

**HOPHOUSE BARN, HOPHOUSE FARM,
CATSFIELD STREAM, EAST SUSSEX**

NGR: TQ 8530 2581

**Historic Building Record
(Historic England Level 2)**



**Commissioned by
Michael D Hall Building Design Services Ltd.**

**HOPHOUSE BARN, HOPHOUSE FARM,
CATSFIELD STREAM, EAST SUSSEX**



**Historic Building Record
(Historic England Level 2)**

NGR: 571443 113021

Planning Ref: RR/2015/160/L & RR/2015/159/P

**ASE Project No: 160232
Site Code: HHB16**

**ASE Report No: 2016173
OASIS id: archaeol6-251655**

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Date of Issue:	May 2017		
Revision:	01		

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SUMMARY

In May 2016 and February 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic building record of Hophouse Barn, Hophouse Farm, Catsfield Stream, East Sussex (NGR 571443 113021). The work was commissioned by Michael D Hall Building Design Services Ltd to satisfy a condition placed on listed building consent (Planning ref: RR/2015/1125/L) in relation to the conversion of the barn to residential use. The record also includes a neighbouring stable and cattle shelter. A previous survey had been carried out by David Martin in 1980.

The barn was constructed as a five-bay threshing barn in the early 18th century. It has undergone several phases of alteration, including the addition of down-going shores and associated partitions at some point in the 18th century, the conversion of two bays to use as a cow house in the 19th century, and small-scale alterations in the 20th century. A late 19th century building to the east of the barn was converted to use as a stable in the early 20th century, and at a similar date, an open-fronted cattle shelter was built to the west of the barn.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2016 and February 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic building record of Great Hophouse Barn, Hophouse Farm, Catsfield Stream, East Sussex (Figs. 1 & 2; NGR 571443 113021).
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by Michael D Hall Building Design Services Ltd to satisfy a condition placed on listed building consent (Planning ref: RR/2015/1125/L) in relation to the conversion of the barn to residential use.
- 1.3 Condition 14 of the planning consent states:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

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

- 1.4 This historic building record has been produced to satisfy, in part, the above condition. Provision has also been made for an archaeological watching-brief on the alterations to the building; if required, the results of this will be presented as an update/addendum to this report. There is also provision for an archaeological watching brief in association with all groundworks on the site, the results of which will be presented as a separate subsequent report.

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 2016). The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.
- 2.2 The building was recorded to Historic England Level 2 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).
- 2.2 The site was visited by Christopher Curtis and Amy Williamson on 25th April 2016 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. The site was visited again on 13th

February 2017 during works to remove boarding from the west side of the barn, in order to record the boarding in more detail and to record the structure of the underlying walls

- 2.3 The drawn record comprises a floor plan of the building to illustrate its layout, together with cross-sections and long sections/internal elevation drawings. The drawings of the building's timber frame have been coloured to highlight areas of later repair/replacement. These are 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. 9-15.
- 2.4 The photographic record was made using digital photography. Within the report selected images have been reproduced as plates, together with a full index of the photographs and location plots (Appendix 2, Fig. 9). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.
- 2.5 A previous survey of the barn was undertaken by David Martin for the Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey in 1980 (Martin 1980, Appendix 3), which briefly illustrates the development of the barn.
- 2.6 The record also includes an animal shelter to the rear of the barn and an adjacent stable to the east.

3.0 SITE LOCATION AND SETTING

- 3.1 Hophouse Farm is a dispersed farmstead situated in the parish of Catsfield. It is accessed by a track which leads north-westwards from the B2204, the main road which links the village of Ninfield to the south-west, with the smaller settlement of Catsfield to the north-east. The site is nestled between two streams which converge just south-east of the B2204 into a single watercourse.
- 3.2 The barn itself lies is aligned approximately south-east – north-west (hereafter simplified east – west) and faces north onto the track. To the west of the barn is a small open cattle shelter and a large pond, and to the east is a stable and other ancillary buildings. The farmhouse lies a short distance to the south-east of the group on the opposite side of the track

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

- 4.1 The site is situated within an archaeological notification area defining a medieval and post-medieval farm complex, which retains a number of its historic buildings, including the farmhouse which is listed at Grade II (National Heritage List entry no. 1232997).

5.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 5.1 A previous survey of the barn, undertaken in 1980 (Martin 1980; Appendix 3), identified the building as an early eighteenth century five-bay barn with a contemporaneous rear aisle.
- 5.2 The earliest detailed map of the site is Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex from 1778-1783 (Fig. 3). The map is too small scale to reliably identify buildings but the farmhouse can be seen as can a pair of buildings on the site of the barn, one of which, parallel to the track, is possibly the barn.
- 5.3 The Catsfield tithe map of 1840 (not reproduced) shows the barn in its present position next to the pond. There is another building opposite the barn on the other side of the track and a cluster of buildings, since lost, to the north-west of the pond. Curiously, the map depicts a projection from the rear of the barn. This could have been a lean-to animal shelter or outshut, however it is no longer extant and any evidence for its former position is hidden behind weatherboarding and internal cladding.
- 5.4 The barn appears on the Ordnance Survey first edition of 1873-4 (Fig. 4) however it is unclear it sits on the boundary between two map tiles. It appears that the projection identified on the tithe map is still present and is partitioned from the rest of the barn. By this point the buildings to the north-west of the pond appear to have been demolished. The farm appears to have developed little between 1840 and 1873, however a building which appears to be the present granary is built a short distance to the east of the barn and a large square building or enclosure appears opposite the farmhouse.
- 5.5 By the 1899 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 5) the farm appears to have developed further, with the existing stable and cart shelter to the east of the barn being depicted by this point. The barn's rear projection had been removed and two new buildings had been built to the rear of the barn, one in the position of the present animal shelter. The area of land between the buildings has been divided into two enclosures, no doubt for livestock. The buildings themselves were probably open shelter sheds facing into their yards. The map depicts the building or enclosure opposite the farmhouse as shaded, differently to fields or buildings.
- 5.6 The barn appears to have been unaltered by the 1909 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6). The stable next to the barn appears to have been extended into the field with a small structure abutting it, the remains of which partially survive at ground level.
- 5.7 The 1930 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7) shows no change in the layout of the farm. A building previously shown to the west of the pond appears to have been lost before the 1978 OS map (Fig. 8).

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

The Barn

Overview of the building

- 6.1 The five-bay timber-framed barn is aligned approximately east – west along the farm track, with its principal elevation facing north (Plates 1 & 2; Figs. 9-15). It has a full height doorway to the north elevation and an opposing doorway to the south, which reflects the lower eaves height. The timber frame sits on a brick plinth, and is clad in weatherboarding with a fully hipped roof covered in corrugated tin. The building is lit by three small high level windows: two to the north elevation and one to the west.

Phase 1: early 18th century

- 6.2 The barn survives largely in its original form, comprising five bays, an aisle to the south side and a central midstrey. The barn is constructed with a mixture of reused and new oak. The principal trusses have rounded jowls to the posts, with slight variations (Plate 3). The arcade posts have straight braces to the arcade-plates and the principal posts to the north of Trusses 2, 3, 4 & 6 have straight primary braces to the midrails. Each post is braced to the tie beams with straight plank-like braces. The north and side walls are constructed from largely original studwork, with closely spaced, spindly studs morticed and tenoned into the midrails (Plate 4).
- 6.3 The roof is constructed in eight bays, with two roof bays for each main bay. It is formed with principal rafters and staggered butt-purlins, with the common rafters tenoned into the purlins (Plate 5). Each truss includes a fairly high set collar and each primary truss incorporates raking struts from the tie beam to the principal rafters. Many of the rafters have rope marks indicating that the roof was originally thatched (Plate 6). The principal members of each truss are marked with carpenter's marks which run in order from I to VI, west to east.
- 6.4 The arcade posts of Trusses 4 and 5 have empty mortices facing each other at head height, indicating that there was originally rail spanning the two posts (Plate 7). This possibly formed a partition, effectively creating a small room for the temporary storage of grain and chaff after threshing but before winnowing (Martin & Martin 2006, p48).
- 6.5 The doors themselves are formed of two leaves of boarded and ledged construction (Plate 8). On each leaf the chamfered ledges are tenoned into a heavy stile which in turn is held by stubby vice-like hinges. The planks and diagonal bracing are modern but it is possible that the stiles and ledges are original. A similar example of probably late 17th century date is known from a barn at Tickerage, Framfield (Martin & Martin 2006, 46). The rear doors are of similar construction, however the west leaf appears to be a more recent replacement. The main doorway to the barn has a mortice in its eastern jamb,

and an opposing drop-notch in the western jamb, which would have accommodated a movable rail that would have held the doors shut. The jambs to both doorways also retain a pair of nailed timber blocks at their lower level, which form a slot that would have accommodated movable boards. These would have prevented threshed grain from bouncing off the threshing floor, and presumably also prevented animals from straying into the barn while the crop was being processed. Since they are only nailed on, there is no way of accurately dating these and it is possible that they represent a later modification.

- 6.6 The midstrey retains its timber threshing floor, though whether this is the original floor or a later replacement is not certain (Plate 9). The floor boards are 50mm thick, and are pegged to lateral bearers measuring 220 x 110mm. The heavy duty construction was designed to cope the loads carried by the floor and its repeated bashing with a wooden flail.

Phase 2: 18th century

- 6.7 The trusses flanking midstrey have each been reinforced by a pair of down-going shores (Plate 9). The shores rise from sole plates resting on a brick plinth, to which they are tenoned and pegged, but are nailed to the posts, suggesting that they are a later modification. Also, the jowls of the posts have been notched to provide a better fit. There are other examples of barns in the area that were similarly adapted around this time (Martin & Martin 2006, 74).
- 6.8 These trusses are also fitted with low timber partitions which separate the midstrey from the storage bays (Plate 9). The partitions stand to approximately one metre high and are formed of nailed studs with machine-sawn board fitted facing the midstrey. These would have contained the loose grain and straw within the midstrey during processing. Between the arcade post and aisle post of Truss 3 there is no permanent partition, as access would have been needed to the storage bays. Instead, timber fillets have been nailed to the posts – in a similar manner to the blocks on the barn doorways – which would have allowed movable boards to be slotted into place, completing the partition (Plate 10). It is not clear whether the formation of the partitions occurred at the same time as the addition of the shores, although the boards certainly seem to be later.

Phase 3: late 19th or early 20th century

- 6.9 The wall at the rear of the two western bays is composed of pit-sawn oak studs, however they are nailed in place rather than traditionally jointed, suggesting that they have been reset at a later date. This could relate to the structure that appears on the 1874/3 Ordnance Survey map. There is no evidence for the precise date of the alteration, however the structure had been removed by the time of the 1899 Ordnance Survey map.
- 6.10 At some point in the late 19th century or early 20th century, the two western bays of the barn were adapted for use as a cow house, while the eastern

bays remained open and probably continued to be used for the storage and processing of crops.

