

**A STANDING BUILDING SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF AT MIDDLE BARN FARM COTTAGE,  
BARNHORN ROAD, BEXHILL, EAST SUSSEX.**

**N. G. R. TQ 69435 07757**

**Project Number 09 / 05**

**July 2009**

**Christopher Greateorex BA, MIFA**

**2 OTTEHAM CLOSE, POLEGATE, EAST SUSSEX BN26 5AZ**

**TEL: 01323 488852 E-MAIL: [cagreateorex@btinternet.com](mailto:cagreateorex@btinternet.com)**

## CONTENTS.

List of illustrations

Abstract

- 1.0. INTRODUCTION.
- 2.0. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.
- 3.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.
- 4.0. PROJECT OBJECTIVES.
- 5.0. INVESTIGATIVE METHODOLOGY.
- 6.0. RESULTS OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH.
- 7.0. THE STANDING BUILDING SURVEY.
- 8.0. RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF.
- 9.0. FINDS ANALYSIS.
- 10.0. SUMMARY.
- 11.0. PROJECT ARCHIVE.
- 12.0. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.
- 13.0. REFERENCES.

Historical Environment Record Summary Sheet

Illustrations

## **LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.**

- Figure 1:** Site Location Plan
- Figure 2:** Tithe map for the parish of Bexhill (E. S. R. O. ref: TD/E 141) 1843
- Figure 3:** 25" Ordnance Survey Map (Sheet 70/5) 1873
- Figure 4:** 25" Ordnance Survey Map (Sheet 70/5) 1899
- Figure 5:** 25" Ordnance Survey Map (Sheet 70/5) 1909
- Figure 6:** 25" Ordnance Survey Map (Sheet 70/5) 1930
- Figure 7:** 25" Ordnance Survey Map (Sheet 70/5) 1939
- Figure 8:** Standing building survey: plan and elevations
- Figure 9:** Groundworks and feature location plan
- Figure 10:** Cut 2: plan and section

## ***ABSTRACT.***

*A written, drawn and photographic record was first made of Middle Barn Farm Cottage, Barnhorn Road, Bexhill, East Sussex prior to its demolition and the subsequent construction of a holiday – let unit at the site.*

*A study of historic cartographic sources has confirmed the existence of Middle Barn Farm Cottage at the time of the 1843 tithe map. Few architectural details were recorded as a result of the survey of this former farm dwelling's derelict remains. Nevertheless, the bricks sampled for post – fieldwork examination have all been dated to the mid / later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Only two features of archaeological significance were discovered during a 'post – demolition' watching brief maintained on groundworks associated with the new development. These comprised a small probable pit of uncertain function assigned to the period c.1810 – 1830 / 40 and a well. The latter feature was lined with later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks and is clearly shown on each of the Ordnance Survey sheets published from 1899.*

*The project failed to provide any fresh information concerning the origin, development and abandonment of the nearby Barnhorn deserted medieval village.*

## **1.0. INTRODUCTION.**

1.1. This document presents the results of a standing building survey and archaeological watching brief undertaken at Middle Barn Farm Cottage, Barnhorn Road, Bexhill, East Sussex (N. G. R. TQ 69435 07757) (Figure 1).

1.2. Rother District Council has granted planning permission for the demolition of Middle Barn Farm Cottage and the subsequent construction of a single holiday – let unit at the site.

1.3. Middle Barn Farm Cottage is recorded on the 1843 tithe map for the parish of Bexhill (E. S. R. O. ref: TD/E 141) (Figure 2) and as such was deemed to be of some historic value (see Section 6.1. for further cartographic details). Furthermore, the site lies within a designated Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA) encompassing the presumed location of Barnhorn deserted medieval village (see sections 3.1., 3.2., 6.1.3. and 6.2.2.). On the advice of Greg Chuter the East Sussex County Council Assistant Archaeologist, the following condition was thus attached to the planning approval (Rother District Council Planning Application Reference Number: RR/2008/1838/P and Appeal Reference Number APP/U1430/A/08/2084340).

‘No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority’.

1.4. In response to the planning condition outlined above, C. G. Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the following programme of archaeological fieldwork.

- An initial drawn, photographic and written record of the standing structural remains proposed for demolition.

- A subsequent archaeological watching brief maintained on all groundworks undertaken in association with the construction of the new holiday – let unit at the site.
- 1.5. The methodology employed during the project (see Section 5.0.) was based upon a targeted Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Christopher Greateorex of C. G. Archaeology and approved by Greg Chuter of East Sussex County Council.
- 1.6. All aspects of the project described below were commissioned by James Pearce and Associates (Architectural Consultants) on behalf of Roger Harris the current landowner. The standing building survey was carried – out by Christopher Greateorex and Roger Greateorex on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> April 2009 by Annalie Wood. The historic maps presented within this report were collated by David Dunkin.

## **2.0. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.**

- 2.1. The site under consideration occupies an area of flattish land located on a high ridge / knoll overlooking Hooe Level to the south. It lies at c.23m. above sea level.
- 2.2. The 1: 50,000 British Geological Survey (Sheet 320 / 321: Hastings and Dungeness) records the 'natural' geology at the site as Tunbridge Wells Sand.

### **3.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.**

- 3.1. Middle Barn Farm Cottage was situated within a designated Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA) encompassing the presumed site of Barnhorn deserted medieval village. This settlement was apparently founded in the 10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century, but by the 14<sup>th</sup> century appears to have fragmented into a small number of discrete farms. Some of these (including Middle Barn Farm?) survived into the post-medieval period.
- 3.2. It is beyond the requirements of this particular report to present a detailed reappraisal of the somewhat confused / confusing archival evidence for Barnhorn medieval village or its perceived successor established (by the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century?) on marshland at nearby Northeye (N. G. R. TQ 683 072). However, readers should note that the relevant 25” Ordnance Survey maps of 1930 and 1939 record a series of earthworks across ‘Upper Pound Field’ located to the immediate west and south-west of Middle Barn Farm (see sections 6.1.3. and 6.2.2.) (figures 6 and 7).
- 3.3. In 2006, C. G. Archaeology maintained an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the conversion of a barn and other outbuildings into two new dwellings at Middle Barn Farm (N. G. R. TQ 69400 07740). However, no cut features, deposits or artefacts were discovered as a result of this work (Greatorex 2007).
- 3.4. Middle Barn Farm Cottage is recorded on the 1843 tithe map for the parish of Bexhill (E. S. R. O. ref: TD/E 141) (Figure 2). This former farm worker’s dwelling was declared unfit for habitation in 1959, but continued to be used as a farm store until its final abandonment in 1972 (see Section 7.0. for recorded structural details of building).

#### **4.0. PROJECT OBJECTIVES.**

4.1. The approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the project (see Section 1.5.) defined the objectives of the archaeological fieldwork as follows.

- Prepare an initial drawn, photographic and written record of the standing structural remains proposed for demolition.
- Ensure that all archaeological deposits, cut features and buried structures exposed by the groundworks subject to the subsequent archaeological watching brief are excavated, sampled, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard.
- Ensure that all significant discoveries of artefactual and / or ecofactual evidence made during the archaeological watching brief are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard.

## **5.0. INVESTIGATIVE METHODOLOGY.**

### **5.1. Background work.**

5.1.1. An inspection was first made of the East Sussex County Council Historical Environment Record (see Section 6.2.). This study was supplemented by an examination of historic cartographic sources held at the East Sussex Record Office (see Section 6.1.). Relevant papers were also consulted for additional details concerning the archaeology and history of the immediate area.

### **5.2. The standing building survey.**

5.2.1. A measured survey (both in plan and elevation) of the standing structural remains proposed for demolition was prepared at a scale of 1: 50 (Figure 8)

5.2.2. A written record and full 35mm. black – and - white film and digital photographic document of the standing structural remains proposed for demolition was also produced.

### **5.3. The archaeological watching brief.**

5.3.1. On completion of the standing building survey and subsequent demolition of Middle Barn Farm Cottage, the groundworks associated with the construction of the new holiday – let unit at the site were subject to a constant archaeological watching brief.

5.3.2. A layer of overburden was stripped from the area of new development shown on the main 1: 100 scale site plan (Figure 9). This work was carried – out in spits by the main groundworks contractor using a tracked mechanical digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. In this way the careful removal of the overburden continued under the constant supervision of C. G. Archaeology until the uppermost surface of the natural geology, small probable pit and

well discussed in Section 8.0. had been exposed. A metal detector was used to scan all excavated deposits.

