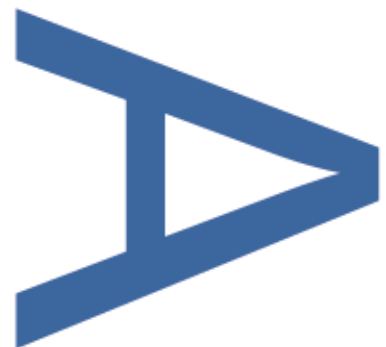


**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
OF FARM BUILDINGS
ON LAND AT CHURCH ROAD,
HARRIETSHAM,
KENT,
ME17 1HJ**



PCA REPORT NO: R12681

OCTOBER 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Historic Building Recording of Farm Buildings on Land at Church Road,
Harrietsham, Kent ME17 1HJ**

Site Code: KBFH16

Central NGR: TQ 87074 52542

Local Planning Authority: Maidstone Borough Council

Planning Reference: 16/504378/REM

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting Limited on Behalf of Crest Nicholson

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

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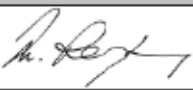
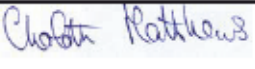
DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**Site Name**

Farm Buildings on Land at Church Road,
Harrietsham,
Kent
ME17 1HJ

Type of project

Historic Building Recording

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4756
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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to undertake historic building recording of farm buildings on land at Church Road, Harrietsham, Kent, ME17 1HJ, which lies at OS NGR TQ 87074 52542. The land comprises two large agricultural fields that lie on both sides of Church Road. The extant farm buildings lie on the west side of Church Road and form the southern part of a farm complex with buildings grouped around a rectangular farmyard. The buildings that formed the northern part of the complex were removed in the early 21st century. Although none of the extant buildings are Listed, some are identifiable on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 and are therefore of local heritage interest.
- 1.2 Outline planning permission has been granted for residential development and for change of use and conversion of the Oast House to a single dwelling. The application will involve the demolition of the other farm buildings in the complex. The building recording was carried out in response to a condition on the planning permission. The farm buildings were recorded to Historic England Level 1 on 3rd October 2016.
- 1.3 The extant farm buildings form part of a rectangular farmyard that is shown on Bottle's plan of 1728, Andrews, Drury and Herbert's map of 1769 and an Ordnance Survey drawing of 1797. By 1839, the farmyard was part of Lodge Field (Plot 381), a meadow. It was owned by William Baldwin Esq and farmed by John Samuel Fuller Senior. Baldwin owned other, mainly arable, plots farmed by Fuller Senior, who lived at Bell Farm Homestead and Garden (Plot 380), which lies to the south of East Street in Harrietsham. This property was also owned by Baldwin. Farm buildings to the west of Church Road are also shown on the 1865 and later Ordnance Survey maps.
- 1.4 The Oast House on the south side of the farmyard has a rectangular in plan stowage (barn) and two round oasts (kilns). The building was constructed of red brick in Flemish bond with the lower part of the long walls of the stowage built of Ragstone. The brickwork is late 18th/early 19th century in appearance. The floors and roofs of the stowage and the oasts have been rebuilt. Some of the timbers used to rebuild the floors were reused; one was marked 'WT 1746'. Extant Ragstone and red brick walls around the farmyard had similar brickwork to the Oast House and were presumably constructed at the same time. An east and a west animal shelter had been built using the farmyard brick wall as their rear walls in the 20th century. Another extant building was a late 20th century farm building near the south-west corner of the farmyard.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to undertake historic building recording of farm buildings on land at Church Road, Harrietsham, Kent, ME17 1HJ, which lies at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 87074 52542 (**Figures 1 and 2**). This land is located in Harrietsham, a village which is situated approximately 12km to the east of Maidstone and just to the north of the M20. The land lies on both sides of Church Road and is bounded to the north by the A20 (Maidstone to Ashford road), which runs through the centre of Harrietsham, and to the east and south by Rectory Lane and East Street, respectively. The land comprises two large agricultural fields. Although the fields have been intensively cultivated the farm buildings have not been used for sometime.
- 2.1.2 The farm buildings lie on the west side of Church Road. The extant farm buildings form the southern part of a farm complex with buildings grouped around a rectangular farmyard. The buildings that formed the northern part of the complex were removed in the early 21st century. Although none of the buildings are Listed, some are identifiable on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 and are therefore of local heritage interest.
- 2.1.3 Outline planning permission (14/0095) has been granted by Maidstone Borough Council for 'residential development with access considered at this stage and all other matters reserved for future consideration. Full application for a change of use and conversion of Oast House to a single dwelling with garaging'. The application will involve the demolition of the other farm buildings in the complex.
- 2.1.4 An historic building recording condition (18) has been attached to the permission and states: 'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.1.5 Reason: To ensure that historic building features are properly examined and recorded'.
- 2.1.6 The recording was carried out in accordance with National Planning Policy Guidance, specifically National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) and Maidstone Borough Council's adopted policy towards built heritage and archaeology.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The aim of the building recording was as follows:

- To compile an Historic England Level 1 record of the Oast House and farm buildings in their present condition and context. This survey work was to commence prior to the commencement of the alteration/demolition works. The purpose of the record was to record the present character of the buildings and to clarify their use and historical development.
- The aim was to provide a better understanding of the buildings, to compile a lasting record and to analyse and disseminate the results.
- To produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition.

4.2 On-Site Recording

4.2.1 The historic building survey was carried out on 3rd October 2016 by an historic buildings archaeologist.

4.2.2 A photographic survey using a high quality digital camera was undertaken recording the external elevations and interiors where these were easily and safely accessible. A selection of these photographs has been included in this report as **Plates 1 to 41**. **Figures 12 and 13** show the location and direction of the plates.

4.2.3 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with Level 1 as set out in Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

4.3 Project Archive

4.3.1 The project archive is currently being held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London under the site code KBFH16. It is anticipated that the archive (copies of the report and photographs) will be lodged with the Kent History and Library Centre. This report will be submitted to the CgMs Consulting Limited for onward distribution to the Kent History and Library Centre, the Kent HER and the Kent County Council Planning Archaeologist.

4.4 Guidance

4.4.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

ClfA (2014) *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

English Heritage (now Historic England) (2005) *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD*

Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 A rectangular plot roughly in the location of the rectangular farm complex is shown on Bottle's map of 1728 (**Figure 3**). A topographical map of the County of Kent by Andrews, Drury and Herbert of 1769 also shows the farm complex with Harrietsham Church to the north-east and houses around Harrietsham Street to the south (**Figure 4**). An Ordnance Survey drawing of 1797 (**Figure 5**) shows the farm complex.
- 5.2 The farm complex with a north building and a south building (Oast House) is depicted on the 1839 Harrietsham Tithe map (**Figure 6**). The tithe apportionment shows that William Baldwin Esq owned Lodge Field (Plot 381) described as 'Meadow' in which the subject farm complex was situated and that it was occupied by John Samuel Fuller Senior. William Baldwin Esq also owned Bell Farm Homestead and Garden (Plot 380), which lies to the south of East Street, which was also occupied by John Samuel Fuller Senior. In addition, Baldwin also owned Plots 382 to 393 and 453, which were all occupied by John Samuel Fuller Senior. Most of these plots were described as 'Arable'.
- 5.3 The 1865 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 7**) also shows the farm complex with a north building and a south building (Oast House). The north oast or kiln is not shown on this map. By 1897 (**Figure 8**), the north oast or kiln is shown and buildings have been added on the west side of the rectangular yard and a building has been added at the north end of the east side. The same arrangement is shown on the 1908, 1961 and 1989-91 maps (**Figures 9 to 11**). An aerial photograph taken in 2003 by Google images (not illustrated) shows the farm complex. By 2015, another Google images aerial photograph (not illustrated) shows that the northern farm buildings in the complex had been demolished.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Although the farm complex is on a south-east to north-west alignment, in order to facilitate description in this report the farm buildings are referred to in accordance with site north (actual north-east), hence the north-east and south-west elevations are referred to as the north and south elevations, respectively, and so on.
- 6.1.2 The farm buildings include an Oast House to the south. An Oast House is a building used to dry fresh hops before they are sent to the brewers, to be used for flavouring beer. A typical Oast House consisted of a rectangular one or two storey building (the 'stowage') and one or more kilns or 'oasts'. The oast was a kiln for drying the hops. Hops were spread out on the first floor of the kiln to be dried by hot air rising from a wood or charcoal-fire below at ground floor level. The drying floors were thin and perforated to permit the heat to pass through. The steep pitched roof channelled the hot air through the hops to the top. A cowl on the top of the roof allowed the hot air ('reek') to be drawn up through the kiln in a vacuum effect. The cowl pivoted to control the air extraction and stop rain getting in. The freshly picked hops from the fields were raked in to dry and then raked out to cool before being bagged up and sent to the brewery.
- 6.1.3 The stowage was the barn section. It had a cooling floor and press at first floor level and a storage area at ground floor level. The dried hops were taken from the drying floor to cool and be packed using a hop press. The press packed hops in a large sack called a 'pocket' suspended to the ground floor where the pockets were stored to await collection.
- 6.1.4 Hops were first introduced into England in the mid 16th century. The first form of oast house appeared around the latter part of the 16th century and the earliest surviving oast houses in Kent date from the 17th century. Early oast houses were simply adapted barns although, by the 18th century, the distinctive tall buildings with conical roofs had been developed to increase the draught. At first these were square although around 1800 roundal kilns were developed. Square kilns always remained more popular in Herford and Worcester and came back into fashion in the south-east in the late 19th century.

