Archaeology South-East

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An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX

by

David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA & Barbara Martin AIFA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY OF

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Commissioned by SUSSEX HERITAGE TRUST

PROJECT REF. 5436

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Institute of Archaeology
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STANDING BUILDINGS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEYS
AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

ABOUT THESE SURVEYS

The intended purpose of an *Archaeological Interpretative Survey* is to give an overview of the date, sequence of construction, and principal architectural features of a building. As such, they should not be regarded as a detailed archaeological record, nor should they be taken as definitive. Further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, is likely to refine and extend the archaeological record and could modify the dates suggested.

These reports are aimed at three groups of user, namely those owners who wish to know more about their property, those persons (architects and planners) who are charged with the responsibility for both conserving the buildings and ensuring that they are carefully adapted to the needs of the future, and finally the academic carrying out wider historical or archaeological research. A secure use for the future is, in our opinion, the only way of ensuring the long-term survival of any historical building.

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

Unless noted to the contrary, the assessments involve a visual inspection of the fabric, both internally and externally, including any accessible roof voids and basement areas. Except where building works are being carried out, intrusive techniques are inappropriate. Interpretation of the fabric and fittings therefore relies principally upon inspection of the visible evidence. As part of the interpretative procedure, a measured outline survey of every property is undertaken.

THE WRITTEN REPORT

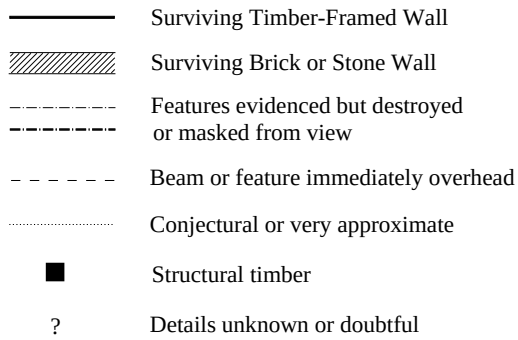
For ease of reference the written reports are divided into sections under a series of headings and sub-headings. The typical sequence of headings is as follows:-

1 Location of the building.
2 Sequence of development.
3 Detailed architectural description, arranged period-by-period.

THE DRAWINGS

A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. For clarity the drawings have been prepared in the form of scale 'sketches', rather than detailed archaeological record drawings. For reasons of economy, the making of detailed archaeological drawings is restricted to stripped-out or exceptionally important buildings.

The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:



OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

1 Doors are shown in plan only where known: hence rooms may appear to have no obvious means of access.

2 With the exception of rafters, wallplates, and some chimneys and roof-lines, sections show features cut by or immediately adjacent to the cutting line only.

REPORT NO. 1751

ORE - OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH

NGR TQ 8205 1209

BACKGROUND TO THIS REPORT

Following years of neglect, in 1989 funding was acquired to allow a detail stone-by-stone record to be made by Tim Morgan of parts of the church, and this was followed in 1992, after the acquisition of the remains by the Sussex Heritage Trust in 1991, by completion of the stone-by-stone survey by Alan Dickinson. Some research has continued since that time, but it was only in 2012 that a programme of restoration was put in place with the aid of a Heritage Lottery grant. This included a community archaeology excavation carried out during Spring 2012 under the direction of Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services. Restoration work by Heritage Stone Restoration Co Ltd, under the direction of the architects, J D Clarke and Partners. To run along side these initiatives, on 15th May 2012 David and Barbara Martin of Archaeology South-East were commission by the Sussex Heritage Trust to undertake an interpretation of the age and development of the upstanding remains of the church. This work was intended to build upon the earlier stone-by-stone recording and be informed by both the archaeological excavations and visual observations made during the conservation of the remains. Although there has been full consultation throughout with all the other parties involved, it should be stressed that this report has been prepared ahead of the forthcoming excavation report under preparation by Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services. The post-excavation work may refine some comments contained within this present report regarding those elements of the development of the building which rely upon results from the below-ground archaeological work.

During the years since 1989 a number of reports have been produced concerning the site (*see* Bibliography). These earlier reports have been used as background in the preparation of this present study, but have not been quoted in detail. Instead, the present report relies mainly upon observations made during the 2012 scheme of opening up and conservation, augmenting by the earlier stone-by-stone records, and take into account the provisional results of the 2012 archaeological excavations, as discussed with Chris Butler. Of all the earlier accounts the most relevant from the point of view of the standing architecture is that produced in 1951 by F W B Bullock, entitled 'A history of the parish church of St. Helens, Ore, Sussex': this is also the most detailed account relating to the documentary background of the site. For a general background to the site the reader is directed towards a feasibility study entitled 'Old St. Helen's Church, Ore — A Feasibility Study for its Conservation' by ACTA (December 2008) and

'An Archaeological Topographic and Ground Survey of Old St. Helen's Church, Ore, East Sussex' by Chris Butler (September 2010).

The primary purpose of this present report is to present an overview of the age, form and development of the church's upstanding remains. The overview itself is based upon a more detailed account of the individual architectural features of the building (Appendix A). The outline drawings which accompany the appendix rely upon the earlier stone-by-stone drawings prepared by Tim Morgan and Alan Dickinson, modified in places to correct inaccuracies which have crept in as a result of constraints imposed at the time of their original survey work. The outline drawings are intended to identify the individual features mentioned in the Feature Log and should be regarded as 'scale sketches' rather than detailed metrically-accurate records. In order to avoid confusion between the identification references given to individual architectural features in the Feature Log and the context numbers of excavated features used by Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services, a distinctive referencing system has been adopted in which the number given to the individual architectural feature is prefixed by a letter to identify the wall in which the feature is located. Both the Feature Log and the associated drawings have been used to generate the phased drawings (Drawing Nos. 1751/2-5) and the reconstruction drawings (Drawing Nos. 1751/6-12) which accompany the interpretation. For ease of use, where individual features are mentioned in the interpretation of the building the feature is cross-referenced in the text to the Feature Log (eg. [G3]).

Following the issue of the first revision of this report, in October 2012 the pulpit constructed against the north wall of the chancel in 1905 was removed, revealing additional information regarding the north wall's western lancet window. This present revision of the report (revision 2) has been updated to incorporate this additional information.

LOCATION [Drawing No. 1751/1]

Standing at a height of between 135 and 140 metres (about 450 feet) above sea level, the remains of Old St. Helen's Church, Ore occupy a prominent site very close to the apex of the Southern Forest Ridge, one-and-a-half miles to the north of the ancient port town of Hastings, on the English Channel coast. The monastic town of Battle is situated further along the Southern Forest Ridge, five miles to the west-north-west. The ancient ridgeway leading through Battle to Hastings and Winchelsea passes 200 metres (about 650 feet) to the NNE of the church, the church itself being located immediately to the east of the old manor house site of Ore (Drawing 1751/1). For the manor house, known as Ore Place, *see* ESRO HBR 1/1136.

SCHEDULED STATUS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING

The following is an extract from English Heritage's record of scheduled monuments

MONUMENT: Old St Helen's Church, Ore
PARISH: HASTINGS
DISTRICT: HASTINGS
COUNTY: EAST SUSSEX
NATIONAL MONUMENT NO: 20002
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE(S): TQ82051209
DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes a church, listed Grade II, which comprises the remains of an 11th century nave, 12th century tower and 13th century chancel, in addition to a surrounding churchyard and an area adjacent to a contemporary manor house, scheduled separately, all situated on a ridge 3.5km north of Hastings. The church was partly dismantled c.1870 to provide building materials for the new church. The monument is aligned on an east-west axis and has maximum dimensions of 23m long by 14.5m wide; the width includes the remains of the south aisle and north porch while the length includes the ruins of the nave, chancel and tower. The north wall survives to a height of 3.5m and incorporates a small Saxo-Norman window over an infilled doorway and two later Gothic 3-light windows. Much of the east wall remains to a height of 6.5m and has a large 3-light Gothic window. The tower is still standing to its full height. Its east wall was the original west wall of the church and has two small infilled circular windows with an infilled Romanesque window arch between them. The surrounding churchyard was in continual use until the church was abandoned c.1870 and contains over 90 gravestones and monuments dating from the 17th century to the late 1850s. The stone wall, which marks the boundary of the monument to the north, the fence which marks the boundary to the east and the track to the west are not included in the scheduling.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE. Parish churches are buildings, usually of roughly rectangular outline, containing a range of furnishings and fittings appropriate to their use for Christian worship. They occur in all parts of England but, because of their congregational function, their overall distribution is in broad accord with the areas of higher population density. Thus agriculturally rich and well populated areas in the 10th-13th centuries tend to contain the highest number of churches. Old St Helen's church is important for its architectural features, incorporating both Saxon and Norman building techniques, and its archaeological potential. Owing to its abandonment in the 19th century, buried deposits within the church have suffered little or no subsequent disturbance. The churchyard, in continuous use within its original boundary until c.1870 but then abandoned, contains many surviving 17th-l9th century gravestones. A close association exists between the church and Ore Manor House which stood c.15m to the west of the tower. MONUMENT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE ON 02nd June 1992

OVERVIEW OF SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT

All that remains of the earliest Saxo-Norman [**Phase 1**] church at Ore are the remains of the small nave, and this *may* have been all that originally existed, for there is doubt whether at this stage there was a chancel — if there was, it is likely to have been very small. During the second half of the 12th century [**Phase 2**] a stone bell-turret wall (with two bell openings) was added above the nave's west wall. However, the life of this turret was short-lived, for already by the end of the 12th century [**Phase 3**] it had been subsumed into a new western tower. The present chancel was built around 1300 [**Phase 4**] and it was almost certainly as part of this phase that a lean-to south aisle and associated chapel were constructed. Further modifications were made at an uncertain date between the late 14th century and early 16th century (possibly around 1400) [**Phase 5**] when the height of the nave was increased and re-roofed, new windows and doorway were inserted and buttresses added. It was probably in the 17th century [**Phase 6**] that minor repairs were undertaken, whilst between 1785 and 1817 [**Phase 7**] the phase-4 lean-to south aisle and chapel were demolished. Subsequently, during the quarter century or so starting in 1816 [**Phase 8**] a series of alterations, including the addition of a new south aisle, porch and vestry, were carried out. However, in 1869 [**Phase 9**] a new church was built on a different site and the old church ruinated.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING'S FORM AND DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 1 (Late 11th or Early 12th Century) [*See* Drawing Nos. 1751/2-5 and 6]

The earliest extant recognizable work within the building is restricted to the nave, of which the north and west walls still stand to full height whilst the foundation of the south wall and slight fragments of the east wall were recorded during archaeological excavations undertaken in 2012. This phase-1 building had no tower and it is highly doubtful whether there was a chancel. What is certain is that the north wall of the present chancel is straight-jointed against the remnants of the nave's east wall, so any phase-1 chancel must have been narrower then that which exists today. The foundation of the nave's east wall were traced extending some distance southwards from the present chancel's north wall, whilst the broken stub of a foundation was noted projecting northwards from the the foundation of the nave's south wall, but between these points all masonry had been destroyed by later burials etc. A narrow arch in the nave's east wall is, therefore, a possiblity, perhaps opening into a small altar recess projecting eastwards from the wall. An arrangement of this type still survives in the mid/late 11th-century chapel to the south of the tower at St Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings [*see* ESRO HBR 1/1359]. In this respect, it is worth noting that a small isolated area of possible (but unconfirmed) foundation was discovered during the 2012 excavations a little distance to the east of the gap in the nave's east wall.

Even by the standards of the Rape of Hastings, where early churches tend in any case to be small, the nave is amongst the smallest in the area, measuring on average 9.05 metres (29ft 8ins) long by 5.45 metres (17ft 10ins) wide internally. The superstructure walls are of local sandstone rubble, the external face of which was already by phase 4 masked from view by a gritty render [*see* Feature F13] — perhaps the render was present from the outset. It is assumed that the interior faces of the walls were plastered from the outset. At an average thickness of about 650-700mm (2ft 2ins to 2ft 4ins), the walls are quite thin, but they were also originally relatively squat. The side walls were raised in height during phase 4 (*qv*), but the original height of the north wall is still easily discernible [F1/F15] and originally measured approximately 3.40 metres (about 11 feet) from floor to top face. The sloping pitch of the nave roof is indicated by a distinct line of masonry [D14] visible in the east face of the nave's west wall. At about 47 degrees, the shallowness of the pitch suggests a slab roof covering, rather than thatch. Perhaps the covering was of West Country slate, known to have been used at an early date at Hastings Priory [ESRO HBR 1/200]

The upstanding phase-1 remains incorporate only four early architectural features — all windows — of which only one is certain to be of phase-1 date. That which is certain is the small single-light semi-circular-headed window [F6] high in the north wall, biased slightly towards the east of centre. It has narrow external chamfers, splayed internal jambs, and quoins of dressed sandstone. More important, its external head is not formed from individual voussoirs, but is carved from a single stone — usually a Saxon or Saxo-Norman feature.

The architectural features which are of less certain phasing are incorporated into the old roof gable of the nave's west wall and consist of two small circular openings [D12 & D13] flanking a single-light, semi-circular-headed central window [D10]. Externally the circular windows were tiny, but they have widely-spayed internal jambs, the faces of which are rendered and still show the impressions of the timber shuttering used during their construction. Unlike the window in the north wall, the internal and external jambs and voussoirs of the opening are not formed using dressed stone, but rubble masonry. Although the structural details cannot be used to confirm a phase-1 date, there seems little reason for doubting that both windows are contemporary with the wall in which they are set — why would they be added? — and it also seems fair to expect the central window between them to be the same date. The problem is, the central window is constructed to a much higher standard than the others in that it has dressed internal and external jambs and voussoirs of Caen-stone, rather than rubble sandstone (as used in the circular windows) and dressed sandstone (as used in window in the north wall). No other use of Caen-stone has been recognized within the extant phase-1 work — it is restricted to phase 2 and later. Why the difference? Is it because the central window is later in date than the other two, perhaps replacing a more crudely-built, phase-1 window on the same site? Being so close to the verge, it is unlikely that the two circular windows would have been placed where they were if they were not intended to flank a central opening — such a configuration of windows would be illogical. Although very rare, other examples of this configuration of openings are

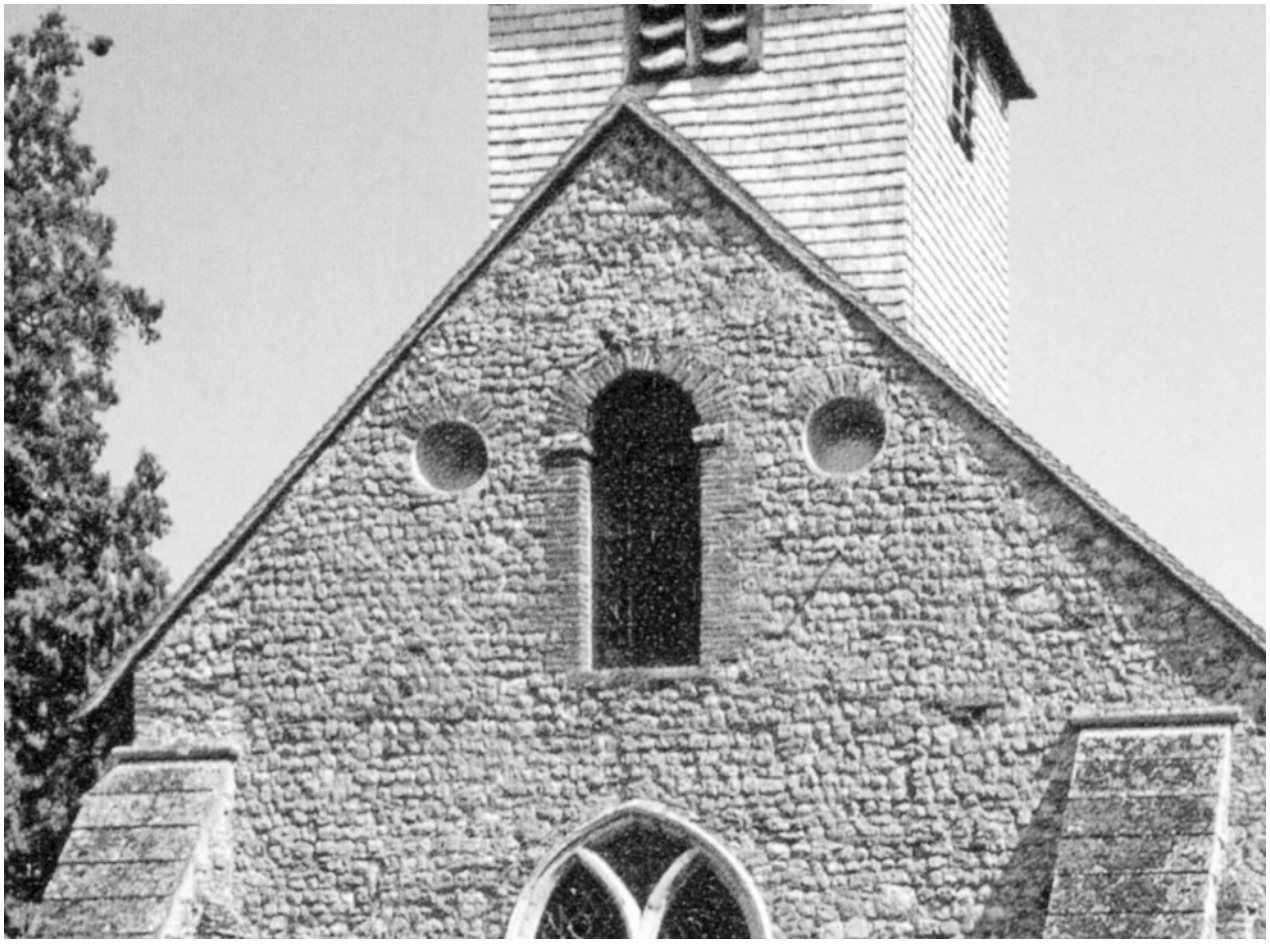


Plate 1
Windows in the western gable of St Michael's, Copford, Essex.

known, as, for instance, in the west wall at St Michael's, Copford, Nr Colchester, Essex — a chapel built *c*.1125-30 (Plate 1) [Nikolaus Pevsner and James Bettley, *The Buildings of England: Essex* (2007), 305]. The central window at Copford is likewise better finished than the flanking openings, so was the central window at Ore always intended from the outset to be of higher quality than the others? After all, so few phase-1 architectural features survive at Ore. It is entirely possible that other features, such as the doorway leading into the building, could have been dressed using Caen-stone. It is worth noting that one feature is consistent to all three of the openings in the west wall — the internal splayed jambs are finished in a gritty mortar which was applied against temporary timber shuttering during the construction of the windows. Therefore, despite the use of neat dressed stone, internally the splayed jambs of the central opening are, in reality, as crudely made as those of the circular windows.

Despite the west window [D10] having a head constructed of individual voussoirs, rather than a head carved from a single stone (as is the case with window F6 in the north wall) both of these single-light windows have a number of features in common. Perhaps most significant, both have a distinctive narrow external chamfer running continuously

around their jambs and head.

Hopefully, the above discussion makes clear why there *must* remain doubt as to whether all four of the surviving early windows at Ore are of phase-1 date. Even if they are not all contemporary with one another, it can be certain that the three openings in the western gable pre-date the close of the 12th century (phase 3) when the tower was added — all three were made redundant by the addition of the tower. In fact, the north and south walls of the tower partially block the external faces of the two circular windows. Another factor over which there must remain doubt is the initial date of the phase-1 work. It has already been noted that the head of the northern window, carved from a single stone, is Saxo-Norman in style. Further, the walls of Saxon work are usually thinner than those of Norman work, though given the relatively low height of the phase-1 walls at Ore, this may not in this instance be overly relevant. Another relevant point is the fact that a coin of Harold I (whose reign lasted for less than a year, in 1066) has been recovered from the site, though this is most likely to have been lost after the Conquest. In truth, apart from the window-head details of the northern window, there are no extant features at Ore which support a Saxon origin for the present structure — no long-and-short work, no pilasters, no herringbone masonry and no double-splayed windows. Even so, it must be admitted that a late-Saxon date cannot be ruled out.

PHASE 2 (Late 12th Century)
[Drawing No. 1751/6. *See also* Drawing Nos. 1751/2-5]

The identifiable phase-2 work at Ore is restricted to the addition of a rubble sandstone bell-turret [D16] rising above the nave's western gable [D1]. The new phase-2 upper section of the nave's west wall is deliberately thickened to take the turret, its western face projecting by about 140mm (*c.*6 inches), supported by a purpose-built, projecting wall arch with un-chamfered Caen-stone voussoirs [D25]. In truth, it is the pointed form of this arch which is the reason for allotting a phase-2 (rather than a phase-1) date to the turret, for the profile indicates a date for the arch in the second half of the 12th century. Unless the remainder of the nave's west wall is also this late, the turret must therefore represent an addition. About 1.2 metres (4 feet) above the apex of the wall arch the turret wall thins down again, though in this instance the thinning occurs on both the west and east sides. Where they remain the offsets [D20] are neatly chamfered and are formed using dressed Caen-stone blocks. They double as the cills of a pair of semi-circular-headed arches [D18 & D19] within which the two bells were hung. Both openings pierce the thickness of the turret wall and have plain, square-set jambs supporting the equally plain arched heads, all finished in dressed Caen-stone. Above the openings, the apex of the turret originally finished in a pointed gable, and this too was finished in neatly-cut ashlar blocks [D40]. Only a few of these dressed blocks now remain visible — one in the west face and four in the east, rising from an offset [D21] at the head of a Caen-stone quoin [D42].

The turret stood prominently above the roof of the nave and would have been a very

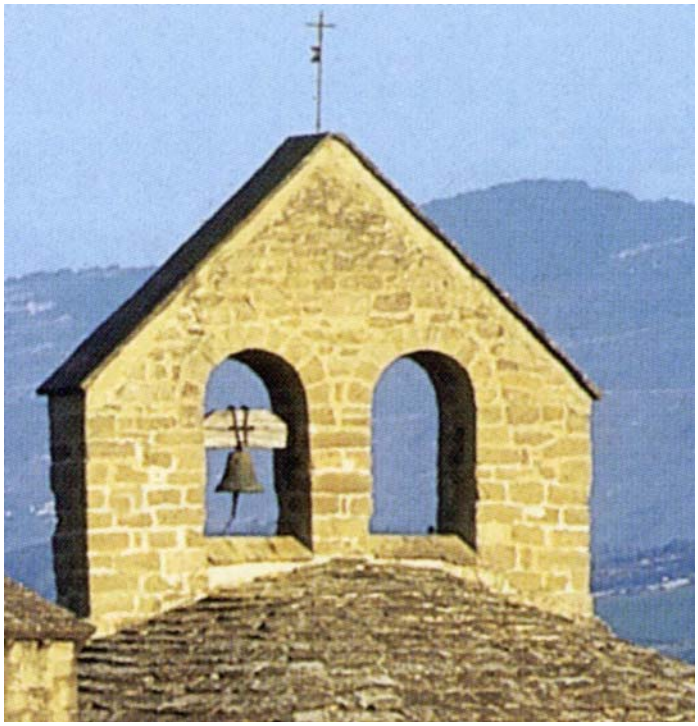


Plate 2
The turret at Eunate, Spain, gives a good general impression of the former appearance of the turret at Ore.

distinctive feature. How common such turrets once were is a matter for debate — there are a scattering of examples across England, though none survive from the Rape of Hastings. Although it projects from a roof of very different character and is built of a different quality of stone, the turret closest in general appearance to that which existed at Ore, known to the authors, is not an English example, but that from Eunate in north-east Spain (Plate 2). The phase-1 roof of the nave was weathered against the turret by incorporating a chamfered Caen-stone weathering course [D15] positioned a short distance up from the phase-1 roof line [D14]. That the weathering course is up from the roof line is to be expected, for the roof line indicates the soffit level of the roof's rafters, not the level of the roof covering.

PHASE 3 (Late 12th Century) [*see* Drawing No. 1751/2-5 and 7-9]

The life of the turret must have been very short, for already by the end of the 12th century it had been subsumed into the east wall of a west tower. Of similar construction to the earlier phases, the three walls of the new tower are four stages tall, each slightly smaller in plan on the exterior than the one below, reducing from an average thickness of 1.10 metres (3ft 7ins) at the base to a little less than 750 mm (2ft 5ins) at the upper stage. The exterior of each stage is separated by roughly-formed chamfered offsets. Of the four, that at the base is the tallest, rising to the head of a pair of western clasping buttresses [A3, B4] each of two offsets, of which the uppermost is integrated into the lowest offset in the tower walls. Incorporated into the north-eastern angle, between tower and nave, is a low, but prominent turret [E1] accommodating a spiral staircase which rises to the tower's only upper floor (now removed). The turret has plainly-chamfered semi-circular-headed doorways [C13, C17] at top and bottom

and has a spiralling, barrel-vaulted roof to its stair passage [E4] which, as with the windows in the nave's west wall, shows the clear marks of rough timber shuttering. Three small windows lit the stair — one near the foot [E2 — now mostly broken away] in the west wall, another [E5 — either replaced or inserted] in the north wall, and the third [C15] positioned internally, looking out into the tower. The turret is capped by a partially damaged conical stone roof [E3] which, for practical reasons of construction, is butt-jointed to the side of the tower. As with the exterior of the nave, externally the rubble masonry was masked from view by a gritty render, the remains of which are particularly good within the lower part of the north elevation. However, as with the nave, it has not proven possible to ascertain whether the render is an original feature or added later. Certainly it has been repaired in antiquity on more than one occasion. Prior to alterations carried out during phase 8c, drawings show the tower with a shallow pyramidal tiled or shingled cap, but the age of this is unknown. There is no way of ascertaining how the top of the tower was originally finished — it may always been intended to have a cap of the type illustrated in Plate 3.

Apart from the features described above, the tower is very plain. The phase-2 bell openings were retained and probably continued in use for their original purpose, but otherwise there are no phase-3 external openings. It is, of course, possible that the later, phase-3 square-headed windows — four in the top stage and one in the north wall of the stage beneath — replace earlier, smaller openings on the same sites, but there is no guarantee of this.

PHASE 4 (Late 13th/Early 14th Century) [Drawing No. 1751/ 7-9. *See also* Drawing Nos 1751/2-5]

Phase 4 is represented by the addition of the present chancel, and almost certainly a lean-to south aisle against the wall of the nave and an associated lean-to chapel extending halfway along the chancel. The aisle, complete with a gabled south porch, is illustrated in the extant drawing of the church from the south made by Lambert in 1785 (Plate 3) but had been demolished by the time Morton drew the church in 1817 (*see* Plate 6). Although some slight traces of what are interpreted as the top of the lean-to outshut's foundation and a possible robber trench for a removed foundation were discovered during the 2012 excavations, the soil in this area was very disturbed and the excavations were not taken down sufficiently deep to encounter the foundations to the chapel at the outshut's eastern end.

There are two reasons for concluding that the aisle and chapel were contemporary with the chancel. Firstly, it is considered significant that, in terms of its alignment, the south wall of the chancel forms an extension of the nave's south wall, whereas the chancel's north wall is offset from that of the nave in the usual way. This is a very unusual arrangement. There would seem to be no reason for this anomaly, unless the layout was deliberately chosen to suit a lean-to structure which extended past the eastern end of the nave, partway along the chancel. The second point seems to confirm this hypothesis. The 2012 excavations showed that a length of the chancel's southern

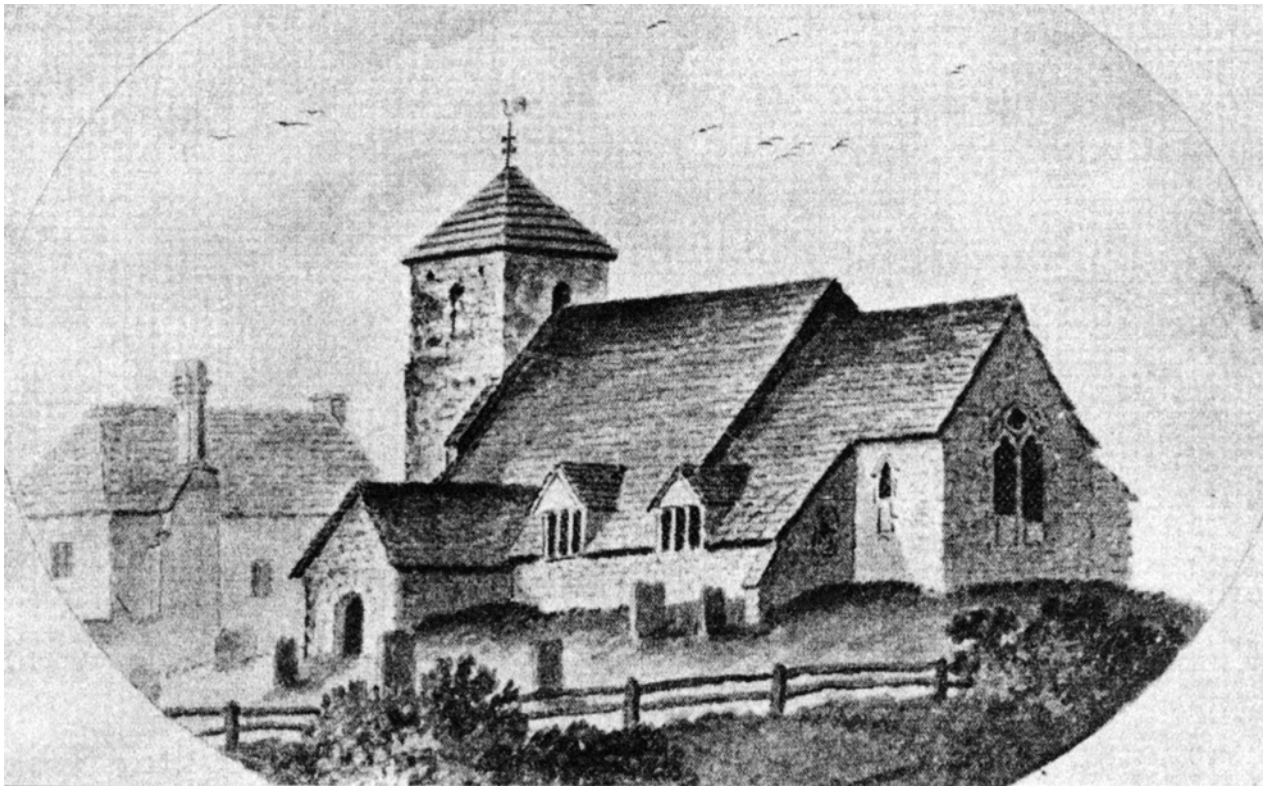


Plate 3
Ore Church and Place from the south-east in 1785 (J. Lambert).

foundation, extending eastwards from the nave, is of much later date then the rest and includes a number of stones with lime plaster on their surfaces, being reused from a plastered superstructure wall. The adjacent phase-4 foundations show no indications of structural deficiencies, so there seems no reason why this section of foundation should be of later date, other than it was needed to support a section of wall which did not previously exist. The only logical reason for this is that the missing foundation indicates the site of an arch leading from the chancel into an adjacent southern lean-to chapel. The added foundation would have needed to support a blocking wall when the chapel and aisle were demolished between 1785 and 1817, at which time the arch would have been walled up. At the same time as the aisle was demolished it would also have been necessary to block the arcade inserted during phase 4 to give access between the nave and aisle. In this instance, however, no new foundation would have been required as the original phase-1 foundation (which had supported the nave's original south wall) would have been reused.

The above discussion assumes that the present chancel represents a single phase of construction, though there is some evidence which challenges this notion. Visible low in the external face of the north wall of the chancel is a short length of straight joint [G3] and a corresponding straight joint was discovered in the foundations of the south wall, a little distance to the east of the inserted section of foundation. At first sight this seems to imply that the chancel has been lengthened, but the straight joint in the superstructure does not incorporate redundant quoin stones (as should be the case)

and the joint in the opposite foundation is not sited opposite it. Apart from some slightly projecting stones recognizable in the internal face of the trench-filled foundations (a not uncommon feature) the excavations revealed no indications of a missing end wall to a shorter chancel. The archaeological excavations in this area were not taken sufficiently deep to be conclusive, but rather than representing different periods in the development of the church, these joints are, perhaps, more likely to represent the phasing of work within a single campaign of construction. Such phasing is not uncommon. This is the assumption which has been made in this present interpretation, though the possibility that more than one phase has been conflated into a single phase needs always to be borne in mind.

Apart from foundations, all that now remains of the phase-4 alterations are the north and east walls of the chancel. The chancel measures about 6.90 metres (22ft 8ins) long by 4.25 metres (13ft 11ins) wide internally and has walls which are faced in rubble masonry which, as with the earlier phases, was masked on the exterior by a gritty render, now largely removed. The render was already in place by phase 5 when the north-eastern buttress [G6] was added, a point well indicated by the fact it extends behind the junction of the buttress with both walls. The north wall stands to full height and is taller than that of the phase-1 nave, the difference being catered for within the roof slope by the fact that the external face of the chancel is inset from that of the nave, and therefore the eaves of the chancel could be located a little way up the nave's roof slope, above the wallplates of the nave roof. The same feature is to be seen at Whatlington Church, where the roof lines over the nave and chancel are continuous, despite the chancel being narrower [ESRO HBR 1/1744]. How at Ore the feature was overcome within the south wall, where the nave and chancel walls were on the same alignment, is unclear.

The chancel retains the remains of four extant phase-4 architectural features — two lancet windows [G2 & G4] and a canopied tomb recess [G5] (all in the north wall) and a two-light east window [H2]. Lambert's drawing of 1785 shows that the easternmost lancet in the north wall of the chancel was mirrored by a similar window opposite it, in the now demolished south wall (*see* Plate 3). The lancet windows are plain save for continuous external chamfers and a hollow chamfer to the rear arches, whilst, reflecting its greater importance, the east window retains the remains of Decorated-style tracery and, externally, has a moulded hood with 'twirl' stops. Internally, all three windows include some reused dressed stone in their quoins.

Of particular note, although the external dimensions of the two lancet windows are very similar to one another, from the outset the internal cills were positioned at very different heights within the wall. That of the eastern lancet [G4] was positioned slightly higher than that of the east window [H2] and sloped up to the level of the external cill. In contrast, the western lancet [G2 — now very fragmentary, but shown intact in early photographs] is sited within a cramped space between the nave/chancel wall and the tomb recess. Until the 1905 pulpit was removed in October 2012 the only visible dressed stone of the internal opening was one splayed quoin stone of the eastern jamb, but the pulpit hid a further two courses of dressed quoins, together with the snapped-off

end of the dressed internal cill. The cill of this window extended a full 850 mm (2ft 9ins) below that of the corresponding eastern lancet window, making it 1.13 metres (3ft 8ins) above the level of the phase-4 floor. Some of this variation in height can be explained by a difference in medieval floor levels between the body of the church and the extreme eastern end of the chancel, in the area of the altar, where the floor was raised by at least 275 mm (11ins) and maybe a little more. But this does not explain the whole difference. Subsequently, the cill was lowered still further (*see* Phase 5 *below*) and at that period the cill was flat, forming a seat-like/shelf-like area. What cannot be told from the surviving evidence is whether the phase-4 cill was likewise flat, or whether is rose steeply to the window's external cill. Both options are shown in reconstruction Drawing No. 1751/8. [Low cills of this type in windows at the western end of either the southern or northern side walls of a chancel are sometimes found in association with features known as 'low side windows' or 'leper windows' which allowed persons excluded from the interior of the church to witness religious services. In such arrangements either the external cill of the window was positioned at a low level, or a separate element of the window was incorporated below the main cill. In this instance sufficient fabric survives below the level of the external cill to show that this was not the case at Ore: a leper window can therefore be ruled out].