- 5.3.3. Each context identified by C. G. Archaeology was investigated manually in order to assess its archaeological / palaeoenvironmental potential and then documented on an individual *pro-forma*. The single probable pit revealed during the fieldwork was subject to complete archaeological excavation and planned at a scale of 1: 5. The stratigraphic profile of this feature was also drawn at a scale of 1: 5 (Figure 10).
- 5.3.4. The location of the pit and well (the latter feature not subject to archaeological excavation) was recorded on the main 1: 100 scale site plan (Figure 9). Both of these discoveries were levelled with respect to a Temporary Bench Mark.
- 5.3.5. A 35mm. black – and - white film and digital photographic record of the watching brief was maintained as appropriate.

## **6.0. RESULTS OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH.**

### **6.1. The cartographic evidence.**

6.1.1. The following historic maps have been examined at the East Sussex Record Office, Lewes.

- Tithe map and Apportionment for the parish of Bexhill (E. S. R. O. ref: TD/E 141) 1843 (Figure 2)
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 70/5) 1873 (Figure 3)
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 70/5) 1899 (Figure 4)
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 70/5) 1909 (Figure 5)
- 6” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 79 NW) 1910
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 70/5) 1930 (Figure 6)
- 25” Ordnance Survey (Sheet 70/5) 1939 (Figure 7)

6.1.2. Changes made to the layout of buildings, walls / fences, footpaths and probable animal pens at Middle Barn Farm during the mid - later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries can be tracked on the maps listed above (figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7). Middle Barn Farm Cottage is shown on all seven plans and clearly once lay to the immediate east of a footpath and what is here interpreted as a large pond (figures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7). The cartographic evidence indicates that sometime between the years 1910 (6” map identical to Figure 5) and 1930 (Figure 6) a small extension was added to the western end of the now demolished building. This work appears to have enlarged the footprint of the cottage to the size recorded on site by C. G. Archaeology (see Section 7.1.). From 1899 (Figure 4) the presence of a well, located more or less adjacent the north-east corner of the property is also documented by the Ordnance Survey. Unfortunately, no detailed architectural / structural characteristics of Middle Barn Farm Cottage can be discerned from the examined maps.

6.1.3. Surely of greater archaeological importance are the earthworks documented to the west and south-west of Middle Barn Farm by the surveys of 1930 and 1939 (figures 6 and 7). These features denote the presumed site of Barnhorn deserted medieval village, but as shown do not extend significantly beyond the confines of 'Upper Pound Field' (see sections 3.1., 3.2. and 6.2.2.).

6.1.4. It should be noted that full details of the relevant tithe apportionment comprise an integral part of the Project Archive (see Section 11.0.).

## 6.2. **The Historical Environment Record.**

6.2.1. An inspection of the East Sussex County Historical Environment Record produced only two entries of archaeological significance within a c.1km. radius of Middle Barn Farm (see summary below).

6.2.2. SMR No: TQ 60 NE8 – MES94  
Grid Ref: TQ 6932 0763 and TQ 6921 0788

Upper Pound Field (TQ 6932 0763) contains the earthworks of a small but typical deserted medieval village recorded on the 25" Ordnance Survey maps of 1930 and 1939 (see sections 3.1., 3.2. and 6.1.3.) (figures 6 and 7). Slight historical evidence only, period of desertion uncertain, poor archaeological evidence in both cases (*sic.*). No dateable material has been found. May have been abandoned or destroyed after the draining of nearby marshland and establishment of the later Northeye settlement (c.TQ 683 072). Although subject to ploughing after 1940 and now under grass, the majority of the earthworks documented by the aforementioned Ordnance Survey maps (including a probable sunken trackway running down the western side of the field) can still be seen on the ground as smooth amorphous undulations.

A mound located at TQ 6921 0788 occupies the highest point of the ridge / knoll which intrudes into the main body of the Hooe Level. This c.25m. - diameter and c.3.5m. - high, sub-circular - shaped earthwork is disturbed, somewhat hollow and tilts slightly towards the south. Various suggestions

regarding the function of the mound have been offered. Recent small - scale excavations at the site have produced some artefactual evidence for the presence of a windmill (Wood 2008).

6.2.3. SMR No: TQ 60 NE31 – MES135  
Grid Ref: TQ 698 081

Formerly an R.A.F. radar station, HMP Northeye opened as a Category C training centre in January 1969. Most of the prison buildings comprised the original R.A.F. single – storey huts. The prison was closed in 1992.

## **7.0. THE STANDING BUILDING SURVEY.**

- 7.1. At the time of demolition, the derelict remains of Middle Barn Farm Cottage comprised only the basic shell of two ground – floor rooms occupying a total area of c.35m.<sup>2</sup> and an outbuilding of uncertain function (Figure 8).
- 7.2. The overgrown external walls of the main building survived to a maximum discernible height of c.2.5m. They were constructed from both dressed and undressed flint ‘cobbles’ (c.50mm. – 0.20m. in length) and occasional bricks held within an off – white lime mortar. Additional brick quoins and the remnants of two south – facing windows with protruding tile ledges were also located in the positions shown on Figure 8.
- 7.3. The 1.05m. – wide doorway found at the western end of the cottage led directly into the first of the two surviving rooms. This space possessed an area of c.12.6m.<sup>2</sup>. It was separated from the back room by a dividing wall, poorly - constructed from two types of seemingly re-used bricks dating to the later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century and mid 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century respectively. A full description of these bricks (Sample 1) and the associated mortar can be found in Section 9.3.1.
- 7.4. The second ground – floor room of the cottage had an internal area of c.12.0m.<sup>2</sup>. The extremely overgrown remains of a brick fireplace / chimney stack were located at the easternmost end of this space (Figure 8). Indeed, the entire inner face of the main building’s surviving back wall was once undoubtedly lined with bricks identical to those used in the construction of the fireplace / chimney stack. These bricks (Sample 2) were set within an off – white lime mortar and have been dated to the later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Section 9.3.2. for details).
- 7.5. The two extant walls of the cottage outbuilding were constructed from both dressed and undressed flint ‘cobbles’ (c.50mm. – 0.20m. in length) set within

an off – white lime mortar. This structure is first shown clearly on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey of 1873 (Figure 3).

- 7.6. No traces of a staircase / upper floor level or any other significant architectural features / fixtures were recorded during the survey of the main building structure. The activities undertaken in the two surviving rooms and the nature of the cottage roof thus remains a matter of conjecture.
- 7.7. The full written, drawn and photographic record of Middle Barn Farm Cottage immediately prior to its demolition forms an integral part of the Project Archive (see Section 11.0.). A selection of survey photographs have been presented to East Sussex County Council along with this document.

## 8.0. RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF.

- 8.1. Following the demolition of Middle Barn Farm Cottage (not witnessed by C. G. Archaeology) a c.0.15m. – 0.50m. – thick layer of friable, dark grey - brown sandy clay overburden **(1)** was stripped from the area of proposed development shown on Figure 9.
- 8.2. The removal of Context 1 exposed the immediately underlying Tunbridge Wells Sand (see Section 2.2.) and the top of the small probable pit **(2)** and well **(4)** described below. Contexts 2 and 4 both cut the natural geology found at the site.
- 8.3. Context 2 comprised a circular – shaped feature with a maximum recorded diameter of c.0.31m. and depth of just c.0.13m. (Figure 10). It possessed fairly steep sides, a flat base and a single fill of compact but friable, light grey – brown sandy clay with 1% flint inclusions (c.10mm. – 50mm.) **(3)**. The total excavation of this probable pit of uncertain function yielded a pottery assemblage dating to the period c.1810 – 1830 / 40 (see Section 9.2. for further details). Contexts 2 and 3 would thus appear to pre-date the extension added to the west end of the cottage between the years 1910 and 1930 (see Section 6.1.2.).
- 8.4. The still - functioning well found near the north-eastern corner of Middle Barn Farm Cottage is clearly marked on each of the examined Ordnance Survey sheets dating from 1899 (figures, 4, 5, 6 and 7). The feature comprised a c.1.20m. - diameter, sub-circular – shaped cut **(4)** covered with an iron grill and lined with bricks. These bricks (set end to end in an off – white lime mortar) were arranged in regular courses to provide a relatively flush steining devoid of any observable protuberances, slots or apertures **(5)**. The surviving c.4.10m. – deep shaft possessed essentially vertical sides and an internal diameter of c.0.98m. Standing water was recorded at a depth below the extant well top of c.2.0m. A brick extracted from Context 5 has been dated to the later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century (Sample 3) (see section 9.3.3. for

further details). On completion of the archaeological recording and sampling, the well was backfilled by the site groundworks contractor.

- 8.5. No other deposits, cut features (including cottage footings) structures or artefacts of archaeological significance were discovered during the watching brief.