- 6.11 At Truss 4 a high partition has been built against the lower threshing partition of the midstrey; the partition is clad in whitewashed boarding which continues around most of the walls of the cow house (Plate 11). The boarding reaches up to the height of the mid-rails and comprises horizontally placed circular-sawn elm, nailed to boards attached to the underlying studwork (Plate 23). The boards attached to the Truss 4 partition are placed horizontally and are of softwood, suggesting it might date from a different phase.
- 6.12 Empty mortices in the posts of Truss 5 suggest that a partition was inserted at this truss, forming two separate stalls (Plate 12). Two doors were inserted into the north wall which respect the former partition and would have provided independent access to the two spaces (Plate 13). The door adjacent to Truss 5 has since been blocked. It was presumably during this phase that two high-level windows were added within the north elevation to provide light for the animals and a cast iron water pump was installed adjacent to the north wall.
- 6.13 The two western bays were subdivided into individual stalls, this is evidenced through empty post holes in the concrete floor and corresponding marks and mortices on the walls (Plate 23).
- 6.14 The eastern two bays received lighter treatment during this period. A door was inserted to the north wall but no concession was made to light and the bays remained undivided. As there are no surviving fixtures or fittings in these bays it is uncertain as to the use they were put to. It is possible they were also used for animals, but it more likely they retained their original function; the storage and processing of grain. It was common in this period for one or two bays of a converted barn to be set aside for crop processing.
- 6.15 The brick plinth on which the barn sits is probably from this period. The bricks are laid in English garden wall bond and make use of red bricks with vitrified headers. Some of the bricks have horizontal skintles suggesting the bricks date to the early 19th century or later. A straight joint at the south-east corner of the building indicates the south and east walls were built separately or at least rebuilt in phases – the brickwork is similar, so the dates are probably similar (Plate 14).

Phase 4 – early 20th century

- 6.16 The barn's layout and use appear to have changed very little during the 20th century. Within the cow house a concrete floor was added to the same height as the threshing floor. The design of the floor is utilitarian and reflects the layout of the cow house, with a scored pattern providing traction, feeding troughs at the east and west of the space and a waste channel at the centre (Plate 15). It was probably around this time, that repairs were carried out to the roof and some walls. Many of the rafters and wall studs within the aisle are replacements. The studs may have been replaced in a piecemeal fashion

but the rafters probably represent one campaign of repair and are probably contemporary with the tin roof which is supported by battens nailed to the rafters (Plate 11).

- 6.17 During more recent times, either in the late 20th or 21st century, the barn ceased to be used as a cow house and the partition in the western bays was removed allowing the barn to be used primarily for storing the flotsam and jetsam typically found on farms.

The Cattle Shelter

- 6.18 The square, open-fronted cattle shelter sits to the rear of the barn at its south-west corner, facing south into what the cartographic evidence suggests was a foldyard (Fig. 9; Plate 1). A building with the same footprint appears on the OS map of 1899, and although its construction generally suggests a late (i.e. 20th century date), the use of jointing and pegging to some of the components suggests it is perhaps of very late 19th century origin.
- 6.19 The shelter is of simple timber-framed construction, built on a plinth wall of concrete blocks. It is formed of two bays with round posts which are probably reused telegraph poles (Plate 16). The walls are of nailed stud construction, clad in weatherboarding on the exterior and partially boarded on the interior. The posts at the front of the building and the intermediate posts in the side walls are braced to the wall plates with short straight nailed braces. A doorway with a simple boarded and ledged door leads from the north wall towards the track.
- 6.20 The gabled roof is constructed with principal rafters and two flights of purlins with keyed through-tenons and no common rafters (Plate 17). The principal rafter pairs are each linked by a pegged collar. The roof is clad with corrugated iron with a similar colour and patina to that of the barn, indicating they are probably contemporary. The lack of common rafters suggests that the roof would have been clad in this material from the outset.

The Stable

- 6.21 The stable lies on the farm track immediately to the east of the barn (Fig. 9). The building is roughly square in plan and is constructed with red brick in English garden wall bond and has a hipped tiled roof (Plate 18). The stable has a single stable door placed centrally in its east elevation, flanked by two single pane windows. The doors and windows have disturbed brick jambs which suggest that they were either inserted or widened.
- 6.22 The remains of an adjacent structure visible on the 1899 OS map are still visible to the south of the building. All that is left is a large floor slab made of up of five courses of bricks (Plate 19). The cartographic evidence and the level of finish of the brick wall suggest this structure was an addition. The wall has two blocked openings side by side, a large one which was presumably a

door and a lower opening which remains unexplained. The wall also retains traces of whitewash.

- 6.23 The north wall contains a blocked opening with a plain segmental arched head (Plate 20). The opening is puzzling as it is low for a window but it is narrow and the straight joint in the brickwork does not reach the ground, suggesting it would make an odd door.
- 6.24 The roof is constructed in machine sawn softwood and has a single purlin in each roof pitch clasped by three regularly-spaced collars. The building originally had three tie beams but two of them have been truncated leaving only the central beam intact (Plate 21). The wall plates are set in level assembly and are reinforced by angle ties at the corners of the building.
- 6.25 Internally the stable is divided with concrete block and timber partitions into two stalls and a passage by the door (Plate 22). The building was probably not built with the intention of stabling horses, the tie beams have been cut to accommodate them and the blocked openings overlap with the internal partitions. The construction of the stable partitions suggests that conversion took place in the early/mid-20th century. The original function of the building and its short-lived adjoining structure remain unclear.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The barn was constructed in the early 18th century as a five-bay threshing barn. It has undergone several phases of alteration but largely retains its original form and layout and retains much original fabric. In the 18th century down-going shores and low partitions were added on either side of the midstrey. The barn was altered again during the 19th century, with part of it being hived off to become a cow house. This later change is indicative of the changes taking place in British agriculture at the time; as mechanised threshing was widely adopted, the space needed for the storage and processing of grain was substantially reduced and the traditional threshing barn was made obsolete.
- 7.2 Much of the fabric of the barn is original, including all of the structural members such as posts, purlins and principal rafters; the threshing floor is a rare and fortunate survival. Most of the rafters and wall studs are also original, however a substantial number have been repaired or replaced over the years (Figs. 11-15). While the partitions on either side of the midstrey are probably not original to the building, they are features which often do not survive and which demonstrate adaptations made to the barn to support the fulfilment of its original function as a place for the processing and storage of crops.

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

- 8.1 A full archive intended for deposition with East Sussex Record Office (The Keep, Falmer) has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code HHB15. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principles 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

- 9.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank Michael D Hall Building Design Services for commissioning this report and the hospitality provided by the owners during the site visit..

10.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

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Accessed: 9th May 2016

PLATES



Plate 1: The barn, looking south-east (4)



Plate 2: The barn and cattle shelter, looking north-west (7)



Plate 3: Interior of barn, looking west (47)



Plate 4: Interior of barn, looking north-east (41)



Plate 5: Barn roof, looking west (51)

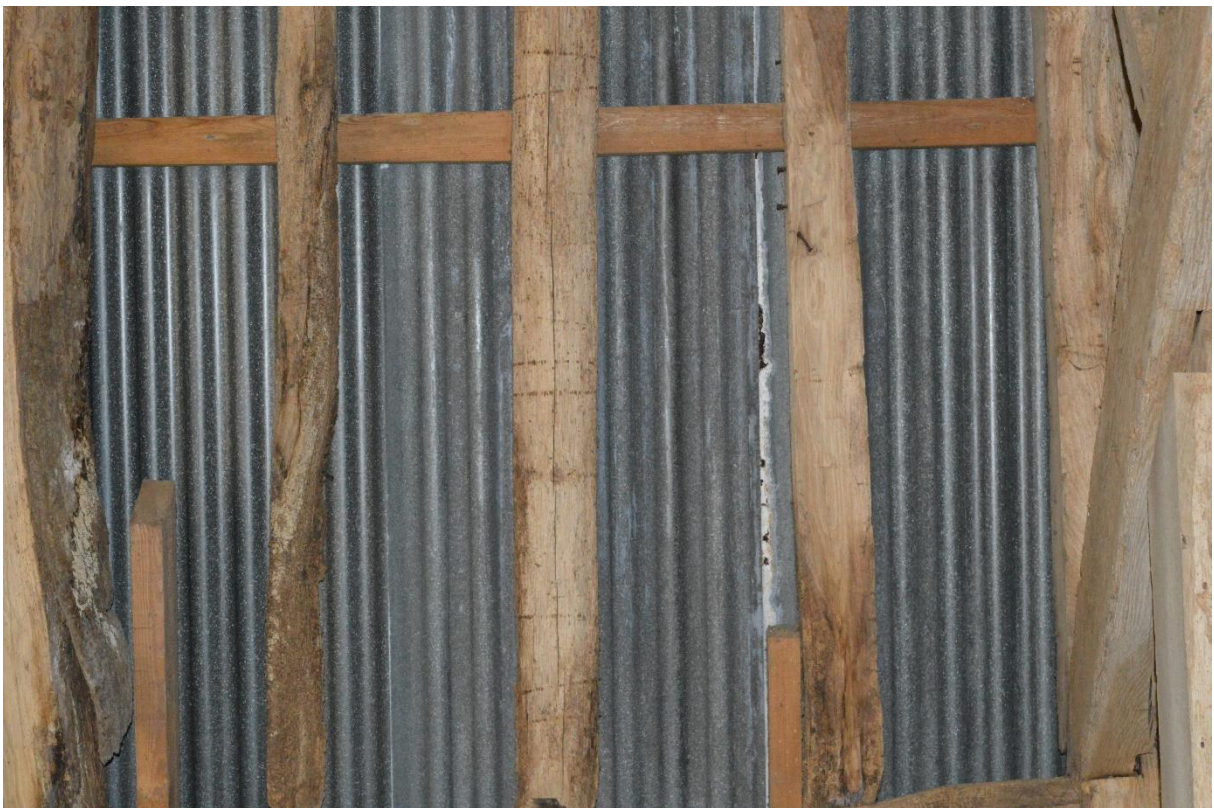


Plate 6: Rope marks on barn rafters, looking south (74)



Plate 7: Empty mortice on arcade post of Truss 4, looking south-east (64)



Plate 8: Midstrey door on north side of barn, looking east (33)



Plate 9: Midstrey, threshing floor and low partitions, looking south (31)



Plate 10: Groove for removable partition at Truss 3, looking south (40)



Plate 11: Boarded walls in converted cow house, looking south (56)



Plate 12: Empty mortices for inserted partition at Truss 5, looking south (73)



Plate 13: Interior of cow house, looking north (61)



Plate 14: Brick plinth wall and straight joint at south-east corner of barn, looking west (11)



Plate 15: Concrete floor in cow house, looking north-west (77)



Plate 16: Interior of cattle shelter, looking south-east (14)



Plate 17: Cattle shelter purlins jointed to rafter with through tenon and key (85)



Plate 18: View of stable, looking south-west (19)



Plate 19: South elevation of stable with remains of lean-to and blocked openings (10)



Plate 20: Blocked opening on north elevation of stable (20)



Plate 21: Stable roof, looking south (23)



Plate 22: Interior of stable, looking east (22)



Plate 23: Elm boarding and underlying studwork, looking south-west (100)



