

NEW BARN, MANOR FARM, SILVER LANE, BISHOPSTONE, EAST SUSSEX

(NGR: 548029 101273)

HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD (ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVEL 3)



Commissioned by M.C. Attwood & Partners

ASE Report No. 2015021

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ASE Project No. 7251

Report No. 2015021

Site Ref: MFB 15

Commissioned by M.C. Attwood & Partners

Prepared by Hannah Green

January 2015

SUMMARY

In January 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of New Barn, Manor Farm, located off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex (NGR: 548029 101273). The work was commissioned by M.C Attwood & Partners to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: SDNP/13/05879/FUL) relating to its proposed conversion to residential use.

The proposed works include the conversion of the barn and two byres to provide a single dwelling, to include home office space with associated parking, access and landscaping. The barn referred to as 'New Barn' was constructed c. 1800 and formed the focus of a typical 'outfarm' comprising a threshing/storage barn, yard and series of shelter sheds. All structures remain intact, with the exception of the original shelter sheds which have been replaced by the two extant byres.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 In January 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of New Barn, Manor Farm, which is located off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex (hereafter 'the site'; centred NGR: 548029 101273; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by M.C Attwood and Partners to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: SDNP/13/05879/FUL) relating to the proposed conversion of the barn and two byres to provide a single dwelling, to include home office space with associated parking, access and landscaping.
- 1.2 Planning consent has been granted by the South Downs National Park Authority for the conversion of the barn and two byres into residential use. The South Downs National Park Authority attached conditions to the planning permission, requiring building recording to be carried out prior to the commencement of the site's redevelopment. The details of the relevant conditions and the wider scope of archaeological works are detailed in the corresponding written scheme of investigation produced by Archaeology South-East (2015).
- 1.3 East Sussex County Council's County Archaeologist, as advisor to the South Downs National Park Authority, recommended that the barn be recorded at English Heritage Level 3 in order to satisfy these conditions.
- 1.4 The site lies within the South Downs National Park. New Barn was given Grade II listed status in 1991 (see Appendix 1 for list description ref. 1372060).

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a written scheme of investigation produced for the work by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2015). The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.
- 2.2 The building was recorded to English Heritage Level 3 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A Level 3 record is predominantly an analytical record including survey of both the exterior and interior of the buildings.
- 2.3 The site was visited by Hannah Green and Amy Williamson on 13th January 2015 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes, the verification of existing measured survey drawings and the production of a photographic record.
- 2.4 The drawn record is based on existing measured drawings provided by the client, which have been verified for their accuracy, amended and annotated where necessary. The resulting scaled drawings are included within the report as Figs. 2, 13 & 15.

- 2.5 The photographic record was produced using high-quality digital photography, taken in daylight and with the aid of an optical zoom when necessary. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates to supplement the descriptive text. Location plots are shown on Appendix 2 and a full index of the photography is included as Appendix 3.
- 2.6 A study of relevant cartographic sources was undertaken in order to place the buildings within their historical context, together with the consultation of previous reports produced for the site, including a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment by CgMs Consulting (2013) and a Protected Species Survey, by Mountfield Ecology dated July & Sep 2014. All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located at NGR: 548029 101273 (Fig. 1), approximately 750m to the east of Bishopstone village, East Sussex, at the end of Silver Lane, an access route which runs east-north-east from the village core. The site stands on its own in a sheltered position on land which slopes down gently to the south-west within a gently undulating rural landscape. The surrounding landscape is characterised by medium-sized agricultural and pastoral fields to the north and east, punctuated by Bishopstone village to the west and the residential district of East Blatchington 700m to the south.
- 3.2 The site comprises a 'U' shaped complex covering an area of *c*, 700sq.metres, and is formed by a barn with associated byres, arranged around a rectangular yard. The barn occupies the north-eastern extent of the site with two shelter sheds, rectangular in form, extending to the south-west. The barn is orientated north-west south-east (hereafter simplified west east), with the south elevation facing onto the enclosed yard. The barn's north elevation fronts onto a narrow track leading from Silver Lane, on the opposite side of which is a series of modern farm buildings.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The form and isolated nature of the complex implies that it originated as a small outfarm. Presently, the site is linked to Bishopstone Manor Farm, located *c.* 800m to the west on Bishopstone Road.
- 4.2 Historic cartographic sources are helpful for providing an insight into the development of the individual buildings on the site.
- 4.3 T. Marchant's map of 1777 (Fig. 3) shows the holdings of Bishopstone and Horton Farms. Unfortunately, the key on the available copy was illegible (the original document was not available for examination at ESRO), and so it was not possible to identify which farm held the land which now forms the site, or the name given to the parcel of land. Interestingly, it does not show any buildings in the location of the site, indicating that the buildings on the site had yet to be

constructed. The similarly dated Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778 (Fig. 4) does not show any buildings in the location of the site either. The track (Silver Lane) that extends from the site to Bishopstone village is shown from 1777 onwards.

- 4.4 The Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft of 1800 (Fig. 5) does not show any changes to the site; however, it is possible given the remoteness of the site that the buildings could have been overlooked. The map details the surrounding landscape, characterised by relatively unchanging agricultural and pastoral fields, punctuated by small copses of woodland.
- 4.5 The site is first identifiable with certainty on the Bishopstone Tithe Map surveyed in 1841 (Fig. 6). The site is located on land occupied by Mr George Farncombe, and held, as the vast majority of the surrounding land, by Lord Chichester. The site is referred to as 'Barn and Yard' and is situated on a plot of arable land titled 'New Barn Piece'. The barn appears with the addition of two projections, no doubt cattle shelters, either side of the central doorway of the barn's south elevation, forming a 'U' shaped structure. To the south of the barn is a walled yard with a subsidiary building, probably cart shed, on the east side of the walled yard exterior. The building occupies a narrow rectangular area of land and is orientated roughly north-south.
- 4.6 The Ordnance Survey (1:2500 county series) surveyed by Lieut. A. Hill in 1873 (Fig. 7) formally identifies the site as 'New Barn'. The barn is rectangular in form with two separate open-fronted lean-to structures on its south elevation. The subsidiary building previously noted is shown as open-fronted to the east. A draw well (D.W.) is depicted to the yard's eastern exterior. By 1878 a subsidiary enclosure or yard was created to the west of the barn. No structures are shown within the western yard at this date.
- 4.7 The site remains relatively consistent through to 1899 (Ordnance Survey; Fig. 8). The main yard to the south has been subdivided into two narrower plots aligned north-south. The open-fronted building to the east outside of the south yard has a central division and appears to be unroofed. In addition the draw well is more clearly defined on this map and retains its previous location.
- 4.8 By 1910 the site has undergone some major developments (2nd revision of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey; Fig. 9), including the construction of an open-fronted 'L' shaped structure to the western and northern sides of the western ancillary enclosure. In addition an open-fronted building was added extending southwards from the western end of the barn's south elevation, occupying the same extent of land as the existing western shelter shed (Shelter 1; Fig. 2). The lean-to located to the east of the principal yard was reroofed by this date and the well within close proximity was no longer shown.
- 4.9 The 3rd revision of the 1928 Ordnance Survey (1:2500 county series) (Fig. 10) depicts the subdivision of the ancillary yard to the west into three rectangular land parcels of equal size. An enclosed structure is shown occupying the southeastern corner of the principal yard, rectangular in form and orientated eastwest. The existing eastern building was divided into two structures, the southern

end occupying a larger area than the northern extent, situated on a defined rectangular plot, adjacent to the barn's eastern elevation.

- 4.10 By 1938 (Fig. 11) the western yard is drawn as a single enclosure housing the aforementioned structure now fronted by fifteen external stall enclosures. The structure to the western side of the principal yard was divided into four, incorporating the lean-to towards the northern end. Two separate plot divisions now fronted the structure to the south-east corner of the southern yard. In addition the building to the yard's exterior was provided with four stall enclosures.
- 4.11 The Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1977 (Fig. 12) shows the construction of the two existing modern farm buildings to the north of the site. These buildings remain consistent with their existing arrangement; rectangular in form, aligned north-south and open-fronted to the east and west. The structure within the western yard has been simplified to a rectangular form running the full length of the western side. The southern yard has been fully enclosed by 1977 and the western and eastern ranges rebuilt. The separate lean-to structures either side of the barn's central doorway and the structure to the south-eastern corner are no longer shown, replaced by two rectangular inward facing open-fronted shelter sheds (Shelters 1 and 2).
- 4.12 Alterations since the production of the 1980 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced) include the demolition of all structures within the western yard, in addition to the loss of the subsidiary building to the eastern boundary. The arrangement of the southern yard remains relatively consistent with a small reduction to the eastern shelter shed at its northern extent. All remaining structures including the barn and modern buildings to the north remain consistent.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

5.1 The Barn

Exterior

5.1.1 The barn comprises a single storey structure constructed in roughly coursed field flints set in a coarse aggregate lime-based mortar with orange brick dressings; including quoins at the building's corners and to the door openings and other apertures. All external walls are divided by three brick string courses, two bricks in height, placed at equal intervals, the lower of which protrudes from the wall face. Ventilation holes ('wind-eyes') (see Plate 1) are located at regular intervals on each elevation. The building has a half-hipped roof, gabled to the east and west ends with a modern covering of corrugated sheet asbestos. The barn occupies land which slopes down to the south-west. As a result the barn's south elevation appears much taller than that to the north, which is accessed via a steep concrete ramp.

