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**An Archaeological Watching Brief and
Historic Building Survey at
Hayreed Barn, Hayreed Lane,
Wilmington, East Sussex
(Final Report)**

WD/2015/2690/F

Project No. CBAS0501

by
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Summary

A Level 1 building survey and watching brief took place at Hayreed Barn, Hayreed Lane, Wilmington. The building survey and map evidence suggests that the buildings were constructed in the later 19th century, although they appear to have been altered later. The evidence suggests that the store barn is earlier than the stable block, although both are present on the 1874/5 OS map. Five test pits excavated adjacent to the walls of the building were inspected and provided evidence for the foundation construction. The subsequent monitoring of the foundation trenches only produced a 20th century soakaway. The only artefacts recovered were from the later 19th and early 20th century.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Shiret to carry out a Level 1 Watching Brief and an Historic Building Survey on Hayreed Barn, Hayreed Lane, Wilmington (Fig. 1). In 2016 the new owner Mr Matthew Stubberfield confirmed the appointment to complete the monitoring on the new build.

1.2 Hayreed Barn is part of a small complex of buildings located on the northern side of Hayreed Lane, Wilmington, East Sussex (TQ 5525 0641). The building is located at the western side of the stable yard and consists of a two storey barn with a stable block on its northern side. Hayreed Barn is within an Archaeological Notification Area defining both a major Roman Road and the Medieval and Post-Medieval farm complex of Hayreed.

1.3 Planning permission (WD/2013/1927/F replaced by WD/2015/2690/F) for conversion of existing barn and stables to dwelling with proposed lobby extension, change of use of existing holiday cottage to bedroom annexe ancillary to proposed dwelling, erection of new car port and store was granted by Wealden District Council with the following condition attached to the planning consent:

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.

1.4 A specification for a Level 1 archaeological watching brief was prepared by the Archaeology team at ESCC¹.

1.5 The Historic Building Survey was carried out by the author on the 25th June 2014, with an initial archaeological watching brief being carried out by Chris Butler on a series of test pits excavated around the existing building on the 13th June 2014.

1.6 On the conclusion of this phase a recommendation was made that no further monitoring was required. However the Archaeology Team at ESCC requested that the foundation trenches should be monitored. The monitoring of the foundation trenches was carried out by Sarah Vine on 14th April 2016.

¹ ESCC 2014 *Specification For A Level 1 Archaeological Watching Brief During The Groundworks At Hayreed Barn, Hayreed Lane, Wilmington*

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1** The development is situated within an Archaeological Notification Area defining both a major Roman Road and the medieval and post-medieval farm complex of Hayreed. The barn and stable are recorded on early 19th century maps, and may be much older, thus it is important that an archaeological record of them is made prior to their conversion.
- 2.2** The 1st Edition OS map (1874/5) shows the stable and barn, with a possible pond immediately to its north (Fig. 2). At the south end the buildings are connected to another outbuilding which extends to the east, whilst another small rectangular building is situated immediately to the west of the stables.
- 2.3** By the 2nd Edition OS map (1899) the rectangular building to the west has gone, and the southern end is no longer joined to the building to the east, although the steps to the barn are shown (Fig. 3). This situation is the same on the 3rd Edition OS map (1909) and 4th edition OS map (1928).

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** The historic buildings survey was carried out by Keith Butler, conforming to an English Heritage Level 1 survey². This included a brief survey of the exterior and interior of both of the buildings.
- 3.2** A selection of supporting digital photographs were taken of the building during the survey (these together with a full index are contained in the archive). A descriptive and photographic record of any original or early fixtures and fittings is also contained in the archive, and these are mentioned in the descriptive record where relevant.
- 3.3** The initial watching brief was undertaken by Chris Butler in June 2014, and consisted of the inspection of five test pits, which were inspected after having been excavated by hand. These were all located adjacent to the walls of the buildings (Fig. 4), and were of various sizes. At the time of the inspection the spoil was also inspected visually and scanned with a Garrett ACE 250 metal detector for the recovery of artefacts.
- 3.4** The final watching brief phase was carried out by Sarah Vine in April 2016, and comprised an initial ground reduction over the footprint of the new extension, and then the excavation of the foundation trenches.
- 3.5** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** No bench mark or spot height was available to allow the site levels to be linked into an OS height datum.
- 3.7** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by CBAS and will be deposited at Eastbourne Museum. An accession number 2016.42 has been allocated.

² *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practise* – English Heritage 2006.

4.0 Level 1 Building Survey (Fig. 7)

- 4.1 The surveyed building consists of two elements; the store is on two storeys and on an east-west alignment. The stable block is made up of four stalls with a small tack room at the northern end of this part of the building, and on a north-south alignment (**Plate 1**).



Plate 1: The Store/barn and Stables from the South-East

- 4.2 The store/barn has a painted cement rendered finish on both the north and south walls, with the centre part of the northern wall being the interior southern wall of the stable block. The gabled eastern and western walls have a painted cement rendered finish on the ground floor, while the upper part of both these elevations is of horizontal weatherboarding. Both the entrances to the interior of this part of the building are located in the eastern elevation (**Plate 2**). The entrance to the first floor is via a staircase located in the centre of the eastern elevation, which consists of ten brick built steps. The sides of the staircase are of coursed un-worked flint nodules bonded with a yellowish grey sandy mortar. The top of the walls of the staircase have a single course of capping red bricks. The northern side wall of the staircase has an arched recessed feature at the western end of it (**Plate 3**). The sides of the recessed arch feature are of brick construction, with the southern end wall being of the flint nodule construction. The western end of the southern side of the staircase has a brick built quoin between it and the eastern wall of the building, while on the northern side the brick built quoin is only apparent in the upper part of the staircase wall. The lower part is made up of the brickwork of the northern side of the arched feature. At the eastern end of the staircase there are two small brick built plinths (the one on the northern side is damaged and reduced in height). The doorway to the first floor is located in the centre of the elevation, and is fitted with a door of six vertical wooden planks. The entrance to the ground floor of the store/barn is located to the south of the staircase to the first floor of the building. This is fitted with a door of five vertical wooden planks.



