

**ST GILES FARM BARN AND DAIRY, PATTERSONS LANE,
BLENDWORTH, HAMPSHIRE, SO08 0AG**

HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD



**Commissioned by:
Sutcliffe Consulting**

**St Giles Farm Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane,
Blendworth, Hampshire SO8 0AG**



**Historic Buildings Record
& Archaeological Watching-Brief**

NGR: SU 7113 6850

Planning Refs: SDNP/15/01897/FUL

**ASE Project No: 170925
Site Code: GIL18**

**ASE Report No: 2018071
OASIS id: archaeol6-310006**

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SUMMARY

In February 2018 Archaeology South-East carried out a historic buildings record (Historic England Level 3) of the barn and former dairy building at St Giles Farm, Blendworth, Hampshire. The work was commissioned by Sutcliffe Consulting, prior to the conversion of the buildings for residential use. The current barn is mid-/late 19th century in date though there is evidence for an earlier building on the site, as shown by the historic mapping and the presence of earlier brickwork at the base its walls. The dairy is a later addition, built between 1880 and 1897 according to historic mapping.

Changing agricultural practice has largely rendered the buildings redundant: the farm no longer maintains a dairy herd and the barn is not a practical size for the storage of modern oversized machinery. However, the buildings fit well with the rural setting of Blendworth village and conversion to residential habitation will ensure the continued use of the buildings.

ASE returned to the site in March 2018 to archaeologically monitor groundworks associated with the conversion of the barn. No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the archaeological monitoring.

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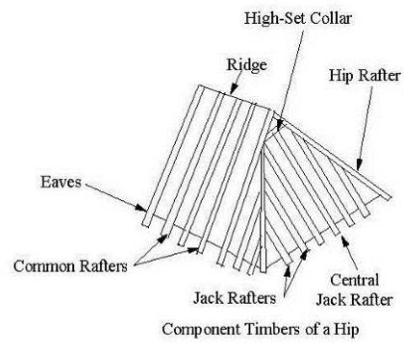
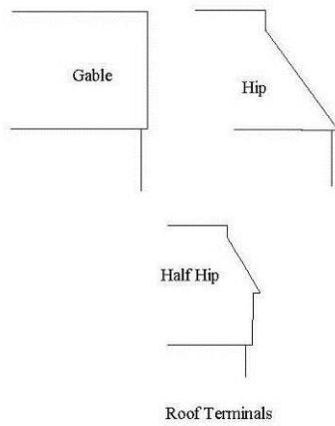
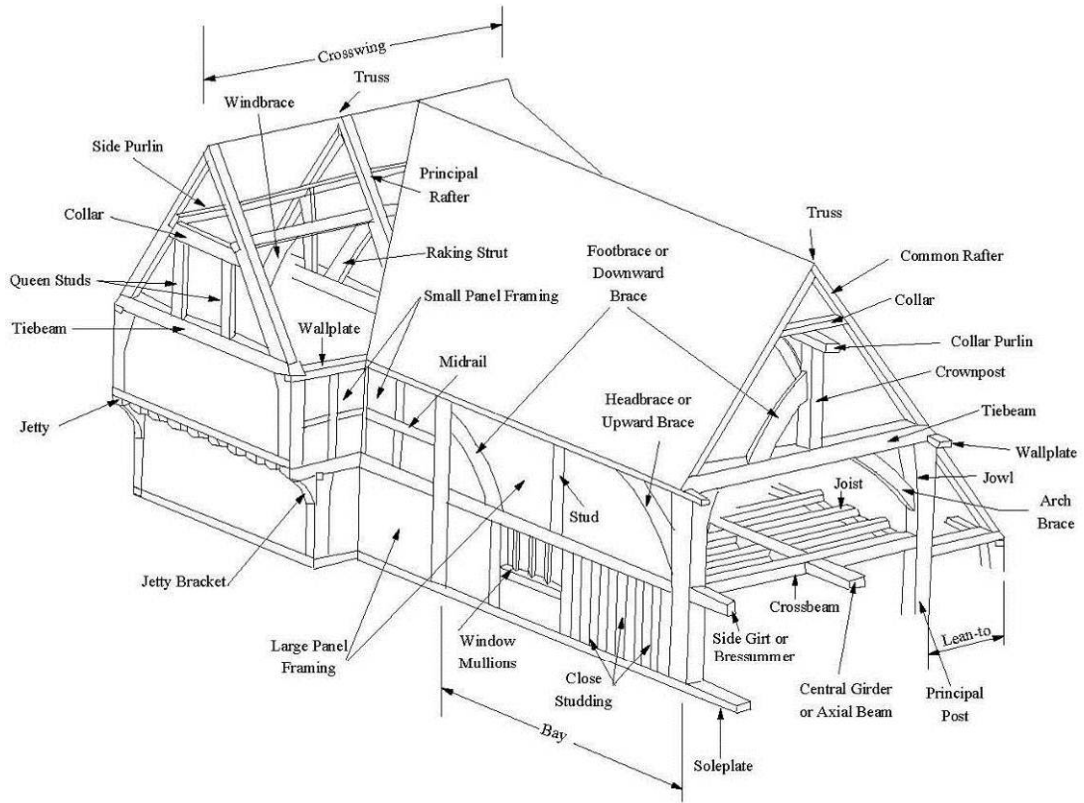
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2018 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of the barn and former dairy building at St Giles Farm, Blendworth, Hampshire (NGR SU 7113 6850; Figure 1).