- 5.1.2 The north elevation (Fig. 14, Plate 2) is constructed predominantly in roughly coursed field flints set in a coarse aggregate lime-based mortar. The lower third of the wall at ground level is constructed with a combination of field flint and orange brick. The brick dressings are soft in texture and are orange in colour with some variation including a combination of stock brick and darker vitrified brickwork. There are six sets of ventilation holes, divided into three tiers, along the length of the elevation. The placement of these ventilation holes corresponds to the equidistant string course divisions travelling across the elevation. The full height of the wall is topped by a single course of bricks at its head. The elevation has a central full-height double-width doorway, with timber boarded door (now detached) of a later date (Plate 3). The door is flanked on either side by mid-height inserted openings, bearing signs of mortar repointing at the join.
- 5.1.3 The east elevation is constructed from a combination of coursed field flints and orange bricks. The three brick string courses, previously described on the northern elevation, continue on this side. The gable is further divided by three brick string courses, each of a single course only, laid at equal intervals, extending to the roof (Plate 4). The elevation contains two central, single leaf loading doors, one at mid-height and one at the upper level. Each door retains an original or early timber boarded door on strap hinges. Both doors have bead-moulded boards and are commensurate with a c. 1800 construction date.
- 5.1.4 The west elevation is constructed in a similar manner to the east elevation. The wall would have originally contained two loading doors, but today only the lower of the two doors remains *in-situ*. The upper loading door has been infilled at a later date with orange/red brickwork of haphazard arrangement (Plate 5).
- 5.1.5 The south elevation is constructed with a combination of roughly-coursed orange brick, iron slag, chalk block and sandstone, all interspersed within a predominantly field flint wall (Plate 6). The southern elevation has a single opening comprising a central full-height double-width doorway (similar in arrangement to that mirrored on the north elevation). The upper quarter of the doorway has been timber weather-boarded at a later date. There are signs of relatively recent reworking towards to the lower section of the west door jamb, with evidence of cement repointing and the replacement of orange bricks with modern brickwork. To the west of the doorway, two patch repairs to separate ventilation holes represent the only evidence of the former shelter shed known from historic mapping to have stood in this location (Plate 7). Immediately to the west of these repairs, the existing western shelter (Shelter 1) is secured to the wall by a series of inserted sockets. To the east of the central doorway are two patch repairs (Plate 8) - mirroring those found to the west, left by the former shelter shed in this location. In addition to these repairs are five narrow redundant rectangular sockets for former purlins (Plate 9) relating to the existing eastern shelter (Shelter 2) prior to its reduction in length.

Interior

5.1.6 The interior of the barn is divided into seven bays, as defined by the principal trusses, with a central threshing bay/midstrey (Fig. 13, Plate 10). The principal

trusses on either end of the midstrey comprise a pair of principal posts with rounded jowls supporting a tie beam. Former arch-braces are evidenced by redundant joints within the posts and tie beams (Plate 11). On the northern side of the barn, the post on the eastern side of the doorway has been removed.

- 5.1.7 The trusses to the storage bays on either side of the midstrey are of a different form, comprising un-jowled posts supporting interrupted tie beams, and sling-braces which extend between the posts and principal rafters (Fig. 13, Plate 12). The posts are supported on short brick piers, all but two of which are certainly modern. The two piers supporting the southern posts of Trusses 6 and 7 appear to be of an earlier date and may be original (Plate 13).
- 5.1.8 The timber framing displays a coherent sequence of carpentry marks running from 'II' in the east (to account for the end wall), through to 'VII' in the west. In conventional fashion, the carpentry marks face towards the midstrey bay. The markings located on the northern side of the trusses are roughly scribed (Plate 14) to differentiate from those on the southern side which are neatly chiselled (Plate 15). An inscription of 'J.S' is etched into the southern face of the sling-brace of Truss 6 (Plate 16); although no records could be found in relation to this feature, it is possible that the marking identifies the initials of the building's carpenter.

Doorways

5.1.9 The posts on either side of the midstrey (Trusses 4 and 5) serve a dual function as door jambs, and retain large pintels for earlier doors (Plate 17). The northern door post of Truss 4 has been removed, and the sole existing door (now detached; Plate 3) is of modern construction. To the northern side of the midstrey is a full-height double-width doorway. The original opposing doorway has latterly been timber weather-boarded at the upper level, but appears to have originally been full-height also. The arrangement of both doorways was designed as such to have allowed a wagon laden with crops to enter into the barn. Both posts of Truss 5 retain a nailed-on grooved block for lower 'leapboards' (Plate 18) which when threshing was underway would have served the dual purpose of preventing farm animals from straying onto the threshing floor and contaminating the cereal crop that was being processed, in addition to preventing the resultant grain from bouncing off and being lost. The doors would have allowed the control of the through-draft necessary for the winnowing stage which involved separating the grain from the chaff. The southern posts of Trusses 4 and 5 retain nailed-on timber blocks that once housed former locking bars at head height and large pintels to support an earlier set of doors.

Floor

5.1.10 The floor either side of the midstrey bay consists of a modern concrete screed. The midstrey bay has a stone-flag covering (Plate 19), suggested by the present owner as having been reused from the nearby Bishopstone Palace. It is not known whether any remains of an earlier threshing floor survives beneath the existing floor covering, although this is doubtful due to the nature of the use to which they were put, which necessitated their renewal at various intervals.

At the far eastern end of the north elevation, a small aperture has been inserted at ground level below the lower brick string course. The opening terminates in a small square pit recessed into the barn floor. A second pit is mirrored on the opposite side at the south-west corner. The function of these later features is not known.

Roof

- 5.1.11 The roof is a staggered butted-side-purlin roof with common rafters in a single flight, each being secured by a single peg to the purlins (Fig. 13, Plate 20). Both the principal and common rafters are jointed and pegged at the apex and would originally have been without a ridge board, although a ridge board has been secondarily inserted. Each pair of principal rafters is linked by a pegged collar. The trusses on either side of the midstrey bay each have a pair of slender raking struts. At each gable end a pair of principal rafters terminates in a collar which supports the hip rafters. A further pair of principal rafters are inset from the gable end walls to coincide with the termination of the roof apex; a straight rafter brace/'wind brace' is jointed and pegged to each principal rafter and respective purlin.
- 5.1.12 Throughout the roof, several of the rafters bear stains caused by tarred twine (Plate 21) that would have been used to secure a thatched roof. This is likely to have been the original roof covering, particularly given the relatively close spacing of the rafters. Prior to the existing roof covering, the barn had a clay tile roof (M. C. Attwood pers. comm.). It is probable that the existing ridge board was inserted at the time of the earlier re-roofing works. In addition to the twine stains, a few of the rafters bear what appear to be Baltic merchant marks (Plate 22) indicating that the rafters (if not some of the other timber used in the barn's construction) is of Baltic softwood.

5.2 The Yard and Shelter Sheds

- 5.2.1 The main yard to the south of the barn is enclosed on the east, west and south sides by a wall of similar brick and flint construction to that of the barn, constructed in roughly coursed field flint with orange brick quoins (Plate 23). An opening is located centrally within the southern wall appears to have originally housed a set of gates (no longer *in-situ*) (Plate 24). Evidence for one other opening situated to the far northern end of the west wall, takes the form of a single-width opening, now infilled with modern red brick (Plate 25). This would have provided access to the secondary yard located to the western side of the barn.
- 5.2.2 The walls of the secondary yard survive only in a fragmentary state, but where they do survive comprise a series of reclaimed railway sleepers set vertically into the ground (Plate 26).
- 5.2.3 The shelter sheds that remain *in-situ* to the west (Shelter 1; Plate 27) and east (Shelter 2; Plate 28) sides of the enclosed yard comprise two rudimentary openfronted shelters, neither of which is of early origin. They are of basic lean-to construction utilising the yard walls at the rear, with composite posts set in

concrete bases where they open into the yard. Both have modern corrugated asbestos sheet roof covering. Shelter 1 adjoins the west side of the southern elevation of the barn and runs the full length of the yard, bounded by the yard's southern wall. Shelter 2 originally formed the same arrangement as that opposite (as denoted by the redundant sockets on the barn's south elevation; Section 5.1.5) but has been reduced in recent years, and now only extends along the southern end of the eastern yard wall (Plate 28).