Plate 24: Evidence of cow stalls on floor and boarding of Truss 4, looking east (97)



Contains Ordnance Survey data
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© Archaeology South-East		Hophouse Barn, Catsfield	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160232	May 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016173	Drawn by: CPC		



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Project and Drawing No. 2095.SP

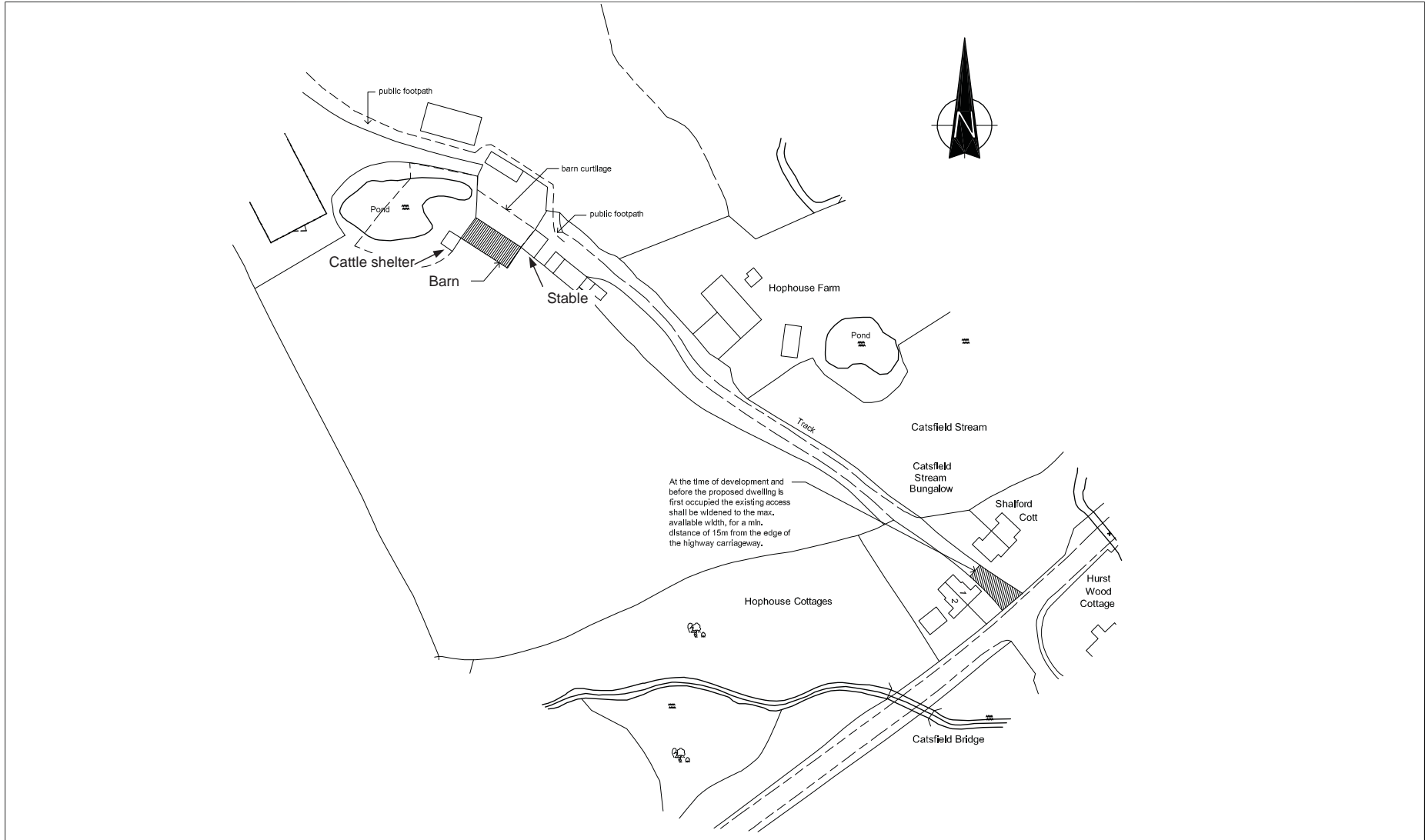
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Proposed conversion of barn to dwelling.

