

**Historic Building Survey of Nine Buildings at Hazelden Farm,
Marden Road, Cranbrook, Kent, TN17 2LP
with Results of the Watching Brief on the Barn**

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ABSTRACT

A series of historic building surveys were undertaken by Archaeology South-East in 2009 on behalf of Chanteclaire Ltd. The first phase of work carried out in April 2009 involved the Level 3 record of three buildings: farmhouse, barn and oast. The second phase involved the survey of five structures to Level 2 standards, and the final surveyed structure, recorded to Level 1 standard is known as the Steddenden Barn.

The structures indicate several phases of activity at the property, with a barn in situ by c. 1600. By the 17th century the present farmhouse and a third structure of unknown function had been added to the property. However, it was not until the late 18th/early 19th century that substantial development of the farm took place. The re-development involved extensions to the farmhouse, the addition of oast facilities within the earlier barn and the expansion and conversion of the third structure to oast facilities. Several new buildings were added, including a series of shelter sheds and animal housing indicating that the expansion was dominated by stock rearing in addition to hop production.

The later-19th/early-20th century development focussed upon the expansion of the hop industry. The oast was enlarged, two purpose built hop-pickers' huts were added to the site, and a former open fronted shelter shed was converted for hop sorting. The later 20th century saw the decline of the agricultural nature of the structures: buildings were altered and converted, and the majority of the animal housing and shelters were converted to storage and garage facilities.

A Watching Brief carried out within the footprint of the barn during ground reduction revealed three features of 19th-century or later origin. A small brick platform or base was located within the 20th-century rear extension, respecting the limits of that later build. It is suggested the brickwork formed a level, stable base for machinery related to the late addition of grain silos within the barn, the construction of the rear extension and the laying of the concrete screed.

The brick wall footing of a sleeper wall for the eastern truss was also revealed which may represent a later intervention carried out when the east bay of the barn was converted to an oasthouse. The final feature was a drain, situated within the eastern end bay. The drain may have been inserted when the oast was out of use and the building utilised for stock accommodation. All features were cut into the natural subsoil and sealed by a 20th-century concrete screed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East were commissioned to undertake a series of historic building surveys of structures at Hazelden Farm, Marden Road, Cranbrook (NGR 576759 138494, fig.1). The initial building recording work was carried out by David Martin, Barbara Martin and Jane Clubb in March 2009 with subsequent records carried out in December 2009 by Maggie Henderson and Jane Clubb.
- 1.2 A Watching Brief was then carried out in February 2011 during the excavation of the floor level of the large barn situated to the north of the farmhouse. Sam Whitehead visited the site on the 10th of February 2011 to oversee the ground works.
- 1.3 The historic building record and watching brief formed part of a larger programme of works carried out at the site including an archaeological evaluation (ASE 2009a). The work was carried out on behalf of Chanteclaire Ltd in advance of re-development.

Planning Background

- 1.4 Tunbridge Wells Borough Council placed a condition on the planning consent for application TW/09/01824. Three buildings were recorded to English Heritage Level 3 standard; five buildings were recorded to English Heritage Level 2 standard and one to Level 1 standard in accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The proposals involve the conversion of the buildings to create storage facilities, new dwellings, holiday lets and associated parking.

Site Location (Fig. 1)

- 1.5 Hazelden Farm lies to the north of Cranbrook village, c. 1.5 miles to the NNW of the parish church. The farm complex is set back from the road and is accessed via a track.
- 1.6 Three initial archaeological interpretative survey (AIS) reports of the farmhouse, barn and oasts were carried out by ASE in April 2009 (ASE 2009b-d). The individual reports resulting from the onsite surveys have been incorporated into this report, with additional photographic and illustrative detail to present the reports in a Level 3 format as defined by English Heritage (English Heritage, 2006).
- 1.7 Five further structures were surveyed in November 2009 two of which are rectangular ranges (Buildings 1 and 2) extending out from the southwest and southeast corners of the barn. Together all three structures form a yard open to the SSE. Building 3 is presently an open-fronted shelter shed situated on the northwestern side of the trackway that extends northeast – southwest past the farm complex towards Couchman's Wood. Buildings 4 and 5 are hop-pickers huts; Building 4 is located adjacent to the northeastern side of Building 3 and Building 5 is situated to the rear of a grassed area on the opposite side of the track parallel with the field

boundary marking the limit between the farm complex and the fields and woods beyond. Couchman's Wood, situated to the north-east and to the south-east side of the main farm access track, is included on the Ancient Woodland Inventory for England as 'Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland', which is defined as native tree and shrub cover that has been retained and that has not been planted. This includes native woodland that has been managed by coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally (<http://www.english-nature.org.uk>).

- 1.8 A final structure, known as the Steddenden Barn was then recorded to English Heritage Level 1 building record standard.

Listed Building Status

- 1.9 The Government, through the Department of Culture Media and Sport is responsible for protecting the historic environment. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. The Department monitors the effectiveness of the controls. The Secretary of State has a duty under the Act to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. There are three grades of listing:

- Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them
- Grade II* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest
- Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest

- 1.10 Of the structures recorded during previous and present programmes of work, only the farmhouse is listed as Grade II in its own right. The building was listed on 19th May 1986 with reference TQ 73 NE 3/77. The description in the list entry is for the purpose of recognition only, often based solely upon external appearance and as such must not be treated as a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected. The legislative cover not only relates to both exterior and interior but also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st of July 1948. As such, all of the structures surveyed for this report are protected by the Grade II listing (farmhouse) and curtilage listing (all associated structures).

2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 A **Level 1** record is a **basic visual record** supported by the minimum amount of information deemed necessary to identify location, age and type. The focus here is usually upon the exterior of the structure, with provision of a basic description, and photographs for recognition purposes, it is not usual to include drawings other than a sketch if deemed necessary. The Steddenden Barn was recorded in compliance with a Level 1 record (English Heritage, 2006: 15).

- 2.2 The purpose of a **Level 2** report is to provide a **descriptive** record of a structure that does not require a full record as described below for Level 3. The Level 2 survey will gather data on the exterior and interior of the structure which will then be described and photographed. The descriptive element will provide conclusions on the development and function of the building being surveyed. No comprehensive drawn record is required other than a plan of the building, but supplementary illustrations can be included if tailored to the wider scope of a project comprising several structures. A Level 2 record was made of five structures on the site (Buildings 1-5) as detailed in 1.5 above.
- 2.3 A **Level 3** record is an **analytical** record which is intended to provide an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origin, development and use. The elements of the structure informing the results of the analysis will be discussed, such as the particular structural components or plan form which has led to the interpretation of the building. The drawn record incorporated in the Level 3 reports include the structure as existing and a selection of 'reconstructions' allowing the historic development to be visually accessible. A full photographic register to accompany the digital photographic record is included as an appendix to each report. The illustrative record is intended to support the historical analysis in addition to providing background evidence for any future work. The farmhouse, barn and oast were recorded to Level 3 standards, initially presented as Archaeological Interpretative Surveys (AIS) designed to inform owners and interested parties of the origin, form, function and development of the individual structures and in so doing, provide guidance for the planning process for the long-term use of the structures. The results of these reports have now been incorporated into the present document, in compliance with the requirements of a Level 3 record defined by English Heritage.
- 2.4 The **Watching Brief** carried out during ground reduction of the large barn to the north of the farmhouse. The aim of the archaeological work was to monitor all intrusive ground works in order to properly record and report on the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains exposed during these works.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 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. Further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, may refine and extend the archaeological record.

Methodology for Level 1

- 3.2 This includes a brief description of materials, form and function with a summary of both the exterior and interior layout, supplemented by a full

photographic record provided by the client.

Methodology for Level 2

- 3.3 A drawn record was made based on checking and annotating the existing plans, sections and elevations provided by the architect. Additional survey drawings were created as necessary for those structures not covered by the architect. The archaeological drawings are intended for illustrative use only and should not be scaled from.
- 3.4 Subject to accessibility, a photographic record was made of the external and internal elevations and layout of the buildings which were recorded to Level 2 and 3 standards (English Heritage, 1996). The photographic survey included general external and internal elevations and architectural detail, fixtures and fittings.

Methodology for Level 3

- 3.5 The written record includes the location of the building, any statutory designation, the date the record was undertaken and by whom and the intended location of the archive. The sequence of development of the building is given followed by a detailed architectural description including building type, purpose, materials and sequence of development. The evidence that the analysis is derived from is presented within the text as is the evidence for any demolished or removed structures.
- 3.6 A set of drawings produced from a 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.
- 3.7 Block plans showing an outline sequence of development precede the detailed drawings and selected historic map copies are included to further illustrate the form of the structure, or group of structures.
- 3.8 The photographic record includes as standard the structures in relation to the setting in addition to the external and interior appearance. A series of photographs are then taken to supplement the general reference shots and include structural detail relevant to the analysis, design, form and function. Any date stones, graffiti or inscriptions are also recorded. Any machinery or fittings significant to the use and development of the building are also photographed.

Methodology for the Watching Brief

- 3.9 The purpose of the watching brief was to observe the reduction of the interior ground level of the barn. Any archaeological remains observed were then subjected to a drawn, written and photographic record.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND/MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1 The first edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1877 (Fig. 2) shows a northeast – southwest oriented trackway with farm buildings on the northwest side with planned orchards to the northwest of the building groups, surrounded in turn by open fields. The southeastern side of the track is dominated by extensive woodlands (Couchmans Wood) incorporating some additional access tracks, small enclosures and a group of buildings (possibly a cottage and ancillary buildings) housed within a separate enclosure.
- 4.2 The building groups include Steddenden Cottage and Barn within a rectangular enclosure at the southwest end of the track. A third building is shown occupying the west corner of the enclosure. A series of small rectangular enclosures are situated to the northeast of the Steddenden group. Adjacent to the enclosures is the gardens for Hazelden Farmhouse, occupying a site directly adjacent to the principal access track. An associated structure is shown occupying the western corner of the gardens. To the northeast of the farmhouse is an open courtyard arrangement, comprising surveyed buildings B1, the Barn and B2 in an inverted U-shaped arrangement (for location of buildings see Fig. 1). The Oast complex lies at the south-east end of B2, completing the farm building group shown in association with enclosures to the front of B2, the rear of the barn and the track-side elevation of the oast. Additional structures/enclosures are shown to the northeast of the oast complex, also fronting onto the access track. There is then a gap between the farm group and the next arrangement of buildings on the property. At the terminal end of the track, building B3 is shown to the northwest and two further buildings, one in the location of B5 and the other on the opposite side of the track from B3. The north-eastern building (the predecessor to B5) is shown with in association with an enclosure and a large pond. Several further ponds are shown *in situ* within the property two of which are shown occupying sites directly opposite the farmhouse and gardens. The northeastern of the two ponds is rectangular in plan and as such appears to have been a purpose-built feature.

By 1898

- 4.3 Few changes were made to the property between the issue of the first edition and first revision Ordnance Survey maps (Fig. 2). The landscape appears to be under the same use and the buildings shown on the first map are for the most part retained. Several additional enclosures are shown. Within the Steddenden group a range of possible pigsties or fowl houses are shown against the northeastern boundary. A rectangular plan building oriented northeast – southwest occupies a site to the southeast of the Steddenden group replacing a smaller one at a different orientation shown on the earlier map. The northeast elevation of Hazelden Farmhouse has been extended and an associated structure is shown extending out from the north corner of the house.
- 4.4 Within the courtyard group of farm buildings, the barn has been extended on the southeast side and the structures extending to the northwest are now shown as roofed with enclosures against the northeast elevation. Two further enclosures are shown to the northwest of this, each with an

associated structure at the northwest end of the enclosures. A building is shown on the map to the northeast of B3; this is a roofed, rectangular plan building, also on the northwest side of the access track.

By 1908

- 4.5 By 1908 (Fig. 3) the property has seen several minor changes: the courtyard farm group to the north of Hazelden Farmhouse has had partitions inserted into the enclosure abutting the northeast elevation of building B2. The ranges that had extended from the north corner of the barn have been removed and the Oast has had extensions to the southeast side, with a linking range between the new addition and the structure already *in situ* to the east. The linking range has a series of five small enclosures on the southeast elevation suggestive of further pigsties.
- 4.6 At the northeast end of the track three small enclosures have been added to the rear (northwest) elevation of building B3 while the structure formerly situated to the northeast has been replaced by building B4, the hop-pickers' huts. Building B5 has been extended to the northwest end resulting in the present footprint.

By 1938

- 4.7 By the issue of the third revision Ordnance Survey map in 1938 (Fig. 3), several modifications have been made to the property. At the southwest end of the property two structures with associated enclosures are shown on the southeast side of the track. A pair of cottages with privies, set within a long rectangular plot of land, have been created in the southwestern side of the Steddenden group. The northeast side of the Steddenden group remains the same with the loss of one small rectangular-plan building against the northwest boundary wall. To the north-east of the group several of the enclosures have been removed with only one small enclosure of reduced size shown against the southwest elevation of the southwestern range.
- 4.8 Few changes have been made to the courtyard group, while the two buildings and associated enclosures to the north of the group have been altered. The farmhouse group has lost the northwest garden but gained a small rectangular enclosure against the southwest elevation. The oast complex remains unaltered. The northeast group at the end of the access track is broadly unaffected by the alterations; the long range to the southeast of the track has been reduced in length and a small rectangular structure is shown to the northwest of this against the track.

By 1970

- 4.9 By 1970 (Fig. 3) the southwest end of the track is labelled Hazelden Cottages with the two buildings noted on the earlier structure to the southeast of the track developed into cottages 1 and 2 with gardens and associated privies. Cottages 3 and 4 occupy the long linear plot on the northwestern side of the trackway. The Steddenden group has been altered: the small structure fronting onto the track has been extended into a long rectangular range, while to the rear of this some of the earlier buildings

and enclosures have been removed.

- 4.10 Steddenden Cottage is shown without the enclosure to the northeast. Hazelden Farmhouse no longer has an enclosed garden on the southwest side and a new structure has been added to the south of Steddenden Cottage
- 4.11 Within the courtyard group, the enclosures have been removed and the barn is shown without a lean-to at the northeast end. The area to the northwest of the oast complex has been altered to include a large northwest – southeast oriented building with a broadly inverted L-shaped plan form. The group immediately northeast of the oast has been replaced by a single, large, rectangular-plan building and the northeastern boundary to this area includes a large open-fronted building. This arrangement is linked by tracks and the area between may have been given a surface treatment to create a utilisable yard for the movement of machinery and stock.
- 4.12 The group at the northeastern end of the track has also been altered; building B3 has lost the small enclosures on the northwest and southwest elevations; the range that had been situated directly opposite is also no longer *in situ* but the pond and buildings B4 and B5 are unaltered.

5.0 LEVEL 1 RESULTS

5.1 The Steddenden Barn – Exterior

The Steddenden barn is situated to the northeast of Steddenden Cottages, fronting onto the main trackway access towards Hazelden Farm (Fig. 1). The building is oriented northeast – southwest and has a rectangular area of hardstanding directly in front of the principal elevation which faces towards the southeast.

The barn is rectangular in plan with a single-storey outshot extension at the northeast end. Construction of the main body of the barn is timber frame over a low brick plinth, with the frame clad in horizontal weatherboards; the extension is in brick laid in Flemish bond. The roof is asymmetrical with a gable at the extended end and a hipped terminal at the other. The roof cover is plain clay tile. The extension has a corrugated roof including a clear plastic panel for additional light.

The principal (southeastern) elevation has partly been rebuilt in brick, in a continuation of the outshot. This shows that the rebuild was carried out when the subsidiary structure was added. The fenestration comprises two metal-framed windows, both within the brick structure. There are three doorways, two garage doors inserted in the brickwork and a pair of boarded and ledged double doors in the main body of the timber-framed barn (Plate 1).

The rear elevation includes a wide doorway later in-filled in breeze blocks with glazing above to wall-plate level. There is a small doorway adjacent, of boarded-and-ledged construction, hung on T-hinges (Plate 2). The remainder of the elevation is un-interrupted weatherboards for the main

barn and brick with a central pilaster strip on the extension. The end elevations have no openings incorporated in the construction.

5.2 The Steddenden Barn – Interior

The interior of the barn is three bays in length with two open trusses, one each flanking the central bay. The trusses comprise principal posts linked by tie-beams, strengthened by headbraces.

There is a raised floor level at the southwest end and the wall construction has been removed below tie-beam level at the opposite end to allow access to the interior of the brick extension (Plate 3).

The timber used in the construction shows a substantial quantity of second-hand material which is indicative of a late date for construction (*in situ* by 1877 – Fig. 2). The main frame is an amalgamation of the remnants of several structures of differing function and age, including parts of at least one domestic dwelling. The domestic remains are in the form of wall plates with diamond mortises for windows. In the present structure the wall plates are re-used in various locations (Plate 4). The wall infill shows a mixture of panels with girts, arched, interior-facing passing braces with studs to the rear (Plate 5), and panels with interrupted studs and straight raking shores of flimsy scantling (Plate 6). It is clear however, that the majority of the framing is of the latter type, and as such the construction is clearly no earlier than the mid 18th century with perhaps a later-18th/early-19th-century origin for this building.

There are notched straight shores extending down from the principal posts of the trusses to a timber sole plate. These shores indicate partitioning within the barn, which would have been used for storage purposes.

The floor is of concrete. The raised section at the southwest end is supported over a breeze-block infrastructure, with remnants of the timber partitioning at the foot of the truss still *in situ* (Plate 7).

The roof construction is of staggered interrupted-side-purlin type, with collars jointed to principal rafter pairs at each truss (Plate 8). The principal and common rafters are of uniform scantling; there is no ridge board. Additional strength is added in the form of intermediate collars sprung into place within the central and northeastern end bay. The hipped southwestern end of the roof includes a jointed-in collar to support the purlin ends (Plate 9). The collar links the last two full-length rafters prior to the jack rafters of the hip construction. It is possible that the hipped end has been rebuilt in softwood at a later date. The construction details include a central hip rafter but no high-set collar which, together with the quantity of re-used material within the building and the predominant form of wall construction, is indicative of a date no earlier than the middle of the 18th century.

5.3 The Steddenden Barn – Function and Development

The barn, probably dating to the late 18th or early 19th century, may have been constructed as a small threshing barn with opposing doorways to

allow wagon access within the southwestern part of the site as a whole, in the area entitled *Steddenden* (Fig. 2). However, the extensive modification which has occurred within the structure and the nature of the materials utilised in the construction inhibit a clear identification of intended function. The straight shores on the trusses to each side of the central bay show that partitioning had been built in to create a storage facility for crops; whether this was just for storage purposes or the crops were threshed within the barn is unknown. The historic Ordnance Survey maps suggest that some form of supplementary animal housing was situated at the northwestern end of the building where the outshot is located. Later modifications (c. early to mid 20th century) converted the building to additional garage facilities.

6.0 LEVEL 2 RESULTS

6.1 Building 1 – Exterior (Fig. 4)

Building 1 (Plate 10) is situated to the southwestern side of the yard formed by Building 2 opposite and the barn to the northwest. The building is rectangular in plan with an added outshot to the southwestern end of the rear elevation. The building is single storey in height, six bays in length measuring 18.80 m by 4.80 m and with hipped roof terminals. It is of timber-framed construction with weatherboard cladding. The two end bays are enclosed, the four remaining bays open on the northeast side towards the yard. The open bays have modern garage doors inserted, with the exception of bay 3 (Fig. 4) which remains unenclosed. Brick piers currently separate the bays on the principal (northeast-facing) elevation.

The enclosed end bays are clad in horizontal weatherboarding over timber-framed construction incorporating a sill beam resting upon sleeper walls of brick or brick and stone (northwestern end). The weatherboards at the southeastern end on the principal elevation are original to the construction, being 300 - 320 mm wide and butted against each other rather than overlapping (Plate 11). A one-metre-wide section adjacent to the brick pier between the end bay and that adjacent (Bays 5 and 6) is clad in vertical boards.

Both end walls are clad in modern horizontal weatherboards, as too is the rear elevation. The southeastern end elevation also includes a stable-type, two-part boarded-and-ledged door hung on strap-and-pintle hinges.

The added outshot at the southwestern corner of the building is constructed of red rough-textured brick (235 mm by 110 mm by 65 mm) laid in Flemish bond. The roof is of corrugated asbestos sloping down from the weatherboarded rear wall of the main structure. The building has a small modern single-light window in the southwest elevation and a doorway in the southeast elevation. The door is boarded and ledged, hung on T-hinges.

6.2 Building 1 – Interior (Fig. 4)

Wall construction, where visible, comprises sill beams and wall plates which are held in level assembly (Plate 12), with a series of regular studs

interrupted by straight raking shores. The shores extend down from the top of a principal stud (which is jointed to the sill and plate), to terminate at the sill beam. The studs are jointed at the junction with the sill beam and wall plate but are nailed to the shore. The principal studs are set at bay intervals and there is a tie-beam in the same location, jointed between the wall plates.

The tie-beams, where visible, are cambered and bear redundant soffit mortises for principal posts and braces, indicating re-use in the present structure.

With the exception of Bays 1, 2 and 6, the timber-framing is obscured by later construction such as breezeblock partitioning or plywood-clad stud walls. Bay 6 is the most structurally-intact, including fixtures and fittings relating to the original function. The wall framing is as described above: the wall between Bays 6 and 5 is clad on the bay-5 side with vertical boards and there is a door close to the front elevation. The door is boarded and ledged with wide and narrow boards (100 and 180 mm). The battens are nailed in place to form a pattern (Plate 13). The door is hung on ornate strap hinges to pintles fixed to the timber frame.

The interior of bay 6 still retains a feeding rack and timber trough (Plate 14).

The roof construction for the building (where visible) is of clasped-side-purlin type. The purlins are clasped at the junction of rafter and collar; the collars are halved over the corresponding rafters. All rafters are of uniform scantling and terminate on either side of a ridge board at the apex of the roof; the ridge board is continuous and is supported by nailed-on yokes at bay intervals. The ends of the roof are hipped with a central jack rafter and high-set nailed-on collar.

The interior of the outshot was not accessed during the survey as it was in use as a chicken coop.

6.3 Building 1 – Function and Development

Building 1 was constructed to house livestock, with an enclosed end bay to house particular types of stock. The construction details suggest a late-18th- to early-19th-century origin for the structure. The inclusion of a high-set collar with central jack rafter to the hip terminals is indicative of a date no later than the mid 18th century, but the inclusion of a continuous ridge board is generally a later feature, pushing the date of construction into the latter half of the 18th century at the earliest. The door between bays 5 and 6 and the remnant original weatherboarding is also original to the structure. The re-used tie-beams come from an earlier timber-framed building that had included principal posts braced to the tie-beams.

Later developments include the 20th-century internal divisions between the bays, the brick piers and the garage doors of the principal elevation. The lean-to outshot at the southwestern end of the structure was built during this phase of development.

6.4 Building 2 – Exterior (Fig. 5)

Building 2 (Plate 15) is situated to the northeastern side of the yard formed by Building 1 and the barn to the northwest. The structure is rectangular in plan (16.90 m by 5.20 m) and single storey in height with a half-hipped roof terminal to the southeast end and a gable to the northwest (Fig. 5). The building sits within a cut in the rising topography of the site, with only the upper part of the rear elevation visible (Plate 16). The principal elevation faces southwest onto the yard. The wall construction is of brick laid in English bond with some over-fired headers.

The principal elevation has been rebuilt from the southeastern window to the southern corner, continuing onto the southeastern elevation and round to include the northwestern wall (Plate 17). The later brickwork is in textured pinkish-orange brickwork, also laid in English bond to match the earlier construction. Additional rebuilding can be seen at the southwestern end of the southeastern wall where a possible opening has been blocked in brick to match the remainder of the elevation (Plate 18).

The rear elevation (Plate 16) is constructed wholly of brick with a high-set plinth. Both of the end elevations have weatherboarded gables.

The fenestration comprises four three-light metal-framed windows: the outer lights are side-hung casements while the central light is of two panes, with the smaller, upper pane hinged at the top to open outwards. The windows have cement-rendered lintels and sloping tile sills and are situated two to each side of the central doorway. The doorway is double-width and the paired doors are boarded and ledged, hung on T-hinges. One further window is situated on the northwestern end elevation (Plate 17). The window is of a single light with louvered glazing under a soldier course of brick and with a tile sill. All windows and the doorway are integral to the rebuild of the principal and northwestern elevation in modern brick.

6.5 Building 2 – Interior (Based upon photos and description supplied by client)

The interior of the building is presently a single room with white painted walls, concrete floor and a boarded ceiling, used to house vintage cars.

The roof construction is of clasped-side-purlin type with jointed-in collars (halvings), rafters of equal scantling throughout and a continuous ridge board (Plate 19). Rafters are 60 mm wide by 100 mm thick at 360 mm centres.

6.6 Building 2 – Function and Development

The building is of late-18th/early-19th-century origin and was constructed as part of the courtyard formed by the barn and Building 1 opposite. The function is not known due to the extensive modifications to the building. However, it was likely to have provided accommodation for stock. The 1938 edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3) shows the structure to have had two separate parts or rooms at that date with the smaller northwestern room having an open front with access to an enclosed yard, the southeastern boundary of which stopped halfway along the larger second room. The

boundary may indicate other internal divisions within the structure by this date, although the boundary was straight as shown on the 1908 edition map (Fig. 3) extending between the corners of Building 1 and 2, fully enclosing the yard between the structures. The location and overall form of the building indicates animal husbandry, providing sheltered accommodation and access to the yard.

The rebuilding of the structure on the principal and northwestern end elevation is of modern, 20th century origin.

6.7 Building 3 – Exterior (Fig. 6)

Building 3 (Plate 20) is situated to the northwestern side of the access track adjacent to Building 4 (hop pickers' hut 2). The structure is rectangular in plan (18.55 m by 8.60 m) and single storey in height with hipped roof terminals (Fig. 6). The principal elevation faces southeast and the construction is predominantly timber-framed, clad in horizontal weather boards, with later brick infill to the two bays at the northeastern end of the building. The remaining bays are open-fronted on the principal elevation. The roof cover is of plain clay tile.

The building is eight bays in length and the original wall construction comprises a low stone and brick sleeper wall with sill beam and wall plate (held in level assembly) linked by a series of regular studs interrupted by straight raking shores (Fig. 6). The shores extend down from the side of the principal studs (to which they are jointed and pegged) to terminate at the sill beam. All studs are jointed to the plate and sill but are nailed to the shores.

The scarf joints in the sill beam are of edge-halved type with sloping butts: those in the wall plate are face-halved and bladed with pegged blades. Both end walls are of the same type of construction but the northeastern wall has been lined in breeze-block on the interior, leaving the timber frame *in situ* and clad on the exterior in horizontal weather boards in the same style as the rest of the structure.

The front of the closed end bays are infilled in brick laid in stretcher bond; the brickwork is c. mid 20th century in origin with the exception of the pier at the northeastern side. The pier is abutted by the later brick infill, indicated by a straight joint (Plate 21).

The open front of the remaining 6 bays comprises a flying wall plate supported over timber posts and brick piers. The junction of posts and wall plate is reinforced by lashing (Plate 22) or iron straps fixed to the posts and associated tie-beams.

The tie-beams link the front and rear wall plates to which the beam is jointed. The front wall plate is supported over timber posts and brick piers with only one *in situ* post from the earlier construction. The front wall plate bears redundant mortising for the position of the original posts, with associated peg holes; in addition the interior leading edge of the plate is chamfered with runout stops respecting the location of the original posts. It is clear from the lack of additional jointing on the soffit of the plate that the front was open from the outset. The chamfer detail is repeated on the tie-

beam with stops respecting the removed post evidenced by the mortises and pressure marks described below.

There are two windows in the front elevation of the enclosed end bays, arranged one to either side of the doorway. The windows are of two lights, each light of six panes arranged in three rows of two. The northeastern lights are side-hung casements while the upper two panes of the adjacent light are hinged at the top to open outwards. The windows are metal-framed with projecting timber sills. There is a window on the rear elevation of the enclosed bays: this window is of a single light and is boarded on the exterior.