The church's best architectural feature is the canopied tomb recess, probably a 'founders' tomb built for the body of the member of the de Ore family who rebuilt the chancel. This feature has sometimes been referred to as an Easter Sepulchre though the example at Ore seems too far west in the chancel for that purpose. The front face of the tomb chest is decorated with quatrefoil ornamentation, whilst the pointed arch of the canopy is enriched with engaged cinquefoil cusping. Despite some past suggestions that the east window represents a slightly later insertion into the wall, there are no indications to indicate that *any* of the four extant architectural features are later than the walls in which they are located. Furthermore, stylistically all would be entirely acceptable for a date around 1300. In particular, the twirl stops to the hood of the east window are typical of similar stops found on work of around 1300 in the nearly town of Winchelsea, whilst, although far more plain in its detailing, the details of the canopied tomb have obvious similarities with the sedilia of about 1300 in Winchelsea Church.

Although an indication of the slope of the chancel roof can be gained from the extant remains of the chancel's eastern wall, little can be ascertained about the roof itself. What is evident from the height of the east window's rear arch is that there was no tiebeam positioned against the internal face of the east wall. However, the internal face of the gable does incorporate a deliberate offset [H6] which forms a ledge for a collar, above which level the gable is of lesser thickness.

PHASE 5 (Late 14th - Early 16th Century) [Drawing No. 1751/2-5 and 10-12]

The phase-5 work represents a phase of alteration rather than enlargement. Apart from

the addition of a buttress [G6] to the north-eastern corner of the chancel, and the lowering still further of the internal cill to the western lancet [G2] in the chancel's north wall, all identifiable work of this period is restricted to the nave and tower. In particular, the roof over the nave was removed, its side walls were raised in height [F15] supporting wallplates located about 800 mm (2ft 8ins) above those of their predecessors, and the roof was rebuilt to a much steeper pitch than previously. The latter alteration is indicated by the extant weathering courses [D17] cut into the east face of the tower. Associated with the work to the nave, two new two-light windows [F10 & F18] and a new north doorway [F7] were intruded into the north wall and the small phase-1 window [F6] was blocked. As far as is known, during the previous phase the phase-1 window had been the only source of direct light to the nave, though it *would* have been lit indirectly from the south aisle and the chancel. Even so, these improvements would have had a dramatic effect on the church's interior.

Apart from the extant eastern internal splayed jambs to both windows and the intact rear arch to the western window [F4], both of the phase-5 two-light windows were destroyed during phase 8d, so all details regarding the external appearance are based upon drawings of the church made when they were still extant. They are shown in Sharpe's illustration of 1797 (Plate 4) and Stockdale's drawing of 1816 (Plate 5). Both show them as two-light openings under a square head and hood. If accurately depicted, Stockdale indicates cusped trefoil heads to the lights and return stops to the hoods. Based upon the available detail, to suggest a more specific date for the phase-5 work than late 14th century to early 16th century would be dangerous. Within the nave,

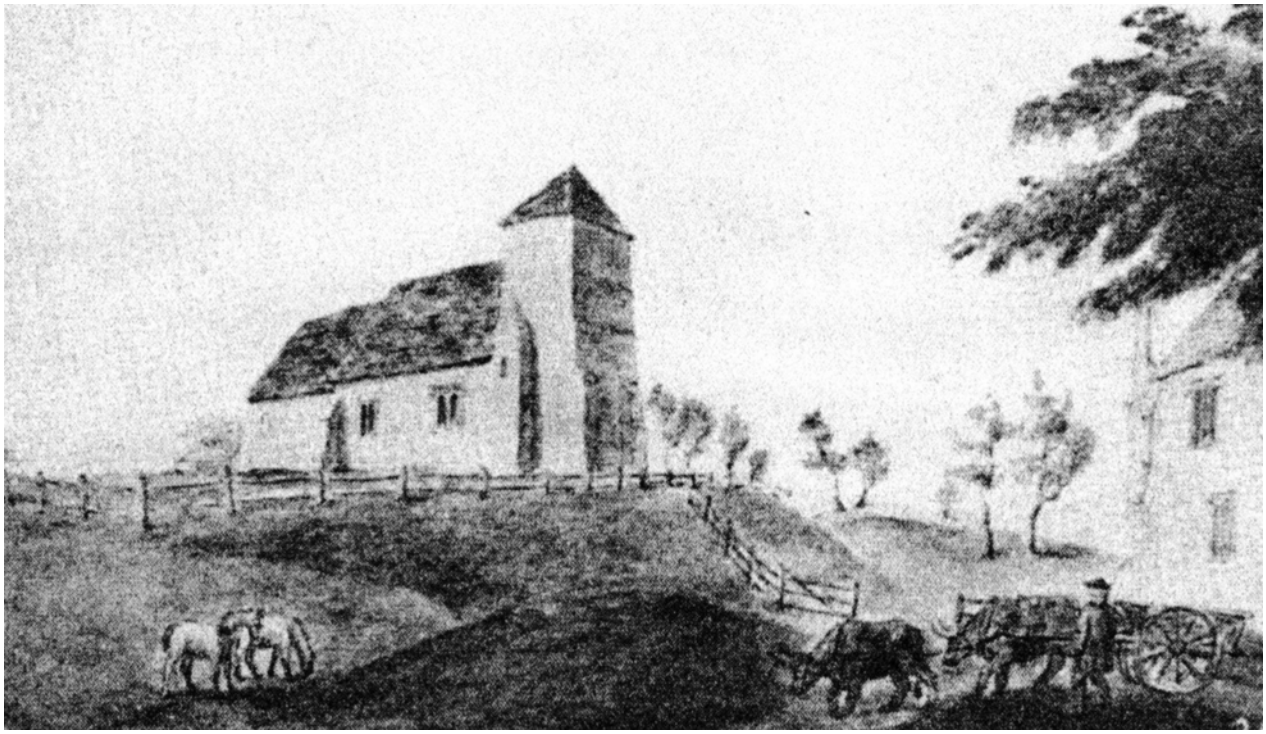


Plate 4
Exterior of the church from the north-west, 1797 (Sharpe)
Ore Place is visible on the right.

relatively close to the base of the north wall the excavations recovered the remains of furnaces which, based upon the available evidence, it is suggested were used to melt lead. One of these furnaces was subjected to archaeomagnetic dating by GoeQuest Associates and produced a date of 1310-1425 A.D. Although it is possible that these furnaces were associated with work in the chancel, or with an unknown phase of repairs, their locations suggest they were most likely associated with the phase-5 work to the nave. If so, the test result suggests that a date of *c*.1400, within the first part of the date range suggested on stylistic grounds, is the most likely.

Phase-5 work on the tower was restricted to the insertion of windows into the ringing chamber in the upper levels — one in each face of the upper stage [A13, B8, C5 & D22] and one window [C3] beside the stair turret in the next stage down. These replaced the phase-3 openings [D18, D19] in the east wall, both of which were blocked by the new nave roof. In addition, a window [E5] in the north wall of the turret was either inserted at this period, or alternatively an existing window was partially remade. From its relationship to the nave's new roof, the eastern window [D22] can be shown to be contemporary with the phase-5 work undertaken in the nave, but, although of broadly

Plate 5
Exterior of the church from the north, 1816 (Stockdale).

similar date, there is no guarantee that the other openings form part of the same campaign of alterations. All the openings have splayed internal jambs and chamfered, square-headed external surrounds.

As noted above, identifiable work to the chancel at this period was restricted to the addition of a north-eastern angle buttress [G6] enriched with a pinnacle, and modifications to the cill of the western lancet [G2] in the north wall. This latter modification involved cutting out the phase-4 internal cill, extending the splayed internal jambs down to 760 mm (2ft 6ins) above the floor, and forming a new flat cill extending 370 mm (1ft 3ins) into the wall. The level of the cill above the floor suggests that it may have been intended to serve as a seat, though, alternatively, it may have been used as a shelf.

PHASE 6 (17th Century?)

Apart from minor brick repairs [A14, C8] to the quoins of the tower, the only alteration which can be tentatively assigned to this period is a modification made to the west face of the nave's east wall, adjacent to the north wall. This section of wall is now very fragmentary and survives to only a very low height. Here, for some unclear reason, the wall's phase-1 internal face was cut back and re-faced, reducing the wall at this point to only 440 mm (1ft 5ins). It seems highly *unlikely* that the entire wall face was cut back in this way as such a thinning would have had a major impact upon the nave's entire eastern wall and would have involved the likely total removal or reconstruction of the chancel arch. Far more likely only a discrete area of the wall was reduced in thickness, perhaps associated with the formation of some kind of wall recess. The only clue as to the date of the alteration is a facing stone which has the initials SB and date 1671 prominently carved into its face. The stone could be reused, or the inscription may have been added whilst the stone was *in situ*.

PHASE 7 (1785x1817) [*Compare* Plate 6 *with* Plate 3]

In 1662 Ore was a small parish with only 35 households recorded in the hearth tax return: three of these families occupied parts of Ore Place, immediately to the west of the church [ESRO XA5/2]. The parish's population hardly changed over the next 140 years, the total recorded in the 1801 census being 34 houses occupied by 46 families, giving a total population of 243. Only after that date did the population start to rise — 331 by 1811, 546 in 1821, 965 in 1831, with a substantial rise thereafter [VCH Sussex **2**, (1907) 222]. Although the numbers can only be guessed, there is every reason for thinking that the parish's population had remained at a low ebb since the Black Death. It was the low level of population through the 17th and 18th centuries which no doubt led to the removal of the south aisle and chapel between 1785 and 1817, most likely in response to the need for costly repairs. When the historian, Sir William Burrell, visited the church on 28th May 1776 he noted that 'this church is very ancient and much out of repair, its situation on the point of a hill, close to the old manor

house, which commands a prospect of the sea from Fairlight to Beechy Cliffs. It consists of a nave and two small aisles and a chancel'. He further states 'on a grave stone at the east end of the south aisle *Joe.Crisp fil. Guil. Casbr. Dorobornii Locum Tenentis, ob. 27 Sep. 1625.* On a grave stone close to the former *Guil. Crisp fil. Jo. et Marie, fil. Edw. Gage de Bentle, ob. 16 Nov. 1641'* [Bullock 37, 20, quoting BL Add Ms 5697, f.97]. Bullock adds that these two stones were found buried under soil in the Autumn of 1905 and were re-positioned against the north wall of the nave. What Burrell's description indicates is that the south aisle was divided into two parts (whether by a wall or an arch is unclear) and that in the 17th century Joseph and William Crisp, (the at that time lords of the manor of Ore and resident at Ore Place) were buried in the eastern end. Why, therefore, Bullock came to the conclusion that the south aisle was probably added in the 18th century [Bullock 37] is unclear, though it is a conclusion which has generally been accepted without further question. In 1785 Burrell commissioned James Lambert to illustrate the church (*see* Plate 3). His drawing shows that by then dormer windows had been added into the roof of the lean-to in order to improve internal lighting. The cills of these dormers seem to be shown standing upon the aisle and chapel's wallplate. A lancet window is shown in the eastern end wall, but it is unclear whether this was open or had by that time been blocked. There may formerly have been windows in the low south wall, but if so, they too had been blocked and are not illustrated by Lambert.

By the time H. Morton drew the church in August 1817 (Plate 6) the entire south aisle had been demolished and the earlier porch had been replaced by a replacement porch at the extreme western end of the nave, built against the south wall of the nave. Where the arcades had been Morton illustrates two two-light windows lighting the nave and a further, apparently larger window lighting the western end of the chancel. There are no indications to tell whether the earlier wall containing the arcade had been totally rebuilt or whether the arches had merely been blocked. What is visible, however, is a clear vertical line denoting the former position of the demolished aisle/chapel's east wall, together with the phase-4 lancet window to its east.

PHASE 8 (1816-1859) [*See* Drawing Nos. 1751/2-5; Plates 7 - 11]

Although the population in Ore parish remained small until after 1800, as discussed under phase 7, from 1811 onwards it began to grow, as too did that of neighbouring Hastings. As a result, between 1816 and 1832 at least three phases of alterations (Phases 8a-8c, and perhaps 8d) were made to the church, and by 1859 at least one more modification (Phase 8e) had been undertaken. On 12th December 1815 the popular evangelist preacher, Dr Fearson, was instituted as the new rector of Ore. It was this, even more than the increase in the population, which seems to have initiated the flurry of alterations and enlargements which occurred during the 19th century, for his services attracted a considerable number of churchgoers from neighbouring Hastings. The ministry of Dr Fearson (died 1847) and the alterations which ensued are fully discussed by F W B Bullock in his publication on Ore Church [Bullock 43-64] and for this reason only a summary will be given here.

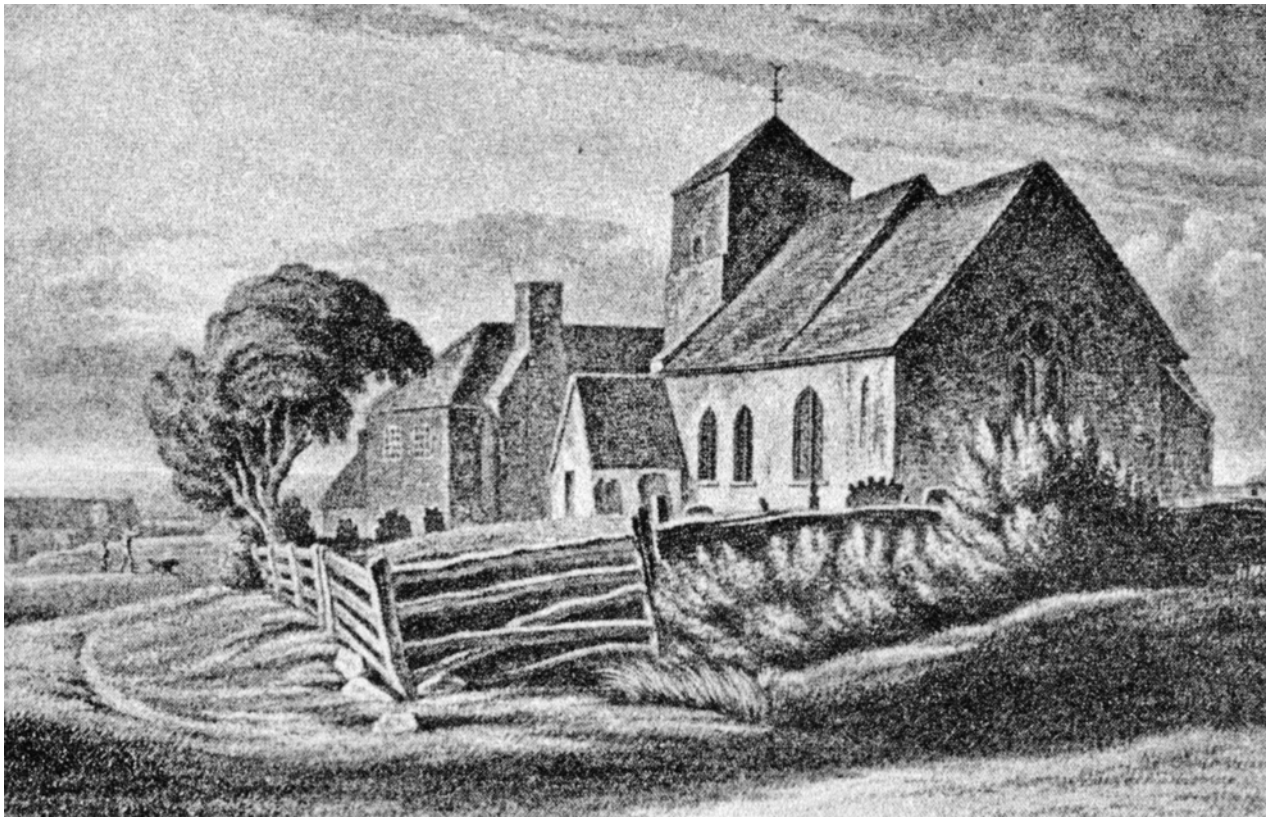


Plate 6
Exterior of the church from the south-east, 1817 (H. Morton).

The faculty for the first of the Phase-8 works was granted 1st July 1816 and involved building a first-floor gallery at the western end of the nave. It was to be 18 feet (5.50 metres) in length from north to south (ie. extending across the full width of the nave) and in breadth 12 feet (3.65 metres) east to west. The surviving architectural evidence indicates that it was reached from the interior of the tower by a timber dog-leg staircase fitted into the space below the floor of the upper storey. The lower flight rose to a quarter-landing in the tower's north-western corner, from which a further straight flight [indicated by scar C16] rose to a doorway with timber door frame [D7, D11] punched through the west wall of the nave. Because the landing cut across the Phase-3 doorway [C17] giving access to the spiral staircase, the cill of the doorway needed to be lowered and the opening was widened. It would appear that a timber door frame was fitted into the old Norman doorway at this time, though it has since been removed. The gallery itself is indicated by a blocked notch [D8] in the nave's west wall and by the filled-in socket [F16] at the extreme western end of the nave's north wall. There is no evidence as to how the eastern edge of the gallery was supported, but in the absence of any associated chases it is assumed that it was carried on freestanding columns. It is worth noting that the floor of the gallery would have cut across the upper part of the western Phase-5 window in the north wall of the nave, so it is likely that the two replacement three-light Victorian windows [F4, F8] in the north wall also date from this period. Both are set noticeably lower in the wall than their medieval predecessors. However, there is no proof of this; all that is known for certain is that

Plate 7
Exterior of the church from the north-east, 1859 (W F Saunders).

they had not been inserted when Stockdale drew the church from the north sometime during 1816 (Plate 5) but they are shown in Saunders' drawing of 1859 (Plate 7).

The extra seating provided by the western gallery was merely a prelude to the provision of far more seating within the church. In 1821 permission was granted to add a new south aisle, in this instance extending the full length of the church and two-storeys in height (apparently with its own first-floor gallery within the part against the nave) providing an additional 220 seats, the whole paid for by voluntary contribution [Bulllock 47]. Although by this time the population of Ore was growing, the greater reason for the addition of the new aisle was the number of out-parish worshippers flocking to the church from nearby Hastings to hear Fearson preach. Today only the foundations of Fearson's south aisle survive, together with those of a long porch which extended from the south wall of the tower, across the west wall of the new aisle and projected slightly to its south. Both the aisle and the porch are clearly shown in the two drawings made by George Rowe in about 1828 [Plates 8 and 9]. Of the known 1821 alterations the only elements which are visible in the upstanding fabric are the rendered respond [H9] at the eastern end of the arcade, a wide arched doorway [A2] cut through the south wall of the tower, leading from the porch into the church, and the roof creasing [A4, A5] where the porch abutted the tower.

Other alterations were made to the church between 1816 and about 1828, though whether these were undertaken contemporaneously with the addition of the south aisle

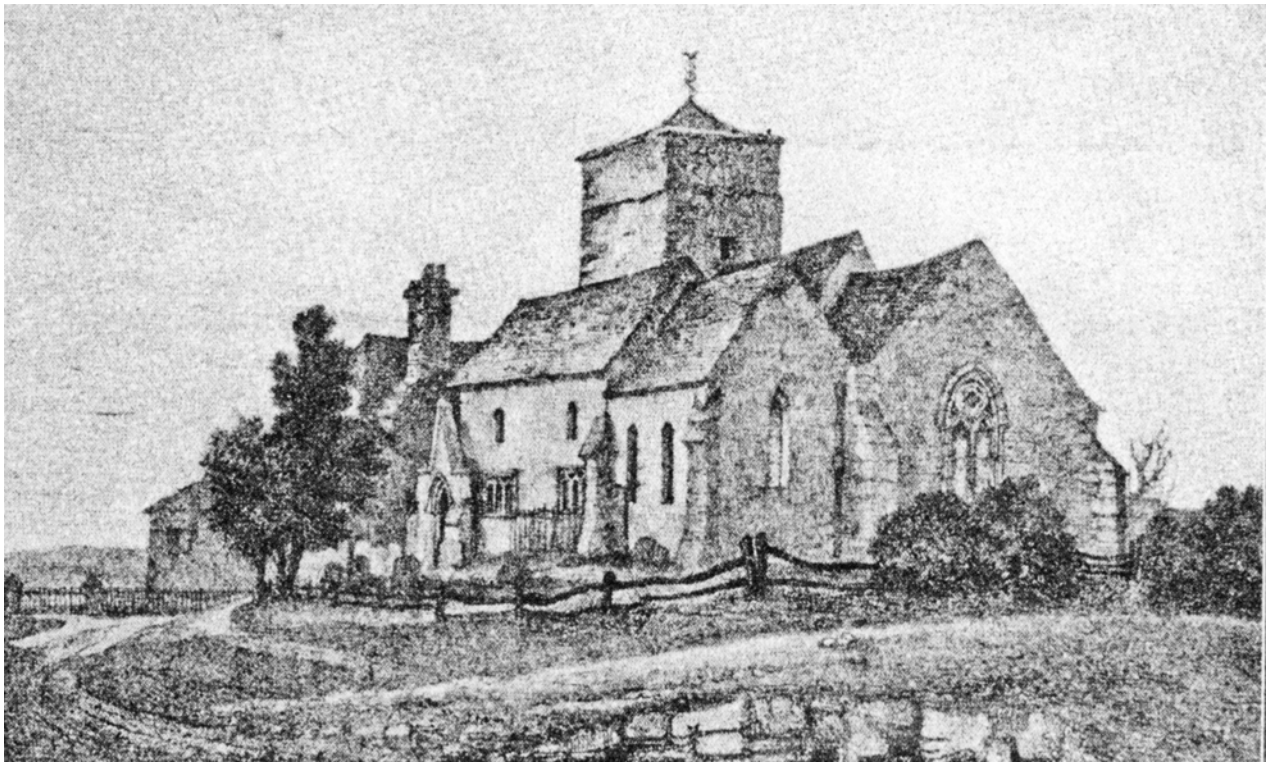


Plate 8
Exterior of the church from the south-east, c.1828 (G. Rowe).

or as separate phases of work cannot be told. They involved the addition of a large vestry against the north wall of the nave and stair turret, together with the construction of a parapet of neat ashlar masonry (and perhaps the replacement of an earlier cap) around the top of the tower. Of the vestry only the foundations survive to indicate its footprint. However, the doorway [F2] intruded through the Norman fabric in order to give access to it from the nave is still extant, constructed of brick masked by render. There are also the remains of a fireplace [F11] intruded into the turret wall in order to heat the vestry. The chimney is visible in Rowe's drawing from the north made in about 1830 (Plate 10), but has now been removed. Its flue was cut-back into the face of the turret — the scar [F12] left when the front face was demolished and the flue made good is still easily recognizable.

There are a number of other more minor alterations carried out during this general period, but of these only one can be accurately phased and is known to represent a separate scheme of modification. This involved inserting a dormer window into the northern roof slope of the nave in order to improve the lighting to the 1816 western gallery. The dormer is today evidenced by the extant cill [F5], which indicates that the front wall of the dormer was constructed of stone. It would be realistic to suggest that the dormer formed part of the alterations carried out in 1816 to insert the gallery, but not only is its cill constructed using a different form of stone and following a different profile, but the window is not shown in George Rowe's drawing of the church from the north-east made in about 1830 (Plate 10), nor in another sketch by another artist dated 1832

Plate 9
Exterior of the church from the south, c.1828 (G. Rowe).

(Plate 11). It is, however, shown in Saunders' illustration made September 1859 (Plate 7). Whether the other un-dated 19th-century alterations represent individual phases of alterations or formed part of modifications already referred to is unknown. They include the insertion of a ground-floor window [B2] into the west wall of the tower, repairs [A7] to the south-western quoin of the tower, partial blocking of the tower's upper windows [A13, B8 and C5] and modifications to the blocking of the Norman windows [D10, D12 and D13] in the west wall of the nave.

PHASE 9 (1869 and after)

As with the developments of the church during phase 8, the final end to the building's use for worship and its ruination are fully described by Bullock in his publication of the church [Bullock 65 onwards]. Suffice it here to say that a vestry meeting was held on 16th April 1868 to discuss '*a proposal for the restoration of the parish church; or, if it should appear more desirable, for the entire rebuilding of it on the same or another site*'. Following lengthy debate, it was eventually concluded that the present church was in a very poor state of repair and that architecturally there was little worthy of preservation '*the arches, the windows, etc., for the most part and almost every part (except in the tower) have been modernized and spoiled*'. The faculty giving permission for the new church and for pulling down the old church, described as '*being old and dilapidated*' was granted 25th January 1869. The faculty noted that the old tower was to be

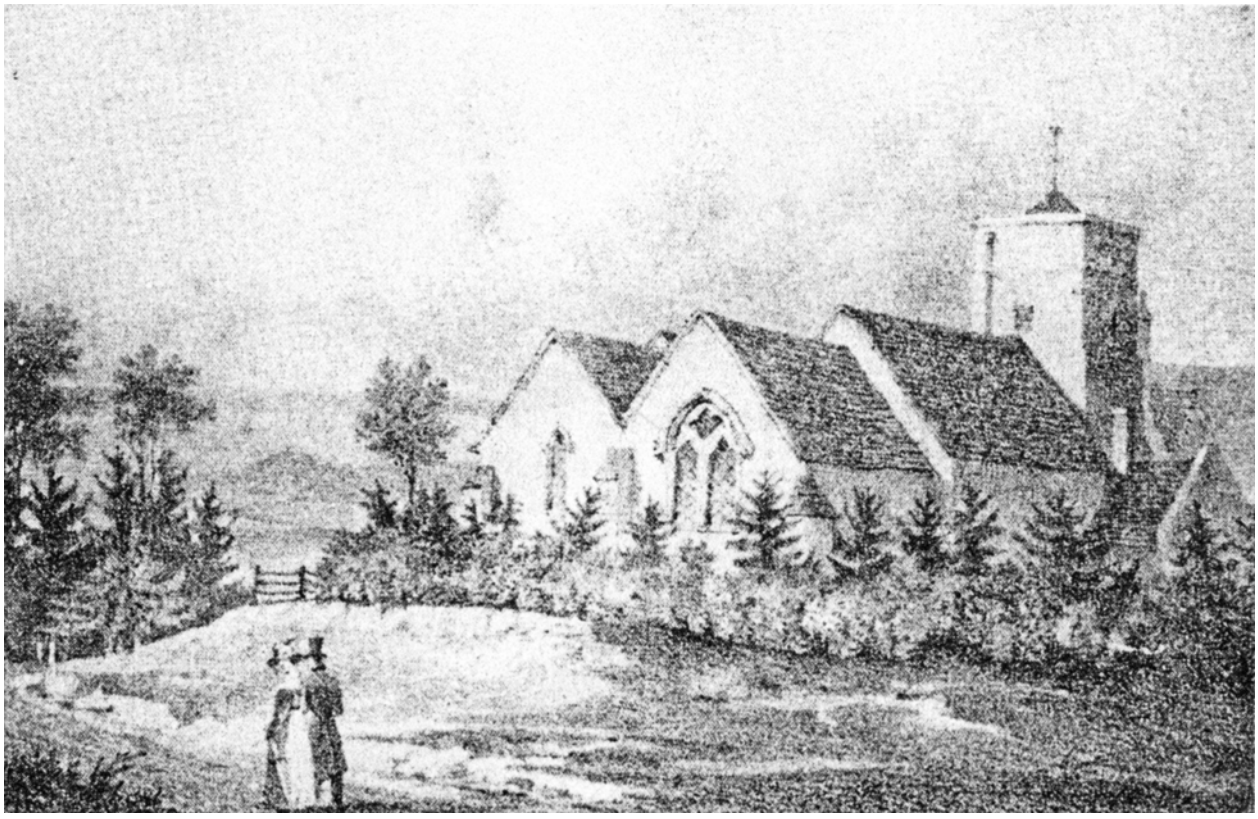


Plate 10
Exterior of the church from the north-east, c.1830 (G. Rowe).

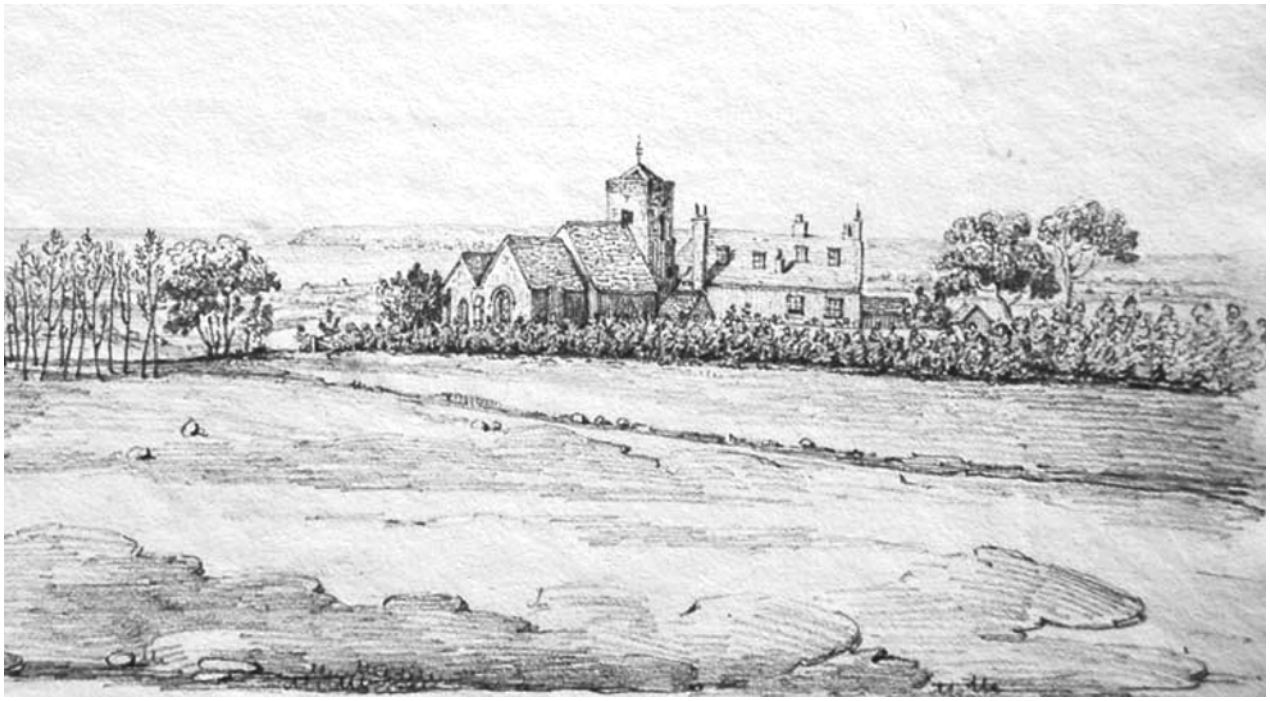


Plate 11
The church and place viewed from the road to the north-east, dated 1832 (Ref. HMAG TP 1584)

retained. Fortunately, much more than the old tower was left standing — the roof and all the south side was removed, but the whole of the north wall of both the nave and chancel, together with the east wall of the chancel were also retained.

