



# Winterbourne Court Farm Barn, Church Lane Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

Historic Building Record



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by West Waddy ADP to create an historic building record of buildings at the Grade II\* Listed Court Farm Barn, Church Lane, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire centred on National Grid Reference 364188 180942. Conditional planning permission and listed building consent have been granted by South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) for the redevelopment of the site (SGC planning ref: PT17/5811/LB). The redevelopment comprises the demolition of redundant derelict modern structures, restoration and refurbishment works including extension works to Cow Byres, refurbishment of West Barn, construction of Southern Link structure plus alterations to access, parking and external works. The medieval barn at Court Farm was built in 1342 with later buildings added to the south and west sides.

The focus of the buildings at Court Farm is the Grade II\* Listed medieval barn. The roof of the building has been dated to 1342 and has been the subject of many surveys and studies including a floor survey in 2009. The barn has also been the subject of restoration in the early 2000s. The surrounding farm buildings were the victims of unauthorised redevelopment in the 1980s which unfortunately removed historic fabric. The buildings affected by this unauthorised work were the North Lean-to, the West barn and the north Cow Byres. The North Lean-to replaced an earlier stable building which was recorded in the late 19th century. The unauthorised building is to be demolished as part of the current works. The West Barn was also the subject of unauthorised work and retains little original internal fabric. The original north Cow Byres were demolished at the same time and modern open-fronted buildings of concrete and face stone built.

The present work will utilise the existing fabric and enable the outbuildings, previously not part of the visitor attraction, to be incorporated for public access. This improved access includes a removable floor in the Main Barn, a reducing of the slope at the west end and a new floor to the South Barn. A link building will be constructed between the west end of the South Barn and the south side of the West Barn.

The building recording was carried out by a senior buildings archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology on 4th July 2019 and has created a descriptive record of the buildings prior to the latest works.

## Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by West Waddy ADP and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Matt Hinkins in this regard.

The historic building recording was carried out by Bob Davis. This report was compiled by Bob Davis and the illustrations prepared by Bob Davis and Karen Nichols. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Matt Rous.



# Winterbourne Medieval Barn, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

## Historic Building Record

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by West Waddy ADP to create an Historic England Level 2 record of buildings associated with the Grade II\* Listed Barn at Court Farm, Church Lane, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire (NHLE entry number: 1128852). Dendrochronology has indicated that the Barn was built in 1342 with later buildings added to the south and west sides.

1.1.2 Conditional planning permission and listed building consent have been granted by South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) for the redevelopment of the site (SGC planning ref: PT17/5811/LB) comprising the demolition of redundant derelict modern structures, restoration and refurbishment works including extension works to Cow Byres, refurbishment of the West Barn, construction of Southern Link structure plus alterations to access, parking and external works.

1.1.3 With regards to the redevelopment of the historic barns, Condition 10 stated:

*Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved, the developer shall appoint an archaeological contractor who will prepare and submit a Written Scheme of Investigation for a Building Recording to Historic England Level 2 standards, for written approval by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the approved programme of work shall be implemented in all respects unless the Local Planning Authority agrees to any variation in writing. This work will provide a record of the historic building fabric uncovered during the renovation and alteration works hereby approved.*

*Reason: To safeguard the special architectural and historic character of the building, and to accord with Section 16(2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.*

1.1.4 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2018), which was submitted to and approved by South Gloucestershire Council in advance of the work.

#### 1.2 Previous investigations

1.2.1 Dendrochronology commissioned by English Heritage to supplement and enhance the earlier studies was undertaken by Roland Harris and Jennifer Hillam in 1991. Previously, only an estimated felling date range of 1326-1368 could be produced, but selective re-sampling of the same crucks, plus an additional six timbers, allowed 10 precise, or nearly precise felling dates to be given. The samples produced a very narrow date range of a year or two but are all consistent with a latest felling date of spring 1342.