There are three doorways accessing the interior of the building: one in each end elevation and the third in the front elevation of the enclosed end bays. All three are boarded and ledged and hung on strap hinges and pintles; the doorway *in situ* at the northeastern end of the building is blocked on the interior by the later breezeblock lining. The southwestern counterpart is within a timber frame, has four wide boards with bead fillet at the junctions of the board, and four horizontal ledges, chamfered on the edges and nailed in place (Plate 23). The post to the southeastern side of the door is jointed and pegged to the wall plate and sill and bears two redundant, round-ended mortises and a pair of vertical timbers nailed in place to create a recess between them for housing horizontal members. These details indicate that a specific feature such as a feeding rack once existed here, but has since been removed. The doorway in the front elevation at the northeastern end is also boarded and ledged, hung on T-hinges to a timber frame.

6.8 Building 3 – Interior

The interior of the building is in two parts: the large open-fronted area to the southwest and the two enclosed bays at the northeastern end. The interior of the open-fronted part of the building has a concrete floor. The partition wall between the open and enclosed bays is of breezeblock construction to tie-beam level with modern nailed-on boards above. The southeastern end of the wall is finished in brick which is a continuation of the infilled front of the end bays (Plate 24).

There is evidence of former structural interior organisation of the open bays in the form of redundant jointing. All but one of the tie-beams has a mortise on the soffit, situated 1.00 m from the rear wall: the tie-beam without the mortise has a notch on the northeastern side instead, necessitated by the waney shape of the timber. The mortises have pressure marks showing that posts have been removed from this location at each bay (Plate 25). The base of the principal stud in the rear wall of each bay also has a nailed-on sloping timber. The details together indicate that some type of stall partitioning had existed at bay intervals along the building with a feeding trough supported on the sloping base timbers; usually a corresponding member would have been situated at the base of the (removed) post.

Later internal organisation, relating specifically to the hop picking is evidenced by two small ledges fixed to studs at the northeastern end of the building (Plate 26). Abundant nails fixed to the tie-beams are also related to

the hop-picking activities where tarpaulins were hung over the structural timbers for storing the picked hops.

The interior of the enclosed end is divided into two rooms by a modern softwood stud wall with plywood boarding. The wall divides the bay along the northeast–southwest axis and there is a doorway situated to the southeast side to allow access between the two rooms. The walls of both rooms are painted, the floor is a mixture of carpet and vinyl over concrete and the ceiling is boarded. The timber frame of the wall construction and the roof remains *in situ* behind the later material.

The roof construction for the entire building is of clasped-side-purlin type. The purlins are clasped at the junction of rafter and collar; the collars are halved over the rafters. All rafters are of uniform scantling and terminate to either side of a ridge board at the apex of the roof; the ridge board is continuous and is supported over nailed-on collars at bay intervals. The ends of the roof are hipped with a central jack rafter and high-set nailed-on collar (Fig. 6).

6.9 Building 3 – Function and Development

The building was constructed as an open-fronted shelter shed with some evidence of partitioning on the interior as part of the original design. The modifications to the front of the structure have effectively removed any trace of original enclosed bays that are often typically a part of such a structure, intended to house particular categories of stock such as the sick or very young. The doors in the end elevations would have allowed access to a feeding trough, the location of which is indicated by the sloping timber at the base of the principal posts in the rear elevation, the opposite side of which would have been at the base of the post situated 1.00 m in front of the rear wall. The construction details, like those of Building 1, suggest a late-18th to early-19th-century origin for the structure.

The development of the building included the removal of some of the original timber posts of the open front. The addition of brick piers at a later date and the lashings *in situ* at the junctions of post and plate show that reinforcement was necessary due to the modifications. The historic maps do not show the building as open-fronted until after 1938 (in place by 1970), however, it is clear from the construction details that the building had been designed to be open-fronted and as such the historic maps may indicate that part of the modifications to the front of the building concerned infilling it, the infill being later removed, causing the need for brick piers to be inserted. The building was later utilised for part of the hop-picking process as part of a group with the purpose-built huts adjacent to the building.

6.10 Building 4 – Exterior (Fig. 7)

Building 4 is situated to the northeast of Building 3, on the same side of the track, at a distance of 6.50 m. The building is rectangular in plan, measuring 20.40 m by 3.20 m, and is single storey in height. The roof is hipped at both terminals and is covered with plain clay tiles, including six raised ridge tiles for ventilation purposes.

Building 4 is constructed entirely of brick laid in English bond with reddish bricks measuring 235 mm by 115 mm by 65 mm. The brick fabric is consistent with a 19th-century date of construction. The principal elevation faces southeast and includes five doors, each integral to the construction as evidenced by brick closers. The southwest end elevation has been altered, blocking a doorway, with a small window included in the infill. The northeast end elevation has also been altered with a rendered lintel across the width of the building indicating the location of a former double-width doorway. This infilled former opening also now includes a small window. The rear elevation is uninterrupted English-bonded brickwork.

The small window in the southwest end is timber-framed and of a single light with two adjacent panes separated by a timber glazing bar. The window is directly below the wall plate and has a slightly-projecting timber sill (Plate 27). The window at the northeast end is a single-light metal-framed side-hung casement with six panes arranged in three rows of two. The sill is a projecting course of bricks of the same type as the infill at this end of the building (Plate 28).

Four of the five doorways on the principal elevation are boarded and ledged, hung on T-hinges to timber frames, and fitted with Norfolk latches. There is a gap between the top of the doorway and the wall plate which is covered over in wire mesh to act as an aid to ventilation. The southwestern door is different from the others in that it is boarded over on the exterior in plywood panels (Plate 29).

6.11 Building 4 – Interior (Fig. 7)

The building is separated into units on the interior (Fig. 7). At the northeastern end, unit 1 (at 5.50 m in length overall) is in two parts with a breezeblock partition between the two. The partition is situated over a brick base which may indicate that the breezeblock is a rebuilt wall in an earlier position (Plate 30). The northeastern end wall is infilled on the interior in breezeblock which indicates that the brick on the exterior is a skin. The end wall, as described above, had a double-width doorway prior to its infilling. The doorway in the end of the structure indicates that unit 1 had been in two separate parts prior to the infilling of the end and modifications to the interior.

The finish on the interior of the unit is a combination of painted and papered (Plate 31). The ceiling is boarded but collars can be seen to be in situ through gaps in the boarding. The floor is of concrete and there is a slight change in level with the northeastern end situated lower than that adjacent; remnants of vinyl floor covering survive throughout the unit. The southwestern end of the room has an opening into adjacent unit 2. The opening is inserted: the reveals are cement-rendered. Unit 2 follows the same format as unit 1, with the exception of through-access to the next room: in this instance there is a recess in the southwest wall that has been lined to create a shelving unit (Plate 31). It is likely that the shelves are inserted into a former opening between the two units.

Unit 3 has papered walls and an opening in the southwest wall leading to unit 4. The floors within unit 3 are carpeted and the room was used as a

bedroom (Plate 32). Shelves and a rail for storage remain in situ. Unit 4 was the kitchen associated with unit 3 and the finish to the walls is a continuation of the wall paper in unit 3. The brick gable of the partition wall between the two units includes built-in openings for ventilation. Unit 5 is 5.20 m in length contrasting with the length of 2.80 m of the standard units 2-4. There was no apparent evidence of internal divisions in this unit but the former location of a doorway at the southwest end may indicate that there had been two rooms each with their own access prior to the alterations that created the current layout. Unit 5 has painted walls, a concrete floor and a boarded ceiling comprising panels of polystyrene.

6.12 Building 4 – Function and Development

The purpose-built hop-pickers' huts constructed c. 1900 were designed to provide six separate cells for accommodation: the seventh cell at the northeastern end of the range had double-door access indicating that this part of the structure served a different function, perhaps as a cart shed. Alterations to the original layout included inserting doorways between the cells to create a modest 'suite' of rooms for enhanced living conditions. The two-unit layout typically comprised a bedsitting room and an associated kitchen. Toilet facilities were housed separately as will be seen for Building 5.

6.13 Building 5 – Exterior (Fig. 8)

Building 5 (Fig. 8), also a purpose built hop-pickers' hut is situated c. 7.50 m to the east of Building 4. The building measures 20.10 m by 3.20 m and is oriented northwest-southeast. Its construction is similar to Building 4, being of brick laid in English bond. The structure too was designed to follow the same floor plan as Building 4 with interior divisions creating seven separate units, modified in later years to five. The principal elevation faces southwest and has five doors, four of which have segmental, brick, arched soffits (Plate 33). Unit 1 at the southeastern end utilises the wall plate as its lintel and the doorways are set at different heights along the length of the building corresponding with the rise in the natural topography of the site. Both end elevations are altered: the end units originally both included double-width doorways, which were later infilled to include a window. The rear elevation is once again of uninterrupted brick with a small stretcher-bonded brick-constructed privy built against the rear wall close to the northwestern end of the range.

The window in the southeastern end of the building is of a single light with three glazed panes separated by timber glazing bars. The window in the northwestern end is a single-light, metal-framed window with two glazed panes arranged one above the other.

The five doors on the principal elevation, and the door to the privy, are boarded and ledged, hung on T-hinges.

6.14 Building 5 – Interior

The building is currently arranged with five separate units accessed via the doors in the principal elevations. Unit 1 at the southeastern end is just over

five metres in length with a scar in the southwestern wall indicating the removal of a partition to the southeast of the doorway (Fig. 8), There is a wide, inserted opening in the brick partition wall to the northwest end of the unit, creating through access to unit 2.

The walls throughout the building are finished with a mixture of paint and paper (Plate 34); the floor is carpeted or vinyl-covered over concrete and the ceiling is generally boarded (although failed boards allow assessment of the roof structure).

The floors vary in height with that of unit 1 higher than that of unit 2 and so on along the building in response to the topography which is higher to the southeast, sloping down to the northwest.

The roof structure is visible and comprises common rafters with nailed collars – two over each cell, nailed to the northwestern sides of the rafter pairs. The apex of the roof has a continuous ridge board against which the common rafter pairs terminate (Plate 35).

Unit 5 has a thin plywood partition wall between the two separate rooms with an integral boarded-and-ledged doorway of c. 1930s origin. The two rooms within this unit follow the same pattern as Building 4 with the bedroom to the northwest and kitchen to the southeast (Plate 36). The interior of the remaining units have been stripped out (Plate 37) but follow the same general sequence of development as Building 4.

6.15 Building 5 – Function and Development

The development is the same as that for building 4, with the structure starting out as separate units of accommodation with cart sheds to either end built around 1900. The range was then updated to comprise two cell units providing bedroom and associated kitchen facilities. The privy to the rear is c. 1930's in origin.

7.0 LEVEL 3 RESULTS

7.1 The Farmhouse (Figs. 9-16) [Original Project No. 3806; Report by David Martin and Jane Clubb]

NOTE: It should always be borne in mind that much of the structure is currently hidden by later coverings and that a large proportion of the material, of all historical periods, is constructed using secondhand timber. Therefore there are contradictions in the evidence which have necessarily led to uncertainties in the interpretation of the building at all phases. In the event that any parts of the now-hidden frame are exposed to view, the interpretation offered below may need to be modified.

Overview [Figs. 9 and 10]

- 7.1.1 There is only very fragmentary evidence to indicate that a house existed upon this site in the 17th century [**Period A**], it was around the end of the 17th century [**Period B**] that the house took on its present-day basic form.

Three extensions were added to the house in the late 18th or early 19th century [**Period C**]. Later in the 19th century the south-eastern lean-to was extended eastwards and a new bake/wash-house (which retains its large brick oven and fittings for the copper) was built against the period-B main range's eastern end wall. There have been many modern internal modifications, including the formation of a corridor on the first floor, to create private access to the southern chambers, and the creation of a WC area in the northern lean-to.

Period A (17th Century)

- 7.1.2 The timber frame which forms the later, period-B house shows much evidence to indicate that it is constructed using secondhand material (Plate 38). Although some of the timbers appear to have been taken from a completely different frame, there is enough correlation between some of the secondhand timbers which form the principal frame to suggest that they originate from an earlier structure. At least one truss – now forming the eastern end wall – remains *in situ* from the period-A house upon this site, and the same is possible of the other elements also. What is evident, however, is that anything which has survived from period A has been very extensively repaired and modified. Though there is not enough evidence to indicate in detail the form of the earlier dwelling, some points may be drawn out.
- 7.1.3 As can be seen on Fig. 13, at roof level truss F-F (East Elevation) is framed differently to the other roof trusses. The levels of the collar and the (now removed) side purlins are lower than those in the remainder of the trusses, and the principal rafters are diminished accurately above the purlin notches (Plate 39). One of the original two queen studs in this truss survives underneath the collar. The truss was once windbraced. The principal rafters of the other trusses within the roof are all diminished and both these and the reset collars are morticed to match the configuration in truss F-F. However, the queen studs in the other trusses have been removed and the collars raised to suit the period-B roof. In addition, an intermediate truss has been incorporated into the roof adjacent to truss F-F in order to carry the end of the extant, later purlin (Plate 39; *also see* Period B: Roofs below). Therefore, though almost all of the roof was rebuilt during period B, truss F-F was left *in situ*. The reason for the truss's retention is not known, but it proves the existence of a structure before period B, some of which survived the period-B rebuild.
- 7.1.4 Furthermore, that most of the timber originates from a single frame (either extant or re-erected) can be seen in joist mortices which are visible in the eastern face of crossbeam B-B and in the western face of crossbeam C-C. There are an equal number of mortices on each crossbeam and they are positioned equally, suggesting that what is now a central-girder floor was once formed of longitudinally-set joists, similar to those in bay A-B.

Period B (Probably 1690 +/-25 years) [Figs. 11 - 14]

Layout

- 7.1.5 At this period the house was laid out in 'T' plan, comprising a five-bay,

timber-framed main range with a single-bay face-wing to the south, biased slightly to the east of the centre of the elevation. The main range measures 12.45 metres (40'10") long x 6.15 metres (20'2") wide; the face-wing projects by 3.50 metres (11'5") and is 5.75 metres (18'10") wide. A large, three-flue, brick-built chimney is located within the central, narrow bay of the main range, serving the two-bay hall to the west, and also originally serving the parlour and parlour chamber within the face-wing to the south. The two-bay hall chamber was unheated. To the east of the stack lay two unheated, single-bay service rooms, each with a chamber above. A cellar lies beneath the parlour face-wing, and the roof void was always intended to be used as attic space. Due to the later removal and alteration of partitions and wall infill, the access arrangements within the house are uncertain.

Wall Design

- 7.1.6 There are some contradictions in the visible evidence for the wall infill, not helped by the use of secondhand material in the frame (see Period A above) – these contradictions include apparently redundant peg holes and clashing sets of stave mortices. This inevitably creates difficulties in identifying the style of wall framing utilised at a particular period. An indication of the wall framing can be seen in Figs. 12 - 14, but unfortunately it is difficult to separate those peg holes which relate to previous use from the peg holes which indicate period-B infill timbers which are either hidden from view or have been removed subsequently.
- 7.1.7 There is good survival of the principal timbers; many principal posts survive to their full height, and a section of soleplate survives in the northern wall of the main range. Apart from the southern principal post in truss B-B (the jowl of which secondhand timber has been cut back to create a square-cut jowl) the principal posts have swelling jowls, and many are chamfered (Plate 40). The tiebeams are mostly uncambered: in truss C-C, the tiebeam incorporates a slight camber along its length, but the top face of the timber has been hacked back in order that it does not project above the floor of the attic. The eastern end of the northern wallplate incorporates a hanging jowl at truss F-F: this seems to be a principal post used to repair the wallplate as there is a scarf joint midway along bay D-E. The wall infill is mostly hidden by plaster, but where evidence is visible the framing is mostly of regular-stud type. In the north elevation of the main range, there seems to be a pattern of studs incorporated mid-way along each bay; also in this wall on the ground floor there are short sections of slender, unpegged midrails, but no visible bracing of this date. Some raking struts, not visible on the principal face of the wall, have been utilised within the south elevation of the main range and within truss G-G, but there is no regular pattern. The partitions which enclose the chimney stack on the first floor are of regular-stud construction: the studs interrupted by raking struts.

Windows

- 7.1.8 No period-B windows survive; even the positions of the windows are unconfirmed. However, the locations of shutter grooves in the underside of the northern and southern wallplates of the main range may indicate the positions of window openings for which other evidence has been removed

(see Fig. 14). Even so, as with some details of the wall design, these shutter grooves may be residual evidence within a secondhand timber and may not relate to this building – indeed, the apparent lack of peg holes for associated window cills seems to make this possibility a likelihood.

Doorways

- 7.1.9 There is only one doorway position definitely identifiable for this period: the locations for other assumed doorways are shown on Figs. 11, 12 & 14, qualified by question marks. The known doorway was located at first-floor level in the southern wall of the main range, to the east of principal post D, leading from the (probable) stair landing into the parlour chamber. The width of the doorway is 830 mm. The opening was blocked in antiquity, but its use is confirmed by pintle holes visible on the northern face of the stud which acts as the door jamb.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.1.10 Floors of both central-girder and longitudinally-set-joist type have been used within the period-B house, with much inclusion of secondhand material. The floors over the two-bay hall and hall chamber utilise central girders in the eastern bay but have longitudinally-set joists (and therefore no girder) in the western end bay (Plate 41). Because the visible principal post survives to its full height, it can be confirmed that there was never an end jetty in this location. The central girders to both floors are chamfered and incorporate cyma stops. The joists to the first floor have slightly variable widths, averaging around 140 mm wide, and have blunted edges. Some joists have nail holes in their soffits but the pattern of nail holes is not uniform throughout the room, suggesting that some joists are secondhand, and that in their present configuration the joists were meant to be exposed. The joists within the attic floor are underplastered. In the two eastern bays, the floors are supported by longitudinally-set joists, mostly hidden by underplaster. Again, these incorporate secondhand timbers: some joists exposed to view within the outer service chamber ceiling are of medieval scantling, measuring 140 mm x 90 mm. The joists within the cellar also appear to be reused medieval timbers. Within the first floor and the attic floor of the face-wing, central-girder floors have been used, and these too are underplastered, though the ends of some joists are visible in the parlour cupboards. The visible joists in this room measure 105 mm x 100 mm.

Stairs

- 7.1.11 All the superstructure staircases of this date have been rebuilt, but at least the present eastern stair appears to be in its period-B location. Although there is now a stair to the north of the chimney stack within the central bay, in a common location for a stair, it is not known whether one existed here during period B. The cellar steps are original (Plate 42). They are formed of brick, and lead to the cellar from the western service room.

Chimneys

- 7.1.12 The house at this date was served by a single chimney stack incorporating three fireplaces arranged in a very novel configuration with the ground-floor

fireplaces set at right angles to one another. The stack is of brick, with a rebated cap. The main working fireplace faces west into the hall. It measures 2.50 metres wide and 1.20 metres deep, with a seat in the northern jamb (Plate 43). The northwards return to the southern jamb is of modern brickwork, being a strengthening pier stitched back to the period-B work with occasional bricks. The two fireplaces serving the parlour and parlour chamber faced south and have both been blocked.

Roof

- 7.1.13 The roofs over the main range and the parlour face-wing are of clasped-side-purlin type (Plate 44). Unlike today, the terminals were originally all gabled. The majority of the timbers used within the roof are secondhand, but seem to have originated from the period-A house on this site (see Period A above). As reused, the collar and purlins are set at a higher level than in the original configuration, presumably so as to provide increased headroom. Unlike the original roof, there is no windbracing in the present configuration. An extra internal truss has been incorporated adjacent to truss F-F in order to carry the ends of the higher period-B purlins. The collar in the retained period-A truss (F-F) is too low to fulfil this function. The trusses of the roof over the face-wing also incorporate similar redundant mortices to the main range roof. The ridgeline of the face-wing to the south of the chimney is lower than the ridge to the north of the chimney, between the stack and the ridge of the main roof. This enables the awkwardly-placed chimney to be adequately weathered without trapping rainwater.

Period C (c. 1800) [Figs. 15 & 16]

NOTE: The parts of the structure dealt with in this period are shown in red on Figs. 15 & 16. They belong to the same date range, but may have been carried out in more than one scheme of construction.

Layout

- 7.1.14 The house was added to and modified during this phase in a number of discrete areas (Plate 45). A two-storeyed extension was built in the south-western angle between the period-B main range and parlour face-wing, projecting slightly beyond the southern wall of the face-wing. The room and chamber within the new extension were both served by fireplaces in an internally-projecting stack against the southern wall.

A single-storeyed, two-roomed lean-to outshut was added to the northern wall, accessed via a ground-floor door to the east of truss D-D. A second lean-to was built in the southeastern angle between the main range and the face-wing. Internally within the period-B structure, the (assumed) period-B staircase against the south wall of the main range was segregated from the first-floor chambers by a partition, with a new flight constructed at right angles at the head. This allowed access direct from the service part of the house to the servants' rooms in the attic, bypassing the first floor of the house. A further staircase was built to the north of the chimney within bay C-D, giving access to the first floor. A first-floor closet was created to the west of this new flight, necessitating the removal of the northern half of the

first-floor partition of truss C-C. The hall chamber was divided into two by the insertion of a new partition. It was probably at this date that cupboards were built against the eastern wall of the period-B parlour, the northern of which has bead-moulded doors and plank interiors.

Access routes within the house at this date are more easily understood than for period B, as there is more evidence surviving. The front entrance appears to have been via a central door cut through the now-enlarged western wall, though the date of this doorway is uncertain: it may have been formed earlier or later. Stairs lead to the first floor from the hall, and doorways give access from the hall southwards to the parlour, and eastwards to the service part of the house, which include the two new lean-tos. The first floor is reached by the stairs against the southern wall, which land in a lobby area to the north of the chimney. From this landing a doorway leads eastwards to the service chambers. The new closet, and the two hall chambers are also accessed from the landing, but the parlour chamber was accessed from the southern hall chamber. The means of accessing the rooms within the second parlour extension are not known. The three attic areas were accessed direct from the eastern ground-floor service room.

Wall Design and Windows

- 7.1.15 The different areas of work dating to this period display very similar constructional details. The walls are of regular-stud construction and incorporate no principal posts, having studs at the corners. The wallplates are held in level assembly at the corners of the structures (Plate 46), though the intermediate tiebeam within the northern lean-to outshut is carried in standard assembly – a common feature at this period (Plate 47).

Reflecting the higher status of this part of the house, the walls within the second parlour extension have been plastered internally and weatherboarded externally, and therefore the constructional details are hidden. It is likely to be similar to the construction visible in the northern lean-to outshut and the two short first-floor partitions. These are of regular studwork with raking struts interrupting the studs. The partition dividing the hall chamber is plastered on both faces and therefore its details are not currently known; two studs are visible towards the western end, but these are probably secondhand.

No extant windows seem to be attributable to this date — although of traditional design, all appear to represent later replacements. For the location of the new doorways, see 'Layout' above.

Doorways

- 7.1.16 At this date, the first-floor doorway in the south wall of the main range seems to have been blocked, and access to the parlour chamber moved to a new opening cut through to the west of truss C-C. The doorway in the lean-to partition measures 640 mm wide. Its jambs are bead-moulded, and the tiebeam doubles as its head. Another bead-moulded door surround survives in the first floor of truss E-E. The date of this opening is not currently known, as both sides of the partition have been plastered.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.1.17 The first floor within the second-parlour extension is of central-girder construction. The girder is a secondhand timber, and is ovolo-moulded on its lower leading edges. The joists are hidden by the ceiling and those forming the attic floor are also underplastered.

Stairs

- 7.1.18 The stairs from ground to first floor are located to the north of the period-B chimney stack. They rise with a quarter turn, and are accessed from a door at the foot of the stairs. The flight of stairs (in two parts) leading to the attic is completely enclosed by regular-stud partitions (Plate 48). The two parts of the staircase are in straight flights, with a quarter landing at the level of the first floor. The flight from the first floor to the attic is formed of planks laid across projecting battens.

Chimneys

- 7.1.19 A two-flue, internally-projecting chimney with rebated cap serves the second-parlour extension. The stack is rendered externally. The fireplaces are hidden.

Roof

- 7.1.20 The roof over the second-parlour extension comprises paired secondhand rafters nailed to a continuous ridgeboard (Plate 49). The roof is hipped to the south. When this roof was built, the western period-B gable was altered to form a hip, allowing the slope of the period-C southern-parlour roof to continue across the whole western side. As part of this work the southern period-B rafters in bay A-B were removed. The south-facing gable over the period-B parlour face-wing was re-infilled (by adding studs to the external face) and converted to a half-hip. At the same time and in similar manner, the gable of truss F-F had a new regular-stud wall built up its outside face. This work is probably associated with the addition of external cladding. The roofs over the two lean-to outshuts could not be seen. That over the northern lean-to is fully hipped, whereas that over the south-eastern lean-to is gabled to the south.

7.2 The Barn (Figs. 17 – 22) [Original Project No. 3806; Report by David Martin and Jane Clubb]

Overview [Fig. 17]

- 7.2.1 This three-bay barn with central wagon way and gabled roof dates from around 1600, or perhaps a little earlier [**Period A**]. The barn was very slightly modified at some subsequent date [**Period B**], though the changes took place before the end of the 18th century. During the second half of the 18th century, or perhaps the very early 19th century [**Period C**] major modifications were made to the barn: these may have been carried out in more than one phase. At a post-period-C date a first floor (since removed) was added into the western crop-storage bay. Since the oasthouse fell out

of use, the inserted partition, drying floor and cowl have been removed. The skeelings have been retained and survive in an unusually complete state. Except for the boarding of its eastern and northern walls, the cornhole has also been removed, probably to allow as much room as possible within the barn for the housing of grain silos. Associated with these silos, the ground floor has been raised by the construction of a concrete floor slab (with pit) and a breeze-block extension has been built to the rear of the barn, accessed via the period-A rear door.

Period A (c.1600) [Figs. 18 & 19]

Layout

- 7.2.2 The barn measures 13.00 metres (42'8") long and 6.55 metres (21'6") wide and is of three bays, with one crop-storage bay to either side of a slightly narrower, central wagon way. The central bay of the front wall comprises a full-height doorway, whilst the opening in the rear wall is only half height. Floor levels within the barn have been altered in order to allow the barn to be used to house grain silos, and as a result, the whole barn has been floored in concrete, destroying the threshing floor in the central bay.

Wall Design

- 7.2.3 The frame of this barn is of good quality, both in the style of framing and the timbers used in its construction. The principal posts have swelling jowls and the un-cambered tiebeams are carried over the wallplate in normal assembly (Plate 50). The wallplates are in two lengths in both front and rear walls, being jointed over the central bay with a joint of edge-halved type with bridled-butts. The un-braced panel over the rear, half-height doorway has a single stud set slightly off-centre, presumably in order to avoid clashing with the joint in the wallplate. Intermediate posts are incorporated into the end walls. There are some unusual features within the framing. Each infilled bay within the front and rear walls (except the un-braced panel over the rear door) incorporates long, straight bracing of 110 mm x 140 mm scantling, triangulating between the principal posts and the soleplates, and halved past the external face of the continuous side-girts (Plate 51). There is a stud above and below the side-girt in the centre of each bay. This pattern is repeated in the end walls, though in these the crossbeam is jointed into the intermediate post rather than being continuous. This barn is only the fifth known to the authors within the Weald region which incorporates these long braces. Examples from East Sussex have been recorded at Burgham, Etchingam (East Sussex Record Office (ESRO) HBR/1/1047) and Roadend, Beckley (ESRO HBR/1/539). Two further barns are known to exist in Kent, one (now destroyed) on the north side of the road between Biddenden and Smarden, and the other in Frittenden parish. These other examples vary in date from late medieval to early 18th century.

Round-ended stave mortices are visible underneath all the wallplates (Plate 52), end tiebeams, crossbeams and side-girts within the barn, excepting only the section of plate above the front doorway and the side-girt above the rear doorway. There are corresponding grooves in the beams at the base of each wall panel. These mortices and grooves indicate that

initially the walls of this barn were fully daub-infilled with externally visible timberwork, rather than being covered, either wholly or in part, by weatherboarding. Walls which were completely daub-infilled are a feature seen in the barns of small farms (totalling less than 50 acres) during the late 16th and early 17th centuries, but not later than the beginning of the 18th century. On larger farms (totalling more than 100 acres), fully-daubed barns seem to have been abandoned by the mid 17th century (Martin and Martin 2006: 65). Based upon current knowledge of barns in the Weald, it is unusual to find a well-built, high-quality barn with walls designed to be daub infilled throughout. Furthermore, in this instance the daub panels were exceptionally large.