ABBREVIATIONS

BL	British Library
ESRO	East Sussex Record Office
HAARG	Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group.
HMAG	Hastings Museum and Art Gallery
VCH	The Victoria History of the Counties of England

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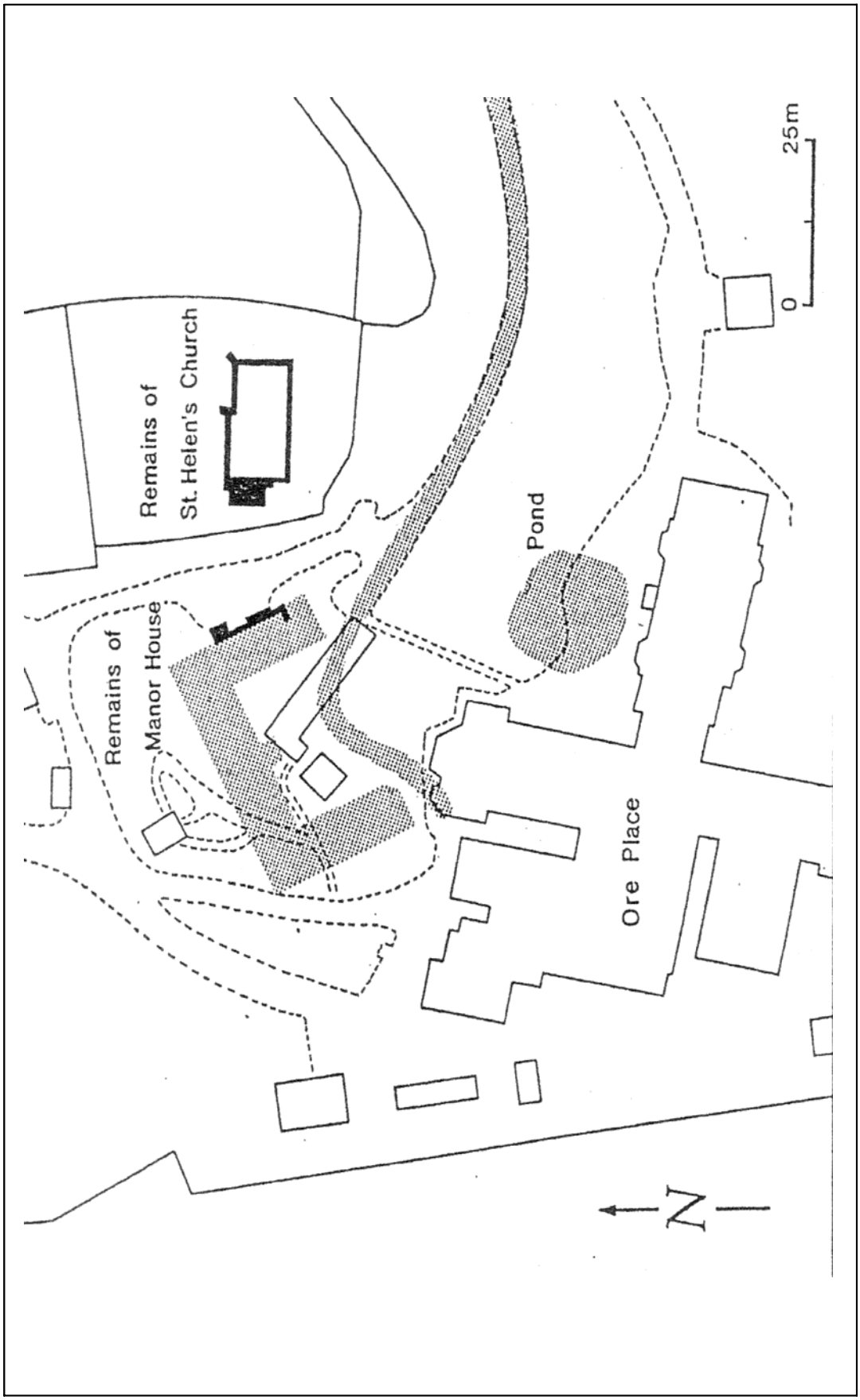
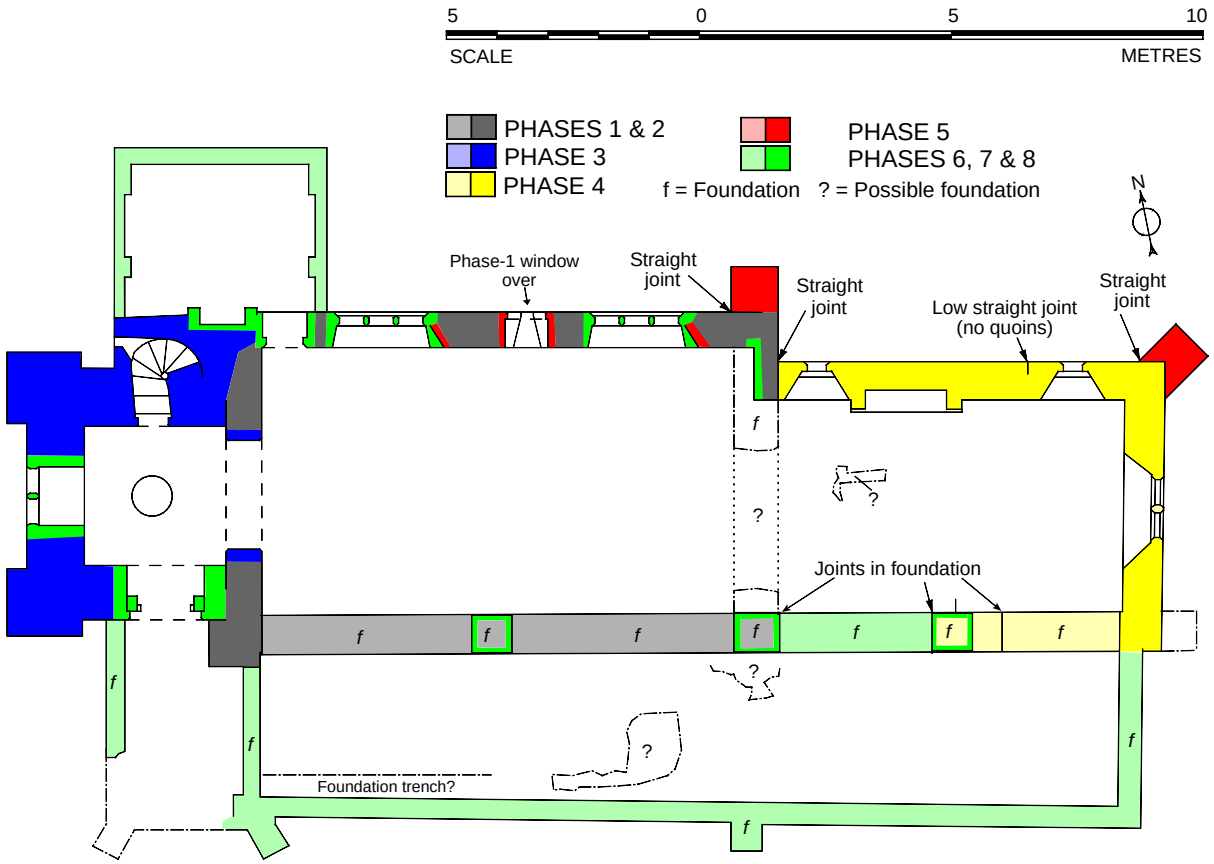


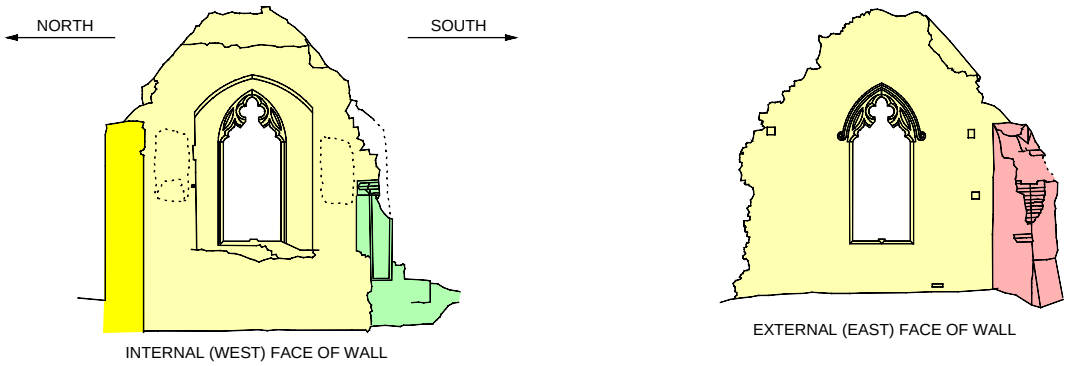
OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF CHURCH IN RELATION TO ORE PLACE AND ORE MANOR HOUSE

Drawn By	**ASE**	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	-
				Date of this revision	-

Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawing No. **1751/1**

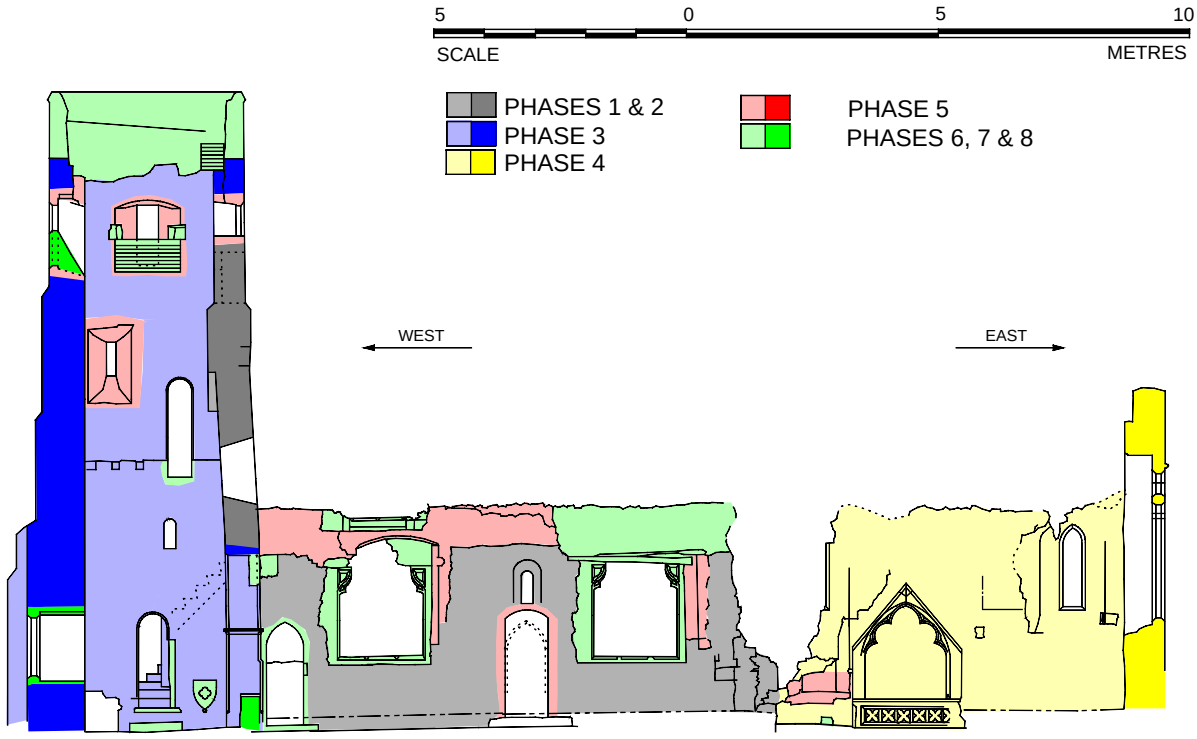


OUTLINE GROUND-FLOOR PLAN

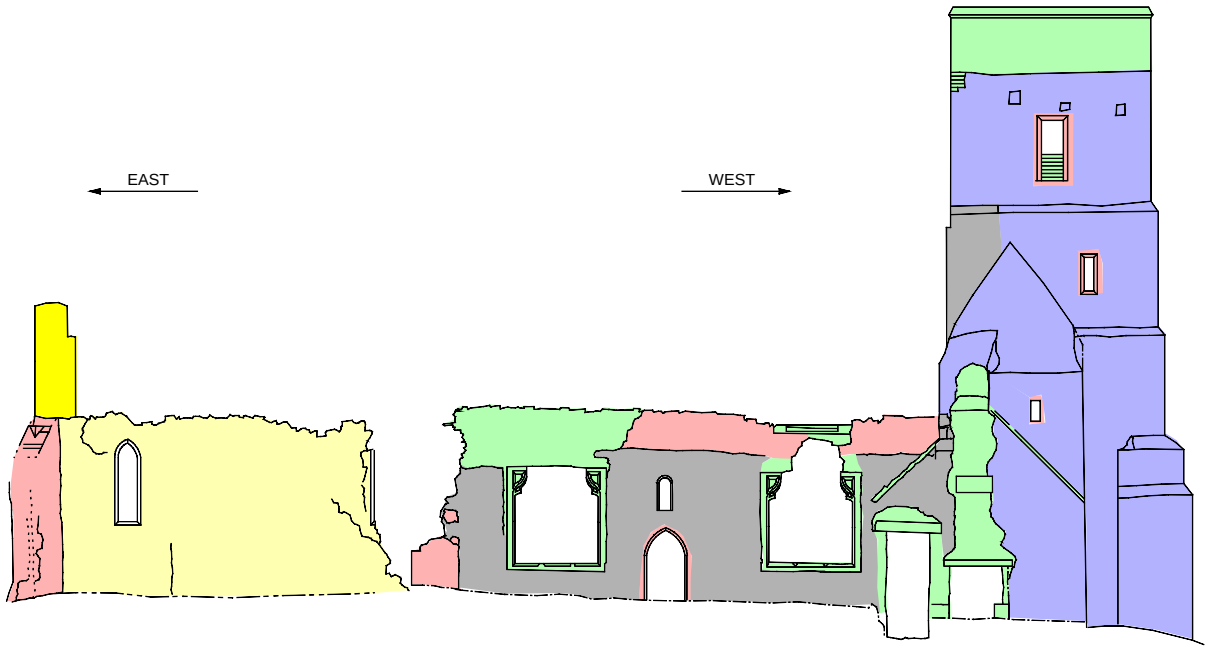


OUTLINE, EAST WALL OF THE CHANCEL

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **OUTLINE DETAILS AS EXISTING 1989**				Site Ref **P33/04** Drawing No. **1751/2**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 1	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **2012**	

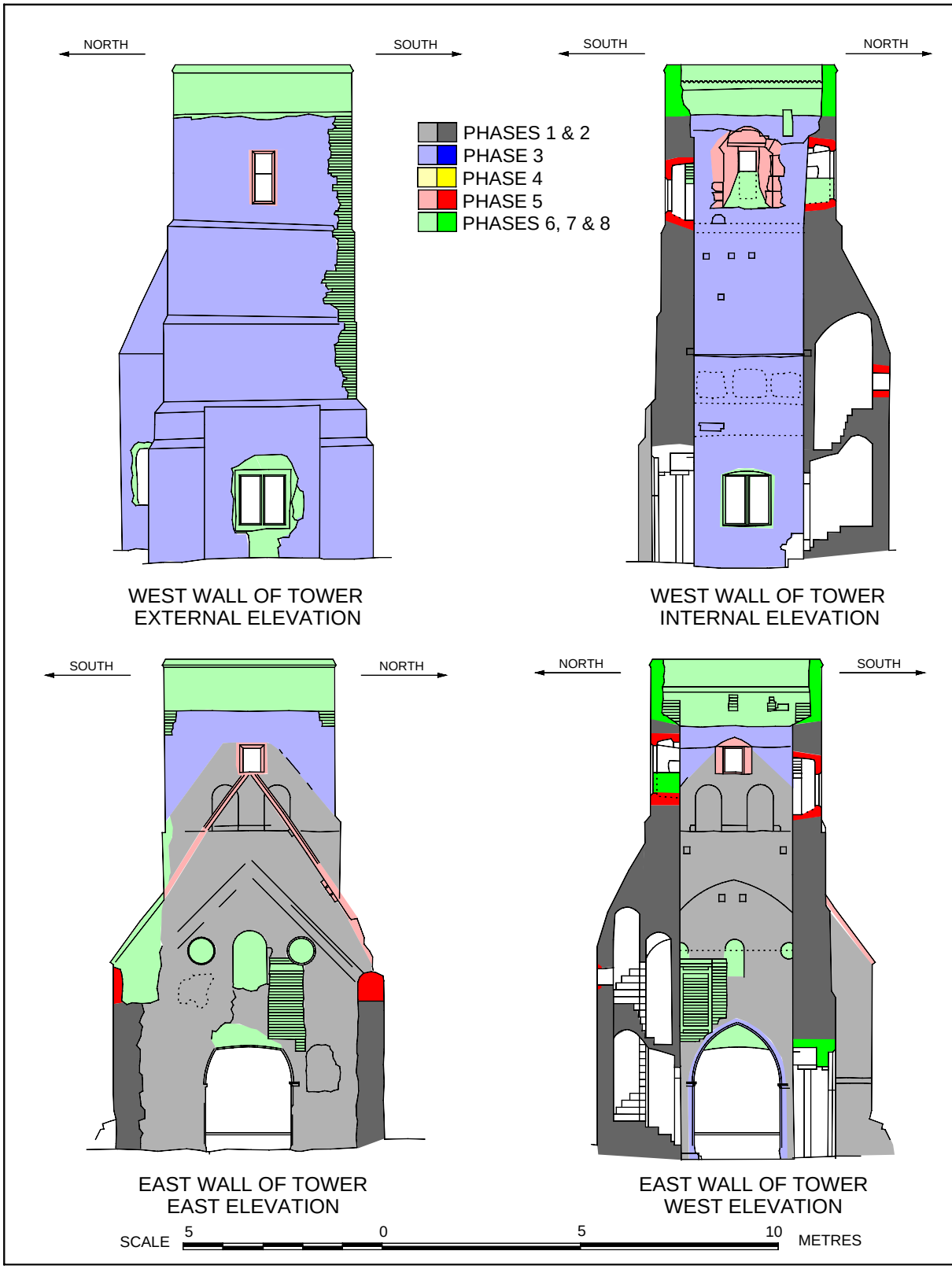


OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE, INTERNAL (SOUTH) FACE

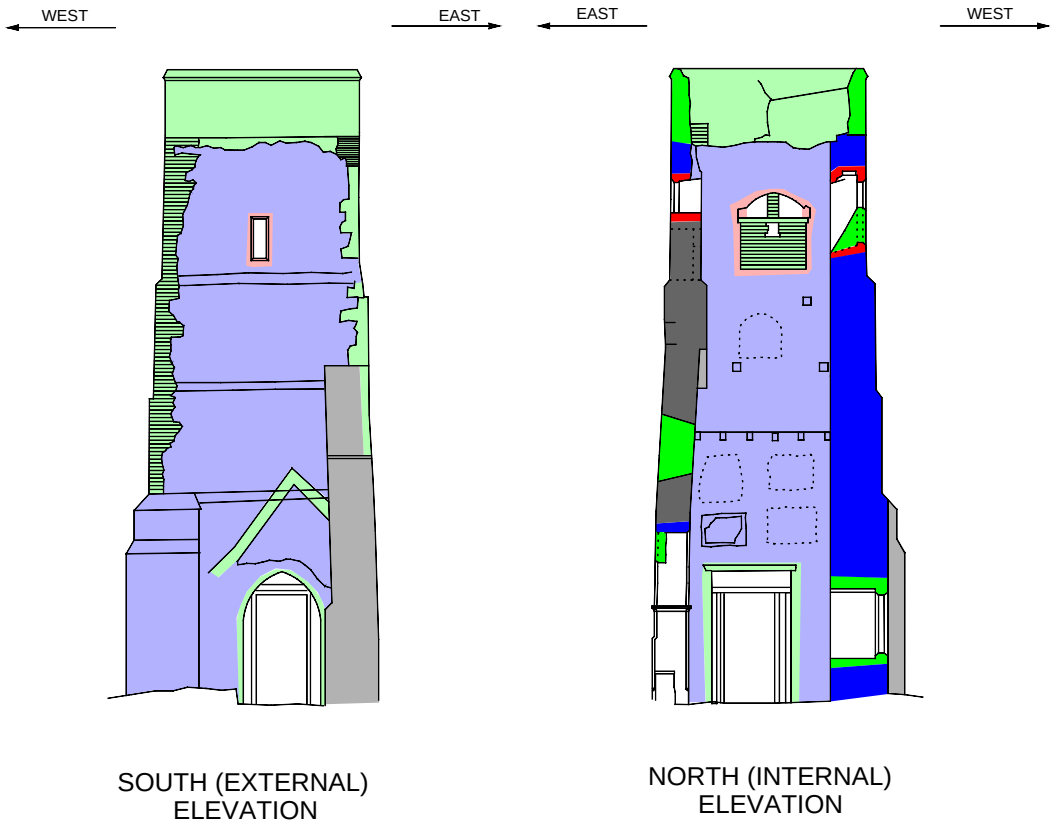


OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE, EXTERNAL (NORTH) FACE

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **OUTLINE NORTH WALL OF THE CHURCH AS EXISTING 1989**						Site Ref	**P33/04**
Drawn By	**Various**	Revision No	2	Date of original survey	**1989**	Drawing No.	**1751/3**
				Date of this revision	**Oct 2012**		

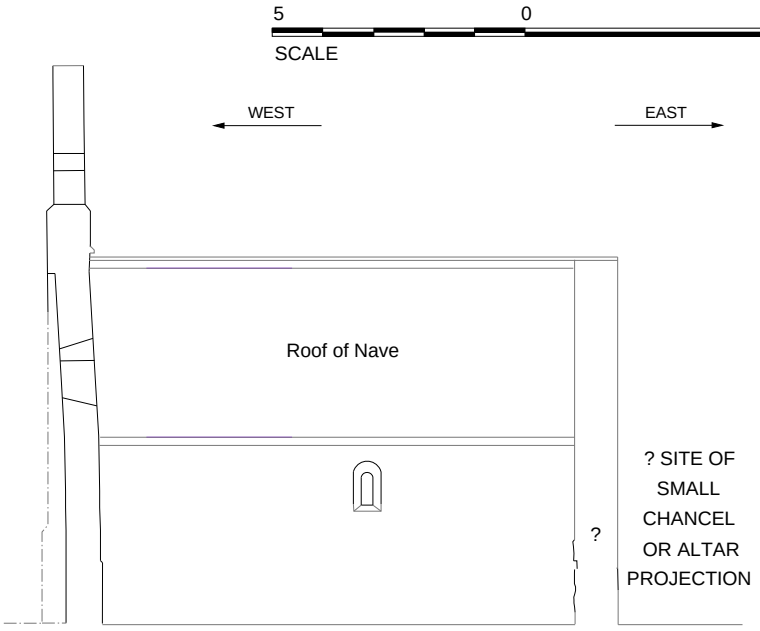


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE DETAILS OF THE TOWER AS EXISTING 1989/1992				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 1	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/4**

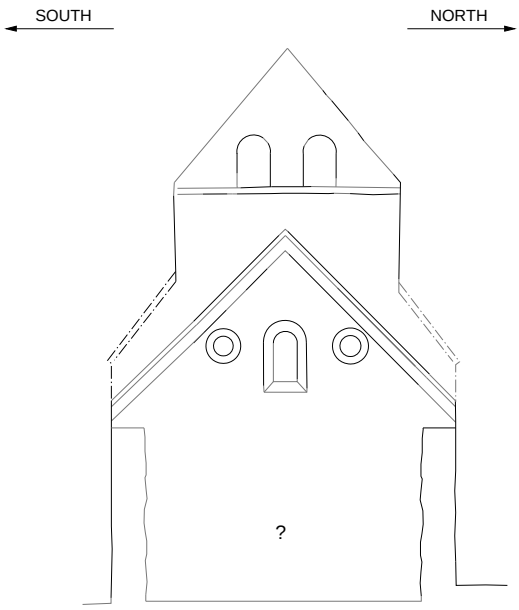


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE DETAILS OF THE TOWER AS EXISTING 1992				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 1	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/5**

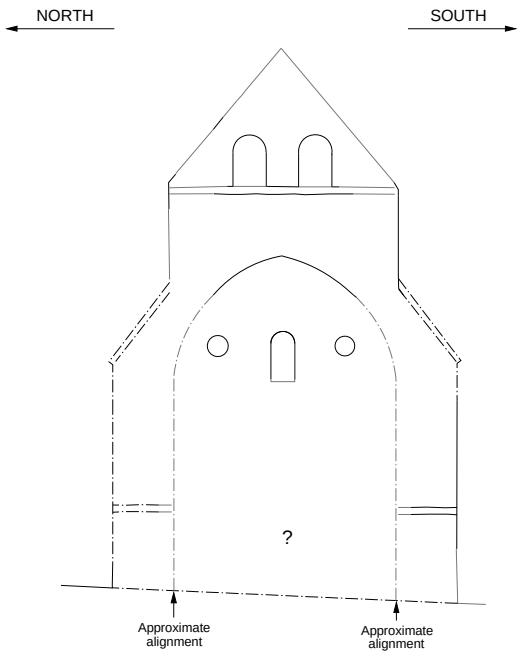
**NOTE:- ONLY KNOWN ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES ARE SHOWN.
OTHER FEATURES MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED LEAVING NO VISIBLE TRACE**



NORTH WALL VIEWED FROM SOUTH (INTERIOR)



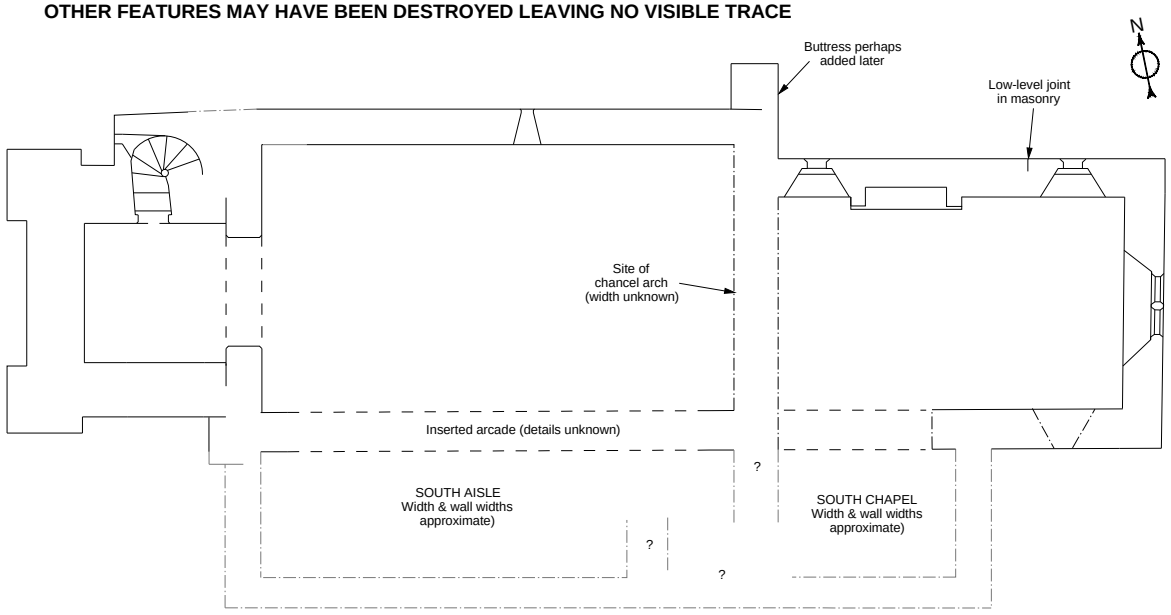
WEST WALL VIEWED
FROM EAST (INTERIOR)



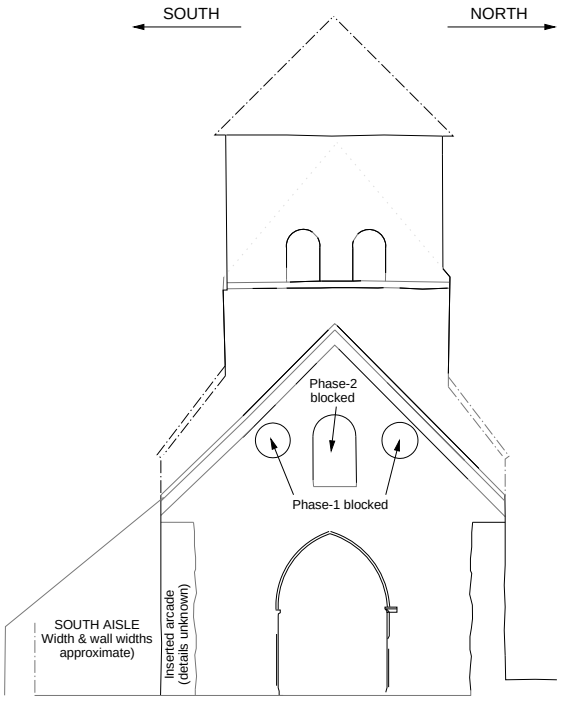
WEST WALL VIEWED
FROM ~WEST (EXTERIOR)

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **PHASE-2 RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**				Site Ref **P33/04** Drawing No. **1751/6**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 1	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **2012**	

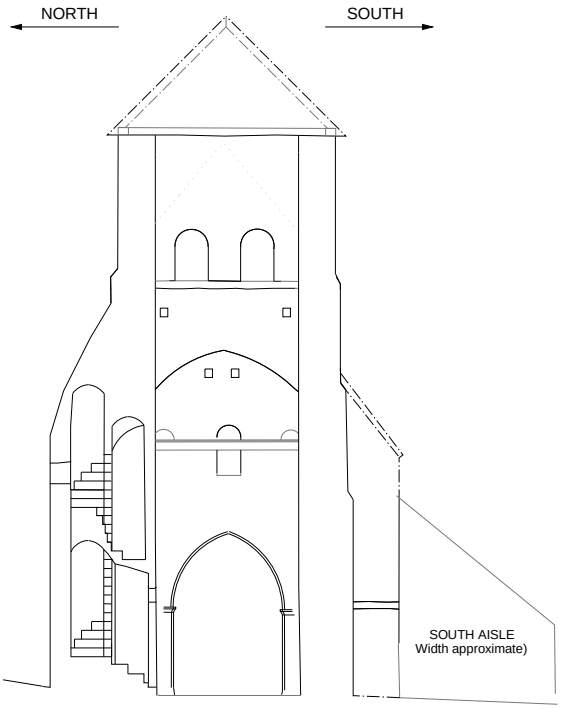
**NOTE:- ONLY SURVIVING OR EVIDENCED ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES ARE SHOWN.
OTHER FEATURES MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED LEAVING NO VISIBLE TRACE**



OUTLINE GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



**EAST WALL OF TOWER
VIEWED FROM EAST**

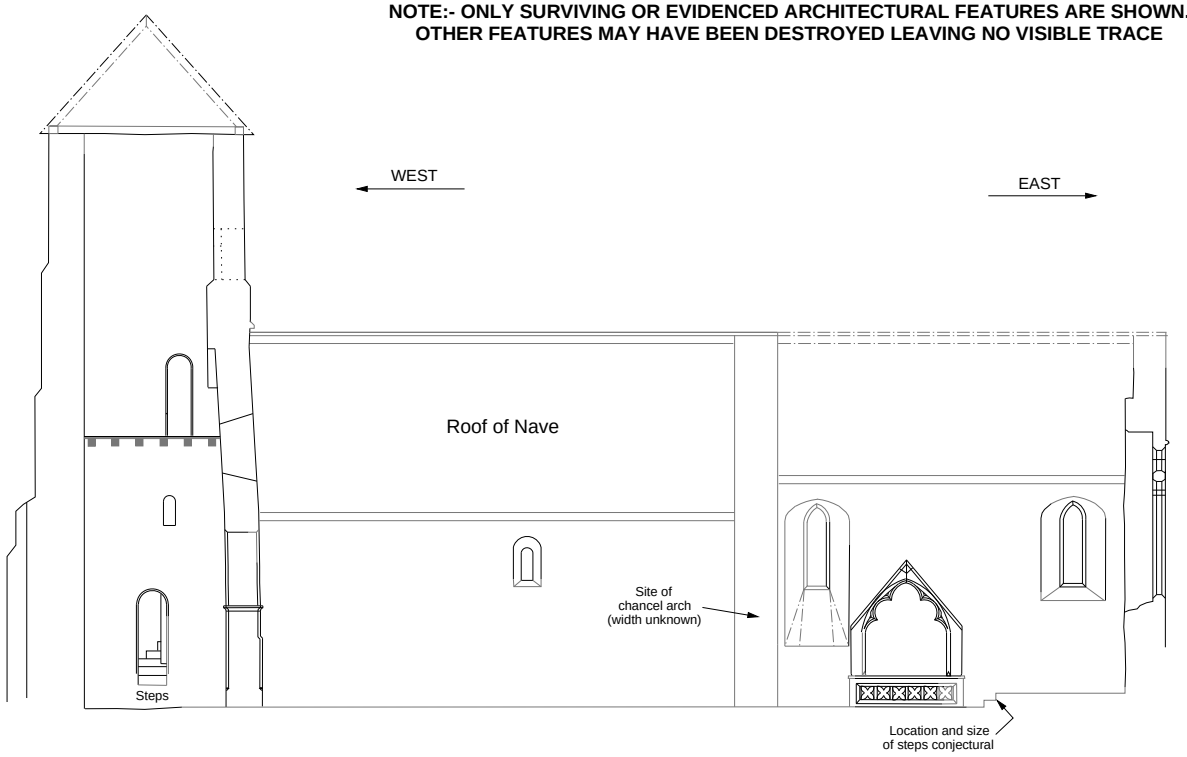


**EAST WALL OF TOWER
VIEWED FROM WEST**

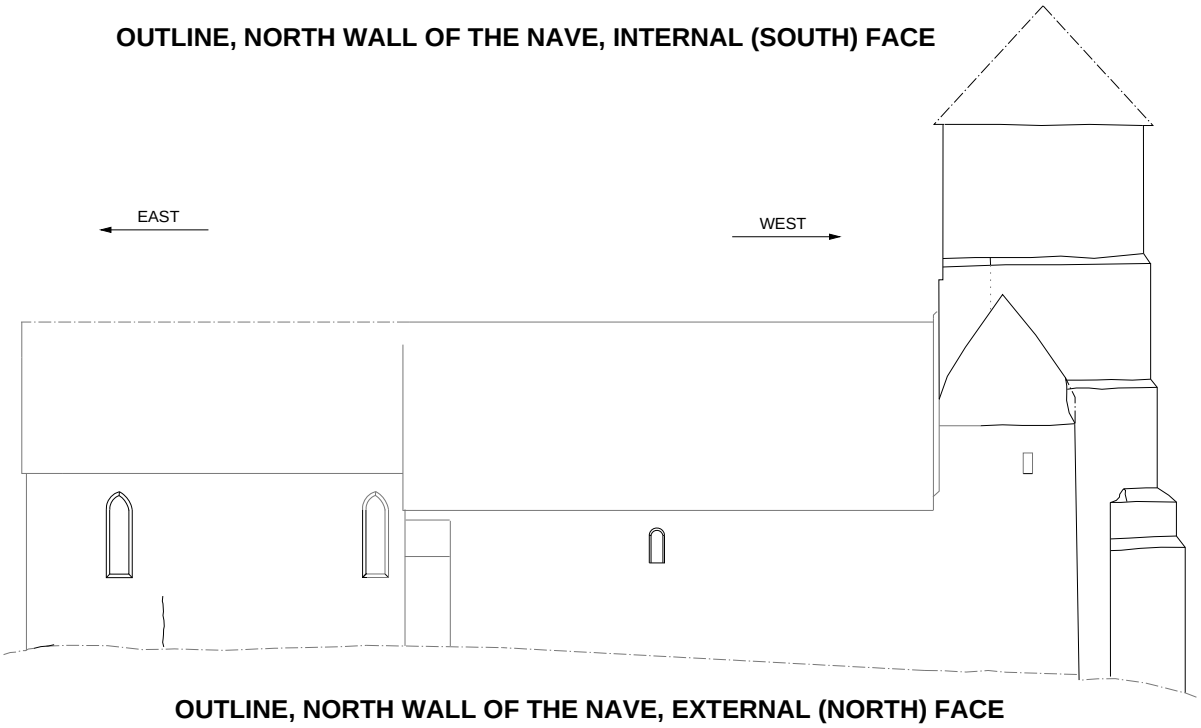
SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX PHASE-4 RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS					Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 1	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **2012**		Drawing No. **1751/7**

NOTE:- ONLY SURVIVING OR EVIDENCED ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES ARE SHOWN. OTHER FEATURES MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED LEAVING NO VISIBLE TRACE

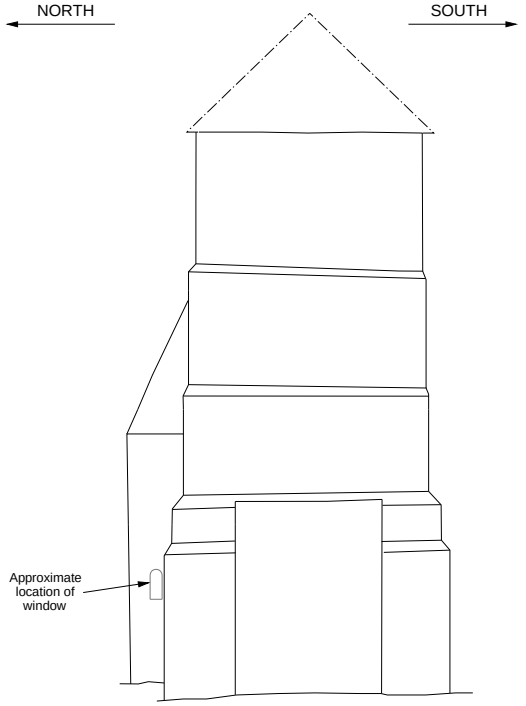


OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE, INTERNAL (SOUTH) FACE

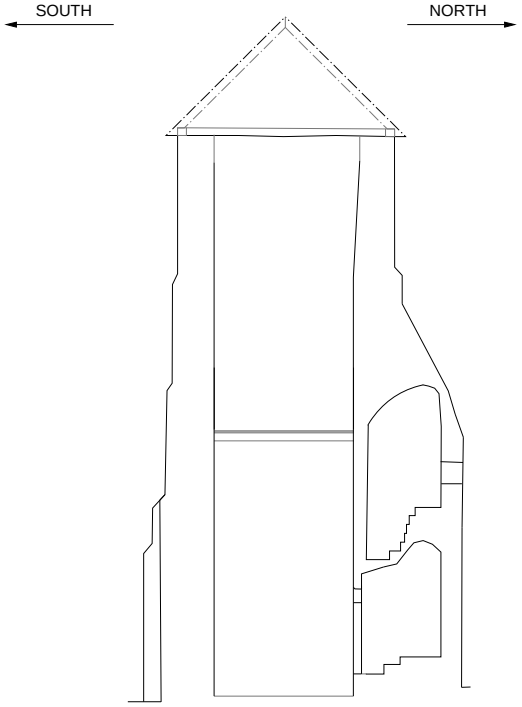


OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE, EXTERNAL (NORTH) FACE

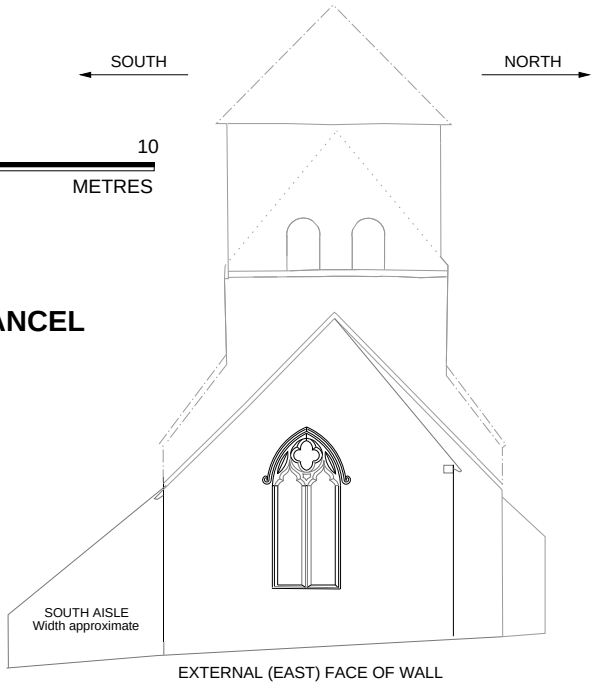
OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **PHASE-4 RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**				Site Ref **P33/04**
				Drawing No. **1751/8**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 2	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **Oct 2012**	