6.2 Oast House

External

- 6.2.1 The extant Oast House formed the south building of the farm complex. It has two oasts at its west end and an east-west aligned stowage, which is rectangular in plan (**Figure 13; Plates 1 to 11**).
- 6.2.2 The stowage was mainly constructed of red and occasional light grey brick in Flemish bond in a light grey mortar. The brickwork is late 18th/early 19th century in appearance. At ground floor level the north and south elevations were constructed of Ragstone in the same light grey mortar (**Plates 1 to 3 and 5**).

- 6.2.3 Like the stowage, the two oasts were also constructed of red and occasional light grey brick in Flemish bond in a light grey mortar (**Plates 1 to 7**). Both have an internal and external brick plinth.

South elevation

- 6.2.4 The south elevation has a straight vertical construction joint at ground floor level between the oast at the west end of the elevation and the stowage to the east. Queen closers are visible on the west (oast) side of the straight joint perhaps suggesting that the oast was a later addition. At first floor level the wall continues from oast to stowage without a straight joint although with a change in the angle of the wall.
- 6.2.5 The south elevation has two ground floor doorways located towards the western end of the elevation that lead into the oast and the stowage (**Plates 1 and 2**). The doorway into the oast is a later insertion because the surrounding brickwork was crudely cut with no queen closers present. This doorway has a timber lintel. The ground floor barn doorway has dressed brick quoining to the jambs. Similar brick quoining is visible at the east and west ends of the elevation.
- 6.2.6 Queen closers at the sides of the two first floor window openings show that they were original. The openings are crudely covered with late 20th century corrugated plastic sheeting. Two S shaped tie plates are roughly located under each of the window openings. The first floor doorway was original like the ground floor doorway below. A timber and metal staircase has been added in the 20th century.

West elevation

- 6.2.7 The west elevation of the south oast contains a single metal casement window at ground floor level (**Plates 1 to 4**). The opening is a later insertion because the surrounding original brickwork is crudely cut and has been roughly repointed in comparison to the original neat Flemish bond of the rest of the elevation. The rafter feet of the kiln are visible under the ceramic tiled roof above a coggled brick eaves cornice. Towards the east (stowage/barn) the coggled brick eaves cornice changes to a course of headers possibly when this part of the oast was reroofed.

North elevation

- 6.2.8 A doorway located in the east elevation of the north kiln appears to be a later insertion because the surrounding brickwork has been crudely cut and no queen closers are present (**Plate 7**).
- 6.2.9 The two first floor windows openings appear to be original with queen closers (**Plate 5**). The openings have timber window frames that have been boarded over. Two S shaped tie plates align with those in the south elevation and are roughly located under the window openings.

The rafter feet of the kiln are visible under the ceramic tiled roof above a coggled brick eaves cornice (**Plate 6**).

East elevation

- 6.2.10 The east elevation fronts onto Church Road and is dominated by the ground floor opening, which stretches across its entire width and has a large timber lintel (**Plates 8 to 10**). The wall at first floor level was constructed of thin concrete blocks. Red paint once covered the blockwork and remains of this paint are still visible. At first floor level the sides of this elevation had been constructed with brick quoins. A first floor doorway with a single timber ledge and brace door is centrally within the elevation (**Plate 11**). The roof is half hipped at this end of the Oast House.

Internal

- 6.2.11 The first floor of the stowage is supported by five large timber primary floor joists, which are clearly visible from the ground floor (**Figures 13 and 14; Plates 12 to 17**). Small lengths of timber set within the north and south wall support the primary floor joists (**Plates 16 and 17**). The primary joists support about twelve deep secondary floor joists. Some of the secondary floor joists appear to be reused with numerous empty mortices. The secondary floor joists are carried over the primary floor joists rather than 'jointed' in suggesting perhaps a reworking of the floor. "WT 1746" is clearly carved into one of the secondary floor joists (**Plate 16**).
- 6.2.12 The north kiln has a window and a doorway to the outside (**Figure 13; Plates 18 and 20**). Both appear to have been inserted and do not have queen closers internally. The doorway connecting the stowage to the north kiln does have queen closers suggesting that this doorway is original (**Plate 19**). The first floor of the north kiln is supported by three primary north-south timber floor joists (**Plates 18 to 20**). These in turn support numerous east-west deep section secondary floor joists. The secondary floor joists are carried over the primary floor joists. As in the stowage the primary and secondary floor joists are not jointed together suggesting a later reworking of the first floor in the north kiln.
- 6.2.13 The south kiln has a window and a doorway to the outside (**Figure 13; Plate 23**). Both appear to have been inserted and do not have queen closers internally. The doorway connecting the stowage to the south kiln has some queen closers on its south side only suggesting that this doorway is original (**Plates 21 and 22**). A straight joint in the brickwork on the south side of this doorway suggests that it has been reduced in width. The first floor of the south kiln is supported by three primary east-west timber floor joists (**Plates 21 to 23**). These in turn support numerous east-west deep section secondary floor joists. The secondary floor joists are carried over the primary floor joists. As in the stowage the primary and secondary floor joists are not jointed together suggesting a later reworking of the first floor in the south kiln. Scars on the soffits of some of the secondary floor joists suggest that they were reused.

- 6.2.14 The first floor of the stowage has narrow north-south floorboards, which appear to be a later replacement (**Plates 25 and 26**). The north wall of the stowage at first floor level is covered with vertical timber boards to dado height (**Plate 26**). The windows in the north elevation each have two 6 pane casement windows. Queen closers down the sides of the window openings show that the openings are original although the windows, which are early 20th century in appearance, are presumably later replacements.
- 6.2.15 The roof is supported by three trusses (**Figures 13 and 14**) with raking queen struts. Intermediate collars are positioned between the trusses. Numerous common rafters support the roof battens. Modern machine cut timbers have recently been added to strengthen the roof (**Plates 24 to 26 and 28**). It is assumed that the roof of the north and south kiln would have originally been separate to that of the stowage. The three roofs have been altered to form one roof and the cowls of the north and south kilns have been removed (**Plates 27 and 29**).

6.3 Other Farm Buildings

- 6.3.1 A late 20th century farm building was located to the north of the west end of the Oast House (**Figure 13**). It was constructed of thin concrete blocks and roofed with corrugated asbestos sheeting. It was rectangular in plan with a pitched roof with north and south gable ends (**Plates 3, 4, 30 and 31**). It had a large vehicular entrance taking up the southern half of its west side. It was linked to both the north and south kilns via metal pipes (**Plates 2 to 4**).
- 6.3.2 A red brick wall was observed through vegetation during the site visit extending north from the north kiln and running roughly parallel with the east wall of the late 20th century farm building. The wall was constructed in Flemish bond and although it butted the north kiln was assumed to be of a similar date.
- 6.3.3 An animal shelter lay to the north of the late 20th century farm building on the west side of the farm complex (**Figure 12**). The lower part of the rear (west) wall of the animal shelter was constructed of Ragstone while the upper part was built of three courses of red brickwork with a course of concrete block above (**Plates 34 to 36**). The Ragstone and brick wall appears to have been a continuation of the red brick farmyard wall to the south with a gap for a west entrance into the farmyard (**Figure 12**). It is assumed that this wall was built at the same time as the Oast House as the west farmyard wall. The west animal shelter is 20th century in appearance. A framework of timber and steel supported its corrugated iron mono-pitched roof, which was higher at the front (east). The north wall of the animal shelter was constructed of Ragstone and was a return of the rear (west) wall (**Figure 12; Plate 36**). Most of the northern end of the west animal shelter had collapsed (**Plates 32, 33 and 35**). Corrugated iron sheeting had been used to cover the rear and sides of the animal shelter (**Plates 31 and 32**).
- 6.3.4 Another animal shelter was situated on the east side of the farmyard (**Figure 12**). The construction of the east animal shelter was similar to that of the west animal shelter. Like the west animal shelter, it was constructed using the farmyard wall as its rear wall. The lower part of this wall was constructed of Ragstone with the upper part built of red brick in Flemish bond

(**Plate 41**). The wall is similar in appearance to the west farmyard wall and the Oast House and all were presumably built at the same time. The east animal shelter is 20th century in appearance. A framework of timber supported its corrugated iron mono-pitched roof, which was higher at the front (west) (**Plates 37, 38 and 40**). The shelter had a water trough with a hay stall above along its rear (east) wall (**Plates 39 and 41**).

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The extant farm buildings on land at Church Road form part of a rectangular farmyard complex. The rectangular farmyard is shown on Bottle's plan of 1728, Andrews, Drury and Herbert's map of 1769 and an Ordnance Survey drawing of 1797. By 1839, the farmyard was part of Lodge Field (Plot 381), a meadow. It was owned by William Baldwin Esq and farmed by John Samuel Fuller Senior. William Baldwin owned other, mainly arable, plots farmed by John Samuel Fuller Senior. It appears that John Samuel Fuller Senior lived at Bell Farm Homestead and Garden (Plot 380), which lies to the south of East Street in Harrietsham. This farmhouse was also owned by William Baldwin. Farm buildings to the west of Church Road are also shown on the 1865 and later Ordnance Survey maps.
- 7.2 The Oast House on the south side of the farmyard has a rectangular in plan stowage and two round oasts. The building was constructed of red brick in Flemish bond with the lower part of the long south and north walls of the stowage built of Ragstone. The brickwork is late 18th/early 19th century in appearance. The floors of the stowage and the oasts have been rebuilt. Some of the timbers used to rebuild the floors were reused. One of the timber secondary floor joists was marked 'WT 1746'. Ragstone and red brick walls on the east and west side of the farmyard had similar brickwork to the Oast House and were presumably constructed in the late 18th/early 19th century. An east and a west animal shelter had been built using the farmyard brick wall as their rear walls in the 20th century. Another extant building was a late 20th century farm building near the south-west corner of the farmyard.