1.2.2 Wessex Archaeology undertook a field evaluation comprising of three hand-dug test pits and the machine excavation of four trenches in April 2017. The hand-dug test pits were



located to the west side of the 'Old Cow Barn' and within the 'Old Stable'. The machine dug trenches were located on the south side of the medieval barn and to the south edge of the site boundary. The findings of this exercise are summarised within the report as follows; Two small gullies and a boundary ditch were recorded in the trenches in the rear paddock, which cut through a buried soil layer dated to around the 10th-12th century. Three stone-lined drains were exposed in the trench adjacent to the south-west corner of the barn, one of which cut through an earlier drain containing 12th-14th-century pottery. The test pits to the north of the barn revealed the depths of wall footings and a possible post pad in Test Pit 1.

### **1.3 Site location and description**

- 1.3.1 The village of Winterbourne is located some 5 km north-north-east of the centre of Bristol, just north of the M4. It sits on a spur of land between the River Frome to the east as it runs southwards towards Bristol and the Bradley Brook to the west which runs into the Frome south of the village.
- 1.3.2 The Grade II\* Listed barn is located within the farm complex of Court Farm which, itself is located approximately 1 km west of Winterbourne. The farm is accessed via Church Lane leading to the 12th century Grade I Listed St Michael's Church. The barn is located approximately 75 m south of the church.
- 1.3.3 The barn stands within an area of relatively flat ground with an open yard to the north. There is a mixture of additional buildings built against the barn on the south, west and north-west sides.
- 1.3.4 The hamlet was designated as a Conservation Area (the 'Church Lane, Winterbourne Conservation Area') by South Gloucestershire Council in November 2005.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Aims and objectives**

- 2.1.1 The aims or purpose of the historic building record as set out in the WSI was to:
  - Establish the character, history, dating, form and development of a specified building or structure
  - Provide a better understanding of the building or structure (where possible within the confines of the works), compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results.
- 2.1.2 The aims will be achieved by making a descriptive record of the areas of Winterbourne Court Farm to be affected by the redevelopment works commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2 (descriptive) record.
- 2.1.3 The recorded data from the building record will be made publicly available via the resulting report (and if warranted publication) and the project archive

### **2.2 Methodology**

- 2.2.1 The programme of historic building recording involved a combination of documentary research and metric and photographic surveys to produce the drawn, photographic and written record compiled in this report. The methodology was outlined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ref) and is reproduced below for reference.





#### *Documentary research*

- 2.2.2 A brief historic background for the buildings for context was taken from existing published sources readily available online. No further documentary research was undertaken as part of this phase of works.

#### *Written record*

- 2.2.3 A written record was made of those parts of Court Farm complex affected by the development commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2 (descriptive) record (Historic England 2016), and will comprise

#### *Photographic record*

- 2.2.4 The photographic record comprises:

- *general views of the buildings in their wider setting or landscape;*
- *the building's external appearance; and*
- *the overall appearance of the principal interior spaces and/or circulation areas.*

- 2.2.5 High quality digital images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark III full frame digital camera (with 22 megapixel capability). A photographic scale of appropriate size was included in all general and specific detailed views, except where considered inappropriate or prevented by on-site conditions or health and safety concerns.

- 2.2.6 A selection of the photographs is included in this report.

#### *The drawn record*

- 2.2.7 The drawn record comprises existing plans (West Waddy ADP 2017) supplied by the client. The drawings produced on site have been enhanced to HE standards and drawing conventions (2016). The drawn record is presented in this report and the project archive at a scale of 1:100, or other appropriate scale.

### **2.3 Record date**

- 2.3.1 The site visit was carried out on 4th July 2019.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 The following historical and descriptive background is taken from the South Gloucestershire Council website ([www.southglos.gov.uk](http://www.southglos.gov.uk)).

- 3.1.2 Winterbourne Medieval Barn is an important historic site located within the parish of Winterbourne and was built in 1342. It is a member of a small group of great medieval barns in the true cruck tradition which survive in south-west England. It is the largest Gloucestershire cruck building of which we have any information. Its architectural significance is greatly enhanced by the historical evidence that it belonged to gentry rather than a monastic estate. The size of these barns reflects the massive centralised agricultural exploitation of the estates of that period. Winterbourne is unique in that no other substantial 14th century lay barn exists anywhere else.