Plate 2: Eastern Elevation of Barn/Store



Plate 3: Arched Feature in Northern Wall of Staircase

- 4.3 The southern elevation (**Plate 4**) of the store/barn is of a painted cement render finish, with the render having a smoother finish in the lower 870mm, suggesting that this part of the wall had been re-rendered. There are no openings in the southern wall; with the only feature being a row of four wall tie plates. These were of a plain vertical metal strap with a decorative end at the top and bottom (**Plate 5**).



Plate 4: Southern Elevation of Store/Barn



Plate 5: Wall Tie Plate

- 4.4 The northern elevation of the store/barn is only visible from the exterior for a short length at the eastern and western sides, the rest being concealed from view by the stable block. The part of the north wall to the east of the stable block has the painted cement render finish with a single wall tie plate of the same design as seen on the southern wall of the building. The short length of the north wall at the western side of the stable block appears to have been repaired before being rendered as can be seen

by the raised stepped brickwork in the upper part of this wall (**Plate 6**). The central part of the north wall of the store/barn serves as the southern end wall to the stable

block. The evidence for this is that the interior wall of the stables has two of the same design wall tie plates as seen on the southern exterior wall of the store/barn (**Plate 7**). This is also suggested from the evidence in Test Pit **3** where the western wall of the stable block only butts up to the northern wall of the store/barn.



Plate 6: Possible Repair Western Side of North Wall



Plate 7: Wall Tie Plates in Southern Interior Wall of Stable Block

4.5 The western elevation (**Plate 8**) of the store/barn has the same painted cement render finish on the ground floor as seen on the other elevations, with the upper part being of horizontal weatherboarding. There is a doorway in the centre of the ground floor which is fitted with a door of eleven vertical wooden planks. It was noted during the survey that the western ends of the northern and southern wall projected out from the main body of the wall by 40mm. This possibly suggests that the building originally had a wider entrance in the western wall, but was later modified with a narrower doorway with the wall being re-built at this time. There is a small brick built buttress at the base of the stub of the northern wall (**Plate 9**), which also appears to be a later addition.



Plate 8: Western Elevation of Store/Barn



Plate 9: Buttress on End of North Wall

4.6 The roof is half hipped at both the western and eastern ends and has a covering of red clay tiles.

4.7 The interior walls of the ground floor are all of un-painted cement render. The walls of the ground floor part of the store/stable are wider than those of the first floor. This creates a ledge at the top of the wall on which rests the square sectioned timbers which act as wall plates. These in turn support two timber girders on a north south alignment on which the floor joists of the first floor rest; these are on an east-west alignment. The joists support the floor boards of the first floor which act as the ceiling to the ground floor. The floor is of concrete construction.



Plate 10: Ceiling of Ground Floor of Store/Barn

4.8 The first floor room consists of the upper part of the north and south walls, which have a cement rendered finish, with the rest of the side walls being the slope of the roof. The eastern and western ends of the first floor are constructed of a simple studwork with the weatherboarding attached to its outer surface. The roof structure is common rafters with a side purlin and a centre ridge plate. There are two beams supporting the purlins which have an upright timber supporting either end of the beam; these rise from the floor (**Plate 11**). The lower end of the rafters is cut round the wall plate, located at the top of the northern and southern walls. The floor is of bare floor boards.



Plate 11: Construction of the
Roof of the Store/Barn

- 4.9** The stable block consists of four stalls at the southern end with a small tack room at the northern end. The entrances to the stalls and the tack room are all located in the eastern elevation (**Plate 12**). This elevation has three brick built piers with their outer corners rounded off; these appear to be recent from the un-weathered appearance of the bricks used in their construction. Between the brick piers the wall is of horizontal tongue and groove wooden planks, with a half height door to each of the stables. The tack room at the northern end of the building has a painted cement rendered finish over brick, with a half height door which is narrower than those to the stalls.



Plate 12: The Eastern Elevation
of the Stable Block

- 4.11** The northern gabled elevation of the stable block has a painted cement rendered finish, over brick. A small area of the render had broken away at the base of the eastern end, where the bricks had the dimensions of stretchers 220mm, headers 110mm, and a thickness of 55mm; these appeared to be laid in English Garden Wall bond. There is a wooden framed window located in the centre of the lower part of the gable. The window is of a single light, with an external shutter attached to the eastern side of the window frame. The gabled end of the roof has a plain wooden barge board, with a decorative plate at its apex.



Plate 13: Northern Elevation of
the Stable Block

- 4.12** The western elevation (**Plate 14**) is of a painted cement render over brick, the render was missing in places allowing the dimensions of the bricks to be measured. The bricks used in the construction of this wall had stretchers measuring 220mm with a thickness of 55mm and in the small area exposed appeared to be laid in English Garden Wall bond (**Plate 15**). The lower part of this wall steps out by 60mm to a height of 250mm above ground level. There is a single doorway to the interior of the building located at the southern end of this elevation, fitted with a door of seven vertical wooden planks.