8 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting Limited for commissioning the historic building recording.
- 9.2 Charlotte Matthews managed the project for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The building recording and photographic survey were carried out on site by Kari Bower. This report was written by Kari Bower and Charlotte Matthews. The figures were prepared by Hayley Baxter.

APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-266586

Project details

Project name	Farm buildings, Land at Church Road, Harrietsham, Kent Building Recording
Short description of the project	<p>Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs to undertake recording of farm buildings on land at Church Road, Harrietsham, Kent, which lies at OS NGR TQ 87074 52542. The extant farm buildings lie on the west side of Church Road and form part of a rectangular farmyard. None of the buildings are Listed. They were recorded to Historic England Level 1 in October 2016 as a condition of planning permission for conversion of one of the buildings (an Oast House) and demolition of the rest. The farmyard is shown on three 18th century maps. By 1839, the farmyard was part of Lodge Field, a meadow. It was owned by William Baldwin and farmed by John Samuel Fuller. Baldwin owned other, mainly arable, plots farmed by Fuller, who lived at Bell Farm Homestead and Garden, which lies to the south. The Oast House was constructed of Ragstone and red brick and has a rectangular stowage (barn) and two round oasts (kilns). The brickwork is late 18th/early 19th century in appearance. The floors and roofs of the stowage and the oasts have been rebuilt. Some of the timbers used to rebuild the floors were reused; one was marked 'WT 1746'. Extant Ragstone and red brick walls around the farmyard had similar brickwork to the Oast House. Two animal shelters had been built using the farmyard brick wall as their rear walls in the 20th century. Another extant building was a late 20th century farm building near the south-west corner of the farmyard.</p>
Project dates	Start: 03-10-2016 End: 03-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KBFH16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	OAST HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	FARMYARD WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	ANIMAL SHELTERS Modern

Monument type	BARN Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE HARRIETSHAM Farm Buildings on Land at Church Road, Harrietsham, Kent
Postcode	ME17 1HJ
Site coordinates	TQ 87074 52542 51.240761513891 0.680392553228 51 14 26 N 000 40 49 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Wendy Rogers
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting Limited
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Kari Bower
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Crest Nicholson

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Digital Archive ID	KBFH16
Digital Contents	"none"

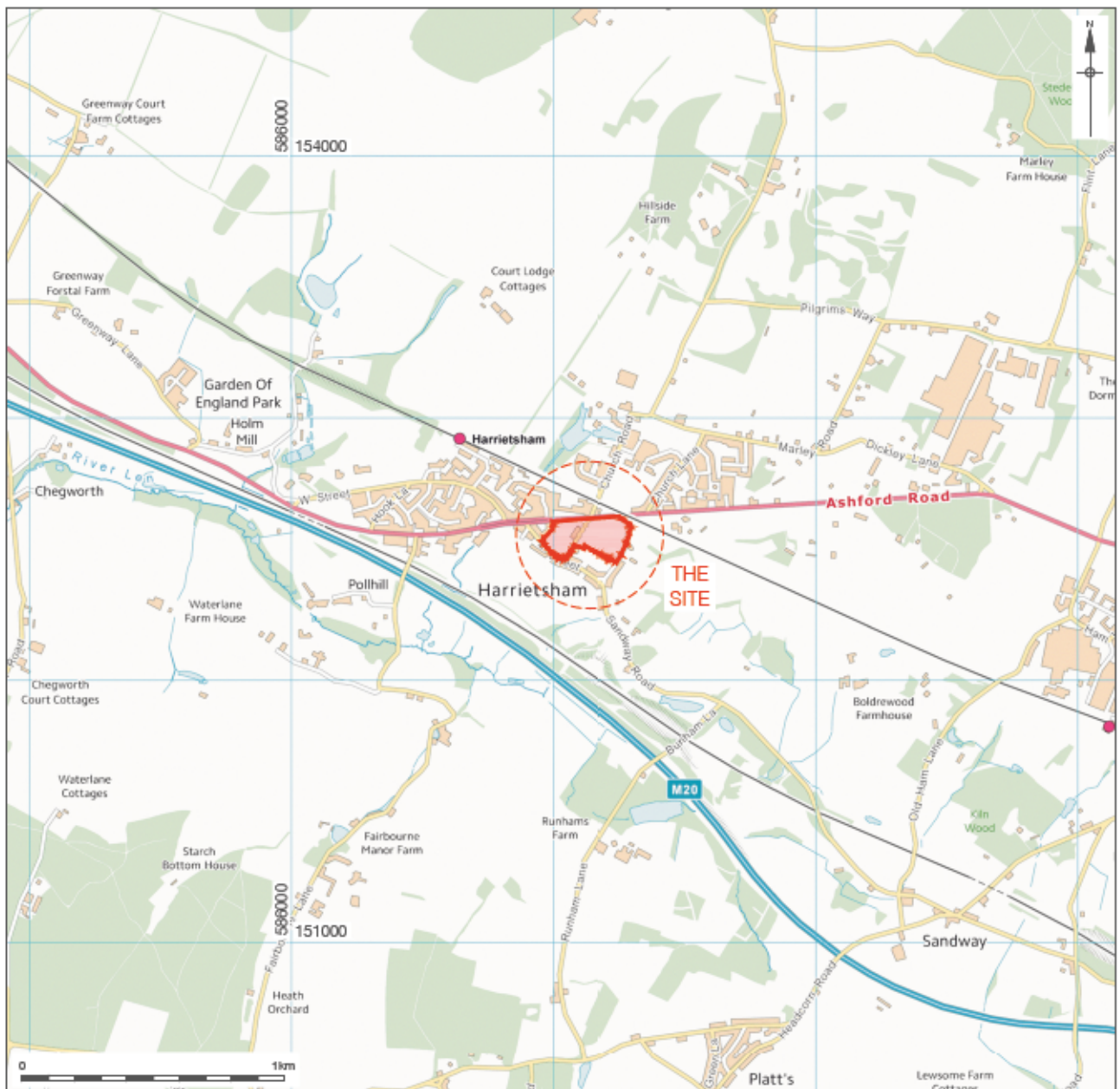
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Paper Archive ID	KBFH16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project

bibliography 1

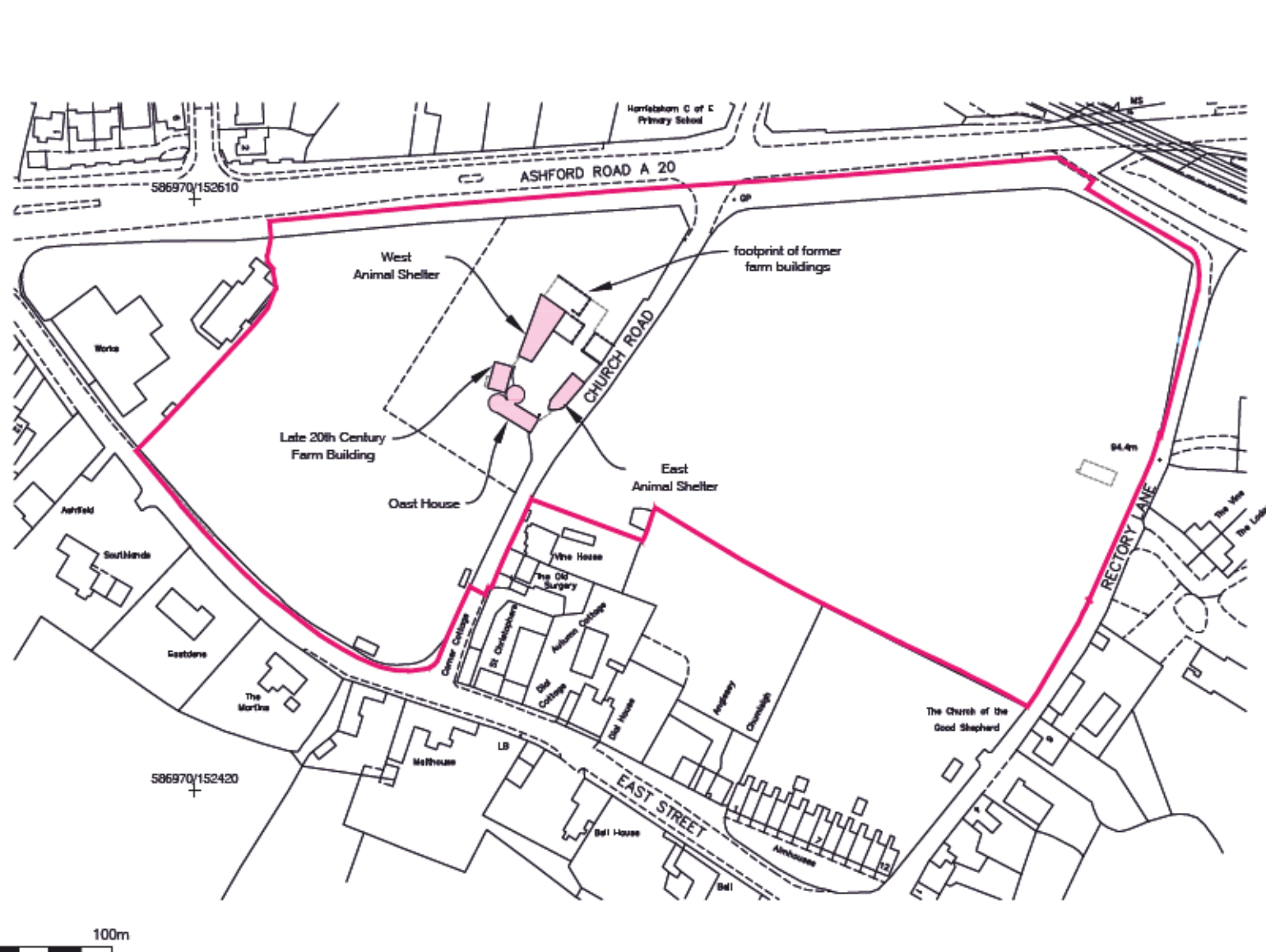
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 400,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:2,000 at A4