- 3.1.3 Part of medieval barn complex (purchased by South Gloucestershire Council in 1997) was repaired in the autumn of 2003 with the help of funding from English Heritage.
- 3.1.4 At its original extent, the barn at Winterbourne was probably of 11 bays and at least 143 ft (43 m) long by 26 ft (8 m) wide internally, although it might have stretched to 12 bays on symmetry grounds. It would also have had two great porches originally, but the building has now been reduced to 7 bays and one porch, with 6 roof trusses. The trusses are outstanding examples of raised crucks with strongly-elbowed cruck blades, raised about 9 ft (2.7 m) off the ground and standing on timber pads built into the wall. The crucks carry arch-braced collars and rise to saddles supporting the square-set ridge piece 31 ft (10 m) above the floor. One of the trusses is slightly shorter and employs a short king post above the saddle to support the ridge. There are two sets of purlins, with wind braces to the lower set. They are tenoned into the blades either side of the cross-entry, but are trenched into the backs of the crucks, or packing pieces, on the other trusses. Most of the original rafters survive.
- 3.1.5 The Winterbourne medieval barn website (<http://www.winterbournebarn.org.uk>) provides a short historic background and states that the barn was built by Thomas De Bradestone, a commoner who became wealthy as a captain in the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453). Only three barns of this scale are recorded as built by gentry families; Winterbourne is the only survivor.
- 3.1.6 The barn forms a central feature of a compact group of buildings and yard, formerly Winterbourne Court Farm. The farm was the home of Carmelite Friars in the 13th century, hence the Monk's Walk and Monk's Pool. When Thomas de Bradestone had the barn built in 1342, he held patronage of St Michael's and was involved in making significant changes to the Church. The associated buildings are a mixture of 17th – 20th century extensions or additions.

## 4 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 In May 2016 West Waddy ADP produced a Condition Survey for South Gloucestershire Council (West Waddy 2016). In this document, the various buildings that form the complex at Court Farm were assigned names. In 2017, a Design and Access Statement was subsequently produced for the barn and this used the same names for the buildings. For consistency, these names have been retained for this report.
- 4.1.2 The buildings are located within a well-defined boundary at present and consist of the Main Barn, South Range, North Leant-To, West Barn, Small Barn and Cow Byres. The location of each building is shown on **Figure 1**.

### 4.2 Main Barn

- 4.2.1 The roof of the main barn has been dated to 1342 (Miles 2001). There is some speculation that it originally was longer, but the present building is seven bays long and has six roof raised cruck trusses. The trusses stand on timber pads built into the wall. The crucks carry arch-braced collars and rise to saddles supporting the square-set ridge piece.
- 4.2.2 The walls of the barn are in random coursed rubble local stone and the current covering is pan tiles (**Plates 1-2, Figures 2-3**). The building was the subject of repairs and conservation work carried between 2002-2005 (WW ADP 2016). In 2016, the internal west end floor was being covered in a new limecrete slab.