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1 The constructional characteristics of the barn indicate a late 18th to early 19th century date for its creation, while historic map sources suggest a date between 1800 and 1841 it first being illustrated on the Bishopstone Tithe Map of that date. Rigid interpretation of the maps only allows for a date post-1800, but it is possible that the barn could predate this, given the possibility that the remote location of the barn might have caused it to have been overlooked by the small scale mapping of 1800 (Fig. 5). It is unfortunate that a better copy of the 1777 estate map (Fig. 4) was not available at the time of the record; however, it is clear that it is not illustrated on this map and, unlike the 1800 map, it is unlikely that an estate map, which would have had the clear purpose of mapping an estate's land and buildings, would have overlooked its presence had it been there, and thus a date range of 1777-1841 is considered reasonable.
- 6.2 The form of the site, and its remote location (Plate 29), indicates that it would have served as an outfarm complex linked to a larger main farmstead nearby. On a large land-holding, it was more labour-efficient to process the crops and produce manure for fertilising the fields close to the source, rather than expend energy transporting unprocessed crops and manure to and from a remote farmstead site. Crops harvested from the surrounding fields would have been collected, stored and processed in the barn, whilst the yard and its associated shelter sheds would have housed cattle which would have been kept principally to convert the straw (the main by-product of crop processing) into manure, which would in turn be put back out onto the surrounding fields as a fertiliser. The water source identified on the early Ordnance Survey mapping close to the yard's east wall is a characteristic element of such a complex.
- 6.5 As it survives today, the site represents a typical example of an outfarm complex. The barn, which demonstrates good quality workmanship, survives remarkably well intact with only minor alterations and repairs, and although the extant shelter sheds are later replacements, they are fairly typical of the sort of the structures that wold have preceded them.

7.0 Sources Consulted

ASE, 2015: New Barn, Manor Farm, Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex: Historic Building Recording Written Scheme of Investigation.

CgMs, 2013: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment, Land at New Barn

English Heritage, 2006: Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to good recording practice

Mountfield Ecology, 2014: The Protected Species Survey

Soils Limited, 2013: Manor Farm Ecology Report

The Institute of Field Archaeologists', 2001: Standards and Guidance for Historic Building Recording

Edina Digimap http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/digimap/home Accessed: 9th January 2015

MAGIC

http://www.magic.gov.uk/ Accessed: 9th January 2015

8.0 Deposition of the Archive

A full archive intended for deposition within a suitable local museum has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code MFB 15. The full site archive has been prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank M.C. Attwood & Partners for commissioning this historic building record, in addition to the assistance given by the staff at The Keep, Falmer, East Sussex.

PLATES



Plate 1: New Barn, detail of a ventilation hole on the east elevation, facing west (7251_0004)



Plate 2: New Barn, view of north elevation, facing south-west (7251_0001)



Plate 3: Detail of timber boarded door (of modern construction) from either the north or south elevation (now detached) (7251_0019)



Plate 4: New Barn, view of east elevation, facing west (7251_0003)



Plate 5: New Barn, view of west elevation, facing south-east (7251_0005)



Plate 6: New Barn, view of south elevation, facing north (7251_0048)



Plate 7: New Barn, detail of patch repairs to western side of southern elevation, facing north (7251_0008)



Plate 8: New Barn, detail of patch repairs to eastern side of southern elevation, facing north (7251_0010)



Plate 9: New Barn, detail of redundant inserted sockets on the eastern side of the southern elevation (7251_0011)



Plate 10: New Barn, view of internal timber frame construction, facing east (7251_0024)



Plate 11: New Barn, interior view of midstrey bay construction (7251_0023)



Plate 12: New Barn, interior view of the eastern storage bay roof construction, facing south (7251_0028)



Plate 13: New Barn, interior view of supporting brick plinths situated to the west end of the southern elevation, facing south-west (7251_0037)



Plate 14: New Barn, detail of scribed carpenters marks to north end of Truss 7, facing north-west (7251_0036)



Plate 15: New Barn, detail of neatly chiselled carpenters marks to south end of Truss 7, facing south-west (7251_0035)



Plate 16: New Barn, detail of 'J.S.' inscription to south end of Truss 6, facing west (7251_0038)



Plate 17: New Barn, detail of northern post of Truss 5, facing north-west (7251_0032)



Plate 18: New Barn, grooved block for lower leap boards attached to northern post of Truss 5, facing north-west (7251_0033)



Plate 19: New Barn, floor to midstrey, facing south (7251_0047)



Plate 20: New Barn, interior view of roof construction, facing west (7251_0020)



Plate 21: New Barn, detail of stained rafters caused by securing a former thatch roof, facing south (7251_0030)



Plate 22: New Barn, detail of Baltic marks on rafters, facing south (7251_0043)



Plate 23: Western wall of main yard, facing north-east (7251_0017)



Plate 24: Entrance to main yard, facing south (7251_0014)



Plate 25: Detail of former opening within the west wall of the main, facing west (7251_0009)



Plate 26: Western yard, facing north (7251_0016)



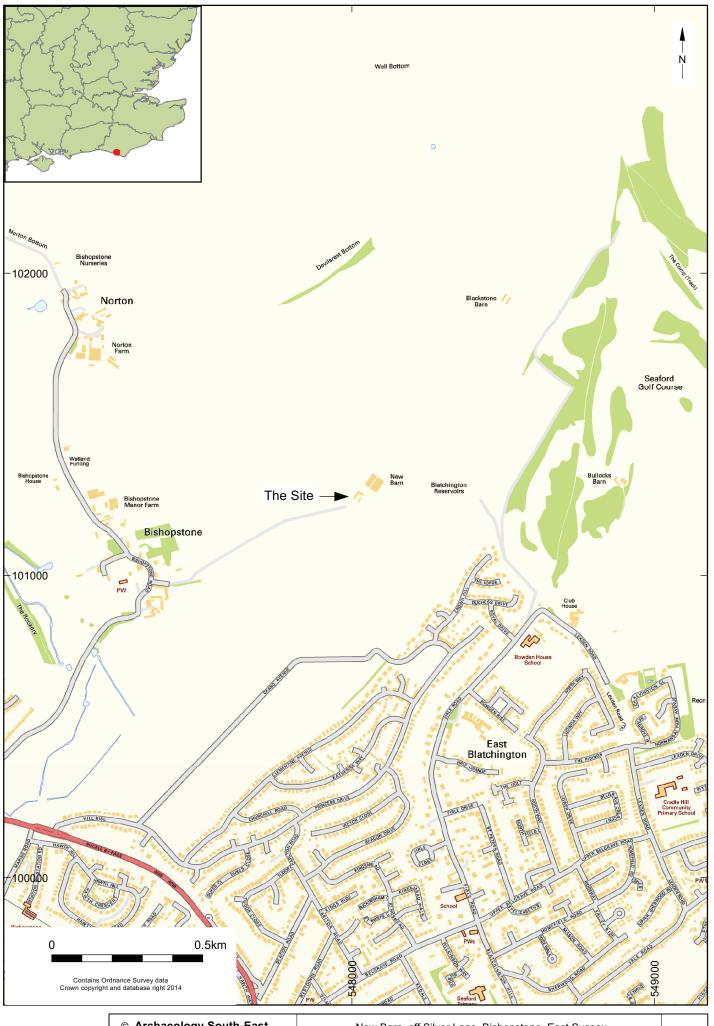
Plate 27: View of Shelter 1 within the main yard, facing west (7251_0012)