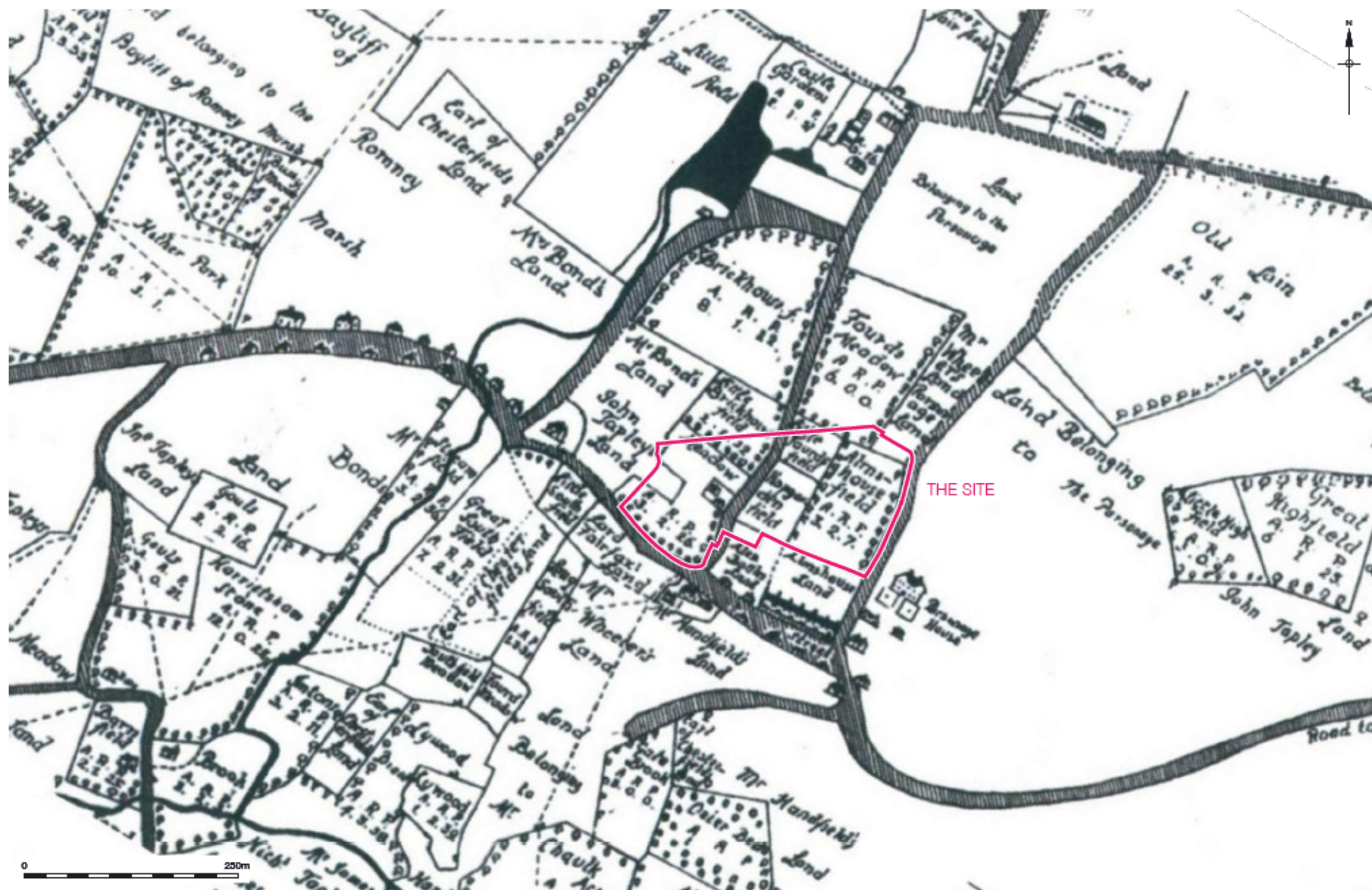
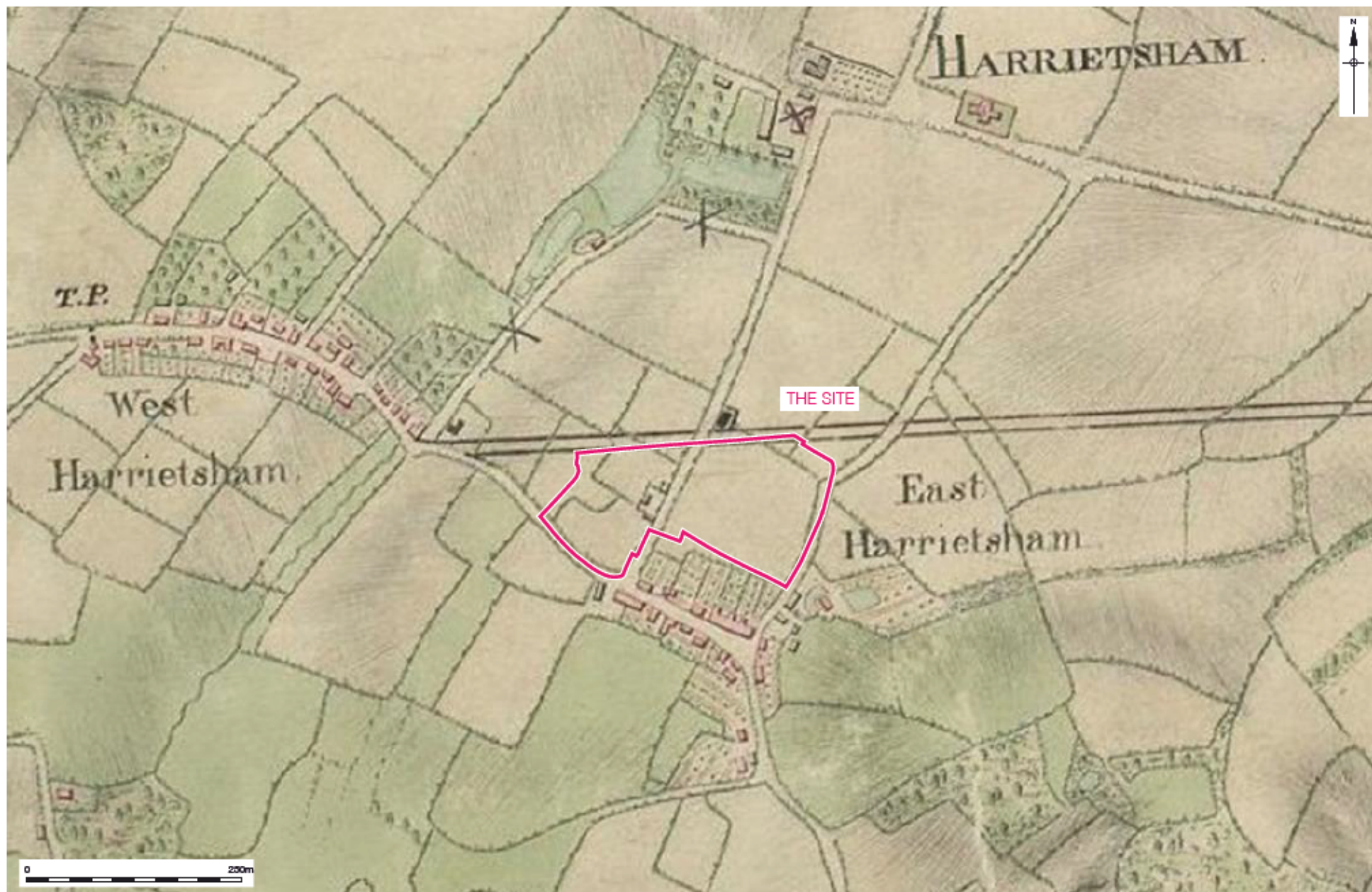
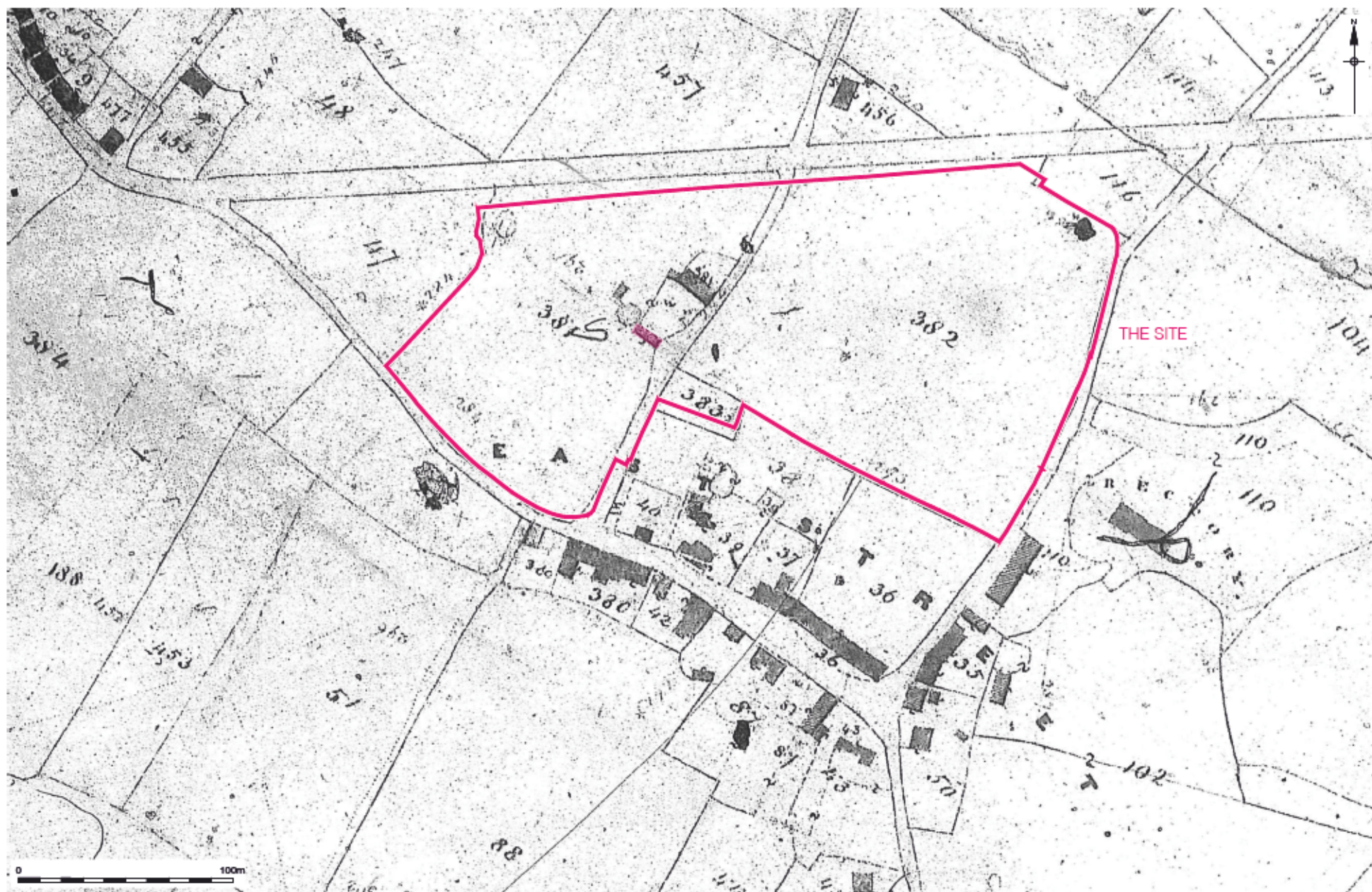