Open Trusses

- 7.2.4 The two open trusses within the barn were originally of identical type, though they have been later modified in different ways. The trusses incorporate down-going raking shores (Plate 53), which are visually the same as the long braces in the external walls, being constructed at the same angle, though admittedly the (removed) shores in truss C-C were jointed into the principal posts at a higher level than in other wall panels. In this respect too the barn is unusual in that it has raking shores on both sides of the wagon way; some of the earliest barns which incorporate shores of this type utilise them only on one side of the wagon way (Martin and Martin 2006: 74-75). In this example they occur in both trusses. The down-going shores within this barn are also unusual as there is a wide gap between them at their bases (evidenced where they survive in truss B-B): examples of these shores in other barns display much narrower gaps. This barn displays the typologically-earliest use of raking shores known to the authors: they are generally thought to have been introduced into the Weald sometime during the early 17th century, but this barn has features which suggest a late 16th-century date for its construction (see 'Dating' below).

Down-going raking shores seem primarily to have been intended to prevent the crop within the storage bay from spilling out into the wagon way and over the threshing floor. With such a wide gap between the bases of the shores, this does not seem to have been the thinking in this instance. Indeed, the shores in effect repeat the pattern of bracing found in the external walls and thus, in this instance, this could have been the inspiration for their use within the open trusses. In later examples boards are fixed to the shores, creating a low wall at the base of the truss, against which the crop can pile without spillage. There is no unequivocal evidence that such boarded walls were used at Hazelden. However, a single row of face-pegs can be seen on the principal posts and the down-going shores of truss B-B at the same level (Plate 53), which face pegs are very similar to those used within the external walls to help secure the long braces to the side-girts. These face pegs may have secured a low horizontal rail, possibly associated with the head of a low boarded wall. Unfortunately this is only conjecture and cannot at the present time be verified. In any case, even if this was the purpose of the peg holes, the rail could easily have been added at any date subsequent to construction.

Doorways

- 7.2.5 The front, full-height doorway is located within the central bay. An underplate has been incorporated to strengthen the wallplate over this doorway: a sensible feature given that the wallplate has been jointed at mid-span. Indeed, being otherwise unsupported the joint has begun to fail under the weight of the roof. A locking bar has, at one time, been used to secure the doors in this opening, evidenced by the mortice on the eastern jamb and the drop-notch in the western jamb (Plate 53). The positions of this mortice and drop-notch indicate that the doors were locked from the outside.

As is usual, the rear doorway is only a half-height opening, leading underneath the side-girt in the rear wall (Plate 54). There is no evidence to indicate the form of the original door.

Roof

- 7.2.6 The roof is gabled at both ends: another unusual feature, as this barn is sited in an area where, at this period, most barn roofs were either hipped or (less commonly) half-hipped (Plate 55). In fact, of 120 barns of pre-1750 date recorded within the eastern High Weald in neighbouring East Sussex only 3 had roofs which were fully gabled (Martin and Martin 2006: 83). It is presumably because the roof is gabled that it is fully windbraced: hipped terminals provide triangulation with little need for extra stiffening, whereas a gabled roof is more prone to racking and thus windbraces are included within the frame (Plate 56). Even so, in both houses and barns it was only usual to fully windbrace a gabled roof during the 16th century. Most later roofs of this type incorporate partial windbracing only. The roof is framed in three bays, but has intermediate collars jointed mid-way along each bay. In the central bay, the intermediate collar is slightly off-centre, as there are an even number of rafters. The trusses incorporate quite slender queen studs: those in the western end wall have been removed, but are evidenced by pegged mortices in the tiebeam and collar. There are some stains on the corners of the rafters which indicate that the roof was once thatched.

Dating

- 7.2.7 There are many features within this barn which point to a fairly early date: the style of the framing generally; the size and quality of the timberwork; the use of daub-infill throughout. The strongest evidence for an early date is the style of the roof — typologically it suggests a date in the third quarter of the 16th century. However, this date would make Hazelden easily the earliest known local (and perhaps national) example for the use of raking shores flanking a wagon way. Therefore, without proof of such an early date it would be safer to suggest a compromise date for the barn of c.1600.

Period B (c.1600x1780) [Fig. 17]

- 7.2.8 At this date only minor modifications were made to the barn. The architectural evidence for these modifications is extremely fragmentary and has, for the most part, been removed or hidden. The 1st and 2nd Edition O.S. maps, dated 1877 and 1898 (see Fig. 2), show a long structure

projecting northwards from the east wall of the barn. This structure has been demolished, but there are unpegged mortices in the side faces of the principal and intermediate posts of truss D-D, and the period-A long braces in this truss have been cut just below side-girt level. The mortices appear to have held the rails of a feeding rack, which presumably served a cattle house standing on the eastern side of this end truss — this is likely to be the long building shown on the 1898 map. By period C, the feeding rack was no longer in use and the end wall has been infilled with regularly-spaced studwork.

Period C (Late 18th C/Early 19th C) [Figs. 20 -22]

NOTE: There is no guarantee that the alterations which took place during this period (shown in red on Figs 20 - 22) were carried out at the same time. Though the modifications all date to the same general period, and appear to be associated with one another, they may have been carried out in different phases.

Layout

- 7.2.9 During this period there were three discrete alterations to the layout of the barn, the most major of these being the conversion of the eastern bay into an oasthouse, necessitating the insertion of a drying floor above side-girt level, and the building of skeelings within the roof (Plate 57). Some form of partition was also inserted into truss C-C. A porch with a full-height doorway was added to the front of the barn (Plate 55), whilst within the building a 'cornhole' was constructed prior to 1808 in the north-eastern corner of the western bay (Plate 58). This small room, accessible from the wagon way via a doorway, was ceiled, and would originally have been used to house the mixed grain and chaff after flail-threshing until sufficient had been accumulated to sieve and winnow (Peters 1981: 17-18). It is interesting to note that, even after the space of one entire crop-storage bay was lost by the creation of the oasthouse, the building of the cornhole was still considered necessary though it entailed losing further space. However, as the cornhole was ceiled, the crop could have been piled on top of the small room. To form the cornhole, a short section of headplate has been fixed to the northern principal post and the western face of the raking shore, supported at its southern end by a stud, which was also fixed to the raking shore.

Wall design

- 7.2.10 The daub-infill panels of the barn were at this date removed and the infill was rebuilt as regular studwork, incorporating some raking struts, all designed to support full-height external weatherboarding. There are some discrete areas of internal boarding above the side girt within the crop-storage bay, but it is not known whether these performed a specific function. It is very unlikely that the whole of the crop storage bay was boarded internally, and therefore this boarding most likely represents a later modification, added when this bay too had a first floor inserted. The front wall of bay C-D was rebuilt in brick up to side-girt level, possibly in order to withstand the higher temperatures associated with an oasthouse kiln. It is not known why only this panel was rebuilt in brick.

The parts of the walls which rose above the oasthouse drying floor were plastered internally. Within the front wall much of this plaster survives. The lower parts of these walls, just above the drying floor, were boarded: some boards survive on the internal face of the front wall, and there are nail holes and some associated staining on the rear wall. The porch walls utilise the same infill framing as the main barn walls, with raking struts in the panels above and below the side-girt, the struts being aligned in opposing directions. Both sides of the porch have had later doors cut through the lower wall panels. The wallplates of this structure extend from the level of the underplate over the period-A front door and are held in level assembly at the front tiebeam. The section of the rear wall which formed the northern wall of the cornhole has boarding on its internal face, and there is nail-hole evidence for former internal boarding within the (removed) south wall. The boards were probably nailed to regular studs.

Open Trusses

- 7.2.11 Truss B-B remained in its original form, except that the area against the northern raking shore was blocked by the new cornhole. Truss C-C was infilled at this date in order to form the western wall of the oasthouse. Though the partition has since been removed, nail holes spaced at regular intervals on the underside of the tiebeam, biased towards its eastern edge, indicate that at least the upper part of the partition was of studwork, flush to the oasthouse side of the truss. Battens are nailed to the internal faces of the principal posts up to the level of the drying floor, and these must relate to the lower part of the infill wall inserted into this truss. As the partition has been removed, its exact form is not known, but it may have been during this period that the down-going shores in this truss were removed.

Windows

- 7.2.12 Two windows were created during this period, lighting the upper part of the oasthouse. The small openings are positioned between studs within the front wall of the structure; the studs have been spaced unevenly within each wall panel in order to form a wider gap for each window. As the studs both above and below the raking strut have the same irregular spacing, this suggests that the infill was designed specifically to respect the window openings and is therefore contemporary with the oasthouse.

Doorways

- 7.2.13 The doorway leading into the porch is a full-height opening, incorporating no underplate at its head. The lower parts of the principal posts of the porch, which double as the door jambs, have grooved posts fixed to their internal faces. These grooved posts were designed to take a set of removable boards called a 'lift', which prevented the grain from spilling out of the doorway while it was being threshed. However, there is no evidence for similar grooved posts fixed to the rear door jambs, though the face pegs in the down-going shores and the principal posts of the barn suggest that there may have been a low boarded wall, performing the same function as the 'lift', fixed across the truss (see Period A: 'Open Trusses').

Although there is only a small part of the cornhole remaining, the position of the doorway is indicated by the graffitied boarding which is fixed underneath the northern raking shore in truss B-B. The boards underneath the lower end of the raking shore have graffiti carved upright and represent the surviving fragment of the cornhole's eastern wall, infilling the gap to the south of the doorway. The words and dates: J * D 1808/Aged 17 years (with the 'a' in 'years' reversed) are positioned within an inscribed rectangle on one of these boards (Plate 59). To the north of this graffiti there is a straight joint in the boarding, and to the north of that straight joint, further graffiti is carved. However, these carvings are not upright (Plate 60) indicating that these boards were refixed in their present horizontal positions when the door was blocked, a point confirmed by added-in studwork to the rear of the boards. The boards were originally fixed vertically: perhaps they were reused from the cornhole's vertical-board door.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.2.14 The drying floor inserted into the new oasthouse was formed of north-south aligned joists held over cleats attached to the front and rear walls (Plate 61). These joists were supported at mid-span by a girder jointed into the intermediate post in truss D-D, but both joists and the central girder have been removed. Evidence from a notch above the central-girder mortice in the intermediate post indicates that the joists were 150 mm deep. Notches for joists in the timber above the boarding which once formed the eastern wall of the cornhole indicate that this structure was also ceiled, though like the drying floor, this ceiling has since been removed. The joists measured 85 mm x 95 mm.

Stairs

- 7.2.15 There is no evidence surviving for any fixed steps leading to the drying floor, suggesting that the floor was accessed via a ladder.

Flues

- 7.2.16 To form the oasthouse, lath-and-daub skeelings supported by pole rafters have been inserted, fixed to tiebeams C-C and D-D. These skeelings remain with much of their plaster still intact — a rare survival. An extra collar was inserted above the intermediate collar in bay C-D and angled timbers have been inserted in the front and rear roof slopes to support the (now removed) 'flue' and cowl which projected through the roof (Plate 62).

Roof

- 7.2.17 The tops of three pairs of common rafters within the eastern bay of the period-A roof were cut away in order to accommodate the oasthouse's 'flue' and cowl at the point where they project through the roof (see 'Flues' above). The roof over the porch is hipped, of cut-and-pitch construction, with the rafters nailed to a ridgeboard. There is no purlin.

7.3 Watching Brief on the Barn (Fig. 23) [Report by Maggie Henderson]

7.3.1 A watching brief was carried out during ground reduction of the floor levels on the interior of the building. A modern concrete floor surface was removed prior to the commencement of the watching brief. The features observed are listed below in Table 1 and are located on Figure 23.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max depth (m)
01	Deposit	Concrete floor remains	throughout		0.10
02	Deposit	Levelling layer	throughout		0.35
03	Masonry	Brick base	1.30	0.90	0.06
04	Cut	Construction cut	1.30	0.90	0.30
05	Fill	Silting	6.45	0.20	0.11
06	Masonry	Brick drain	6.45	0.35	0.11
07	Cut	Construction cut	6.45	0.35	0.11
08	Masonry	Brick wall footing	6.45	0.33	0.12
09	Fill	Wall core	6.45	0.33	0.12
10	Cut	Construction cut	6.45	0.33	0.12
11	Deposit	Subsoil	throughout		

Table 1: List of Recorded Contexts

7.3.2 A deposit of degraded organic matter overlays the natural geology. The deposit represents the remains of a former ground surface within the barn, which would have then been levelled prior to the application of the concrete screed. There were three features cut into the natural geology: a small brick-built platform or base; the wall footing of truss C-C (see section 7.2) and a possible drain or duct.

The Platform (contexts 03 and 04)

7.3.3 The brick built platform abutted the west wall of the 20th-century porch (Figs. 17 and 23) and the former north wall of the barn proper (Plate 63). The feature comprises a single layer of laid brick with a rounded edge to the north. The location and fabric of the feature suggests a 20th century origin and its form indicates that it was laid to create a level, stable surface to act as a base for a fixture such as machinery or if the barn was partially utilised for stock accommodation, then perhaps a trough or similar.

The Wall Footing (contexts 08 – 10)

7.3.4 The wall footing is constructed of brick (Plate 64) and is situated on the same line as truss C-C (see section 7.2 and Fig. 19). The footing appears to have acted as a sleeper wall for supporting the sill beam of the truss that would in turn have had the terminal ends of the pair of straight raking shores mortised and tenoned into it (Fig. 19). The brick fabric suggests that the sleeper wall may have been a later introduction into the partition, perhaps as part of the oast house conversion.

The Drain (contexts 05 – 07)

7.3.5 The third feature comprises two rows of edge-set bricks situated parallel to

each other, separated by a gap of 0.11 m (Plate 65). The channel formed between the two brick skins is filled with a silty deposit suggesting that the structure had provided a drainage function. The probable drain would post-date the late 18th or early 19th century conversion to an oast function for the eastern bay of the barn. If the structure had been related to the oast then it would be reasonable to assume a degree of sooting and a flue or duct function. The absence of any sooting then indicates that the brick-built feature may have served a drainage function perhaps related to stock accommodation within the barn after the oast fell into disuse.

7.4 The Oast (Figs. 24 – 28) [Original Project No. 3806; Report by David Martin and Jane Clubb]

Overview [Fig. 24]

- 7.4.1 A three-bay, two-storeyed, timber-framed structure was built on this site during the 17th century [**Period A**]. The function of this building is unknown, though it appears to have been designed for a specific purpose, having a narrow central bay with larger bays to either side, with high floors over each bay. During the 18th or early 19th century [**Period B**] the building was converted to an oasthouse. A conical flue and cowl were inserted into the centre of the roof, and it is probable that the two separate upper floors were removed and replaced by a single drying floor. This small oasthouse was enlarged in the mid 19th century [**Period C**] by the addition of two brick-built roundels to the rear (east), and a large lean-to outshut was added at the front (west). The earlier structure, was now almost completely enclosed by the new builds (Plate 66). During the early 20th century, greater hop-drying space must have been required, as a third drying floor was built, contained within a brick-built square kiln to the south of the roundels, accessed from a new southwards extension added to the original structure.

Period A (17th C) [Fig. 25]

Note Regarding Date: The surviving period-A features do not allow a close date to be offered for the initial build. Although a construction date during the 17th century is highly likely, a date at the very end of the 16th century cannot be ruled out. Similarly, if conservative in its use of constructional techniques, a date during the opening years of the 18th century is not impossible.

Layout

- 7.4.2 The initial structure in this location was a relatively small, three-bay, timber-framed building measuring 8.50 metres (27'10") long and 6.00 metres (19'8") wide, with its principal elevation facing west. The three bays of the building's box frame do not correspond with the three bays of the roof: those in the roof are of almost equal length, whereas the central bay of the main frame is much narrower than the areas to either side. The reason for this very unusual configuration is not known, but there must have been a particular purpose for offsetting the principal posts from the tiebeams. One reason may have been that the crossbeams jointed into the principal posts were required to support the heads of ground-floor partitions, forming a central area linking the front and rear doorways. The tiebeams are framed

to respect the roof configuration. The height of the building is 3.95 metres (12'11") from the underside of the soleplate to the top of the wallplate, but the ground floor may have been lowered, as suggested by an original length of soleplate which now stands 590 mm above ground level, on a low brick wall.

- 7.4.3 As the internal, cambered tiebeams are not positioned above the principal posts of each internal truss, these posts are jowl-less, but the tiebeams are still held in normal assembly over the wallplate. The surviving posts in the north elevation (truss A-A) have splay-cut jowls, and all four corner posts were braced by externally-visible footbraces, of which two survive (Plate 67). In the front elevation, the longer bays (A-B and C-D) incorporate a central stud; the front ground-floor part of bay B-C also has a stud, but this is set slightly off-centre and acts as the jamb for the front door. A similar arrangement existed in the rear wall. The wall panels were infilled with lath and plaster, which has since been removed.

Windows

- 7.4.4 No window positions have been identified for this date within the surviving visible parts of the frame: indeed, it can be certain that there were no first-floor windows in the north and west elevations.

Doorways

- 7.4.5 The two openings evidenced within the frame of this period are both pedestrian doorways, positioned adjacent to truss B-B in the front and rear walls. Their locations can be seen as a lack of stave mortices in the underside of the side-girts in this bay, between the principal post and the slightly off-centre intermediate stud, which acted as the door jamb.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.4.6 The front and rear principal posts in internal trusses B-B and C-C each display a large mortice in their internal faces to take the end of a crossbeam. The position of the mortices in truss B-B are set higher than the mortices in truss C-C, which makes it unlikely (but not impossible) that there was a floor supported between these two timbers of different heights. It therefore seems logical to suggest that there were two floored areas, one between each end wall and the nearest truss, leaving a narrow, un-floored area in the centre. As both of the crossbeams have been removed, this point cannot now be confirmed and no further details of the floors are recoverable.

Stairs

- 7.4.7 Because of the loss of the period-A first floor, there are no details for any stairs of this date.

Roof

- 7.4.8 The roof to the period-A structure is framed in three, almost equal-length bays. It is of clasped-side-purlin type with diminished principal rafters,

which rafters measure 130 mm x 170 mm below the purlin but only 130 mm x 110 mm above. Each end of the roof was hipped: the northern terminal remains, but the southern hip and associated hip and jack rafters have been removed (Plate 68). The surviving central jack rafter rises to a high-set collar jointed into the principal rafters (Plate 69), which gives the hip a very shallow pitch. Indeed, the roof itself is quite low, and has a relatively shallow pitch, especially considering that it was thatched (evidenced by rope stains). The surviving purlins have now been cut just beyond the collars, though they seem originally to have extended to the hip rafters.

Function

- 7.4.9 The layout of this structure, including the positions of the first floors (probably leaving the central bay open to the roof) does not point to an oasthouse function during this period. The apparent lack of first-floor windows indicates that no, or very little, human activity took place inside the building, at least at the upper level. This suggests that it was used for storage only. However, there seem to have been only pedestrian doorways giving access to the (possibly partitioned-off) spaces inside, which would result in only hand-transportation of goods/crops into the storage areas, rather than transportation by cart. It is possible that this building was built as a granary, but these buildings are rare within this region, and there are no comparable examples known to the authors.

Period B (Late 18th C/Early 19th C) [Fig. 26]

Layout

- 7.4.10 During this phase, the earlier structure of unknown function was converted to use as an oasthouse. The (possible) two ground-floor partitions were removed in order that the ground floor could house the kiln. A conical flue and cowl were fitted into the roof.

Wall Design, Windows and Doorways

- 7.4.11 There were no alterations to these features at this date.

Floors, Ceilings and Stairs

- 7.4.12 Due to the removal of the earlier floor(s) during the next phase (period C), there are no details of the period-B floor surviving, but it is likely that the two separate period-A floors were replaced or modified to give a single first floor which acted as the drying floor. It is not known how the drying floor was accessed.

Roof

- 7.4.13 The roof was altered at this date to take a flue and cowl. In order to support the cowl, a collar was sprung-in mid-way along the roof over the tops of the purlins, and in both roof slopes, timbers were fixed at approximately 45 degrees, rising from the end of the new collar, interrupting the three central rafters. This supported the conical flue which projected through the roof. Both the flue and its cowl have since been removed.

Probably due to the water run-off to which the rafters were now exposed, the ends of the two full-length rafters either side of the conical flue have rotted. This must have occurred after the flue was built, but before the roof was altered again in period C, as, prior to the removal of the flue, repair splints were added to both sides of both rotted rafters. As is indicated by the rope stains which extend across both the original timbers and the new repairs, the roof was still thatched during this period (Plate 70).

Period C (Mid 19th C) [Figs. 27 - 28]

Layout

- 7.4.14 The simpler oasthouse of the previous period was at this date enlarged by the building of two roundels on the eastern side of the structure, and the addition of a large lean-to outshut on its western side. The brick-built roundels are together wider than the original building, each having an internal diameter of 5.10 metres (16'8"), but they are set centrally, maintaining the symmetry of the building. The ground-floor area of the roundels is accessed from within the period-A structure, and in each case they have been stripped of their furnaces and associated firing tunnel. Access to the drying floors is gained via doorways which open onto a high-level landing area between the period-A/B roof void and the upper part of the roundels, which landing area is capped by a pitched roof (see Fig. 27).

Wall Design

- 7.4.15 The roundels are of brick, laid in Sussex bond, rising from a square-topped plinth and capped by a projecting, serrated-brick eaves detail. Just above the plinth are semicircular-arched vents, with moulded, quarter-circle bricks capping the openings (Plate 71). Internally the vents are closed by sliding wooden shutters.

The walls of the lean-to are of regular stud construction, weatherboarded on their external faces. As these walls are weatherboarded, it was probably at this date too that the walls of the period-A structure which remained external were also weatherboarded, the staves having been replaced by studs in order to give the boarding adequate support.

Windows

- 7.4.16 There is no evidence for windows within the stowage area at this date. The first-floor window in the north wall of the period-A structure appears to have a modern frame, but this may replace an earlier window opening on the same site. Apart from a single small opening which gave light to the former firing tunnel in each roundel, there are no windows lighting the roundels or the lean-to.

Doorways

- 7.4.17 There is one doorway into each roundel on the ground floor, both openings having a segmental-arched head. The doors from these openings have been removed in order that the kilns could be fitted with gas or oil pipes. The doorway into the southern of the two kilns is taller than that into the

northern kiln, but the reason for this distinction is not obvious. The wide doors giving access to the drying floor are of one-and-a-half leaves, and are 1.85 metres (6'1") high; as these doorways overlap the slope of the roundel roof, a small ceiling has been incorporated between the doorhead and the roof slope (Plate 72). Ground-floor double doors were cut into the northern end wall of the period-A part of the oasthouse. As part of this work, the lower section of the intermediate post was removed below crossbeam level, and the door jambs were added in approximately the same area that the period-A studs were located: by this date it seems that the eastern of the two period-A studs had been removed. Possibly at this date, a first-floor pedestrian doorway was cut through the eastern part of the northern wall, allowing direct access onto the cooling floor. The only surviving means of access into the lean-to outshut is via a central door in its western wall.

Floors and Ceilings

- 7.4.18 The period-B first floor was rebuilt at this date. The new floor is framed in three bays, not exactly respecting either the roof bays or the bays of the main frame. It is composed of north-south aligned joists jointed into the new crossbeams, approximating to the positions of trusses B-B and C-C. At the northern wall, the ends of the joists are carried on a cleat, as they are positioned too low to joint properly into the crossbeam of truss A-A. It is not known how the southernmost joists were carried at their southern end, as the crossbeam to the southern end wall was removed when the oasthouse was extended in the 20th century. Treading holes are incorporated into the new cooling floor, in the north-western and south-western corners of the period-A part of the structure. This allowed one treading hole per roundel. The drying floors within the roundels are formed of 220 mm-deep joists laid over a girder which crosses the roundel at right angles to the joists. The floors in both roundels are positioned 4.70 metres (15'5") above the modern ground-floor level.

Though there has been some alteration to the ground-floor levels within the kilns, the position of the ground-floor doors into the roundels indicate that by this date the ground floor within the period-A part had reached approximately its present level.

Stairs

- 7.4.19 The stairs leading up to the first floor within the main part of the structure rise against the western wall, and are trimmed on the eastern side by an extra joist within the period-C floor. The opening in the first floor for these stairs is bounded by a boarded partition. Access to the roundels' drying floors is via steps which lead from the first floor (cooling floor) to the drying-floor landing. These are in the form of a fixed ladder attached to a cleat on the eastern wall which carries the western end of the landing floor. Neither stairs are precisely datable: they may have been replaced since their initial installation during period C.

Roof

- 7.4.20 The period-B conical flue and cowl were removed and the cut rafters were replaced at this period, the period-C timbers being fixed to a ridgeboard

inserted between the period-B splinted rafters. The section of roof over the drying-floor landing likewise incorporates a ridgeboard, but has no windbracing or purlins. It rests over the period-A rafters on lay boards. The roundel roofs are formed of long rafters sloping in to a ringbeam at the apex (Plate 73). Cross-timbers are attached 3.45 metres (11'4") above the drying floors, upon which cross-timbers stand the spindles which support the swivelling cowls.

8.0 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The earliest evidence for the standing buildings are to be found within the barn. This was originally three bays in length, with a central wagon way, and was constructed c. 1600. The farmhouse bears evidence to suggest that it was in existence in the 17th century although the evidence is fragmentary and as such it is not known if the barn and house co-existed.
- 8.2 The next period of overall development to the property occurred in the 17th century when the barn was modified, the house altered and extended and a structure of three bays in length and two stories in height added to the site. This third structure is to be found within the present oast complex and it was clearly designed to fulfil a specific function that has been lost through subsequent development.
- 8.3 The late 18th/early 19th century is the era most fully represented on the site in terms of the surviving structures. This was a period of significant change to the property and it is to this phase of development that the construction of the Steddenden barn, livestock accommodation and shelter (Buildings 1 - 3) is attributed. The Steddenden barn is a three-bay structure with central probable threshing floor. Building 1 was constructed to shelter stock and included enclosed accommodation for particular types of livestock facilities. Building 2 was built as part of the courtyard which includes the earlier barn, and although the original function of Building 2 is obscured by later development, it is likely to have been constructed in association with the courtyard layout, to provide additional livestock provisions. Building 3 was constructed as an open-fronted shelter shed with some degree of partitioning within. Again, enclosed bays were incorporated to house specific categories of stock.
- 8.4 It was during the late 18th/early 19th century that modifications were carried out to the early barn. This involved the conversion of the eastern bay into an oasthouse, by inserting a drying floor above side-girt level, and inserting skeelings within the roof. A porch with a full-height doorway was added to the front of the barn, whilst within the building a 'cornhole' was constructed prior to 1808 in the north-eastern corner of the western bay.
- 8.5 Modifications to the 17th-century three-bay structure of unknown function were carried out during this phase of development when the structure was converted to an oasthouse. A conical flue and cowl were inserted into the centre of the roof, and it is probable that the two separate upper floors were removed and replaced by a single drying floor.
- 8.6 The domestic accommodation was enlarged by the addition of three

extensions. From the historic building evidence it is clear that the late 18th/early 19th century development of the farm involved substantial provisions for animal husbandry and the conversion of existing structures to oast facilities.

- 8.7 The subsequent phase of development within the 19th and into the 20th century involved minor interior divisions and alterations within the Steddenden barn and buildings 1 to 3. The farmhouse was subject to further extensions and the addition of a bake/wash house, followed by minor additions and alterations to bring the interior in line with modern standards of accommodation. The more substantial developments to the site affected the oast which was enlarged in the mid 19th century by the addition of two brick-built roundels and a large lean-to outshut. The earlier (18th-century, three-bay) structure was now almost completely enclosed by the new builds.
- 8.8 The 20th century saw the addition of a third drying floor housed within a square-plan, brick-built kiln. Access to the kiln was via a new extension added to the original three-bay building. This development to the oast complex coincides with the construction of the purpose built hop-pickers' huts built c. 1900 (Buildings 4 and 5) situated to the northeast of the farm complex. It was during this phase of development that Building 3 was utilised for part of the hop-picking process rather than for animal husbandry.
- 8.9 The recent history of the farm involved a response to the decline in the hop industry: the oast was removed from the early barn (but the skeelings remain *in situ*), inserted partitioning, drying floor and cowl were removed as was most of the cornhole to allow plentiful space for the grain silos, the insertion of which includes the construction of a concrete floor slab with integral pit and a breeze block extension. Recent developments include the oasts falling into disuse as did the hop pickers' huts: much of the animal housing has since been converted to storage or garage facilities.