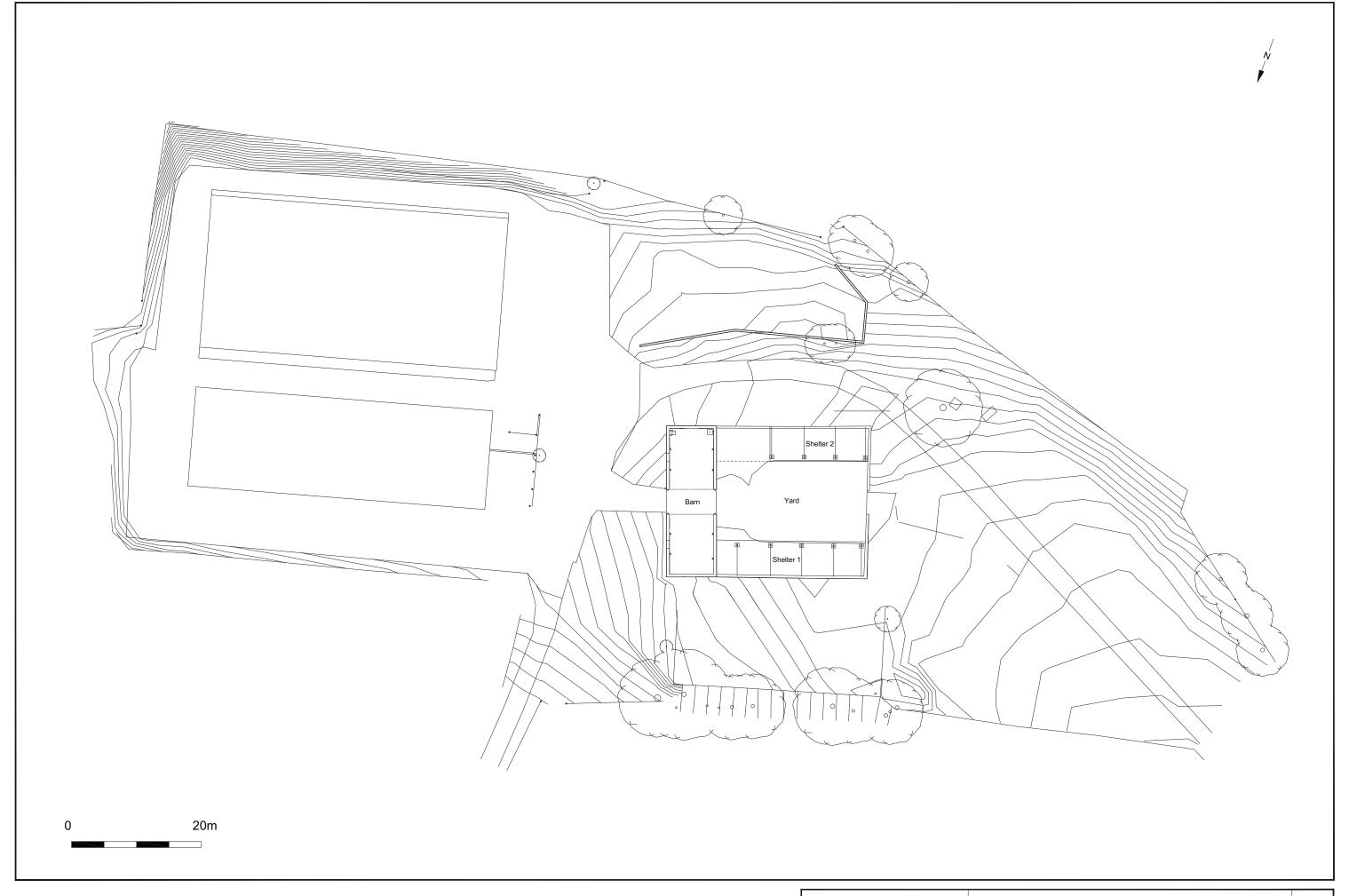
Plate 28: View of Shelter 2 within the main yard, facing south-east (7251_0013)



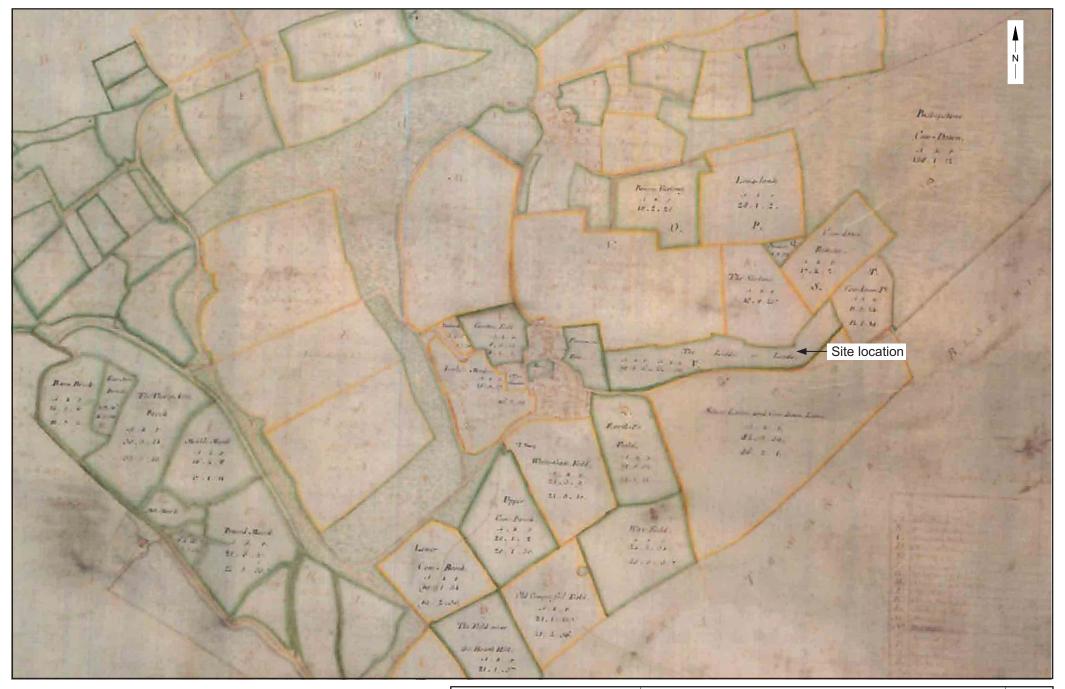
Plate 29: General view showing the isolated nature of the barn and surrounding landscape, facing east (7251_0050)



© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Site location	rig. i
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Site location	



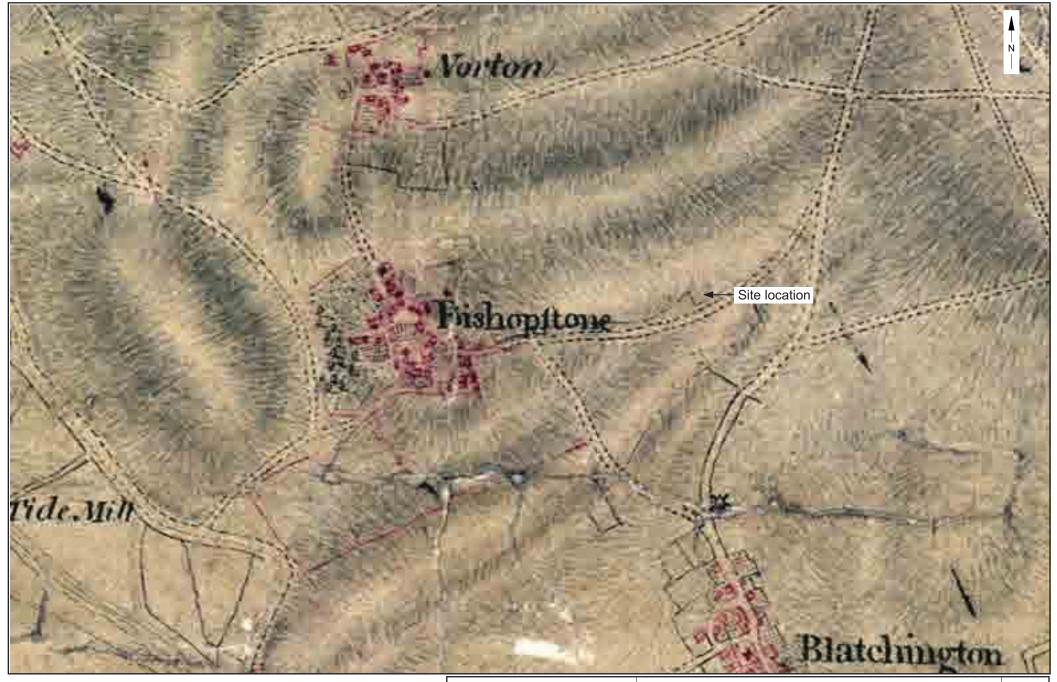
© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Site Plan	rig. z
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn bv: HG	Site Flair	