Plate 14: Western Elevation of Stable
Block



Plate 15: Exposed Brickwork West Wall

- 4.13** The interior of the stable block consists of four stalls separated from each other by a partition wall of sheets of block board. The southern wall of the southernmost stall is the exterior wall of the store/barn, and is of brick construction. The bricks have the dimensions of stretchers 220mm, headers 110mm and have a thickness of 60mm, these are laid in English Garden Wall bond with alternative courses of stretchers and headers (**Plate 7**). Above this wall the northern slope of the store/barn roof is visible, and is covered with horizontal wooden planks, with the end of the rafters being visible at its lower edge of the planking (**Plate 16**). It was also noted that the western wall of the stable block only appeared to be butted up to the northern wall of the store/barn when viewed from the interior of the stable block. The stalls have concrete floors with the exception of the northernmost stall and the tack room where the floors

are a mixture of concrete and bricks. There is a concrete feeding trough adjacent to the western wall in the northernmost stall (**Plate 17**).



Plate 16: Roof of Store/Barn Visible
in Southernmost Stall



Plate 17: Feeding Trough in Northern Stall

4.14 The roof construction of the Stable Block is of common rafters with side purlins and centre ridge plate. There are five collars at mid roof height, which support the purlins. There is a wind brace on both side above the southernmost stall and a second pair in the roof above the third stall from the south (**Plate 18**).

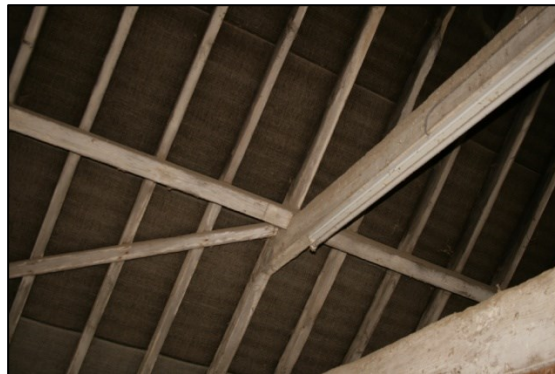


Plate 18: Roof Structure of Stable Block

5.0 Watching Brief Results

5.0.1 The watching brief was split into two phases, the first comprising the monitoring of five test pits in 2014, and the second phase being the monitoring of the ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches at the north end of the stable block.

5.1 The Test Pits

5.1.1 A total of five test pits had been excavated against the wall of the barn and stables to investigate the depth of the foundations and ground condition (Fig. 4). A site visit was made after these had been excavated and the stratigraphy and exposed wall foundations were recorded.

5.1.2 Test Pit 1 was excavated adjacent to the northern end of the eastern wall of the store/barn, and measured 580mm in length by 800mm which narrowed to 450mm, and had a depth of 680mm (**Plate 19**). There were five deposits apparent.

1. The concrete yard surface which had a depth of 90mm.
2. A deposit of orange sandy clay with inclusions of frequent small pebbles, with a thickness of 100mm.
3. A deposit of orange sandy clay with inclusions of brick, breeze blocks and shingle, with a thickness of 260mm.
4. A deposit of mid brown sandy clay with no inclusions, and a thickness of 200mm, with no inclusions.
5. The foundations of the eastern wall of store/barn. Nine courses of bricks were revealed, with the upper three courses possibly being a repair. Also revealed was a small brick built buttress on the north-eastern corner of the building.
6. The natural which was a buff-coloured silty clay, and was apparent to the limit of the excavation.



Plate 19: Test Pit 1



Plate 20: Test Pit 2

5.1.3 Test Pit 2 was located adjacent to the centre of the southern wall of the store/barn (**Plate 20**). This test pit measured 580mm in length by 800mm wide which narrowed to 450mm. In this test pit there were four deposits apparent.

1. The concrete yard surface with a depth of 90mm.
2. Below this was a deposit of orange sandy clay, with frequent inclusions of small pebbles. This deposit was 100mm thick.
3. Below this was a deposit of orange sandy clay with inclusions of brick, tile and shingle. This deposit was 210mm thick to the water level.
4. Below this was a mid brown sandy clay which was recorded from the spoil from the excavations, due to the bottom 260mm of the test pit filling with water.

5.1.4 Test Pit 3 was located in the corner of the junction of the western wall of the stable block and the short length of northern wall of the store/barn (**Plate 21**). The test pit measured 800mm in length by 600mm wide, with a depth of 630mm. In this test pit there were three deposits apparent.

1. The upper deposit was a 250mm thick deposit of topsoil, which was a dark brown sandy clay loam with inclusions of fragments of ceramic building material (2%) and rooting (3%).
2. Below this was a deposit of mid brown sandy clay with inclusions of frequent chalk block fragments of various sizes and ceramic building material (<1%). This deposit was 120mm thick.
3. This was the assumed natural; a buff coloured silty clay, which was apparent to the limit of the excavation. The bottom of the test pit filled with water to a depth of 100mm.
4. The foundations of the western wall of the stable block consisted of seven courses of bricks which sat on a base of chalk blocks. This wall could be seen to butt up against the wall of the barn.



Plate 21: Test Pit 3



Plate 22: Test Pit 4

5.1.5 Test Pit 4 was located adjacent to the western wall of the stable and measured 500mm in length by 800mm in width with a depth of 800mm at the wall (**Plate 22**). There were three deposits apparent in this test pit.

1. A 120mm thick deposit of the topsoil which was a dark brown sandy clay loam with inclusions of rooting (3%).
2. Below this was a mid brown coloured sandy clay with a thickness of 280mm with inclusions of rooting (2%) and minimal chalk pieces. This deposit produced some pottery.
3. Below this was the assumed natural which was apparent to the limit of excavation. This was a buff coloured silty clay.
4. The foundations of the western wall of the stable block, comprising ten courses of brick, of which the bottom three courses stepped in slightly.