9.0 ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The approved final report will be submitted to the client and also passed to the local planning authority. A further copy will be submitted to Kent County Council (KCC) so that the results may be added to the Historic Environment Record. A further digital copy of the report (including plans, illustrations and photographs) will be supplied to the KCC Historic Environment Record on CD-ROM in a .pdf format.

The archive for the site will be deposited with a suitable local depository. This will comprise a copy of the report, any on-site notes and drawings, digital photographic images and 35 mm black-and-white negatives and contact sheets, along with a copy of the photographic index.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ASE 2009c *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Barn at Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook, Kent*. Unpublished Client report on behalf of Chanteclair Ltd.

ASE 2009d *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Hazelden Farmhouse, Cranbrook, Kent*. Unpublished Client report on behalf of Chanteclair Ltd.

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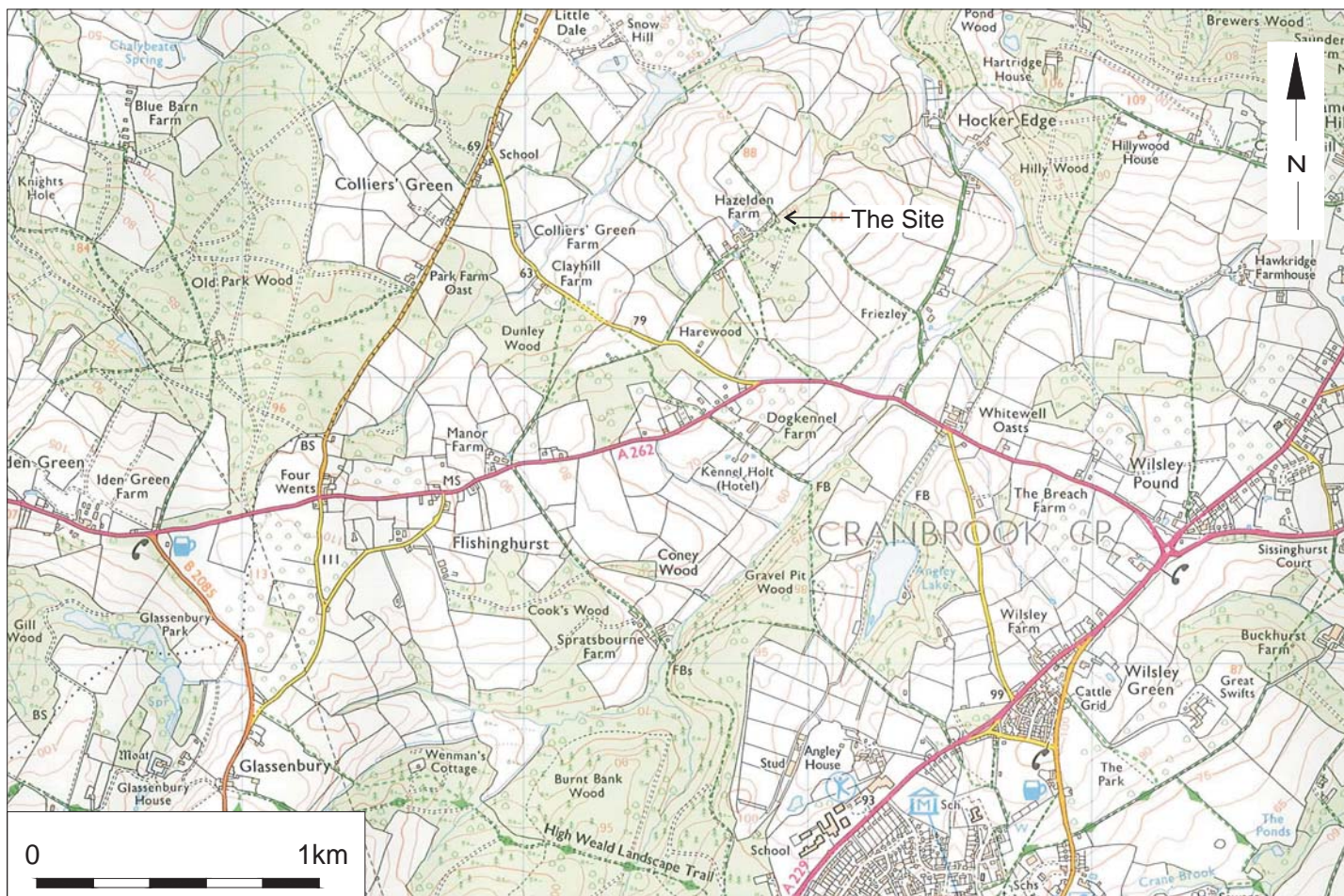
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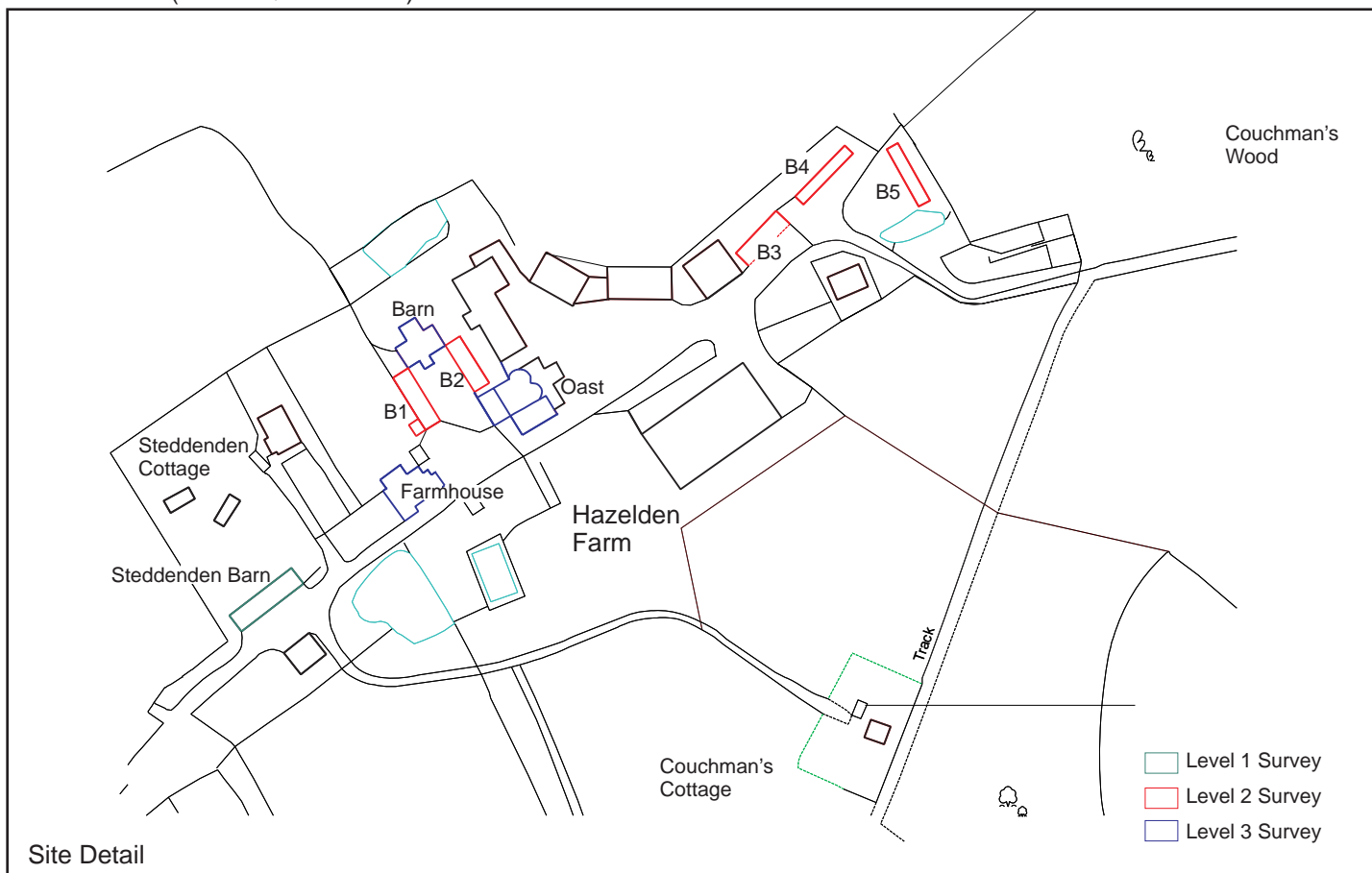
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11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to acknowledge the co-operation and assistance of Mr Bryn Gaertner of Chanteclair Ltd.

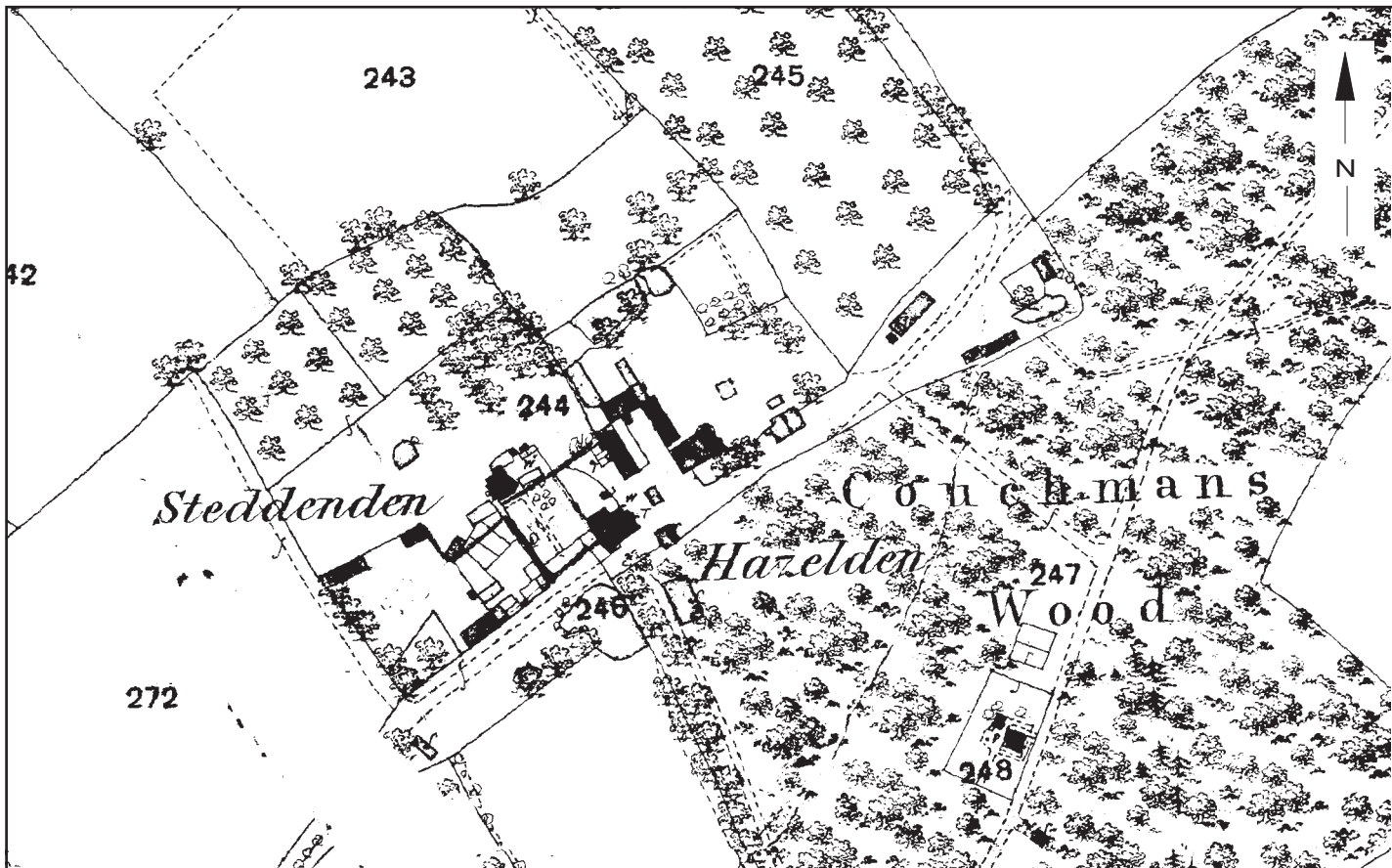


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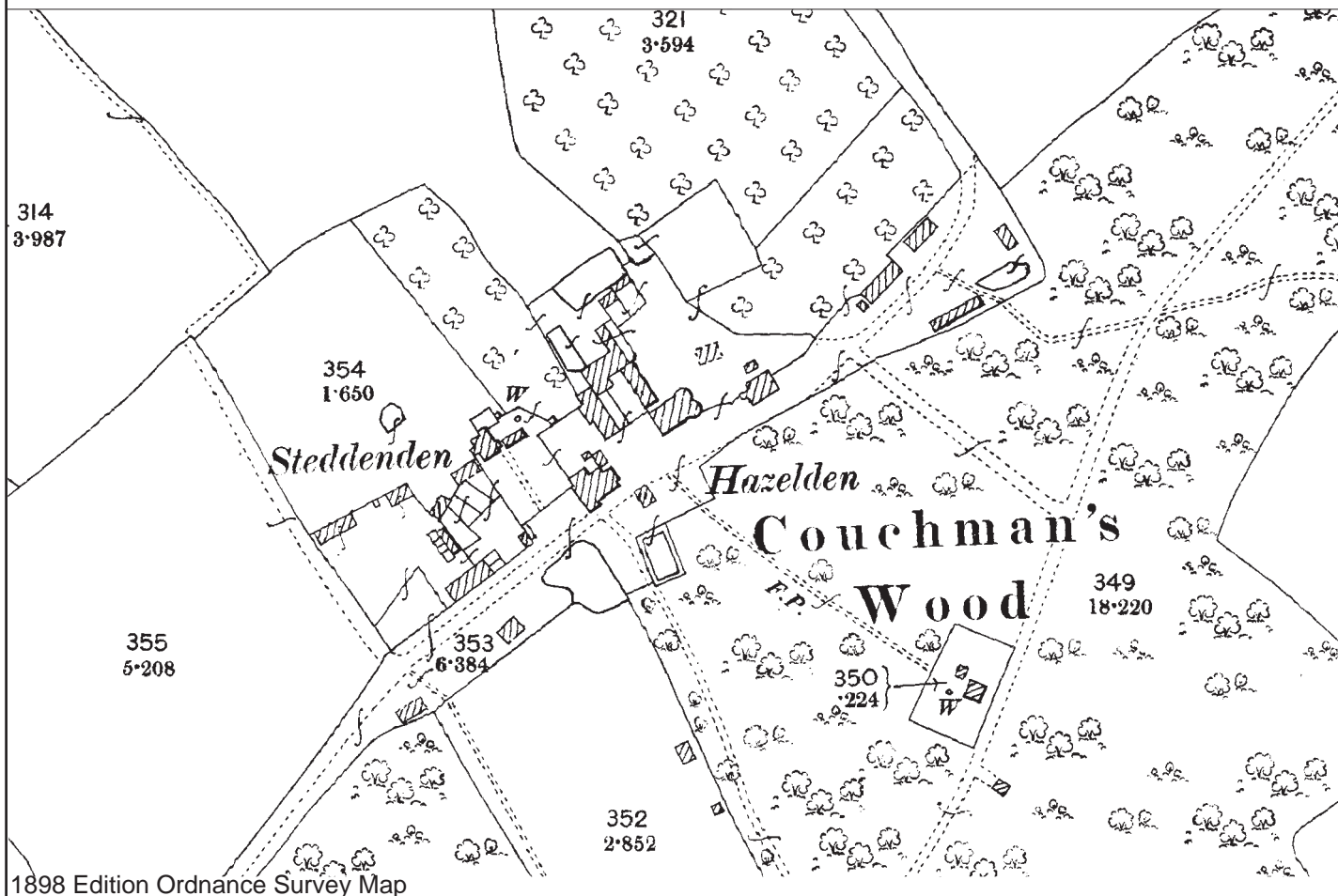


Site Detail

© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook, Kent		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4062	May 2010	Site and Building Locations		
Report Ref: 2010086	Drawn by: mh			

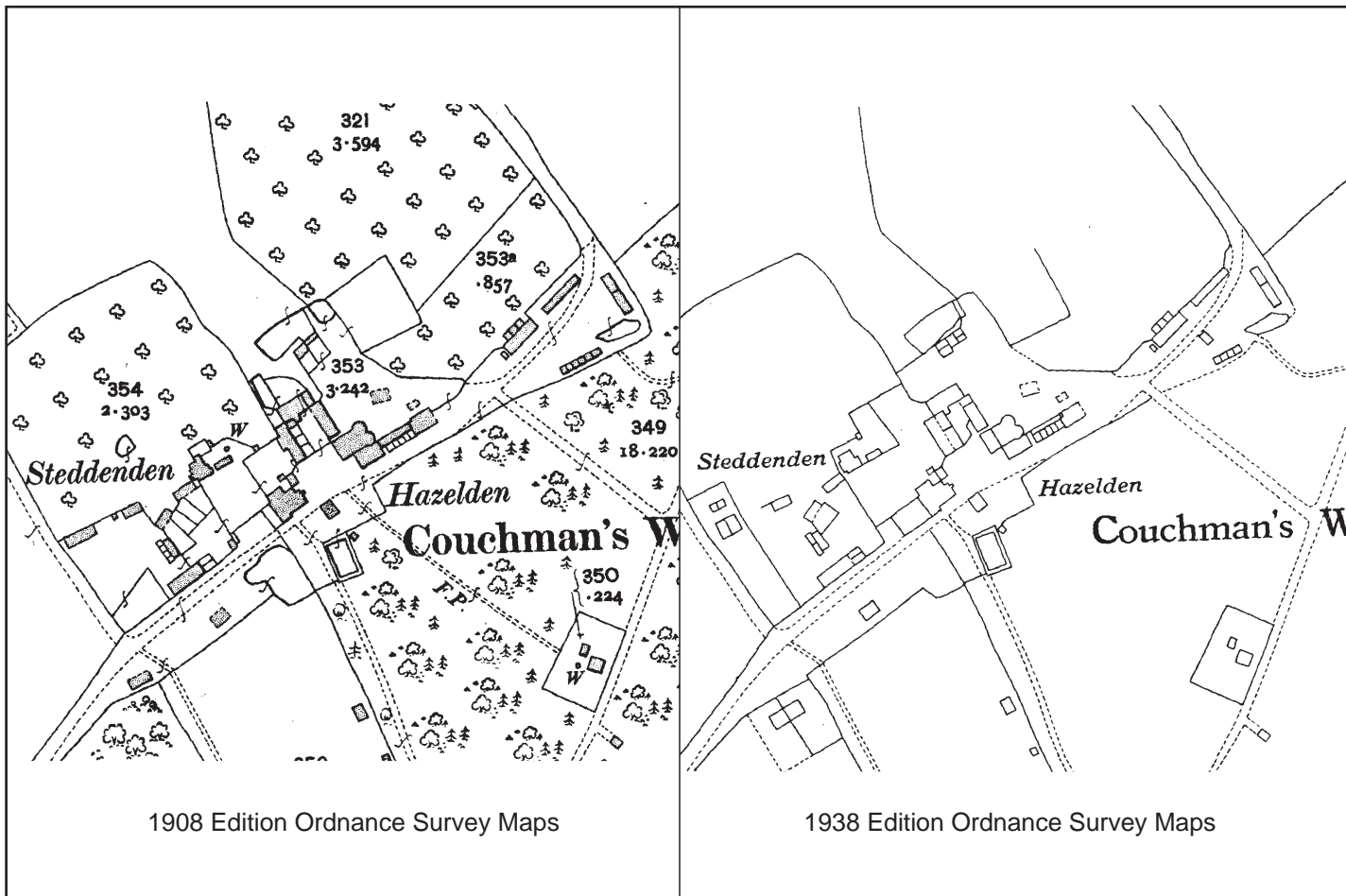


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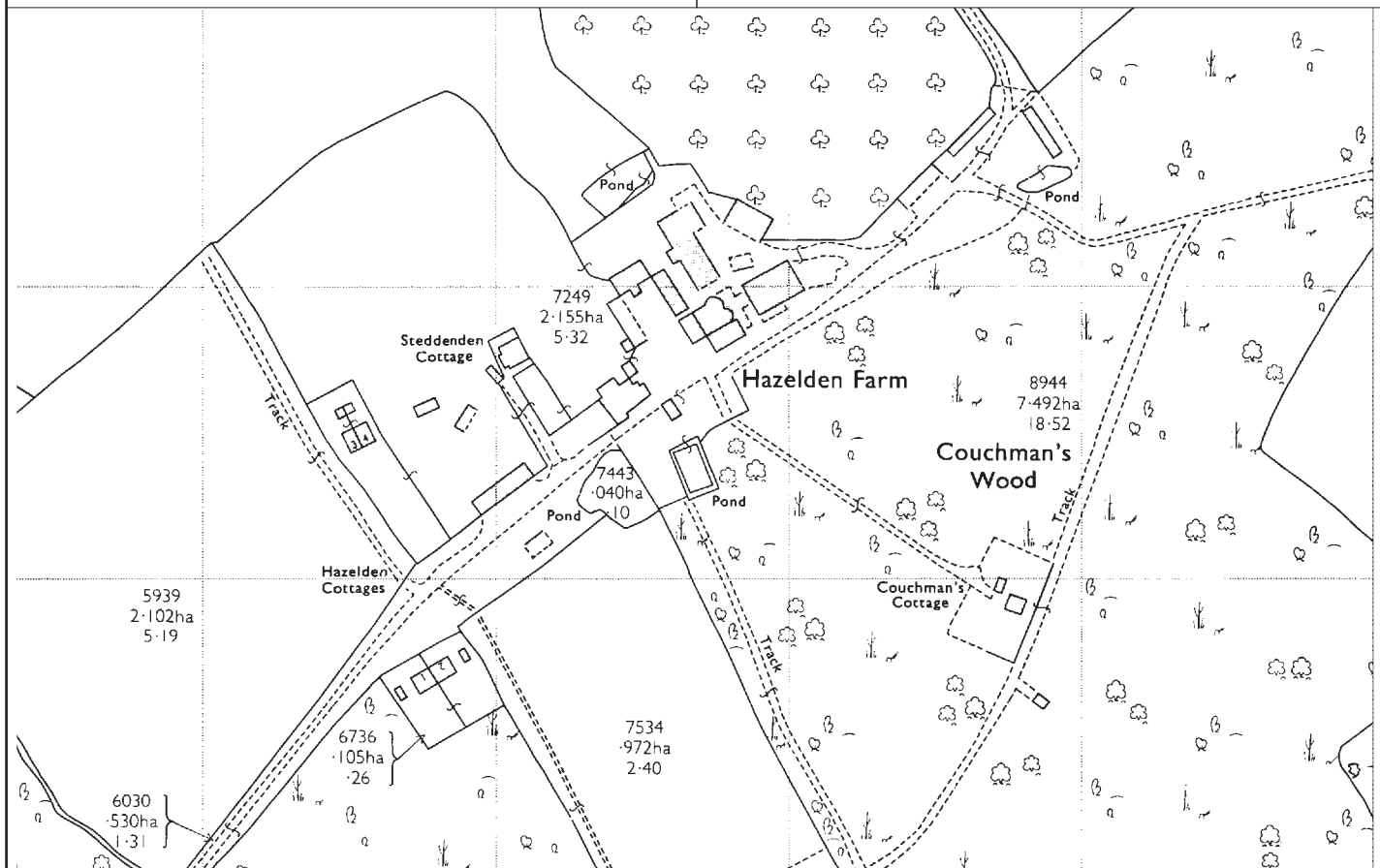
1898 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook, Kent	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4062	May 2010		
Report Ref: 2010086	Drawn by: mh	Historic Ordnance Survey Maps	



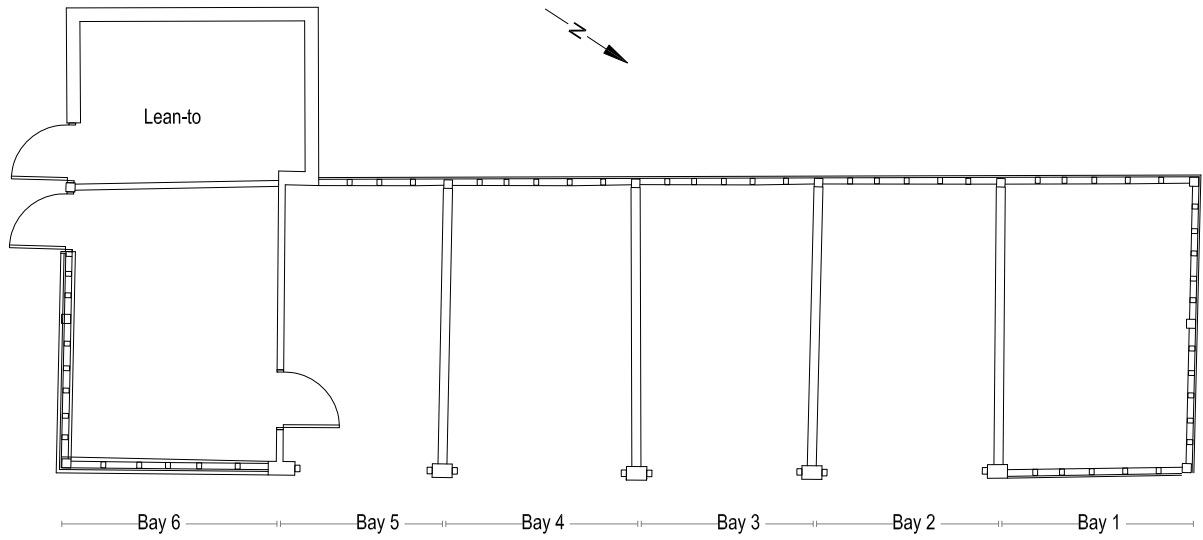
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1938 Edition Ordnance Survey Maps

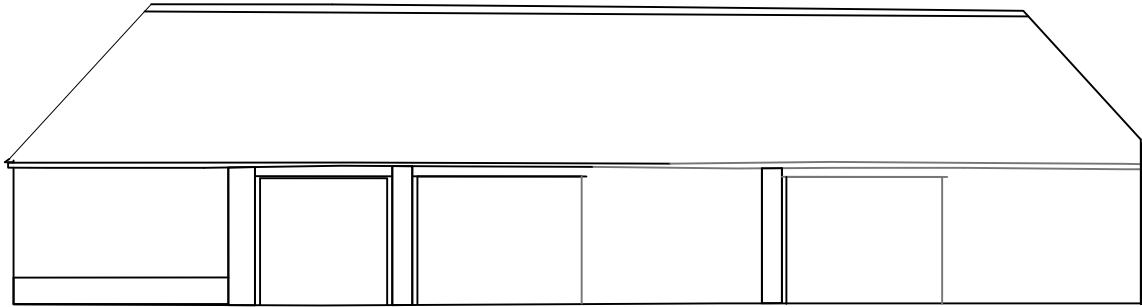


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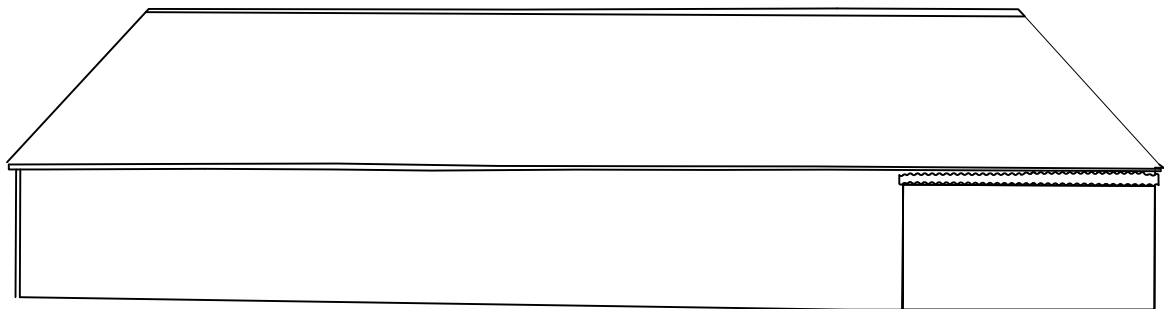
© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden Farm, Cranbrook, Kent	Fig. 3
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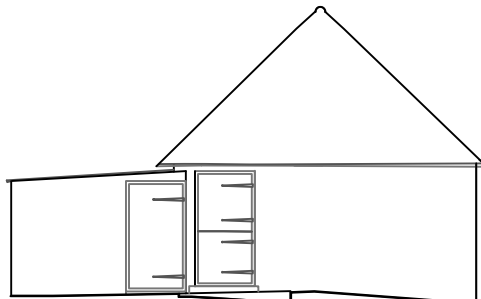
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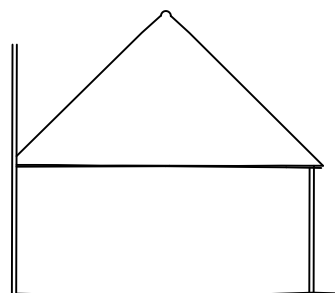
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Rear (southwest) facing elevation