© Archaeology S	outh-East	New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Dishanatana Farm Fatata Man, T. Marahant 12.2" to 1 mile (1777)	Fig. 3
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Bishopstone Farm Estate Map - T. Marchant 13.3" to 1 mile (1777)	



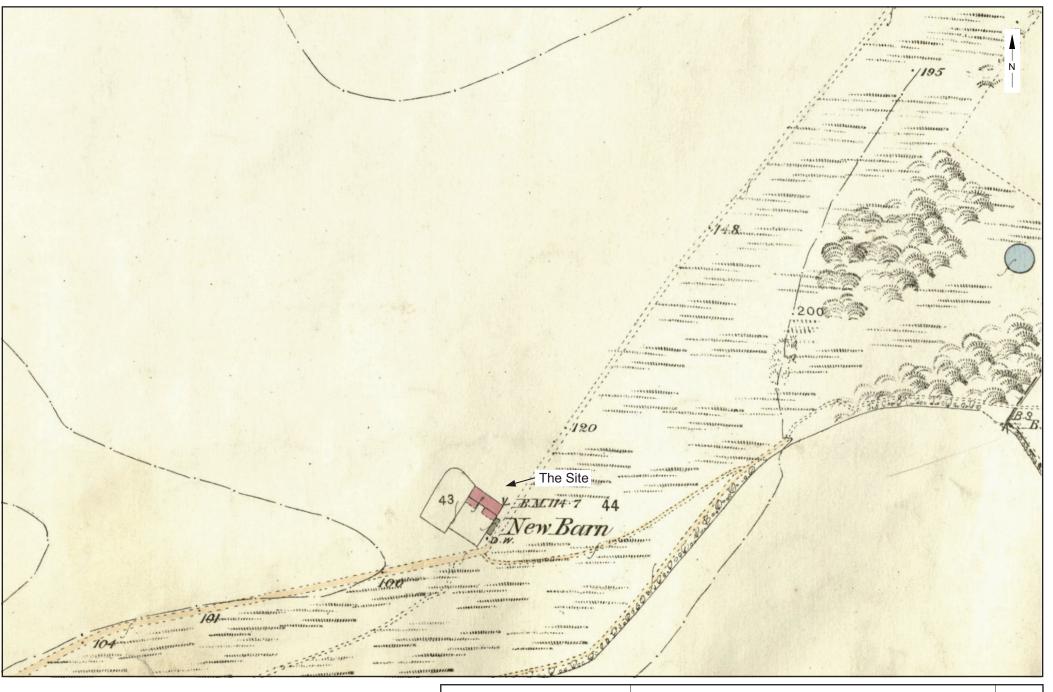
© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Vackell 9 Cardner's Man of Fact Success 2" to 1 mile (1770, 1702)	Fig. 4
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Yeakell & Gardner's Map of East Sussex - 2" to 1 mile (1778-1783)	



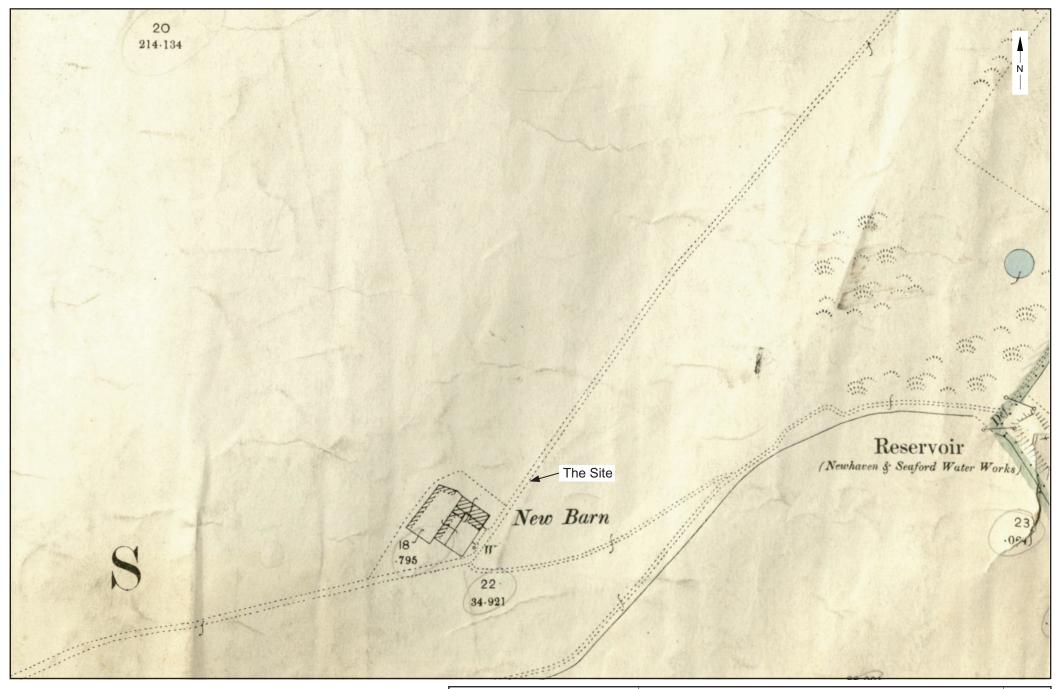
© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Ordnanae Curriavara Droft (1900)	Fig. 5
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Ordnance Surveyors Draft (1800)	



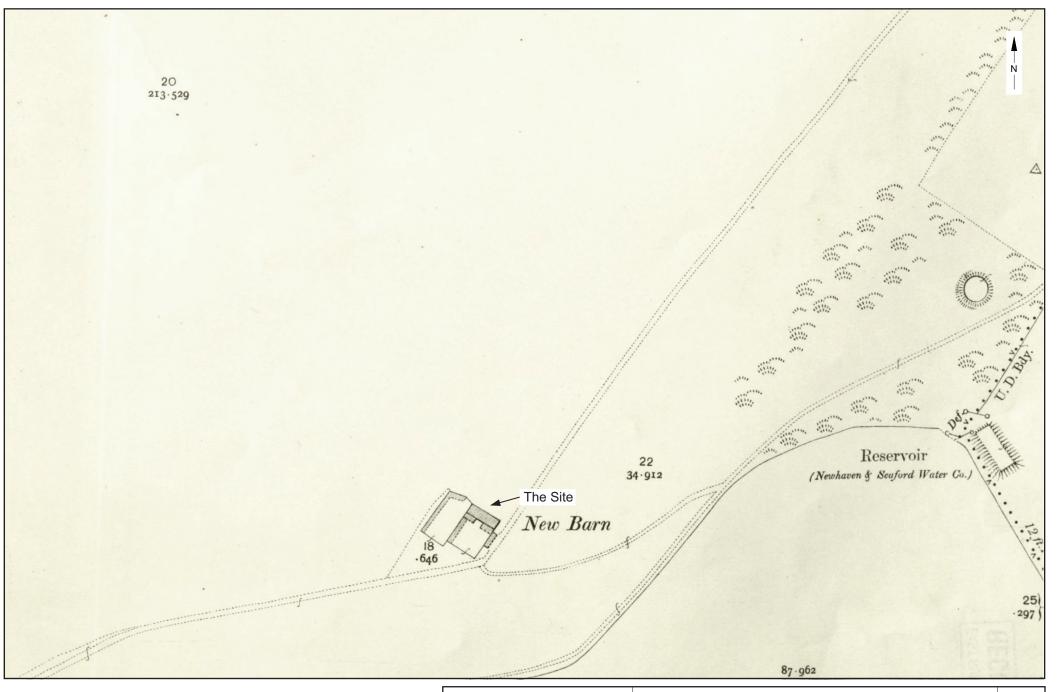
© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Future t from Tithe Man, 26.6" to 1 mile (1941)	Fig. 6
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Extract from Tithe Map - 26.6" to 1 mile (1841)	