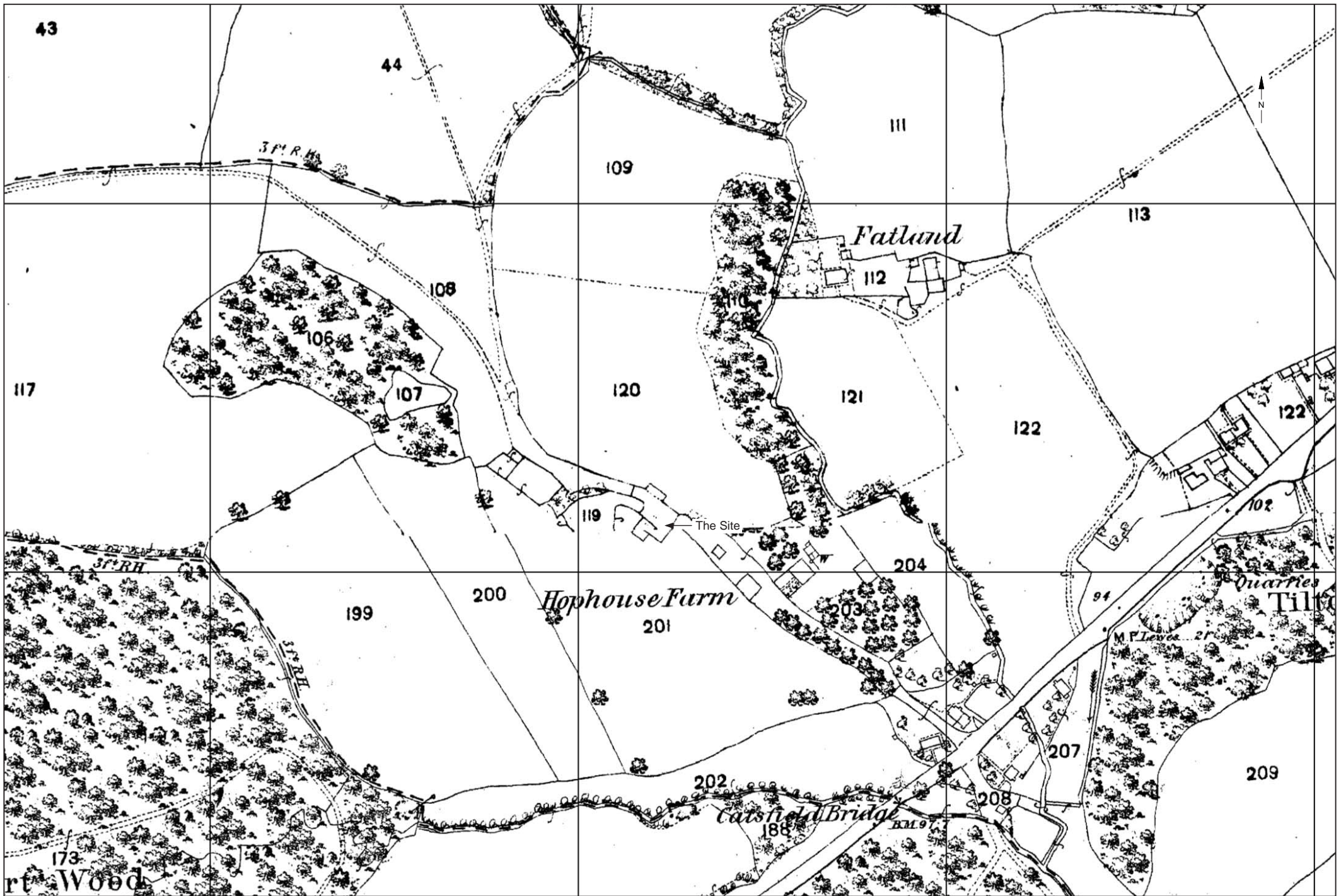
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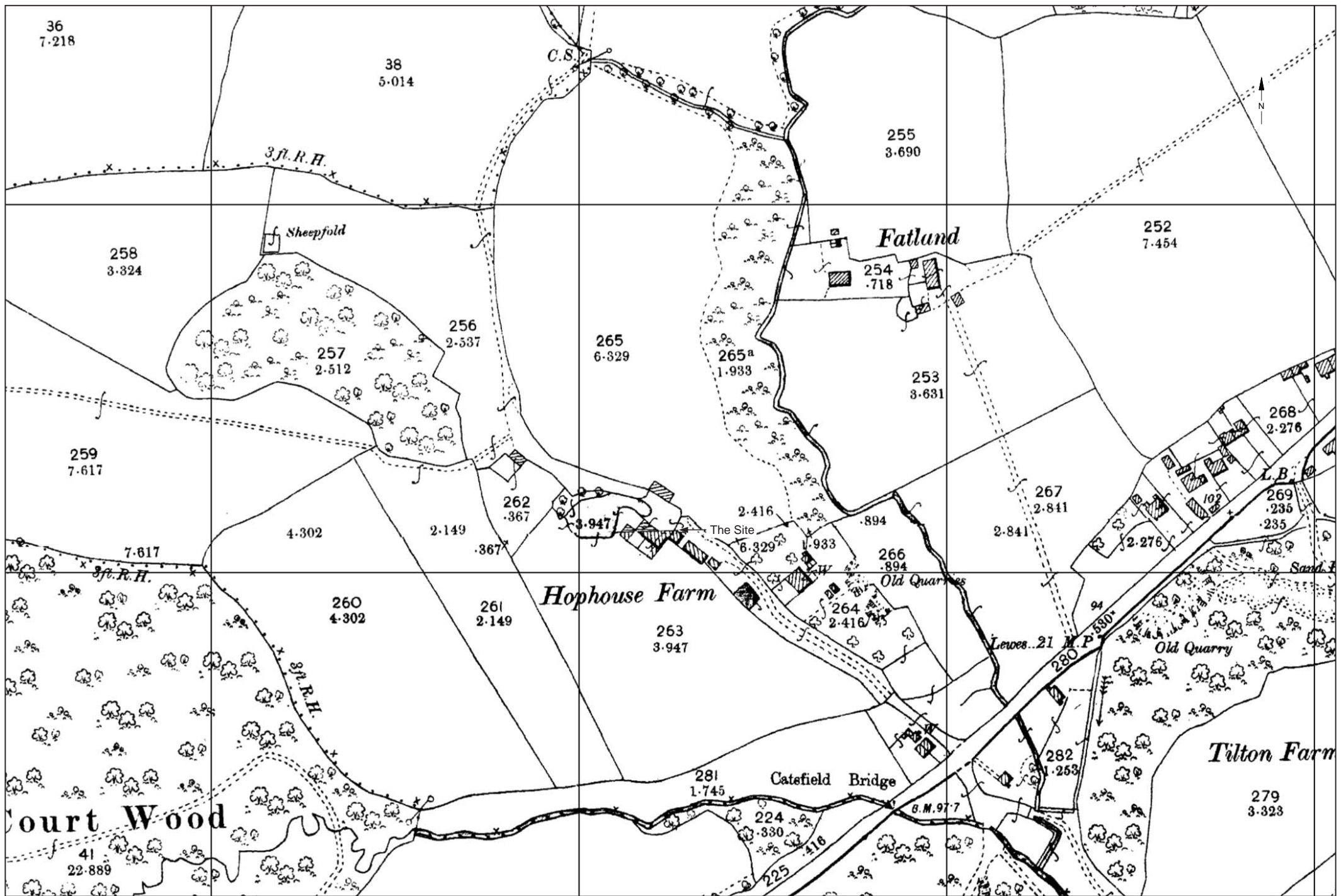
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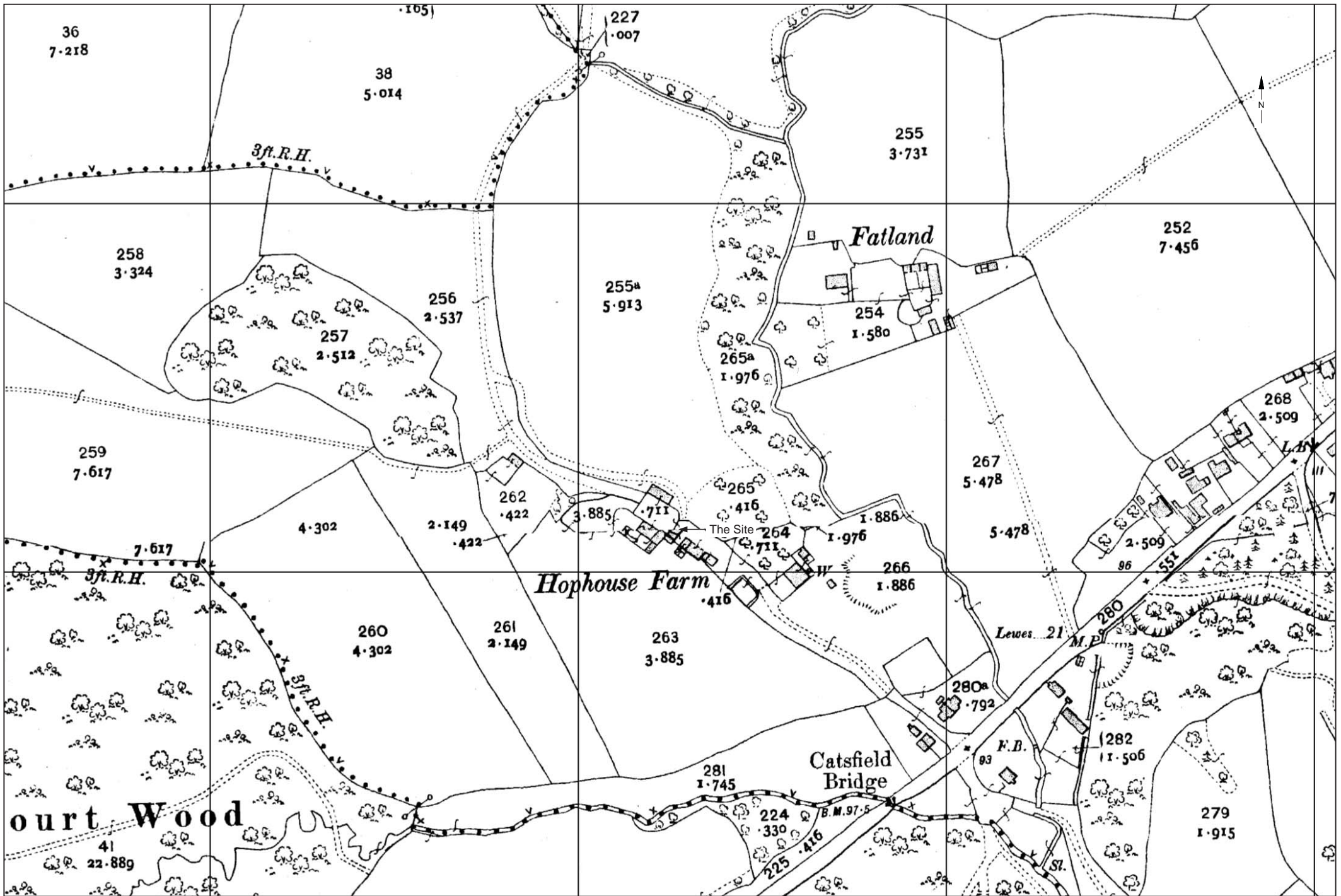
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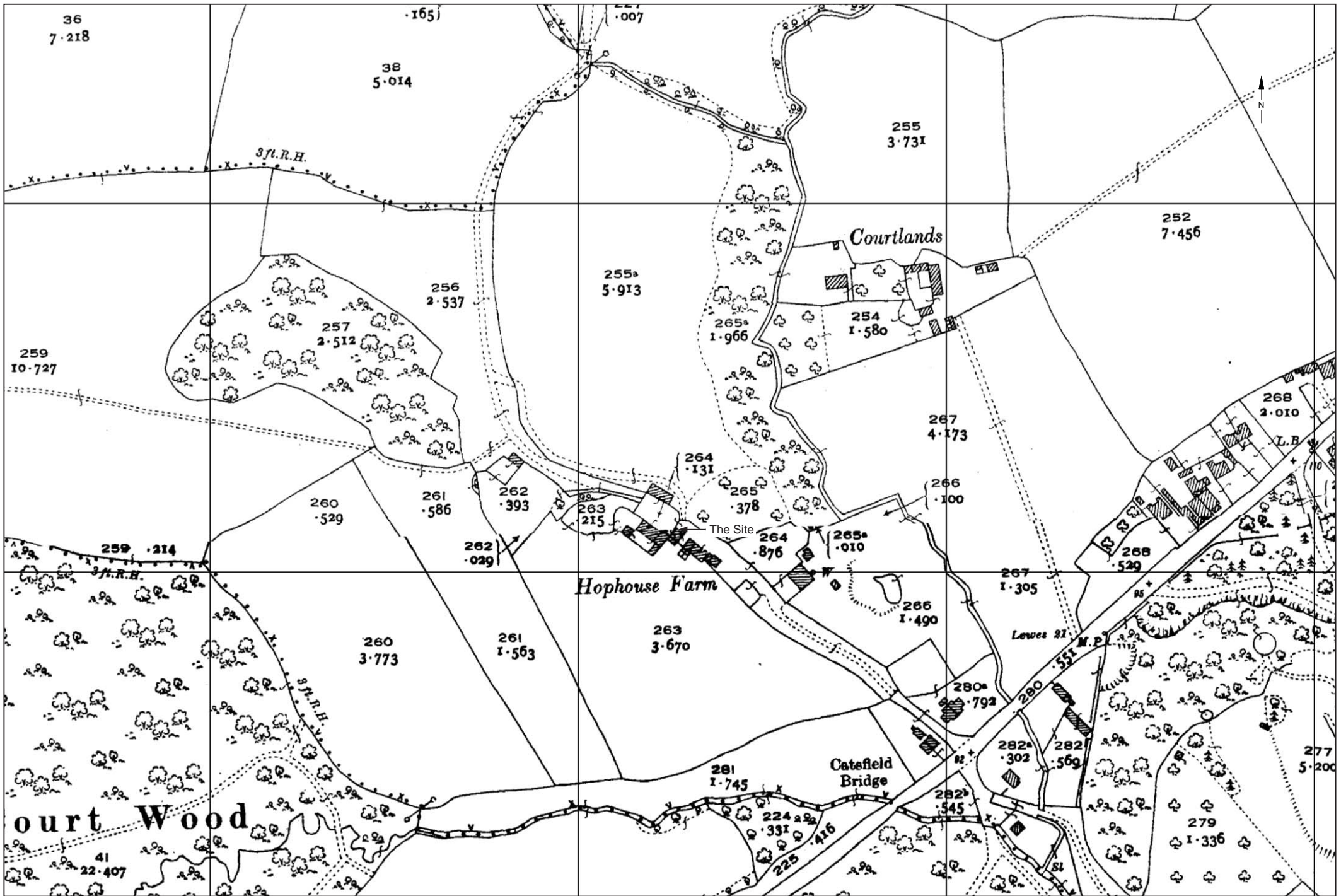