5.1.6 Test Pit 5 was located at the eastern end of the northern wall of the stable block and measured 500mm in length by 400mm in width (**Plate 23**). There was a plastic drain pipe at the northern end which restricted the length of the test pit.

1. This was a 550mm thick deposit of the topsoil, which was a mid greyish brown sandy clay loam with inclusions of chalk pieces (2%), ceramic building material (1%) and rooting (3%).
2. Below this was the assumed natural, which was a buff coloured silty clay which was apparent to the limit of the excavation of the test pit.
3. The foundations of the northern wall of the stable block consisted of six courses of brick sitting on a base of large chalk blocks.



Plate 23: Test Pit 5

5.2 Ground reduction & footing trenches (Fig. 5)

5.2.1 The initial ground reduction over the footprint of the new extension on the north side of the stable block was carried out to a depth of c. 500mm. This revealed a topsoil (Context **001**), which was a soft dark greyish-brown sandy clay loam. This varied in depth from 100mm to 250mm and contained roots, and occasional chalk (20mm sized) and CBM (100mm sized).



Plate 24: Excavation of the foundation trenches

- 5.2.2** Below the topsoil was a subsoil (Context **002**) which comprised a mid-firm yellow-brown sandy clay between 180mm and 300mm thick. The excavation of the foundation trenches (**Plate 24**) cut through the lower part of Context **002** and into the underlying natural (Contexts **003** and **007**). The upper natural (Context **003**) was 50mm to 200mm thick, and was a firm light grey silty clay, with occasional natural flints (1%) and chalk pieces (10mm sized). It overlay Context **007** which was a firm pale yellow-brown and mid grey mottled clay which extended to the limit of the excavation.
- 5.2.3** Cut into Contexts **002** & **003**, was a U-shaped linear feature (Context **004**) orientated east to west, measuring 7.8m long, 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep (**Plate 25**). This was filled with a soft sandy clay (Context **005**), dark grey-brown in colour, and including frequent CBM fragments (<200mm), metal pieces, mortar fragments, chalk pieces (c. 50mm), flint pieces (<10mm) and glass fragments. The artefacts recovered from this feature are all of a late 19th or 20th century date, and the feature appears to have been a soakaway, perhaps associated with the manure heap.
- 5.2.4** The foundations of the stable block (Context **006**) were exposed on the north-east side of the building in the footing trench. Four courses of bricks were visible here, but on the north-west corner of the barn a foundation of 10 courses of bricks were seen (**Plate 26**), which step-out 50mm from the wall. Below the 7th course there is a single row of tile. The bricks are bonded with a light yellow-brown sandy mortar, and the individual bricks are 240mm x 100mm x 65mm in size.



Plate 25: Cut feature 004



Plate 26: Brick foundation on NW corner of the
Stable block

6.0 The Finds

6.01 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of finds from the test-pits. The assemblage is all of late post-medieval date and does not hold any potential for further analysis. The material has been discarded.

6.1 Pottery and Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber & Chris Butler

6.1.1 Test-pit 2 (Context 4) produced a 67g fragment from a well formed and fired 12mm thick peg tile tempered with sparse fine sand and common iron oxides to 1mm. An 18th to 19th century date is likely.

Test-pit 3 (Context 1) produced a 54g fresh sherd from a glazed red earthenware bowl and a 38g fragment of Welsh roofing slate, both of which are of 19th century date. Context 2 of the same pit produced two fragments (130g) of peg tile of similar type to that noted in Test-pit 2.

Test-pit 4 (Context 2) produced two large sherds (230g) from a mid 19th to early 20th century wash-bowl in refined white earthenware.

Test-pit 5 (Context 1) produced a 74g fragment from a peg tile of similar type to that noted in Test-pits 2 and 3.

6.1.2 Context 005 produced fragments of brick and tile. The complete bricks were of 20th century date with a shallow frog and no maker's mark, whilst the tiles were of the same type as noted in 6.1.1. above. Other small CBM fragments from this context were of the same fabric as the bricks in the building and of 19th century date.

6.2 Glass by Chris Butler

6.2.1 Test Pit 5 (Context 1) produced three pieces of late 19th/early 20th century glass (205g). Two pieces may have been from the same clear glass jar with a base diameter of 90mm. Embossed on the base was an $\overline{\text{F}}$ manufacturing mark. The third piece was an early 20th century fragment of brown bottle glass.