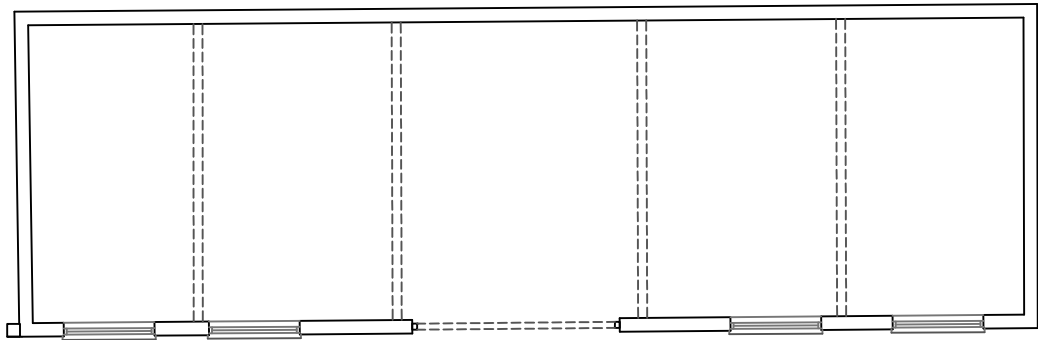


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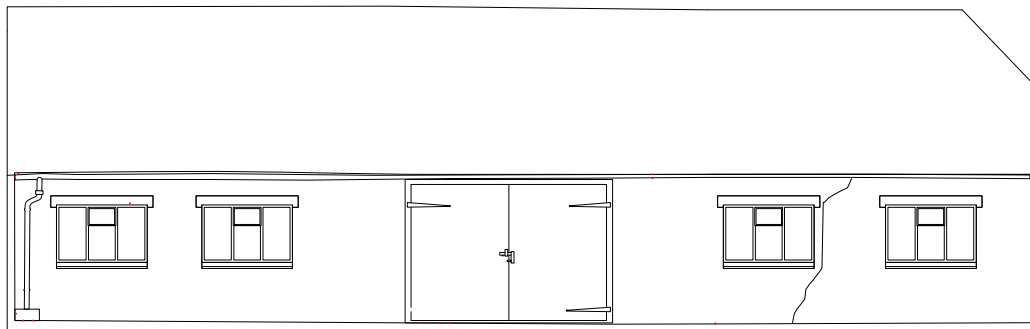


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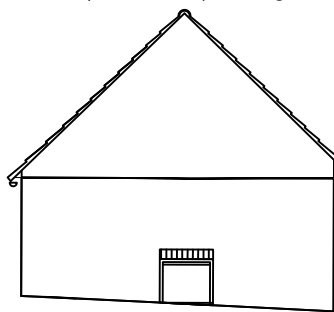
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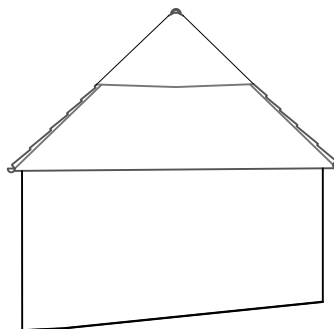
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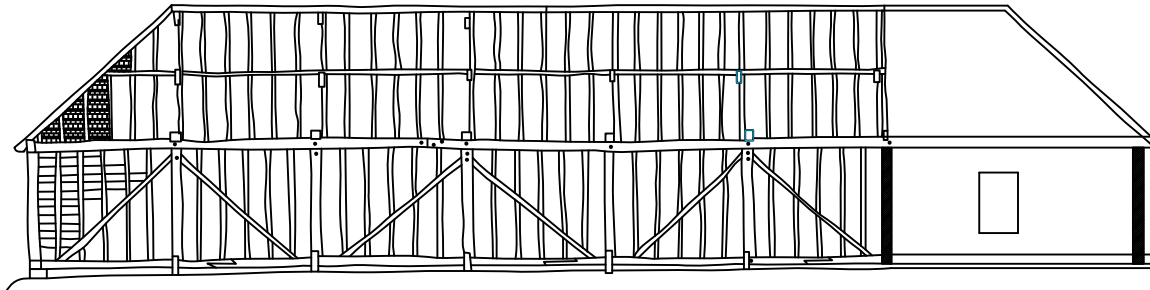


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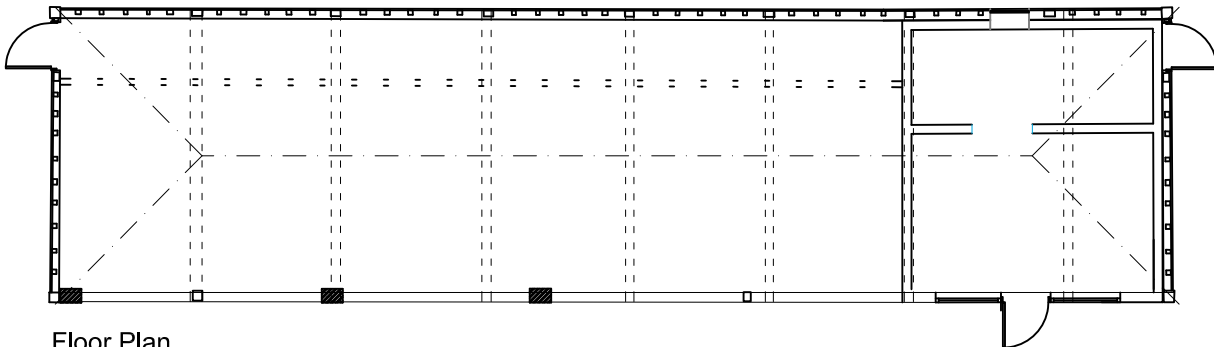


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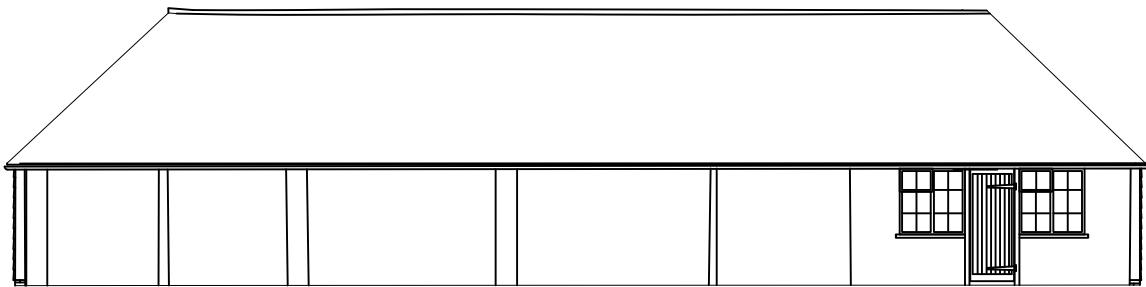


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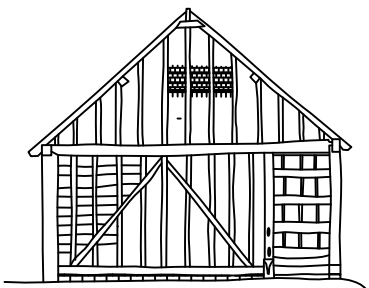


Floor Plan

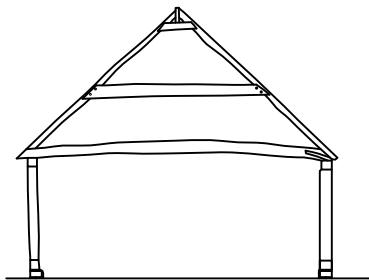
Bay 1 Bay 2 Bay 3 Bay 4 Bay 5 Bay 6 Bay 7 Bay 8



Southeast (principal) facing elevation



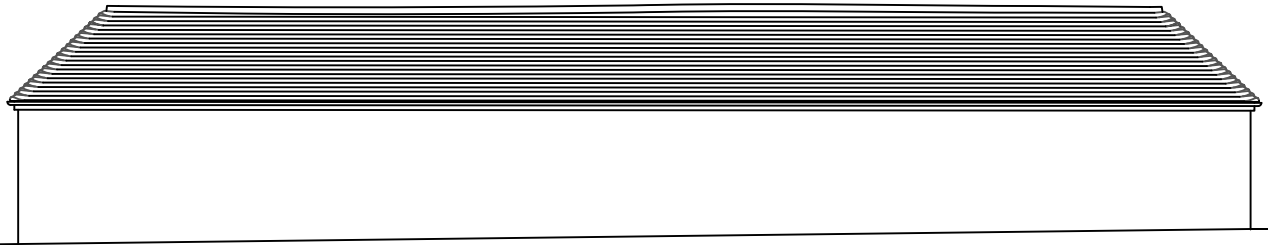
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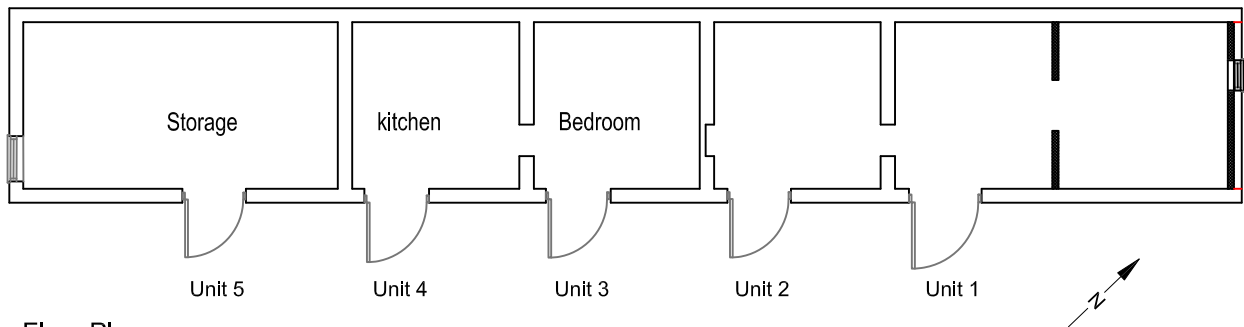
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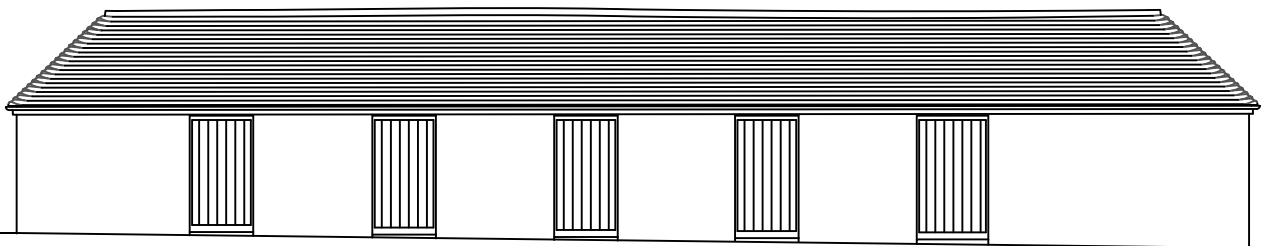
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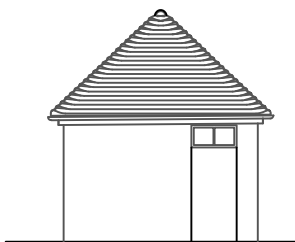
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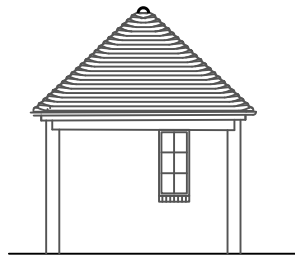
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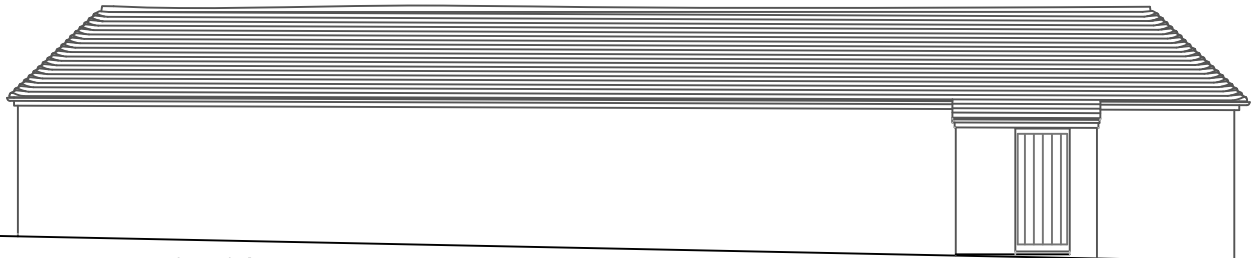


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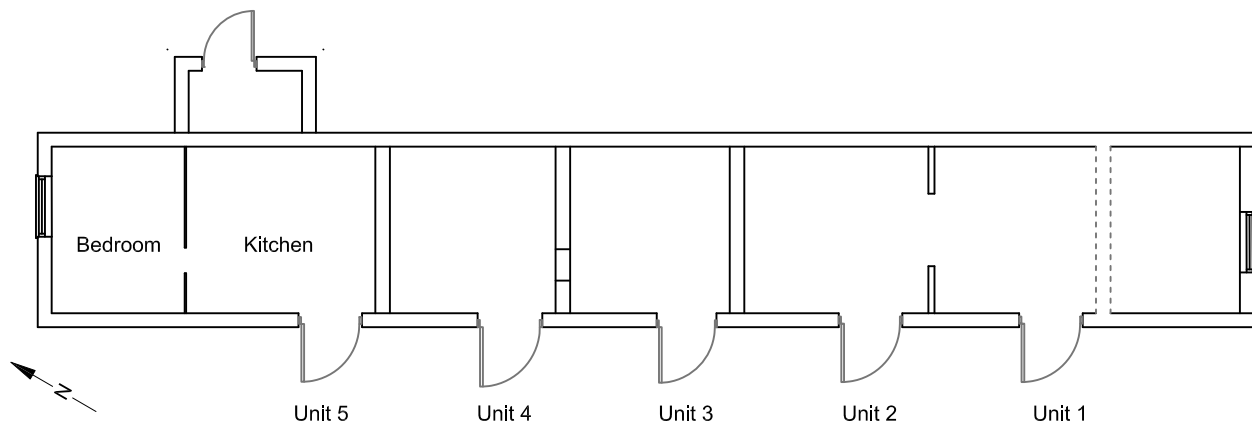


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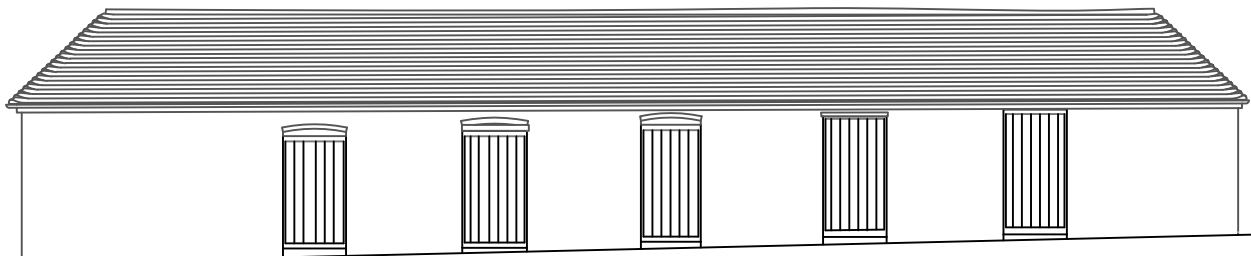




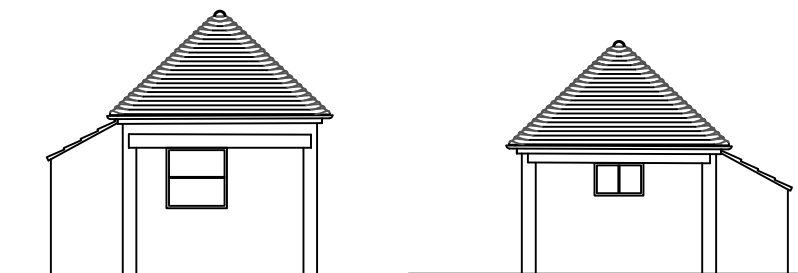
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Floor Plan



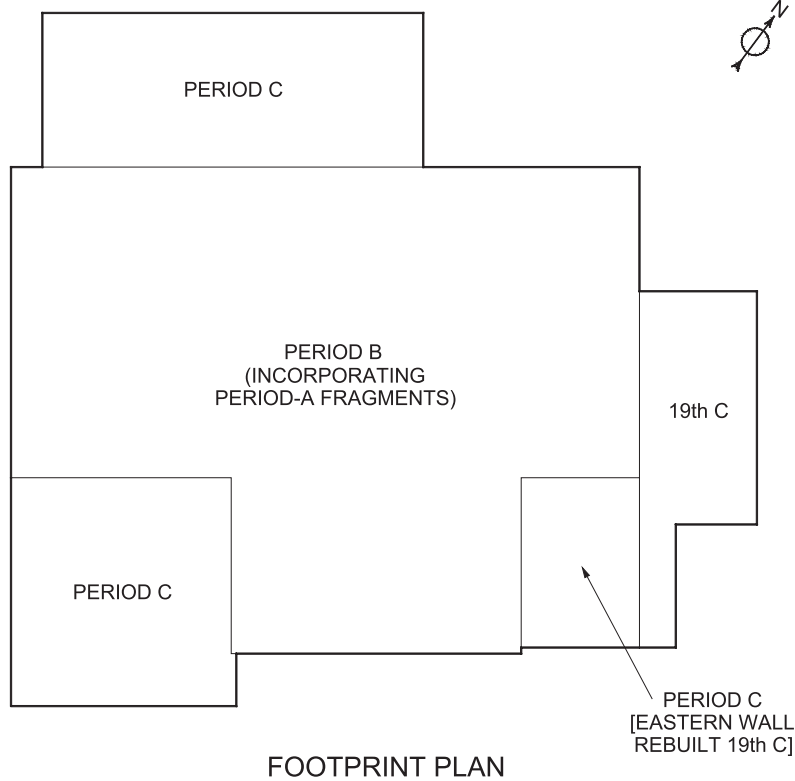
Southwest (principal) facing elevation



Northwest end elevation

Southeast end elevation





SCALE METRES

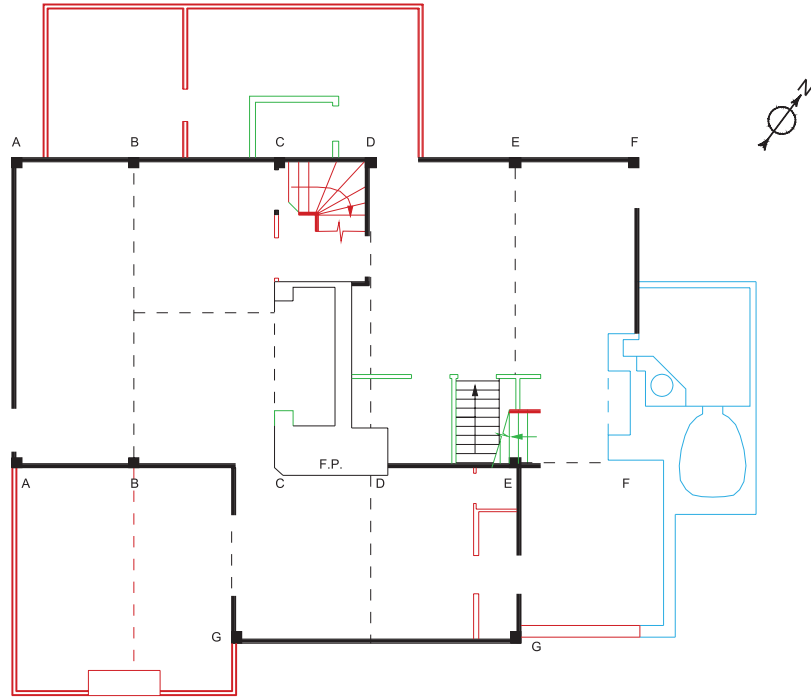
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Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009

© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden, Cranbrook, Kent		Fig.9
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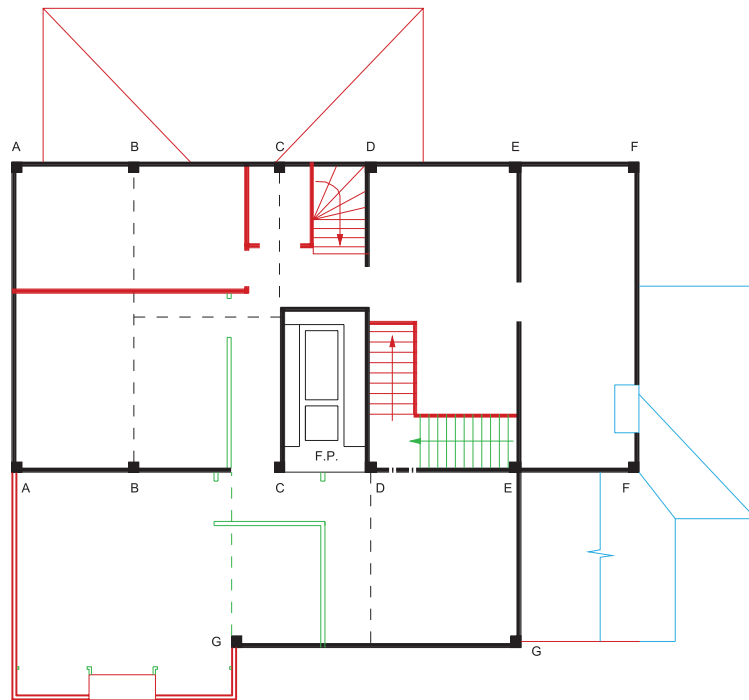
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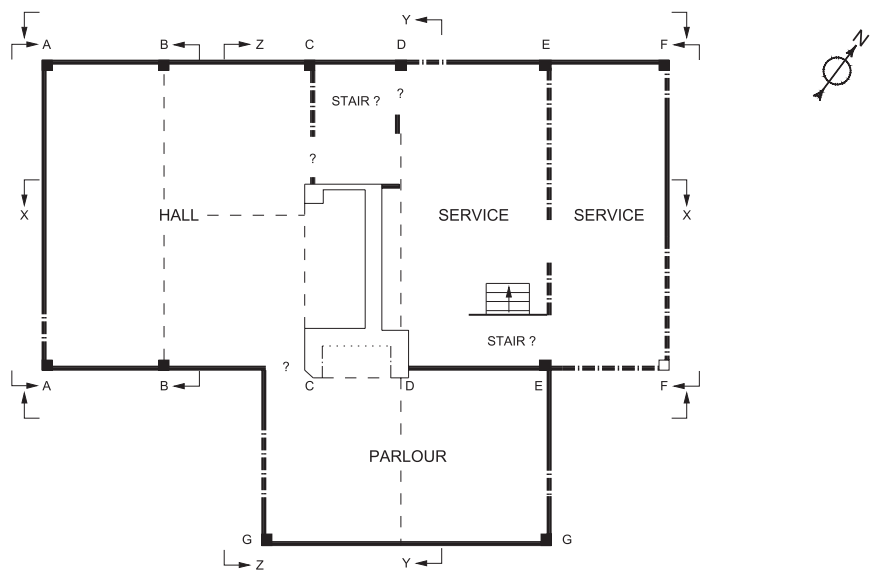
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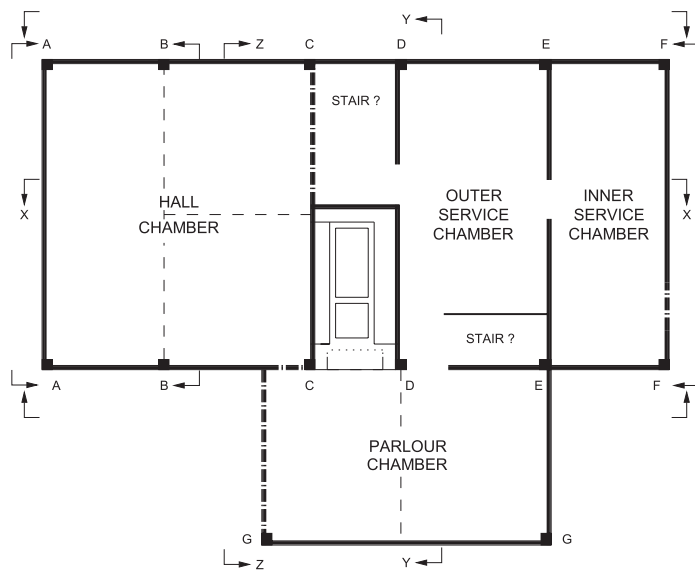
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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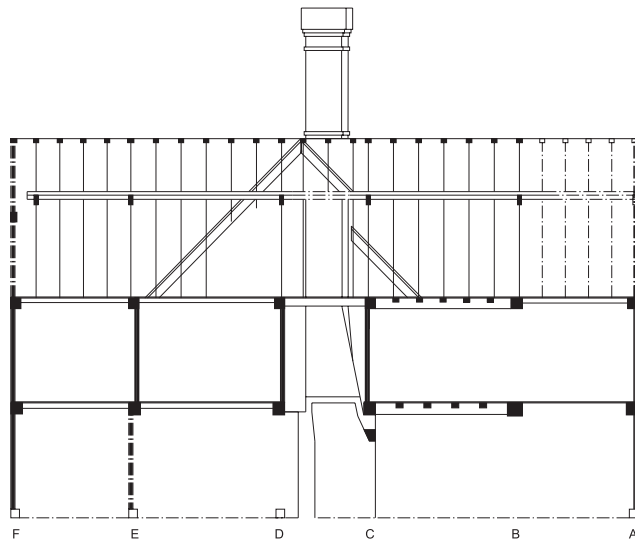
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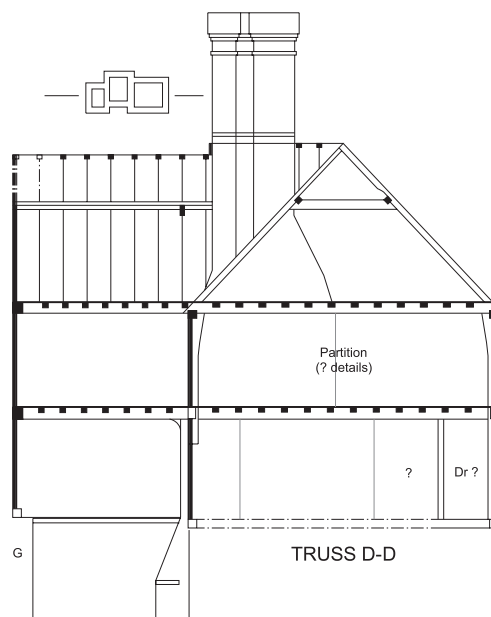
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