**Table 1: Context Register.**

<b>CONTEXT NUMBER.</b>	<b>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION / PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS.</b>	<b>ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS.</b>
1.	Layer of sandy clay overburden. Above 2, 3, 4, 5, 'natural' geology.	
2.	Cut of pit. Filled by 3. Below 1. Cuts 'natural' geology.	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> C. pottery.
3.	Fill of pit 2. Below 1.	
4.	Cut of well. Lined by 5. Below 1. Cuts 'natural' geology.	
5.	Well steining. Lines 4. Below 1.	

## **9.0. FINDS ANALYSIS by Luke Barber.**

9.1. The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of finds (pottery and brick samples) most of which were in good condition. All are of late post-medieval date.

### **9.2. Pottery.**

9.2.1. Pottery was only recovered from Context 3. This probable pit fill yielded 35 unabraded sherds, weighing 573g. The assemblage includes 14 sherds (175g.) from a yellow ware baking dish with a partial stamp on its base under GR flanking a crown (George III or IV). Eight sherds (310g.) of English stoneware have also been identified. Most of this stoneware is from a single large - handled bottle, probably from London. However, a single sherd from a blacking bottle is also present. Dinner and tablewares are represented by nine (58g.) sherds from late creamware plates and bowls and four (30g.) sherds from pearlware saucers (hand-painted and blue transfer-printed). The group represents a fairly typical domestic assemblage from a low / middle status household of between c.1810 and 1830 / 40.

### **9.3. Brick samples.**

9.3.1. Sample 1 (from internal dividing wall of cottage) (Figure 8).

9.3.1.1. A complete, well - formed and fired frogless brick tempered with fine sand and sparse / moderate slag inclusions to 6mm. Measuring 230 x 110 x 64mm. and weighing 3,000g. with adhering mortar. The brick has indented stack marks from other bricks being placed on it whilst drying and coloured firing marks from bricks being stacked on it in the kiln. Two types of mortar are adhered to the brick: a soft, dull yellow sandy bonding mortar and a harder, light grey sandy mortar on one side over a rendered surface. This suggests that the brick has been re-used. A later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date is likely. A second partial frogless brick was also included in Sample 1. Measuring 160+

x 105 x 60mm. and weighing 1,750g. This example is more crudely made than the first and although tempered with fine sand (plus voids to 3mm.) has the same two types of adhering mortar as the complete example; again suggesting re-used materials. A date range of the mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century is probable.

9.3.2. Sample 2 (from bricks lining the inner face of eastern cottage wall) (Figure 8)

9.3.2.1. A complete, well – formed and fired frogless brick, tempered as the complete example from Sample 1. Measuring 225 x 112 x 64mm. and weighing 2,700g. The brick has indented stack marks from other bricks being placed on top of it during drying. The brick has only one type of adhering mortar: a thin skim of off – white fine lime mortar. A later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

9.3.3. Sample 3 (from well steining).

9.3.3.1. A complete, well - formed and fired frogless brick, tempered as the complete example from Sample 1. Measuring 228 x 110 x 65mm. and weighing 2,825g. The header, as well as parts of the other faces, has a green glaze. Traces of an off - white lime mortar can also be seen. A later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

9.4. The assemblage from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and is recommended for discard.

## 10.0. SUMMARY.

- 10.1. The study of historic cartographic sources has confirmed the existence of Middle Barn Farm Cottage at the time of the 1843 tithe map (Figure 2). Although few architectural details were recorded as a result of the survey of this former farm dwelling's derelict remains, the bricks subject to post – fieldwork examination have all been dated to the mid / later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 10.2. The internal dividing wall of Middle Barn Farm Cottage appears to have been constructed from re-used material. Nevertheless, given the date range of the sampled bricks, it is entirely possible that the now demolished building pre-dated the 1843 tithe map by some years.
- 10.3. No evidence for the source of the re-used bricks incorporated into the internal dividing wall of the cottage was found. Indeed, only two features of archaeological significance were discovered during the ‘post – demolition’ watching brief undertaken at the site. These comprised a small probable pit of uncertain function assigned to the period c.1810 – 1830 / 40 and a well. The latter feature was lined with later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks and is clearly shown on each of the Ordnance Survey sheets published from 1899 (figures 4, 5, 6 and 7).
- 10.4. No fresh information concerning the origin, development and abandonment of Barnhorn deserted medieval village (see sections 3.1., 3.2., 6.1.3. and 6.2.2.) was thus provided by the project. Indeed, the failure of this latest fieldwork and the watching brief undertaken at Middle Barn Farm in 2006 (Greatorex 2007) to yield a single artefact of medieval origin is striking. Nonetheless, the future discovery of previously - unrecorded *in-situ* medieval remains on top of the high ridge overlooking Hooe Level should certainly not be discounted.

- 10.5. No deposits of palaeoenvironmental significance were exposed at the site of Middle Barn Farm Cottage.
  
- 10.6. Even so, the investigative methodology employed by C. G. Archaeology is judged to have satisfied the project objectives set out in Section 4.0. of this report.

## **11.0. PROJECT ARCHIVE.**

- 11.1. It is intended that the full written, drawn, photographic and digital records arising from this project will be collated in accordance with '*Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*' (UKICI 1990) and deposited in Hastings Museum. The pottery and brick samples subject to post – fieldwork analysis are not considered to hold any potential for further study (see Section 9.4.) and as such will be disposed of appropriately.

## **12.0. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.**

- 12.1. C. G. Archaeology would like to thank Greg Chuter at East Sussex County Council, James Pearce and Associates (Architectural Consultants) Peter Scott of Webb King (Construction and Commercial Law Specialists) and Roger Harris the current landowner for their assistance with the project. Figure 9 is based upon a plan drawn – up by James Pearce and Associates and supplied to C. G. Archaeology.

### **13.0. REFERENCES.**

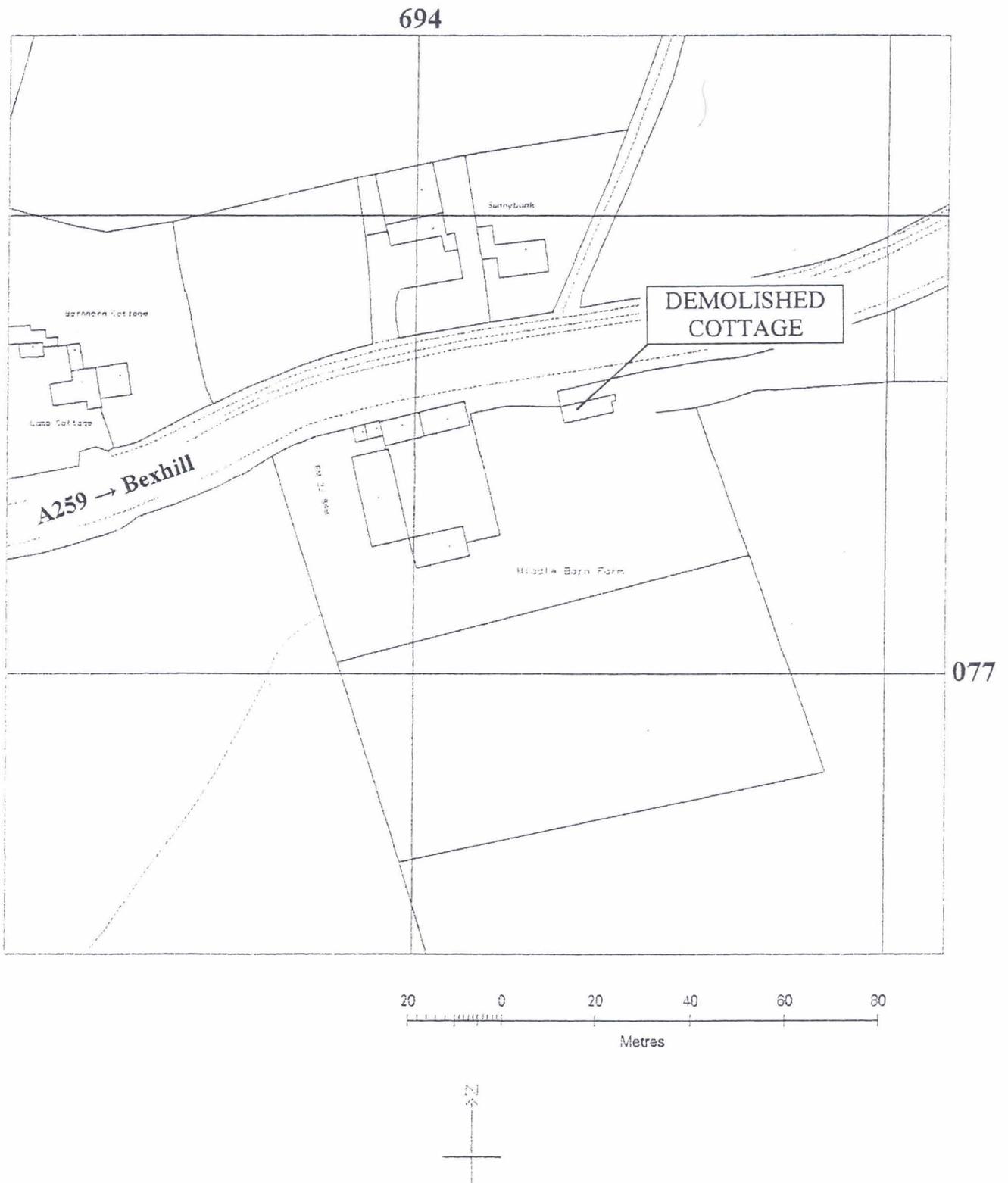
Greator, C. A. 2007 'An archaeological watching brief at Middle Barn Farm, Barnhorn Road, Bexhill, East Sussex'. *Unpub. C. G. Archaeology Report No. 06 / 08.*