1.2 The work was commissioned by Sutcliffe Consulting and requested by East Hampshire District Council and South Downs National Park Authority, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to the conversion of the buildings to residential use, together with associated access and landscaping (planning ref. SDNP/15/01897/FUL). Condition 13 of the planning consent states that:

No work shall start on site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and recording which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological interest of the historic and site is properly safeguarded and recorded. It is considered necessary for this to be a pre-commencement condition because safeguarding the historical interest of the site and buildings goes to the heart of the planning permission.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The recording involved the survey of the buildings to Level 3 as defined by Historic England (2016) and as set out in the written scheme of investigation (ASE 2017). A plan showing the structures surveyed is reproduced as Figure 5. There is also provision for a watching-brief during the alteration works should this be required. The results from such work would be presented as an update to this report.

2.2 The initial record was made by Susan Chandler and Hannah Samuels in February 2018. Subject to accessibility and survival, a photographic record was made of the exterior and interior of the barn and dairy and their immediate environs including general external and internal elevations, setting, surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings. An index of the digital photography, together with location plans are included as an appendix to this report.

2.3 The written description and photographic record is supplemented by a drawn record of the site, comprising of plans and elevations of both of the buildings, and cross-sections. These were produced by ASE, based in part on drawings provided by the client.

2.4 ASE returned to the site in March 2018 to archaeologically monitor groundworks associated with the conversion of the barn. The results of this work are presented as Appendix 3.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Blendworth is situated within the western end of the South Downs National Park in East Hampshire District. It is a small settlement of two parts: the newer part to the

west, which is focussed on the Church of Holy Trinity built in the mid-19th century, and what is now 'Old' Blendworth to the east, where the site is located. Although it is located just beyond the north-eastern outskirts of the town of Waterlooville, the area retains its rural setting in which agriculture remains the predominant industry. The site is located to the east of Rowlands Castle Road, at its junction with Pattersons Lane and Duckstile Lane to the north. The site comprises the barn and dairy building which are the subject of this report, together with a series of modern barns.

- 3.2 The modern ground surface is levelled at c. 100m OD. The natural geology of the site comprises Tarrant Chalk Member – Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 84 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, with superficial deposits of the Clay-with-flints Formation (Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel) overlying the bedrock (GEA 2018).

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

Listed Buildings

- 4.1 Neither of the buildings on the site are statutorily listed.

Conservation Areas

- 4.2 The Blendworth Conservation area is focused on the newer, western part of Blendworth; St Giles Farm therefore lies outside the conservation area.

5.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 The following is a brief historical background for the site using information from Hampshire Records Office in Winchester, the Design and Access Statement produced for the site by Giles Wheeler-Bennet chartered surveyors and land agents (Wheeler-Bennett 2015), a historic setting document available online from the Hampshire government website (Hants 1999) and the Blendworth Conservation Area study and character appraisal document, also available online (Hants 2007) .
- 5.2 Blendworth is situated in the parish of Horndean, East Hampshire. The current 'main' Blendworth settlement is located to the west of St Giles Farm, centred on Holy Trinity Church and Old School House, which were built in the mid-19th century. St Giles farm is located in what is now considered 'Old' Blendworth, the original settlement which was first documented in 1170 as *Blednewithie* (Bleadna farmstead). Saxton's Map of Hampshire of 1575 (not reproduced) marks the site as Blendworthe. The Hampshire Records Office holds documents relating to residents of Old Blendworth from as far back as the early 17th century which show a larger population than that which exists today.
- 5.3 The Church of St Giles, from which St Giles Farm takes its name, is marked on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1880 as a 'mortuary chapel'. The first church of Old Blendworth dates to 1303, though it is not clear if this was the church of St Giles. St Giles Church was demolished in the 1960s having long been out of use. It was situated at the centre of the village and the graveyard remains as public gardens. St Giles Farm is located south-east of the churchyard, across Pattersons Lane.