WEST WALL OF THE TOWER FROM THE EXTERIOR



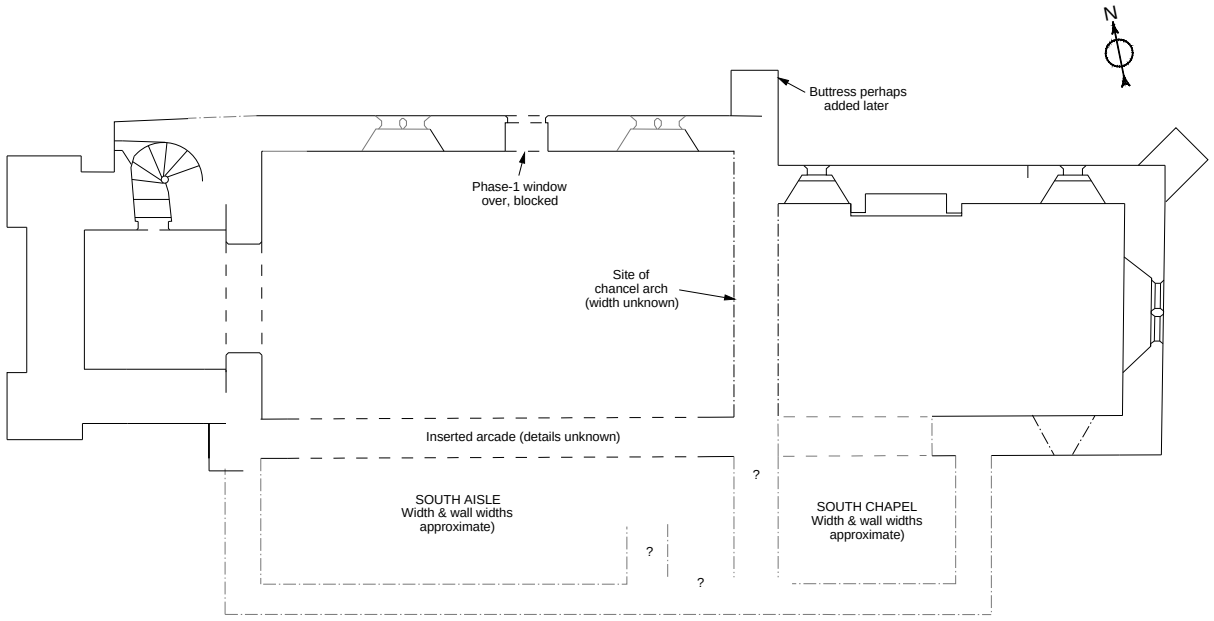
WEST WALL OF THE TOWER FROM THE INTERIOR



Right:- OUTLINE, EAST WALL OF THE CHANCEL WITH NAVE, SOUTH AISLE AND TOWER SUPERIMPOSED IN THE BACKGROUND

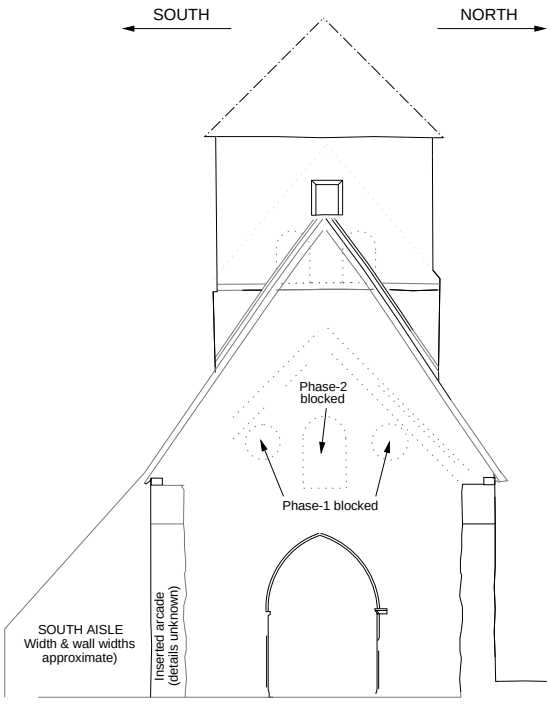
NOTE:- ONLY SURVIVING OR EVIDENCED ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES ARE SHOWN. OTHER FEATURES MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED LEAVING NO VISIBLE TRACE

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX PHASE-4 RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 1	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/9**

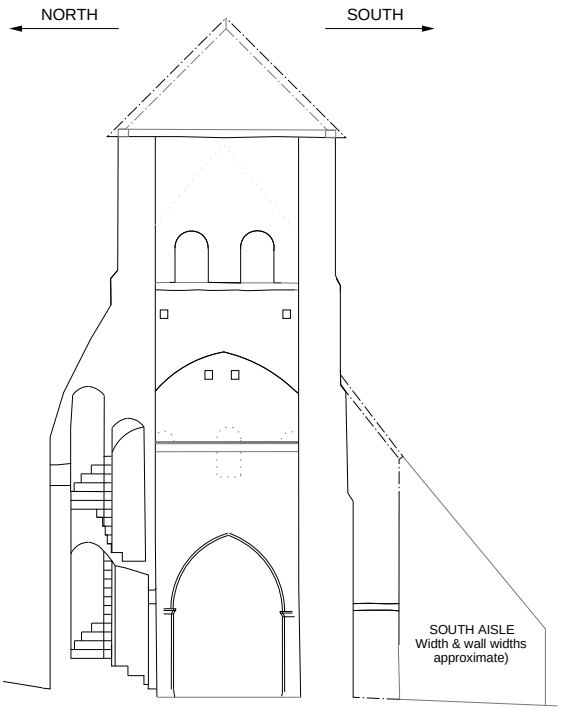


OUTLINE GROUND-FLOOR PLAN

5 0 5 10
SCALE METRES



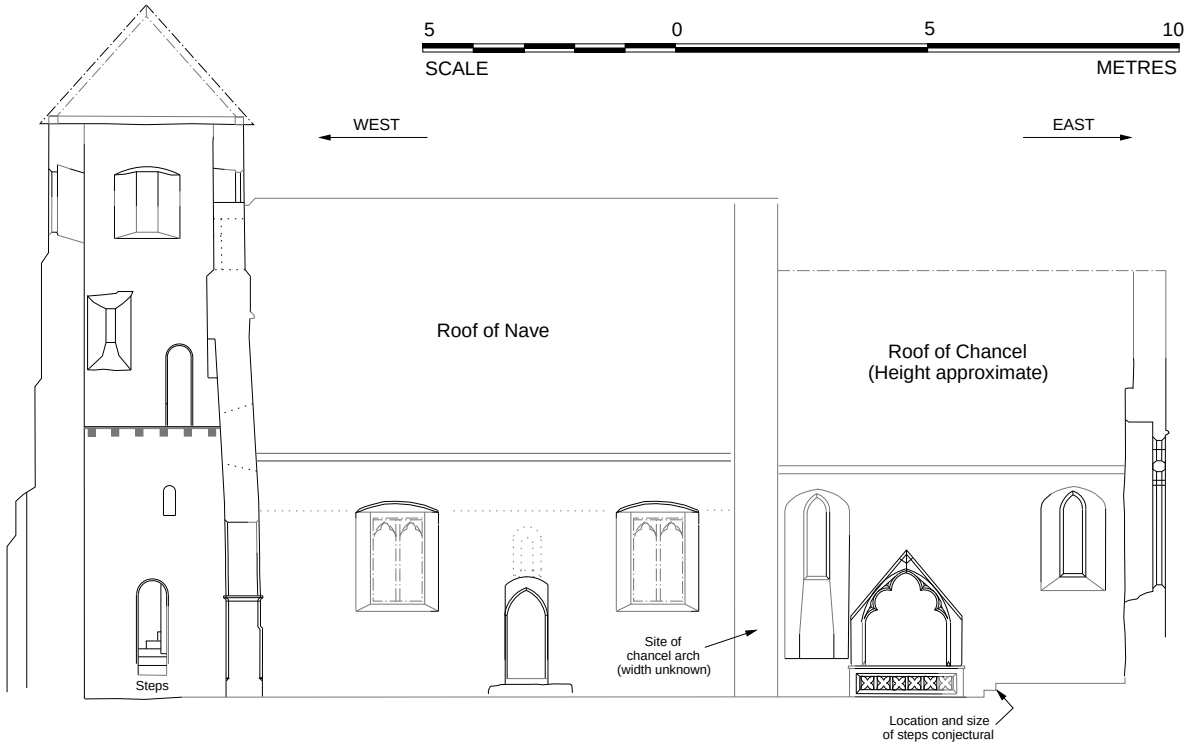
EAST WALL OF TOWER ETC VIEWED FROM EAST



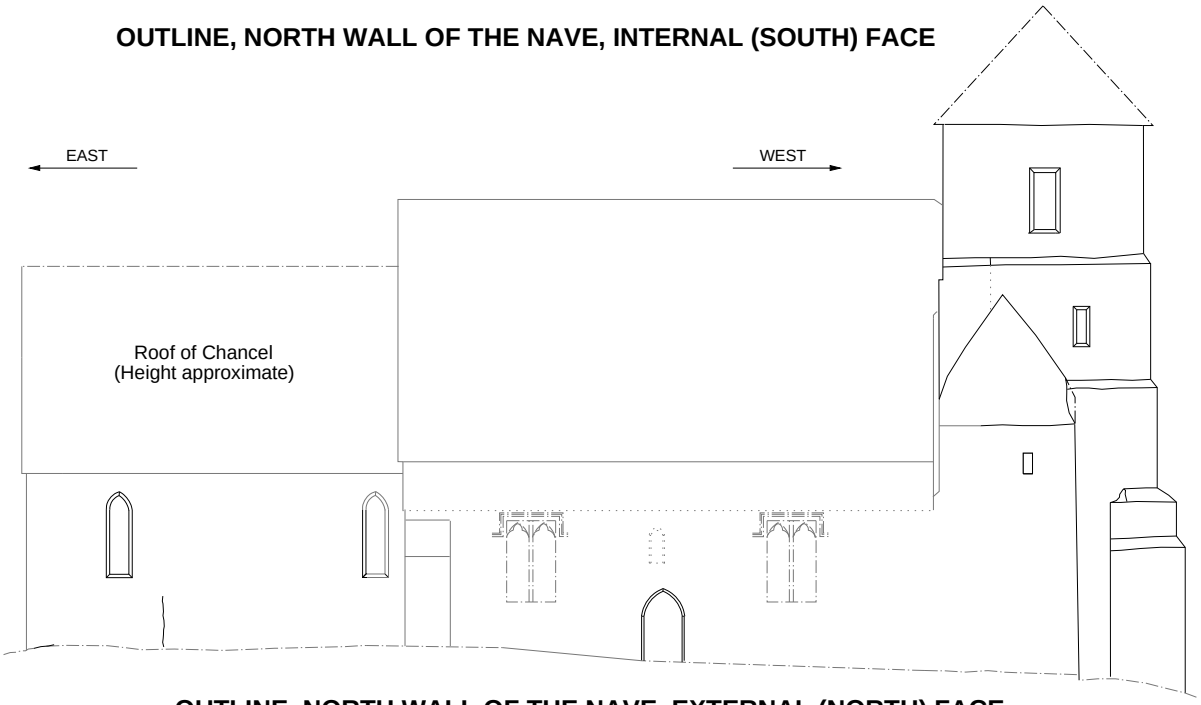
EAST WALL OF TOWER ETC VIEWED FROM WEST

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX PHASE-5 RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 1	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/10**

**NOTE:- ONLY KNOWN ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES ARE SHOWN.
OTHER FEATURES MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED LEAVING NO VISIBLE TRACE**

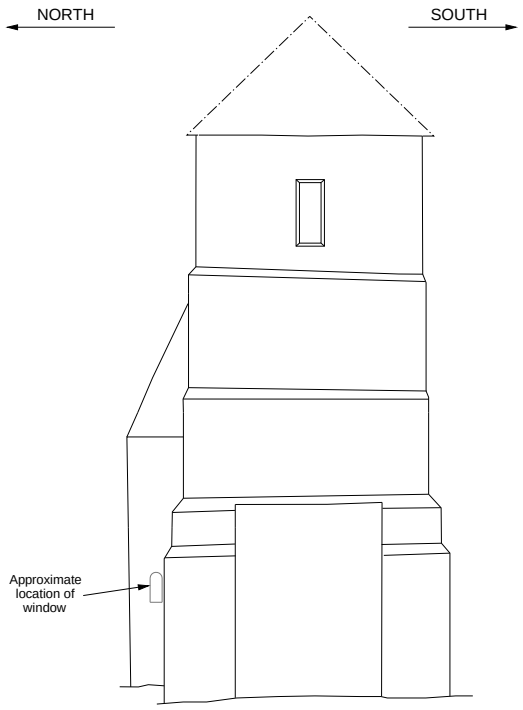


OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE, INTERNAL (SOUTH) FACE

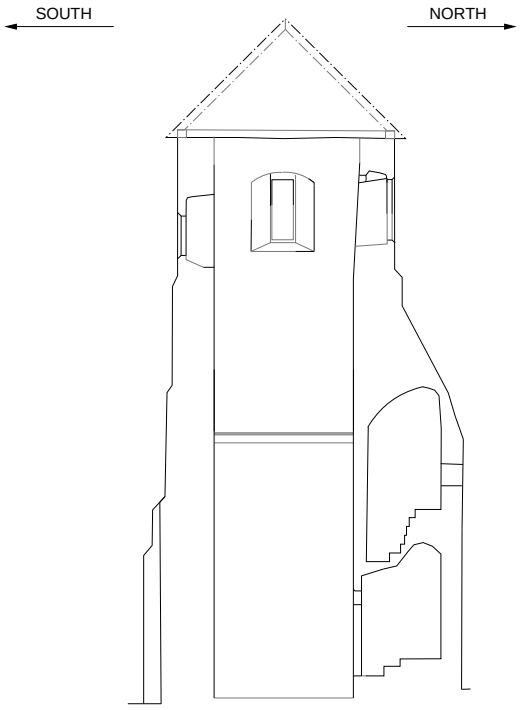


OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE, EXTERNAL (NORTH) FACE

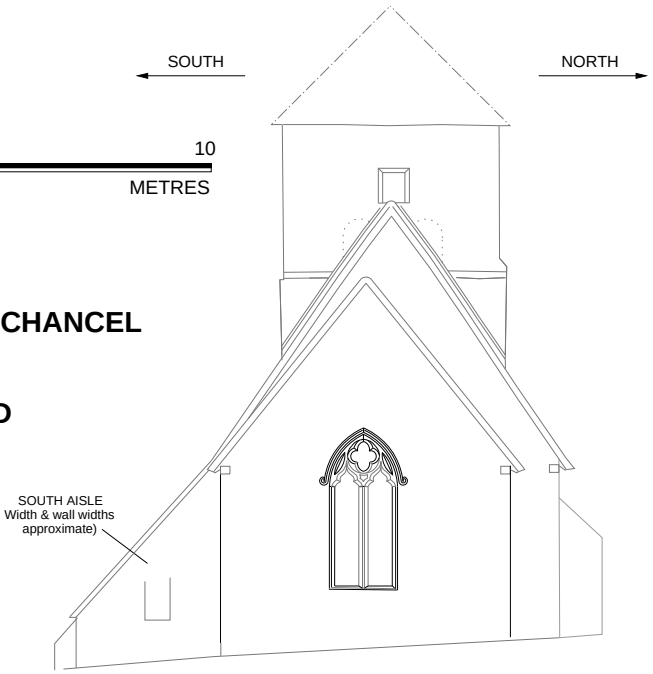
OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **PHASE-5 RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**				Site Ref **P33/04**
				Drawing No. **1751/11**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 2	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **Oct 2012**	



WEST WALL OF THE TOWER FROM THE EXTERIOR



WEST WALL OF THE TOWER FROM THE INTERIOR



Right:- OUTLINE, EAST WALL OF THE CHANCEL WITH NAVE, SOUTH AISLE AND TOWER SUPERIMPOSED IN THE BACKGROUND

NOTE:- ONLY KNOWN ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES ARE SHOWN. OTHER FEATURES MAY HAVE BEEN DESTROYED LEAVING NO VISIBLE TRACE

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **PHASE-5 RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS**				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **Various**	Revision No 1	Date of original survey **1989**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/12**

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

TOWER — SOUTH WALL (Feature Prefix A)
See Drawing Nos. 1751/A1-A4

No	FEATURE	PHASE	APPROX DATE	NOTES
A1	Wall	3	L12C	Wall, measuring 1.04 metres average thickness on the ground floor, but reducing in thickness in stages up the tower. It is faced on the exterior in a mixture of 'blocky' iron stone and local sandstone rubble, roughly coursed, though much hidden by external render of a coarse gritty texture. There are at least three phases of historical repair/re-coating to the render. In some places it has been repaired using a hard cementation render. The general amount of external render which survives reduces as it goes up the tower, whilst further up the tower increasing amounts of tile are visible, bedded vertically into the external render (see photo).
A2	Arched Opening	8b	1821	Cut-in opening with brick jambs which have a cut chamfer to the external leading edge. The individual bricks average 67mm deep, are crimson in colour and moderately fired. They are bedded in lime mortar with small stone inclusions. The jambs support a two-centred arch formed from chamfered voussoirs of Caen stone re-used from an arch of greater width. The external width of the opening is 1.42 metres. At a distance of 170mm back from the wall's external face the internal edge of both the arch and jambs are square finished, forming a closing rebate for the (probably two) doors. Against the closing rebate has been added a 300mm deep narrowing, of stone externally and brick (rendered over) internally, reducing the width of the opening to 1.01 metres. An inscription in a stone slab above the frame reads 'Ancient parish church of Ore'. This narrowed opening is

South wall of tower showing doorway (A2) and roof scar of porch (A5).

				fitted with a heavy timber frame which is probably of L19th/E20th-century date. Internally, the opening is 1.54 metres wide and has roughly dressed square jambs of stone, now supporting a timber lintel. The height of the internal opening has been lowered by 280mm using brickwork (with a thin render wash) supported by a heavy inset timber frame.
A3	Clasping Buttress	3	L12C	Squat clasping buttress, 1.39 metres wide on south front by 1.36 metres wide on west front, projecting 330mm from wall's external faces. External facings as for A1, with dressed sandstone quoins at the three angles. Clay plain tiles are used at one point in the west face for levelling. There is a brick patch (bedded in cement mortar) near the base of the east quoin. Towards the top of the buttress is a chamfered offset of roughly-dressed stone and there is another at the very top of the buttress.
A4	Render	8b	1821	Area of hard render applied across the external face of wall A1, within former porch, added between 1817 and 1828.
A5	Roof Scar	8b	1821	Roof scar on surface of wall, relating to former porch. The lower edge of the rafters is marked by the top edge of render A4, 230mm above which are the snapped-off remains of the clay tile roofing. The clay tiles have small square peg-holes for fixings. The roof was weathered against the wall using a hard mortar listing.
A6	Chamfered offset	3	L12C	Roughly formed chamfered offset between first and second stages of the tower. Approximately 160mm deep, with no obvious signs of dressed stone to the offset — it is mostly formed of rubble and mortar. At the offset the wall face steps in by approximately 100mm.
A7	Quoin	8	^19C	Quoin, rising through three full stages, above buttress A3. Rebuilt in 19th-century brickwork, the bricks being similar in colour, size and texture to those used for A2. Average brick size = 230mm x 115mm x 65mm, laid in a hard mortar. Between the tower's second and third stages there is a square-topped offset formed using a slab of laminated hard sandstone, whilst the offset between the third and fourth stages uses uncut bricks with a sloping surface formed in mortar, with an angled tile (rendered over) forming the top face.
A8	Chamfered Offset	3	L12C	Offset between second and third stages of the tower, approximately 140mm deep. Generally all as offset A6. Some areas of external render survive, some of it applied over sherds of clay tile. At the offset the wall face steps in by approximately 100mm.
A9	Chamfered Offset	3	L12C	Offset in wall between third and fourth stages, approximately 140mm high and all generally as A6. The offset is formed of rubble, roughly chamfered back — there are no dressed stones. At the offset the wall face steps in by approximately 100mm.
A10	Quoin	9	1990s	Quoin of roughly dressed gritty sandstone incorporating an offset at A10.1. The drawings prepared in 1992 show this area of quoin as brick, suggesting it was rebuilt during the repairs carried out in the 1990s.
A11	Quoin	9	20C	Section of quoin without dressed stones, roughly formed and probably a repair. It is bedded in hard cement mortar and is clearly visible as a repair patch in the east face of the wall.
A12	Quoin	9	1990s?	As A10 above.

A13	Window	5	L14C-E16C	Square-headed window with an external opening 300mm wide by 770mm high. Roughly dressed (weathered) sandstone cill, jambs and head. A narrow chamfer is still visible on the external leading edge of the west jamb, but it has gone elsewhere. There is a large diameter hole drilled in the centre of the head for a former caulked-in vertical bar. Angled grooves cut in the jambs indicate former inserted louvres, but the opening is now fitted with a modern metal grill. Patchy gritty external render extends over the entire width of the external face of the window surround, including over the extant chamfer and over a brick repair, so it must have been applied at a late date. However, judging from its appearance, the brick repair could date from as early as the 17th century. External render makes it impossible to confirm that the window has been inserted, though it is certainly not a Norman feature.

Window (A13).

Internally, the lower part of the opening has been blocked by a 19th-century one-brick-thick wall set flush with the internal face of the wall. It terminates at a timber 'spreader', which supports a one-brick pier added to strengthen the centre of the rear arch. Centrally, immediately beneath the 'spreader' a small hole has been punched through the brickwork. Sufficient of the internal face of the opening is visible to show that it was built with splayed jambs incorporating roughly-dressed ashlar sandstone quoins. These support a segmental rear arch of roughly-shaped rubble blocks.

A14	Quoin	6?	17C?	Upper part of south-east quoin, rebuilt in brick. From its style, it is probably a 17th-century repair.
A15	Levelling	8c	1817x1828	Levelling to ruined (or perhaps loose) top of tower wall, achieved using sandstone rubble bedded in hard cement mortar and capped in a course of plain tile so as to receive new parapet wall A16.
A16	Parapet wall	8c	1817x1828	Parapet added at top of Tower between 1817 and 1828. Faced externally in coursed, roughly dressed ashlar blocks and capped with a chamfered coping. The wall, which is roughly finished

				internally, is approximately 300mm thick. The stone-by-stone drawings prepared in 1992 show the wall in a very poor condition. It was heavily repaired and levelled in the 1990s. Metal spikes are today fitted into the coping at close centres.
A17-A20	Monument scars	?	?	Scars in wall face indicating where wall plaques have been removed.

Mounument scar (A17).

A21	Floor Level	3/8	L12C/19C	Floor level indicated by top face of wall plaster and joist sockets, 130mm wide x 170mm high , extending on average 160mm into the wall and now formed using 19th-century brick. Although all present evidence is 19th century, the cill of doorway C13 in the opposite (north) wall indicates that there was a floor at this level from the outset.

Joist sockets (A21).

A22-24	Putlog holes	3?	L12C?	Putlog holes for internal scaffolding.
A25	Brick Pier	9	Modern	Pier which formerly supported a mono-pitch roof, added over the tower sometime after 1869, after the E19C cap was destroyed.
A26	Roof Line	9	Modern	Scar indicating the line of the destroyed modern mono-pitch roof.

A27	Repair	9	1990s	Area of rebuild, carried out in the 1990s.
A28	Blocked opening?	?	?	A probable blocked opening visible in inner face of wall as an area of infill (with associated mortar joint and crack) positioned slightly east of central within the wall and measuring approximately 820mm wide and about 1.27 metres high at its greatest extent. Jambs and cill seem discernible (but not certain), but the head is very indistinct. Possible very slight traces of the blocking in the external face, but very uncertain.

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

TOWER — WEST WALL (Feature Prefix B)
See Drawing Nos. 1751/B1-B4

No	FEATURE	PHASE	APPROX DATE	NOTES
B1	Wall	3	L12C	Wall of tower, generally as A1. Very little external render now surviving on this elevation, though much more is shown in the stone-by-stone drawing prepared in 1992. Where it does survive, the second stage has at least two separate coats. There is a great deal of modern re-pointing within this wall, which makes it difficult to detect any alterations and insertions — the possibility of the existence of undetected blocked openings cannot, therefore, be ruled out.
B2	Window	8	19C	A two-light chamfered window in dressed sandstone, inserted after 1797, probably between 1817 and 1828 when the tower's south porch was constructed. Internal width of each light 460mm by 1.140 metres: overall width of mullion 120mm. The surround of the window shows clear signs of making good between the dressed stone jambs and the rough opening cut through the L12C wall (*see* B3). The making good is carried out in stone (some laid vertically) and clay tile as wedging. All is bedded in a hard mortar.

Window (B2).

Internally the opening has square-set jambs and a flat cill, all constructional details of which are masked by plaster. Above is a shallow segmental rear arch constructed of bricks laid on edge, now lime-washed.

B3	Repair	8	19C	Area of repair beneath the window cill of B2, with what looks like a straight joint at the northern edge, under the northern light. The area is far too narrow to represent a blocked doorway. There is also a rough area of repair over the opening, where needles have been put through the wall to hold it up when the opening was cut. There are no obvious signs of a removed earlier arch, which tends to confirm the early illustrations which,

				although not clear, seem to show the church without either a west doorway or low-level window.
B4	Clasping Buttress	3	L12C	North-western clasping buttress, all generally as A3. Little external render is visible on the west face, though there is on the north face. Width of buttress on the west face = 1.39 metres; north face 1.34 metres. The buttress projects 350mm from the faces of the tower wall.
B5	Chamfered Offset	3	L12C	Offset between first and second stages of the tower. The offset is integrated with the top offsets of buttresses A3 and B4, being a continuation of the upper part of the buttress' offsets. However, whereas the buttress' offsets are quite neatly dressed, only the first stone on the wall offset is so treated. The approximately height of the offset is 240mm: the wall face steps back by about 100mm.
B6	Chamfered Offset	3	L12C	Offset between second and third stages of the tower. Generally as B5, but with a good dressed stone at the north end — this probably represents a 1990s repair as it is not shown on the stone-by-stone drawing prepared in 1992). Approximate height of the offset is 190mm: the wall face steps back by between 100mm and 110mm above the offset.
B7	Chamfered Offset	3	L12C	Offset between third and fourth stages of the tower. Generally all as B6. The offset has a distinct rise towards the north as it crosses the tower.
B8	Window	5	L14C-E16C	Square-headed rectangular window with wide chamfers (90mm across face) and a wide cut-in groove, probably for some form of grill. Dressed sandstone external surround. There is a piece of thick clay roof tile wedged in vertical beside the southern upper jamb stone. Generally the surround is much covered by later external render and repair, but at one point on the north side jamb bedding mortar is visible and this appears to be of a different type to that used in the wall construction. This, and the vertical clay tile packer, suggests the window is intruded (as is to be expected — its not 12C!). Size of opening to the external surround — originally 430mm wide by 1.20 metres high, but the lower part of the opening has been blocked using stone and now only the upper 500mm is open. Angle grooves cut into the open part of the jambs are evidence of thin louvres, added after the lower part of the opening was blocked. There is now a modern metal grill fitted into the opening.

Exterior of window (B8).

Timber lintel at head of window (B8).

				Internally, the splayed jambs of the opening survive in good condition and incorporate neatly-dressed sandstone quoins. The rear arch has gone, though sufficient survives at the spring points to indicate it was a segmental arch formed of roughly-shaped rubble blocks. A timber (with inscription) has been inserted to help support the wall above the opening. There is a steeply-sloping cill, added (to replace an almost flat cill) when the lower part of the external surround was blocked.
B9	Levelling	8c	1817x1828	All as A15.
B10	Parapet	8c	1817x1828	All as A16.
B11-B14	Putlog holes	3?	L12C?	Sockets, perhaps putlog holes for internal scaffolding, though the northern of the three (B14) is very shallow and has certainly been cut in after the construction of the wall.
B15	Floor Line	?	?	Internally the tower is limewashed up to this level, which corresponds with the tower floor as indicated by joist sockets A21 and C14.
B16	Roof line	9	Modern	Line of lost modern roof visible in face of wall, including the impressions left by the corrugated sheet roof covering.
B17	Repair	8	19C	Area of brick repair to face of wall. The surface is aligned proud of the hacked back wall face (B18) and is therefore probably of later date than B18.
B18	Recessed Area	?	?	A recessed area of wall face measuring approximately 680mm high and extending the full width of the tower. The recessed has been formed by roughly hacking back the old wall face by about 20mm and the area of hacking has been very roughly rendered over. Purpose unknown.
B19-B21	Recessed Areas	?	?	Three irregular, roughly rectangular areas where the original wall face has been hacked back, probably to accommodate plaques. The central area has been hacked back by about 55mm, whereas those to its north and south have only been hacked back by about 20mm.
B22	Recessed Area	?	?	A recessed area of wall face measuring approximately 230mm high and extending the full width of the tower. The recessed has been formed by roughly hacking back the old wall face by about 60mm. Purpose unknown, but possibly associated with the insertion of a bell frame.

B23	Making Good	9	19C	Area of making good in brick immediately above recess B22.
B24	Pocket	?	?	Pocket in face of wall measuring 340mm north to south by 160mm high and extending 260mm into the thickness of the wall. Purpose unknown.

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

TOWER — NORTH WALL (Feature Prefix C)
See Drawing Nos. 1751/C1-C4

No	FEATURE	PERIOD	APPROX DATE	NOTES
C1	Wall	3	L12C	Wall, as A1, but external face of lower stage almost totally covered in gritty external lime render of uncertain date.
C2	Chamfered Offset	3	L12C	Offset between second and third stages of the tower (unlike in the south and west walls, the upper face of the clasping buttress (B4) does not extend along the wall face as an offset between the first and second stages). To compensate for this, the wall face steps back by about 180mm (rather than the usual c.100mm). On average the offset is 260mm high. Good dressed corner offset, but the rest of the offset is constructed in rubble.
C3	Slit Window	5	L14C-E16C	Square-headed rectangular slit window positioned in an off-centred location to one side of the roof to the stair turret. Externally it has a shallow chamfered cill and chamfered jambs and head. Chamfer = 100mm wide measured across the face. No louvre grooves, no glazing grooves and no holes for bars. Externally it is a neatly formed opening 190mm x 670mm, constructed in neatly dressed Caen stone. From its form it has to represent an insertion but (ignoring a late brick repair) there are no visible indications that this is the case.

Window (C3).

Internally the opening has splayed jambs with the jamb of its western reveal positioned 65mm off the internal face of the tower's western wall. Internal width of the opening, measured between the jambs, is 860mm. The western jamb is now fragmentary, but the eastern jamb has good Caen stone dressings rising 1.19 metres above the cill. At this point the Caen stone terminates, but the jamb extends up a further 300mm, but much more roughly finished and using sandstone rather than Caen. There was probably originally a rear arch in this location, behind which are two massive flat slabs which

Interior of window (C3).

				form the majority of the opening's head. The two slabs slope downwards from south to north. The southern edge of the slabs, at a point 170mm in from the internal face of the tower, the soffit of the slab is at 1.33 metres above cill. At the base of the opening, the inner 500mm of the cill is virtually level, beyond which it rises steeply to the external cill. At this point the wall thickness is 900mm.
C4	Chamfered Offset	3	L12C	Offset between third and fourth stages of the tower, all generally as the other offsets. Average 160mm high with a step back in the wall face of approximately 140mm. There is a good dressed quoin at the western end the offset uses a good dressed sandstone. The last three stones at the eastern end (extending a distance of 940mm from the east face of the tower) are neatly dressed, the easternmost being of Caen stone (see D21) and the next two of ashlar sandstone. These appear to relate to earlier (phase^2) work. Otherwise, the offset is formed of roughly cut rubble.
C5	Window	5	L14C-E16C	Inserted square-headed window, originally 430mm wide by 1.201 metres high, but later reduced in height to 680mm by blocking added to the lower part. Externally the surround is of very weathered dressed sandstone. Chamfered jambs and head; broken and weathered cill. Width of external chamfer

Window (C5).

Interior of window (C5).

				measured across the face = 90mm. As with opening B8 in the west wall, the jambs have a 30mm groove and also show angled cuts for an added slanting louvre. The groove continues the full depth of the opening, but the cuts for louvre terminate at the ?19C brick blocking, which extends through to the internal face of the wall. The external face of the brick blocking has at some time had white render applied to its external face. The head of the opening has two sockets for former bars. All the way around the opening the joint between the surround and wall has been made good and the face of the surround has been covered in external render, parts of which still remain. Internally the opening has splayed jambs supporting a rough, undressed segmental rear-arch. Both internal jambs are damaged immediately above the brick blocking where a deep socket has been cut out of them, but they are intact above and below that level. Internal width of the opening = 1.30 metres; height of the jambs' quoins measured from rubble cill to the spring point of the rear arch = 1.26 metres.
C6	Brick Patch	?	?	Three courses of brick patching, 240mm wide by 220mm in height. Possibly a blocked putlog hole.
C7	Brick Repair	?	?	A small area of brick surface repair, 160mm wide by 170mm high.
C8	Repaired Quoin	6?	17C?	Rebuilt section of quoin using bricks of 17th-century appearance, rough textured. On average the bricks measure 220mm x 110mm x 52mm.
C9	Repair?	?	?	Possible blocked putlog hole. Two courses of brick bedded in gritty mortar. Approximate width 180mm by 170mm high.
C10	Top of old Tower	8c	1817x1828	Top of old tower. Very little making good, just a few clay plain tiles to level up the top surface. Seven pieces of tile visible.
C11	Parapet wall	8c	1817x1828	All as A16.
C12	Scar	9	Modern	Scar left on parapet wall C11 by modern mono-pitch roof.
C13	Doorway	3	L12C	First-floor doorway to stair turret. Semi-circular headed doorway continuously chamfered on south face. The south face is formed using neatly dressed ashlar stone, of which at least some (and perhaps all) is Caen stone. Width of chamfer = 35mm across face. Internal width of doorway = 490mm; overall height from current cill to spring point of the arch = 1.71 metres.

Base of doorway (C13) showing where the cill has been lower by the depth of one block.

				Depth of jamb measured from the inner face of the tower to the door rebate = 160mm. Within both jambs the lowest stone (360mm in height) is formed from a different stone and is of a different date — in fact, they are not shown in the 1992 stone-by-stone drawings and seem to have been inserted during 1990s repairs to replace a rough area of stonework at the base of the opening. Significantly, the top step and landing of the spiral step have been chopped down indicating that at some date the opening has been heightened by deliberately lowering its base. Internally the rear part of the doorway is 650mm wide.
C14	Floor Level	3/8	L12C/19C	Floor level indicated by top face of wall plaster and joist sockets, 130mm wide x 170mm high , extending on average 160mm into the wall and now formed using 19th-century brick. Although all present evidence is 19th century, the original cill level of doorway C13 indicates that there was a floor at this level from the outset.
C15	Opening	3?	L12C?	Semi-circular-headed opening, assumed from the shape of its arch to represent a phase-^3 feature, but all of its faces are

Opening (C15).

				entirely rendered. The south face of the opening is 240mm wide with jambs 480mm high from cill to the spring-line of the arch. In plan, the southern 120mm of the jambs are set square and are un-chamfered, beyond which the internal jambs are splayed to give the opening an internal width (at the spiral staircase) of 410mm. Thickness of the wall between the interior of the tower and the spiral staircase, at its thinnest point is 270mm. It should be stressed that there is no visible details to prove that this is an old opening.
C16	Stair Scar	8a	1816	Scar left on the internal face of the wall by a former timber staircase rising to doorway D7 leading to former gallery at west end of nave. The scar is shown on the stone-by-stone drawing prepared in 1992, but is but no longer visible due to recent surface 'mould' and pigeon guano. (^Check once cleaned).
C17	Doorway	3	L12C	Ground-floor doorway leading to spiral staircase with modern step at base. The doorway has been heightened by lowering the cill (marked by an absence of dressed stone at the base of the west jamb) and at the same time the bottom steps of the staircase were adjusted (central newel does not extend down to the base and the base of the walls adjacent to the steps have been hacked). Originally there must have been a flight of steps within the tower leading up to the doorway. In the doorway's present cill is formed a recess for a timber cill to the opening. The majority of the east jamb has been cut back to take a former timber door frame inserted at the same times as stair C16, but otherwise the jambs and head of the opening are intact. Incorporated into the south face is a neatly dressed narrow continuous chamfer which measures 40mm across its face. Any stops which may have existed at the base of the chamfer have been destroyed. In plan, the thickness of the opening measured from the internal face of the tower to the recess for the door = 160mm. Within the spiral staircase, the

Doorway (C17).

				eastern internal jamb of the opening is set square as if to take a door leaf when open, and a locking point visible in the west jamb seems to confirm that the opening was originally fitted with a door. However, any such door could not have been of full height as the steps leading through the thickness of the wall to the base of the spiral staircase would have got in the way. It is therefore assumed that the door did not extend down to the base of the opening.
C18	'Corbel'	8/9	19C/Modern	'Modern' 460mm-wide giant corbel, flat topped and projecting from the wall by 440mm. All faces are rendered. Ball final at the base and a recessed quatrefoil incorporated into the front face. Possibly intended as a statue base.
C19	Font	4?	L13/E14C?	Remains of octagonal font, re-positioned against the wall in the north-western corner of the tower since 1937. Damaged bowl with scalloped lower edge, supported by a pier of eight attached half-rounded shafts rising from water-holding bases.