6.2.2 Context 005 produced two complete bottles, a small Shiphams paste jar and a medium sized clear glass sauce bottle

7.0 Discussion

- 7.1 Evidence from the brief standing building survey would suggest that the staircase to the first floor level of the barn is a later addition evidenced by the brick built quoins on the southern side and the top part of the northern side wall of the staircase, which only appear to be butted up to eastern wall of the building. The later date for this feature is also suggested by the different constructional material used, flint nodules as opposed to the brick construction of the east wall of the building. This supports the map evidence which suggests that it was added after 1875 when the barn was joined to another outbuilding on its east side.
- 7.2 The constructional details of the two buildings would suggest that they were built in the later 19th century. The evidence from the short survey would also hint at the stable block being constructed after the store/barn. This is evidenced by the northern wall of the store/barn serving as the southern end interior wall to the southernmost stall of the stable, and also the butt joint between the western wall of the stable block and the northern wall of the store/barn. This butt joint is also apparent at foundation level in the side of Test Pit 3. The northern slope of the roof of the store/barn is also apparent above this wall when viewed from the interior of the stable block, although, this part of the roof is covered with horizontal wooden planks, with the bottom of the rafters still being visible below the lower planks.
- 7.3 The different dates for the buildings is also suggested by the bricks of the foundations of the stable block which, in Test Pits 3 and 5, were laid on chalk block foundations. In contrast, no chalk blocks were noted in the test pits adjacent to the store/barn.
- 7.4 There is also a possibility that the western wall of the store/barn is a later addition as suggested by the western ends of the southern and northern walls slightly projecting from the current western wall of the building. Perhaps, this end of the building was originally open or had wider doors. The modern brick built piers of the eastern elevation of the stable block could hint at the original use of the stables as a cart shed with this side of the building being open. The modern brick built piers respect the position of earlier supports for the roof of the building.
- 7.5 The test pits and watching brief of the footing trenches only produced artefacts of 19th and 20th century date, consistent with the dating of the buildings, and probably associated with their use in the late 19th and early 20th century. The machine operator (John Hill) was familiar with the site as his parents had farmed there until the 1960's. He said that the site was part of a larger field (as shown on the earlier OS maps) and the hedgerows were new. He advised that the location of the extension was originally the site of the manure heap, and his memory is that not much activity took place on this part of the site.

8.0 Acknowledgements

- 8.1 We would like to thank Mr and Mrs Shiret and Matthew Stubberfield for commissioning this archaeological watching brief and historic building survey. We would also like to thank John Hill Builders for their co-operation and assistance during the watching brief.
- 8.2 The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MCifA, and it was monitored by Greg Chuter for ESCC.

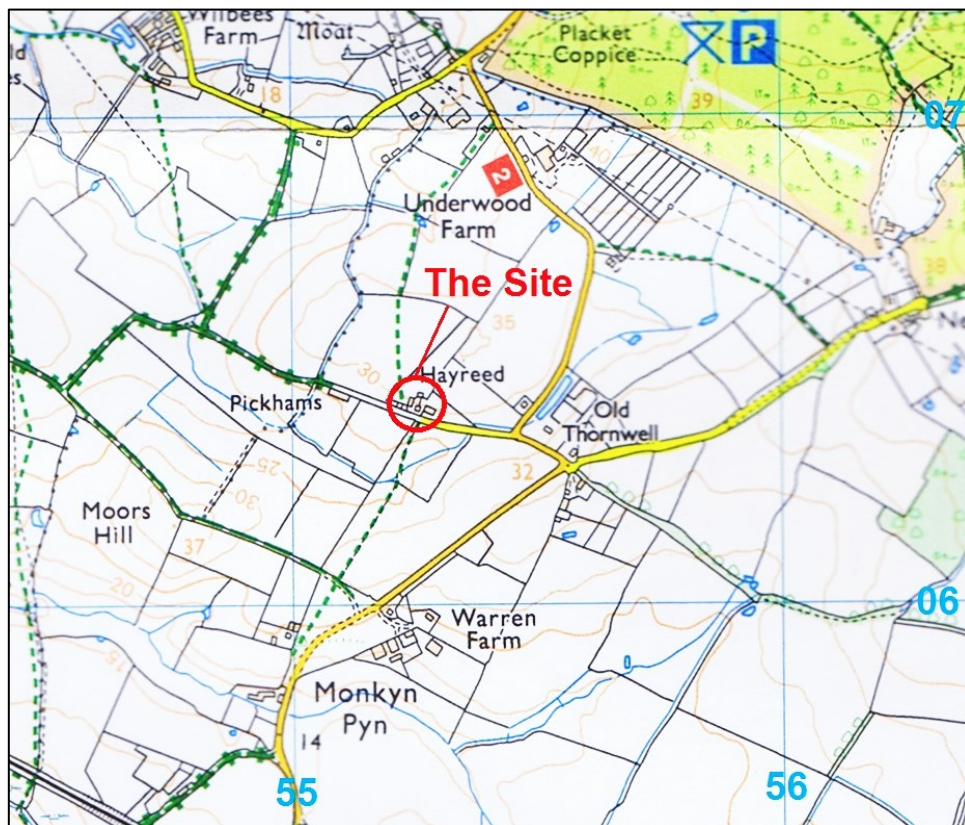


Fig. 1: Hayreed Barn, Wilmington: Site Location map
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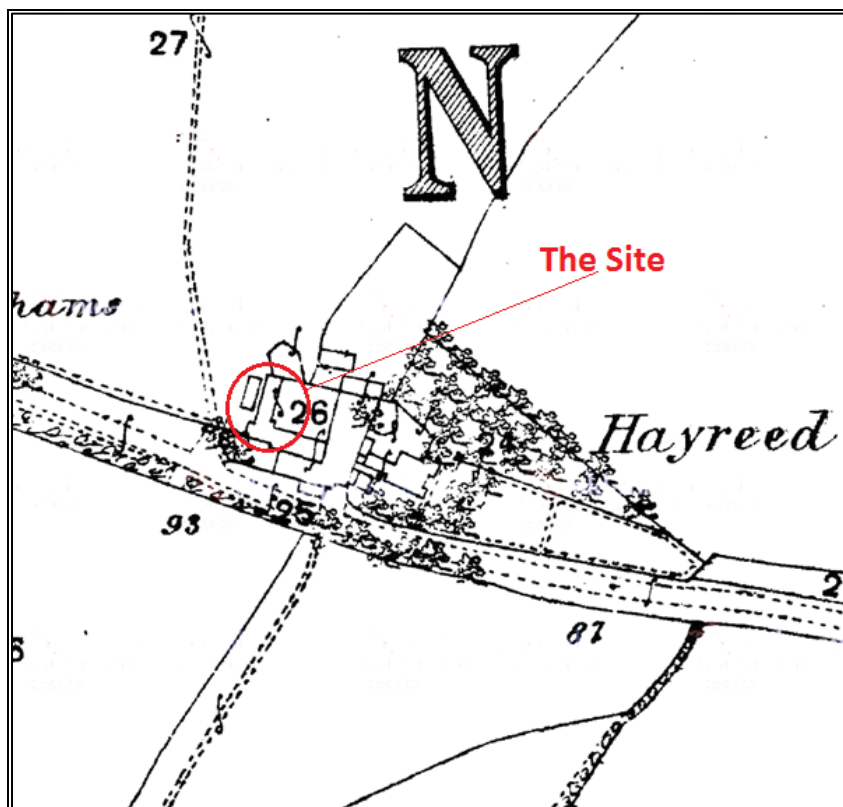