Wood, A. 2008 'Hill Farm mound excavation, Barnhorn, East Sussex 2008'. *Unpub. MA student report: University of Sussex.*

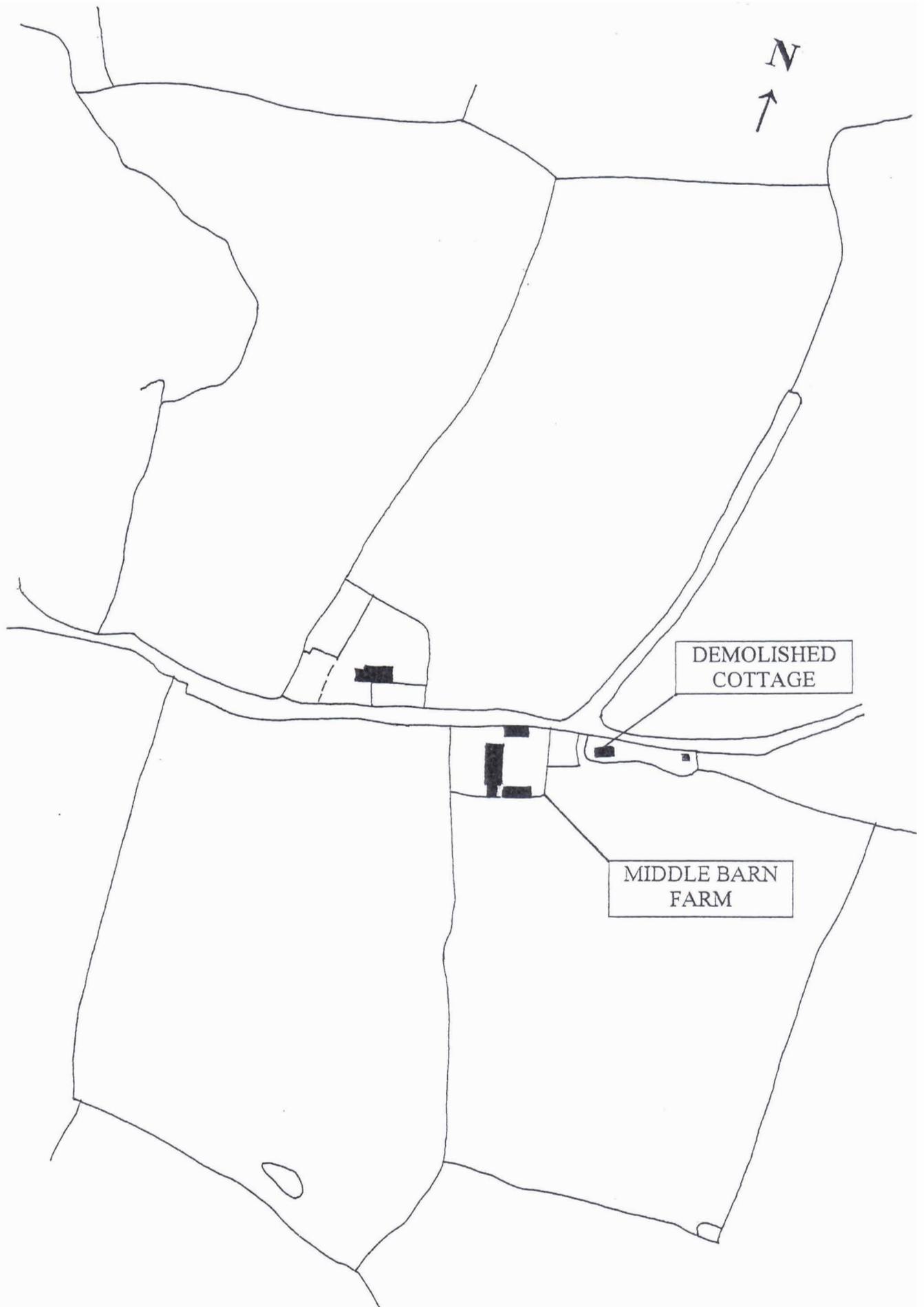
## HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET.

<b>Site Code.</b>	BCB 09					
<b>Site identification and address.</b>	Middle Barn Farm Cottage, Barnhorn Road, Bexhill					
<b>County, district and / or borough.</b>	East Sussex					
<b>O.S. grid ref.</b>	TQ 69435 07757					
<b>Geology.</b>	Tunbridge Wells Sand					
<b>Project number.</b>	09 /05					
<b>Fieldwork type.</b>	<b>Eval.</b>	<b>Excav.</b>	<b>W.Brief.</b>	<b>Survey.</b>	<b>Other.</b>	
			<b>X</b>		Building survey	
<b>Site type.</b>	<b>Rural.</b>	<b>Urban.</b>	<b>Other.</b>			
	<b>X</b>					
<b>Date of fieldwork.</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> March – 7 <sup>th</sup> April 2009					
<b>Client.</b>	Mr. Roger Harris					
<b>Project manager.</b>	Christopher Greatorex					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Annalie Wood					
<b>Period summary.</b>	<b>Palaeo.</b>	<b>Meso.</b>	<b>Neo.</b>	<b>B. Age.</b>	<b>I. Age.</b>	<b>R – B.</b>
	<b>A. S.</b>	<b>Med.</b>	<b>P. Med</b>	<b>Other.</b>		
			<b>X</b>			
<b>Project Summary.</b>						
<p>A written, drawn and photographic record was first made of Middle Barn Farm Cottage, Barnhorn Road, Bexhill prior to its demolition and the subsequent construction of a holiday – let unit at the site. A study of historic cartographic sources has confirmed the existence of Middle Barn Farm Cottage at the time of the 1843 tithe map. Few architectural details were recorded as a result of the survey of this former farm dwelling's derelict remains. Nevertheless, the bricks sampled for post – fieldwork examination have all been dated to the mid / later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. Only two features of archaeological significance were discovered during a 'post – demolition' watching brief maintained on groundworks associated with the new development. These comprised a small probable pit of uncertain function assigned to c.1810 – 1830 / 40 and a well. The latter feature was lined with later 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks and is clearly shown on each of the Ordnance Survey sheets published from 1899. The project failed to provide any fresh information concerning the origin, development and abandonment of the nearby Barnhorn deserted medieval village.</p>						