Remains of font (C19).

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

TOWER — EAST WALL (Feature Prefix D)
See Drawing Nos. 1751/D1-D4

No	FEATURE	PHASE	APPROX DATE	NOTES
D1	Wall	1 or 2	L11/12C	West wall of nave, perhaps phase 1, but possibly relating to a westward extension of the nave (hypothesised, but not confirmed). The wall is faced on the east face using very roughly coursed blocks of rubble, all re-pointed and in places repaired. Traces of surviving render at base and at one other point higher up. Internal face hidden by plaster. The thickness of the wall is 680mm.
D2	Wall Scar	1 or 2	L11/12C	Repaired wall scar, on average 670mm wide.
D3	Repair	9	Modern	Area of modern repair and re-facing.
D4	Wall Stub	7/8b	L18C-1821	Stub of 430mm-wide wall which formed part of the west wall of the south aisle added in 1821, but possibly originating as the east wall of a south porch added to the nave following the demolition of an earlier south aisle.
D5	Tower Arch	3	L12C	Arch, 2.16 metres wide, with square responds incorporating narrow external and internal chamfers with barred-and-hollowed stops. The responds rise from chamfered bases which in turn rises from a cut-off foundation. Two-centred arch rising from plain capital with concave lower leading edge and square upper order. The projecting element of the abacus returns on the external and internal face of the tower. Arch continuously chamfered on both leading edges. On the east face the top of the arch was reset at an almost flat angle in 1816 when a western gallery was inserted into the nave. and inner arch fully intact. However, this rebuilt lowered section is only about 210mm wide, to the west of which the arch is fully intact. In the east face of both the south and north responds, 600mm below top of capital, there is a 40mm wide chamfered offset (purpose

Tower arch (D5).

				unknown, but contemporary with the original arch).
D6	Wall	8a	1816	Rebuilt area of east face to wall D1, above the tower arch (D5). The area of reconstruction is the same date as the re-fixed top to the tower arch and doorway D7 cut through in 1816 between the new gallery in the nave and the tower.
D7	Doorway	8a	1816	Doorway cut through between tower and western gallery. Now blocked using 19th century brick, rendered over. On its internal (west) face the opening retains a timber door frame, the top face of the cill of which is located 30mm above the apex of the tower arch (D5). On this face the area to the south of the southern jamb is constructed in brick, which does not look overly different to the phase 9 brick blocking the opening itself. Internal height of doorway from top of cill to frame = 1.25 metres, then there are two courses of brick resting on top of the doorway's timber head and then a course of bricks laid on edge with a further timber lintel above that with some partially rendered making good above. The high-level timber intrudes into the lower part of the splayed jamb of window D13 (which see).

Blocked doorway (D7) leading to former gallery.

D8	Socket	8a	1816	Blocked in socket in east face of the wall for a former timber support to carry the western gallery. The socket is now blocked in brick, one brick wide, three courses high.
D9	Making Good	?	?	Area of making good using sandstone set at different angles. Some render visible at southern side of making good. This could relate to the repair to a lost wall face damaged where a monument has been removed, or could represent blocking to some form of architectural feature.
D10	Window	2?	L12C?	Blocked west window. In the east face of the wall is visible the semi-circular headed rear arch to the west window, constructed using dressed ashlar jambs and voussoirs of Caen stone, all with splayed internal reveals (only just visible when first inspected). Internal width of the opening = 850mm, height to springing point 860mm. The east face of the central voussoir has inscribed on it a neat geometric pattern set within a circle, now heavily weathered. On this face the window is blocked using roughly coursed rubble masonry similar to that used for the walls of the tower. The lower part of the blocking retains gritty render.

Window (D10) in the centre with circular window (D12) on left and circular window (D13) on right. Roof scar (D14/D15) is visible above the windows.

Window (D10). East face after removal of 19th-century blocking to the upper part. Note the rough nature of the rendered to the splayed part of the head and the fact that the render spiels over the dressed Caen stone.

The original external face of the window is partially visible within the tower. It has a semi-circular arched head. Below the spring point only the south jamb survives, the northern jamb having been destroyed by the intrusion of D7 in 1816. On this face, the upper part of the opening (above the level of the tower's upper floor) is now blocked with brick: the lower part with stone. Width of the opening on this face is 425mm, measured overall a narrow external chamfer.

The upper part of the window's blocking was removed on the 1st August 2012. This area of infill was of 19th-century date and comprised two skins, the western of brick, the eastern of stone. Below this level, the blocking was of solid masonry and was probably of much earlier date. The implication of this is that

Window (D10). West face after removal of 19th-century blocking to the upper part.

when the tower was built the lower part of the window was blocked, but the upper part, above the tower's internal floor, had been left open, giving a view at floor level into the interior of the church. Despite the neat Caen-stone dressings to the east and west faces of the quoins and voussoirs, the opening-up revealed that the splayed corework to the arched head, between the facings, had been constructed over a timber formwork and had been left as roughly-finished gritty mortar which had spilled over the dressed Caen-stone and never been either tidied up or rendered over (*see* Photograph).

It is the fact that the window is neatly dressed both internally and externally using Caen stone, similar to that used for the dressings to the phase-2 bell turret, whereas the phase-1 flanking circular windows (D12 & D13) and the phase-1 window in the N wall of the nave (F6) are undressed, which suggests a phase-2 date for this feature. However, even if this is the case, it is likely that the window replaces a less-well finished window on the same site and that this was of similar size and proportions to its successor.

D11	Top of opening	9?	19C	Top of opening D7 visible in east wall face, comprising 180mm high stonework over brick blocking, with two courses of 19th-century brick above.
D12	Circular Window	1	L11/E12C	Blocked circular window in east face of wall, to the south of window D10. On its east (internal) face it is 670mm in diameter, the lower half formed by trimming the rubble facing in the wall, but the upper part is formed using rough rubble stone voussoirs. The window is now blocked to form a c.100mm deep recess — the blocking is secondary to the opening. An small area of the blocking was removed 11th July 2012 revealing that the blocking itself is only about 160 mm in thickness, with a void to the rear. The external (west) face of the window is likewise blocked, but in this instance flush with the west face of the wall and partly obscured by the return southern wall of the tower. The depth from the eastern wall face to the back of the external blocking measures approximately 550mm. The splayed jamb of the opening is rendered to a circular profile using a gritty lime mortar, and the render can be seen extending beyond the rear

Circular window (D12) showing shuttering marks on interior of window head after temporary removal of a blocking stone.

Circular window (D12) viewed following removal of the eastern skin of blocking on 1/8/2012.

face of the external blocking. There are marks of shuttering visible on the render. As in the wall's east face, in the west face rough rubble voussoirs are discernible over the top half of the opening, but not within the lower part. Allowing for the splay on the jambs and the thickness of the wall, the approximate diameter of the external face of the window was about 370mm. The remainder of the eastern skin of blocking was removed 1st August 2012: it revealed no additional information.

D13	Circular Window	1	L11/E12C	Circular window to the north of window D10, being the counterpart of D12. Generally the feature is similar to D12, being 680mm in diameter at wall face. The render forming this circle is recessed back 65 mm from the wall face and is of hard cement material, indicating that the blocking has been re-rendered at some point in time. Voussoirs to top face. The details at its base indicate that when the phase-8a doorway (D7/D11) was inserted in 1816, cutting partly into the feature,

Circular window (D13) showing shuttering marks on interior of window head after temporary removal of a blocking stone.

Circular window (D13) following removal of external blocking, 1/8/2012. Note the high-level timber lintel over blocked doorway D7/D11 and the way the face of the lintel is set back and the brickwork over the doorway's low-level lintel (not visible in photo) is roughly curved in order to maintain the window's outline as an antiquarian feature within the face of the wall.

the east face of the brickwork was cut to maintain the circular appearance of the feature, suggesting that it was valued as an antiquarian curio. As with window D12, a small area of the blocking was removed on 11th July 2012 revealing identical details to D12, except that the western (external) blocking had been rebuilt using brick. The remainder of the blocking was removed on the 1st August (see photo above). The same features as for window D12 are visible in the west face of the wall (within the tower) and here too the window is partially blocked by the return (northern) wall of the tower.

D14	Roof line of Nave	1	L11/12C	Top of the phase-1 nave wall with the stones accurately cut to the roof slope.

D15	Roof Chase	2	L12C	Blocked in roof chase. Overall the chase is 275mm in elevation, but there are also the remains in the top part of this chase of a snapped-back Caen stone weathering course approximately 100mm deep.
D16	Turret Wall	2	L12C	East wall of bell turret. Generally all as C1 with considerable remains of gritty external render. Area above roof line to south retains internal render applied over earlier external render. Therefore, the external render predates the steeper, higher roof slope of the nave indicated by weathering course D17.
D17	Weathering Course	5	L14C-E16C	Weathering course of later roof over nave. Projecting chamfered weathering course of dressed local sandstone, 120mm deep, with top chamfer 110mm deep (measured across face). Projection of weathering course from wall face = 115mm. The weathering course is cut in to west wall of the tower (D16) and in places in the northern slope it is packed out on deep-crimson brick of probably L16/17th-century date. It is difficult to see why this needed to be undertaken after the weathering course had been inserted, perhaps suggesting the steep pitched roof was of later date than might otherwise be suspected.
D18	Window	2	L12C	Blocked belfry opening, probably initially intended as an opening to accommodate a bell. In the east face it has an un-chamfered semi-circular head, neatly dressed in Caen stone. The south jamb has been partly destroyed at the base by the intrusion of roof weathering D17, but the remains of a projecting, chamfered, Caen stone wall-offset at the base of the jamb

Roof weathering (D17) and blocked 'window' openings (D18 and D19).

'Window' openings (D18 and D19) from interior of tower).

				survives. The north jamb survives for its full height and at the base retains its chamfered projecting Caen stone offset. Extending between these two chamfered Caen-stone offsets at the base of the jambs the cill of the opening is formed by a large sandstone slab, now broken on its face but originally forming part of wall offset D20. On this east face the width of the opening measures 660mm: height from cill to the springing of the arch = 650mm. When roof weathering D17 was inserted the opening was blocked using roughly coursed rubble which retains remains of external rendering. Visible within the tower, the jambs and semi-circular arch on the western side of the opening is likewise faced using neatly-dressed Caen stone, similarly un-chamfered. The internal width between the square jambs of the opening = 660mm; top of cill to spring of the arch = 660mm. Of significance, as in the east face the jambs are supported on a neatly-dressed projecting chamfered Caen stone offset, the wall face above the offset being inset from that below by 100mm. Whereas the blocking to the opening is set flush with the eastern wall face of the tower, internally it is set in by 200mm to give an internal recess.
D19	Window	2	L12C	Blocked belfry opening, probably initially intended as an opening to accommodate a bell. The details generally are all as for D18, complete with projecting Caen stone chamfered offset/cill to both jambs, but on the east face that to the north jamb has been entirely destroyed by the insertion of roof weathering D17, as too has the lower stone of this jamb. The blocking contains good remains of external render on the east face, above D17.
D20	Wall offset	2	L12C	Wall offset, approximately 100mm wide, now much damaged but originally with chamfered top face (as evidenced by the cills of D18 and D19). It should be noted that this offset is located about 230mm lower than that in the north, west and south walls of the tower.
D21	Chamfered Offset	2	L12C	Chamfered Caen stone offset at east end of the tower's north wall.
D22	Window	5	L14C-E16C	Square-headed window intruded immediately above the nave's higher roof line (D17) which seems to stop square at its apex in order to avoid the cill of the window. On the east (external) face the opening has a weathered and dressed chamfered sandstone surround with a 30mm groove for former grill(?) The lintel is pinned using a plain tile. Two bar sockets in the head are now reused by a modern grill. The junction between roof weathering D17 and the window surround shows that the

Window (D22).

				window is either earlier or contemporary with roof-line D17, but if earlier why is its cill set so much higher than those of the windows in the tower's south, west and north walls? In all likelihood, therefore, the two are contemporary with one another. Splayed jambs and flat cill. The thickness of the wall at this point is 600mm. The internal width of the opening = 920mm; height from cill to spring point of segmental rear arch = 680mm. The splayed internal jambs survive tolerably, well but the internal face of the rear arch has been entirely lost.
D23	Tile pinning	8c	1817x1828	Single course of plain tile as levelling to old wall. It may be the same date as the parapet (D24), but could represent levelling under the wallplate of the tower's earlier 'Sussex cap' roof.
D24	Parapet wall	8c	1817x1828	All as A16.
D25	Supporting Arch	2	L12C	Arch with a 140mm projection projecting from the west face of the nave's west wall (internal face of tower's east wall) supporting the bell parapet/east wall of the tower above the original thinner west wall of the nave. As with window D10 and openings D18 and D19, the arch is un-chamfered and has neatly dressed Caen stone voussoirs. The lowest visible voussoirs, at the point where they abut the tower's north and south walls, are bedded into the wall and continue into the walls, but for how far is unclear. Immediately beneath the arch both the north and south wall are straight jointed to the earlier nave wall (D1) but in each case the joint detail above the level of the voussoirs is hidden by modern re-pointing.

Support arch (D25) to former bell turret.

D26	Socket	?	?	Socket in wall 130mm wide x 170mm deep 300mm into the wall: purpose unknown, but perhaps a putlog hole.
D27	Socket	?	?	Socket in wall 130mm wide x 170mm deep 200mm into the wall, purpose unknown.
D28	Socket	?	?	As D26.
D29	Socket	?	?	As D26.
D30	Chase	?	?	Roughly formed chase in inner face of east wall presumed to be something to do with former roof, but it is very roughly formed.
D31	Brick Pier	9	Modern	Brick pier constructed to support now destroyed modern corrugated roof covering.
D32	Brick Pier	9	Modern	Brick pier constructed to support now destroyed modern corrugated roof covering.

D33	Brick Pier	9	Modern	Brick pier constructed to support now destroyed modern corrugated roof covering.
D34	Brick Pier	9	Modern	Brick pier constructed to support now destroyed modern corrugated roof covering.
D35	Roof Scar	9	Modern	Scar left by former modern mono-pitched roof.
D36	Buttress	2	L12C	Lower section of buttress against nave wall to south of tower, in appearance generally as D1, rising to chamfered offset D37. At this point the west face of the wall projects by approximately 260mm from the alignment of the nave wall (D1). Therefore, this section of wall acted as a buttress or thickening which, if the main part of the nave wall is L11/E12C, must represent an addition, but an addition which was made before the tower was built. This interpretation is consistent with the face that the face abuts the south wall of the tower (at doorway A2) in a straight joint running east-west. This joint pre-dates the insertion of doorway A2.
D37	Chamfered offset	2	L12C	Roughly-formed chamfered offset, above which the west face of the wall steps back by approximately 120mm.
D38	Buttress	2	L12C	Upper section of buttress against nave wall to south of tower. Generally as 36, but rising from chamfered offset D37 and projecting forward of the main section of the nave's west wall by approximately 130mm — it aligns approximately with the west face of the wall carried by supporting arch D25. The lower part of the wall, rising to just above offset A6 in the south wall of the tower, abuts the south wall of the tower in a straight joint running east-west (observed during conservation when joint raked out for re-pointing), above which point there is a similar straight joint, but it is aligned north-south with the tower abutting wall D38 (also observed during conservation when joint raked out for re-pointing).
D39	Coping to wall	?	?	Flat coping to wall formed in rubble masonry. This area has been subject to repair. The thickness of the wall at this point is 810mm.
D40	Dressed wall top	2	L12C	Neatly-dressed Caen stone blocks with upper face neatly cut to form the verge of a gable. There are four dressed blocks of Caen stone visible in the east face (upper stone badly discoloured on the face) and one in the west face. If the alignment is projected downwards, the verge coincides with chamfered offset D21 in the tower's north-eastern quoin.

Two dressed Caen stone blocks indicating top of turret (D40).

D41	Wall raising	3	L12C	East wall of tower, built as raising above verge D40. The general appearance is very similar to D16 below the verge line.
D42	Caen stone quoin	2	L12C	Dressed Caen stone quoin, commencing immediately above the projected line of weathering D17 (significantly, not present below this level) and rising to offset D21.
D43	Straight Joint	3	L12C	Block-bonded joint between the northern face of the phase-3 south wall of tower and west face of phase-2 bell turret. The section of joint rising from wall arch D25 to the wall offset associated with the cills of openings D18 and D19 was investigated by limited opening-up in July 2012. For the first 1.03 metres rising above the wall arch (D25) the north face of the phase-3 south wall of the tower is butted against the west face of the phase-2 bell turret without any attempt at bonding the two. For the next 1.98 metres, rising to the top of the chamfered offset associated with the cills of openings D18 and D19, a shallow vertical socket ranging from between 50mm and 130mm in depth had been roughly cut into the west face of the phase-2 bell turret in order to form a nominal bond between the facings of the two walls, but here too no serious attempt was made to tooth in and bond the individual courses of the facing. Above this level the north face of the phase-3 south wall of the tower is again straight jointed to the west face of the phase-2 turret until the wall reaches the former sloping top of the turret, at D40. From this point upwards both the east and south walls of the tower are of phase-3 date and are fully bonded. Below wall arch D25 the north face of the south wall of the tower is straight jointed to the phase-1 nave wall (D1).

Block-bonded straight joint D43 rising from arch D25 to chamfered offset at cill level of openings D18 and D19.

Detail of block-bonded straight joint D43 rising from arch D25 to chamfered offset at cill level of openings D18 and D19, viewed from west. In the centre of the picture, note the shallow depth of the pocket cut into the old west face of the phase-2 bell turret forming a nominal joint between the two walls.

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

TOWER — TURRET (Feature Prefix E)
See Drawing Nos. 1751/B2, B4, C2, D4

No	FEATURE	PHASE	APPROX DATE	NOTES
E1	Wall	3	L12th C	Wall, as A1 but with good dressed ashlar quoining largely intact and showing very complete external render to most of the wall. Where it survives the external render extends over the ashlar quoins, at one point extending almost to the edge. Whether the render was added or is original is unclear.
E2	Opening	3	L12C	In its present form a rough, broken opening in the west wall of the turret, with no original edges intact. That this indicates the site of an original window lighting the stair turret is indicated on the interior by a very distinct change in the curve and alignment of the shuttered ceiling of the spiral stair at this point and by the rendered internal face of the thin wall over what would have been the windows arch..
E3	Turret roof	3	L12C	Pyramidal stone roof to turret, formed in roughly dressed and roughly squared blocks of rubble, now very rough and weathered and shown in the stone-by-stone drawings as rendered, though very little of this survives. Much of this area has been re-pointed in a hard mortar, which does not look late 19th-century rather than late-20th-century repair. The top face of the stone roof does not look bonded to the walls of the tower, though there are no indications of a joint in the ceiling of the staircase at this point.
E4	Spiral staircase	3	L12C	Spiral staircase rising from ground-floor doorway C17 within the tower to doorway C13 at former belfry level within the tower. The steps within the lower part of the flight, from doorway C17 to the lowest course of the central newel, has been reformed at a lowered level, and similar has occurred at the head of the flight, adjacent to doorway C13. Generally the spiral stair passage measures about 660mm wide and on average 1.95 metres to the spring-line of the spiralling stone barrel-vaulted ceiling. The soffit of the barrel vault is roughly formed and

Roof of stair turret (E3).

shows copious amounts of mortar showing the very clear impressions of the lath-like timber shuttering. There average rise on the steps in 175mm.

Looking down the spiral staircase (E4).

Marks of the shuttering used in the construction of the roof of the spiral staircase (E4).

E5	Window	3?	L12C?	Chamfered square-headed window, 410mm high lighting the upper stage of the spiral staircase. Internal cill positioned approximately level with the treads of the staircase. The external surround is later than the turret, but it is unclear whether the whole window represents an insertion, or whether only the outer surround has been replaced.

Window (E5).

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

NAVE — NORTH WALL (Feature Prefix F)
See Drawing Nos. 1751/F1-F4

No	FEATURE	PHASE	APPROX DATE	NOTES
F1	Wall	1	L11/E12C	North wall of nave, on average 650 mm thick. Faced in rubble sandstone, many of the blocks very roughly squared and roughly coursed. All laid in a gritty lime mortar. Some lift lines are visible. The wall was later raised (*see* F15) the junction between the two being particularly noticeable on the interior where the top part of wall F1 is battered whereas the raising has a vertical face. Externally traces of a gritty lime render is still discernible in a number of places and, significantly, this continues behind the junction of added buttress F13, indicating that the wall was rendered externally prior to the buttress being added.
F2	Doorway	8c	1816x1832	Doorway cut through from the nave to the former vestry, which was added between 1816 and 1832. Its two-centred arch and east jamb are formed from brick, roughly cut to form a chamfer and the brickwork then hidden by neat rendering (now fallen in many places). The main arch of the doorway faces into the nave, with the rear face towards the north, visible in the vestry. On this northern side the jambs are bridged by a timber lintel. On its southern face the doorway is 1.90 metres high and 0.80 metres wide.
F3	Listing	8c	1816x1832	Mortar listing applied against the northern face of the wall indicate the roof-line of the demolished nineteenth century vestry. The vestry is not shown in F. W. L. Stockdale's illustration of the church from the north-west made in 1816, but is shown in George Rowe's illustration from the north-east made

Rear arch of intruded doorway (F2) leading from nave into the 19th century vestry.

in about 1830, and in a dated sketch of 1832.

Mortar listing (F3) showing the line of the vestry roof.

F4	Window	8d	1816x1859	Remains of a three-light square-headed window inserted to replace earlier two-light window F10. The window had not been inserted in 1816 when F. W. L. Stockdale drew the church from the north-west, but it was present in 1859 when W. F. Saunders drew the church from the north-east. Bullock (p. 61) suggests this and window F8 may have been in the process of being inserted when repairs are known to have been underway in 1842. However, it is worth pointing out that if the window was not inserted until that date, the western gallery added in 1816 (*see* F16) would have cut across the top of window F10 - an inconvenience, but not impossible. The external stone surround to the new window, which is absent of a hood mould, has cusped, ogee heads and pierced spandrels. Internally the new jambs were constructed in brick to a slight splay. Only the lower courses of the eastern jamb now remain, but more of the western jamb survives intact. The brickwork was formerly rendered over. On the internal face the opening was formerly capped at its head by a timber lintel (now removed) supported on the jambs. A ledge cut into the earlier wall above the western jamb and a notch cut into the dressed jamb of window F10 indicate where the ends of the timber lintel terminated.

Photograph showing the north wall of the nave before windows F4 and F8 had fallen. [Photo from HAARG archive].

F5	Window	8e	1832x1859	The surviving stone cill of a two-light dormer window inserted to light the western gallery. The window did not exist in c.1830 when George Rowe drew the church from the north-east, nor is it shown in a dated sketch of 1832 (HMAG TP 1584), but did exist by 1859 when W. F. Saunders made a similar illustration. The chamfered main frame of the dormer was set on the centre line of the wall with deeply chamfered internal and external surrounds. The remains of the internal splayed jambs survive and are of brick, rendered over, and on this side there is a flat cill cut into the top face of the voussoir to the relieving arch of window F10. Curiously, the groove for the glazing extends across the seating for the central mullion and beyond the seating for the side jambs. The stone is a gritty sandstone and appears not to be local.

Cill of added dormer window (F5).

F6	Window	1	L11/E12C	Small round-headed window splayed internally to an opening 550 mm wide and 900 mm high. On the outside its head is formed by a single stone lintel, which is supported by jambs each constructed using three stones, forming an opening 220 mm wide and 640 mm high. Externally the surround has an eroded narrow flat chamfer. The cill remains only on the exterior; internally the base of the window is truncated by the segmental arch of a blocked, inserted doorway (F7). The small window is integral to the surrounding wall and is sited with its head just beneath the original top of phase-1 wall F1. When doorway F7 and windows F10 and F18 were inserted this window was evidently blocked up and is therefore not shown in any of the late 18th and 19th-century illustrations, though it was evidently visible as a recognizable feature in 1849 when it is mentioned in a description of the church made by Ross for his 6th edition of the 'Hastings and St. Leonards Guide'.

Round-headed window (F6).

F7	Doorway	5	L14C-E16C	Doorway (now blocked) inserted beneath the small round-headed window F6. It is 880 mm wide in the interior and is capped by a segmental rear-arch. On the outside the opening has a two-centred arched head. Its surround is continuously chamfered, the chamfer now largely obscured by the stone blocking. The opening's height to the apex of the arch from the raised ground-level of the churchyard is 1.42 metres and it measures 820mm wide overall its chamfer. The doorway is usually attributed to the 14th century, though in truth it is so plain in its details that it could date from any period between the 13th and the early 16th centuries. It was probably inserted at the same date as windows F10 and F18.

Blocked doorway (F7).

F8	Window	8d	1816x1859	Remains of a three-light square-headed window (the twin of F4) inserted to replace earlier two-light window F18. The window had not been inserted in 1816 when F. W. L. Stockdale drew the church from the north-west, but it was present in 1859 when W. F. Saunders drew the church from the north-east. Bullock (p. 61) suggests this and window F4 may have been in the process of being inserted when repairs are known to have been underway in 1842. The external stone surround, which is absent of a hood mould, has cusped, ogee heads and pierced spandrels. Internally the new jambs were constructed in brick to a slight splay. The eastern jamb survived intact in 1989 when this wall was surveyed by Tim Morgan but, for safety purposes, was taken down under an archaeological watching brief carried out by Chris Butler in January 2011. Morgan's survey and photographs taken by Chris Butler shows it to have been of brick construction, similar to the internal jambs of F4. The western jamb was once similar, but had already fallen by 1989, leaving the core of wall F1 exposed. Also present in 1989 was the timber lintel which spanned the interior of the opening: this too was photographed and removed in January 2011. It was made up of two timbers set side by side, the southern of which was hanging at an angle at its eastern end.
F9	Rebuilt area of wall	8d	1816x1859	Area of rebuilt wall, shown by Tim Morgan in his stone-by-stone drawing prepared in 1989, above window F8. Already by January 2011 part had fallen. The remaining parts were removed (under an archaeological watching brief) in 2011 for safety reasons. In summary, the conclusions of the archaeological watching brief are as follows:-

'The archaeological inspection of this section of wall prior to its removal showed that it comprised outer faces formed of cut pieces of sandstone, which varied in size and shape, and were placed in regular courses. These sandstone blocks were faced on the outside, but had not been faced on the interior surface. They were bonded in a sandy off-white/buff lime mortar with occasional local sandstone inclusions (Type A) …'.

'The interior of the wall was formed from smaller pieces of sandstone, irregular in shape and size, and un-coursed. They were bonded with the same Type A sandy off-white/buff lime mortar with occasional local sandstone inclusions. The total width of the wall at this point was 630mm. A total of six courses of stonework had survived in places above the window.

Repairs on the both the south and north faces of the wall had used an off-white sandy lime mortar not dissimilar to that from the core of the wall in general texture but is whiter with some soft chalk pellets (Type B), whilst a repair on the north facing wall was in light/mid grey fine sandy cement (Type C) with flint and ironstone 'pebble-dash' on one face, clearly of mid/later 19th-century date.' It was concluded that, although repaired, the masonry was all of one period. [Butler 2011].

The observation that the removed section of wall was all of one date is significant as the head of window F18 formerly occupied this area of wall - the twin to window F10 further west. That no traces of this window were found during the dismantling confirms the impression given in Morgan's drawings that when window F8 was inserted, between 1816 and 1859, the entire section of wall immediately above the lintel of the new window was rebuilt.

F10	Window	5	L14C-E16C	The fragmentary remains of a two-light window, formerly with internally splayed jambs. The window is now replaced and cut by nineteenth-century window F4 which is set at a slightly lower level and slightly to the west. As a result, it is now only visible within the south (internal face) of the wall. Here the segmental rear-arch remains intact, as does the eastern splayed jamb, complete with dressed stone quoins. The bottom of the lowest quoin indicates the original cill level, which was positioned noticeably higher in the wall than the level of the cill to inserted window F4. The intact chamfered rear-arch indicates that the opening was 1.60 metres wide internally, reducing to 1.26 metres at the (removed) external frame. The rear-arch cuts the

Rear arch of two-light window (F10).

				line of the earlier, lower wall-top to F1 and appears to be contemporary with wall raising F15. Two drawings are known which show the window from the exterior - Sharpe's drawing from the north-west made in about 1798 and Stockdale's drawing from a similar location made in 1816. Both show the window as having a square head with a projecting hood mould incorporating return stops at the end and Stockdale sketches the heads as being of trefoil type. The illustrations suggest that the window dated from either the late 14th or 15th century.
F11	Fireplace	8c	1816x1832	Fireplace cut back into the wall of the tower. This 890 mm wide fireplace was inserted to serve the vestry. The front face of the fireplace has mostly been cut back, but its one-brick wide jambs still retain their full depth at the base where they project from the old wall face by 125 mm. A modern timber lintel supports modern patching F12 extending up the wall face.
F12	Patching	9	20C	A line of patching and modern mortar marks the position of the former flue hacked into the wall thickness. The flue was contemporary with fireplace F11 and originally the front face projected proud of the medieval wall. The cap, built against the turret, is clearly visible in George Rowe's drawing of about 1830. Built into the patching halfway up is a modern inscription stone which reads 'In the reign of King Edward A.D. 1293 this church was rated at 8 marks'.
F13	Buttress	4 or 5	L13C-E16C	Remains of a buttress, 900 mm wide with a projection of 900 mm, built against the north face of the nave wall at its extreme eastern end. It is straight jointed to wall F1, except at two points where the wall face has been cut into in order to allow the buttress to be keyed in. There are the distinct remains of a gritty mortar render to wall face F1 behind the point where the buttress meets the wall. The quoins of the buttress are faced in rough ashlar sandstone. The buttress is usually attributed to the 13th century, though there are no visible features to date it any more closely than the medieval period.

Fireplace (F11).

Right:- Buttress (F13).

				F14 Wall Scar 1? L11/E12C? Internal wall scar at extreme east end of wall F1 indicating the former alignment and thickness of the (assumed phase-1) east wall of the nave. The wall was later reduced in thickness (*see* F17).
F15	Wall Raising	5	L14C-E16C	A c.800 mm raising to the phase-1 wall (F1). The raising was evidently carried out at the same time as window F10 was inserted as the rear arch of window F10 extends above wall F1 into the raising, whilst the repair to wall F1 where the window's east jamb has been inserted appears to be contemporary with raising F15.
F16	Socket	8a	1816	Socket (now blocked) built into south face of the wall at its extreme western end in order to accommodate a crossbeam inserted in 1816 to support the western gallery. The faculty for this gallery, which was dated 1st July 1816, gives its size as 18 feet (5.50 metres) north to south and 12 feet (3.65 metres) in breadth from west to east [Bullock p.46].
F17	Rebuilt Wall Face	6	17C?	For some unclear reason the east wall of the nave (represented by scar F14) has been reduced in thickness by constructing a new western face to the wall, using roughly-dressed ashlar blocks. Only the base of this facing now survives, but includes one block inscribed 'S B 1671' whether this stone represents reused material or whether the inscription marks the date of the work is unclear, though the new alignment would have had repercussions regarding the chancel arch.
F18	Window	5	L14C-E16C	Splay to eastern internal jamb of window F10. In 1989, when the wall was recorded by Tim Morgan, this jamb was hidden behind brick blocking which formed the jamb of its replacement, F8. However, this was deemed unsafe and was removed in 2011, revealing the plastered surface of the earlier jamb. The jamb has lost its dressed quoins, but their positions are still visible, as too is the position of the former cills eastern end. The window's replacement (F8) is set at a slightly lower level and slightly to the west. Window F18 is the eastern twin of window F10. Two drawings are known which show them from the exterior - Sharpe's drawing from the north-west made in about 1798 and Stockdale's drawing from a similar location made in 1816. Both show the windows as having square heads with a projecting hood mould incorporating return stops at the end and Stockdale sketches the heads as being of trefoil type. The illustrations suggest that the windows dated from either the late 14th or 15th century.
F19	Patch Repair	?	?	Small rectangular area of repair to the internal face of the wall. Purpose unknown.

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

CHANCEL — NORTH WALL (Feature Prefix G)
See Drawing Nos. 1751/G1-G4

No	FEATURE	PHASE	APPROX DATE	NOTES
G1	Wall	4	L13/E14C	North wall of chancel, average 760 mm thick. Excavations have revealed at its western end it is straight jointed to the east wall of the nave, confirming the visual evidence which suggests the wall is all of one date. Generally, it is faced in sandstone rubble (including some relatively large, roughly squared blocks) bedded in a gritty mortar. Most of the wall is roughly coursed, though the coursing is regular at the lift lines. Some stones still retain the patchy remains of an external render of gritty lime mortar, and parts of this are visible trapped where angle buttress G6 has been added to the north eastern corner of the chancel. At low level some internal lime plaster survives.
G2	Window	4 and 5	L13/E14C & L14C-E16C	Lancet window close to the position of the demolished west wall of the chancel and now remaining in only a VERY fragmentary form, restricted to the lower quoin stones of the eastern internal splayed jamb. More remained in 1989 when surveyed by Tim Morgan. At that time fragments of the window's internal and external jambs survived on its eastern side to the level of the arch's spring point. He notes that 'Reused stones [at least two, perhaps three are shown in his drawing], with grooves for window frames, are built into the internal arches [recte jambs] of this and the two-centred window (H2) in the east wall. …. The W lancet, seems from the height of the remaining [internal] jamb to have been proportionally larger - *c*. 1.70m high. The wall below

Window G2 shown prior to it having fallen.
[Photograph from HAARG archives].

has been cut back through the building of a stone pulpit in 1905, and partly rebuilt.'

In October 2012 the pulpit was removed, revealing the details it obscured. This new data adds considerably to the information known about this opening. Firstly, the dressed quoins of the window's splayed internal jamb continued down a further two courses than realized and terminated at the base in the cut-off fragment of a dressed cill. The height of the jamb was not *c.*1.70m high as thought by Morgan, but *c.*2.40m — 700mm taller. Another feature which had been concealed by the pulpit was the fact that the splayed jamb continued down a further 500mm below original cill level (G2.1) to a depth of 300mm below the floor level of the 1905 pulpit. In contrast to the area above, at this level there are no dressed quoins, the splayed jamb having been formed by cutting into the wall, trimming back the earlier stonework, and then lime plastering the cut face to give a neat appearance. At the same time the phase-4 jamb (including the dressed quoin stones) were lime plastered in order to disguise the fact that the cill had been extended down. At the rear, a new wall face of rubble masonry had been formed, set back 370mm from the internal wall face, and this too had been lime plastered. A rough area of stonework at the base of both the surviving jamb and the rear wall indicated that the cill itself was flat, rather than sloping. Furthermore, the impression left in the mortar indicating the rounded-off edges of the cill survived at one point in the rear wall (*see* photograph) showing that the phase-5 cill was neatly finished.

Window G2. Internal face after removal of pulpit showing dressed splayed quoins, cut-off phase-4 cill and phase-5 downward extension.

Window G2. Rear (northern) edge of phase-5 window cill visible as an impression in the mortar.