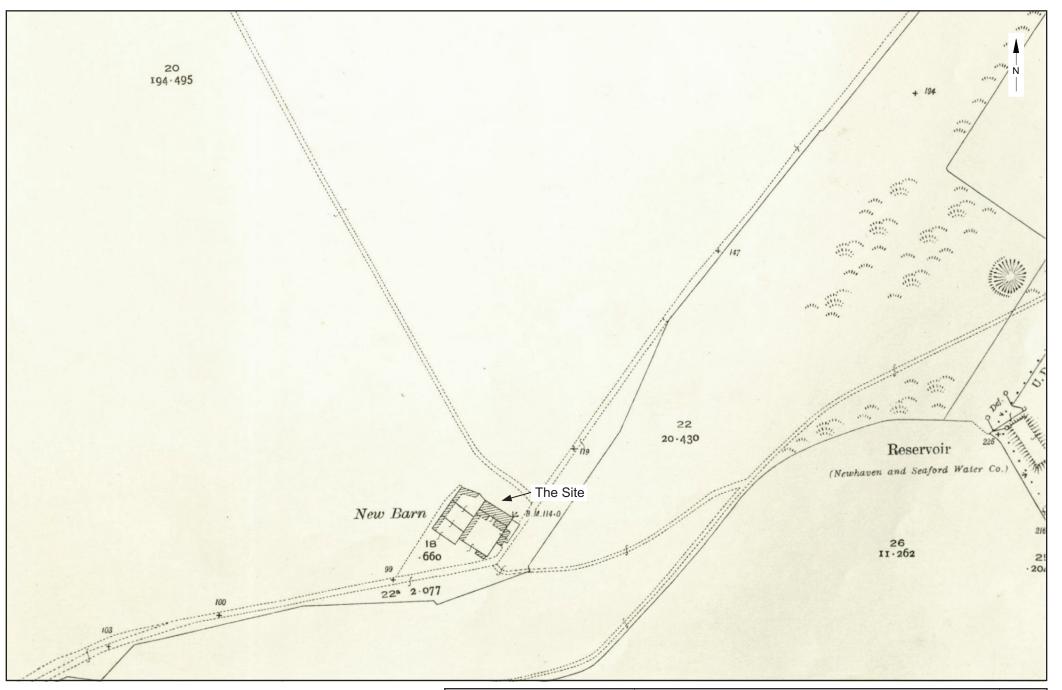
© Archaeology S	outh-East	New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Extract from Ordnance Survey 25-inch Sheet LXXVIII.4 (1873)	Fig. 7
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Extract from Ordnance Survey 25-inch Sheet LAAVIII.4 (1675)	1



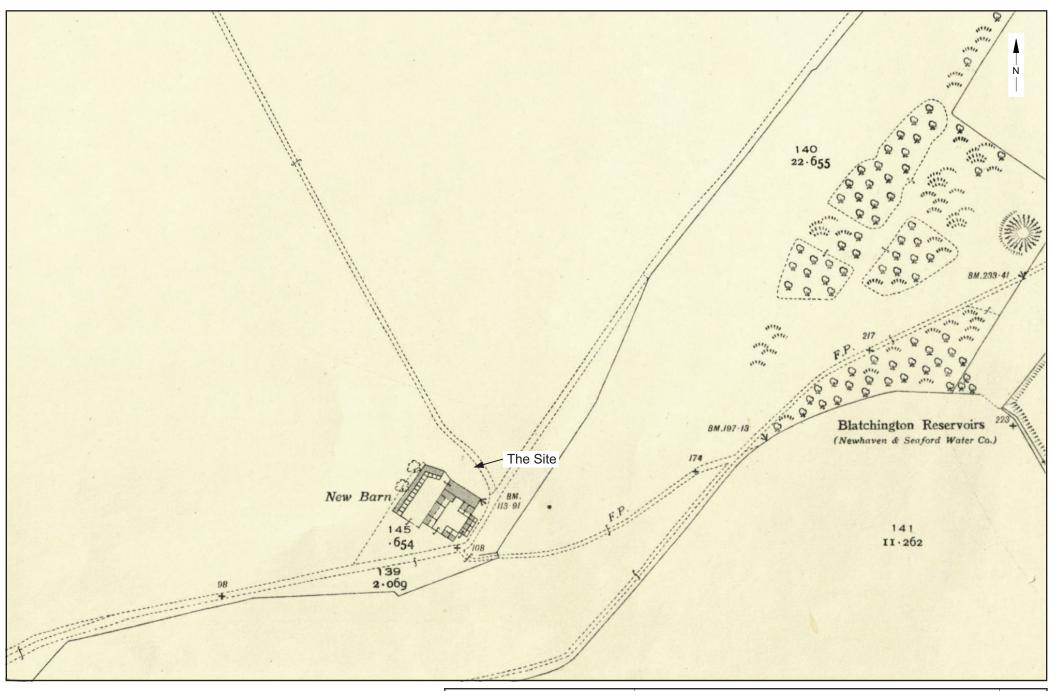
© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 8	
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnesses Compay 25 inch Chart LVV/III 4 (1900)	rig. o	ı
Report Ref:2015021	Drawn by: HG	Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch Sheet LXXVIII.4 (1899)		ı



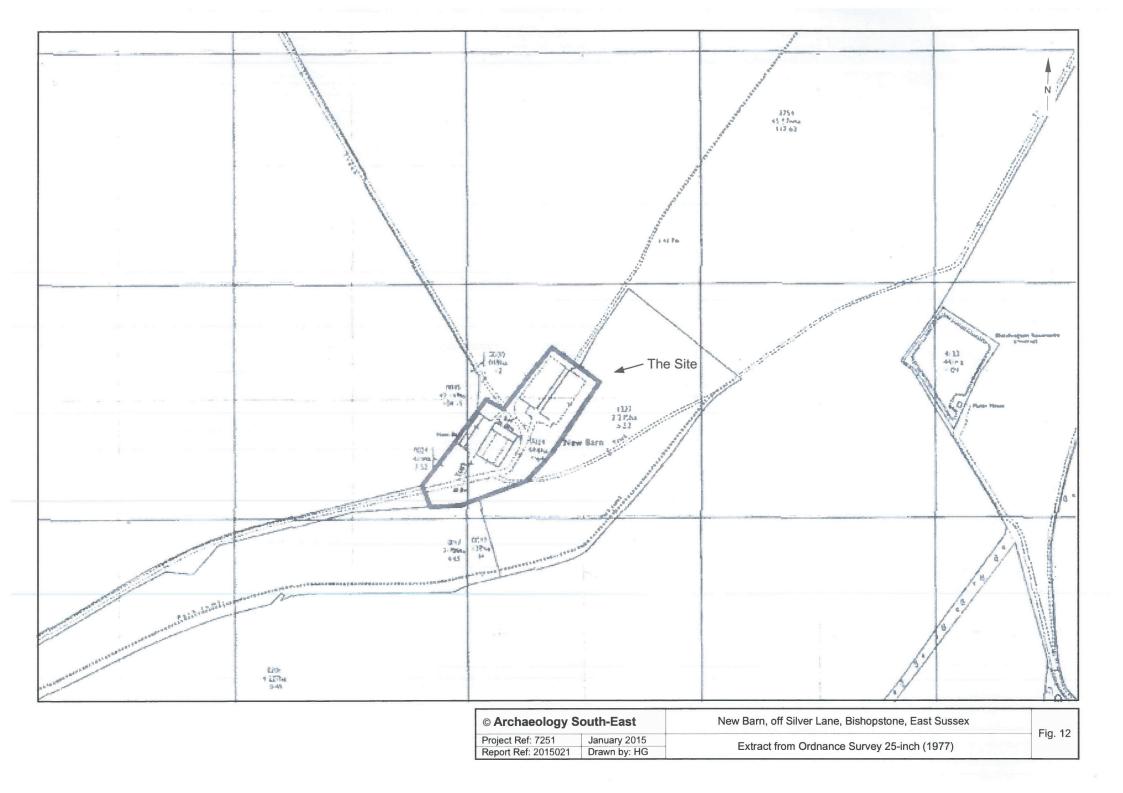
© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 9	l
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Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Extract from Ordnance Survey 25-inch Sheet LXXVIII.4 (1910)		ı