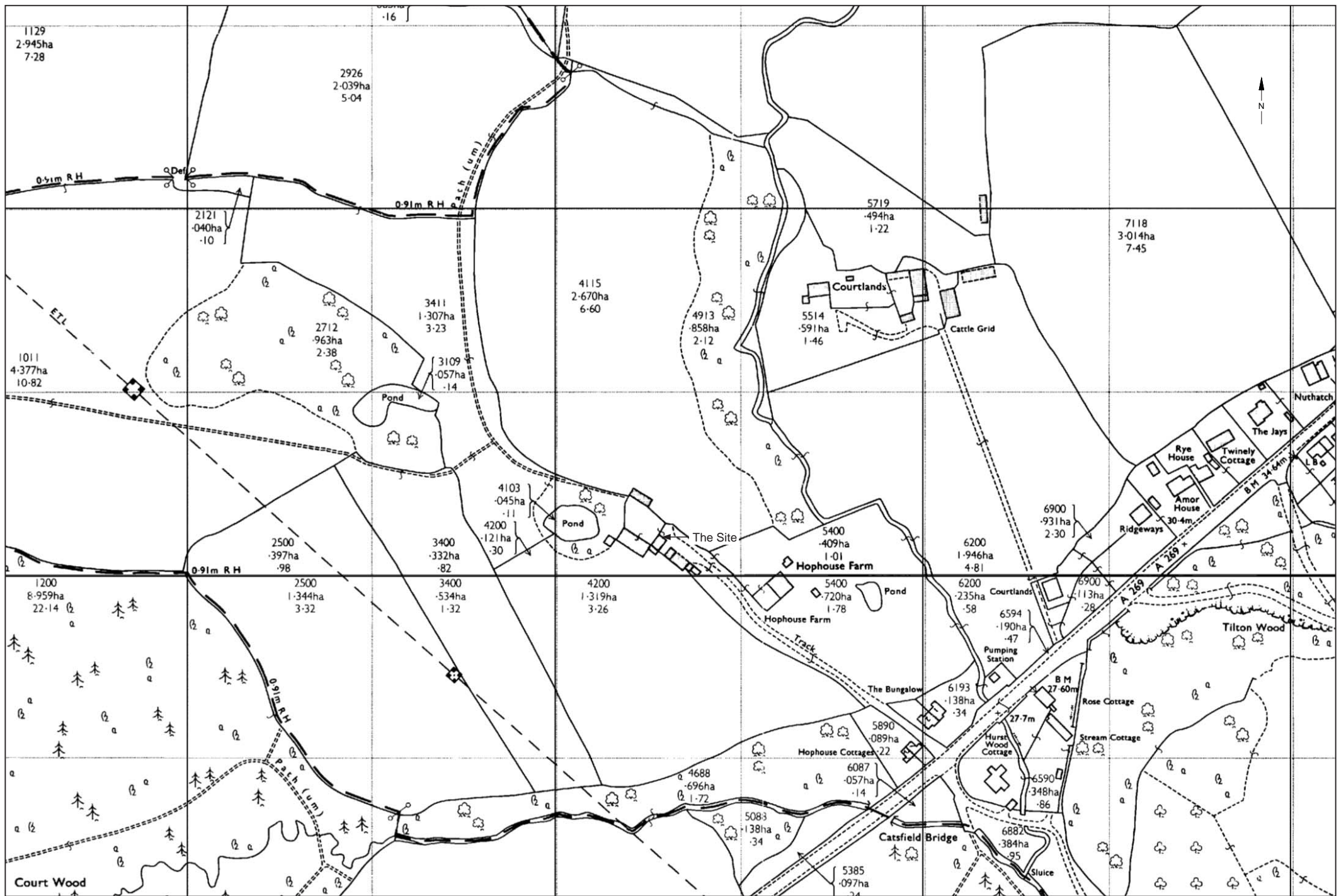


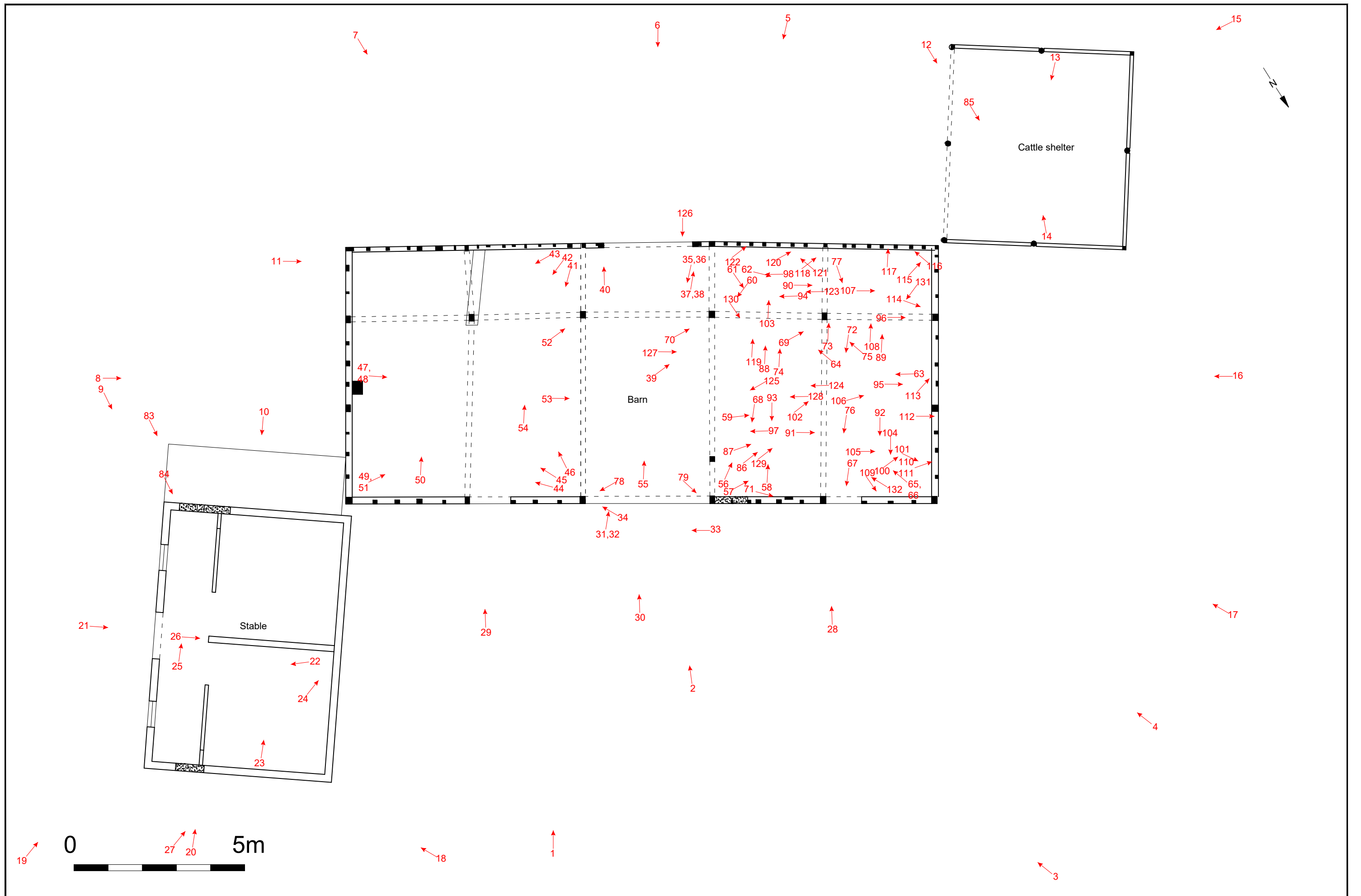




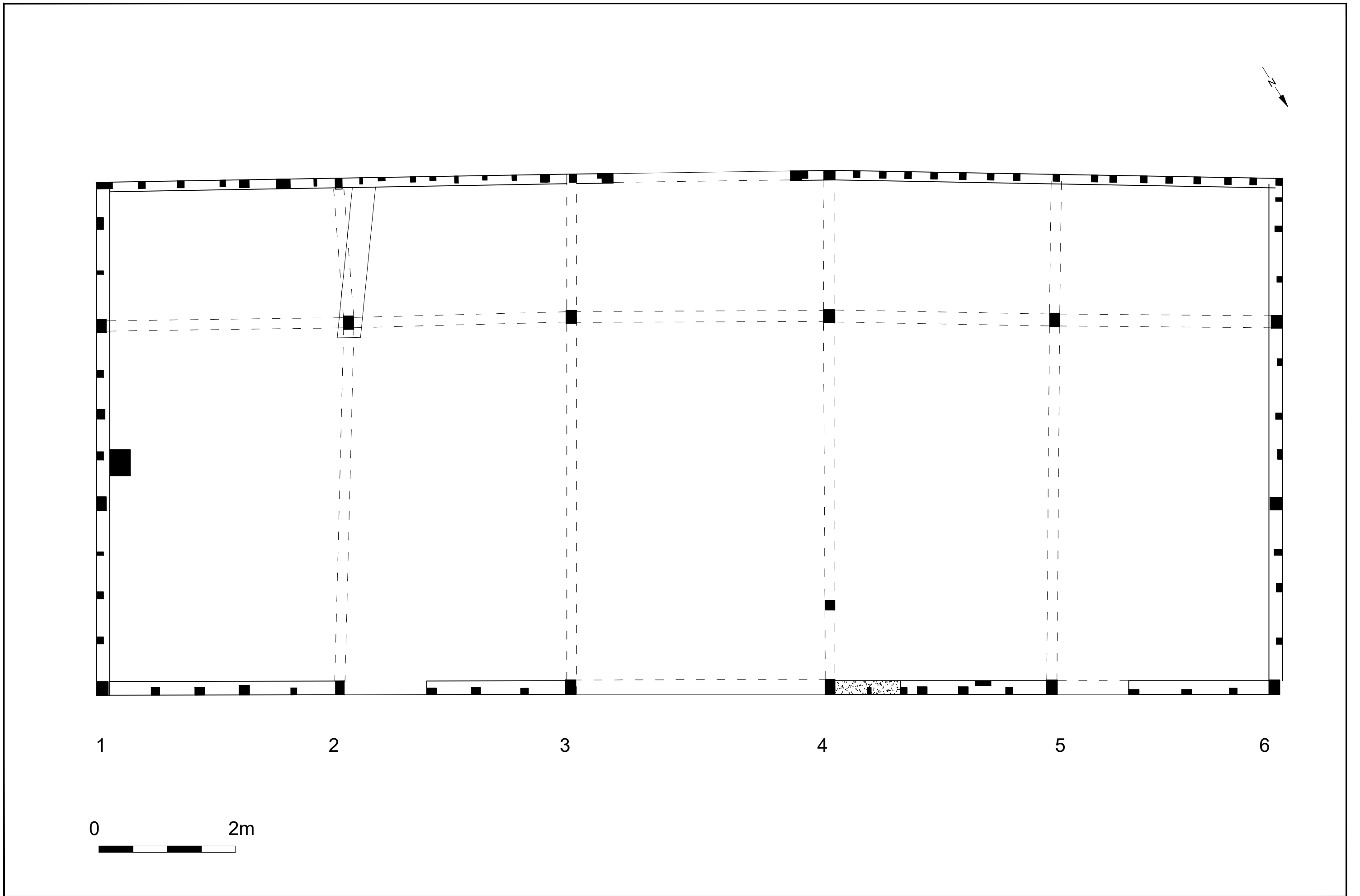




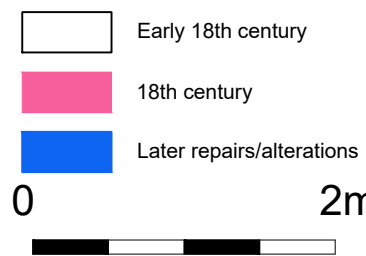
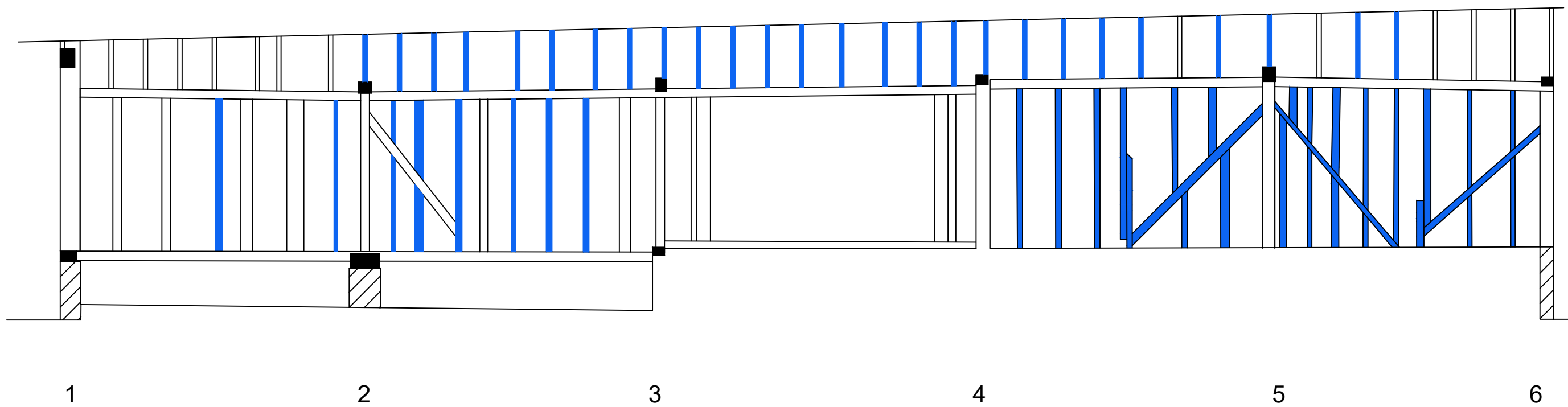