G3	Straight Joint	4?	L13/E14C?	Area of wall where the joints between the stones align vertically. The joint is not visible above the level shown on Drawing 1751/G2 and there are no quoin stones. The reason for and relevance of the joint is not known, though if it relates to a break in construction then the lower part of wall G1 to the west of the joint is earlier than the remainder of the wall.
G4	Window	4	L13/E14C	Eastern of the two windows in the north wall of the chancel. This is much more complete, though much of the internal quoin to the western splayed jamb has fallen since Morgan made his survey in 1989. He describes this opening as follows: 'The E lancet is at present much more complete [than G2], excepting for stones of the internal arch. A pronounced twist in the wall and cracking places its future in doubt. [Externally] The E lancet opening is 1.60m high and 0.36m wide, jamb and arch stones and sill with flat chamfers'. Morgan seems to show the lowest internal quoin stone up from the base as being a reused stone, whilst the corresponding stone (which still survives) in the eastern quoin is certainly reused and incorporates a redundant closing rebate.

Window (G4).

G5	Canopied Tomb	4	L13/E14C	A canopied tomb seemingly (at least in the area of the canopy) integral with the fabric of the wall in which it is set. Its rear wall is recessed partially into the wall of the chancel, whilst jambs, canopy and tomb chest project slightly. Its cinquefoiled hood is set beneath a scroll-moulded upper order and was described by Glynne [Bullock p. 52] in about 1826 as being 'surmounted by a cross for a finial', but this no longer survives, though its mounting is still just discernible. The wall immediately above the upper part of the canopy incorporates a 'relieving arch' formed of neat rubble masonry. The western jamb of the canopy has been cut back slightly on its west side. The canopy itself has a chamfered cinquefoil head set beneath a chamfered two-centred arch. The cusps are fully engaged with the arch. Clearance has revealed that the base of the tomb chest is concealed by a considerable rise in ground level within the chancel. Its south face is decorated with a frieze of quatrefoils set back within a deeply chamfered surround, the extreme eastern end of which has been damaged. Over the upper blocks of the frieze and extending under the side jambs supporting the canopy is a large, thin slab of shelly limestone/marble of which only the rear part and ends now survive *in situ*. It is therefore impossible to tell whether this represents the matrix for a former brass, though the likelihood is that it does. Part of a encaustic tile floor exists in front of the

Canopied Tomb (G5).

chest. Although far less elaborate, the arch of the canopy has similarities to those over the sedilia at Winchelsea church which dates from the years around 1300.

G6	Buttress	5	L14C-E16C	An 880mm wide diagonal buttress added to give strength to the north-eastern corner of the chancel. It is straight-jointed to both the north and east walls of the chancel, with very occasional block bonding fitted into small sockets cut into the face of the existing walls. In both cases the buttress traps external render on the walls. At the base, rising from the present ground level (which is likely to be higher than originally) is a 770 mm high sloping offset above which the buttress rises vertically and projects 1.05 metres from the wall face. The north-western quoin has been damaged and has largely fallen, whilst the north-eastern quoin is at one point repaired in brick. The offset at the apex of the buttress is also damaged, but the upper part is

Buttress (G6).

Remains of finial on offset of Buttress (G6).

				sufficiently complete to show that the tiers of blocks forming the offset step at each joint rather than forming a continuous slope. The uppermost block retains the angled base for a former finial (now lost). An early 20th-century photograph [reproduced in Masters, 2008, Figure 13] shows the buttress in its complete state, prior to deterioration. In this photograph the finial base is obscured from view by foliage.
G7	Former Monument	9	1906	Scar left by a removed wall monument recessed into the face of the wall and carried at the base by two metal flanges/brackets. The scar marks the position of a 14th-century grave slab which was formerly in the floor of the chancel and was moved to the north wall for safe keeping in 1906. Unfortunately, it fell from its fixings in the mid 20th century and broke. The slab had a Lombardic inscription in raised letters running around its edge [Bullock p.6]. A photograph of an open air service shows the grave slab still in place on the wall. See G2 above.
G8	Repair	?	?	Area of repair to the east and above window G4.
G9	Putlog Hole	4	L13/E14C	Blocked putlog hole, 160 mm x 190 mm, visible in internal face of wall G1. The lowest part of the blocking uses a 'Flemish' brick, yellow in fabric with a pink tinge to its surface. In its present form it measures 140 mm in length and 43 mm in depth. It is very similar to the bricks used in work of c.1300 at Winchelsea.
G10	Drain Hole	?	?	Hole formed in base of wall G1 as part of a late drainage scheme. The feature was not investigated in detail and remains un-dated, but is not of antiquity.
G11	Floor level	4	L13/E14C	Remains of repaired encaustic tile floor. For details *see* excavation report.

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES WITHIN THE UPSTANDING WALLS

CHANCEL — EAST WALL (Feature Prefix H)
See Drawing Nos. 1751/H1-H4

No	FEATURE	PHASE	APPROX DATE	NOTES
H1	Wall	4	L13/E14C	East wall of chancel, average 810 mm thick measured at a point just below the external cill of the east window. Generally, it is faced in sandstone rubble (including some relatively large, roughly squared blocks) bedded in a gritty mortar. Most of the wall is roughly coursed, though the coursing is regular at the lift lines. Some stones still retain the patchy remains of an external render of gritty lime mortar, and parts of this are visible trapped where angle buttress G6 has been added to the north eastern corner of the chancel.
H2	Window	4	L13/E14C	Substantial remains of a two-light window, 1.14 metres wide by 2.84 metres high, set beneath a two-centred arched head capped by a scroll-moulded label with twirl stops. Immediately above the hood there is a neat relieving arch formed in rubble masonry. Each light of the window is chamfered both internally and externally and has the remains of an ogee-arched head with engaged trefoil cusping, all capped by a circular light with engaged quatrefoil cusping. Internally the jambs are steeply splayed to give an opening 2.50 metres wide between the quoins and about 3.45 metres high to the apex of the rear arch. The jambs support a segmental rear arch with a hollow chamfer to its leading edge. As with the lancets (G2, G4) in the north wall of the chancel, the quoins to the internal surround of this window employs several reused stones with redundant glazing grooves.

Chancel window (H2).
[Photograph from HAARG archives].

General view of east wall of Chancel showing east window (H2).

The generally accepted view offered by most commentators is that this window represents a 14th-century insertion into a 13th-century wall. However, as Morgan has observed, all indications are that the wall is undisturbed and the window is integral to the surrounding stonework. Furthermore, the mouldings on the hood and the details of the relieving arch are all but identical to those used for the canopied tomb (G5) in the north wall of the chancel and, as already noted, all three surviving chancel windows incorporate reused stones within their internal quoins. Undoubtedly, the east window is of Decorated type, but such windows are found in a late 13th-century context, as for instance at Tonbridge Castle Gatehouse, Kent (third quarter of the 13th century), Stokesay Castle, Shropshire (1281x1291) and — in more elaborate form — within St. Thomas's Church, Winchelsea (c.1300). In addition, it is worth noting that the two-light windows at Tonbridge Castle are found in conjunction with standard lancet windows and lancet windows of standard design were used as late as 1385 at Bodiam Castle. The twirl stops to the hood at Ore are very distinctive and almost identical to a number of such stops which both survive and have been recovered from excavations within the town of Winchelsea, all dating from a known c.1300 context. All this indicates that there is no reason why the window cannot be contemporary with the reconstruction of the chancel.

H3	Putlog Hole	4	L13/E14C	Putlog hole, blocked with stone and incorporating a plain tile on edge against the right-hand side and a similar tile over.
H4	Putlog Hole	4	L13/E14C	Putlog hole, 170 mm x 170 mm, blocked with stone and incorporating a plain tile over.
H5	Putlog Hole	4	L13/E14C	Putlog hole, 170 mm x 170 mm, blocked with stone and incorporating a plain tile over.
H6	Wall Head	4	L13/E14C	Internally, at a height of approximately two-thirds up the gable is incorporated a deliberate 160 mm wide ledge, at which point the upper part of the gable reduces in thickness to approximately 640 mm. The ledge probably indicates the location of a collar within the original chancel roof.
H7	Site of Plaque	?	?	A rectangular area immediately to the north of window H2, where the internal face of the chancel wall has been hacked

				back to incorporate a wall plaque. The hacking intrudes into some of the northern dressed quoin stones of window H2, the uppermost stone being neatly trimmed to suit what seems to be the semi-elliptical head of the plaque. Towards the base can be seen an area of brick repair.
H8	Site of Plaque	?	?	A rectangular area immediately to the south of window H2, where the internal face of the chancel wall has been hacked back to incorporate a wall plaque. The impression of the hacked back area is far less distinct than the matching area (H7) to the north.
H9	Arcade Respond	8b	1821	Eastern respond to the former arcade between the chancel and added south aisle of 1821 [Bullock pp.46-47]. The respond, which starts at some distance above floor level, is of two shallow orders, dressed in brick and wall formerly masked by a Roman cement covering with chamfered leading edges - the chamfer on the central order extends across the raised base indicating that this never extended down to ground. At the head of the respond are the remains of a stone capital of 1821 date.
H10	Dressed Stone Block	8b?	1821?	At a distance of 730 mm south of the southern edge of respond H9's central order is a straight joint in the wall foundation formed by the edge of a large dressed stone. The visible evidence suggests that the base of a former south-projecting buttress may have been incorporated into the 1821 aisle's eastern wall, though, if so, it had been demolished prior to 1821 for no buttress is shown in this location in any of the known existing drawing of the church. Most likely, the dressed block is merely reused material — certainly it has a redundant chamfer running down its north-eastern edge.

WEST ◄——

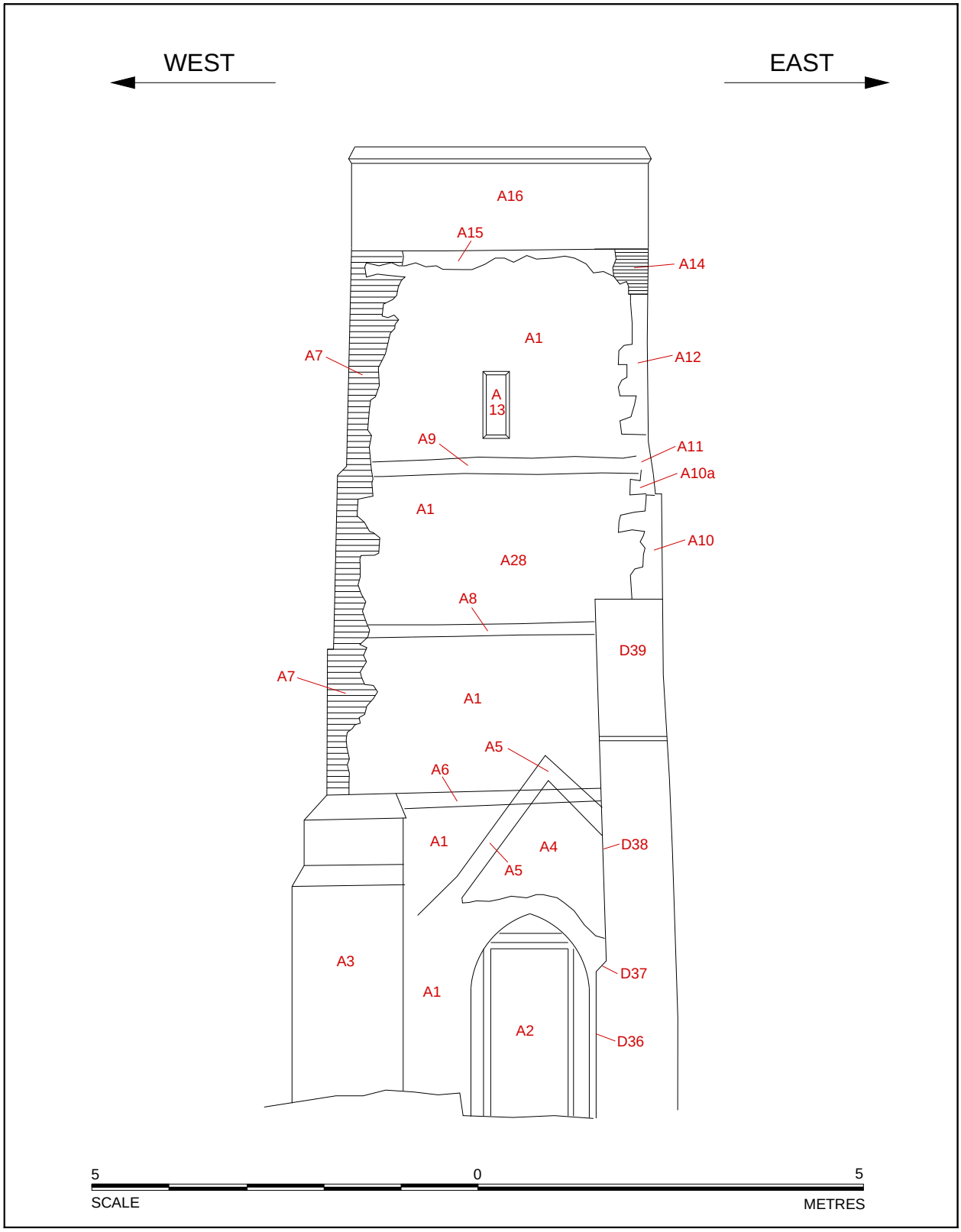
——► EAST

DRAWING BY ALAN DICKINSON, 1992

5 0 5

SCALE METRES

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY-STONE, SOUTH WALL OF TOWER, EXTERNAL FACE**				Site Ref **P33/04** Drawing No. **1751/A1**
Drawn By **A DICKINSON**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **1992**	Date of this revision **2012**	

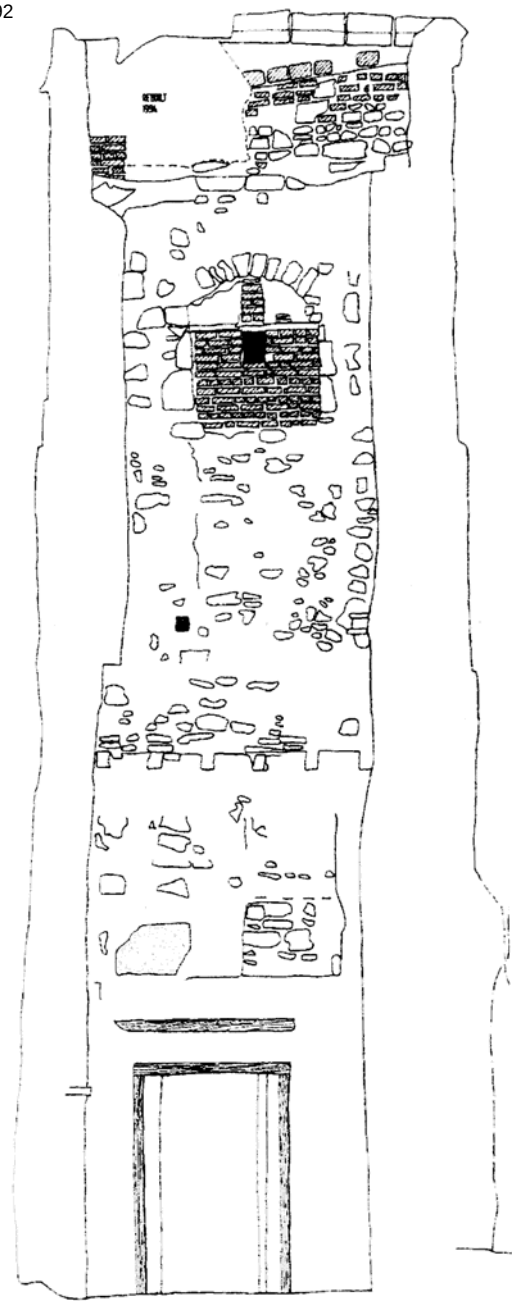


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE, SOUTH WALL OF THE TOWER, EXTERNAL FACE				Site Ref P33/04
Drawn By **D Martin**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **2012**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/A2**

EAST

WEST

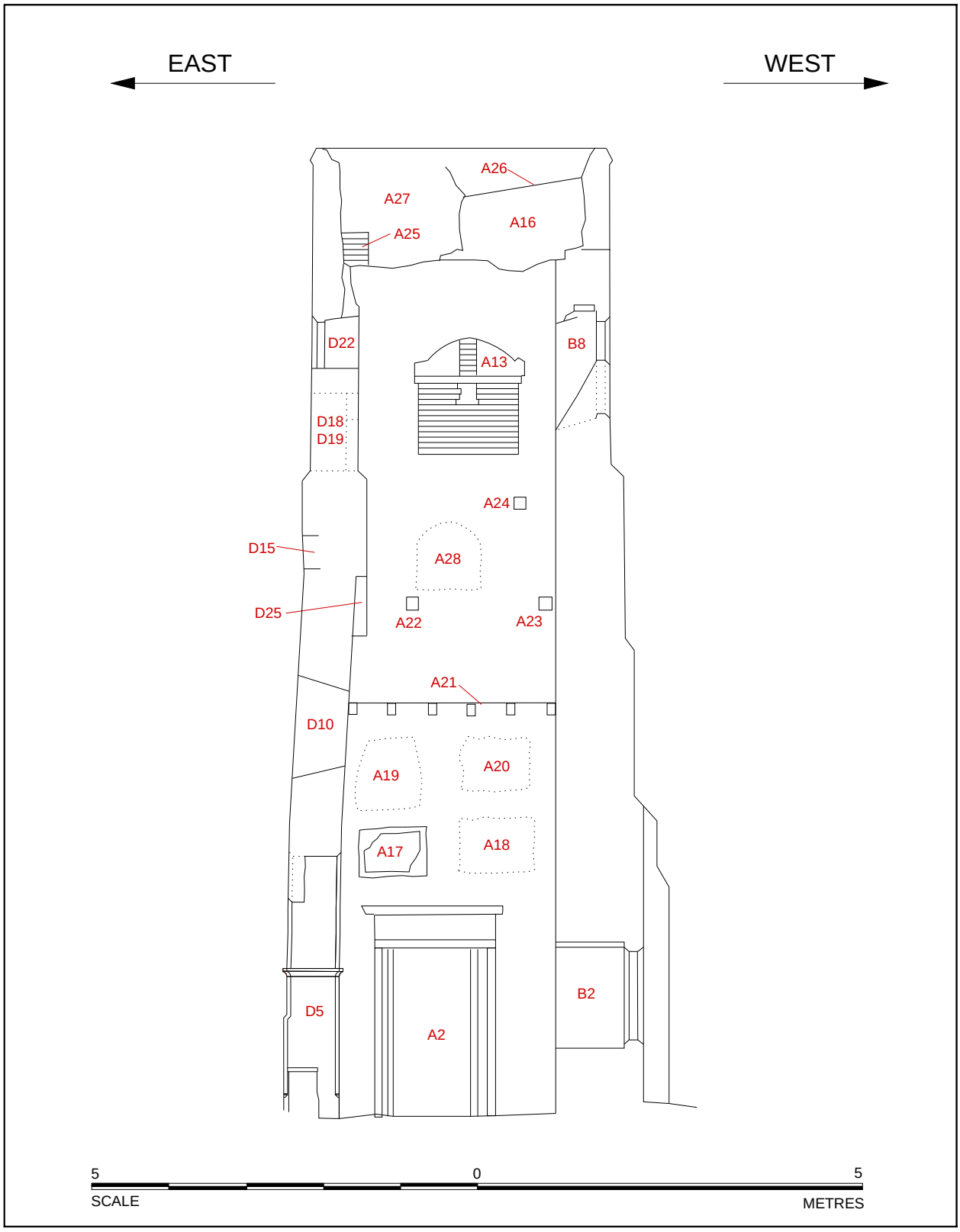
DRAWING BY ALAN DICKINSON, 1992



5 0 5

SCALE METRES

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY-STONE, SOUTH WALL OF TOWER, INTERNAL FACE**				Site Ref **P33/04** Drawing No. **1751/A3**
Drawn By **A DICKINSON**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **1992**	Date of this revision **2012**	

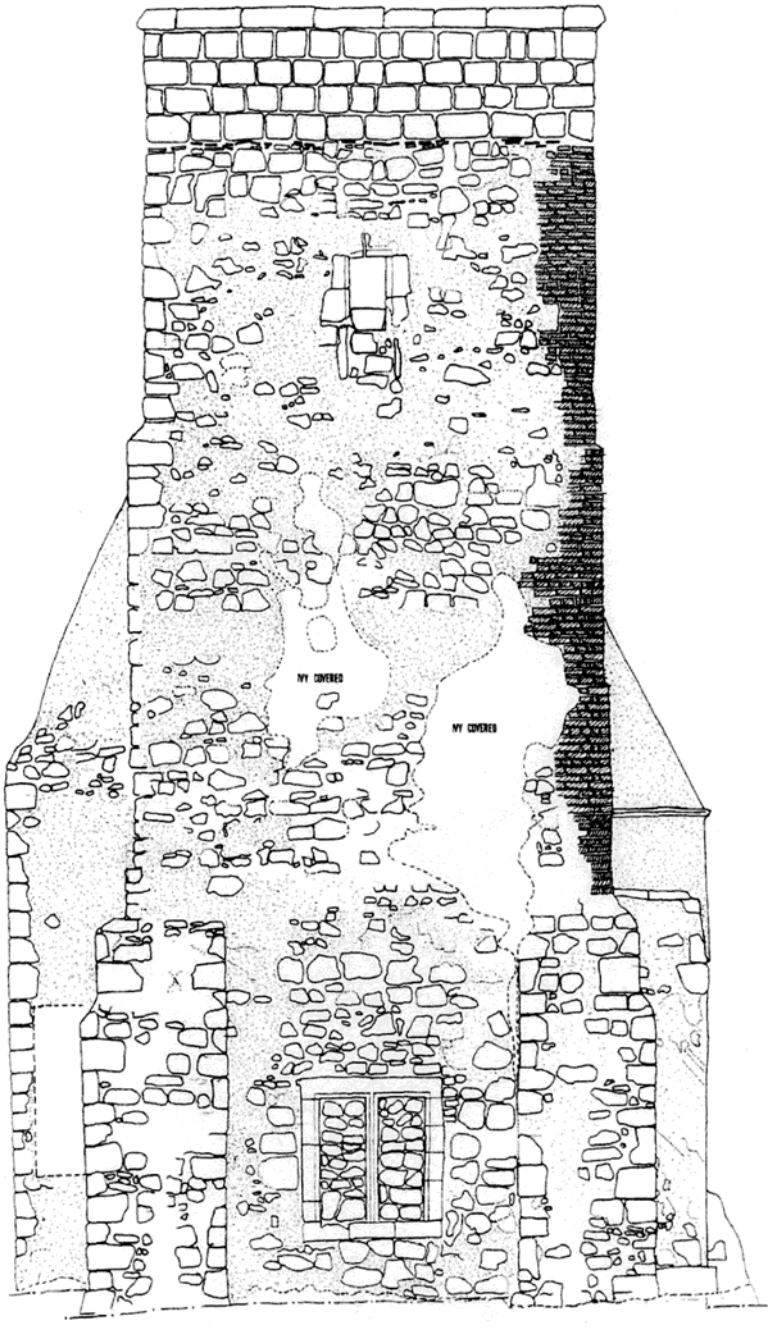


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE, SOUTH WALL OF THE TOWER, INTERNAL FACE				Site Ref P33/04
Drawn By **D Martin**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **2012**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/A4**

NORTH

SOUTH

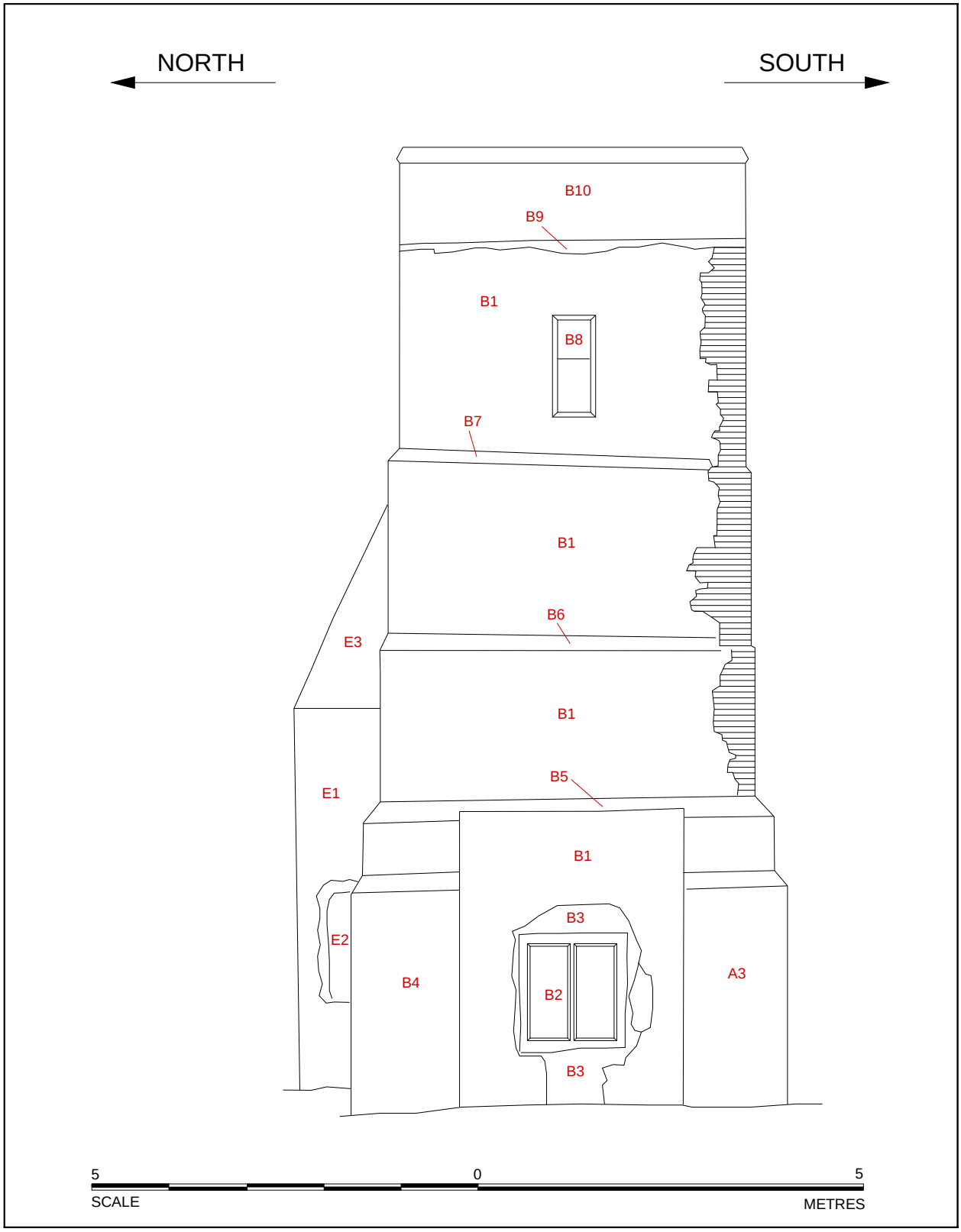
DRAWING BY ALAN DICKINSON, 1992



5 0 5

SCALE METRES

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY-STONE, WEST WALL OF TOWER, EXTERNAL FACE**				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By	Revision No -	Date of original survey	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/B1**

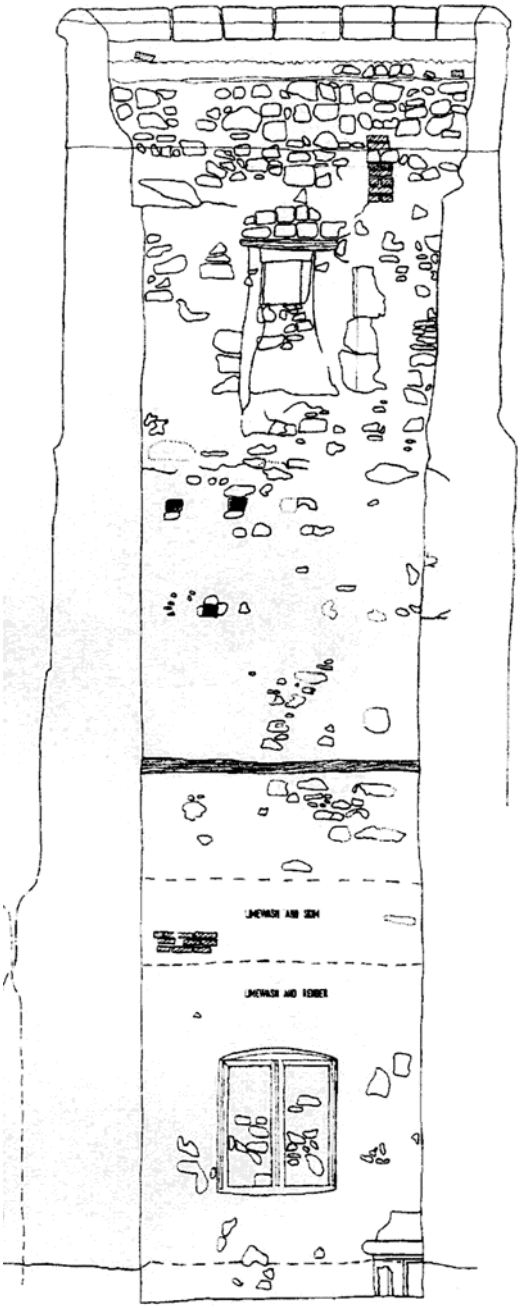


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE, WEST WALL OF THE TOWER, EXTERNAL FACE				Site Ref **P33/04**
				Drawing No. **1751/B2**
Drawn By **D Martin**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **2012**	Date of this revision **2012**	

SOUTH

NORTH

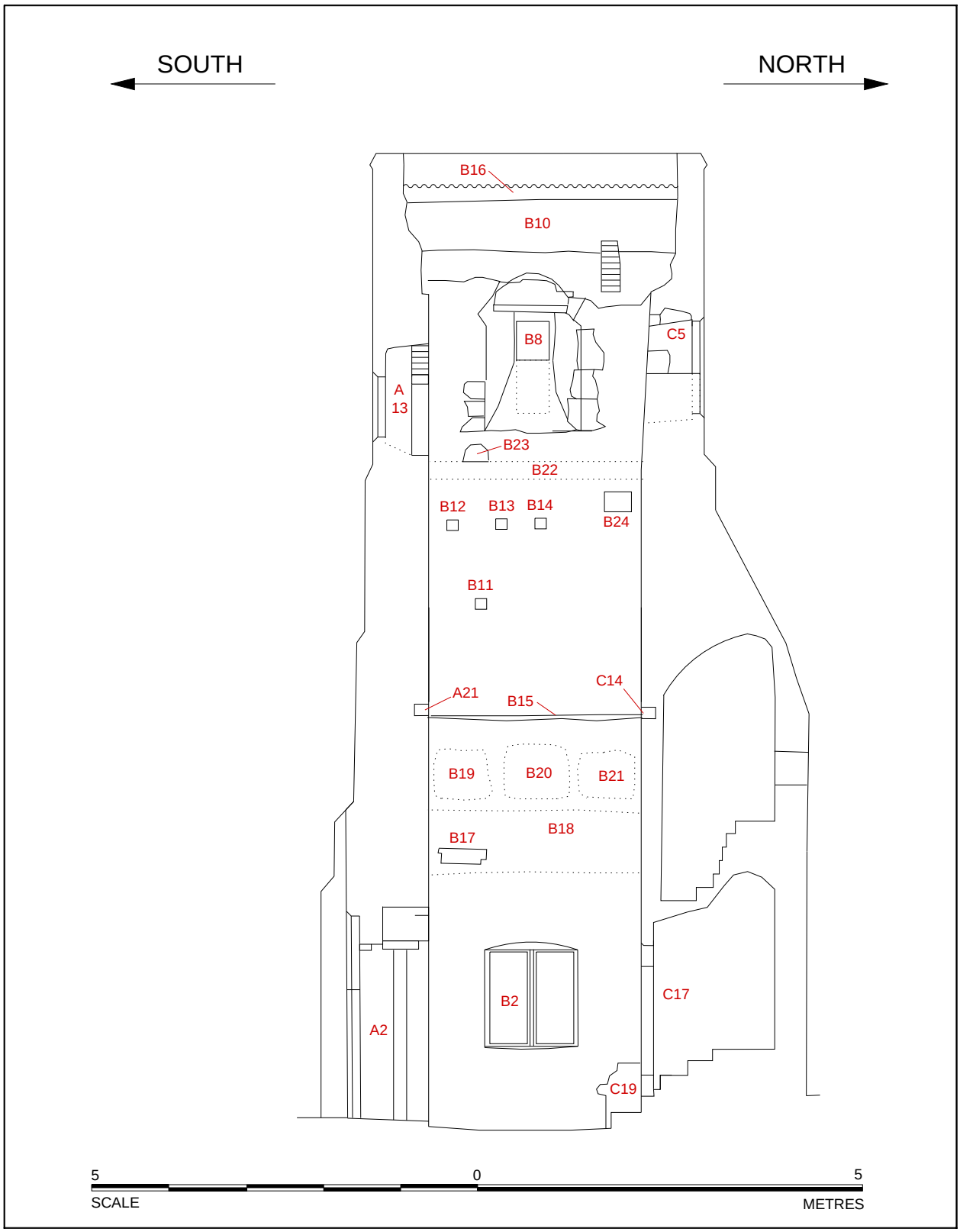
DRAWING BY ALAN DICKINSON, 1992



5 0 5

SCALE METRES

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY-STONE, WEST WALL OF TOWER, INTERNAL FACE**				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **A DICKINSON**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **1992**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/B3**

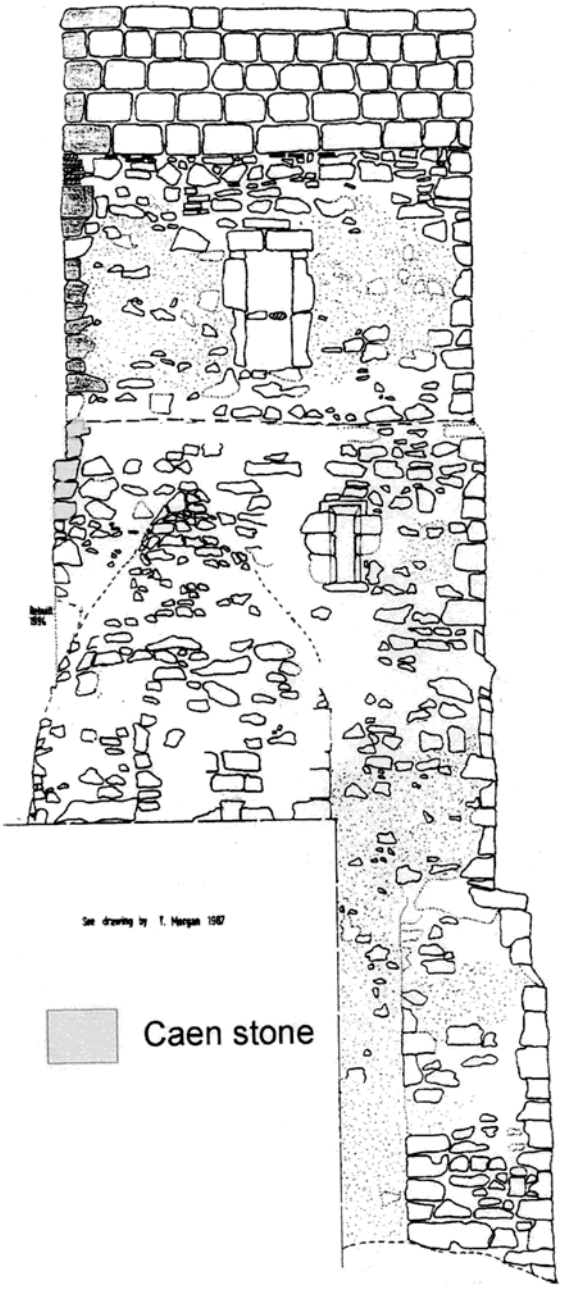


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE, WEST WALL OF THE TOWER, INTERNAL FACE				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By	Revision No -	Date of original survey	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/B4**