**Figure 1: Site Location Plan**  
 (Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL100034952)



**Figure 2: Tithe map for the parish of Bexhill (1843) (E.S.R.O. ref: TD/E 141)  
(for illustrative purposes only)**

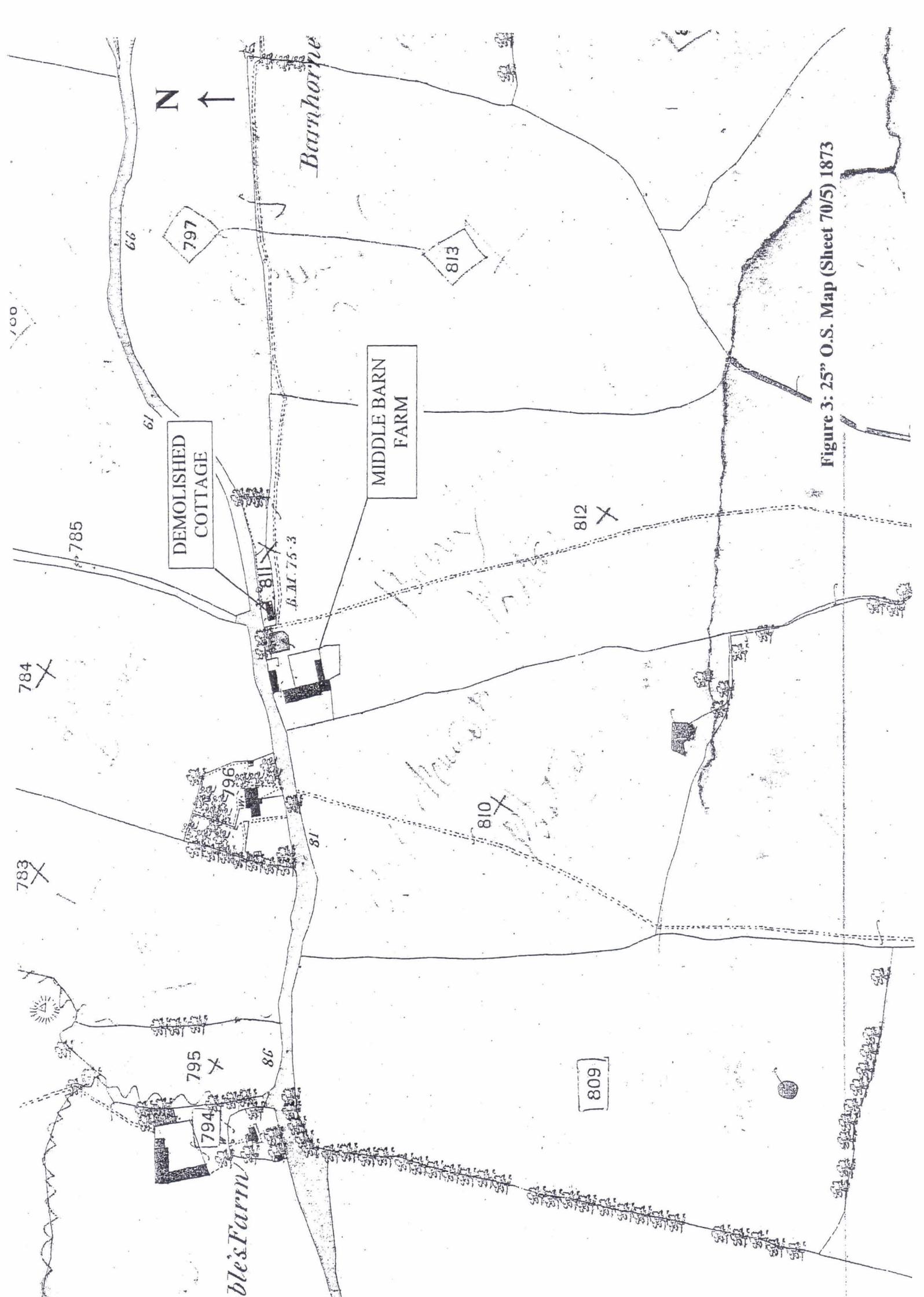
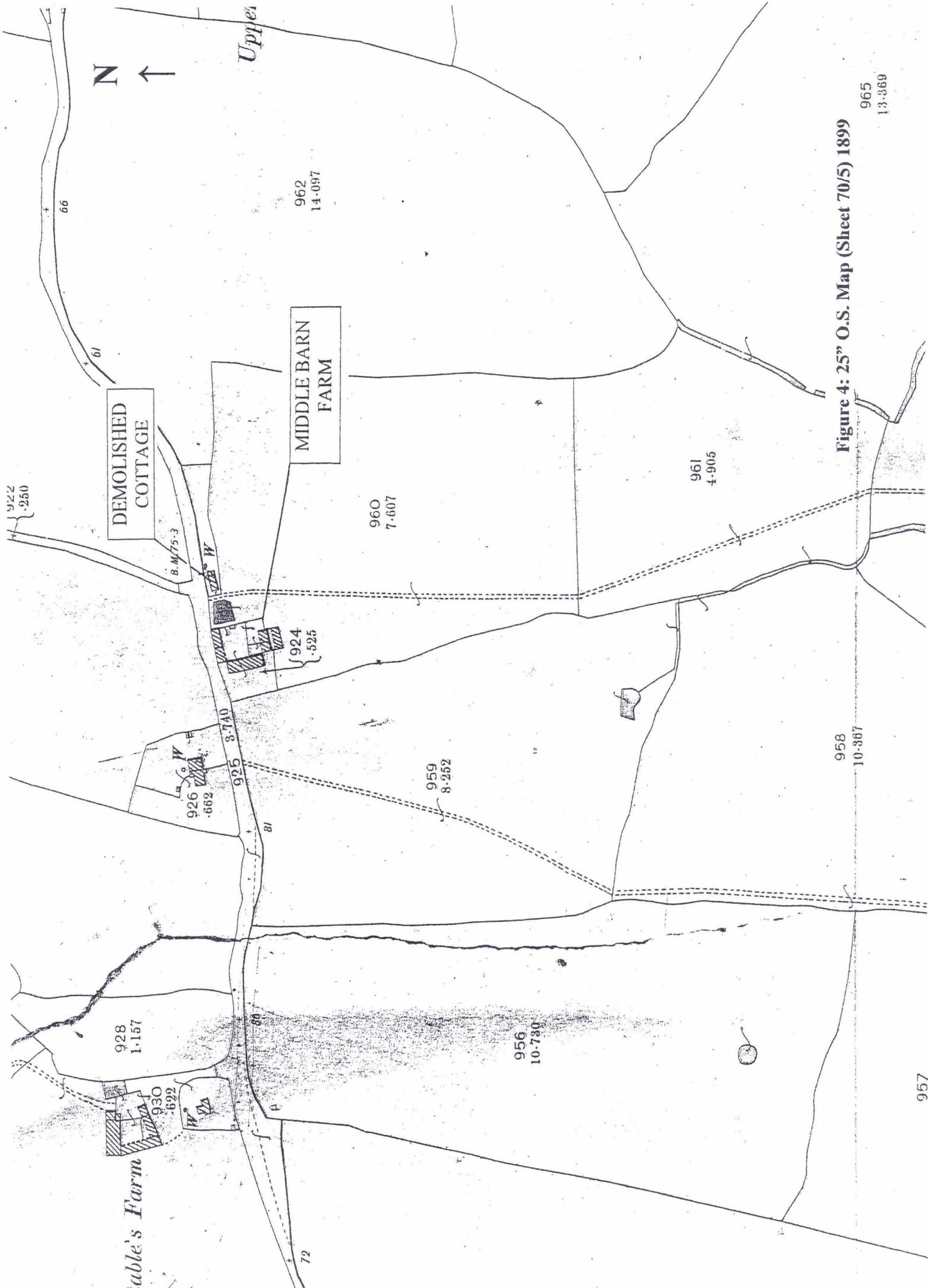


Figure 3: 25" O.S. Map (Sheet 70/5) 1873



1/2" = 250'