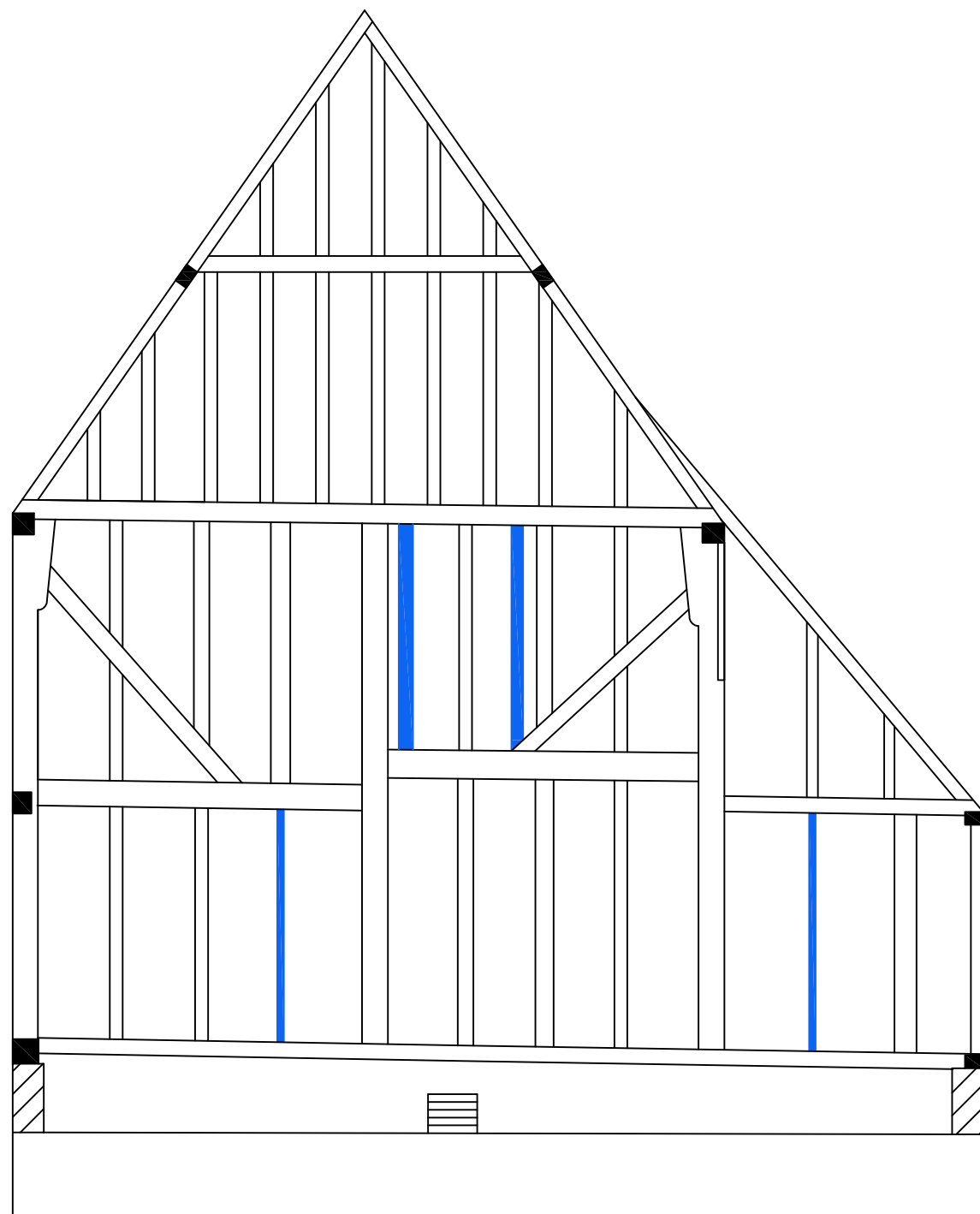


© Archaeology South-East		Hophouse Barn, Catsfield		Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160232	February 2017	Plan of barn, stable and cattle shelter and photo locations		
Report Ref: 2016173	Drawn by: CPC			



© Archaeology South-East		Hophouse Barn, Catsfield	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 160232	February 2017	Barn plan	
Report Ref: 2016173	Drawn by: CPC		