HAZELDEN FARMHOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	4
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



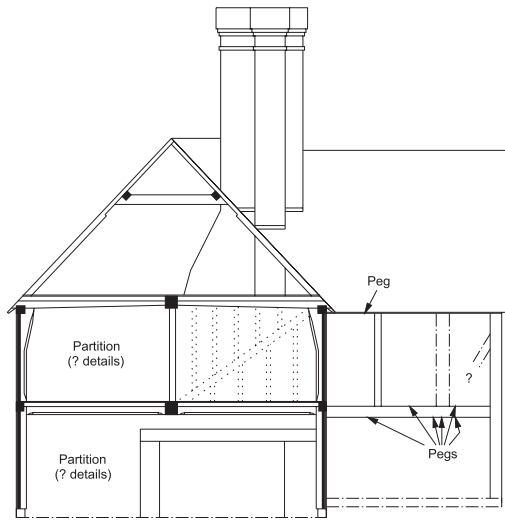
LONGITUDINAL SECTION Y-Y

SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

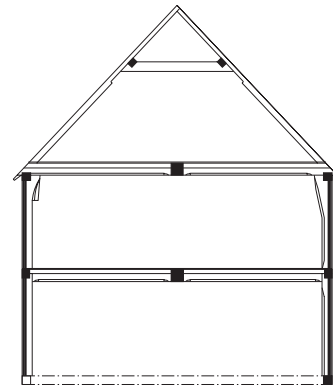
HAZELDEN FARMHOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	5
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009

© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden, Cranbrook, Kent		Fig. 12
Project Ref: 4062	May 2010	The Farmhouse: Period B sections (from the original as shown above)		
Report Ref: 2010086	Drawn by: mh			

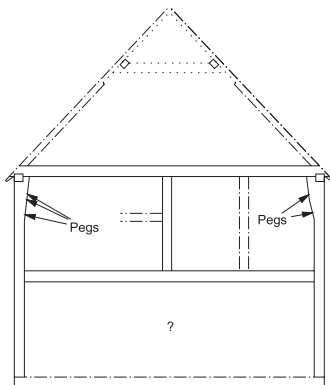
DETAILS SHOWN IN DOTTED OUTLINE VISIBLE ON OPPOSITE FACE



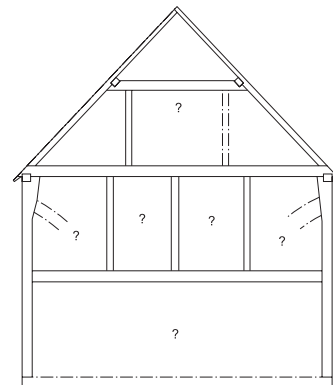
TRUSS C-C
SECTION Z-Z



TRUSS B-B



WEST ELEVATION

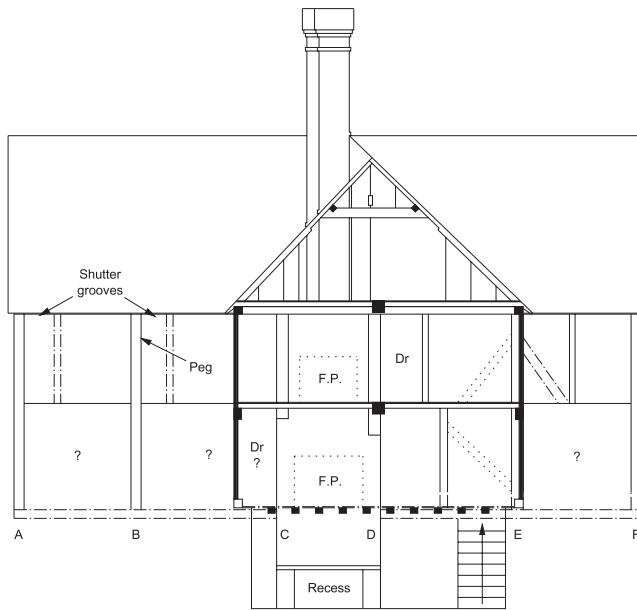


EAST ELEVATION

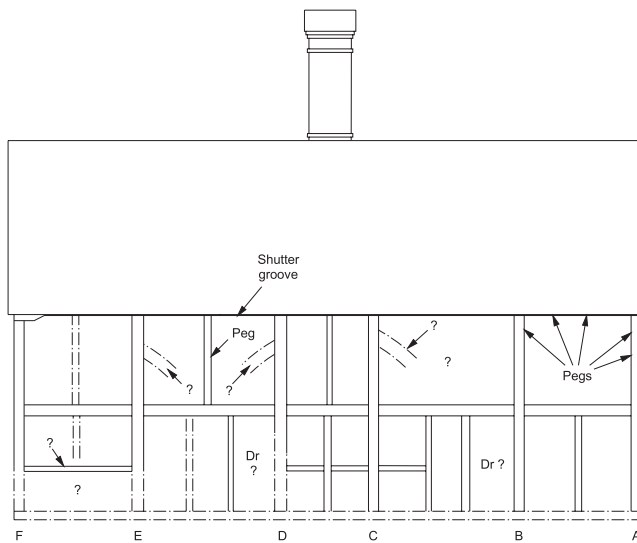


HAZELDEN FARMHOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	6
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009

DETAILS SHOWN IN DOTTED OUTLINE VISIBLE ON OPPOSITE FACE



MAIN RANGE SOUTH ELEVATION



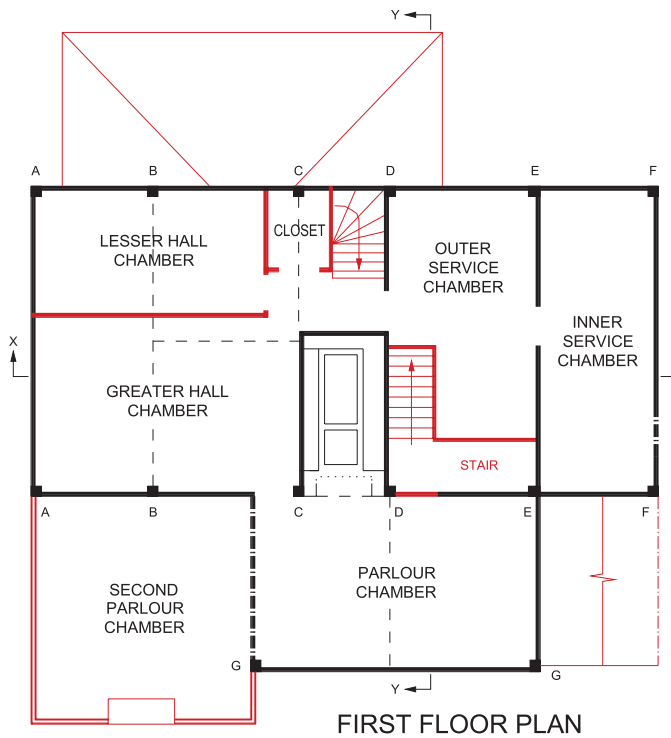
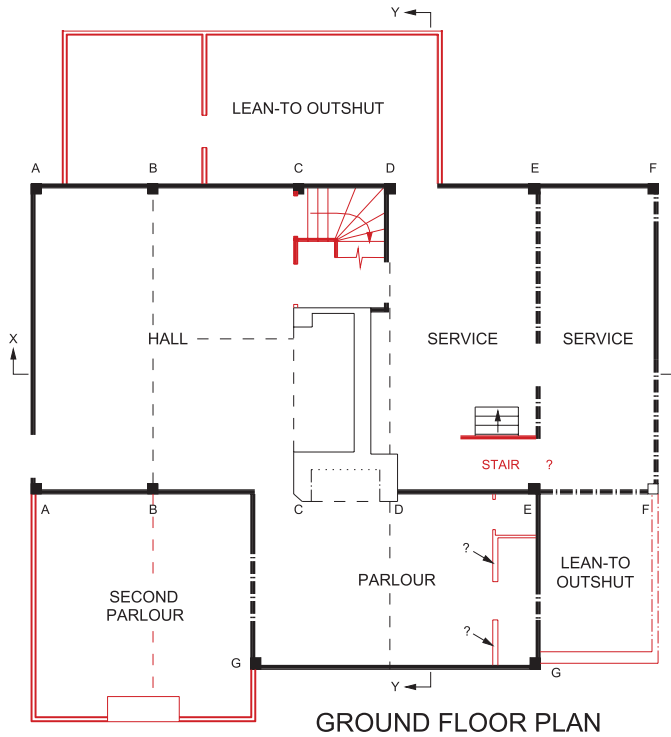
MAIN RANGE NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

HAZELDEN FARMHOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	7
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009

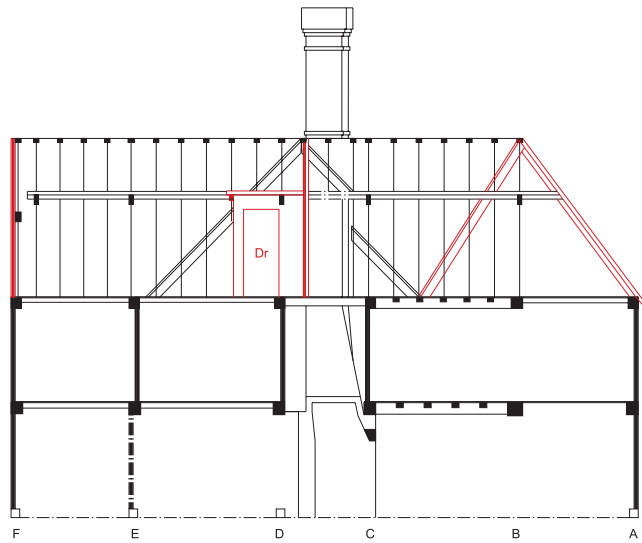
SUGGESTED PHASING
BASED UPON
AVAILABLE EVIDENCE

- PERIOD B
- PERIOD C

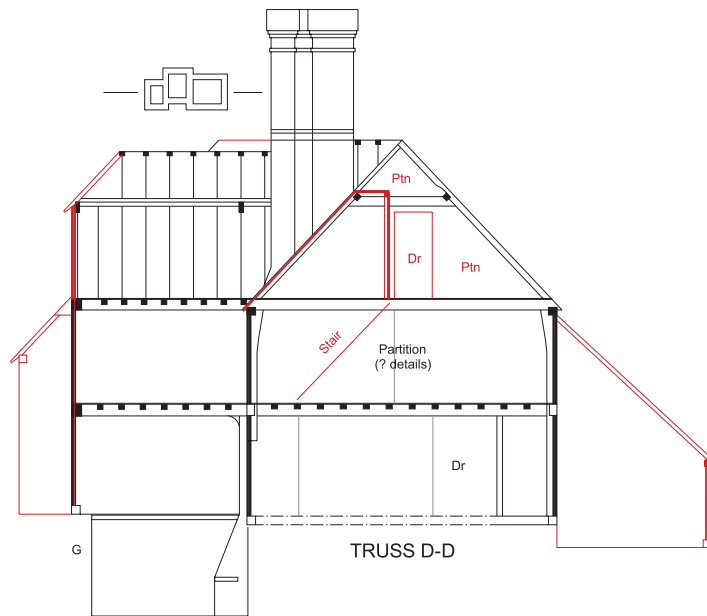


SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

HAZELDEN FARMHOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Project Ref 3806
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Drawn By J Clubb	Revision No. -	Date of original survey 2009	Date of this revision 2009	



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X

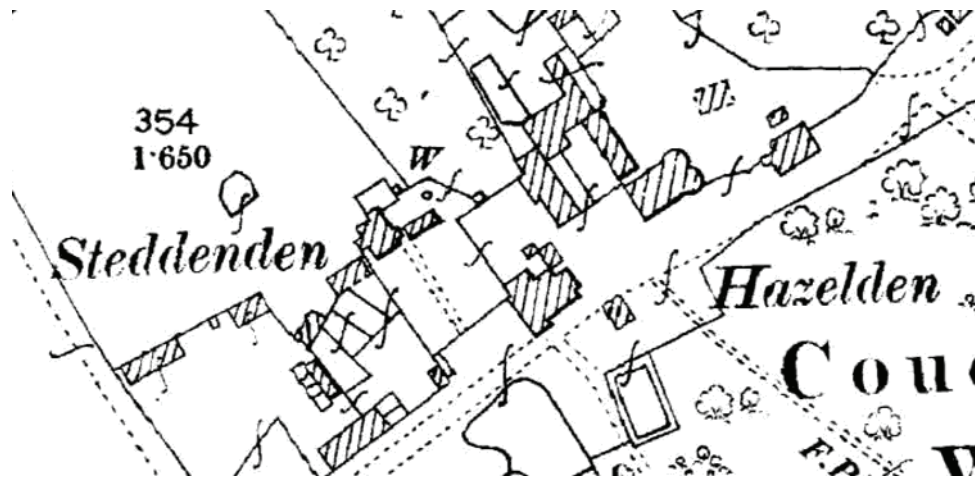


LONGITUDINAL SECTION Y-Y

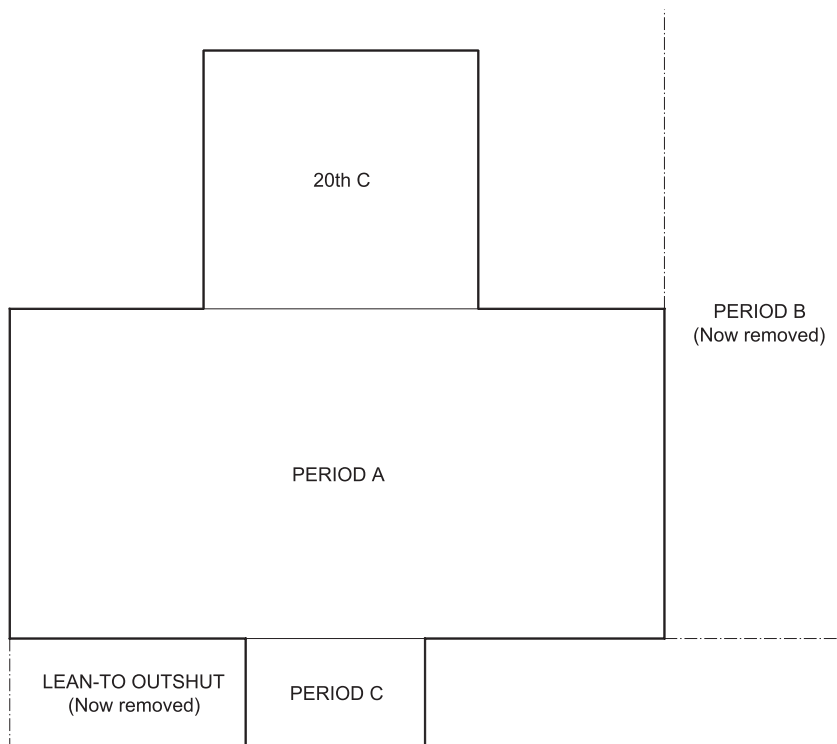
SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

HAZELDEN FARMHOUSE, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	9
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009

© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden, Cranbrook, Kent		Fig. 16
Project Ref: 4062	May 2010	The Farmhouse: Period C long sections		
Report Ref: 2010086	Drawn by: mh	(from the original as shown above)		



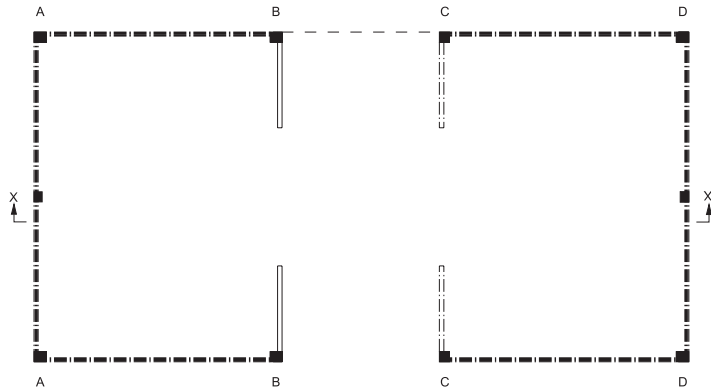
DETAIL FROM 1898 2nd EDITION 1:2500 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



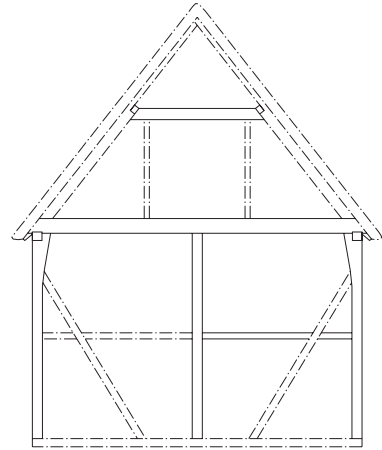
FOOTPRINT PLAN

SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

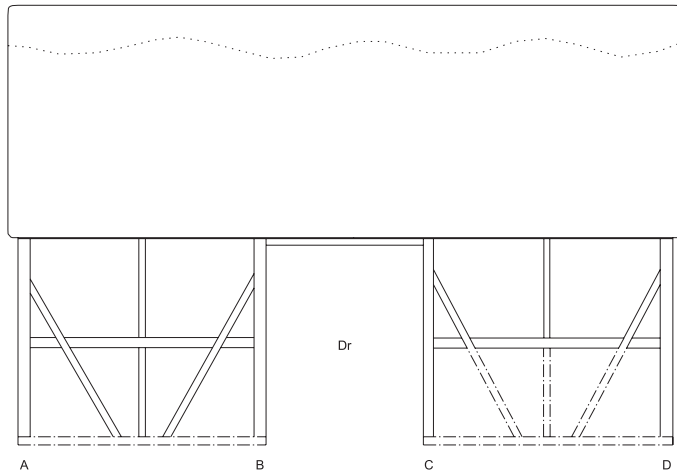
BARN AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT					Project Ref	3806	
HISTORIC MAP AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN					Drawing No.	2	
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009	Date of this revision	2009



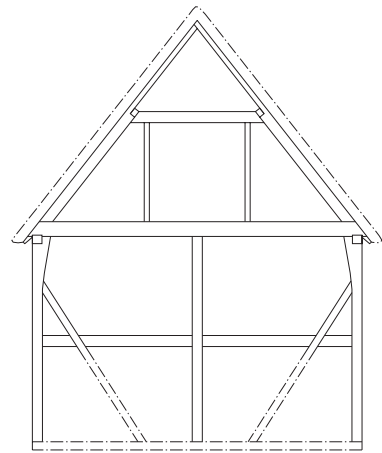
GROUND PLAN



TRUSS A-A



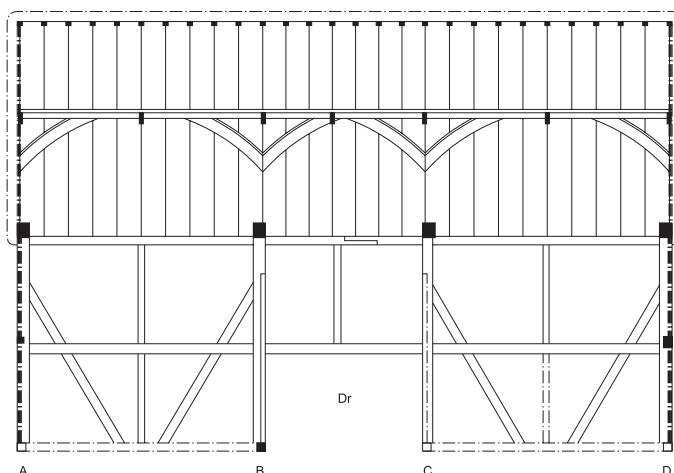
FRONT ELEVATION



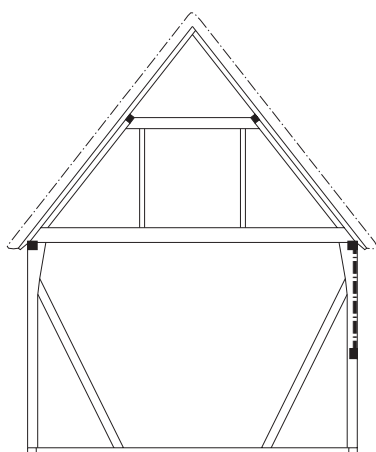
TRUSS D-D



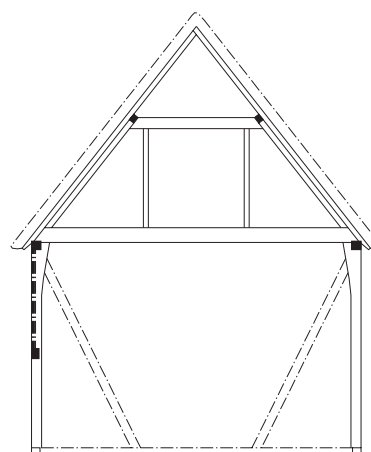
BARN AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	3
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X
SHOWING REAR WALL DETAIL



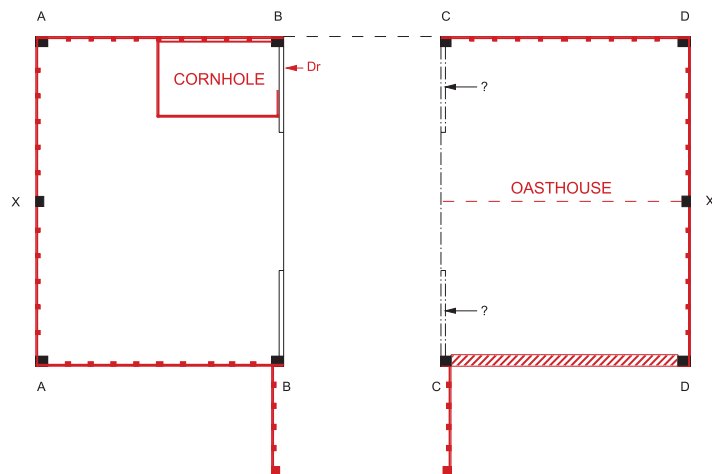
TRUSS B-B



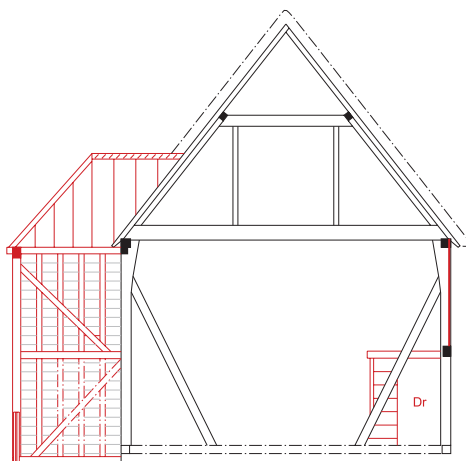
TRUSS C-C



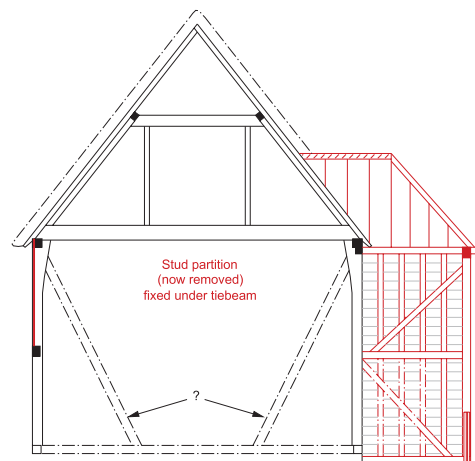
BARN AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	4
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



GROUND PLAN



TRUSS B-B

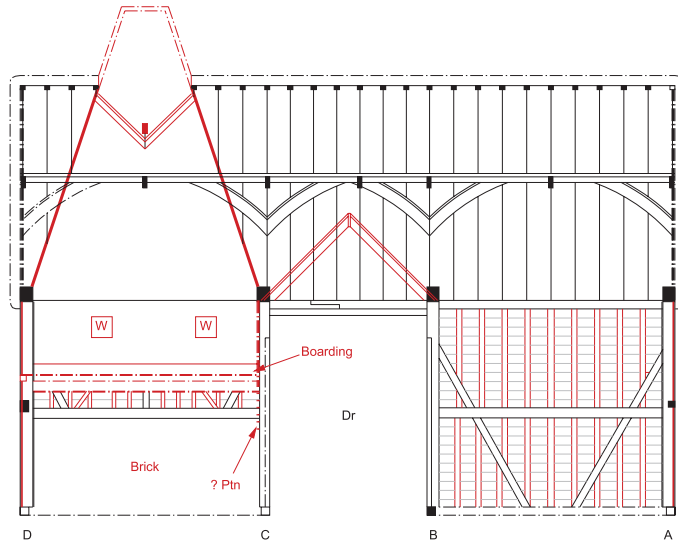


TRUSS C-C

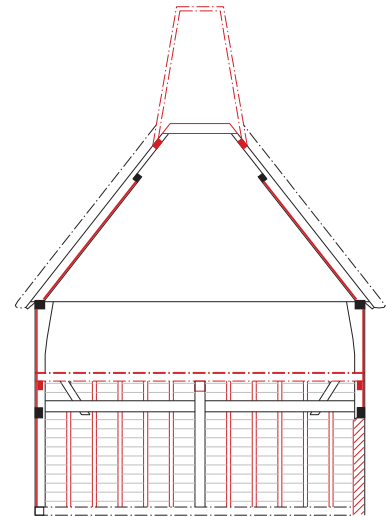
- PERIOD A
- PERIOD C



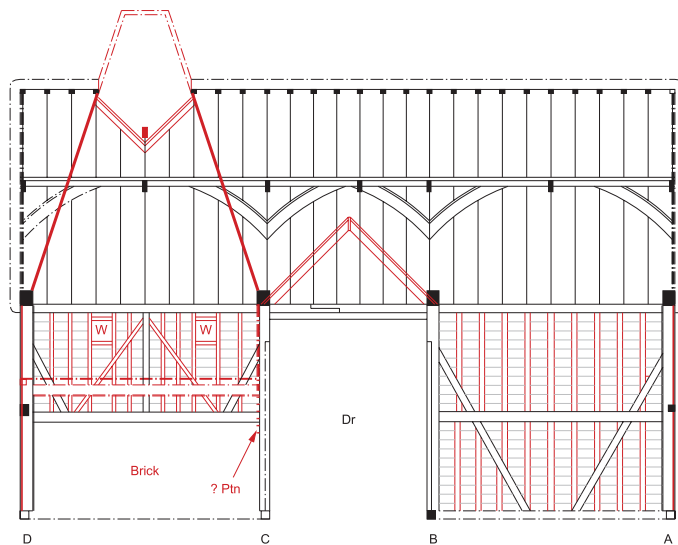
BARN AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	5
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



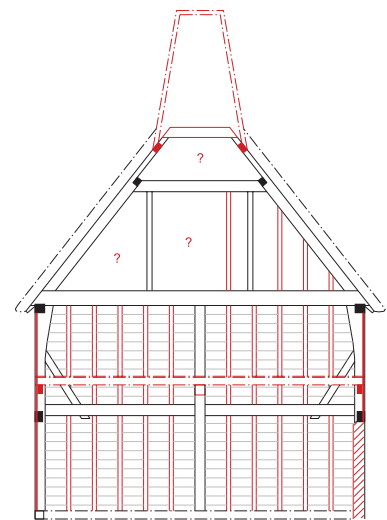
LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X
SHOWING FRONT WALL DETAILS
WITH INTERNAL CLADDING INTACT



TRUSS D-D
SHOWING CLADDING INTACT



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X
SHOWING FRONT WALL DETAILS
WITH INTERNAL CLADDING REMOVED
TO SHOW STUDWORK etc.