- 4.2.3 The large midstrey porch on the north side is also constructed in stone and is currently fitted with large double doors with four ledge and brace elements (**Plate 3**). These doors are scheduled to be re-hung as part of the current improvements to the barn.
- 4.2.4 The floor space was the subject of a detailed record in 2009 by the Avon Archaeological Unit. This survey aimed to provide a permanent photographic and descriptive record of the interior floor. The report summarised the results as highlighting the variation present across the floor and the uncertain origin and history of the floor in the eastern part of the building. The survey identified three discrete areas of flooring named areas A, B and C. Area A was at the east end, Area B the centre and, Area C, the west end.
- 4.2.5 The three bays to the east side of the internal floor space (Area A) are cobbled. At the time of the survey the floor surface was covered with hessian and boarding for protection and was being used as a timber store (**Plate 4**). The 2009 survey recorded that the floor was constructed using sandstone flags, rammed earth and lime mortar. The floor is edged on three sides by deep, tabular edge-on sandstone kerbs forming a channel or 'runnel' to the outside edge. The principal feature of Area A is a complete cobbled track or 'turning circle' as part of a cider press formed from edge-on tabular sandstone setts.
- 4.2.6 The Condition Survey (WW ADP 2016) informs us that '*The eastern half of the barn has stone drainage channels along the walls and a cobbled stone floor. In the centre is a circular cobbled path which was almost certainly inserted when the barn became a cider barn, probably in the 17th or 18th century. The cider mill would have stood in the centre of the circle, and the path was for a horse, pony or donkey which walked around the mill providing the driving force to crush the apples.*
- 4.2.7 The 2009 floor survey identified the centre section as Area B. The survey interpreted this surface as a threshing floor. It was formed from large squared sandstone flags. At this time a number of flagstones were displaced creating an undulating and highly worn surface. At the time of the current record, the centre section was covered with protective boarding.
- 4.2.8 The west section of floor, identified in the 2009 survey as Area C, was formed from tightly compacted sandstone flags, the upper surface of which, was heavily worn and possibly in part heat affected. Areas of rammed earth were also recorded possibly replacing missing flags. The report also states that 'whilst virtually all the surface stone was highly fragmented, as if cracked in-situ by some considerable weight, it was difficult, if not impossible to define any larger original flagstones. The report references the Sites and Monument Record (now the HER) which states that the western third of the barn was rebuilt in the 18th or 19th century retaining only the southern and part of the western original wall
- 4.2.9 It is not known at present if this floor surface was retained as, the condition survey states that the floor to the west end was being recast in limecrete during the survey (**Plate 5**). It is likely that the limecrete floor was cast directly over the earlier stone floor. The proposal here is to further level this area out and lay with stone flooring by reducing the slope from east to west. Planning consent was granted in August 2013 (ref: PT13/3152/LB) to replace the main barn floor by 'topping' the old floor with layer of limecrete.

### 4.3 South Range

- 4.3.1 The attached South Range (**Figure 1**) is a small rectangular building which is described in the Condition Survey as dating to the 17th century. The exterior walls are covered in lime render and the pitched roof covered in pantiles (**Plates 6-7**). The interior of this building is divided into three rooms by stone walls (**Figure 2**). Constructed in random coursed stone, the interior walls are painted white.



- 4.3.2 The east room has an external ledge and braced double door and a small timber framed casement window in the south wall. The floor is earth and gravel and there is a small sealed chimney in the south-west corner (**Plate 8**). The chimney has been sealed off at roof level and may have originally served a forge for a smithy. There is an internal doorway with wide timber lintel to the north of the chimney leading to the centre room. This is also a ledge and braced door.
- 4.3.3 The roof is supported on a light weight 'A' frame and double purlins of modern appearance and is carried along the length of the building (**Plate 9**).
- 4.3.4 During the site visit, the centre room was being used for building material storage and the floor covered in boarding. However, visible between the boards was a cobbled surface. There is some evidence to suggest that this room was a stable at some point. Along with the cobbled floor, there is a wide ledge and braced stable door with a timber framed window above (**Plate 10**). The window may have originally been a hay pitching door. Although there are no clear signs of a hayloft, the presence of hay pitching door, set above the west door into the west room, together with the window above the south door, is evidence of a use for the upper level of the building. The chimney to the east room may have served to shoe horses.
- 4.3.5 The west room has a double ledge and braced door in the south wall directly opposite the south main barn entrance and small plank and batten door in the west wall (**Figure 2, Plate 11**). The floor is earth and gravel, the proposal here is to resurface this floor with stone flags.

#### 4.4 North Lean-to

- 4.4.1 This incomplete building was constructed without authorisation by a previous owner. It is described in the 2016 Condition Survey as 'remnants of a single-storey cavity wall-abandoned during construction'.
- 4.4.2 The building was located to the west of the midstrete porch of the Main Barn and extended west and partly across the north side of the West Barn (**Figure 1**). An external skin of stonework over an internal wall of concrete blockwork. Both walls had a polythene damp proof course and the door and window openings had concrete lintels. At the time of the Condition Survey the building did not have a roof (**Plates 12-14**). Internal partitions were constructed in concrete blocks.
- 4.4.3 A series of joist holes exposed in the north-west wall of the Main Barn are not thought to relate to the demolished building mentioned in the Design and Access Statement (**Plate 15**). The report states that 'When the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society visited in 1880, their report noted *Between the transepts were 'Jacobean stables' with gable ends*'. These stables with gabled ends are shown in a 1913 drawing by Samuel Loxton.
- 4.4.4 These features are thought to relate to the historic stable building which previously occupied this space and was demolished later.