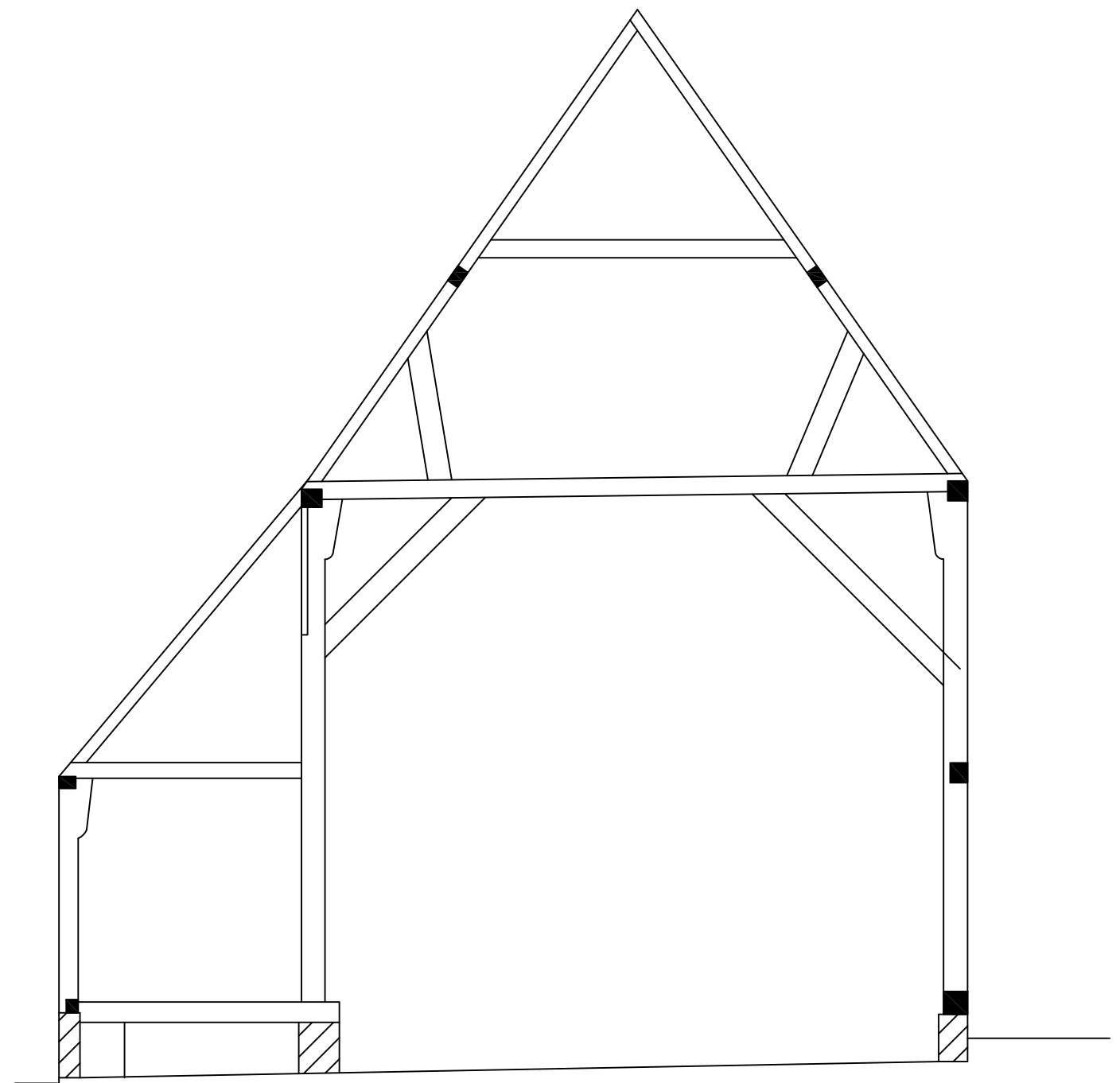




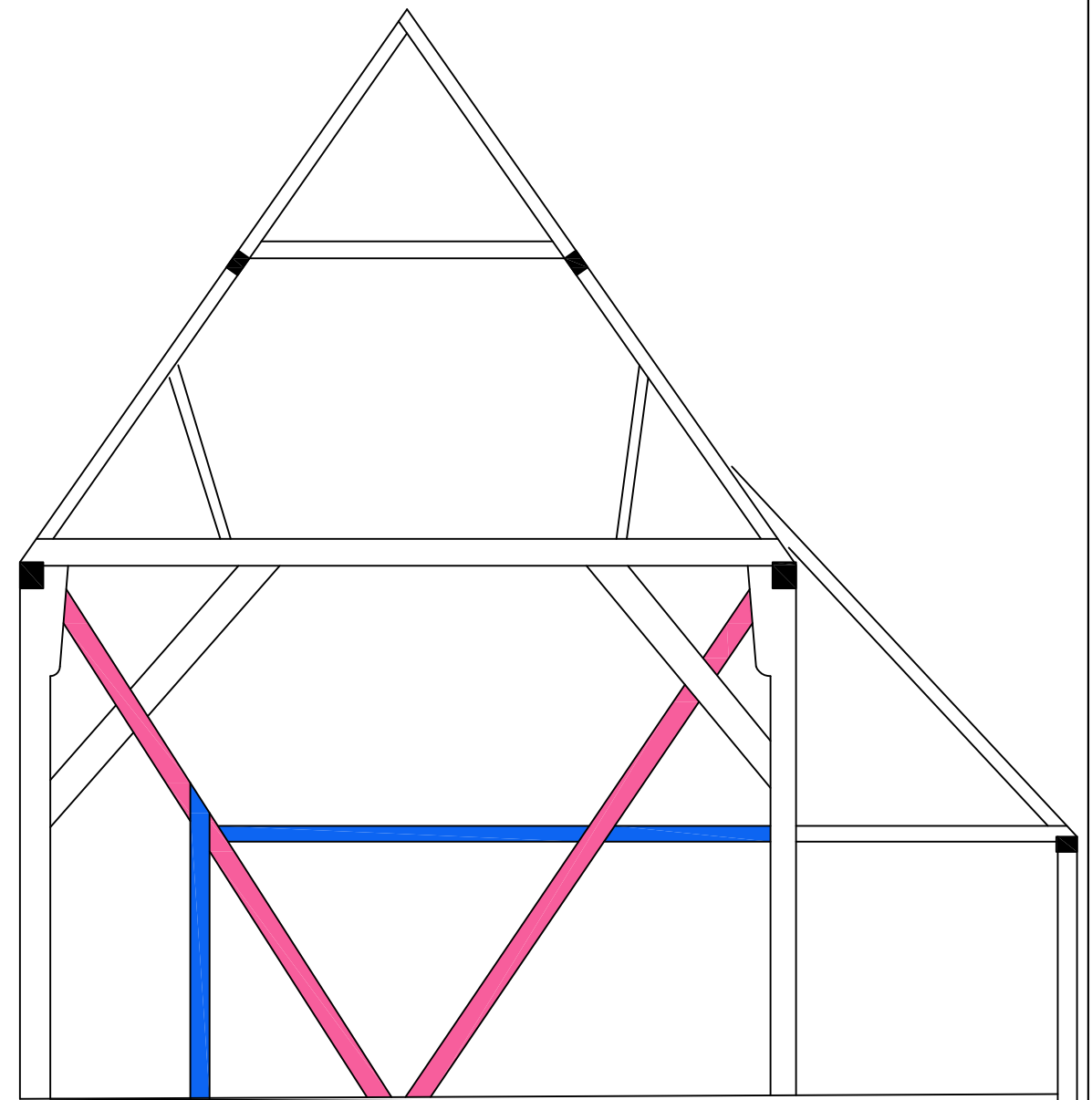
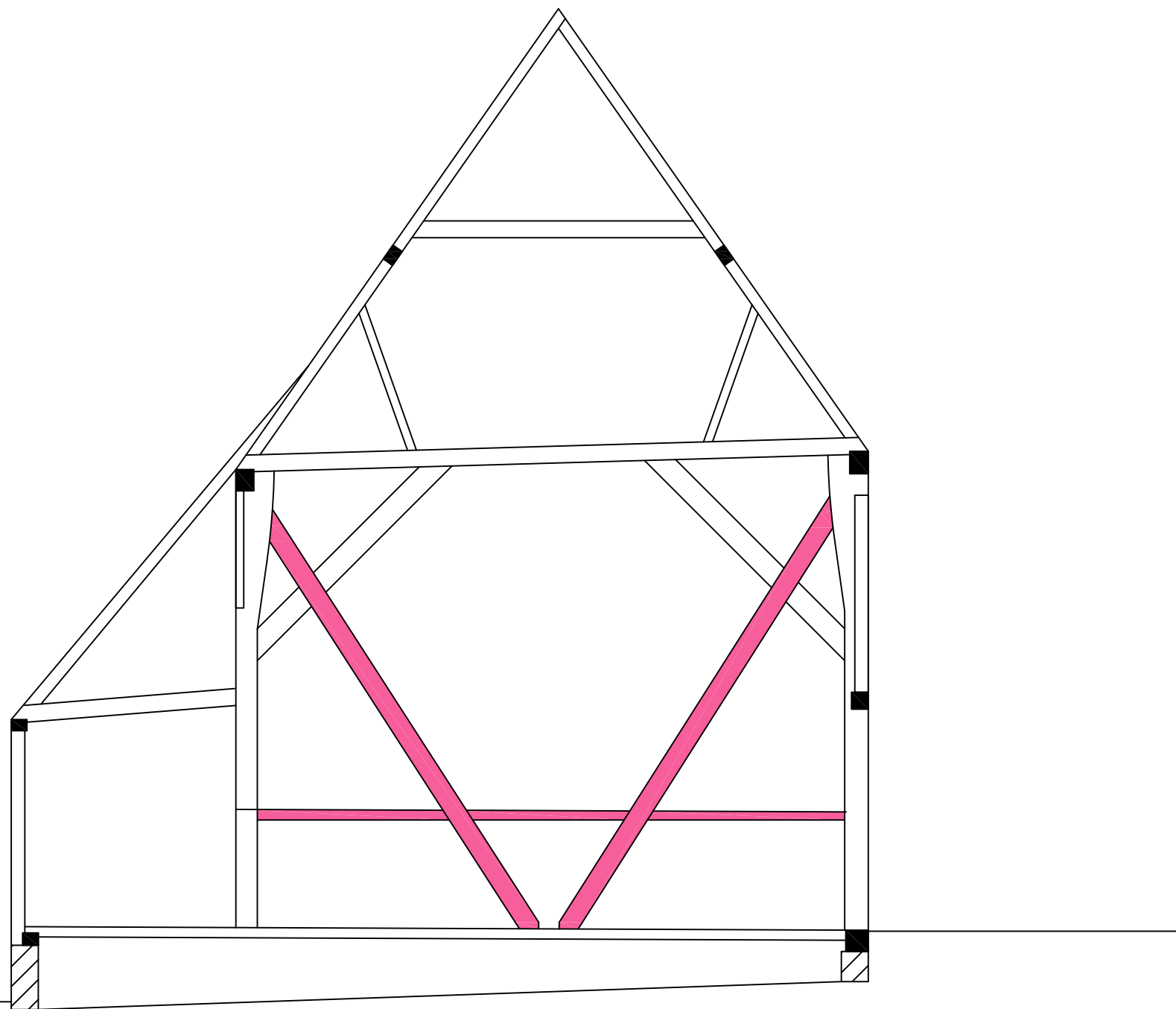
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Early 18th century
 18th century
 Later repairs/alterations

0 2m



2

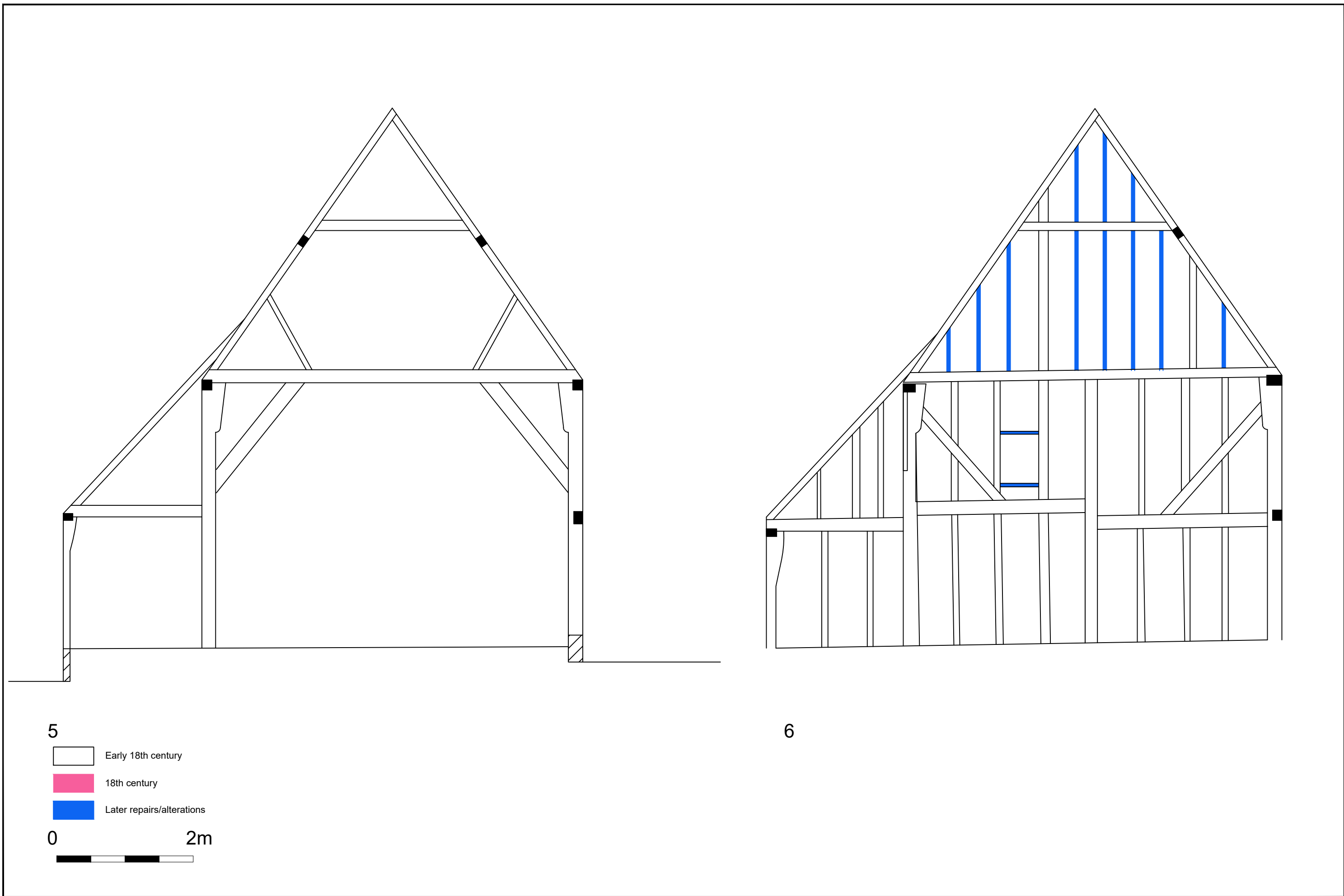


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- Early 18th century
- 18th century
- Later repairs/alterations

0 2m

4



APPENDIX 1 OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-251655

Project details

Project name	HOPHOUSE BARN, HOPHOUSE FARM, CATSFIELD STREAM, EAST SUSSEX, HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
Short description of the project	In May 2016 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic building record of Hophouse Barn, Hophouse Farm, Catsfield Stream, East Sussex (NGR 571443 113021). The work was commissioned by Michael D Hall Building Design Services Ltd to satisfy a condition placed on listed building consent (Planning ref: RR/2015/1125/L) in relation to the conversion of the barn to residential use. The record also includes a neighbouring stable and cattle shelter. A previous survey had been carried out by David Martin in 1980. The barn was constructed as a five-bay threshing barn in the early 18th century. It has undergone several phases of alteration, including the addition of down-going shores and associated partitions at some point in the 18th century, the conversion of two bays to use as a cow house in the 19th century, and small-scale alterations in the 20th century. A late 19th century building to the east of the barn was converted to use as a stable in the early 20th century, and at a similar date, an open-fronted cattle shelter was built to the west of the barn.
Project dates	Start: 25-04-2016 End: 16-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	160232 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER CATSFIELD HOPHOUSE FARM
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 71443 13021 50.89059894449 0.437925021787 50 53 26 N 000 26 16 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Private Client
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Amy Williamson
Project supervisor	Christopher Curtis
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No

Digital Archive ID	HHB16
Paper Archive recipient	East Sussex Records Office
Paper Archive ID	HHB16
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	HOPHOUSE BARN, HOPHOUSE FARM, CATSFIELD STREAM, EAST SUSSEX, Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Curtis, C.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Brighton
Entered by	Chris Curtis (christopher.curtis@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	23 May 2016

APPENDIX 2 INDEX OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Appendix 2: Index of digital photography