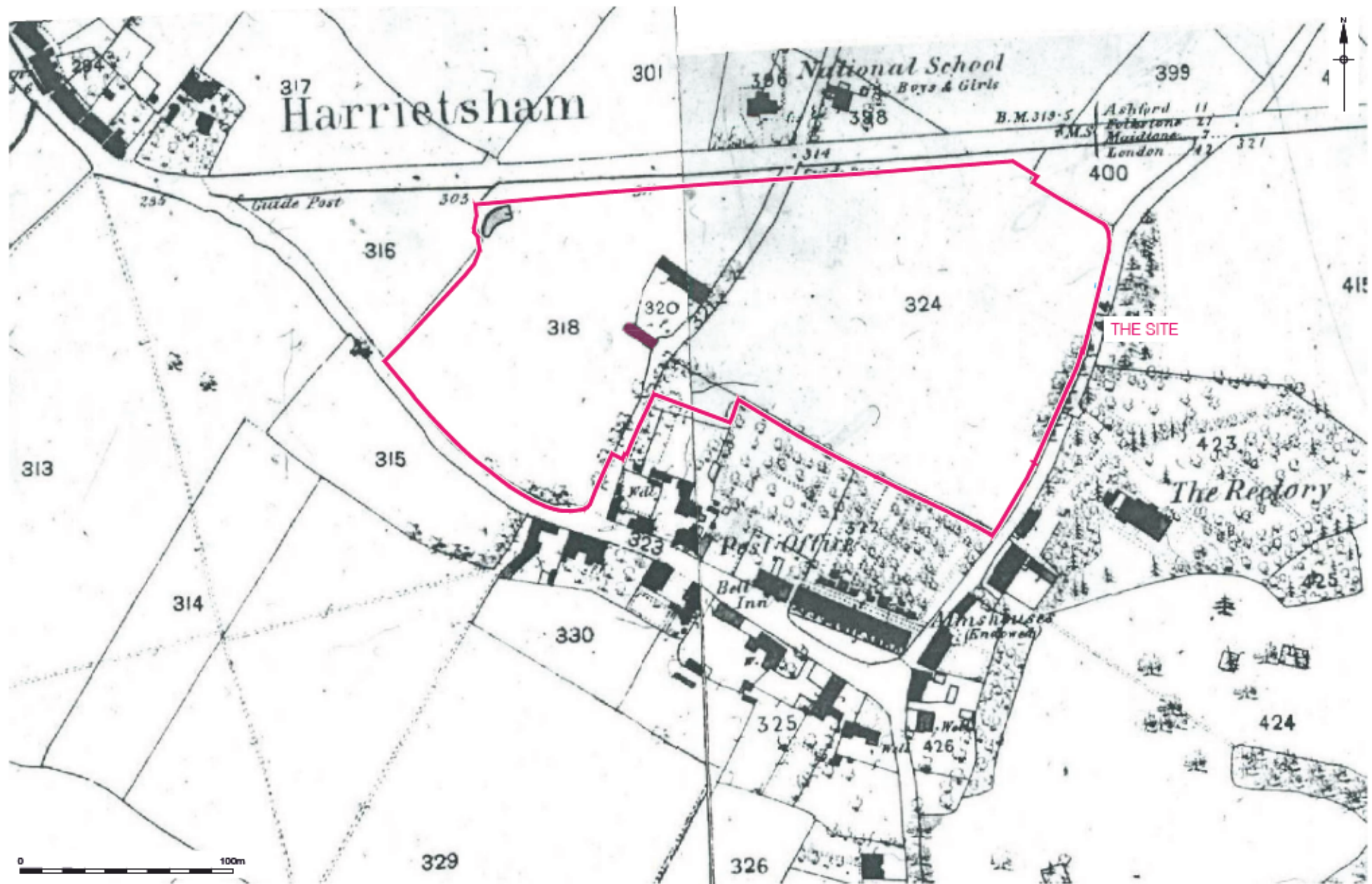
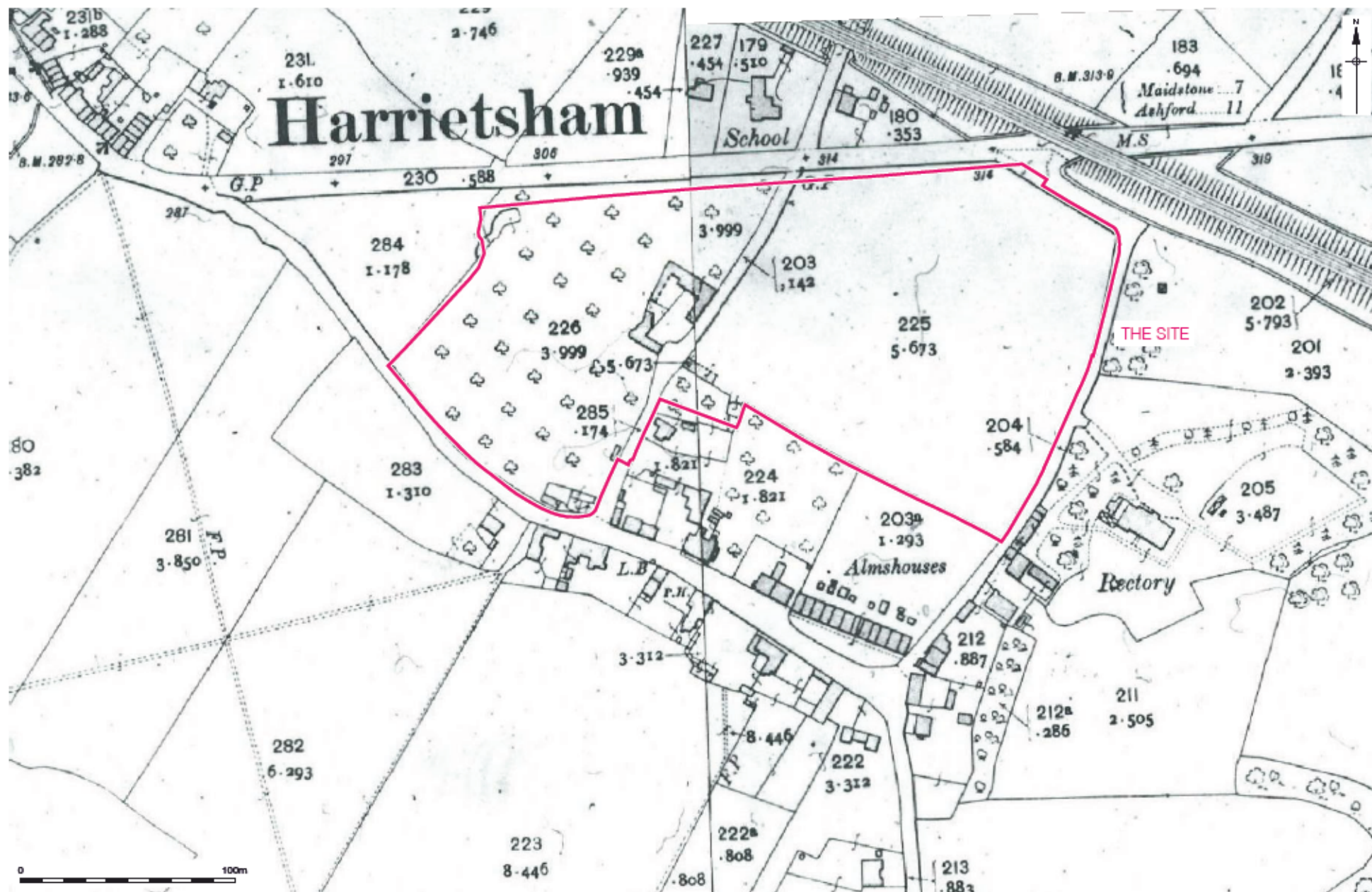