Fig. 2: Hayreed Barn, Wilmington: 1st Edition OS Map (1874)

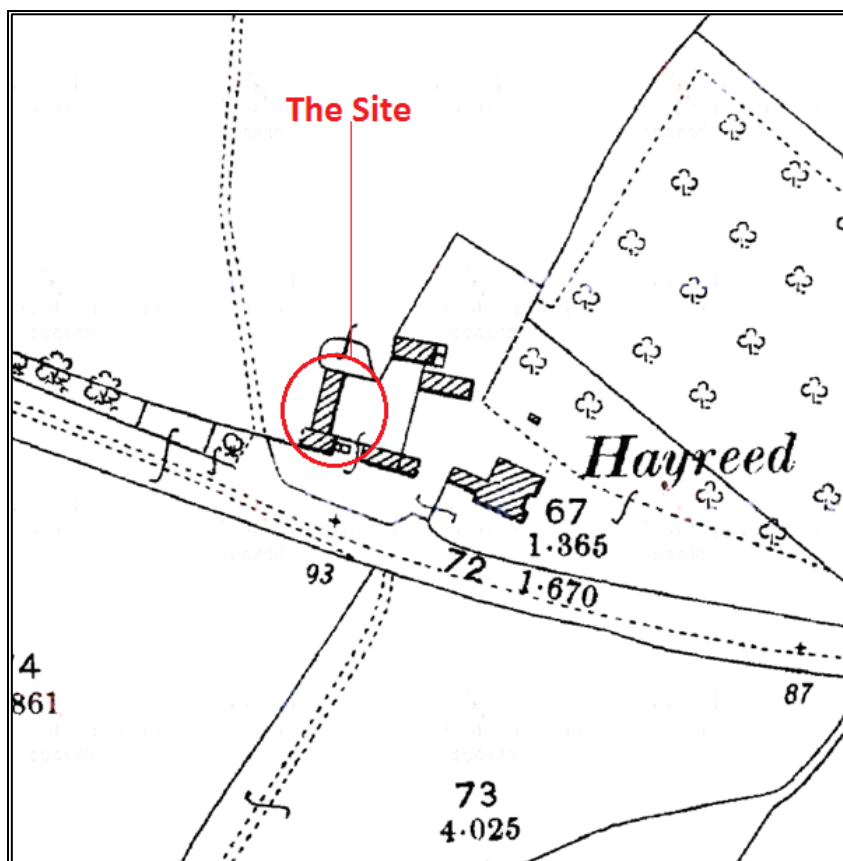


Fig. 3: Hayreed Barn, Wilmington: 2nd Edition OS Map (1899)