- 5.4 Two listed buildings are located near St Giles Farm. 'Peppercorn Cottage' a 17th century timber-framed cottage (National Heritage List no. 1179053) is approximately 70m north-east of the farm. 'Mouse Cottage' (National Heritage List no. 1351146) is also a 17th century timber framed building and is located 100m to the east.
- 5.5 The Blendworth tithe map of 1839 (Figure 2) shows a building in the location of the current barn, with an enclosure – presumably a yard – to the west. A dwelling (shaded red) is shown close-by to the north within its own defined plot. The two are identified on the map as Plot 144, which is listed as 'homestead' in the accompanying apportionment. This, together with the surrounding land (Plot 143) which is listed as 'homefield', was occupied by Richard Caplin, and owned by Sir Samuel Jervoise, the second Clarke-Jervoise baronet, who lived at the nearby Ildsworth Park and was a major land owner in the area.
- 5.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Figure 3) shows the site unchanged. The dairy building first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (Figure 4), where it is shown as a long range attached to the western side of the barn, bordering the yard on its northern side. It is shown with an internal division approximately two-thirds of the way along from the west end, and another, effectively leaving only a narrow sliver, abutting the barn. The eastern third is shown as being open-fronted onto the yard. A small structure with a small yard in front – probably a pigsty – is shown adjoining the west end of the building. This map also shows a narrow structure adjoining the west wall of the barn towards its south end
- 5.7 Three tenancy agreements for the farm are held at the Hampshire Records Office; the first covers the period 1932 to 1939, between Major Arthur Francis Clarke-Jervoise (the owner), 'spinsters' Vera Cox and Helena Crawford and 'gentleman' Commander Maurice Eyre Persse Studdart (document no. 43M75/E/B31). In 1939 they took out a year's extension to the lease; by this time Ms. Crawford and Commander Studdart had married; she signed the lease Helena Studdart (document no. 43M75/E/B71). From 1941 the farm was let to an Ernest Rigmead Clay, who renewed and extended his tenancy in 1953 (document no. 43M75/E/B85).
- 5.8 It is not clear when the farm became known as St Giles – it is only identified as such on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1970 (map not reproduced).

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

- 6.1 The buildings are arranged in a L-shaped plan, bordering the northern and eastern sides of a roughly rectangular farmyard. The north, south and west sides of the yard are enclosed by a flint wall topped with brick coping courses; there is a gateway in each the south and west sides. The yard is now enclosed by a modern concrete barn, which partially obscures the earlier structures.

The Barn

Exterior

- 6.2 The barn is situated on the eastern side of the yard and is arranged north-north-east to south-south-west (hereafter simplified as north to south). It was constructed in the mid- to late 19th century, seemingly on the footings of an earlier building – presumably also a barn. It is constructed of brick laid in English bond with lime mortar; two brick types are used: a coarse dark orange-red brick for the main body

of the walls and a finer orange-red brick for the plinth and detailing such as a mid-height plat band (Plate 1). There is a slate damp-proof course near the base of the walls, above which are a series of regularly-spaced iron ventilation blocks. The roof is slated and has gabled terminals.

- 6.3 The principal elevation faces west into the yard, but is now largely obscured by the later barn (Plate 2). It contains a large central doorway leading onto the midstrey, either side of which a high-set window has been inserted above the plat band (Plate 3). Each window has a segmental arched arch and chamfered brick sill, which matches the style of the windows of the dairy, suggesting that they were inserted at the time of the dairy's construction. The windows of the barn are framed in wood and formerly had six panes, arranged 3x2. A projecting concrete wall has been added to the southern side of the midstrey opening.
- 6.4 The gable ends are plain. The north gable is overgrown with vegetation at its upper level, although a timber barge-board remains visible (Plate 4). The south wall has some timber battening and a substantial area of the brickwork has been painted black (Plate 5). The design statement (Wheeler-Bennett, 2015) notes that this gable was clad in corrugated iron for a number of years because it faces into the prevailing weather. The yard walls meet the barn at the north-west and south-west corners but are not tied into the barn; it is probable that the yard wall predates the barn.
- 6.5 The east elevation matches the principal elevation in form, including the inserted windows. An additional small opening has been inserted to the side of the high-set window on the south-east side. This small opening contained a cast iron framework and likely served as a housing for agricultural machinery of some kind. Below and slightly offset from the high-set window a third opening has been inserted with less skill than the ones at the upper level. It is simple and square in form, with a timber frame. Its use was not entirely clear being rather low to the ground for a window and short for a door, though it corresponded with an area of external brick paving (Plate 6).
- 6.6 In several areas, particularly either side of the midstrey doorway on the east elevation, it appears the barn is constructed on earlier footings which are likely to be the remnants of an earlier barn. It is possible this could be the building depicted on the tithe map. Below the slate damp-proof course (which belong to the mid-/late 19th century construction) the brickwork is formed of smaller bricks of 50-60mm height, which are darker in colour and set in a more variable bonding pattern (Plate 7). This brickwork appears to be partially truncated at the door opening, which supports the notion that the brickwork remains *in situ* from an earlier structure rather than the bricks having just been reclaimed and reused within the later structure (Plate 8).