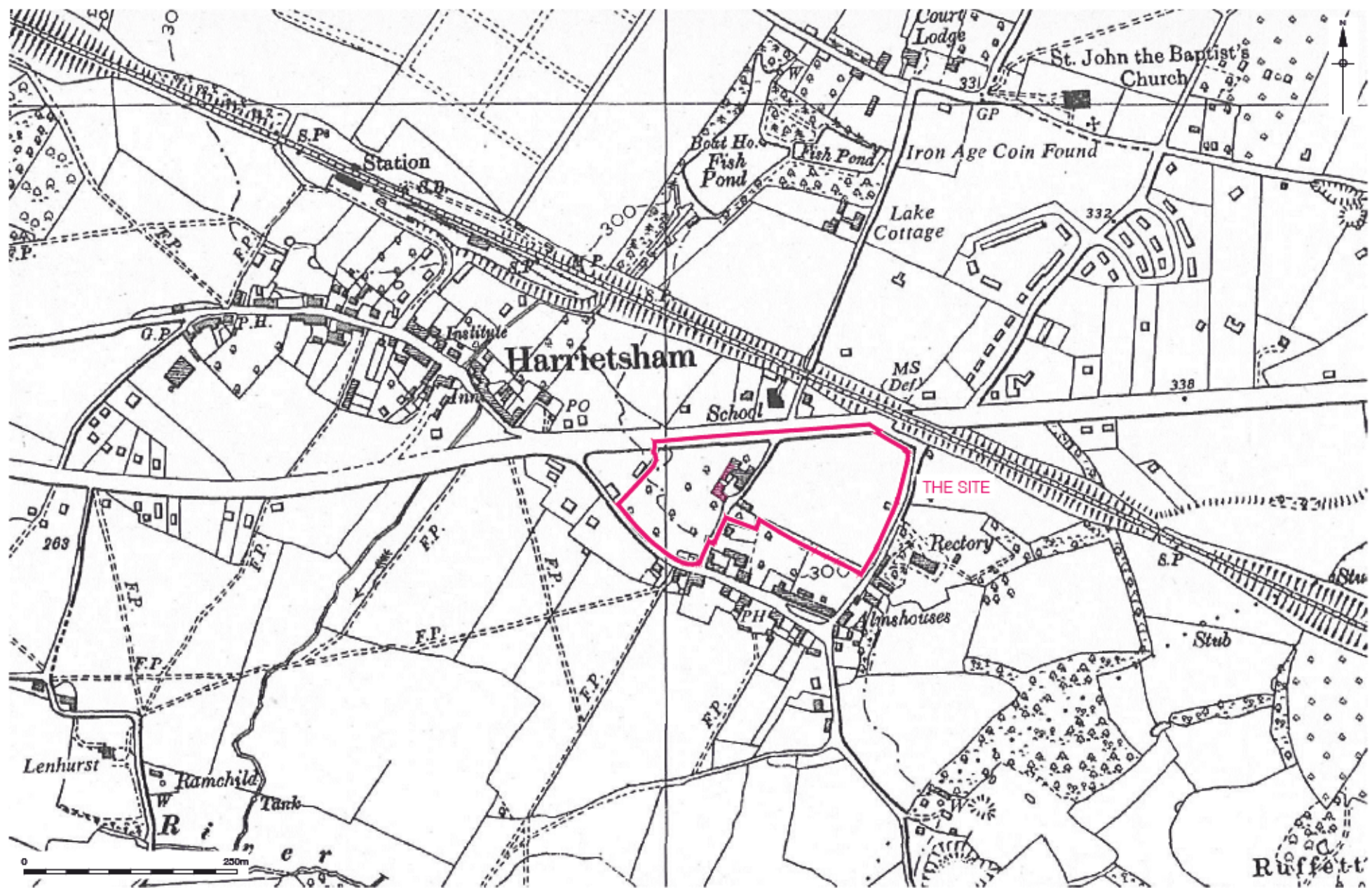
Figure 3
Bottle's Map of 1728
1:6,250 at A4