N ↑

DEMOLISHED COTTAGE

MIDDLE BARN FARM

table's Farm

Upper

928  
1.157

930  
.622

926  
.662

925  
3.740

924  
.525

959  
8.252

960  
7.607

962  
14.097

956  
10.780

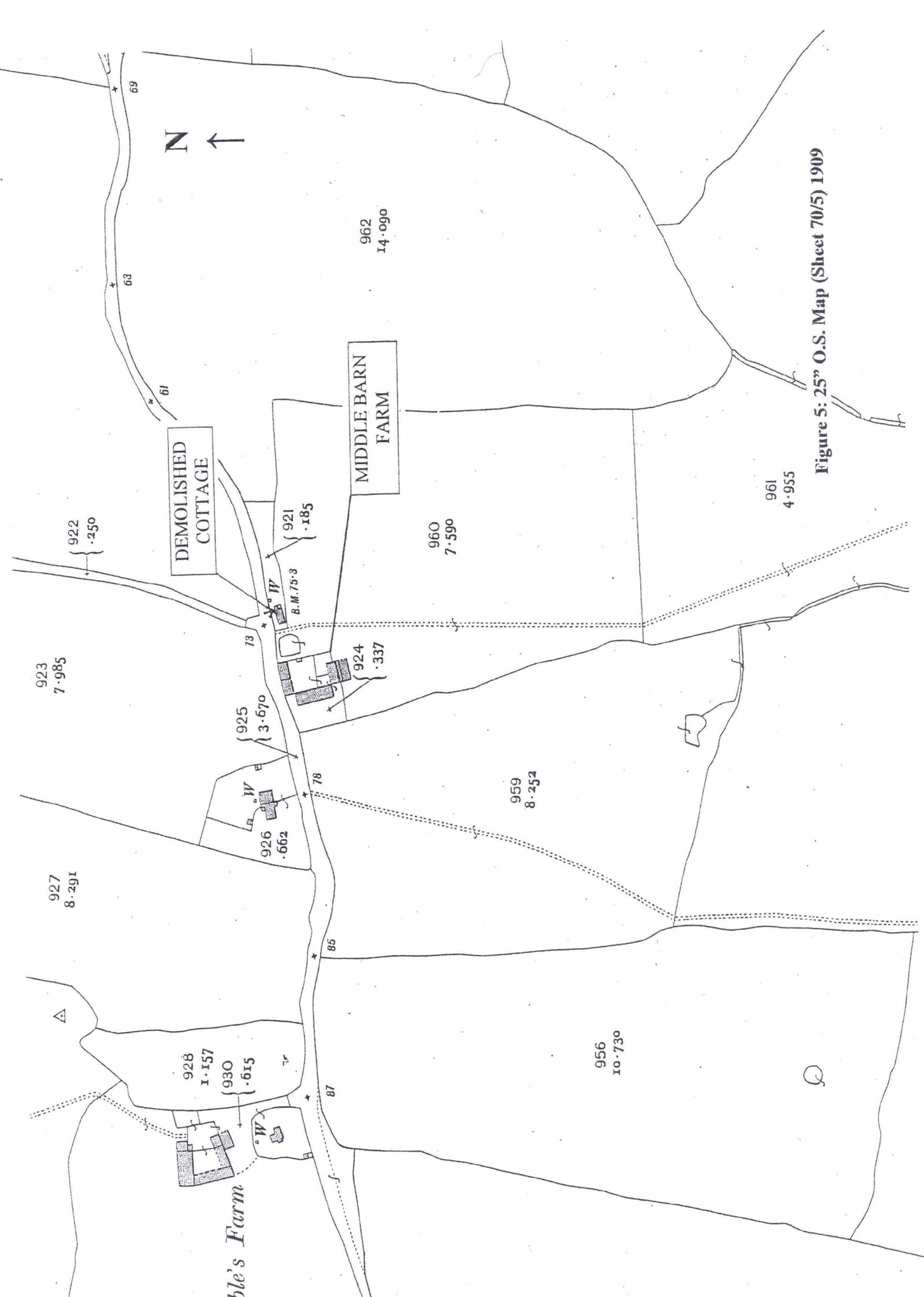
961  
4.905

958  
10.307

Figure 4: 25" O.S. Map (Sheet 70/5) 1899

965  
13.369

957



N ↑

DEMOLISHED  
COTTAGE

MIDDLE BARN  
FARM

ble's Farm

923  
7.985

927  
8.291

928  
1.157

930  
.615

925  
3.670

926  
.662

921  
.185

924  
.337

962  
14.090

960  
7.590

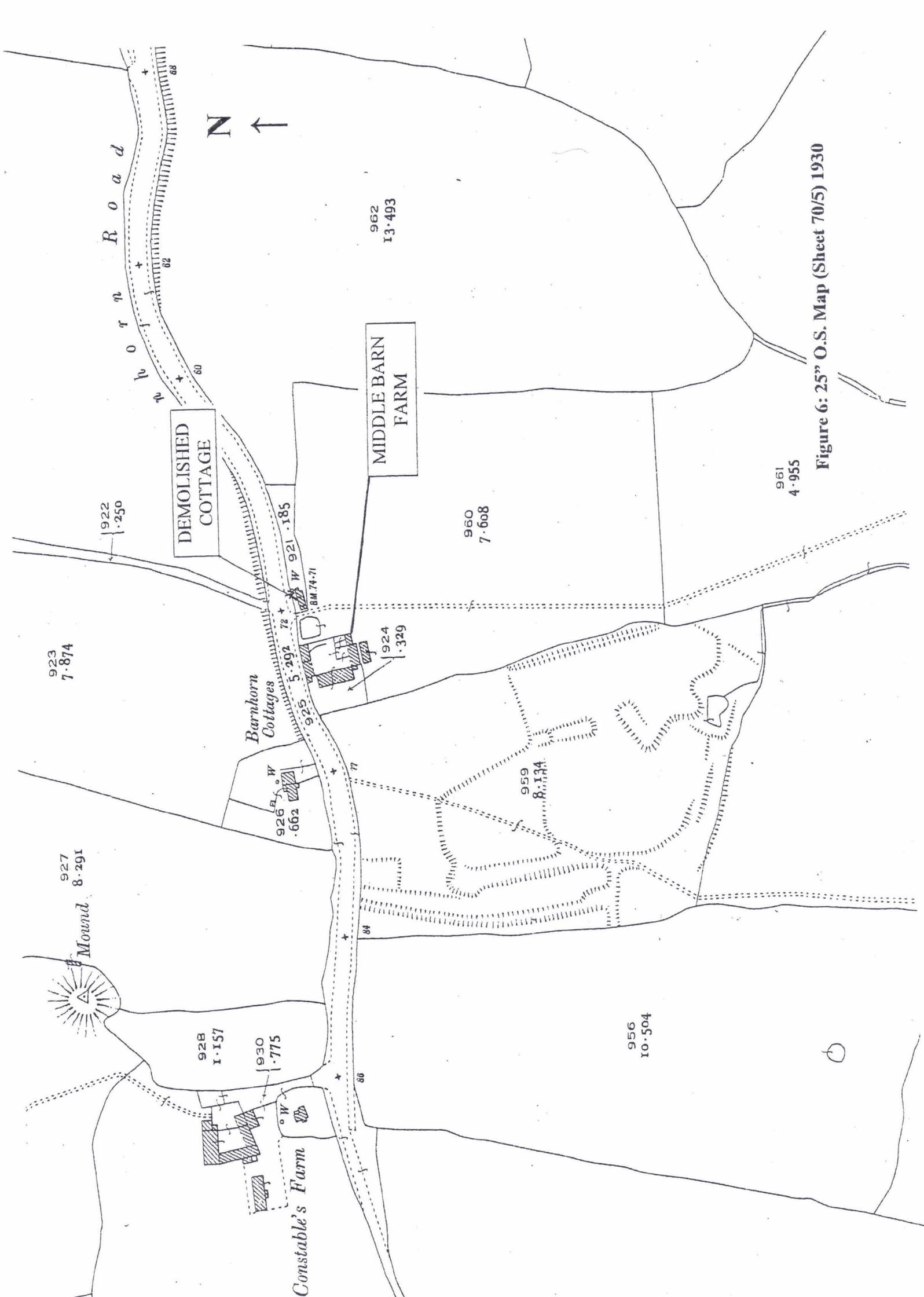
959  
8.252

956  
10.730

961  
4.955

922  
.250

Figure 5: 25" O.S. Map (Sheet 70/5) 1909



R o a d

N ↑

DEMOLISHED COTTAGE

MIDDLE BARN FARM

Barnhorn Cottages

Constable's Farm

Mound

923  
7.874

927  