#### 4.5 West Barn

- 4.5.1 This building is located at the west end of the Main Barn (**Figures 2-3**). An historic structure, it too was the subject of unauthorised construction, probably at the same time as the North Lean-to. The Condition Survey report states that the unauthorised construction included the formation of a series of window openings to the south wall and, internally, an upper floor structure had been partly constructed employing steel joists, softwood timber joists and a chipboard deck.

- 4.5.2 The rectangular plan building is constructed from random coursed stone and is narrower than the Main Barn. The accepted theory is that the Main Barn was longer, probably to the west, and that the existing West Barn retains medieval fabric in its walls. However, when viewed in plan, the survey indicates that only the west wall and a short section of wall in the south-east corner of the building share the same thickness as the Main Barn walls. The north wall, which does not share the same alignment as the north wall of the Main Barn and the remainder of the south wall are distinctively thinner.
- 4.5.3 On the north side of the West Barn there is a tall wide door opening with stone arch (**Plate 16**). An undated historic photograph (**Plate 22**) indicates that the stone arch was formerly a relieving arch situated above a horizontal timber lintel, although the lintel and masonry below the arch have subsequently been removed to raise the height of opening. During the site survey the door opening was blocked with boarding and the original double doors removed, although evidence remains of the original doors as either side of the opening are four surviving pintles. The location of each pindle is marked by a squared limestone block, with an upper and lower pindle and two closely spaced central pintles. The spacing of the central pintles indicates that there was originally an upper and lower door which is confirmed by the historic photograph. The earlier arrangement of this door opening is to be reflected in the design of the new glazed screen and doorway that will be installed here.
- 4.5.4 To the west of the door there are several window openings including windows, ventilation slits and putlog holes. The presence of an upper window opening suggests that there was a first-floor level at this end of the building. However, the single window opening may have been inserted during the unauthorised construction phase at the farm. There are two ventilation slits either side of the first-floor window which conflict with an internal floor level. The tall double doors would also suggest that the interior did not have a first-floor as it was intended to house tall machines such as thresher or even a steam engine, the height of the opening allowing for a smoke stack.
- 4.5.5 The south wall of the West Barn has many window openings at ground and first floor level (**Figure 3**). A 1930s photograph shown in the Design and Access Statement (not reproduced) suggests that most of these openings were constructed after the photograph was taken. Most of the first-floor openings are situated where the lean-to roof would have been so, would not serve any purpose before the roof was removed. It is therefore assumed that these openings were created during the unauthorised construction phase in the 1980s.
- 4.5.6 The roof consists of 'A' frame trusses and has been the subject of some recent work in the form of raised ties bolted to the principal trusses (**Plate 17**). The original roof elements included principal rafters possibly bridle jointed at the apex and staggered butt purlins. It was not possible to assess the common rafters as insulation sheeting had been installed between the trusses obscuring the underside of the roof. Noted on one of the principal rafters were race knife marks (**Plate 18**). A set of cut lines and at angles thought to be tally marks from the timber yards.
- 4.5.7 On the south side of the West Barn, a small rectangular plan building was built against the south wall (**Figure 2**). This building appears on 19th century maps and photographs dated to the 1930's, show that it originally had a lean-to roof (West Waddy ADP 2017). It consisted of a single-storey stone-built structure with three openings in the south wall. (**Plate 19**). When compared to the 1930s photograph shown in the Design and Access Statement the openings appear to have been altered. The photograph shows a wide door at the west end, a central window with segmental arch and a slightly narrower door at the east end. The east door head is lower than the central window arch and the lean-to roof is covered with pantiles.



4.5.8 The present south wall has three openings (**Figure 3**). The west door is now a window with flat stone head and keystone, the central window also has a flat head and similar keystone and the east door appears wider than on the photograph. It is clear that there have been some alterations to this elevation since the 1930s.