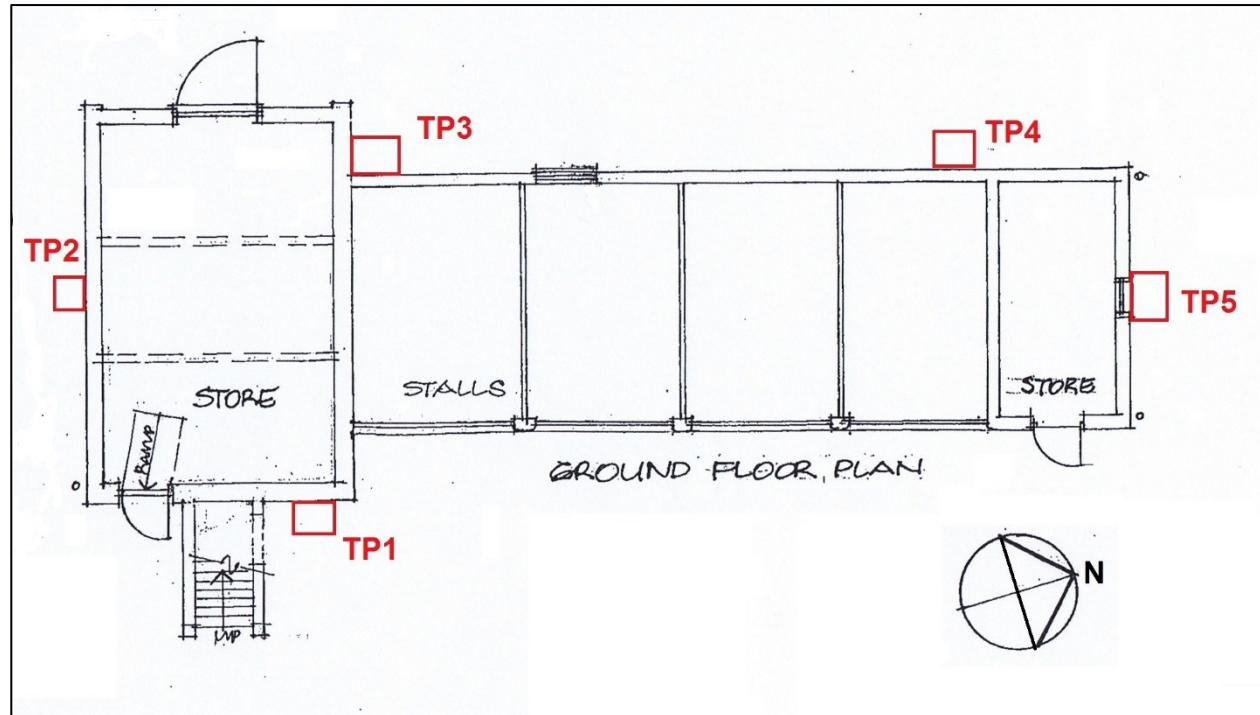


Fig. 4: Hayreed Barn, Wilmington: Site and building Plan showing test pit locations
(Adapted from architects drawing 1:100 at A3)

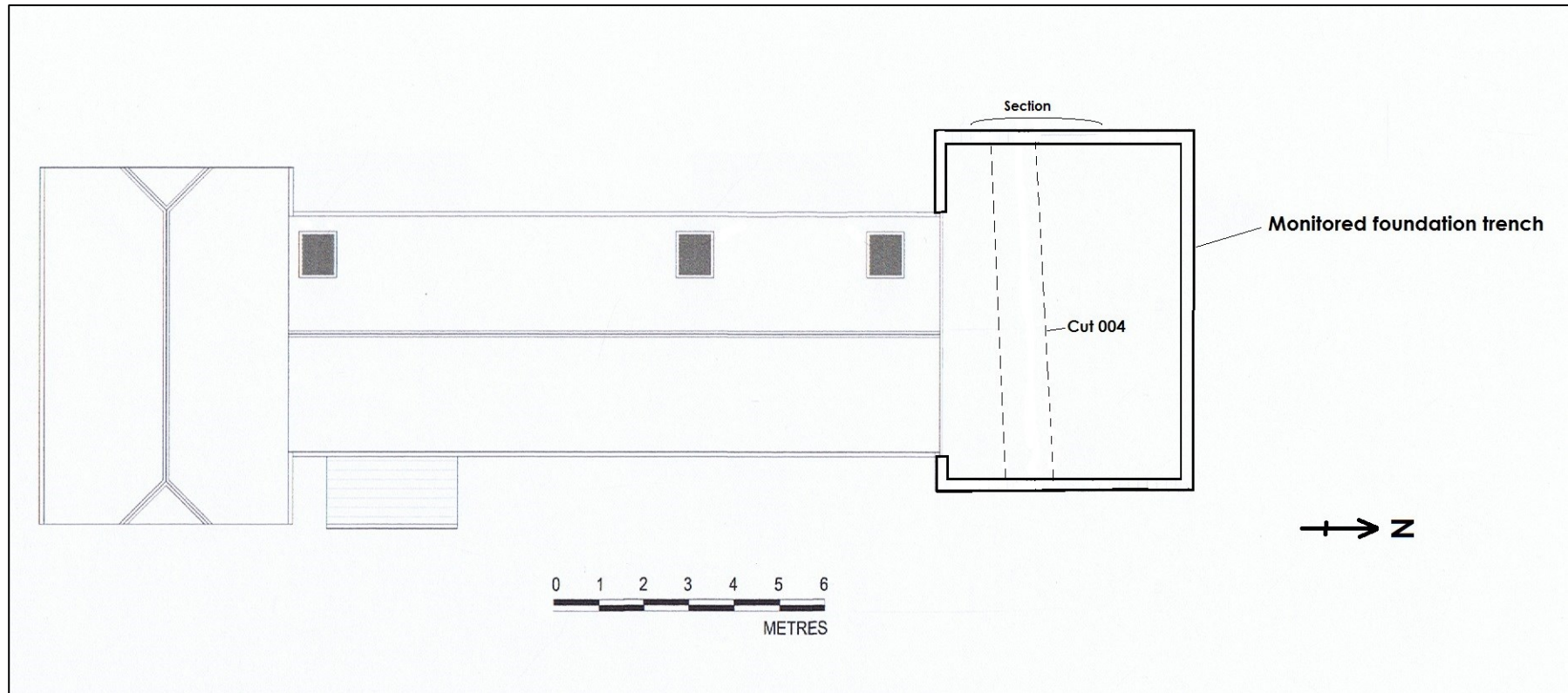


Fig. 5: Hayreed Barn, Wilmington: Plan showing monitored foundation trenches
(adapted from Abstract Plans drawing)

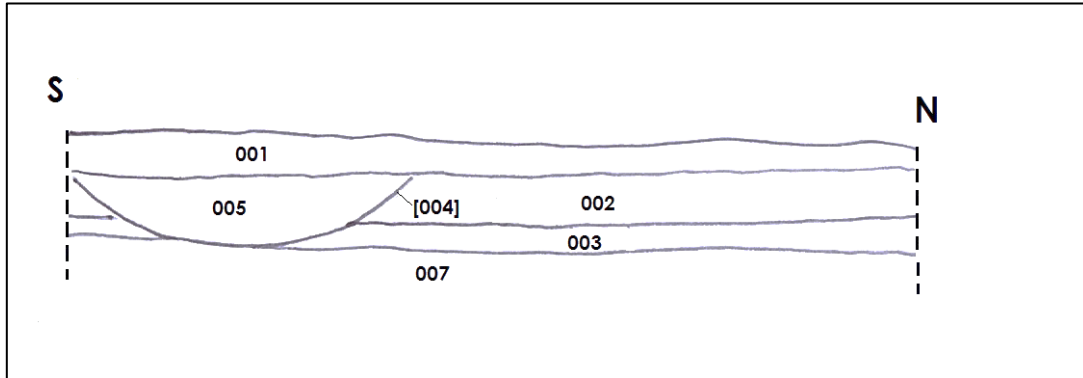


Fig. 6: Hayreed Barn, Wilmington: Sketch section of east facing section showing Cut 004 (not to scale – see text for dimensions)