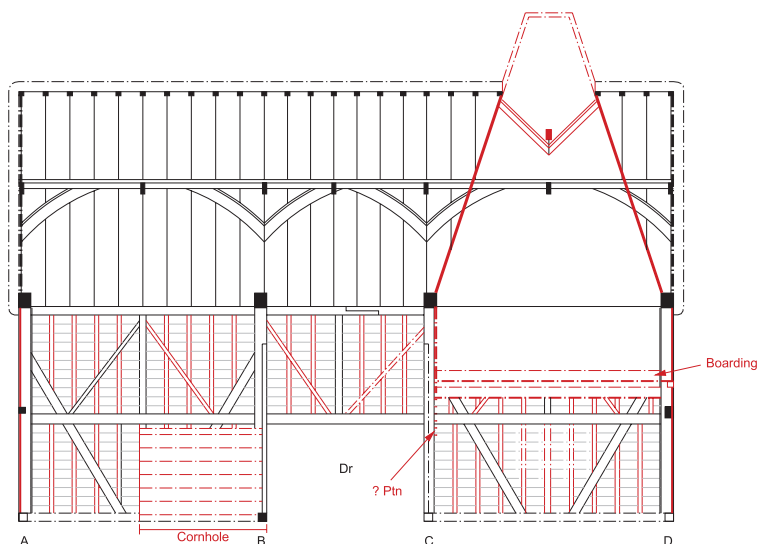


TRUSS D-D

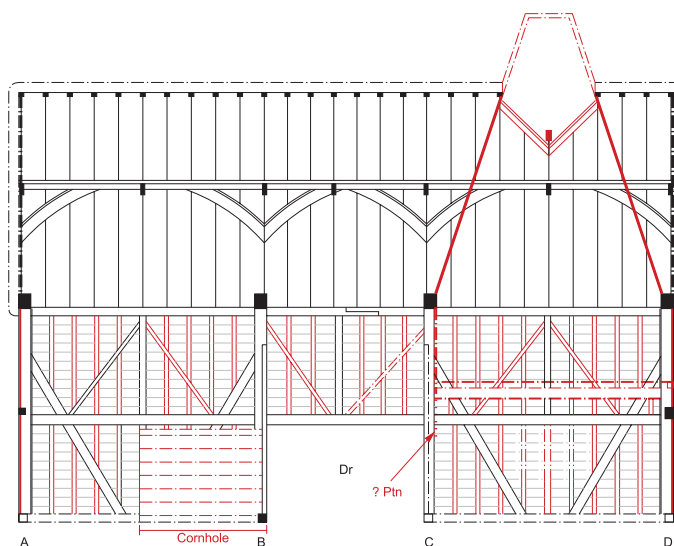
- PERIOD A
- PERIOD C

SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

BARN AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	6
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X
SHOWING REAR WALL DETAILS
WITH INTERNAL CLADDING INTACT

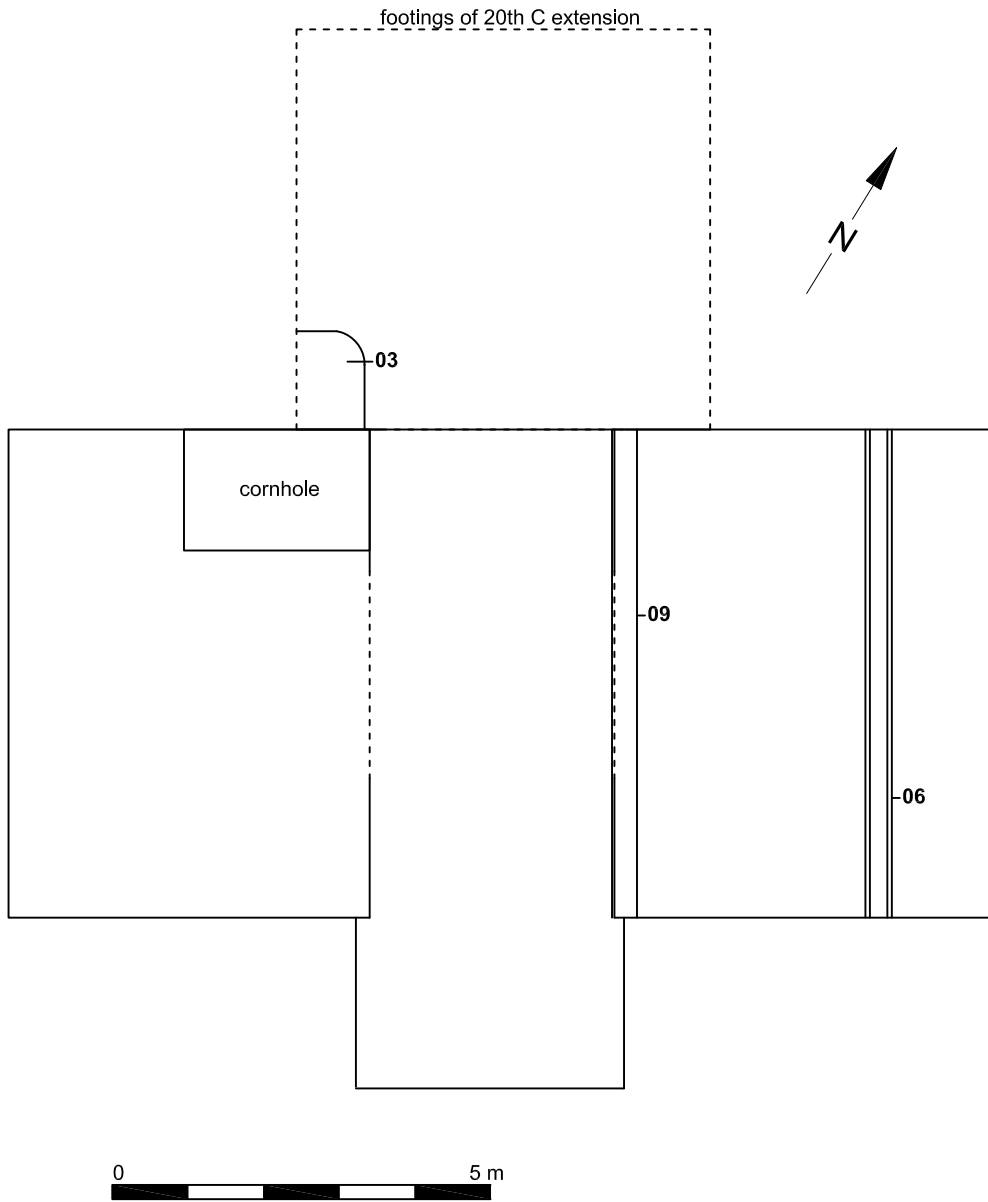


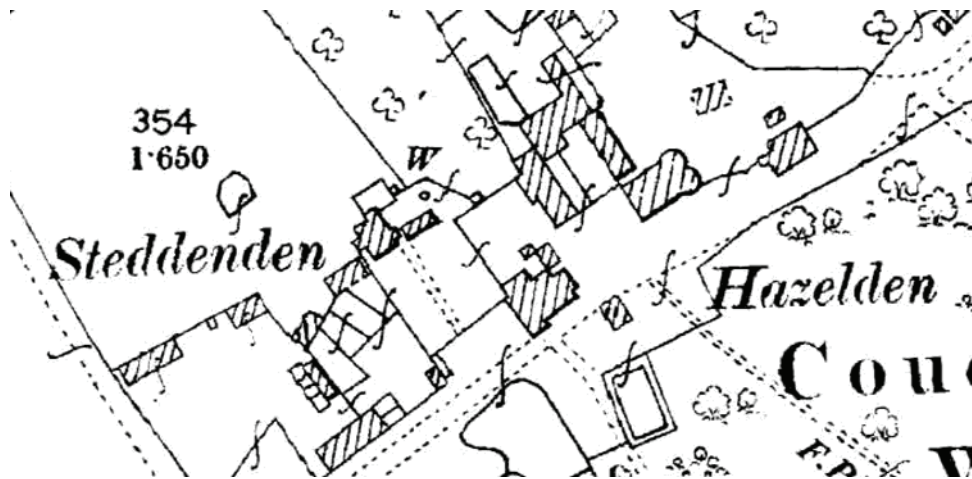
LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X
SHOWING REAR WALL DETAILS
WITH INTERNAL CLADDING REMOVED
TO SHOW STUDWORK etc.

- PERIOD A
- PERIOD C

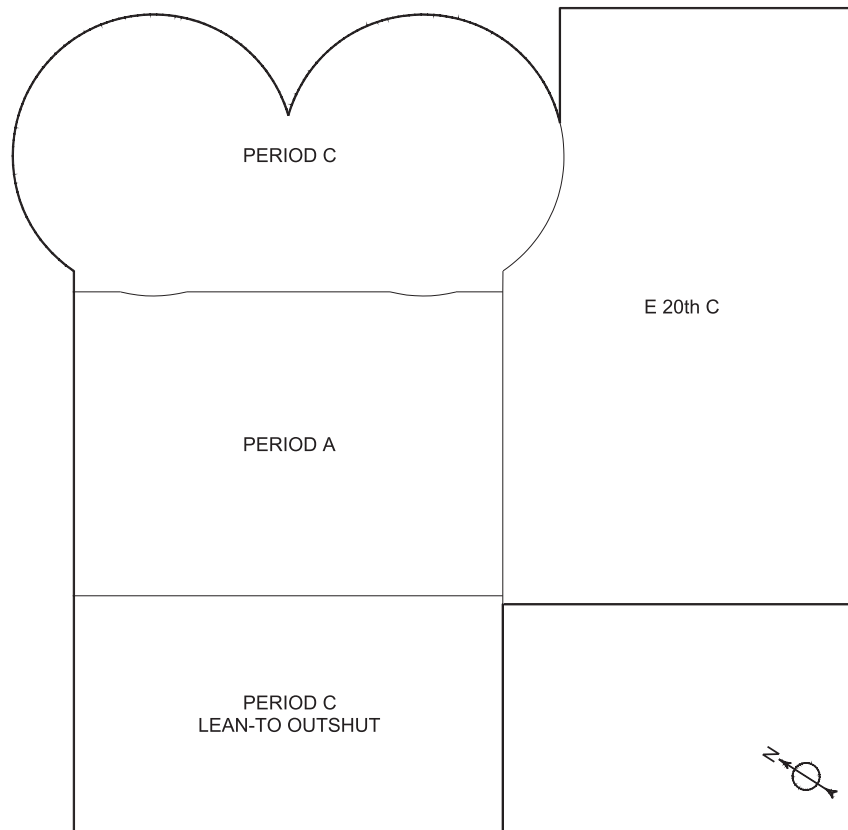
SCALE
5
0
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10
 METRES

BARN AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Project Ref	3806
				Drawing No.	7
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009





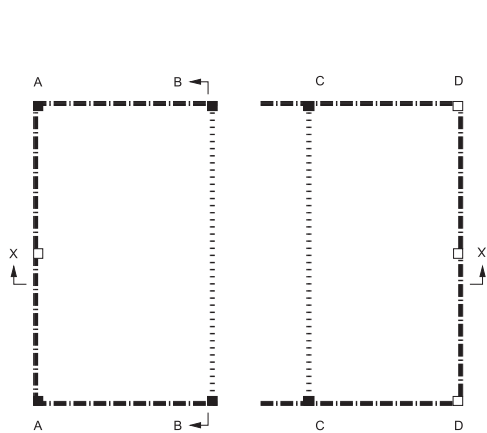
DETAIL FROM 1898 2nd EDITION 1:2500 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



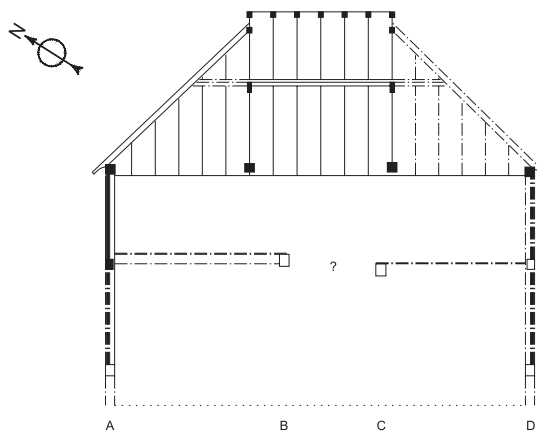
FOOTPRINT PLAN



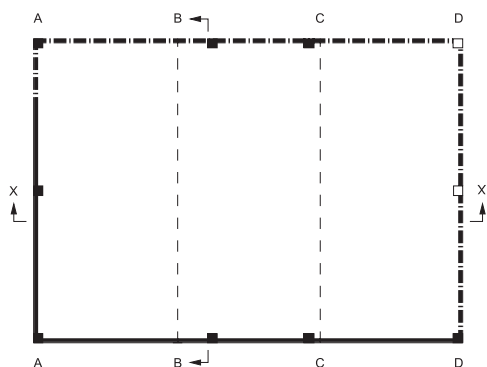
OASTHOUSE AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT				Drawing No.	2
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



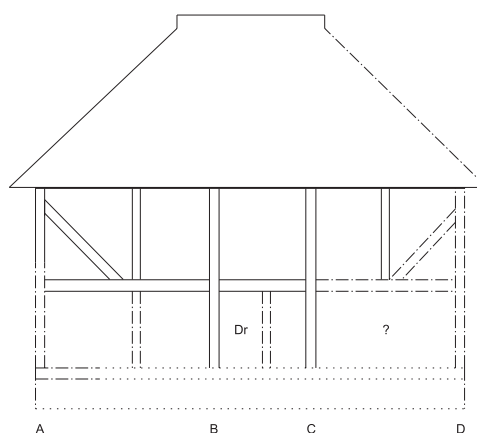
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



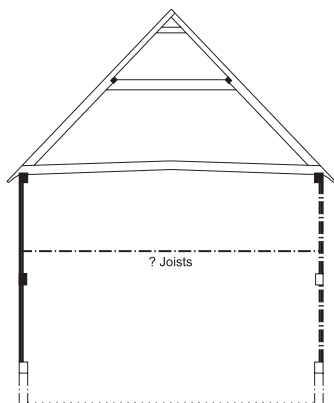
LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



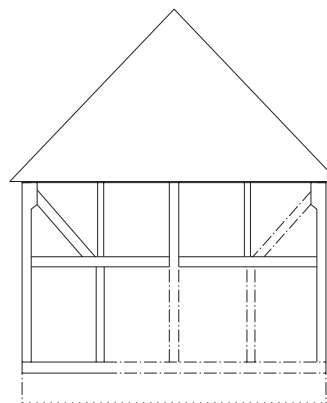
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION



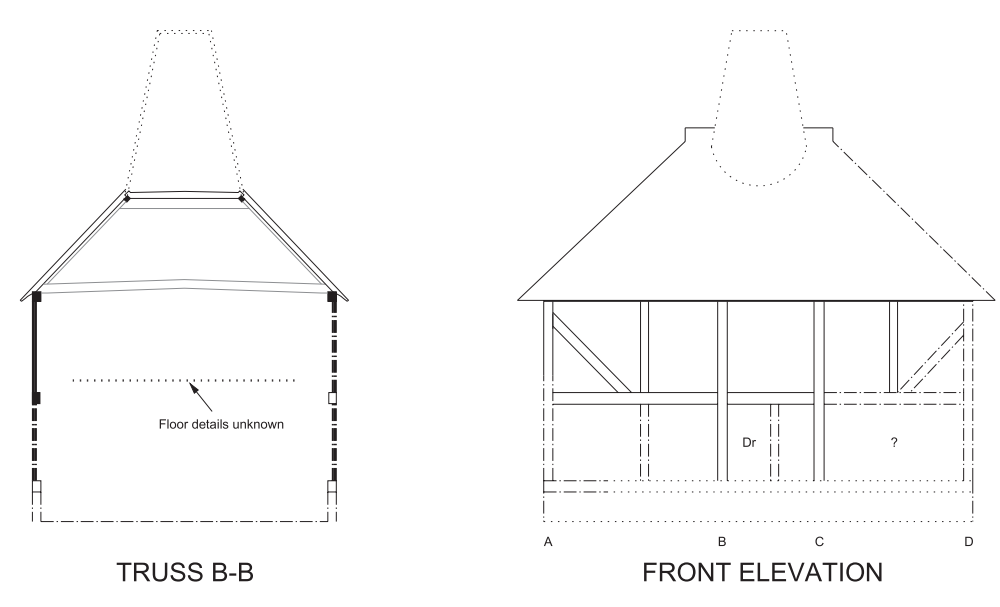
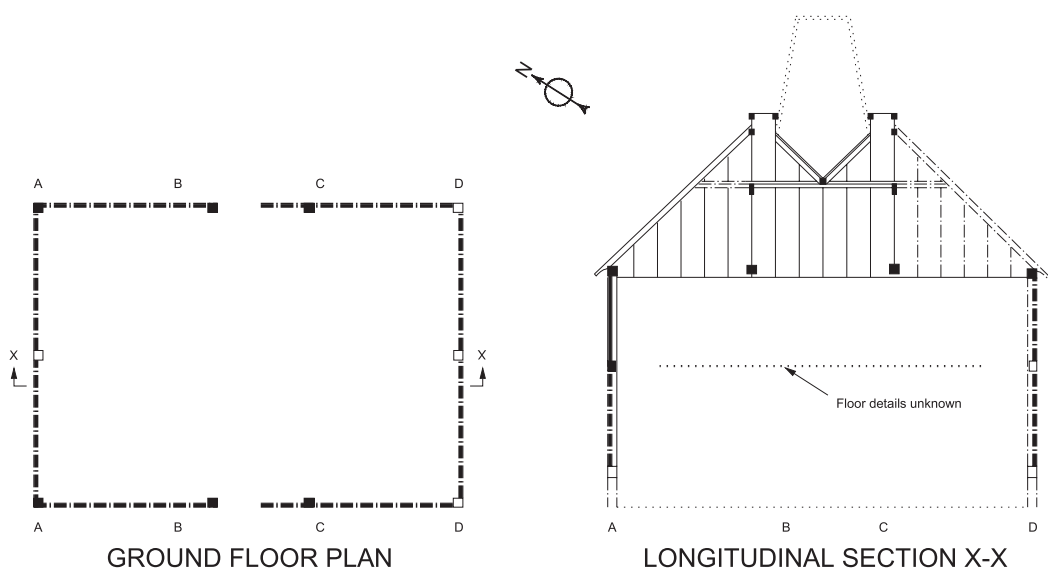
TRUSS B-B



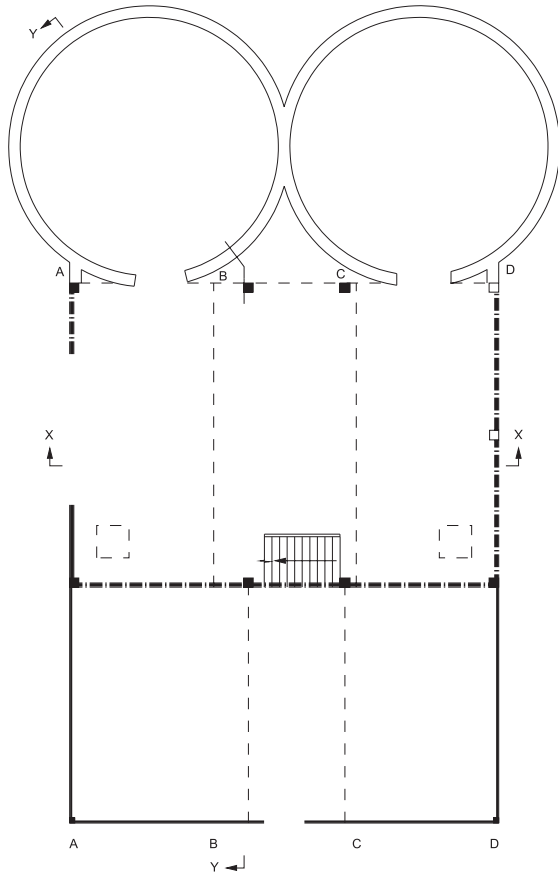
NORTH ELEVATION



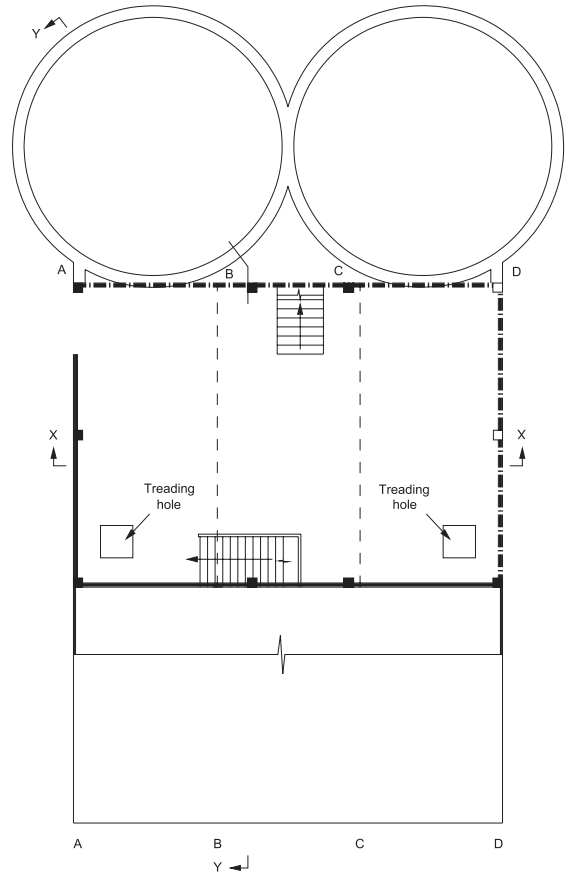
OASTHOUSE AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	3
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



OASTHOUSE AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-B RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	4
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



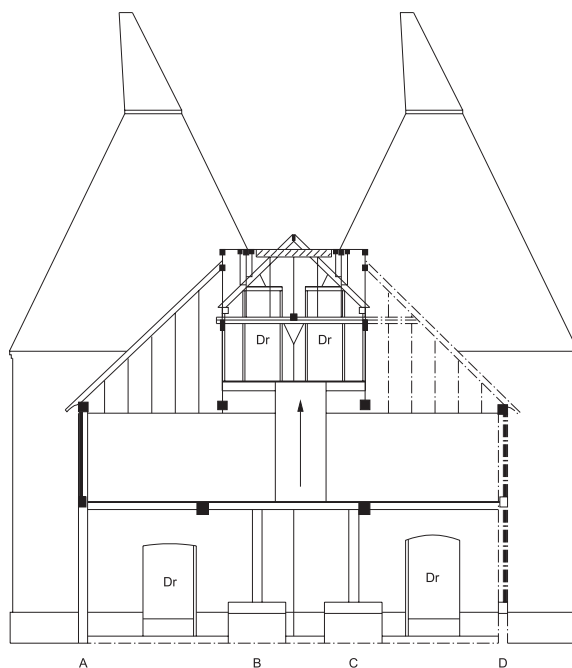
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



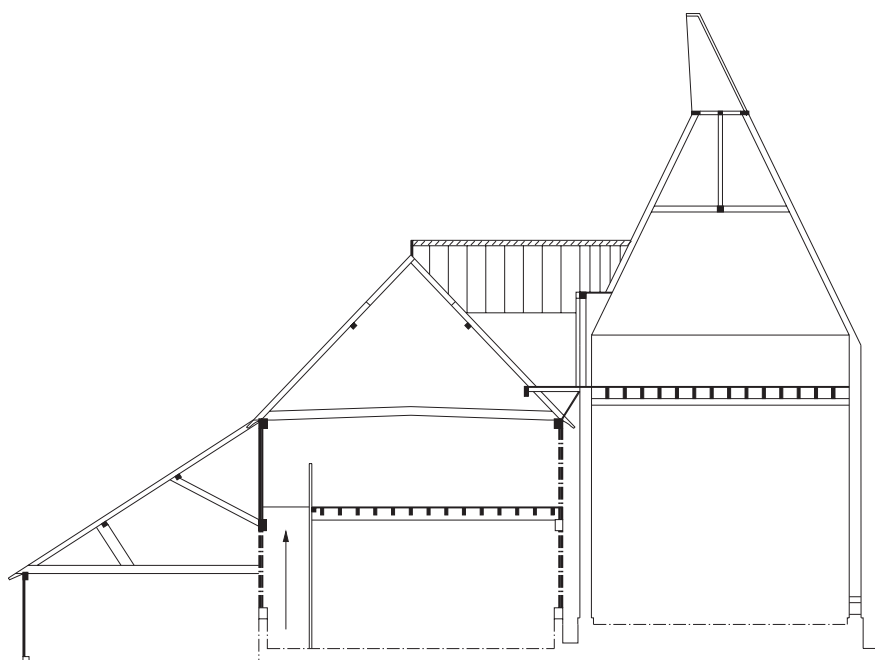
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



OASTHOUSE AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	5
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



LONGITUDINAL SECTION Y-Y

SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

OASTHOUSE AT HAZELDEN FARM, CRANBROOK, KENT				Project Ref	3806
PERIOD-C RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				Drawing No.	6
Drawn By	J Clubb	Revision No.	-	Date of original survey	2009
				Date of this revision	2009

© Archaeology South-East		Hazelden, Cranbrook, Kent		Fig. 28
Project Ref: 4062	May 2010	The Oast: Period C reconstruction drawings		
Report Ref: 2010086	Drawn by: mh	(from the original as shown above)		

1.00m scale used



Plate 1: Steddenden Barn – the principal southeast elevation and the northeast end elevation



Plate 2: Steddenden Barn – the rear (northwestern) elevation



Plate 3: Steddenden barn – interior viewed towards the northeast end



Plate 4: Steddenden Barn – detail of re-used material with diamond mortises for former window opening

1.00m scale used



Plate 5: Steddenden Barn – detail of wall construction re-using passing brace



Plate 6: Steddenden Barn – detail of wall construction with straight raking shores



Plate 7: Steddenden Barn – detail of truss with raking shores and remnant of timber partitioning



Plate 8: Steddenden Barn – roof construction detail

1.00m scale used



Plate 9: Steddenden Barn – hipped roof terminal construction

1.00m scale used



Plate 10: Building 1 – the principal northeast elevation and the southeast end elevation



Plate 11: Building 1 – the enclosed southeast end bay



Plate 12: Building 1 – rear wall interior detail of timber framing



Plate 13: Building 1 – detail of the door into the enclosed southeastern end bay

1.00m scale used



Plate 14: Building 1 – detail of *in situ* feeding rack and trough



Plate 15: Building 2 – principal southwest elevation facing onto yard



Plate 16: Building 2 – rear northeastern elevation



Plate 17: Building 2 – northwest end elevation

1.00m scale used



Plate 18: Building 2 – the southeast end elevation



Plate 19: Building 2 – detail of roof construction (photograph provided by Chanteclair Ltd)



Plate 20: Building 3 – the principal southeast elevation



Plate 21: Building 3 – detail of enclosed bays at the northeastern end of the principal elevation

1.00m scale used



Plate 22: Building 3 – detail of the lashed junction between tie-beam, wall plate and post



Plate 23: Building 3 – detail of the doorway in the southwest end elevation



Plate 24: Building 3 – breeze block wall between open and enclosed bays at the northeastern end of the building



Plate 25: Building 3 – detail of redundant mortise and pressure mark on tie-beam soffit

1.00m scale used



Plate 26: Building 3 – rear wall with added ledges



Plate 27: Building 4 – southwest end elevation

1.00m scale used



Plate 28: Building 4 – northeast end elevation



Plate 29: Building 4 – door detail at the southwest end of the principal (southeastern) elevation



Plate 30: Building 4 – breeze-block partition over brick base



Plate 31: Building 4 – detail of the interior decoration



Plate 32: Building 4 – bedroom detail



Plate 33: Building 5 – exterior detail



Plate 34: Building 5 – interior finishes



Plate 35: Building 5 – roof construction detail



Plate 36: Building 5 – kitchen with bedroom visible through doorway



Plate 37: Building 5 – stripped out units



Plate 38: The farmhouse – plate re-used as a rafter shows diamond mortises for window of earlier structure



Plate 39: The farmhouse – Period-1 roof truss detail



Plate 40: The farmhouse – principal posts with swelling jowls



Plate 41: The farmhouse – joists and girder in floor construction over the hall



Plate 42: The farmhouse – cellar stairs



Plate 43: The farmhouse – hall fireplace



Plate 44: The farmhouse – Period B clasped side purlin roof detail



Plate 45: The farmhouse – external view of the composite construction



Plate 46: The farmhouse – Period C level assembly



Plate 47: The farmhouse – standard assembly of the intermediate tie-beam, plate and post