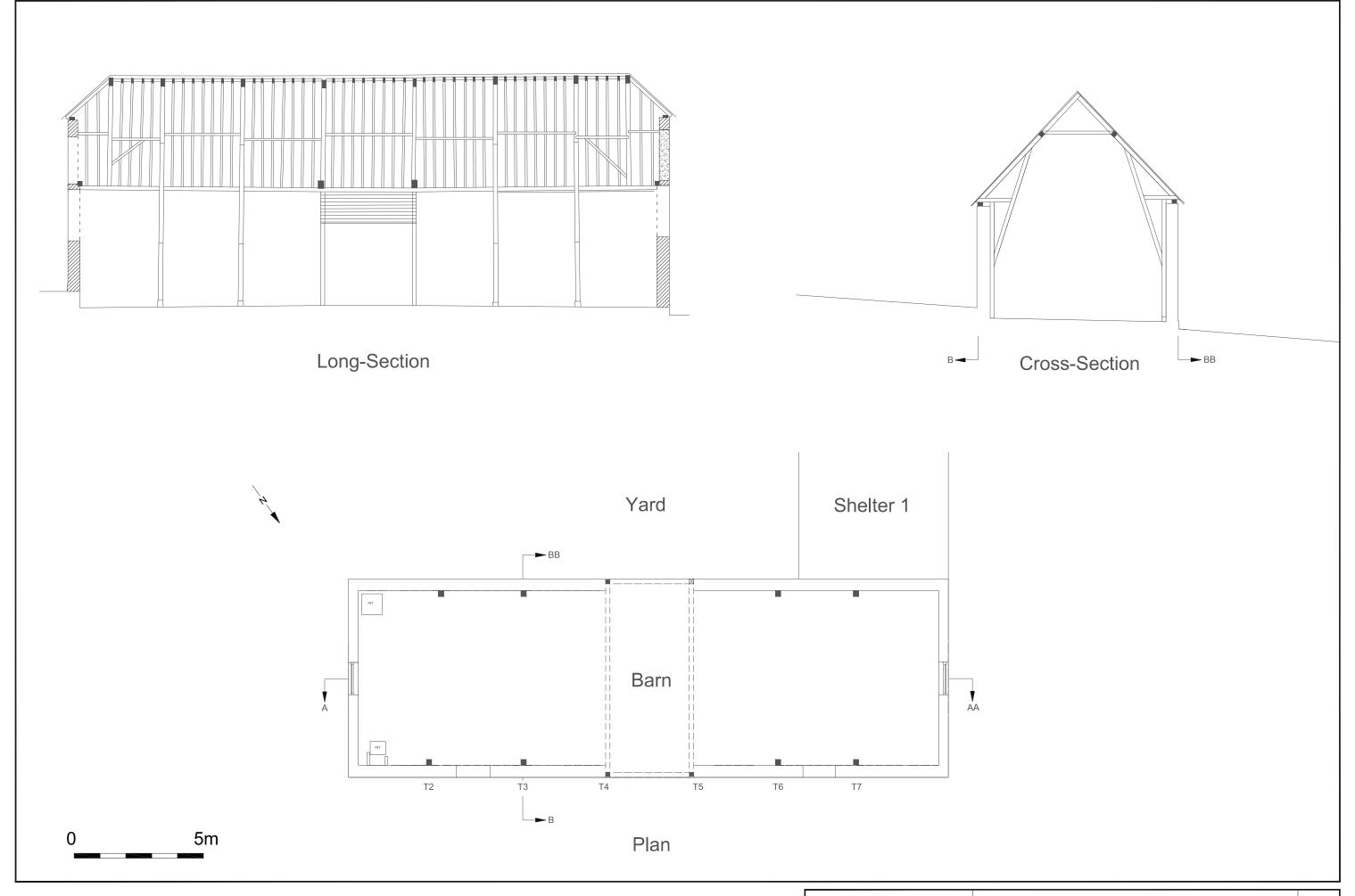


© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Fytract from Ordnance Curvey 25 inch Chart LVVVIII 4 (1020)	Fig. 10
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Extract from Ordnance Survey 25-inch Sheet LXXVIII.4 (1928)	

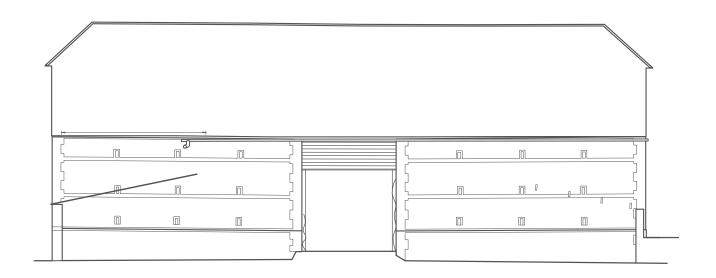


© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Future t from Ordnenge Survey 25 inch Sheet LVVVIII 4 (1020)	rig. I I
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Extract from Ordnance Survey 25-inch Sheet LXXVIII.4 (1938)	

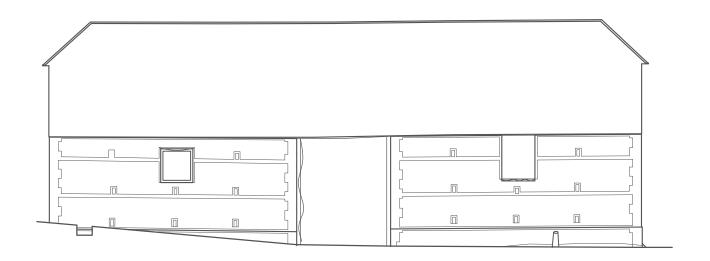




© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 13	
Project Ref: 7251 January 2015		Floor Plan and Costions	1 ig. 13	
Report Ref: 2015021 Drawn by: HG Floor Plan and Sections				