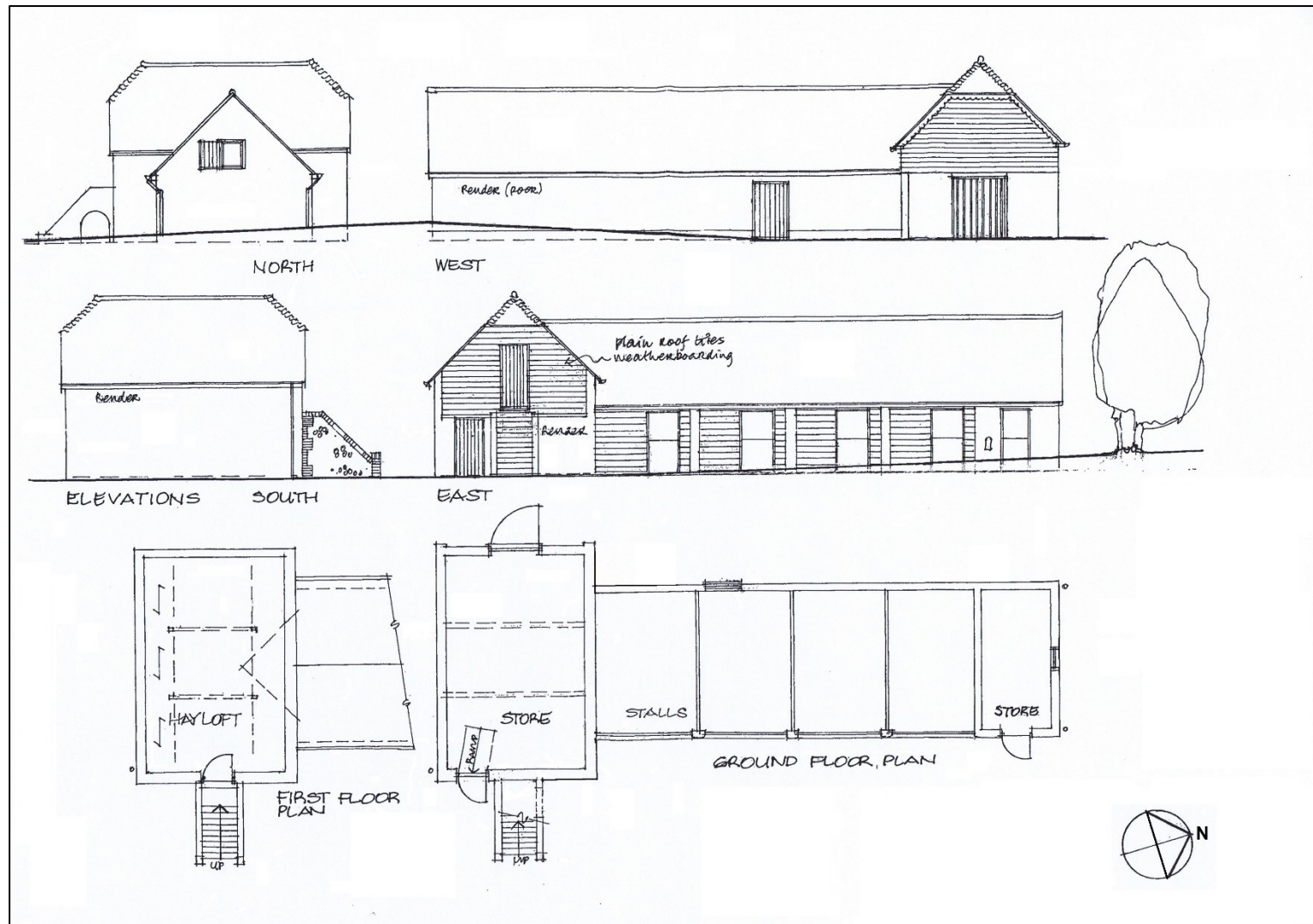


Fig. 7: Hayreed Barn, Wilmington: Plans and elevations of existing building prior to conversion
(adapted from architects drawings)

Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Site Code	HRW 14					
Identification Name and Address	Hayreed Barn, Hayreed Lane, Wilmington, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Wealden District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 5525 0641					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey X	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 13.06.14 – 14.04.16	Other Building Survey 25.06.14		
Sponsor/Client	Mr and Mrs Shiret & Matthew Stubberfield					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MCIfA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PCIfA & Sarah Vine					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A Level 1 building survey and watching brief took place at Hayreed Barn, Hayreed Lane, Wilmington. The building survey and map evidence suggests that the buildings were constructed in the later 19th century, although they appear to have been altered later. The evidence suggests that the store barn is earlier than the stable block, although both are present on the 1874/5 OS map. Five test pits excavated adjacent to the walls of the building were inspected and provided evidence for the foundation construction. The subsequent monitoring of the foundation trenches only produced a 20th century soakaway. The only artefacts recovered were from the later 19th and early 20th century.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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