Plate 48: The farmhouse – Period C staircase walls



Plate 49: The farmhouse – Period C roof construction



Plate 50: The Barn – Period A normal assembly of tie-beam, wall plate and post



Plate 51: The Barn – Period A wall construction, straight brace halved past external face of side girt



Plate 52: The Barn – Period A wall construction detail with stave holes on plate soffit



Plate 53: The Barn – truss with down raking shores



Plate 54: The Barn – half height opening in rear wall



Plate 55: The Barn – external view showing gabled roof terminals



Plate 56: The Barn – roof construction with wind braces



Plate 57: The Barn – Period C oast skeelings



Plate 58: The Barn – the 'cornhole'

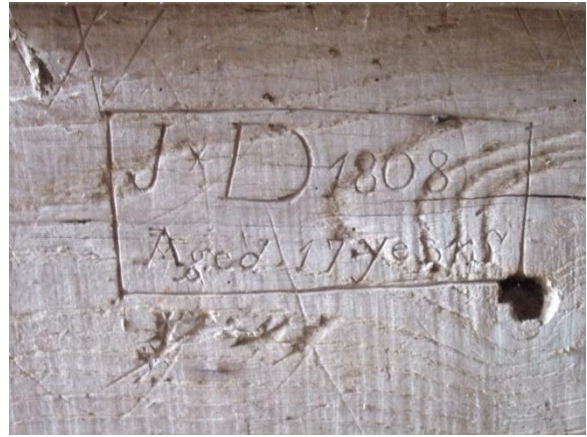


Plate 59: The Barn – 'cornhole' graffiti detail



Plate 60: The Barn – detail of re-fixed boards



Plate 61: The Barn – rear wall with cleats to support oast floor joists



Plate 62: The Barn – supports for flue and cowl



Plate 63: The Barn Watching Brief – brick platform in rear extension abutting Period A rear barn wall



Plate 64: The Barn Watching Brief – the brick footings on the line of truss C-C



Plate 65: The Barn Watching Brief– probable drain cut into the subsoil of the eastern end bay of the barn



Plate 66: External view of the oast group



Plate 67: The Oast – Period A footbrace



Plate 68: The Oast – Period A southern high-set collar retained but hip removed



Plate 69: The Oast – Period A northern hip *in situ*



Plate 70: The Oast – indications of the location of the Period B cowl, removed. Staining indicates thatch cover before and after cowl insertion

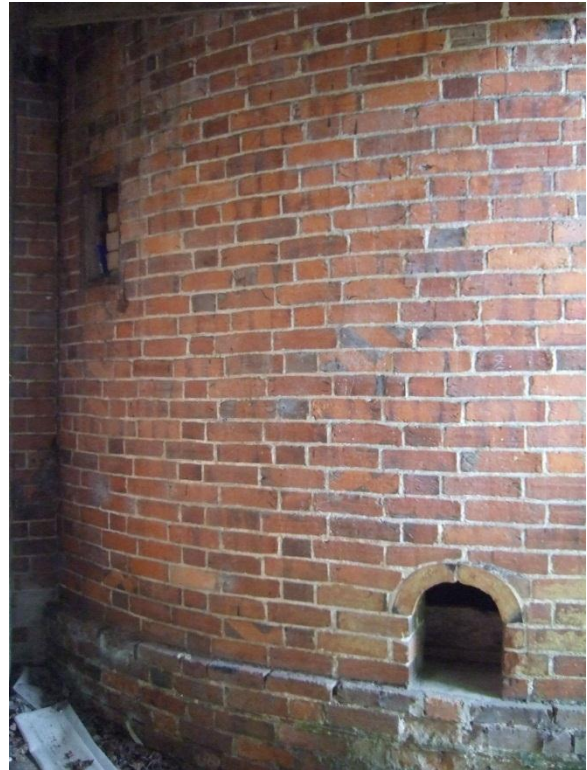


Plate 71: The Oast – roundel brick construction



Plate 72: The Oast – door from roundel to drying floor



Plate 73: The Oast – cowl construction

Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Site Code	HAZ09					
Identification Name and Address	Hazelden Farm, Marden Road					
County, District &/or Borough	Cranbrook, Kent.					
OS Grid Refs.	576759 138494					
Geology	Tunbridge Wells Sand, and Wadhurst Clay.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4062					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure √	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field √	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Other 23/11/2009 April 2009		
Sponsor/Client	Chanteclair Ltd.					
Project Manager	Ron Humphrey					
Project Supervisor	Maggie Henderson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM √	Other modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>Nine buildings were surveyed, three to Level 3, five to Level 2 and one to Level 1 standards as defined by English Heritage. The structures indicate that the site was in use from around 1600, with the addition of farmhouse and barn within the 17th century. The construction of the farmhouse included a quantity of second hand material that may have come from a single earlier domestic building on the site. A major phase of development took place in the late 18th/early 19th century with the construction of three purpose built animal housing or sheltering facilities indicative of an emphasis upon stock rearing. At the same time, the oast complex was developed and this was again enlarged c. 1900 with the construction of two purpose built hop pickers' huts. Later changes include the decline of the hop industry and the subsequent re-use of structures for stock accommodation and storage or garage facilities.</p>						

Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-124067

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Survey of Nine Buildings at Hazelden Farm, Marden Road, Cranbrook, Kent, TN17 2LP
Short description of the project	A series of historic building surveys were carried out on nine farm buildings at Hazelden, Cranbrook, Kent. The work shows that several phases of activity are represented at the site, their remains of which include a barn of c. 1600. By the 17th century the present farmhouse had been added to the property, perhaps re-working material from an earlier house on the site. A third building of unknown function was also constructed in the 17th century. The late 18th and early 19th centuries are represented by a programme of work that included substantial development of the farm. The house was extended, oast facilities inserted into the barn, and the building of unknown function. The increasing move towards a focus upon hop growing was further evidenced by additional kilns and at a later date, a series of purpose built hop-pickers huts all constructed in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. New buildings added to the site also represented a series of shelter sheds and animal housing, supplementing in the first instance, and perhaps later replacing the hop economy with stock rearing. The late 20th century saw a further decline in the agricultural use of the buildings some of which were then used for storage or garage facilities.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2009 End: 02-10-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HAZ09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4062 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDINGS Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure','Annotated Sketch'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	KENT TUNBRIDGE WELLS CRANBROOK Hazelden
Postcode	TN17 2LP
Study area	30215.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 576759 138494 50.9019781154 0.242681188124 50 54 07 N 000 14 33 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Chanteclair Ltd
Project design originator	KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Maggie Henderson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Plan','Report','Unpublished Text','Drawing','Photograph'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Survey of Nine Buildings at Hazelden Farm, Marden Road, Cranbrook, Kent, TN17 2LP
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Henderson, M.

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Appendix 3: Photographic Register

FILM TYPE: Digital / Black & White / Colour Slide

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
Level 3					
1		Cellar	W	The Farmhouse	Chimney stack
2		Cellar	S	The Farmhouse	Joist detail
4		Cellar	NW	The Farmhouse	Steps to cellar
5		Main GF	E	The Farmhouse	Kitchen showing 19th C fireplace
6		Main GF	NE	The Farmhouse	Floor tile detail
9		Main GF	NE	The Farmhouse	NE wall of service bay
10		Main GF	W	The Farmhouse	Corner of service bay towards staircase
11		Outshut	N	The Farmhouse	Wall construction in lean-to outshut
12		Outshut	W	The Farmhouse	Partition in lean-to outshut
13		Outshut	S	The Farmhouse	Rail in rear wall of period-A main range
14		Main GF	E	The Farmhouse	Doorway from stair into service bay
16		Outshut	E	The Farmhouse	Possible door in N wall of main range
17		Main GF	N	The Farmhouse	Cupboard under stair
18		Main GF	E	The Farmhouse	Hall fireplace
19		Main GF	N	The Farmhouse	General hall
21		Main GF	NE	The Farmhouse	Detail fireback
22		Main GF	SW	The Farmhouse	View through facewing to added SW room
23		Facewing	W	The Farmhouse	Chimney stack
24		Main 1F	NW	The Farmhouse	Wallplate in inner service chamber in N wall
26		Main 1F	SE	The Farmhouse	S wall of inner service chamber
27		Main 1F	W	The Farmhouse	Outer service chamber
28		Main 1F	S	The Farmhouse	Area under attic stair
29		Main 1F	W	The Farmhouse	W end of hall chamber
30		Main 1F	S	The Farmhouse	Secondhand post in S wall of hall chamber
31		Main 1F	W	The Farmhouse	Inserted partition in hall chamber
32		Main 1F	SE	The Farmhouse	View to facewing W of chimney stack
33		SW chamber	NE	The Farmhouse	View towards removed W wall of facewing
34		Face 1F	E	The Farmhouse	S wall of facewing

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
35		Face 1F	N	The Farmhouse	S wall of main range
36		Main 1F	N	The Farmhouse	Partition enclosing attic stair
37		Main 1F	S	The Farmhouse	Infill of truss D-D
39		Main 1F	SE	The Farmhouse	Attic stair
40		Main 1F	NE	The Farmhouse	Attic floor in stairwell
41		Main Attic	E	The Farmhouse	Stair partition
42		Main Attic	E	The Farmhouse	Stair door
43		Main Attic	NE	The Farmhouse	Chimney stack
44		Main Attic	SW	The Farmhouse	Wallplate reused as rafter
45		Main Attic	SW	The Farmhouse	Detail of ridgeboard in W end of roof
48		Main Attic	NW	The Farmhouse	Detail of reused timber
49		Main Attic	SW	The Farmhouse	W end of E attic room
50		Main Attic	SE	The Farmhouse	Detail of rooflines abutting chimney stack
51		Main Attic	NE	The Farmhouse	Residual period-A truss F-F
52		Main Attic	SE	The Farmhouse	Detail of gap between period-A and -B trusses
53		Main Attic		The Farmhouse	Void between chimney stack and partition
55		Main Attic	S	The Farmhouse	Stair
56		Face Attic	W	The Farmhouse	Chimney stack
57		Face Attic	E	The Farmhouse	S end of attic
58		Face Attic	E	The Farmhouse	Detail of mullion mortices
60		Face Attic	N	The Farmhouse	View to main range S roof slope
61		Main GF	W	The Farmhouse	Door to stair N of chimney
62		Main GF	NE	The Farmhouse	Door to service rooms from hall
63		Exterior	W	The Farmhouse	General exterior
64		Exterior	W	The Farmhouse	Detail of stack
65		Exterior	NW	The Farmhouse	General exterior
66		Exterior	NW	The Farmhouse	S wall of facewing
67		Exterior	NW	The Farmhouse	General exterior
68		Exterior	N	The Farmhouse	W elevation
69		Exterior	NW	The Farmhouse	General exterior
70		Exterior	SE	The Farmhouse	General exterior

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
71		Exterior	SE	The Farmhouse	General exterior
72		Exterior	SE	The Farmhouse	Door to 19th C oven
73		Exterior	S	The Farmhouse	Detail of copper
74		Interior	NW	The Barn	N slope of roof
75		Interior	N	The Barn	N slope of roof
76		Interior	NE	The Barn	General roof
77		Interior	W	The Barn	W end of north wall
78		Interior	SE	The Barn	S post of truss B-B
79		Interior	NE	The Barn	W skeeling of inserted oast funnel
80		Interior	N	The Barn	E end of N wall
81		Interior	NE	The Barn	N part of truss D-D
82		Interior		The Barn	Oast funnel
83		Interior		The Barn	Oast funnel showing trimming rafters for cowl
84		Interior		The Barn	Rafter feet above S wallplate within S porch
85		Interior	SW	The Barn	Graffiti on cornhole board in truss B-B
87		Interior	SW	The Barn	Graffiti on N raking shore in truss B-B
89		Interior	SW	The Barn	Graffiti on cornhole board in truss B-B
90		Interior	SW	The Barn	Graffiti on cornhole boards in truss B-B
91		Interior	SW	The Barn	Graffiti on cornhole boards in truss B-B
93		Interior	SW	The Barn	Graffiti on cornhole boards in truss B-B
94		Interior	SW	The Barn	Graffiti on cornhole board in truss B-B
95		Interior	SW	The Barn	Graffiti on cornhole board in truss B-B
96		Interior	SW	The Barn	E wall of cornhole
98		Interior		The Barn	Top of oast funnel
99		Interior	SE	The Barn	South wall showing earlier openings
100		Interior		The Barn	Oast funnel
101		Interior	NE	The Barn	Truss C-C from west showing construction of oast funnel
102		Interior	N	The Barn	North wall bay CD
103		Interior	NE	The Barn	NE corner post

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
104		Interior	W	The Barn	W end of barn
105		Interior	W	The Barn	W end of roof, showing S roofslope
106		Interior	NW	The Barn	W end of roof, showing N roofslope.
107		Interior	W	The Barn	W wall of added porch
108		Interior	E	The Barn	E wall of added porch
109		Interior	E	The Barn	Door in E wall of added porch
110		Interior		The Barn	Roof over added porch
111		Interior	N	The Barn	Central roof bay showing northern slope
112		Interior	N	The Barn	N wall showing breeze-block extension beyond
113		Exterior	N	The Barn	Exterior of E end of south wall showing brickwork
114		Exterior	NW	The Barn	General exterior
115		Exterior	SE	The Oast	General exterior
116		Exterior	S	The Barn	General exterior
117		Exterior	SE	The Oast	General exterior
119		Exterior	SE	The Oast	General exterior
120		Exterior		The Oast	Detail of vent
122		Exterior		The Oast	Detail of vent retaining door
123		Exterior	W	The Oast	Brick wall of roundel
124		Exterior	SW	The Oast	Junction of roundel with E 20th C kiln
125		Exterior		The Oast	Detail of vent
126		Exterior	S	The Oast	Detail of blocked vent in E 20th C kiln
127		Exterior	W	The Oast	General exterior of E 20th C kiln
128		Exterior	N	The Oast	General exterior
129		Interior	N	The Oast	View of first-floor wall of earlier kiln from lean-to
130		Interior	E	The Oast	As 129
131		Interior	N	The Oast	As 129
132		Interior	NW	The Oast	Interior view of end wall of lean-to outshut
133		Interior	N	The Barn	Detail of north interior wall of cornhole
134		Interior	NE	The Barn	NE corner of cornhole
135		Interior	E	The Oast	Internal wall of southern roundel

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
136		Interior		The Oast	Detail of junction of ceiling with roundel
137		Interior	NW	The Oast	FF section of N wall of period-A kiln
138		Interior	NE	The Oast	FF section of N wall of period-A kiln
139		Interior		The Oast	Roof of period-A kiln
140		Interior		The Oast	Extension of roof to SE
141		Interior		The Oast	20th C roof (part of extended roof)
142		Interior	W	The Oast	General interior of period-A kiln
143		Interior	NE	The Oast	Doors to drying floors in roundels
144		Interior	SW	The Oast	Detail of hop-pocket tallies on wall
145		Interior		The Oast	Detail of latch on door to roundel
146		Interior		The Oast	Detail of ceiling in roundel
147		Interior	SW	The Oast	Door into roundel taking from drying floor
148		Interior		The Oast	Detail of laths within the cowl
149		Interior	SW	The Oast	As 147
150		Interior		The Oast	Detail of drying floor
151		Interior	W	The Oast	Wall and skeeling within roundel
152		Exterior	SE	The Oast	View of roundel and E 20th C kiln roofs
153		Interior	SW	The Oast	View of SW roof slope in period-A kiln showing trimmed opening
154		Interior		The Oast	Detail of roof of E 20th C kiln
155		Interior	S	The Oast	FF door into E 20th C kiln
156		Interior	SE	The Oast	General interior of E 20th C (square) kiln
157		Interior	W	The Oast	Roof at E 20th C end of main oast building
158		Interior		The Oast	Detail of interior of vent with door
159		Interior	SW	The Oast	Detail of E 20th C roof
Level 2					
160		Exterior	NW	B3	Rear wall construction
161		Exterior	NW	B3	Rear wall construction
162		Exterior	NW	B3	Rear wall construction
163		Exterior	NW	B3	Rear wall construction and breeze block NE wall
164		Interior	NE	B3	General interior view towards NE end
165		Interior	NE	B3	Detail of NE end interior breeze block wall

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
166		Interior	-	B3	Collar and purlin detail - northwest roof slope
167		Interior	-	B3	Apex of roof - interior
168		Interior		B3	Front wall plate with scarf and lashings
169		Interior		B3	Front wall plate - redundant mortise for post
170		Interior		B3	Front wall plate - junction with tie-beam and post
171		Interior	W	B3	West corner detail - level assembly
172		Interior	NW	B3	Rear wall plate and scarf detail
173		Interior	NW	B3	Rear wall, pressure mark from removed post on tie-beam
174		Interior	NW	B3	Rear wall sill detail
175		Interior	NW	B3	Rafter detail
176		Interior	NW	B3	Rafter detail with tiles and laths
177		Interior	NW	B3	Sleeper wall and scarfed sill beam
178		Interior		B3	Tie beam soffit shows chamfer and runout stops respecting the pressure mark and mortise from removed post
179		Interior	SW	B3	Tie beam soffit shows chamfer and runout stops respecting the pressure mark and mortise from removed post
180		Interior	NE	B3	Breeze block lined end wall in northeast room
181		Interior	NW	B3	Inserted modern partition in northeast room
182		Interior	NW	B3	Inserted modern partition and doorway in northeast room
183		Interior	SW	B3	Breeze block wall between northeast room and open fronted shed
184		Interior	SE	B3	Interior view of brick front wall
185		Interior	E	B3	Interior view of brick front wall
186		Interior	NE	B3	NE end wall in room to rear of inserted partition
187		Interior	SW	B3	NE end wall in room to rear of inserted partition
188		Interior	NW	B3	Breeze block lined rear wall in northeast room to rear of inserted partition
189		Exterior	NW	B3	Brick front elevation of enclosed northeast end
190		Exterior	NW	B3	General external view
191		Exterior	W	B3	Oblique general external view of open front
192		Exterior	W	B3	Northeast end and brick front of enclosed part

Archaeology South-East
 Hazelden Farm, Marden Road, Cranbrook; ASE Report number: 2010086

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
193		Exterior	W	B3	General external view of front and northeast end elevations
194		Exterior	W	B3	Door in weatherboarded northeast end elevation
195		Exterior	SE	B3	Window in northwest long elevation
196		Exterior	S	B3	General exterior view of rear and northeast end
197		Exterior	SE	B4	Rear elevation
198		Exterior	E	B4	Rear elevation
199		Exterior	S	B4	Rear elevation and northeast end
200		Exterior	NE	B4	Southwest end elevation
201		Exterior	NW	B4	Door in front elevation at southwest end
202		Exterior	NW	B4	Doors in front elevation
203		Exterior	NW	B4	Doors in front elevation
204		Exterior	NW	B4	Door in front elevation at northeast end
205		Exterior	SW	B4	Northeast end elevation
206		Interior	NE	B4	Interior view of northeast end - infill of former double width doorway
207		Interior	SW	B4	Interior view of partition between two cells at northeast end
208		Interior	SW	B4	Detail of inserted doorway on interior
209		Interior		B4	Floor covering detail and inserted opening
210		Interior	SW	B4	Interior detail with shelved and wall coverings
211		Interior	NW	B4	Detail of roof construction - NW slope
212		Interior		B4	Detail of door construction
213		Interior		B4	Interior bedroom detail
214		Interior		B4	Roof construction over bedroom
215		Interior		B4	Interior bedroom detail
216		Interior		B4	Interior bedroom detail
217		Interior		B4	Interior bedroom detail
218		Interior		B4	Interior detail
219		Interior		B4	Interior bedroom detail
220		Interior		B4	Interior bedroom detail
221		Interior		B4	Interior bedroom detail
222		Exterior	SE	B5	NW end elevation
223		Exterior	NE	B5	SW - front - elevation
224		Exterior	NE	B5	SW - front - elevation
225		Exterior	NE	B5	SW - front - elevation
226		Exterior	NE	B5	SW - front - elevation
227		Interior		B5	Interior detail - southeast end wall
228		Interior		B5	interior view
229		Interior		B5	ceiling detail
230		Exterior	NE	B5	Exterior view of southeast end doorway on SW elevation

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
231		Exterior	NW	B5	Exterior view of southeast end elevation
232		Interior		B5	Interior view - southeast end rooms
233		Interior	SW	B5	Scar of removed partition wall between rooms at SE end
234		Interior	NW	B5	General interior view to widened opening
235		Interior		B5	General interior view
236		Interior		B5	Roof construction detail
237		Interior	E	B5	Roof construction detail
238		Interior	NW	B5	General interior detail - wall coverings
239		Interior	NE	B5	General interior detail
240		Interior	NE	B5	Roof construction behind failed ceiling
241		Interior	S	B5	Interior view - inserted opening between cells
242		Interior		B5	Detail of interior side of boarded and ledged door
243		Interior	NW	B5	Interior view of kitchen
244		Interior	SE	B5	Interior view of kitchen
245		Interior	NE	B5	Roof construction through failed ceiling
246		Interior	NW	B5	Window inserted into infill of NW end wall
247		Interior	SE	B5	General view of fittings and coverings within NW cell
248		Exterior	SE	B5	External view of added WC
249		Interior	SW	B5	Interior view of added WC
250		Interior	SW	B5	Roof construction of WC
251		Exterior	SE	B5	Rear elevation general view
252		Exterior	S		View of site from B5
253		Exterior	SE		View of site from B4
254		Exterior	SE	B5	General view of SW elev of B5
255		Exterior	E	B5	General view of SW and NW elevations
256		Exterior	NE		General view of B3, B4 and part of B5
257		Exterior	NE		General view of B3, B4 and B5
258		Exterior	NE		General view of B3, B4 and B5
259		Exterior	NE	B5	General view of B5
260		Exterior	NE	B5	General view of B5
261		Exterior	SE	B2	Northwest end elevation of B2
262		Exterior	SE	B2	Northwest end elevation of B2
263		Exterior	SE	B2	Detail of modern window in end elevation
264		Exterior	S	B2	Northwest end of NE elevation
265		Exterior	S	B2	Oblique view of northeast elevation
266		Exterior	SW	B2	Detail of northeast elevation
267		Exterior	SW	B2	Detail of northeast elevation
268		Exterior	SW	B2	southeast end of NE elevation

Archaeology South-East
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Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
269		Exterior	S	B2	Detail of plinth at SE end of NE elevation
270		Exterior	NE	B2	The southeast end elevation
271		Exterior	NE	B2	The southwest elevation - southeast end
272		Exterior	NE	B2	The southwest elevation - northwest end
273		Exterior	SE	B2	General oblique of southwest elevation
274		Exterior	NE	B2	General oblique of southwest elevation
275		Exterior	NE	B2	Rebuilt section detail on southwest elevation
276		Exterior	SW	B1	General view of the NE elevation at NW end
277		Exterior	SE	B1	Open NE front
278		Exterior	SW	B1	Garage doors towards SE end
279		Exterior	SW	B1	Enclosed SE end bay
280		Exterior	NW	B1	SE end elevation
281		Exterior	NW	B1	Stable type doors in SE end elevation
282		Interior	NE	B1	Interior view of front wall of enclosed SE end bay
283		Interior	NW	B1	Breeze block wall inserted between end bay and garages
284		Interior	NW	B1	Garage interior
285		Interior		B1	Garage interior - tie-beam detail
286		Interior		B1	Garage interior - tie-beam detail
287		Interior		B1	Garage interior - wall plate detail
288		Interior	SW	B1	Breeze block party wall against reused timber
289		Interior	SW	B1	Breeze block party wall against reused timber
290		Interior	SW	B1	Sill beam with scarf detail
291		Interior	SW	B1	Sill beam with scarf detail
292		Interior	SE	B1	Modern partitioning below tie-beam
293		Interior	SE	B1	Partitioning below tie-beam
294		Interior	SE	B1	Roof construction general view
295		Interior	NW	B1	Modern partitioning below tie-beam
296		Exterior	NE	B2	B2 exterior from B1
297		Interior	NW	B1	Modern partitioning abutting earlier wall construction
298		Interior	NW	B1	Interior view of end wall
299		Interior	NW	B1	Interior view of end wall
300		Interior	NW	B1	Hipped roof terminal
301		Interior	SW	B1	Roof construction of slope at NW end
302		Interior	SW	B1	Wall construction detail
303		Interior	SE	B1	General roof construction

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
304		Interior	SE	B1	Oblique of rear wall towards inserted partition
305		Interior	SW	B1	Sill beam detail over brick sleeper wall
306		Interior		B1	Re-used tie-beam - soffit detail over rear SW wall
307		Interior		B1	Re-used tie-beam detail
308		Interior	S	B1	Rear wall and inserted partition wall
309		Interior	NE	B1	Tie-beam over spliced wall plate lengths
310		Interior		B1	General garage interior
311		Interior		B1	Detail of modern partition construction
312		Interior	SW	B1	Plywood and breeze-block garage walls
313		Interior		B1	Plywood partition
314		Interior	SW	B1	Interior view of SE garage with plywood wall linings and earlier boarded wall to SE
315		Interior	SE	B1	Earlier boarded wall of enclosed SE end room
316		Interior	SE	B1	Door detail in earlier wall, from garage
317		Interior	SE	B1	Earlier boarded wall of enclosed SE end room
318		Interior	S	B1	Trough end extending into garage bay
319		Exterior	SW	B1	Exterior view of earlier wall of enclosed SE end bay
320		Exterior	SW	B1	Weatherboard detail on SE end bay
321		Exterior	W	B1	Outshot against rear wall of SE end bay
322		Exterior	NW	B1	Rear wall of brick outshot
323		Exterior	NE		General view of courtyard arrangement
324		Exterior	N		Barn and B2
325		Exterior	NW		Barn and B1
326		Exterior	NW		Oblique of B1 and part of barn
327		Exterior	SW		SE end of B1 and farmhouse to rear
328		Exterior	SW	B1	Modern garage doors of B1
329		Exterior	NE	B2	Modern garage doors of B2
330		Interior		B1	Interior view of upper part of stable door
331		Interior	NW	B1	Interior view of NW wall of enclosed end bay
332		Interior	NW	B1	Interior view of NW wall of enclosed end bay
333		Interior	NW	B1	Door detail within NW wall of enclosed end bay
334		Interior	SW	B1	Front wall of enclosed end bay
335		Interior	SE	B1	SE end wall of enclosed end bay

Shot Number	Type	Site Area	Camera Facing	Context Number	Comments
336		Interior	SE	B1	SE end wall of enclosed end bay with doorway
337		Interior	SW	B1	Rear wall of enclosed end bay with feeding rack
338		Interior	SW	B1	Detail of feeding rack
339		Interior		B1	Trough detail - below rack
340		Interior		B1	Detail of feeding rack
341		Exterior	SE	B1	NW end elevation - exterior
342		Exterior	SE	B1	Detail of reused timber as sill beam
343		Exterior	SE	B1	Detail of sill beam, brick sleeper wall and stone base below the brickwork
Level 1					
344		Exterior	NW	SB	Steddenden Barn - oblique of front SE elevation
345		Exterior	SE	SB	Steddenden Barn - rear NW elevation
346		Interior	NE	SB	Steddenden Barn - interior view towards the NE extension
347		Interior	NW	SB	Reused medieval timber with mortises for diamond mullions - currently used as a wall plate
348		Interior		SB	Wall construction detail - with reused material
349		Interior	SE	SB	Wall construction detail with straight shores
350		Interior	SW	SB	Interior view of southwest end with shores and remnant infill
351		Interior	NW	SB	Roof slope detail
352		Interior	SW	SB	Hipped roof terminal
Watching Brief					
353		Barn	S	03	Brick platform/base
354		Barn	S	03	Brick platform/base
355		Barn	SE	11	Subsoil - midstre
356		Barn	SE	11	Subsoil - midstre
357		Barn	SE	11	Subsoil - midstre
VOID					
358		Barn	NW		Platform/base and stain indicating location of removed rear wall
359		Barn	S	11 and 03	West side of midstre and platform
360		Barn	SW	11	Interior of west bay of barn
361		Barn	SW		Truss sill beams
362		Barn	S		Western bay of barn and truss sill beam
363		Barn	NW	06	Drain
364		Barn	NW	09	Sleeper wall
365		Barn	NW	09	Sleeper wall

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