8.291

928  
1.157

930  
.775

926  
.662

925  
.529

924  
.329

960  
7.608

959  
8.134

956  
10.504

962  
13.493

961  
4.955

922  
.250

60

62

68

W 921 .185

BM. 74.71

84

86

Figure 6: 25" O.S. Map (Sheet 70/5) 1930

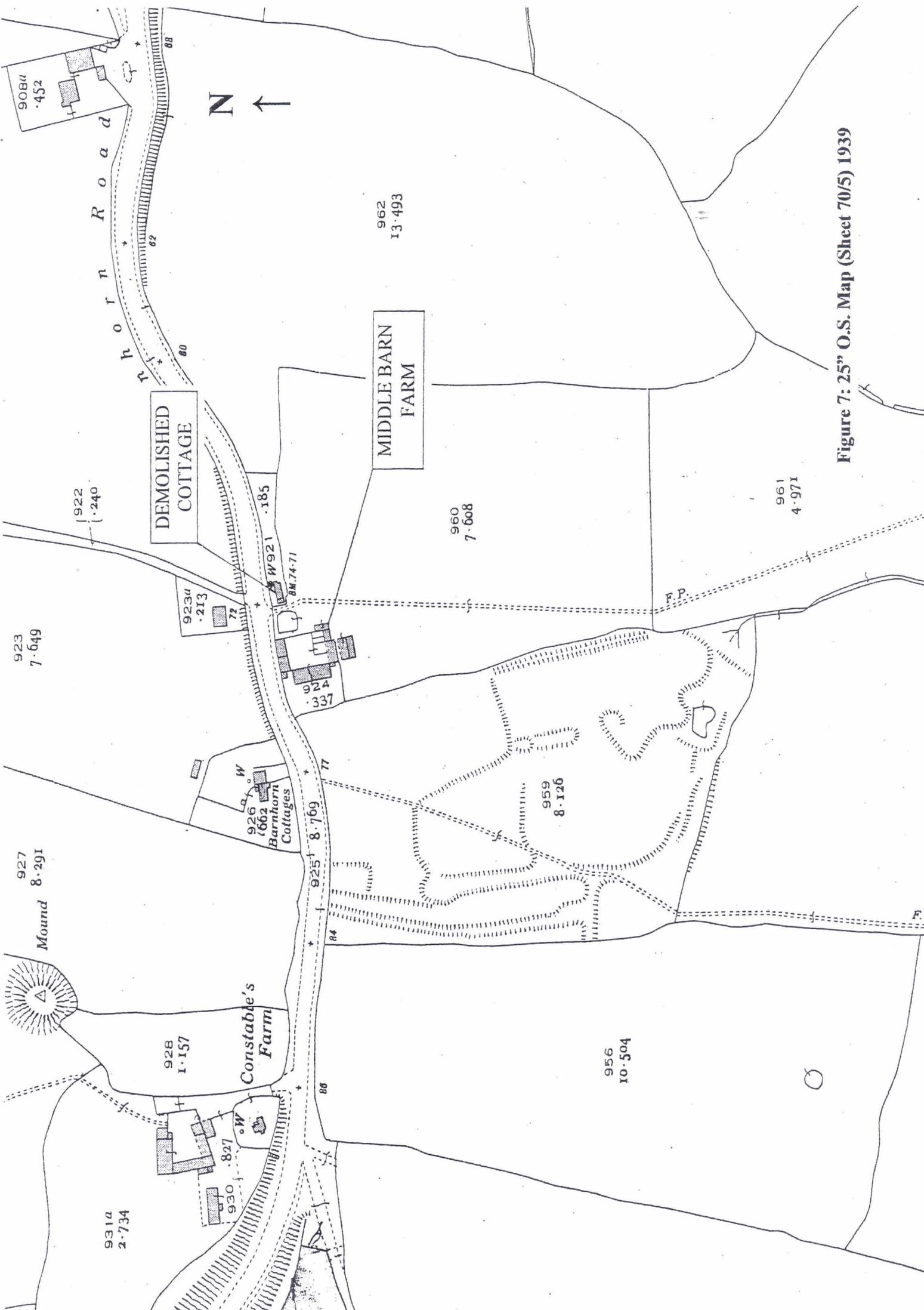


Figure 7: 25" O.S. Map (Sheet 70/5) 1939

N ↑

h o r n R o a d

DEMOLISHED COTTAGE

MIDDLE BARN FARM

Constable's Farm

Mound 8.291

Barnhorn Cottages

931a  
2.734

928  
1.157

930  
.827

927

926

925

924  
.337

923a  
.213

72

921  
.185

921

922  
.240

962  
13.493

960  
7.608

961  
4.971

959  
8.126

956  
10.504

908a  
.452

88

82

80

77

8.709

84

80

F.P.

F.1

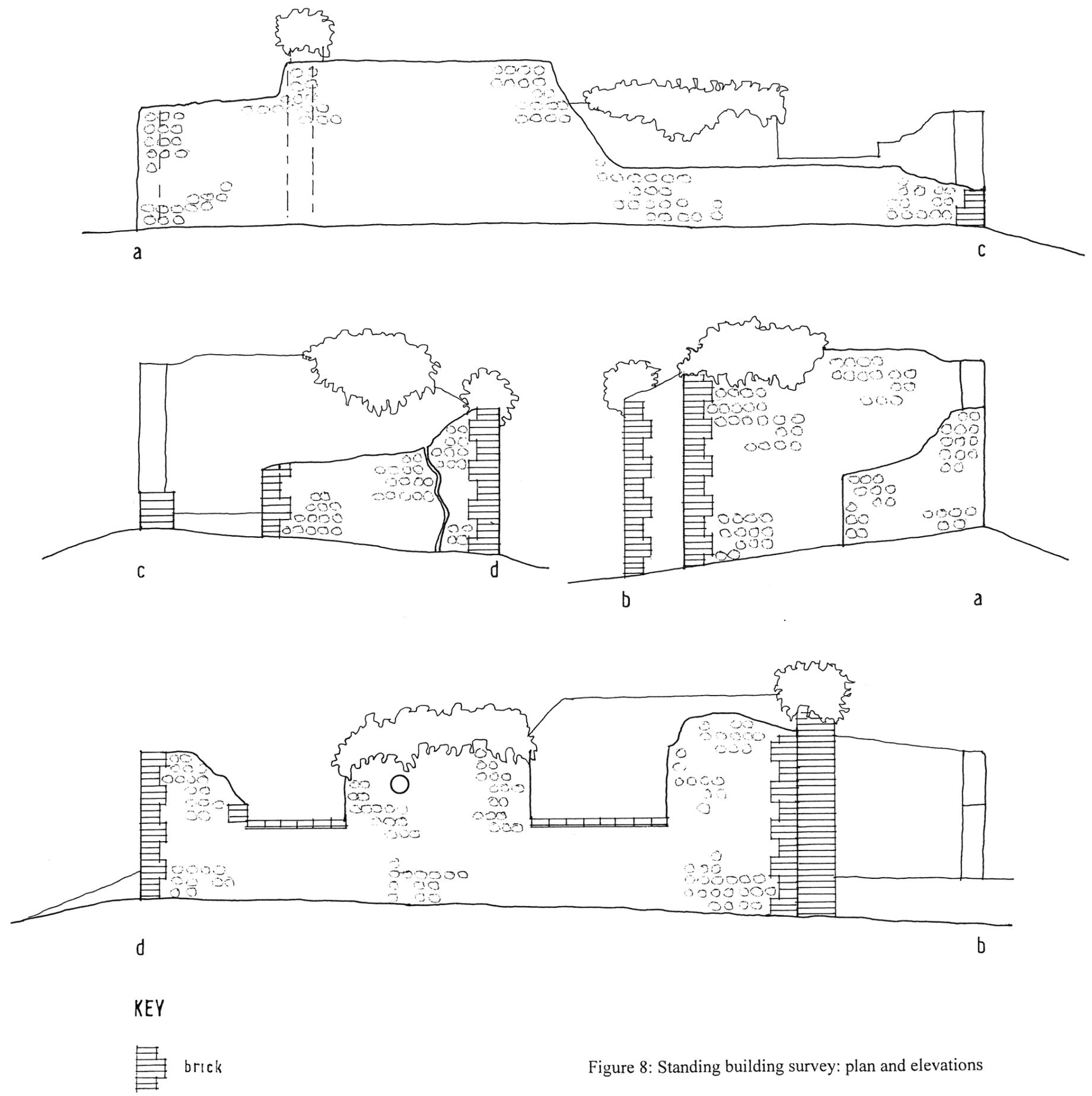
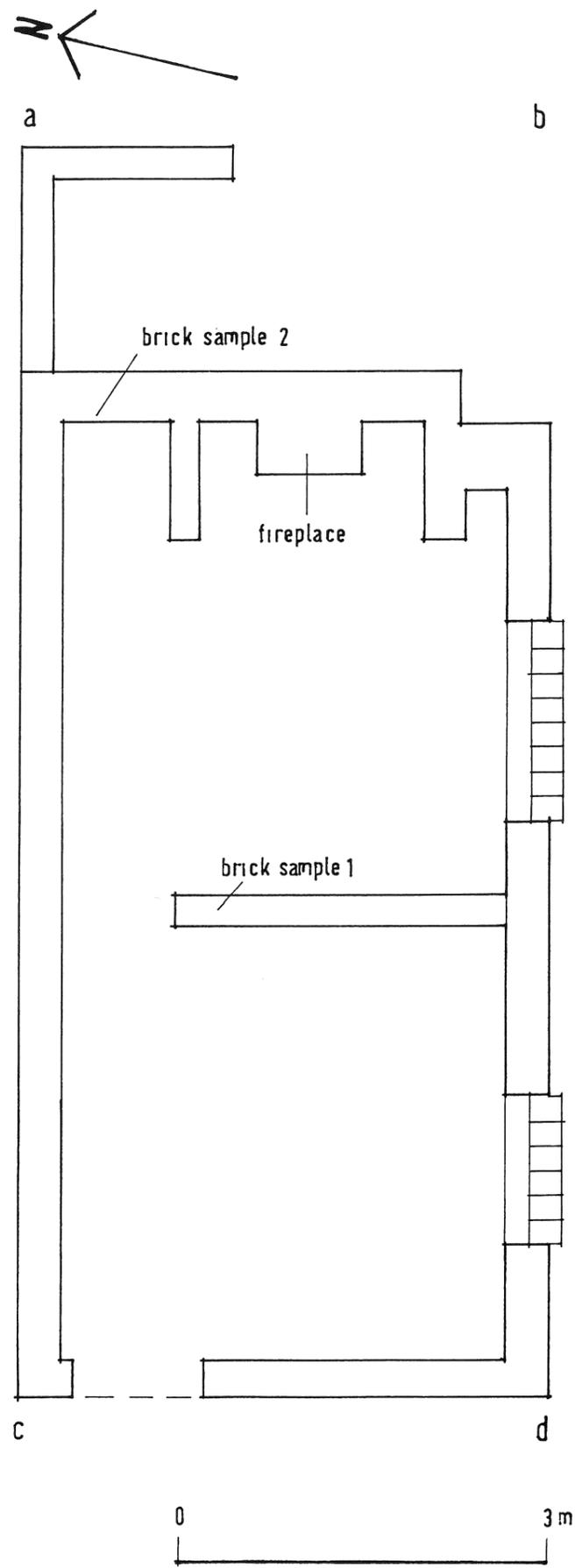