#### 4.6 Small Barn

4.6.1 The Small Barn or cart shed located to the east of the main Barn is not the subject of any work. However, a brief description is included as it forms part of the wider group of buildings at Court Farm. The building was included in the Design and Access Statement and described as 'dating to the late 17th/early 18th as a traditional Gloucestershire cart shed.

4.6.2 The building is constructed in rubble stone with a full hip at the south end and a half-hipped roof at the north end (**Plate 20**). The roof has a few rows of Pennant sandstone slates. There was no access to the interior at the time of the survey.

#### 4.7 Cow Byres

4.7.1 This building is located along the north boundary of the yard (**Figure 1**). The current building dates to the 1980s and is part of the unauthorised phase of building at the farm. The building consists of a single-storey east end with low pitched roof (**Figure 5, Plate 20**). The construction is similar to that used on the North Lean-to structure, concrete blocks internal skin then faced in stone. A series of eight open-fronted bays supported on concrete piers have been built to imitate the original open-fronted cattle byres. These have been built using mainly concrete blocks.

4.7.2 A long building is shown here on 19th century maps (WW ADP 2017). The original building appears to have been built against the stone built north boundary wall of the yard. Along the exposed south face of this wall are the marks left after the removal of the partitions. There is also some lime render left on the wall surface (**Plate 21**).

4.7.3 The floor has been cast in concrete and there is little original fabric left.

### 5 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 The current phase of work at Court Farm includes upgrading facilities to the group of buildings focussed around the medieval Barn. Late 20th century unauthorised development of some of the buildings has meant that some historic fabric has been lost. However, later sympathetic conservation work has been able to protect the core buildings and enable them to be reused.

5.1.2 The restoration of the remaining buildings will have a positive effect on the complex and help to reverse some of the more harmful effects of late 20th century development. The principal aim is to provide better visitor experience and to allow better access to this important historic site.

5.1.3 The historic building record, although limited in scope to existing fabric, has confirmed the existence of historic fabric and that several buildings were the result of unauthorised building in the 1980s. Within the main Barn the archaeology of the floor was identified as was the subsequent (2013) covering in limecrete at the west end. The present scheme involves some breaking out of the limecrete screed near the existing central flags to lay a new 100mm limecrete screed carrying new flagstone flooring, although this will not impede on the historic buried floor surface below.



- 5.1.4 The exterior of the West Barn will be retained. Any historic fabric internally was covered by a concrete floor in the 1980s. The South Range will not change significantly. It will be linked to the West Barn by a new structure but utilise the existing doorway at its west end. A new stone floor will be laid within the west room to allow better access into the Main Barn from the visitor facility in the West Barn.

## **6 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **6.1 Archive**

- 6.1.1 The complete project archive, which, includes drawn, written and photographic record, both physical and digital, is currently held at Wessex Archaeology Salisbury Office and will be deposited with the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery in due course. All archive material will be prepared in line with current recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CifA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 6.1.2 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) will be initiated with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

### **6.2 Copyright**

- 6.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum/ RO, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 6.2.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to WA for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.
- 6.2.3 This document, the report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

### **6.3 Security copy**

- 6.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving



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Site location also showing locations of buildings

Figure 1



Plate 1: Main Barn viewed from north-east



Plate 2: Main Barn viewed from north


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Plate 3: Main Barn interior viewed from east



Plate 4: Main Barn interior east end


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Plate 5: Main Barn interior centre and west end



Plate 6: South Range viewed from south-east


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Plate 7: South Range viewed from south



Plate 8: South Range east room interior


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Plate 9: South Range east room roof



Plate 10: South Range centre room interior


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Plate 11: South Range west room interior



Plate 12: North Lean-to north wall


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Plate 13: North Lean-to west wall



Plate 14: North Lean-to viewed from north-east


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Plate 15: Main Barn north wall showing joist holes from earlier stables



Plate 16: West Barn north elevation showing tall machine entrance


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Plate 17: West Barn view of roof trusses



Plate 18: West Barn detail of race knife marks to principal rafter


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Plate 19: West Barn south extension



Plate 20: Small Barn viewed from north-east



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Plate 21: Cow Byres viewed from the south-east



Plate 22: Undated photograph showing West Barn north elevation

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