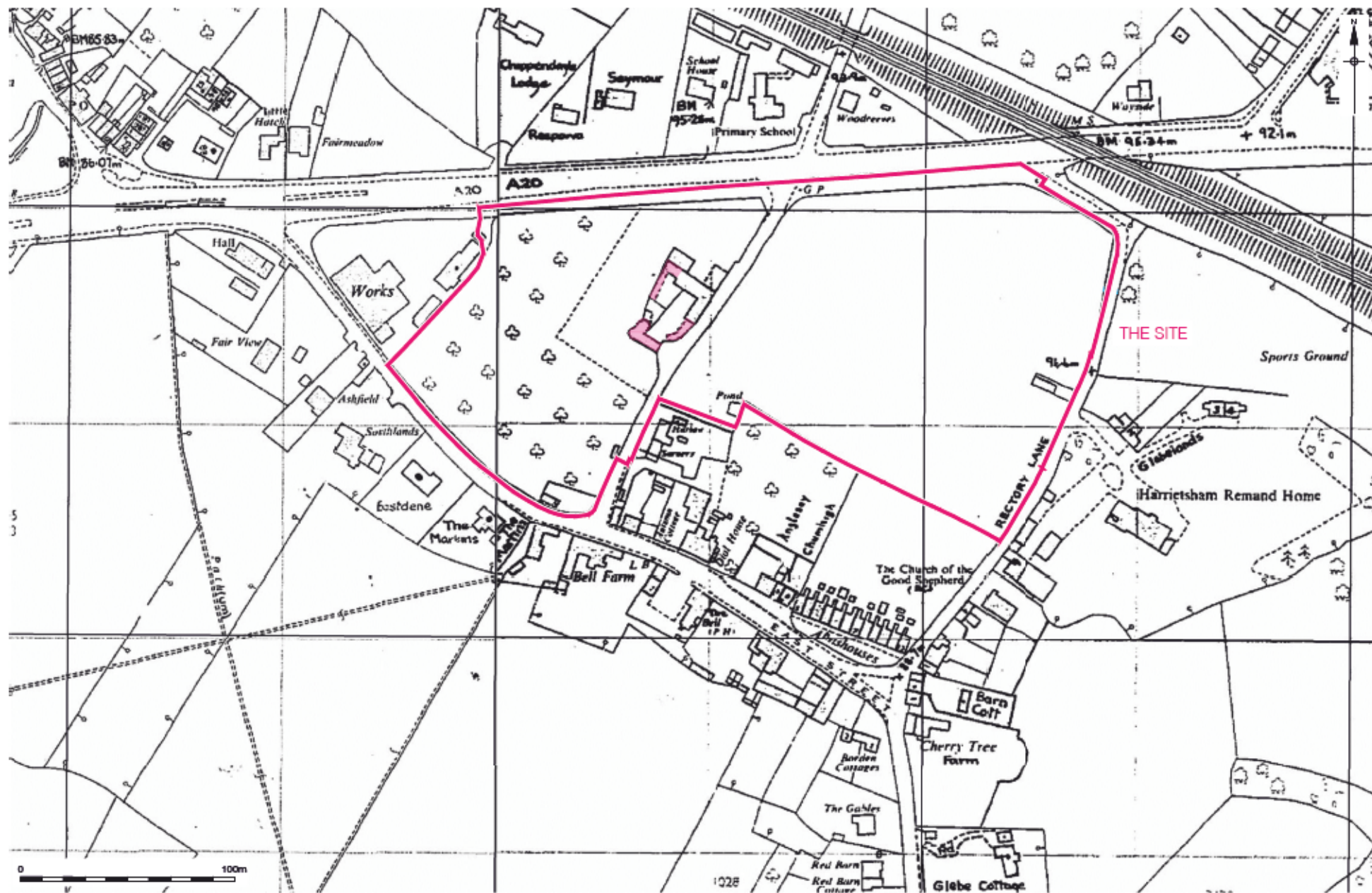


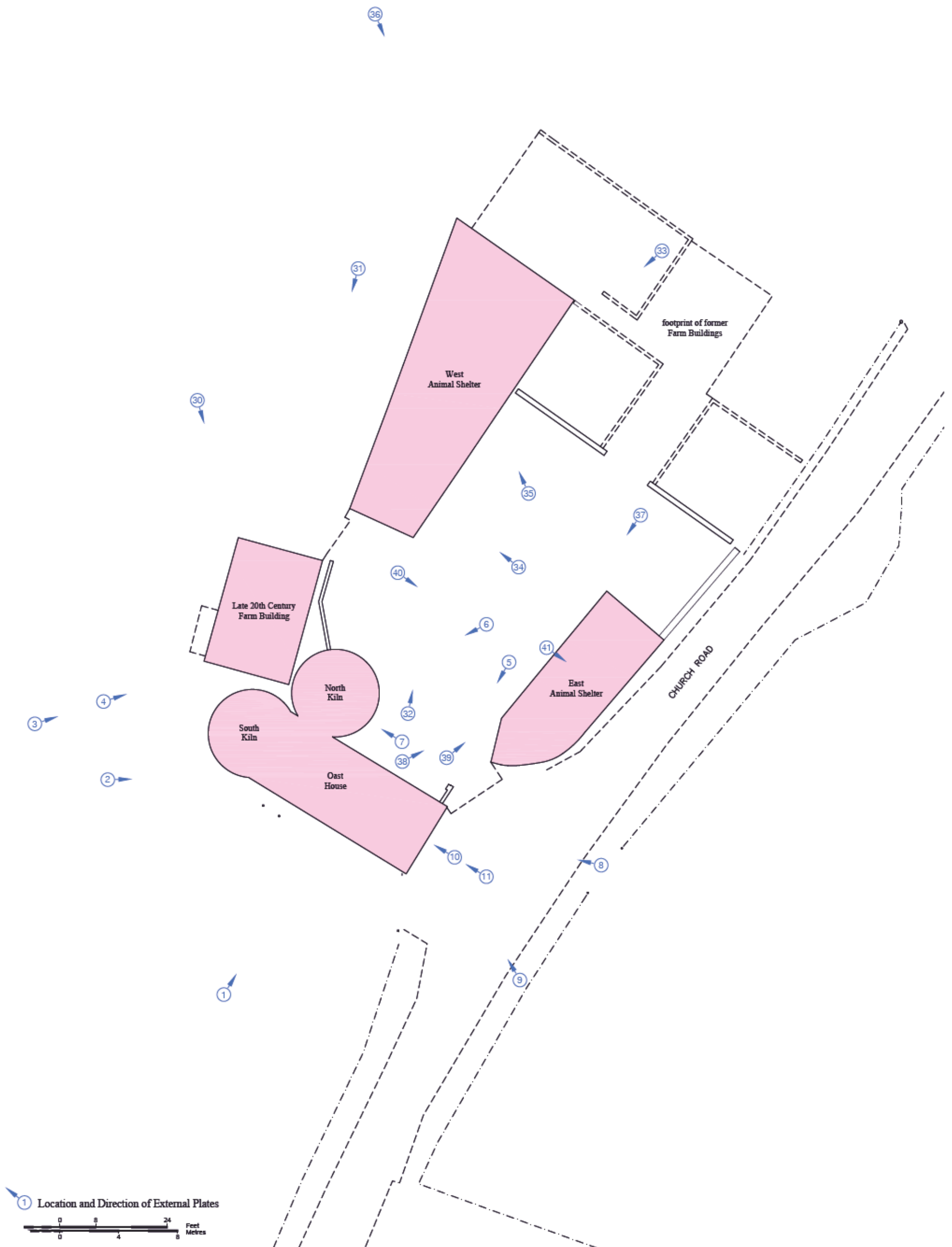






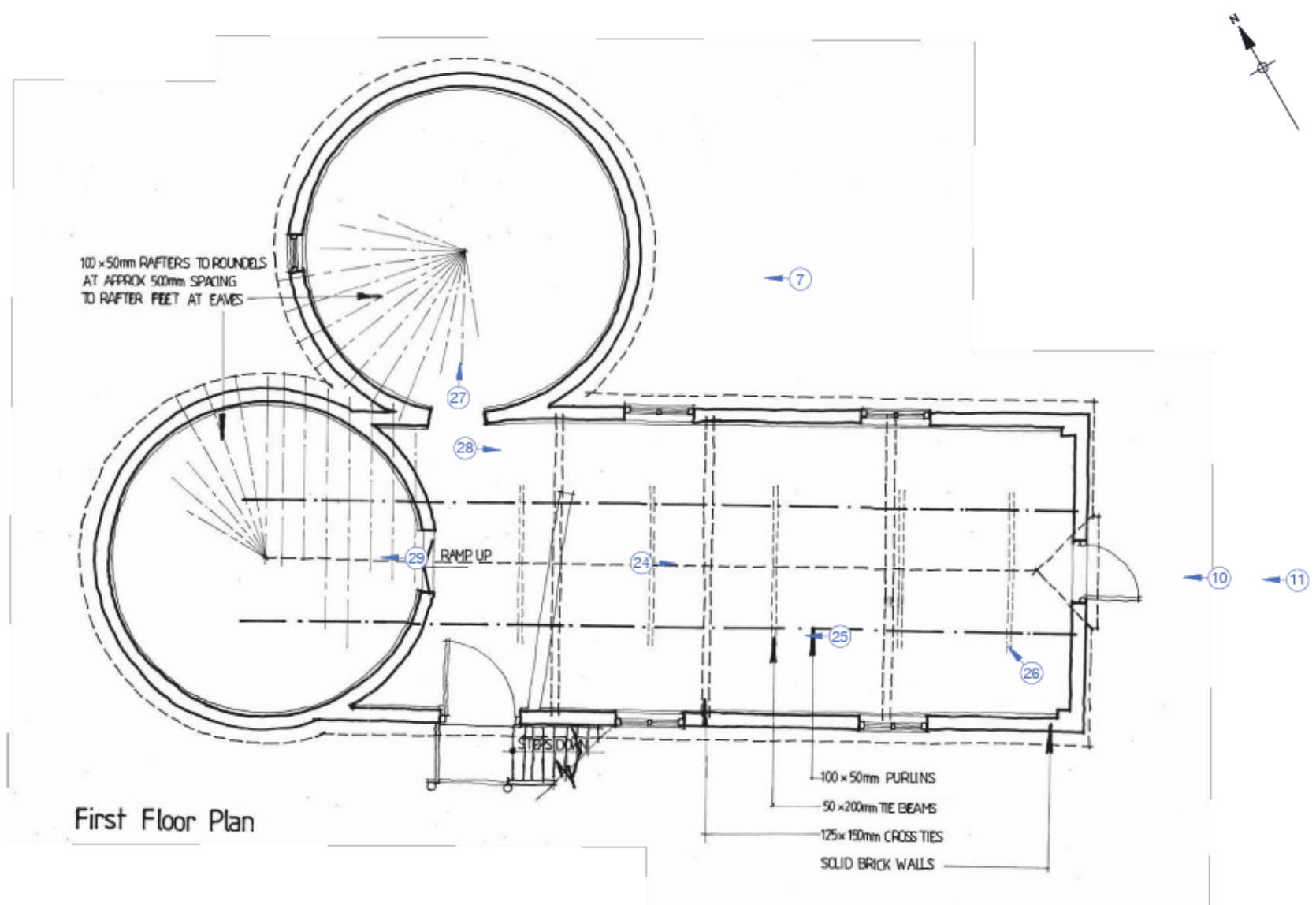
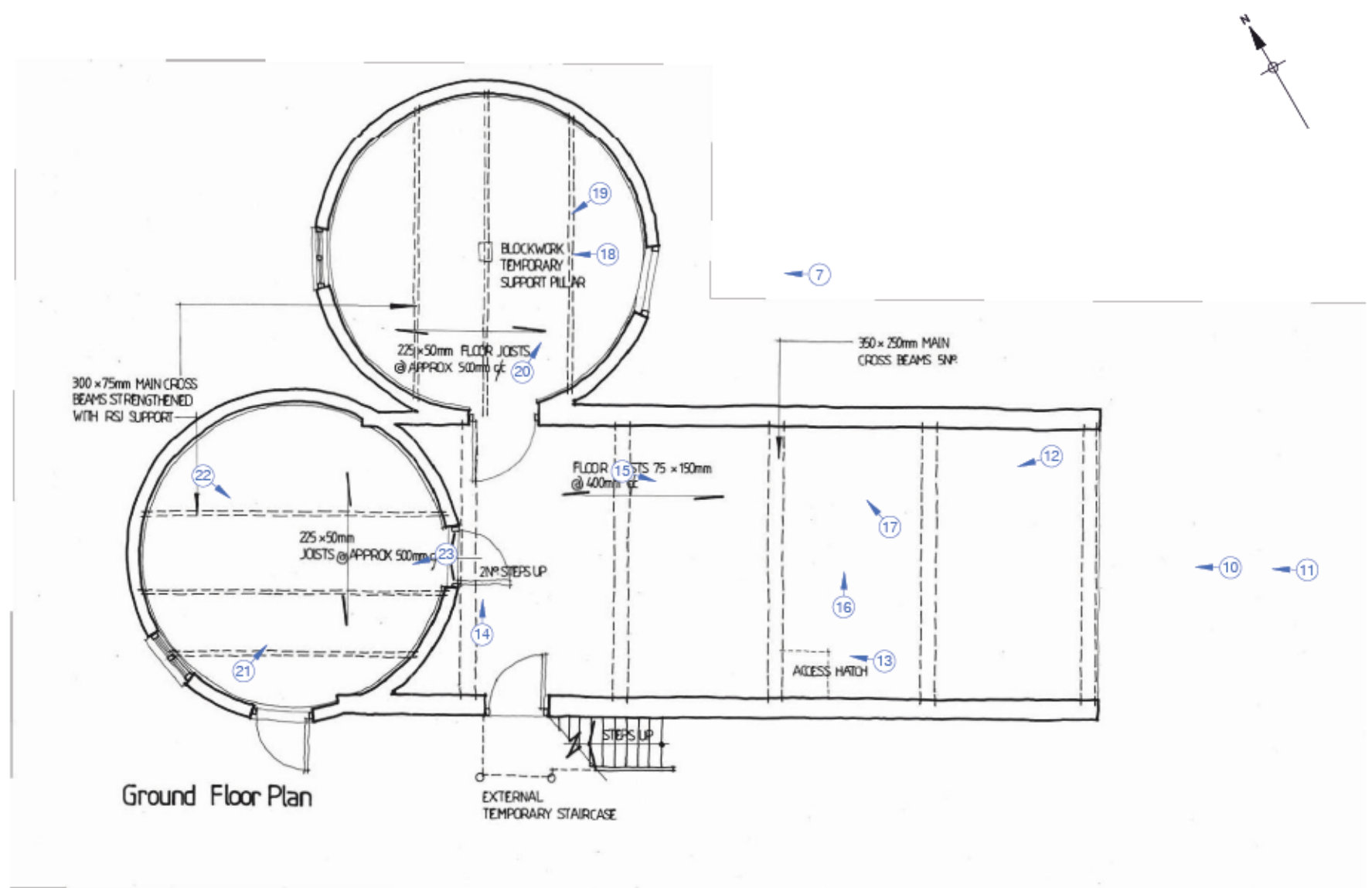


