

meet a second 4"x 2" (10 x 5cm) rail. A third rail sits 70cm below this. 1" (c.2.5cm) holes are drilled in the top and bottom rail at approximately 4" (c.10cm) centres. Circular turned Spars, that are widest at their midpoint at 1½" (c.4cm) in diameter, tapering at each end to 1" (c.2.5cm) to fit the pre-drilled holes. Only c.28 survive. Between the spars, resting on the front lower rail and the supporting rail of the wall frame are 3"x 2" timbers, chamfered at the front and providing a slatted base to the feeder.



Plate 6. The Barn (Area 1), ground floor, north elevation - The manger still in situ under the modern workbench (facing north)

Below the rail two lengths of close boarding 9" & 6" (c.27 & 23cm) continues to create the back wall of the manger. A single board 10" (c.25cm) creates the base of the manger and a single piece of timber 11"x 2" (c.28cm x 6cm) creates the angled front wall. It is worn in two places in the second section from the west where the chin of the livestock rested while eating.



Plate 7. The Barn (Area 1) - Vertical supports to front of Manger

Five vertical supports 6"x 4" (c.15cm x 11cm) are rebated at the top to provide a support rest for the manger trough. A 3½" (c.9cm) horizontal brace is lap jointed by

1”(c.2.5cm) to the side of each support on the east side (except for the last timber to the east which is cut on the west side) and cut into the rear brick plinth. The far east and west support have an additional 4” (c.10cm) timber planted on to the outside edge. All except for the central support have an iron ring to the front to secure the livestock. All the timbers are chamfered to protect the livestock from damage. The manger would be for corn or cooked feed and the rack for fodder and is typical of the designs in farm books of that 19th Century. According to the owner, before its conversion to a garage, a central screen wall divided the stable area to create two stalls.

A pitching hatch, set between the Queen posts on the first floor of the north elevation is a later addition; the Queen posts have cuts for noggins. The tie beam acts as the cill trim and the collar as the head trim. However, there is no evidence of wear on the tie beam from use. The door is constructed from weatherboarding in a vertical composition with iron pin-hinges cut into the west Queen post; an iron hook and eye once secured it, but the hook is no longer in place.

10.4 East Elevation



Plate 8. The Barn (Area 1), ground floor, east elevation, external - Window/pitching hatch - probably a later addition (facing west)

The north side of the east elevation has a modern set of ledge and brace double doors (17cm x 21.3cm) with triple borrowed light window (each 8cm x 65cm) above. They

provide the entrance into the area that was once the manger but is now a garage, although the manger is still in situ.

The midstrey is adjacent and south of the doors. A modern stable door provides the entrance into what would have been the central bay of the barn. The bay acts as a lobby to the providing access to a small room to the south, a workshop and ladder access to the loft. The lobby has been reworked with new timbers, brick and blockwork and the workshop is entirely refurbished with none of the original construction visible.

The room to the south retains some of the original features.



Plate 9. The Barn (Area 1), ground floor, facing south - Southeast room

The east wall has the red brick plinth wall in English bond and is at the same height and on alignment with the plinth on the north side of the west elevation adjacent to the garage doors.



Plate 10. The Barn (Area 1), ground floor, facing east - East wall of southeast room



Plate 11. The Barn (Area 1), ground floor, facing south – Southeast room entrance

A wall plate rests on the wall and laps into the post at the end of the wall. The evidence suggests that this is the original outer wall. There is no evidence of jointing between the midstreys and the west elevation. In most cases the beams do not meet and the constructions are of a different style. The Ordnance Survey maps show that there was always a midstreys on the barn, but they also suggest that the barn was taken down in