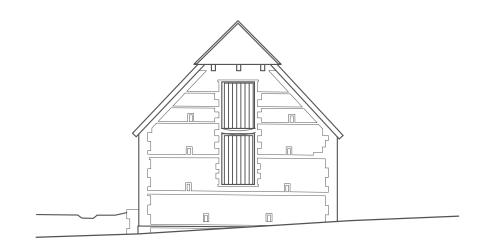


South Elevation



North Elevation

0 5m

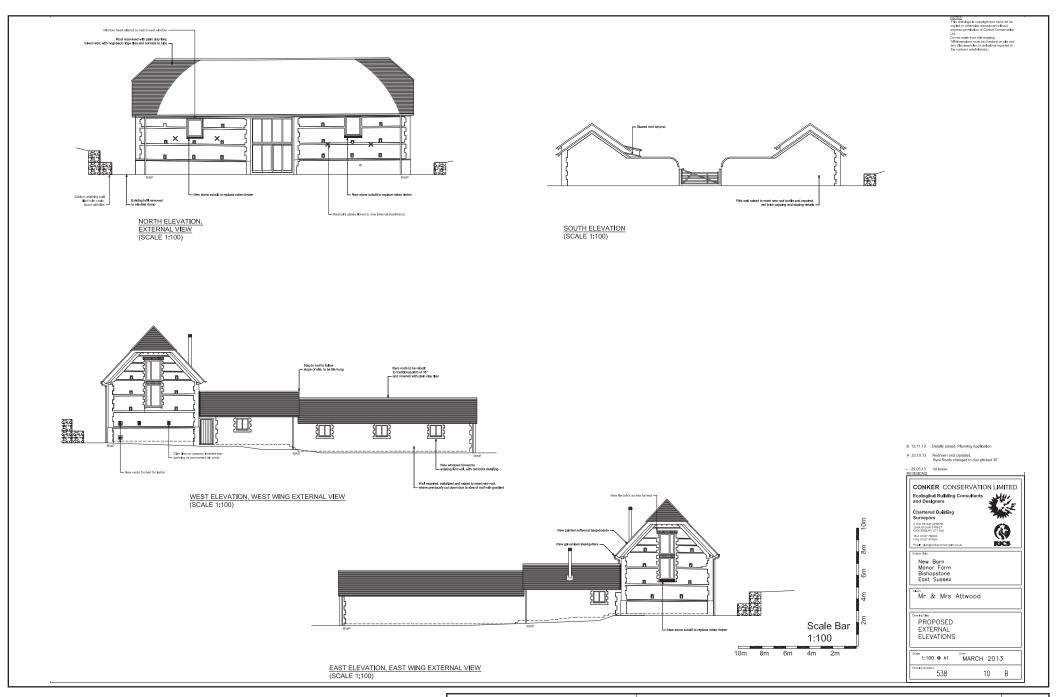


East Elevation

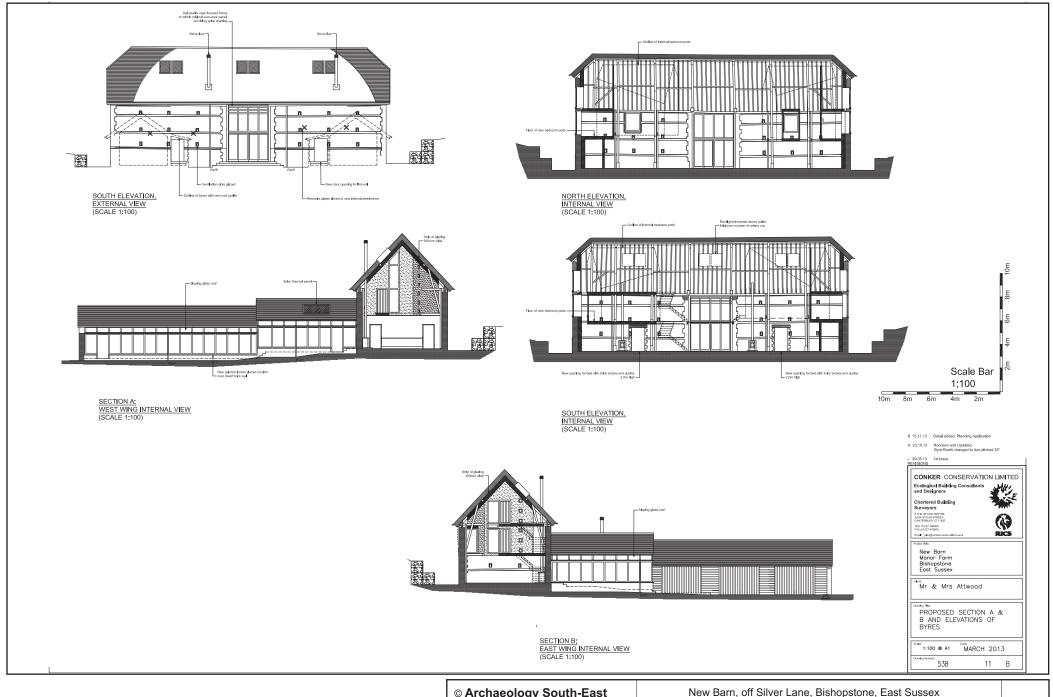


West Elevation

⊚ Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 14	
Project Ref: 7251 January 2015		Claustiana	Fig. 14	
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Elevations	1	



© Archaeology South-East		New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fia. 15	
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Drongood External Florations	Fig. 15	
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Proposed External Elevations		



© Archaeology S	outh-East	New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	Fig. 16	
Project Ref: 7251	January 2015	Dranged Castian A & D and Flavations	Fig. 10	ı
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Proposed Section A & B and Elevations		ı

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7251-0050 General view of site location from track running north from Silver Lane. Facing east



7251-0051 General view of the barn, yard and Silver Lane. Facing east

Appendix 1 Building List Description

List entry Summary

Name: NEW BARN

List Entry Number: 1372060

Location

County: East Sussex

District: Lewes

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Seaford

National Park: SOUTH DOWNS

Grade: II

Date first listed: 08-Jan-1991

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 361753

List Entry Description

TQ 40 SE BISHOPSTONE NEW BARN

6/60 II

Barn. Late C18 or early C19. Built of knapped flint with some random brickwork towards the top. Mixture of red and stock brick lacing courses and quoins. 6 ventilation slits in 3 tiers. Half-hipped roof now covered in corrugated iron. Double cart entrances, 2 loading doors to end elevation with pintle hinges and 2 openings to rear elevation. Attached to the front is a flint foldyard wall with red brick quoins. Interior of 7 bays with angled queen struts, tie beam, staggered purlins and passing braces onto upright posts on brick padstones. Upright posts flanking cart doors have typical C18 profile.

Listing NGR: TQ4802901273

Appendix 2 OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-203515

Project details

Project name New Barn, Manor Farm, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex

Short description of

the project

In January 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection to the development of New Barn, Manor Farm, off Silver Lane,

Bishopstone, East Sussex (centred NGR: 548029 101273). The work was

commissioned by M.C Attwood and Partners to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: SDNP/13/05879/FUL) relating to the proposed conversion of the barn and two byres to provide a single dwelling, to include home office space with

associated parking, access and landscaping.

Project dates Start: 05-12-2014 End: 30-01-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes

7251 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference

codes

SDNP/13/05879/FUL - Planning Application No.

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type BARN Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Project location

Country England

Site location EAST SUSSEX LEWES SEAFORD New Barn, Manor Farm, Silver Lane, Bishopstone

Postcode BN25 2UD

Study area 700.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 48029 01273 50.7915096583 0.100487742267 50 47 29 N 000 06 01 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation

Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator

East Sussex County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project

director/manager

Ron Humphrey/Amy Williamson

Project supervisor

Hannah Green

Type of

sponsor/funding

body

Client

Name of

sponsor/funding

body

M.C Attwood & Partners

Project archives

Physical Archive

Exists?

No

Digital Archive recipient

TBC

Digital Archive ID

MFB15

Digital Media

available

"Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive

recipient

TBC

Paper Archive ID

MFB15

Paper Media available

"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title New Barn, Manor Farm, Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Green, H.

Other bibliographic

details

2015021

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or

publication

Archaeology South-East

Entered by Hannah Green (hannah.green@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 11 February 2015

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Facing north



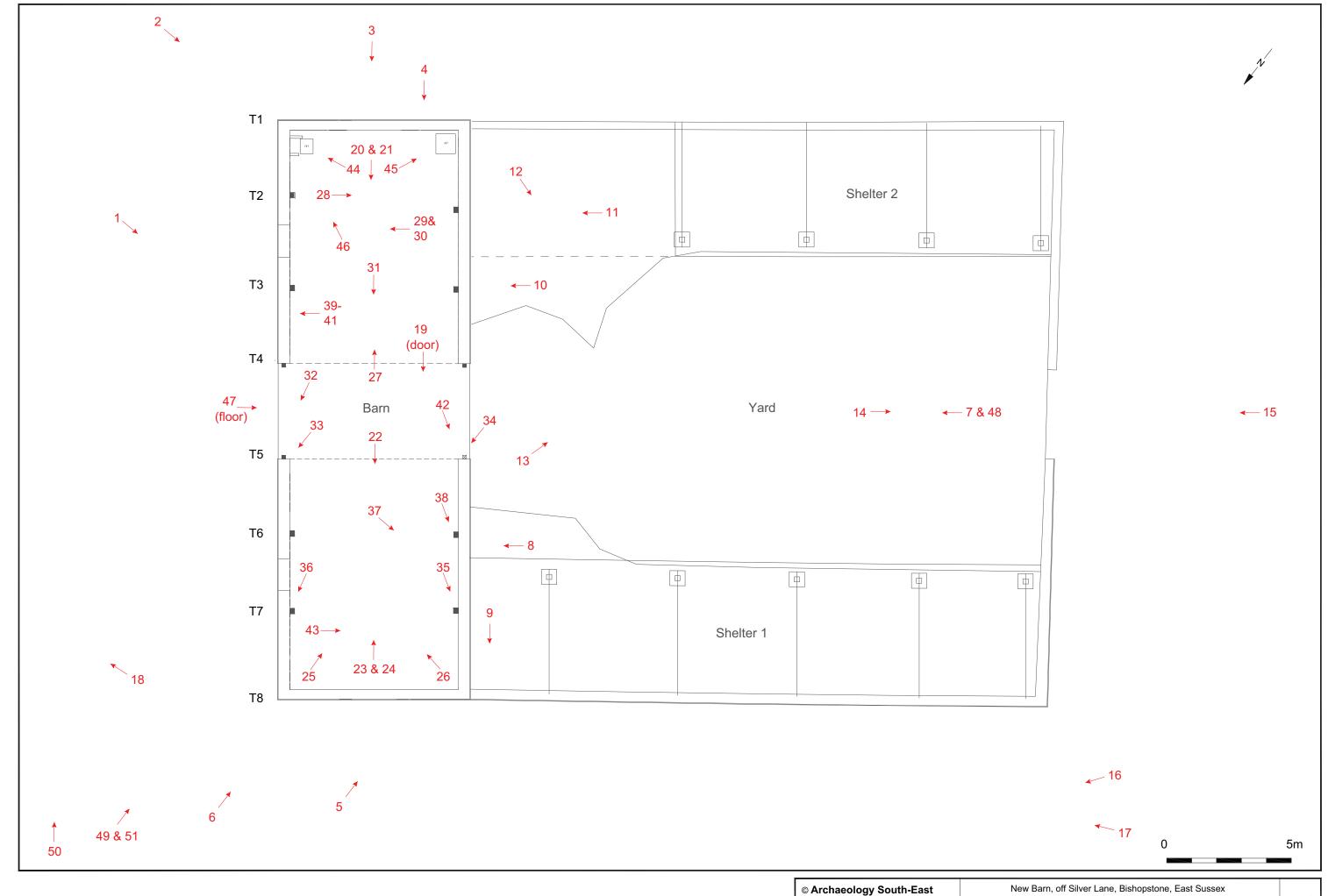
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© Archaeology S	outh-East	New Barn, off Silver Lane, Bishopstone, East Sussex	App. 1&2
Project Ref: 7251 January 2015		Dhoto Locations	App. 102
Report Ref: 2015021	Drawn by: HG	Photo Locations	

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