Figure 8: Standing building survey: plan and elevations

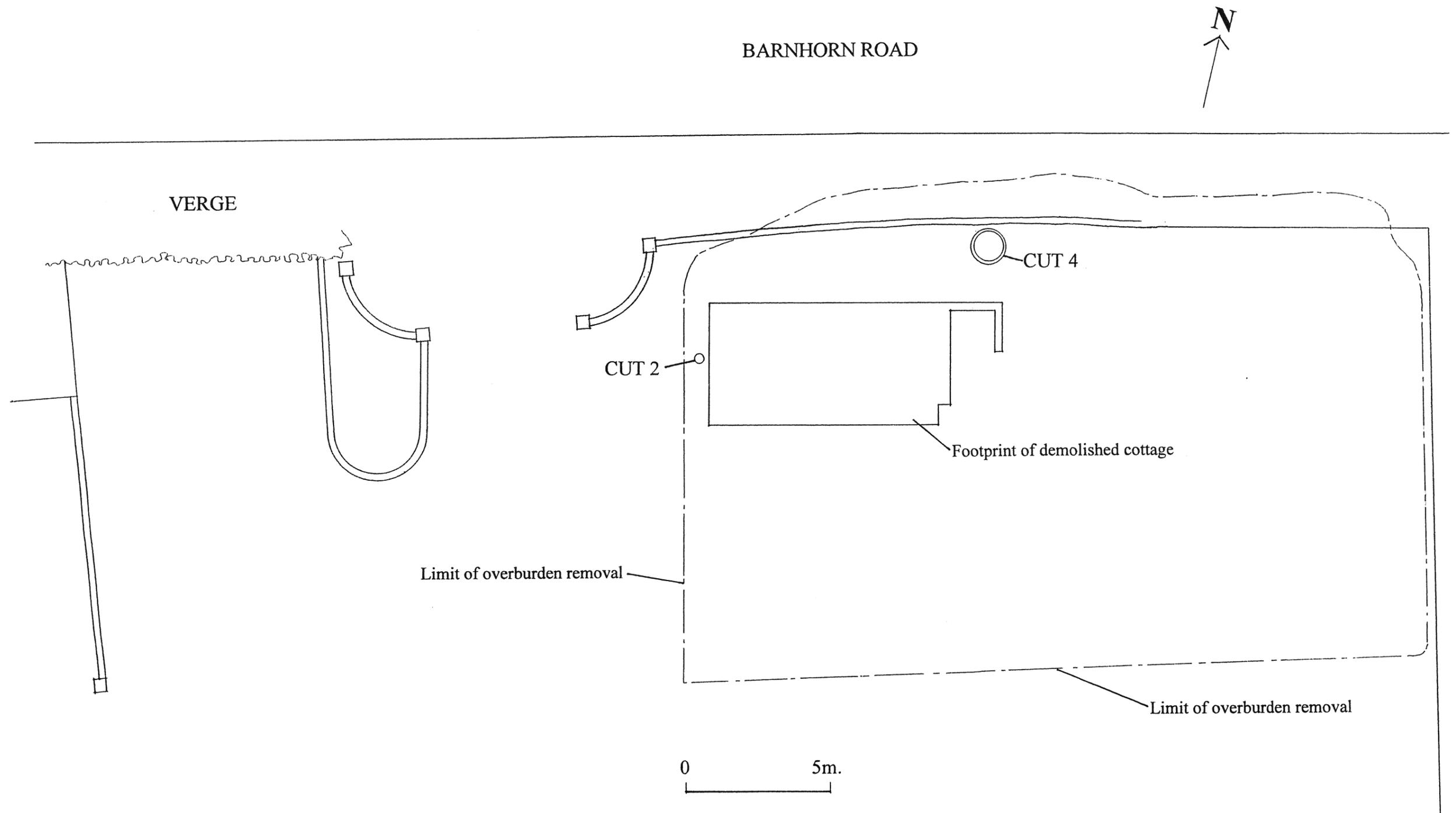


Figure 9: Groundworks and feature location plan

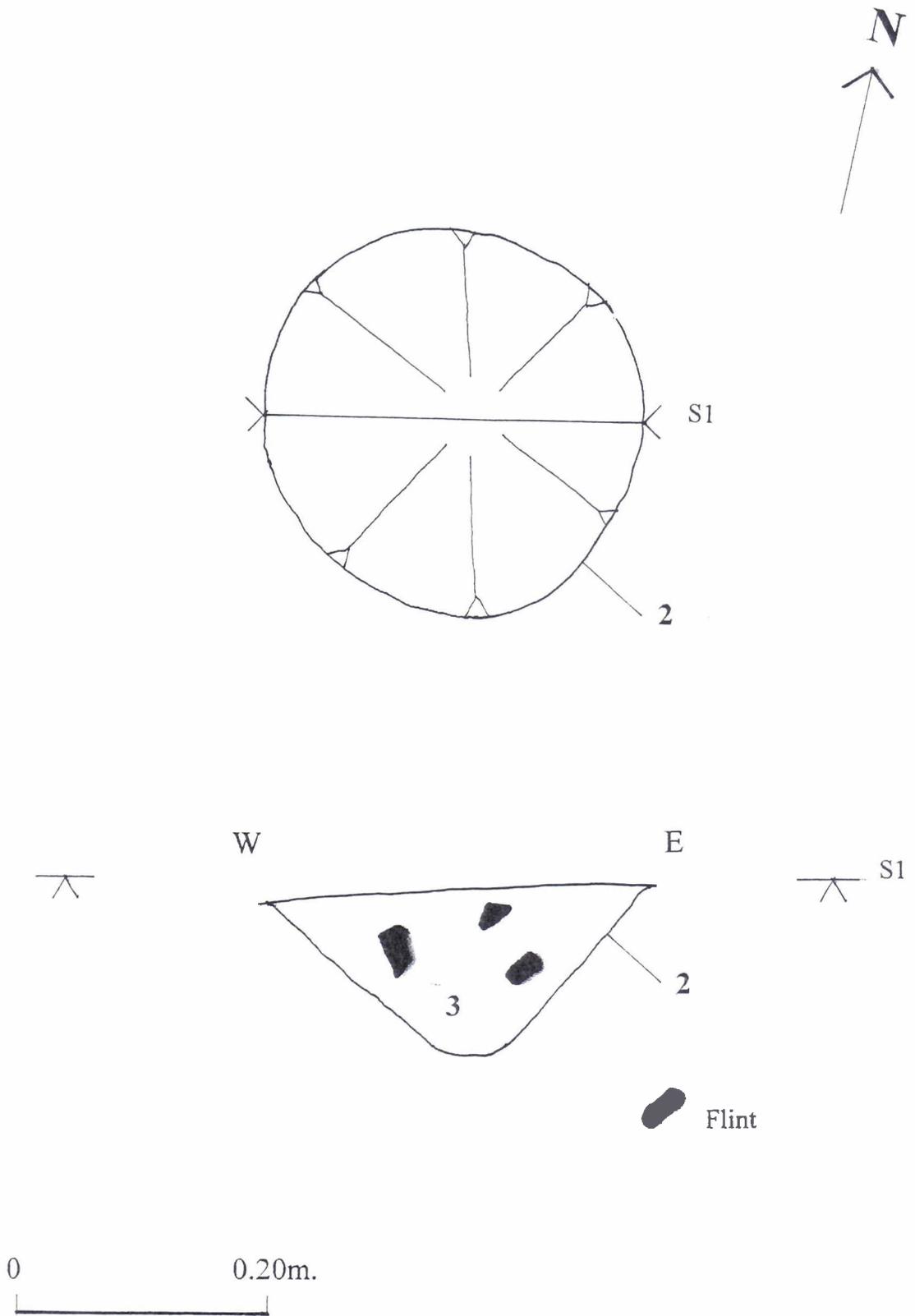


Figure 10: Cut 2: plan and section