EAST

WEST

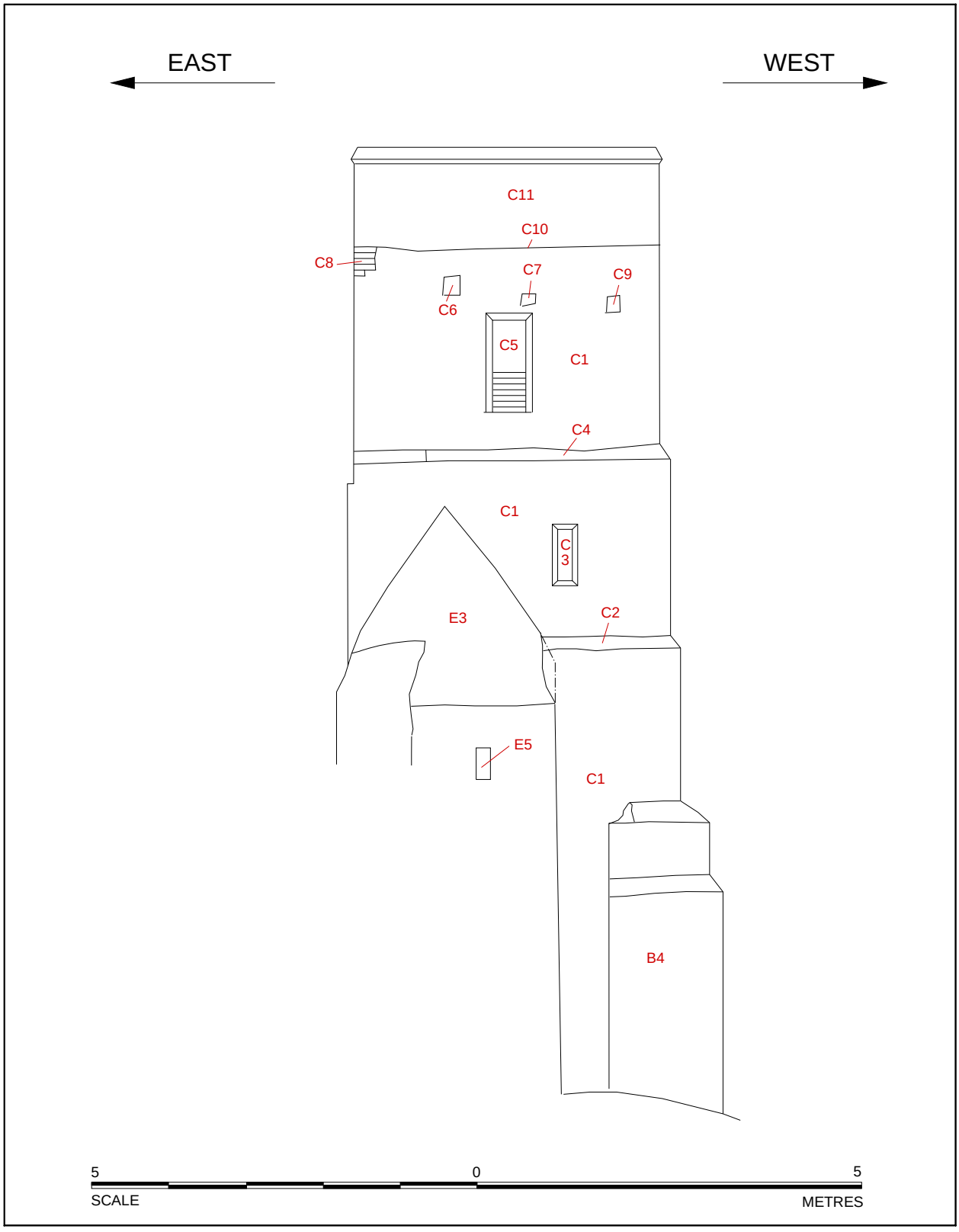
DRAWING BY ALAN DICKINSON, 1992



5 0 5

SCALE METRES

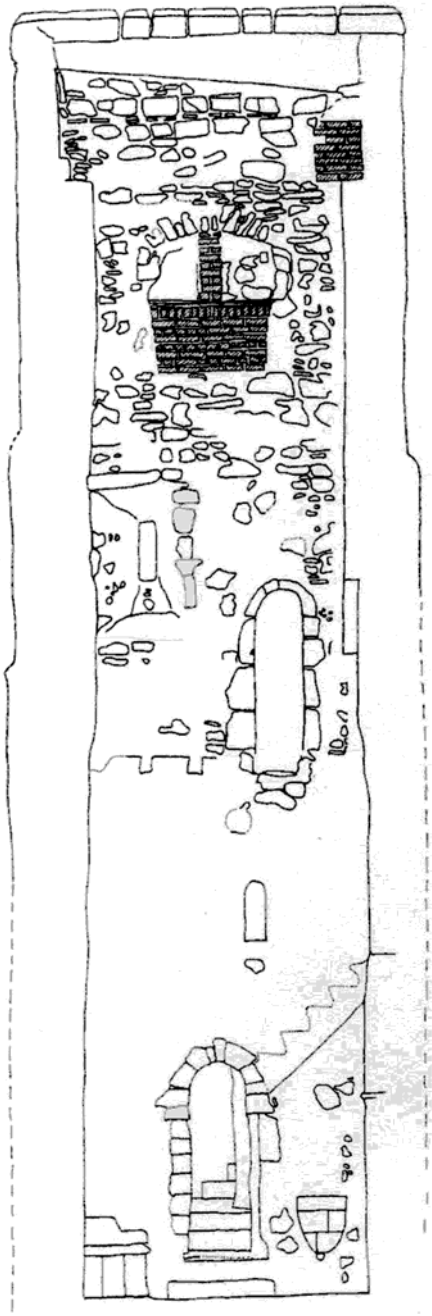
OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY-STONE, NORTH WALL OF TOWER, EXTERNAL FACE**				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By	Revision No -	Date of original survey	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/C1**



OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE TOWER, EXTERNAL FACE				Site Ref **P33/04**
				Drawing No. **1751/C2**
Drawn By	Revision No -	Date of original survey	Date of this revision **2012**	

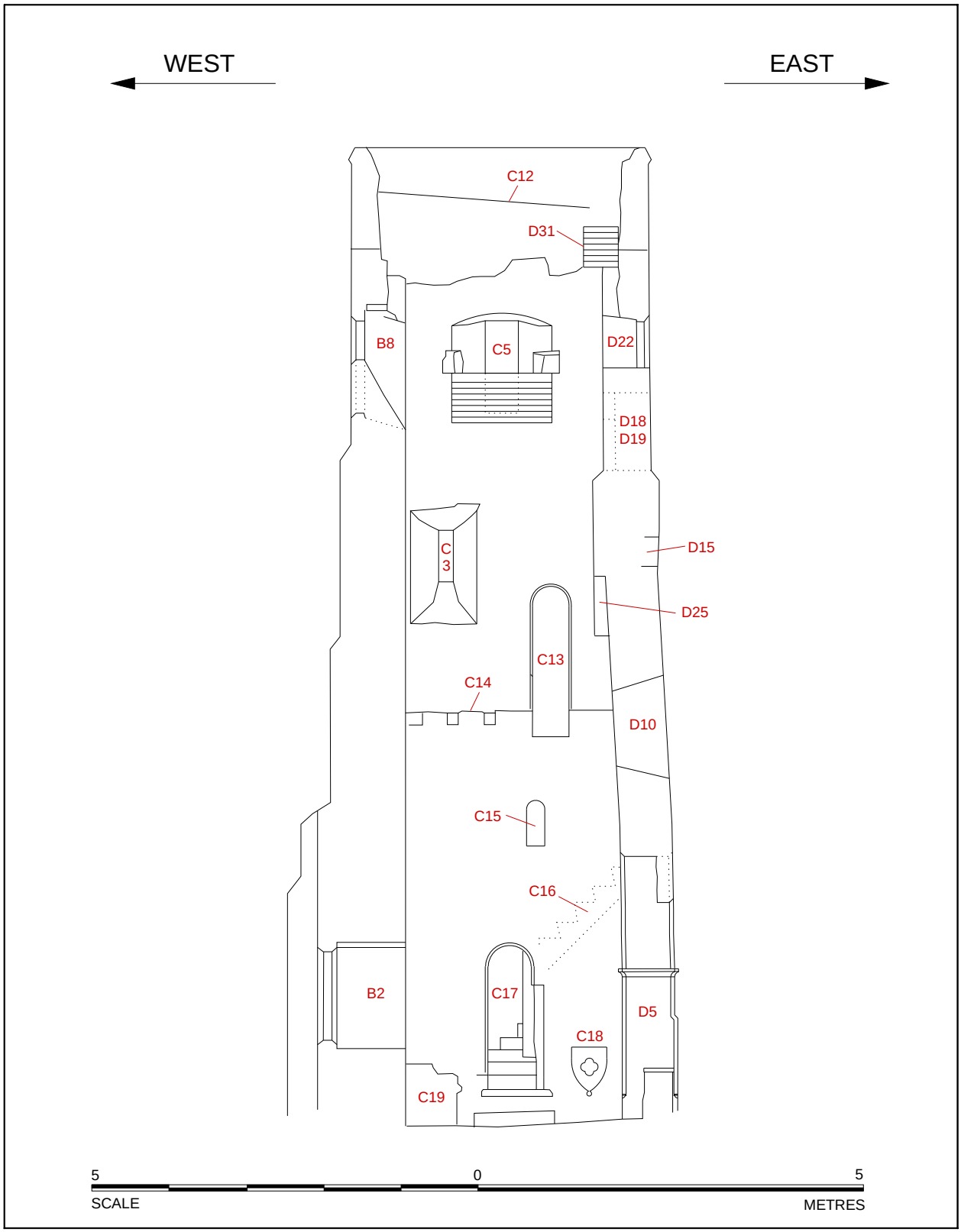
WEST ← → EAST

DRAWING BY ALAN DICKINSON, 1992



5 0 5
SCALE METRES

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY-STONE, NORTH WALL OF TOWER, INTERNAL FACE**				Site Ref **P33/04** Drawing No. **1751/C3**
Drawn By **A DICKINSON**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **1992**	Date of this revision **2012**	

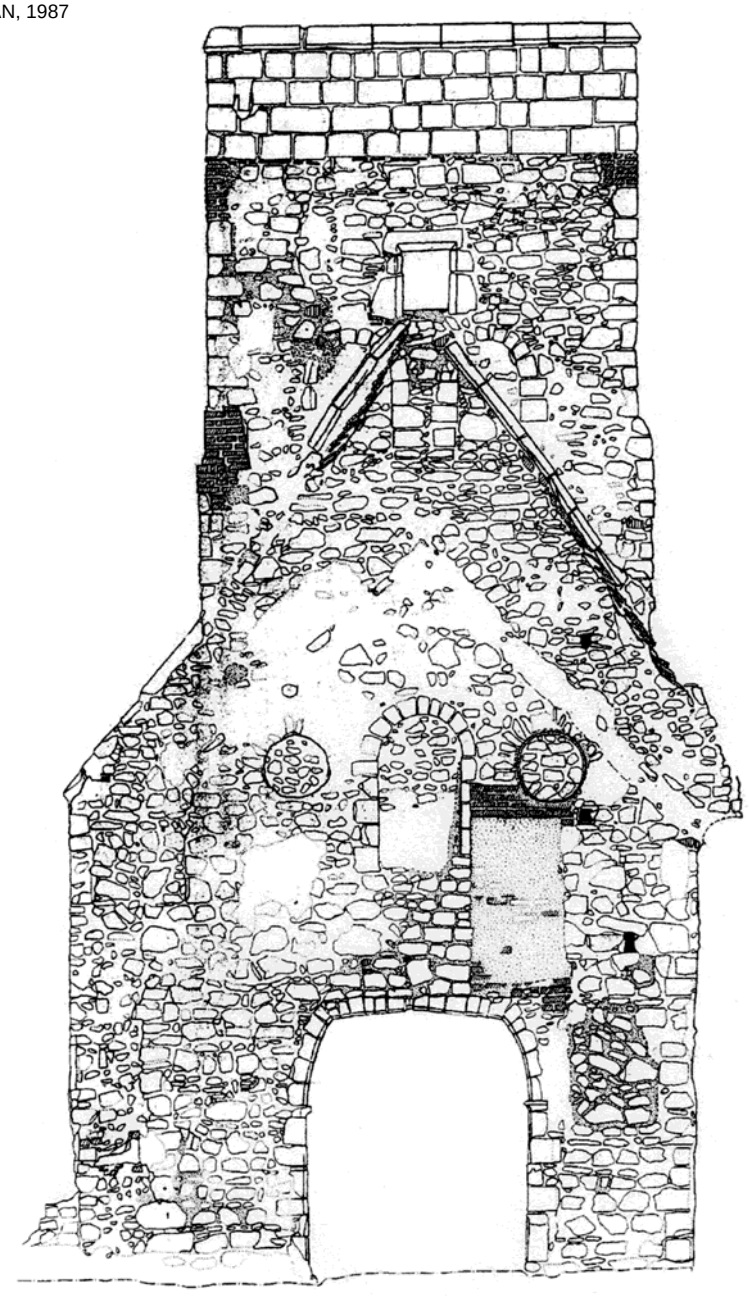


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE TOWER, INTERNAL FACE				Site Ref P33/04
Drawn By **D Martin**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **2012**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/C4**

SOUTH

NORTH

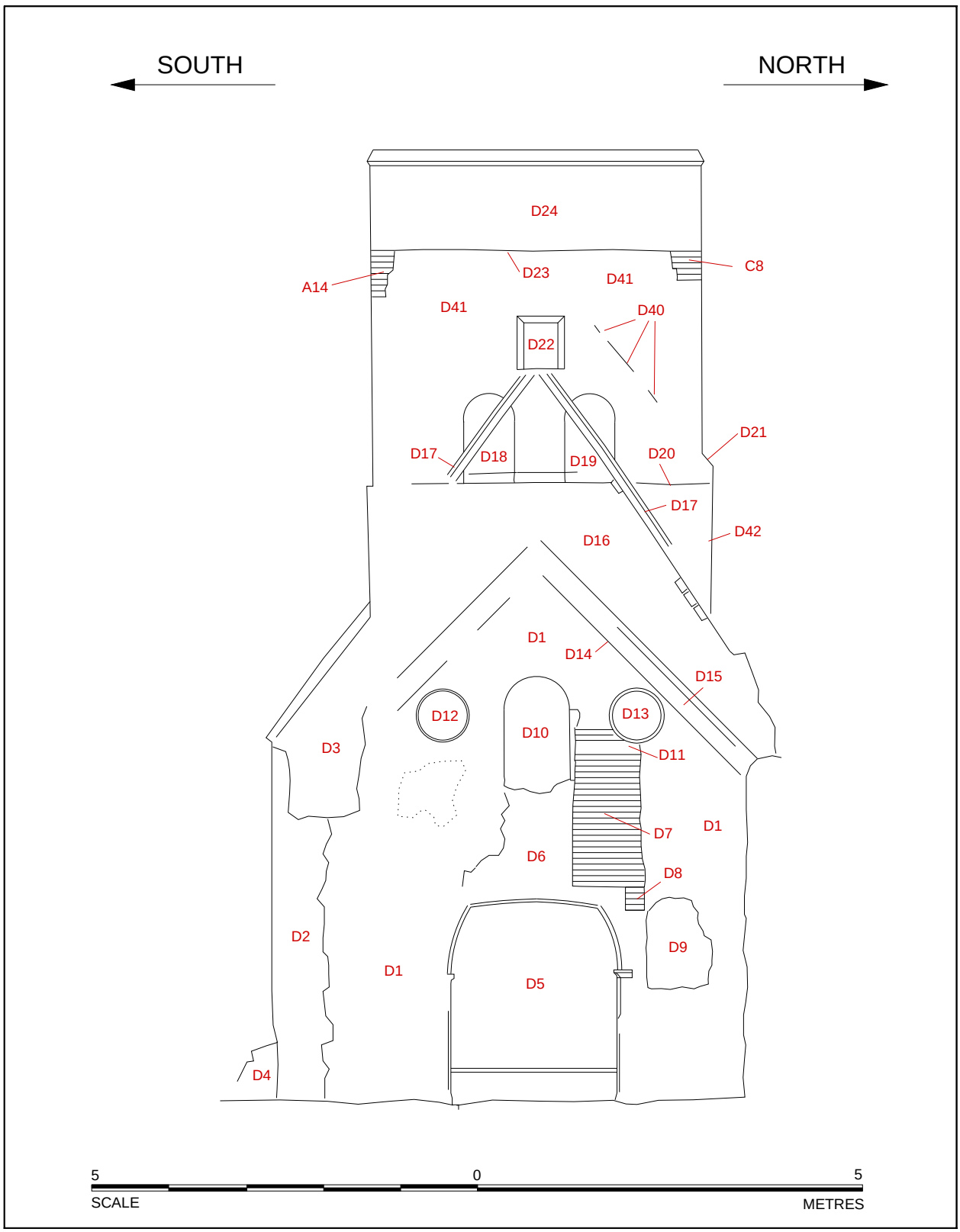
DRAWING BY TIM MORGAN, 1987



5 0 5

SCALE METRES

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY-STONE, EAST WALL OF TOWER, EXTERNAL FACE**				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **T MORGAN**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **1987**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/D1**

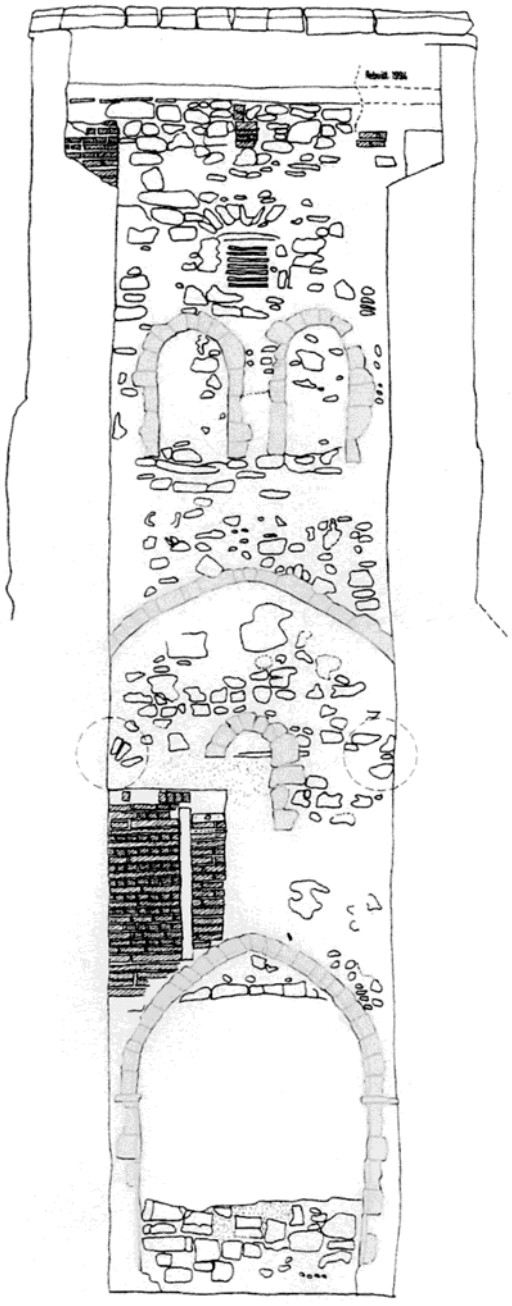


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE, EAST WALL OF THE TOWER, EXTERNAL FACE				Site Ref P33/04
Drawn By	Revision No -	Date of original survey	Date of this revision 2012	Drawing No. 1751/D2

NORTH

SOUTH

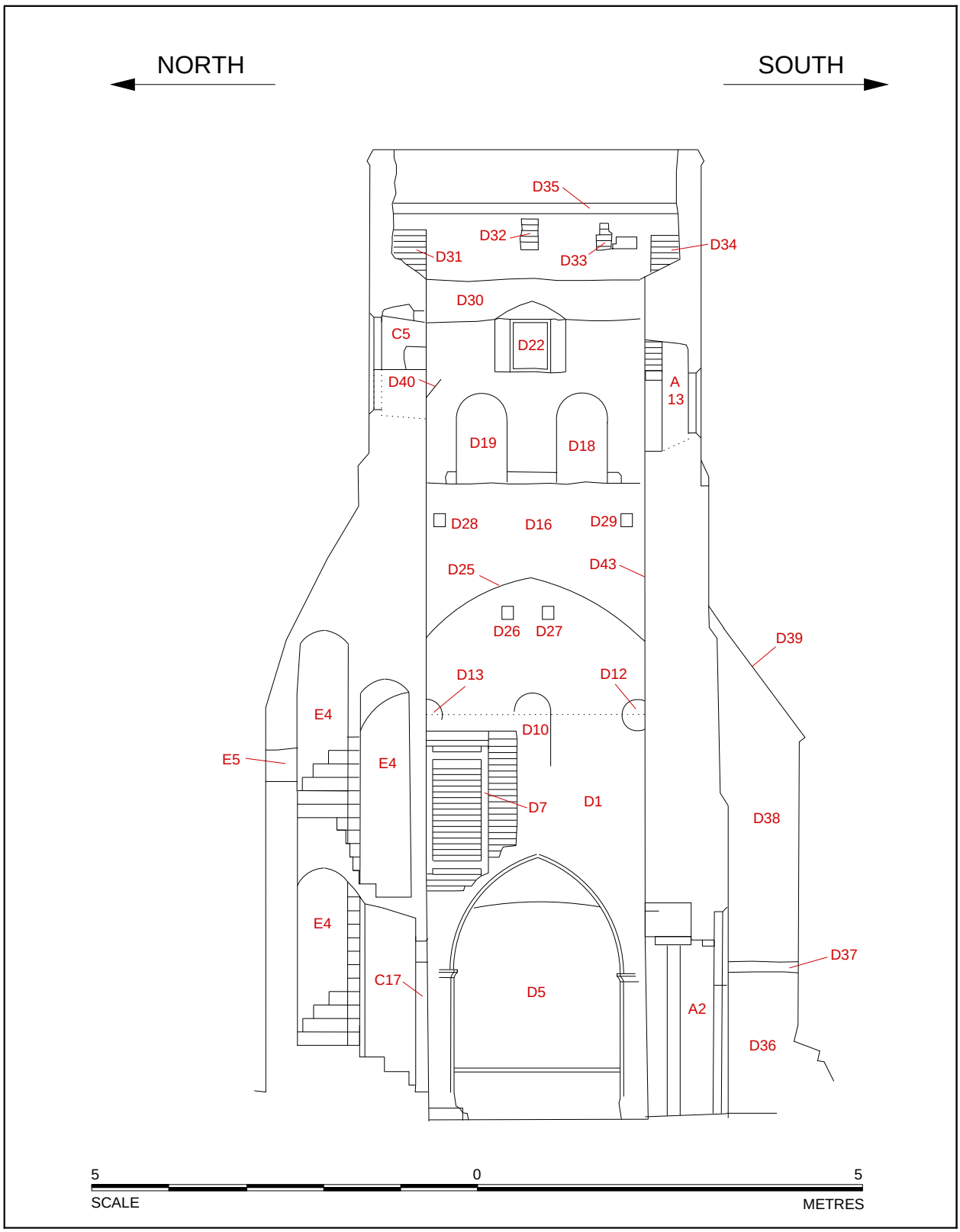
DRAWING BY ALAN DICKINSON, 1992



5 0 5

SCALE METRES

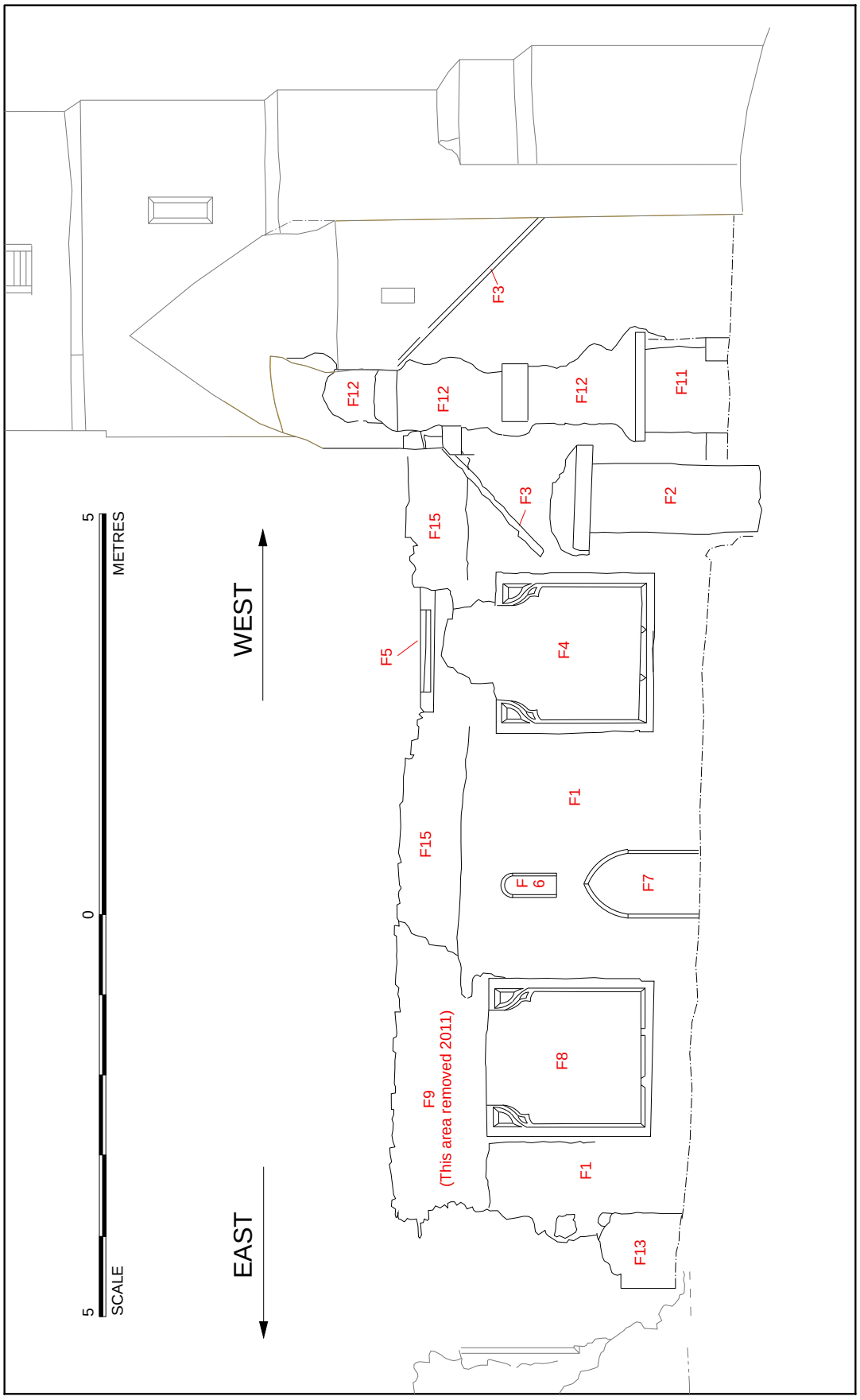
OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY_STONE, EAST WALL OF TOWER, INTERNAL FACE**				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **A DICKINSON**	Revision No -	Date of original survey **1992**	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/D3**



OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX OUTLINE, EAST WALL OF THE TOWER, INTERNAL FACE				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By	Revision No -	Date of original survey	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/D4**

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
STONE-BY-STONE, NORTH WALL OF NAVE, EXTERNAL FACE

Drawn By	T Morgan & D Martin	Revision No	1	Date of original survey	1989	Date of this revision	2012	Site Ref	P33/04	Drawing No.	1751/F1

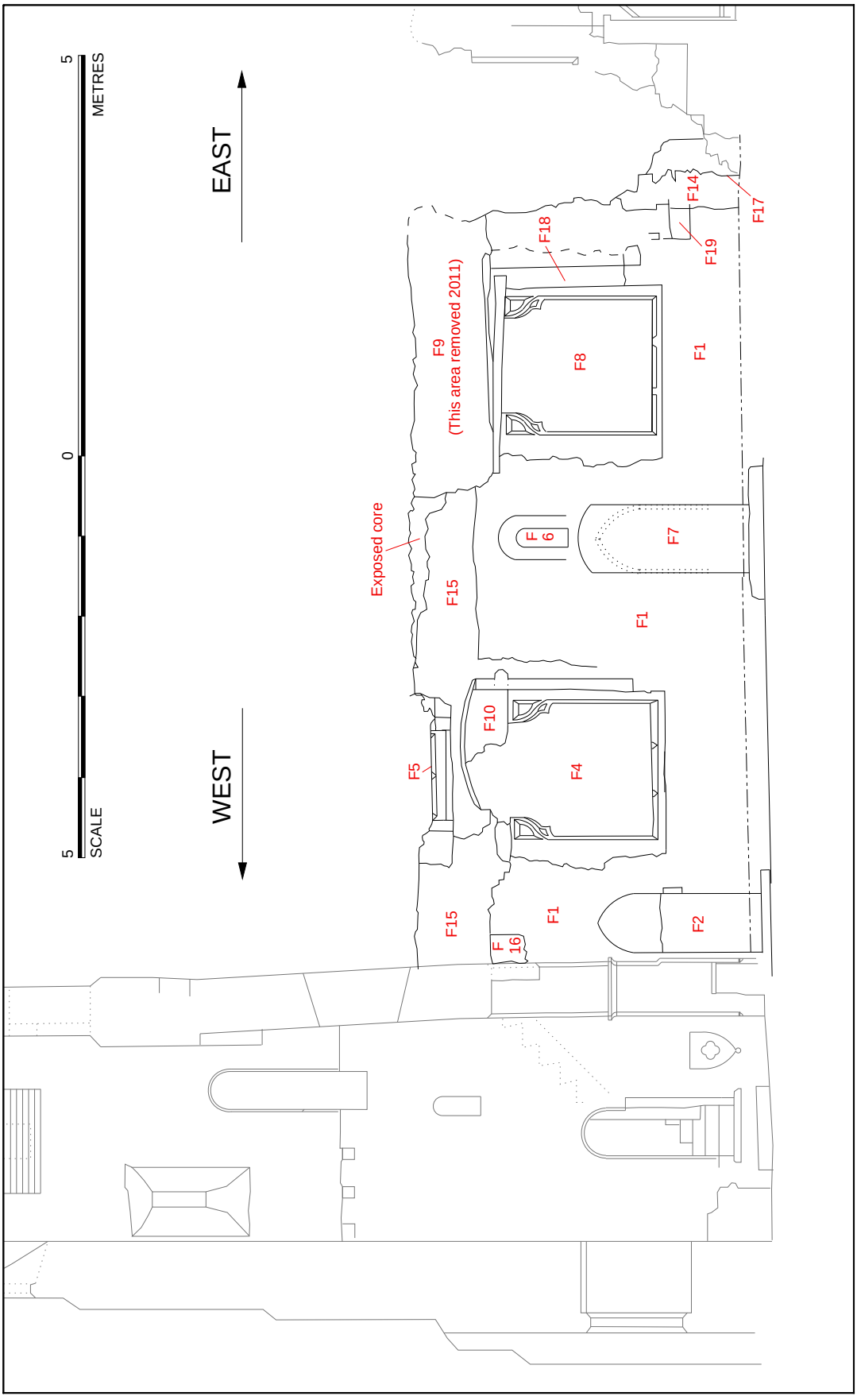


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE, EXTERNAL (NORTH) FACE

Drawn By	Revision No	Date of original survey	Date of this revision	Site Ref	Drawing No.
T Morgan & D Martin	1	1989	2012	P33/04	1751/F2

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
STONE-BY-STONE, NORTH WALL OF NAVE, INTERNAL FACE

Drawn By	T Morgan & D Martin	Revision No	1	Date of original survey	1989	Date of this revision	2012	Site Ref	P33/04	Drawing No.	1751/F3



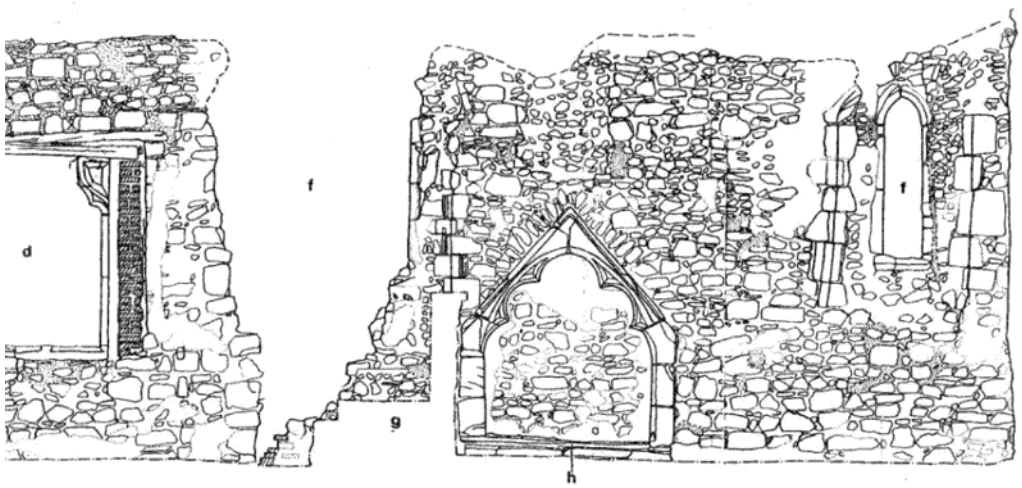
OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE NAVE, INTERNAL (SOUTH) FACE

Drawn By	Revision No	Date of original survey	Date of this revision	Site Ref	Drawing No.
T Morgan & D Martin	1	1989	2012	P33/04	1751/F4