Interior

- 6.7 The interior of the barn consists of seven bays as defined by the principal trusses, comprising the central midstrey with three storage bays to each side (Figure 5). The interior faces of the walls have been whitewashed, presumably in connection with its later use as livestock housing.
- 6.8 The roof structure is constructed from machine-sawn timber. It is of common rafter type, supported by six king-post trusses which rest on wallplates set within the brickwork of the walls. Each truss comprises a straight tie-beam with bolted king post, from which a pair of raking struts extend to the principal rafters (Plate 9; Figure 6). A single purlin in each roof pitch is supported over the backs of the principal

rafters by means of nailed cleats (Plate 10). The common rafters met at a ridge-board at the apex. Additional blocks have been added below the struts on some but not all of the trusses (Figure 6).

- 6.9 The various members of each principal truss are numbered with neatly-chiselled carpentry marks, using Roman numerals (Plates 11 & 12). These are all located on the north faces of the trusses and do not run in any particular order: from south to north the trusses are numbered II, III, I, VI, V and IIII. A single inscribed E was also noted on one of the rafters (Plates 13 and 14). No other marks were observed.
- 6.10 The width of the brickwork walls is reduced above the level of the wall-plates, although each is reinforced by a central full-width engaged pier which also provides support to the ridge board (Plate 15). Where the dairy roof meets that of the barn, the slates of the barn roof have been removed and replaced with boarding (Plate 16).
- 6.11 The inserted openings observed on the exterior are positioned centrally within the long walls of the barn to either side of the midstrey (i.e. Bays 2 and 6). A recess within the west wall corresponds with the opening observed within the east wall, and no doubt served as housing for agricultural machinery (Plate 17).
- 6.12 The floor of the southern three bays comprises a concrete screed. The floor within the remainder of the barn is of earth and is set at a lower level than the rest, affording a view of the slate damp-proof course and the earlier brickwork beneath (Plate 18). No evidence was observed for a threshing floor within the midstrey.

The Dairy

Exterior

- 6.13 According to Ordnance Survey mapping, the dairy was constructed between 1880 and 1897 (Figures 3 & 4). It borders the northern side of the yard and is orientated west-north-west to east-south-east (hereafter simplified as west to east). Its roof is hipped at the western end and clad with clay tiles (Plate 19). The eastern end abuts the barn. The small projecting structure at the western end shown on historic mapping is no longer extant.
- 6.14 The principal elevation of the dairy faces to the south. It is of two distinct parts: the western two thirds is constructed in brickwork, whereas the eastern third is clad with vertical boarding, conforming with the arrangement depicted on the 1897 map (Figure 4; Plates 20-22). The brick section is constructed of orange-red bricks in a variation of English garden wall bond – queen closer bricks at either end of the wall confirm its original extent. The boarded section must represent a later alteration, since the mapping indicates this part of the building was originally open. The boarding is fixed over a timber framework which has latterly been augmented with a breeze block and red brick wall behind. There is a series of timber windows included at the upper level.
- 6.15 Towards the base of the brick wall there is a chamfered brick offset (Plate 23). The same chamfered bricks are used for the sills of the original windows sills, of which there are three. The windows have segmental arched heads and wooden frames. There are two doorways with timber lintels and timber half-doors.

- 6.16 The west elevation is plain, barring a continuation of the offset and an inserted window (Plate 24). It abuts the original yard wall but is not toothed-in.
- 6.17 The north elevation utilises the original flint and brick yard wall which has been extended upwards in brickwork (Plate 25). A small window has been inserted into the brickwork towards the western end of the building (Plate 26).