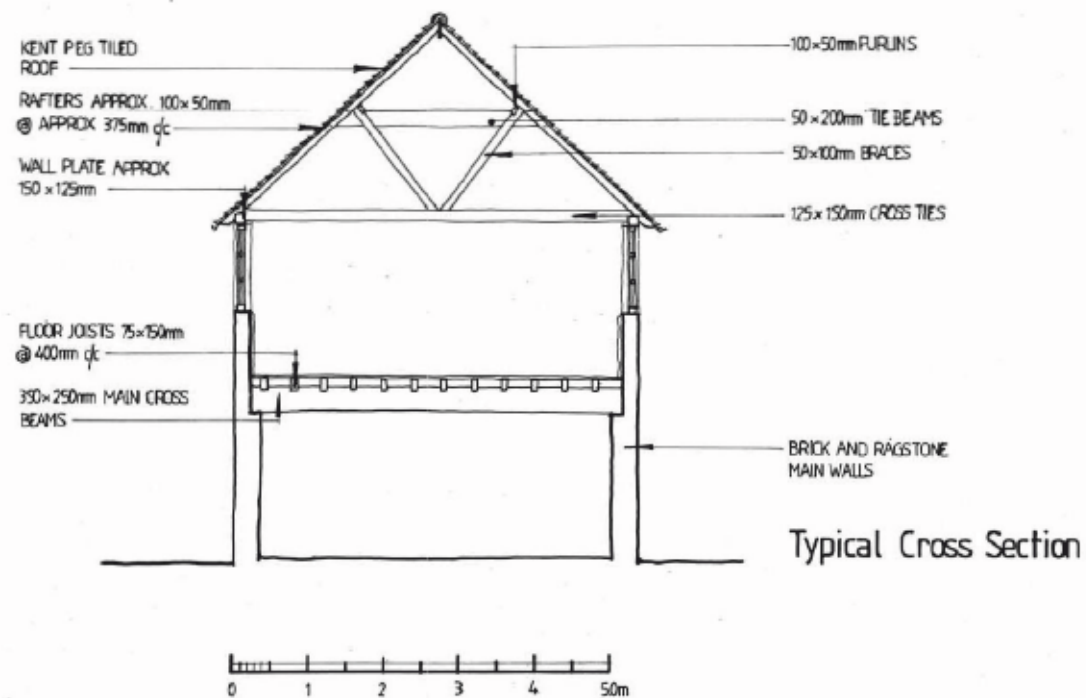




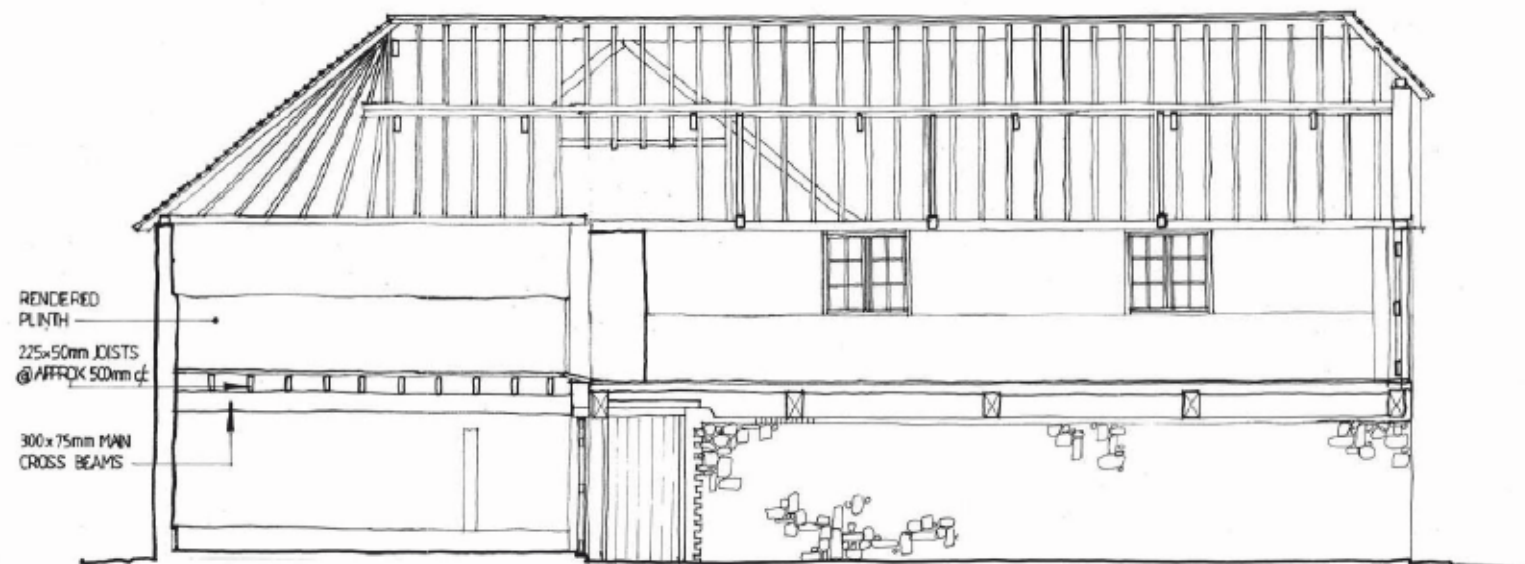
Based on 2015 topographical survey supplied by dha urban design
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24/10/16 HB

Figure 12
Plan of the Farm Complex showing the External Plate Locations
1:250 at A3





Typical Cross Section



Typical Longitudinal Section

Plates



Plate 1: South elevation of the Oast House, looking north (KBFH16 D100 (63))



Plate 2: West and south elevations of the Oast House, looking east (KBFH16 D100 (62))



Plate 3: West and south elevations of the Oast House and associated farm building, looking north-east (KBFH16 D100 (61))



Plate 4: West elevations of the Oast House (right) and associated farm building (left), looking east (KBFH16 D100 (57))



Plate 5: North elevation of the Oast House, looking south (KBFH16 D100 (42))



Plate 6: North and east elevations of the Oast House and associated farm building, looking southwest (KBFH16 D100 (43))



Plate 7: Entrance into north kiln, looking west (KBFH16 D100 (49))



Plate 8: East elevation of the Oast House, looking west from Church Road (KBFH16 D100 (7))



Plate 9: South and east elevations of the Oast House from Church Road, looking north-west (KBFH16 D100 (6))



Plate 10: East elevation of the Oast House at ground floor level, looking west (KBFH16 D100 (9))



Plate 11: First floor doorway in the east elevation of the Oast House, looking west (KBFH16 D100 (8))



Plate 12: Stowage area of the Oast House, looking west (KBFH16 D100 (11))



Plate 13: Stowage of the Oast House, looking west (KBFH16 D100 (14))



Plate 14: Stowage of the Oast House, looking north (KBFH16 D100 (13))



Plate 15: Stowage of the Oast House, looking east (KBFH16 D100 (19))



Plate 16: Inscription on floor joist in stowage of Oast House, looking north (KBFH16 D100 (22))



Plate 17: First floor joists from stowage in Oast House, looking north (KBFH16 D100 (25))



Plate 18: North kiln of Oast House, looking northwest (KBFH16 D100 (40))



Plate 19: North kiln of Oast House, looking south-west (KBFH16 D100 (41))



Plate 20: North kiln of Oast House, looking north (KBFH16 D100 (38))



Plate 21: South kiln of Oast House, looking north (KBFH16 D100 (31))

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