5 0 5

SCALE METRES

WEST EAST



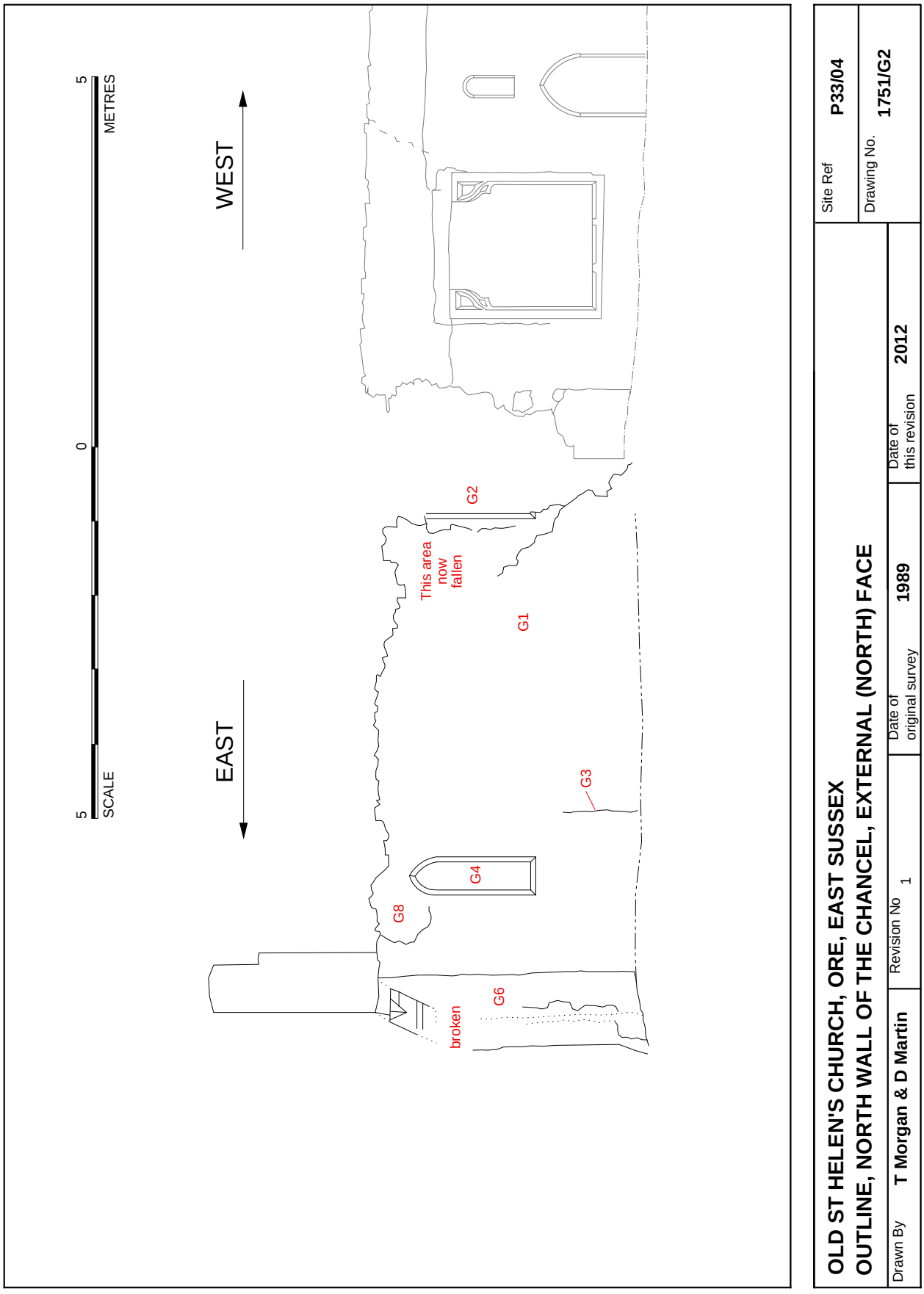
OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
STONE-BY-STONE, NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL, INTERNAL FACE

Drawn By	**T Morgan & D Martin**	Revision No	1	Date of original survey	**1989**	Date of this revision	**2012**

Site Ref **P33/04**

Drawing No. **1751/G1**

Archaeology South-East
Old St Helen's Church, Ore, East Sussex
Archive Ref. ESRO HBR/1/1751. Site Ref P33/04
Interpretative Historic Building Survey Rev 02 / October 12

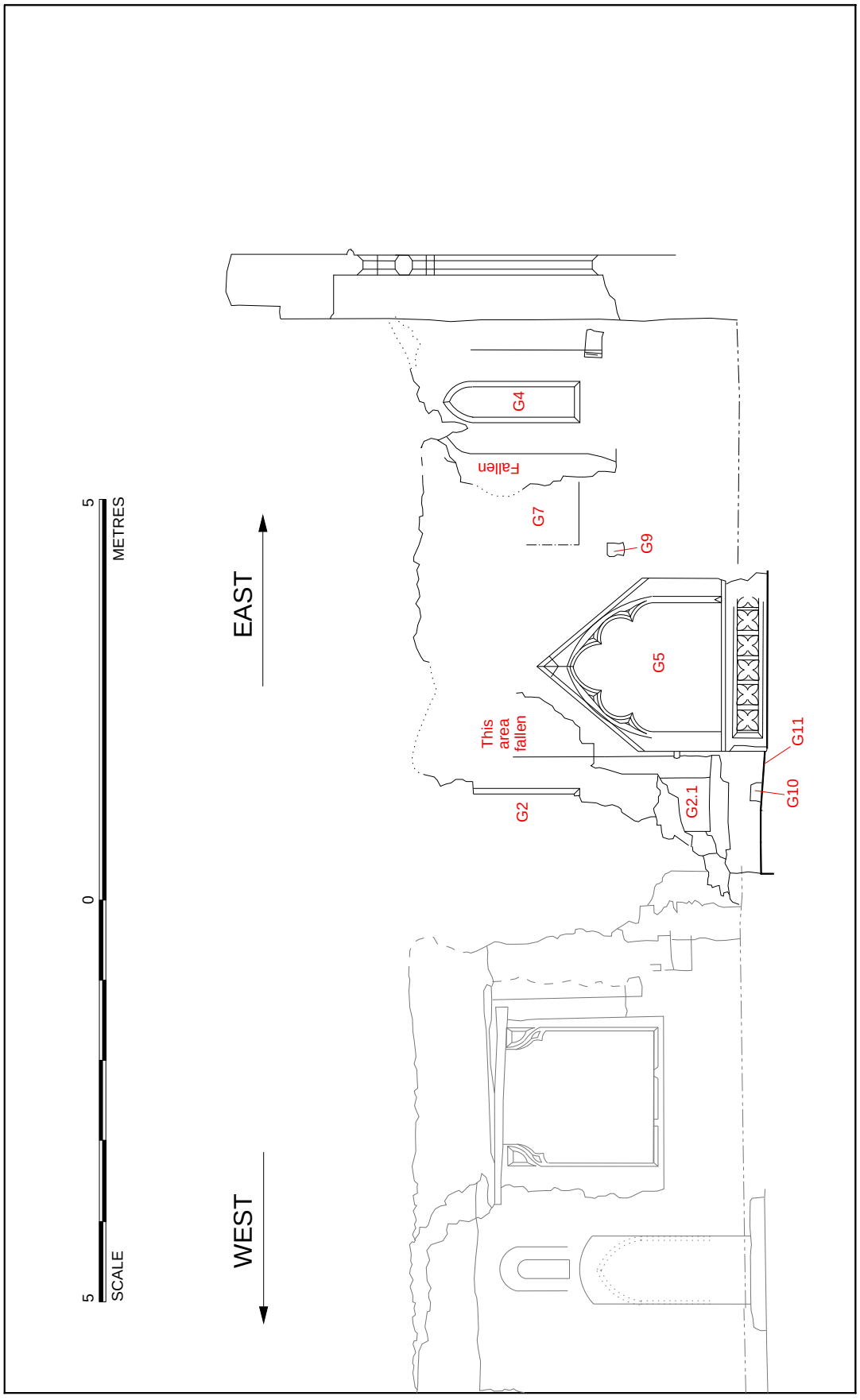


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE CHANCEL, EXTERNAL (NORTH) FACE

Drawn By	Revision No	Date of original survey	Date of this revision	Site Ref	Drawing No.
T Morgan & D Martin	1	1989	2012	P33/04	1751/G2

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
STONE-BY-STONE, NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL, EXTERNAL FACE

Drawn By	T Morgan & D Martin	Revision No	1	Date of original survey	1989	Date of this revision	2012	Site Ref	P33/04	Drawing No.	1751/G3

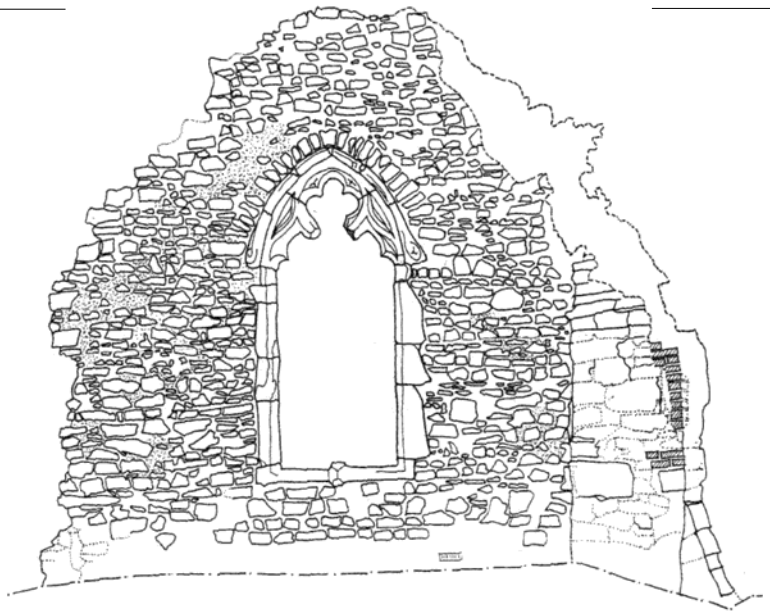


OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX
OUTLINE, NORTH WALL OF THE CHANCEL, INTERNAL (SOUTH) FACE

Drawn By	T Morgan & D Martin	Revision No	2	Date of original survey	1989	Date of this revision	October 2012

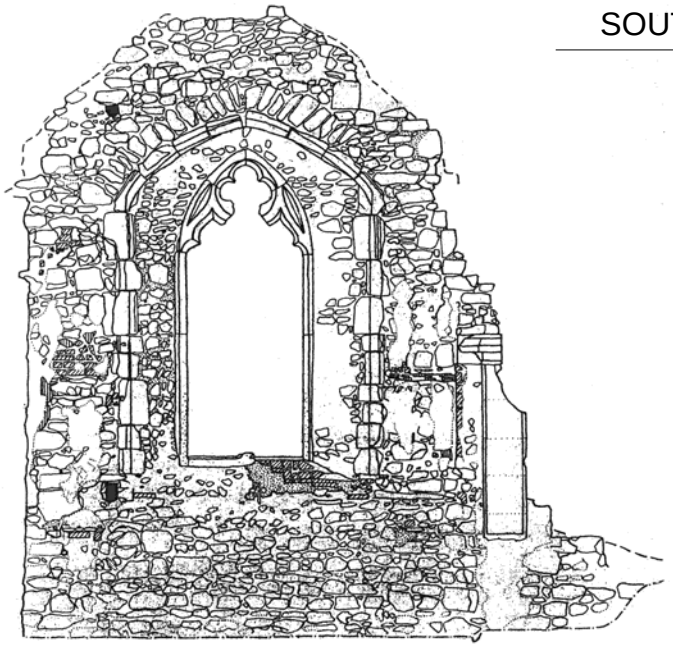
Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawing No. **1751/G4**

SOUTH ← → NORTH



EXTERNAL (EAST) FACE OF WALL

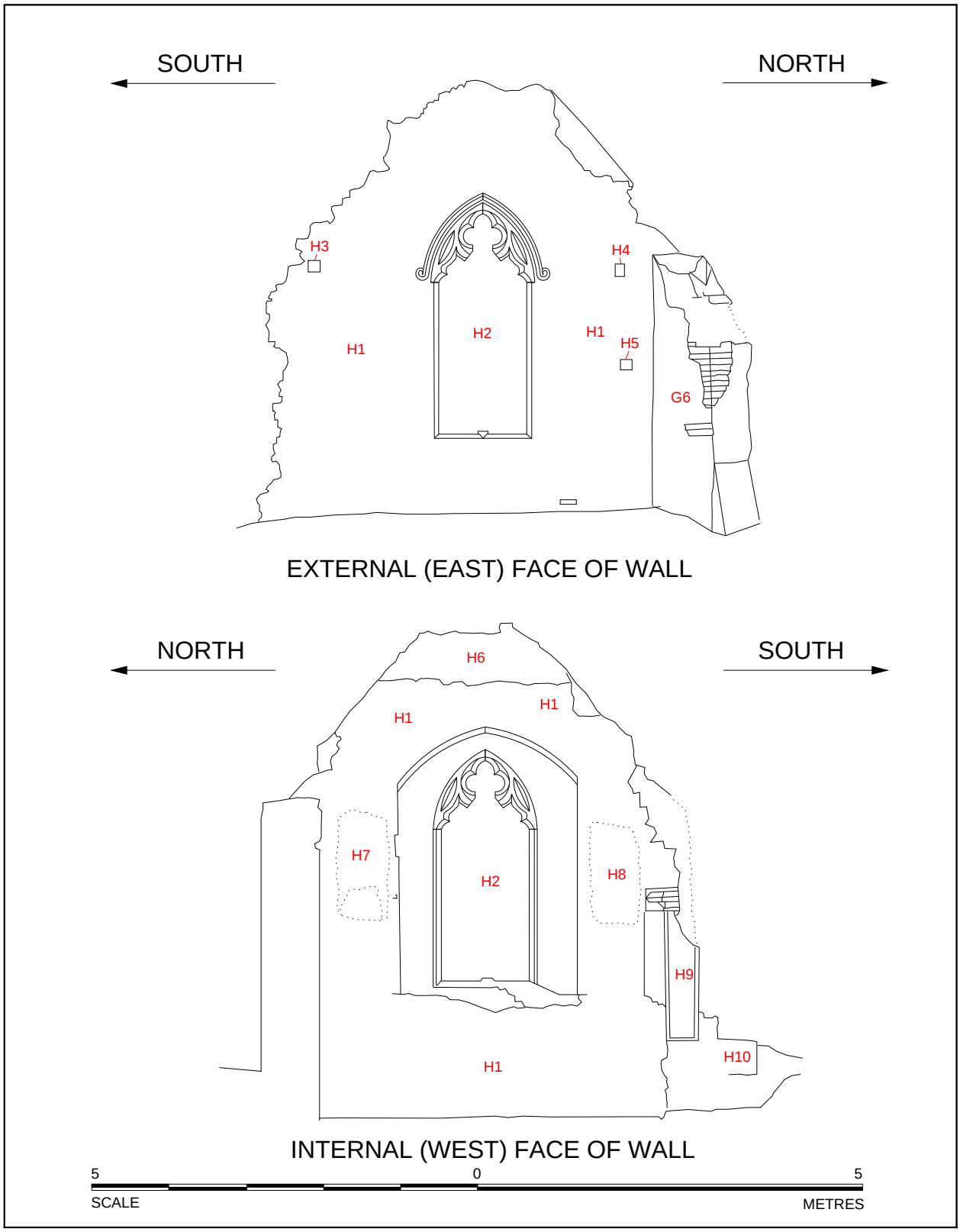
NORTH ← → SOUTH



INTERNAL (WEST) FACE OF WALL

5 0 5
SCALE METRES

OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **STONE-BY-STONE, EAST WALL OF CHANCEL**				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By **VARIOUS**	Revision No -	Date of original survey	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/H1**



OLD ST HELEN'S CHURCH, ORE, EAST SUSSEX **OUTLINE, EAST WALL OF THE CHANCEL**				Site Ref **P33/04**
Drawn By	Revision No -	Date of original survey	Date of this revision **2012**	Drawing No. **1751/H2**

APPENDIX B

CATALOGUE TO ARCHIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX B
ORE CHURCH - CATALOGUE TO ARCHIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

WALL A - SOUTH WALL OF TOWER

A00_1	South wall of tower, general view.
A01_1	Detail of external render. Tile bedded vertically into external render higher up the tower.
A02_1	Doorway in south wall of tower.
A02_2	Detail of head of doorway in south wall of tower.
A02_3	Detail of western jamb of Doorway A02 showing mixture of brick and stone used for the jamb.
A02_4	Detail of eastern jamb of Doorway A02.
A02_5	Doorway A02 from interior of tower.
A02_6	Doorway A02 from interior of tower showing inserted lintel.
A02_7	South elevation.
A03_1	Clasping buttress A03 at ground-floor level.
A03_2	Clasping buttress A03 showing offsets at 'first-floor' level.
A04_1	Area of wall face exposed with former south porch. Note scar-line A05 of porch roof.
A05_1	Projecting snapped off tiles of former south porch.
A05_2	General view showing listing to porch roof.
A07_1	Brick repair to western end of south wall.
A07_2	Brick repair to western end of south wall.
A07_3	Brick repair to western end of south wall.
A13_1	Opening A13 in south wall of tower.
A13_2	Opening A13 in south wall of tower showing modern grill, with groove evidence for the grooves of a former louvre just visible in the stonework of the jamb.
A13_3	Cill of opening A13.
A13_4	Cill of opening A13.
A13_5	Head of opening A13.
A13_6	Opening A13 viewed from within tower showing later brick supporting piers and timber lintel.
A13_7	Internal face of opening A13 behind later brickwork.
A16_1	Stone parapet with metal spiked top
A17_1	Scar of removed monument on internal face of south wall of tower.
A17_2	Scar of removed monument on internal face of south wall of tower.
A18&A20_1	Scar of removed monuments? on internal face of south wall of tower.
A21_1	Sockets for former joists on internal face of south wall of tower.
A21_2	Sockets for former joists on internal face of south wall of tower.
A28_1	Possible area of blocking?
A28_2	Possible area of blocking?
A28_3	Possible area of blocking at cill level.
A28_4	Possible area of blocking at head level.

WALL B - WEST WALL OF TOWER

B01_1	Typical area of tower stonework.
B01_2	General view of exterior of west wall.
B02_1	Square-headed window in west wall of tower at ground floor level.
B02_2	Interior of tower showing rear arch of window B02.
B02_3	Interior of tower showing cill of window B02.
B02_4	Interior of tower showing central chamfered mullion and head of window B02.
B02_5	External face of window surround.
B04_1	Detail of quoin B04.
B04_2	Detail of quoin B04.
B04_4	Detail of quoin B04.
B04_5	Offset at head of quoin B04.
B08_1	Square-headed opening at top stage of tower, viewed from exterior.
B08_2	External face of tower showing cill and later blocking to the base of opening B08.
B08_3	Internal face of tower showing timber lintel at head of opening B08.
B08_4	Internal face of tower showing timber lintel at head of opening B08 showing carved inscription.
B08_5	Internal face of tower showing timber lintel at head of opening B08 showing carved inscription and north jamb of opening.
B08_6	Internal face of tower showing blocking to base of opening B08.
B08_7	External face of tower showing reduced height opening B08 and modern grill.
B10_1	Stone parapet with metal spiked top.
B12&B13	Sockets in internal face of wall.
B14_1	Socket at northern end of internal face of tower.
B14_2	Socket at northern end of internal face of tower.
B15_1	Blocked chase on internal face of tower wall.
B17_1	Brick repair on internal face of tower wall.

WALL C - NORTH WALL OF TOWER

C03_1	External face of tower showing square-headed opening C03 in relation to the wall.
C03_2	External face of tower showing squared-headed opening.
C03_3	Internal face of tower showing square-headed opening.
C03_4	Internal face of tower showing square-headed opening.
C05_1	External face of tower showing the blocked base of square-headed opening C05.
C05_2	External face of tower showing square-headed opening C05 with the base of the opening blocked when the opening was reduced in height.

C05_3 External face of opening showing head,
C05_4 Internal face of opening showing blocking.
C06_1 External face of tower showing a brick patch - possibly putlog hole?
C08_1 East face of repaired north east quoin immediately below parapet.
C09_1 External face of tower showing a brick patch - possibly putlog hole?
C11_1 Stone parapet with metal spiked top.
C13_1 Internal doorway at first floor level allowing access to the tower from the stair turret, viewed from within tower.
C13-2 Doorway C13 from tower showing where the doorway has been adjusted with the base being dropped (evidenced by change in colour of bottom jamb stones.
C13_3 Doorway C13 from tower showing where the doorway has been adjusted with the base being dropped, evidenced by change in colour of bottom jamb stone and the cutting back of the turret wall.
C13_4 Head of doorway C13 viewed from tower.
C13_5 Evidence of lowering of the doorway and step, viewed from within the stair turret.
C13_6 Doorway C13 viewed from within the stair turret showing change in colour of jamb stones were doorway had been lowered.
C13_7 Head of doorway C13 viewed from within stair turret.
C13_8 Base of doorway C13 showing change in colour of the jamb stones and cutback side walls of opening where lowered.
C14_1 Blocked sockets for former floor level within the tower.
C15_1 Borrowed light opening from stair turret to tower, viewed from within tower.
C15_2 Borrowed light opening from stair turret to tower, viewed from within stair turret.
C17_1 Ground-floor doorway giving access to the stair turret.
C17_2 Ground-floor doorway giving access to the stair turret.
C17_3 Stair turret steps viewed through doorway C17.
C17_4 Head of ground-floor doorway giving access to the stair turret.
C17_5 Head of ground-floor doorway C17 viewed from within stair turret.
C17_6 West jamb of doorway showing lowest dressed jamb stone with broken out area beneath where stairs adjusted.
C17_7 Interior of door head to doorway C17.
C18_1 Stone corbel set in tower wall.
C18_2 Stone corbel set in tower wall.
C19_1 Remains of font repositioned in corner of tower.

WALL D - EAST WALL OF TOWER / WEST WALL OF NAVE

D00_1 General view showing east elevation of tower.
D00_2 General view showing east elevation of tower.
D00_3 General view showing east elevation of tower.
D00_4 General view showing east elevation of tower.

D00_5	General view of east wall.
D00_6	General view of east wall showing features D10 to D22.
D00_7	General view of east wall.
D03_1	Area of repair.
D05_1	Arch between the nave and the tower - showing rebuilt head of arch.
D05_2	Internal face of tower showing the intact rear arch.
D05_3	Internal face of tower showing the intact rear arch.
D05_4	Internal face of tower showing the capital on the northern jamb.
D05_5	Internal face of tower showing the base of the northern jamb.
D05_6	Internal face of tower showing the low level blocking of the opening.
D05_7	Detail of rebuilt head of arch.
D05_8	Detail of rebuilt head of arch.
D05_9	Base of tower arch viewed from east.
D07_1	Blocked doorway leading to former gallery, viewed from within nave.
D07_2	Blocked doorway leading to former gallery, viewed from within nave.
D07_3	Blocked doorway leading to former gallery, viewed from within tower.
D07_4	Blocked doorway leading to former gallery, viewed from within tower.
D07_5	Base of blocked doorway leading to former gallery, viewed from within tower showing timber door frame.
D10_1	Blocked semi-circular headed window, viewed from nave.
D10_2	Blocked semi-circular headed window, viewed from nave.
D10_3	East elevation of window D10 flanked by features D12 and D13.
D10_4	Detail of head, east elevation
D10_5	East Face, Geometric design on voussoir.
D10_6	East Face, Geometric design on voussoir.
D10_7	East face unblocked with D12 and D13 on either side.
D10_8	East face - detail.
D10_9	East face, detail.
D10_10	West face unblocked.
D10_11	West face unblocked.
D10_12	West face unblocked.
D12_1	Circular feature on southern side of semi-circular window D10.
D12_2	East face, partially opened.
D12_2	East face, partially opened.
D12_3	East face, partially opened.
D12_4	East face, partially opened.
D12_5	East face, partially opened.
D12_6	East face, partially opened showing rendering on N side of splay.
D12_7	East face, partially opened showing rendering on N side of splay.
D12_8	East face, partially opened showing rendering on N side of splay.
D12_9	East face, partially opened showing rendering on N side of splay.
D12_10	East face, partially opened, looking down at base.
D12_11	East face, partially opened, looking down at base.
D12_12	East face, partially opened, looking down at base.
D12_13	East face, partially opened showing shutter marks in render, S splay.

D12_14	East face, partially opened showing shutter marks in render, S splay.
D12_15	East face, partially opened showing detail of blocking.
D12_16	West face showing rubble voussoirs.
D12_17	West face showing rubble voussoirs.
D12_18	West face showing rubble voussoirs.
D12_19	East face unblocked
D12_20	East face unblocked
D13_1	Circular feature on northern side of semi-circular window D10.
D13_2	Circular feature on northern side of semi-circular window D10, showing hard render.
D13_3	West face showing rubble voussoirs.
D13_4	East face partially unblocked.
D13_5	East face partially unblocked.
D13_6	East face partially unblocked - N spay showing shutter marks.
D13_7	East face partially unblocked. Top splay showing shutter marks.
D13_8	East face unblocked
D13_9	East face unblocked
D15_1	Scar showing line of earlier roof.
D15_2	Scar showing line of earlier roof.
D15_3	Scar showing line of earlier roof.
D15_4	Scar showing line of earlier roof showing projecting weatherings.
D15_5	Scar showing line of earlier roof.
D17_1	Projecting weathering to later roof.
D17_2	Projecting weathering to later roof.
D17_3	Projecting weathering to later roof.
D17_4	Projecting weathering to later roof.
D17_5	Projecting weathering to later roof.
D17_6	Projecting weathering to later roof.
D17_7	General view of roof listing cutting across features D18 and D19. Note roof line D40 above.
D18_1	Semi-circular headed window viewed from within tower.
D18&D19_1	Window jambs of semi-circular headed windows D18 and D19 viewed from within nave.
D18&D19_2	Window jambs of semi-circular headed windows D18 and D19 viewed from within nave.
D18&D19_3	Window jambs of semi-circular headed windows D18 and D19 viewed from within nave showing projecting cill.
D18&D19_4	Semi-circular headed windows D18 and D19 viewed from within tower.
D18&D19_5	Cill level of the semi-circular headed windows D18 and D19 viewed from within tower.
D19_1	Head of semi-circular headed window D19 viewed from within tower.
D21_1	Caen stone offset indicating line of turret roof. Quoin D42 visible below and damaged sandstone offset C04 visible to right.
D21_2	Caen stone offset indicating line of turret roof. Quoin D42 visible below and damaged sandstone offset C04 visible to right.

D22_1	Square-headed window D22 showing location at apex of nave roof slope.
D22_2	Base of square-headed window D22 in east wall of tower.
D22_3	Southern jamb of square-headed window D22.
D22_4	Square-headed window D22.
D22_5	Square-headed window D22 from interior of tower.
D22_5	Stone parapet with metal spiked top.
D25_1	Southern voussoir of relieving arch supporting upper part of tower wall above old west wall of nave.
D25_2	Southern voussoir of relieving arch supporting upper part of tower wall above old west wall of nave.
D25_3	Relieving arch supporting upper part of tower wall above old west wall of nave.
D36_1	West wall of nave viewed from west showing coping.
D38_1	Upper part of west face of nave wall showing south wall of tower abutting against it. Also shows offset D39.
D38_2	West face of nave wall adjacent to offset A06 showing how south wall of the tower extends past the face.
D38_3	West face of nave wall adjacent to offset A06 showing how south wall of the tower extends past the face.
D38_4	West face of wall.
D40_1	Detail of dressed Caen stone coping in east face of wall indicating line of turret roof.
D40_2	Detail of Caen stone coping in east face of wall of turret roof.
D40_3	Detail of dressed Caen stone coping in west face of wall adjacent to D19 indicating line of turret roof.
D40_4	Detail of dressed Caen stone coping in west face of wall adjacent to D19 indicating line of turret roof.
D40_5	Detail of possible dressed Caen stone coping in west face of wall adjacent to D18 indicating possible line of turret roof.
D40_6	East elevation of tower. Roof line of turret showing top face of dressed stone following opening up.
D40_7	East elevation of tower. Roof line of turret showing top face of dressed stone following opening up.
D40_8	East elevation of tower. Roof line of turret showing top face of dressed stone following opening up.
D40_9	East elevation of tower. Roof line of turret showing top face of dressed stone following opening up.
D43_1	Junction of old wall of turret (D16) with south wall of tower (A1) after opening up showing block bonding of tower to turret wall.
D43_2	Junction of old wall of turret (D16) with south wall of tower (A1) after opening up showing block bonding of tower to turret wall.
D43_3	Junction of old wall of turret (D16) with south wall of tower (A1) after opening up showing block bonding of tower to turret wall. The block bonding (top half of photograph) is built into a shallow notch cut into the turret wall to a depth of from 50 mm to 130 mm deep.

D43_4 Junction of old wall of turret (D16) with south wall of tower (A1) at level of offset, after opening up showing block bonding of tower to turret wall.
D43_5 Junction of old wall of turret (D16) with south wall of tower (A1) at level of offset, after opening up showing block bonding of tower to turret wall.
D43_6 Junction of old wall of turret (D16) with south wall of tower (A1) after opening up showing block bonding of tower to turret wall. The block bonding (top half of photograph) is built into a shallow notch cut into the turret wall to a depth of from 50 mm to 130 mm deep.
D43_7 Junction of old wall of turret (D16) with south wall of tower (A1) after opening up showing block bonding of tower to turret wall. The block bonding (top half of photograph) is built into a shallow notch cut into the turret wall to a depth of from 50 mm to 130 mm deep.

WALL E - STAIR TURRET (EXCLUDING FEATURES RELATING TO THE VESTRY SHOWING IN NORTH ELEVATION, FOR WHICH SEE CONTEXT F)

E00_1 General view showing turret.
E00_2 General view showing turret.
E02_1 Area of broken out walling which indicates the site of an earlier window, viewed from exterior.
E02_2 Area of broken out walling which indicates the site of an earlier window, viewed from within stair turret.
E02_3 Area of broken out walling which indicates the site of an earlier window, viewed from within stair turret showing location.
E02_4 Looking up turret showing internal face of former opening E02.
E02_5 Looking up turret showing internal face of former opening E02 and in particular the rear arch blending into the spiral staircase's ceiling.
E02_6 Interior of opening E02 viewed from spiral staircase and in particular the rear arch blending into the spiral staircase's ceiling.
E02_7 Interior of opening E02 viewed from spiral staircase and in particular the rear arch blending into the spiral staircase's ceiling.
E02_8 Remains of turret window viewed from west.
E03_1 Pyramidal stone roof of stair turret.
E03_2 Pyramidal stone roof of stair turret.
E03_3 Pyramidal stone roof of stair turret.
E04_1 Interior of stair turret.
E04_2 Detail of cutback step in stair turret showing where the entrance into the tower had been adjusted.
E04_3 Evidence of removed step in turret where doorway C13 had been lowered.
E04_4 Base of newel showing adjustment to lower stairs.
E04_5 Base of newel showing adjustment to lower stairs.
E04_6 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_7 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.

E04_8 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_9 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_10 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_11 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_12 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_13 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_14 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_15 Ceiling of stair passage showing shutter marks.
E04_16 Top of spiral staircase showing adjustents to steps.
E04_17 Detail of spiral staircase.
E05_1 Window lighting stair turret viewed from exterior.
E05_2 Base of window lighting stair turret.
E05_3 Interior of window lightly stair turret.
E05_4 The square-headed opening that lit the stair turret.

WALL F - NORTH WALL OF NAVE (INCLUDING AREA OF VESTRY)

F01_1 Top of Norman wall F01 (with window F06 on right) showing later wall raising F15 at top.
F02_1 North face of doorway to vestry.
F02_2 South face of doorway to vestry.
F02_3 Doorway to vestry, south face.
F02_4 Vestry doorway viewed from north.
F03_1 Tiled listing for roof of former vestry. East slope.
F03_2 Tiled listing for roof of former vestry. West slope.
F03_3 Listing to roof of former vestry, west slope.
F03_4 General view of roof listing to vestry.
F04_1 East jamb of Victorian window. Note remains of splayed internal brick jamb at base. The dressed quoin on the right relates to medieval window F10.
F04_2 West jamb of window showing brickwork originally rendered over.
F04_3 Detail of Victorian window cill.
F05_1 Cill to dormer window lighting former gallery.
F06_1 Head of norman window visible in north elevation.
F06_2 Head of norman window visible in north elevation.
F06_3 Internal rear arch of norman window.
F06_4 North elevation of window.
F06_5 Exterior from north.
F07_1 North elevation of north door.
F07_2 Internal (south) face of doorway.
F07_3 South elevation of doorway with window F06 above.
F07_4 North face of doorway F07.
F08_1 East jamb of window showing remains of jamb to medieval window and replacement Victorian surround.
F08_2 West jamb of window.

F08_3 Window viewed from south.
F10_1 Internal face of window F10 showing rear arch and eastern jamb. For a detail showing the remainder of the jamb see photo F04_1.
F10_2 Detail of rear arch to window F10 at east jamb.
F10_3 Detail of rear arch to window F10 at former west jamb.
F10_4 Medieval window showing rear arch and eastern jamb.
F11_1 Fireplace opening in vestry.
F12_1 Making good to area of former fireplace flue showing built-in plaque.
F12_2 Blocking to flue over fireplace F11.
F12_3 Plaque in blocking to flue.
F12_4 Blocking to flue showing mortar capping at top of the repair.
F13_1 Added buttress viewed from north.
F13_2 Detail of block bonding to added buttress. Note external render trapped behind the buttress.
F13_3 Detail of block bonding to added buttress. Note external render trapped behind the buttress.
F13_4 East face of buttress showing continuation across east wall of nave.
F13_5 East face of buttress showing continuation across east wall of nave.
F13_6 East face of buttress showing continuation across east wall of nave.
F13_7 East face of buttess/east wall of nave showing joint to chancel.
F13_8 East face of buttess/east wall of nave showing joint to chancel.
F13_9 East face of buttess/east wall of nave showing joint to chancel.
F14_1 Made good wall scar where original east wall of nave removed.
F16_1 Making good to socket where beam carrying gallery has been removed.
F17_1 Rebuilt east wall of nave showing stone inscribed SB 1671.

WALL G - NORTH WALL OF CHANCEL

G01_1 North elevation of wall showing refacing or rebuilding at top, to west of window G04.
G01_2 General view of north face of wall.
G02_1 Internal face of window after removal of pulpit, showing dressed splayed quoins and cut-off phase-4 cill (right), together with phase-5 downward extension of window (lower part of picture).
G02_2 Interior of window following removal of 1905 pulpit showing extension downwards of internal splayed jambs and cill. Not surviving plaster on wall face beneath the window.
G02_3 Detail of splayed eastern internal jamb showing phase-4 dressed quoin stones, the end of the cut-off dressed cill and, below it, the un-dressed phase-5 extension downwards of the splayed jamb.
G02_4 Detail at base of rear wall to phase-5 downward extension of interior of window. Note the impression (in mortar) of the neatly-finished edge of the removed cill and the rough nature of the masonry immediately beneath.
G02_5 Detail of phase-5 downward extension to the interior of the window cill.

G02_6	Detail from an early 20th-century photograph showing the window intact, complete with rear arch. [Photo supplied by HAARG photographic archive]
G02_7	Detail from an early 20th-century photograph showing the window intact. [Photo supplied by HAARG photographic archive]
G03_1	Possible structural joint in north wall of chancel.
G03_2	Possible structural joint in north wall of chancel.
G04_1	Detail of window head.
G04_2	General view of window, north elevation.
G05_1	General view of tomb.
G05_2	Detail of canopy to tomb.
G05_3	Decoration on front face of tomb chest.
G05_4	Detail of decoration on front face of tomb chest.
G05_5	Detail of decoration on front face of tomb chest.
G05_6	Detail of decoration on front face of tomb chest.
G05_7	Detail of decoration on front face of tomb chest.
G05_8	Remains of slab on tomb chest.
G05_9	Remains of slab on tomb chest.
G05_10	Remains of slab on tomb chest.
G05_11	Detail of cusping to tomb canopy.
G05_12	General view of tomb with 1905 pulpit still extant.
G05_13	General view of tomb.
G05_14	Detail of tomb chest.
G05_15	Detail of tomb chest.
G05_16	Detail of tomb and canopy.
G05_17	Damaged western edge of tomb chest exposed after removal of 1905 pulpit.
G05_18	Damaged western edge of tomb chest exposed after removal of 1905 pulpit.
G05_19	Detail of tomb chest.
G05_20	Detail of tomb from an old photograph. [Photo supplied by HAARG photographic archive].
G06_1	Junction of north-east buttress to north wall of chancel showing straight joint.
G06_2	Junction of north-east buttress to north wall of chancel showing straight joint.
G06_3	Uppermost offset of buttress showing support for former finial.
G06_4	Uppermost offset of buttress showing support for former finial.
G06_5	Uppermost offset of buttress showing support for former finial.
G06_6	Uppermost offset of buttress showing support for former finial.
G06_7	Junction of north-east buttress to east wall of chancel showing straight joint, block bonded at one point only.
G06_8	Junction of north-east buttress to east wall of chancel showing straight joint, block bonded at one point only. Note render to external face of chancel trapped behind buttress.

G06_9 Buttress viewed from north west.
G06_10 Buttress viewed from south.

WALL H - EAST WALL OF CHANCEL

H00_1 General view from west.
H00_2 General view from west.
H00_3 General view from west.
H02_1 East elevation of window.
H02_2 Detail of window head, east elevation.
H02_3 Detail of label with twirl stops to window, east elevation.
H02_4 General view of window, east elevation.
H02_5 Window cill viewed from east.
H02_6 Support to central mullion within window cill.