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	
109	108	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellow brown silty clay with calcareous fleck	
110	104, 111	cut of wall 104	Cut for wall 104 Length: 0.60 m. Width: 0.53 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	
111	110	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellow brown silty clay with calcareous flecks	
112	105, 113	cut of drain 105	Linear cut of drain 105 aligned nws-ew with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.70 m. Width: 0.36 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	
113	113	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellow brown silty clay with calcareous flecks	

Appendix 2 OASIS summary

Summary for wessexar1-512961

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-512961
Project Name	Watching Brief at Waspbourne Manor, Sheffield Park, Uckfield, East Sussex
Sitename	Waspbourne Manor, Sheffield Park, Uckfield, East Sussex
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	LW/22/0188, LW/22/0188
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	10-Jan-2023 - 10-Jan-2023
Location	Waspbourne Manor, Sheffield Park, Uckfield, East Sussex NGR : TQ 39957 23406 LL : 50.9930415730482, -0.007094299808106 12 Fig : 539957,123406
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : East Sussex District : Lewes Parish : Chailey
Project Methodology	The groundworks monitored as part of the archaeological watching brief comprised the hand excavation of a trench that measured 3 m by 1m into which three 175 mm wide ducts and three 150 mm wide ducts were installed.
Project Results	Within the trench the remains of two brick walls were encountered along with brick lined drain, all constructed of rough handmade bricks and dating to the late 18th to 19th century
Keywords	Wall - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	East Sussex HER - noRev - LITE
Person Responsible for work	A, Zochowski
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archives: no repository;



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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