HHB16-0001.jpg



HHB16-0002.jpg



HHB16-0003.jpg



HHB16-0004.jpg



HHB16-0005.jpg



HHB16-0006.jpg



HHB16-0007.jpg



HHB16-0008.jpg



HHB16-0009.jpg



HHB16-0010.jpg



HHB16-0011.jpg



HHB16-0012.jpg



HHB16-0013.jpg



HHB16-0014.jpg



HHB16-0015.jpg



HHB16-0016.jpg



HHB16-0017.jpg



HHB16-0018.jpg



HHB16-0019.jpg



HHB16-0020.jpg

Appendix 2: Index of digital photography



HHB16-0021.jpg



HHB16-0022.jpg



HHB16-0023.jpg



HHB16-0024.jpg



HHB16-0025.jpg



HHB16-0026.jpg



HHB16-0027.jpg



HHB16-0028.jpg



HHB16-0029.jpg



HHB16-0030.jpg



HHB16-0031.jpg



HHB16-0032.jpg



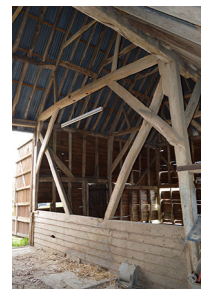
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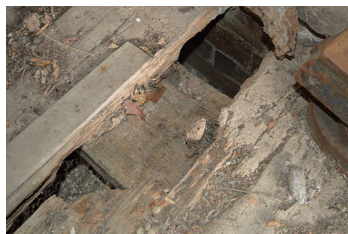
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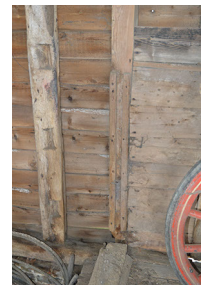
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HHB16-0039.jpg



HHB16-0040.jpg

Appendix 2: Index of digital photography



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HHB16-0044.jpg



HHB16-0045.jpg



HHB16-0046.jpg



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HHB16-0048.jpg



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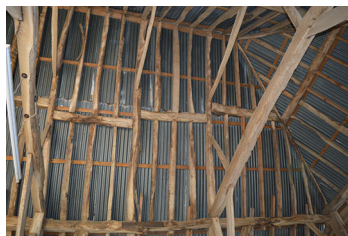
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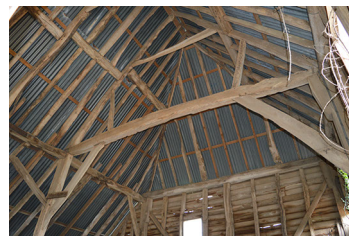
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Appendix 2: Index of digital photography



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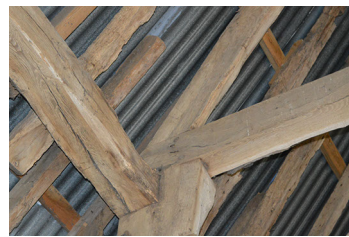
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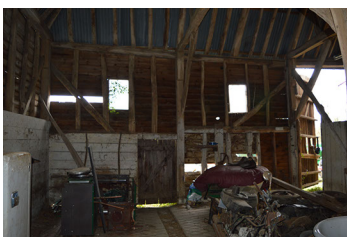
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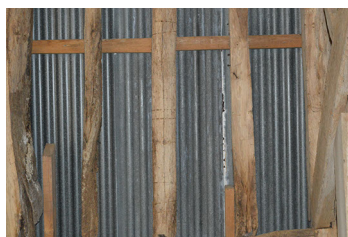
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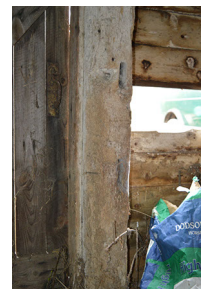
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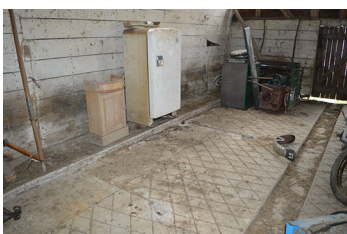
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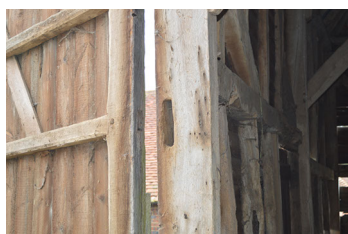
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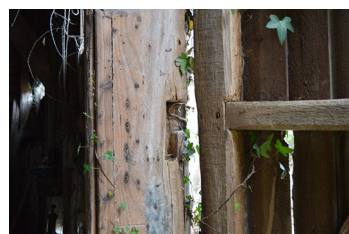
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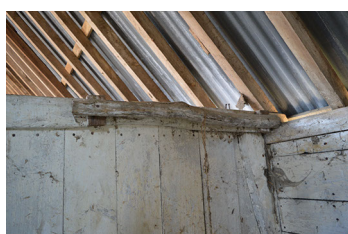
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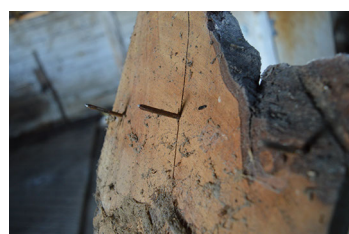
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Appendix 2: Index of digital photography



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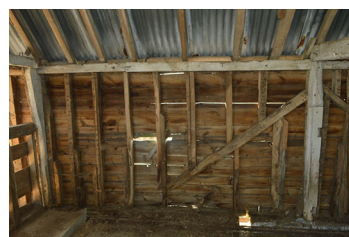
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Appendix 2: Index of digital photography



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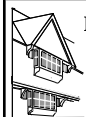


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APPENDIX 3 *Catsfield – Barn at Hophouse Farm (Martin 1980)*



REPORT NO. 0560

CATSFIELD - BARN AT HOPHOUSE FARM

NGR TQ 7143 1302

LOCATION

See location plan on Drawing No. 560/2. The barn is set on a WNW-ESE axis (assumed east-west) upon ground which falls to the east. The full height entry is located in the north elevation.

PERIOD A (Early 18th C)

LAYOUT

A five bay structure with a rear (southern) aisle and comprising a central wagon way flanked on either side by a pair of equal length storage bays. The structure measures 17.51 metres x 5.62 metres - 7.59 metres overall the aisle (57'5" x 18'5" - 24'11").

TIMBERING

Construction of average quality with late style shaped jowls to the relatively spindly 200 mm x 140 mm principal posts. The other timbers are equally slight in scantling. Some reused material, whilst the new timber retains large areas of bark.

WALL DESIGN

Late style regularly set studs with straight raking struts to the corner principal posts and those flanking the wagon way. For details see reconstruction drawings, the two end walls being similar.

TRUSSES AND ARCADE

All open trusses have straight arch bracing, whilst those flanking the wagon way also incorporate down-going shores (possibly added in). The inside faces of the principal posts to the western open truss each incorporate two round ended mortices to accommodate rails



set across the barn to divide off the western bay. This feature is of uncertain date.

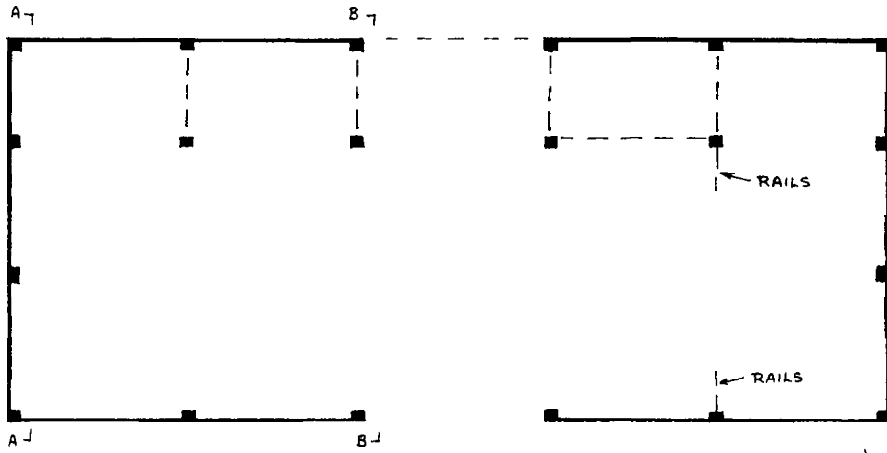
The arcade has relatively short straight arch bracing to all but the wagon bay, whilst the second bay from the west also originally incorporated a side girt (evidenced by mortices) this presumably being the remains of an area within the aisle enclosed by a boarded partition as recognized in other aisled barns ¹.

ROOF

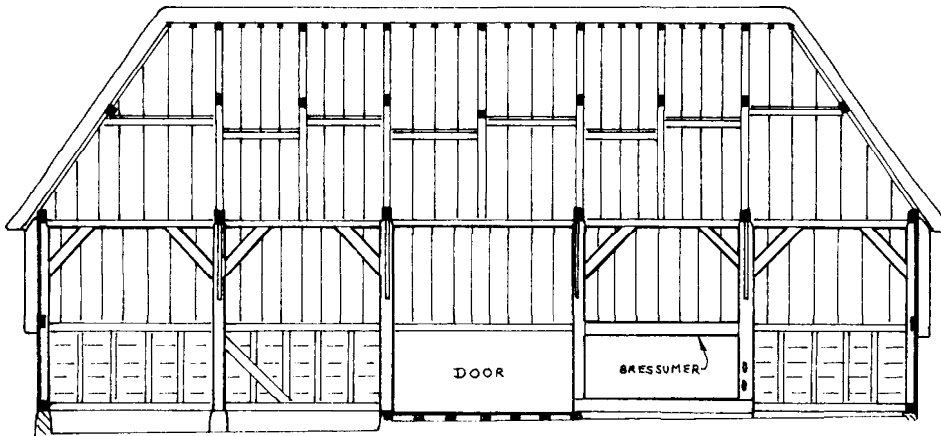
Staggered butt purlin construction framed in eight bays (*ie* two roof bays to all but the end main bays), each truss having collars whilst those set over the tiebeams are also fitted with raking struts. The hipped terminals also incorporate a butt purlin, but lack a high-set collar at the apex. The roof was formerly thatched (evidenced by rope marks) but is now clad in corrugated tin.

FOOTNOTE

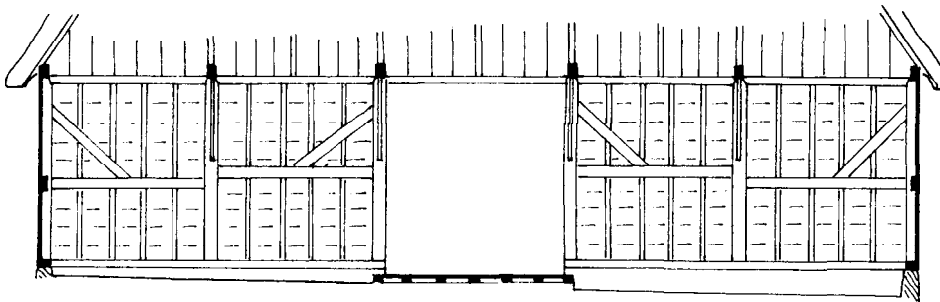
1. See Wick and Roadend Barns in Udimore - Report Nos. 0545 and 0544.



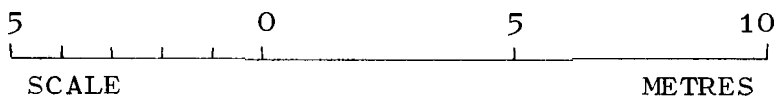
PLAN



SECTION



SECTION LOOKING NORTH



CATSFIELD - BARN @ HOPHOUSE FARM

PERIOD A

560/1 - 1980

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