Interior

- 6.18 The interior is arranged over ten bays as defined by the principal trusses, which are irregularly spaced to suit the layout of the building. The eastern boarded section is three bays long, while the brick section is of seven bays (Figure 5).
- 6.19 The roof is continuous over both sections of the building, confirming it is of one phase of construction. It is of a clasped-side-purlin type, each truss consisting of a slightly cambered tie-beam from which raking queen struts extend to support a purlin in each roof pitch (Plate 27). The common rafters ride over the back and meet at a thin ridge board at the apex. The timbers are generally nailed in place in preference to traditional jointing methods. All of the timber used in the roof construction is machine sawn, although some of the rafters are somewhat waney. The tiebeams generally have slightly cambered tops though in two instances the camber was so slight that the beams appeared square.
- 6.20 V shaped metal brackets have been added to the tiebeams to carry pipelines for the milking equipment. The timbers of the tiebeams and raking struts have been whitewashed, to create a more hygienic finish suitable for a dairy.
- 6.21 The raking struts have been removed from the second truss from the western end, which has been underbuilt to create a partition (Figure 7). It is not clear why the struts were removed though it is possible that the area above the partitioned section of the building was used as a loft as ceiling has been inserted above the partitioned area (Plate 28). The easternmost truss is inset c. 190mm from the end, where the structure abuts the barn (Plate 29). The western end of the roof terminates in a simple hip (Plate 30).
- 6.22 The interior is divided into four rooms: Rooms 1-3 occupy the brick-fronted part, while Room 4 comprises the formerly open-fronted part. Room 1 at the western end of the range is a milk storage room (Figure 5; Plate 31), while Room 2 is a narrow storage area (Plate 32). These two spaces have been contrived through the addition of later partitions, each comprising a single skin of bricks. The wall dividing the two rooms truncates the window inserted in the northern wall, suggesting that there was a progression of sub-division with first one and then the second partition having been inserted. Each partition wall has a wooden boarded and braced door which have fittings consistent with an early 20th century date (Plate 33). The door to Room 3 is set at a slightly awkward angle.
- 6.23 Rooms 3 and 4 make up the main dairy area. Room 3 (Plate 34, which comprises the remainder of the brick portion of the range (Plate 34) is linked to Room 4 (Plate 35) by a wide opening that has been inserted into the original end wall of the brick portion (Plate 36). The floor comprises a concrete screed with drainage channels. Along the northern wall in both rooms, there is a low cast concrete feeding trough and metal dividers portioning the space into stalls in which the cattle would be milked (Plate 37). All of the walls are whitewashed and have a thick concrete render three quarters of the way up.

- 6.24 Viewed from the front, the positioning of the two doors and three windows within the brick range suggest the internal space was originally divided into two areas. Internally there is little evidence for this other than a small brick buttress which projects from the south wall. There is however no evidence of a matching pier on the opposing wall. Its original function was probably that of an enclosed cattle shed.
- 6.25 The boarded eastern section, was originally open-fronted: original square posts located in line with the trusses to either side of the present doorway appear to survive from the initial construction (Plate 38). The building would have served as a cattle shelter with access onto the yard. The various alterations to the building, including the infilling of its open front, were presumably carried out upon its conversion to a dairy.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The buildings at St Giles Farm were both built in the 19th century: the barn in the mid-/late 19th century, seemingly in the same position and reusing the foundations of an earlier barn, whereas the dairy, which was originally built as cattle housing was constructed between 1880 and 1897. The barn represents a late example of a traditional threshing barn, which would have been used for the storage and processing of cereal crops. The central midstrey bay with its full-height wagon doorways would have allowed a wagon laden with crops to enter the barn, and would have been equipped with a threshing floor – usually of heavy-duty boards, but sometimes of stone – where the crop would have been threshed. Later alterations to the barn, principally the insertion of high-level windows, seem to coincide with the construction of the cattle shelter, and perhaps indicate that the barn was converted for use as a cattle shed at around this time. Its relatively short-lived stint as a threshing barn is perhaps unsurprising given the widespread adoption of mechanised threshing in the late 19th century.
- 7.2 The general arrangement of cattle shelters arranged around a yard is typical of the period. Over-wintering cattle in yards facilitated the production of manure, which was then turned out onto the fields to increase crop yields. The adaptation of the cattle shed for use as a dairy probably took place in the first half of the 20th century and reflects a shift of focus towards milk production. Ultimately however, the introduction of large tractors and other machinery, coupled with changing landscape use from pastoral to arable, has led to the obsolescence of the buildings.

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The project archive will be deposited with Winchester Museum under the site code GIL18. The archive will comprise all survey material collected and produced in undertaking the project.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank Sutcliffe Consulting for commissioning the work, and for providing background information about the site.

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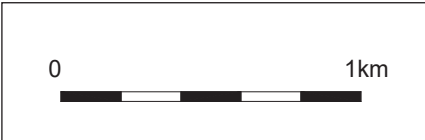
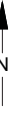
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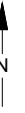
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© Archaeology South-East		Site Location	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170925	Feb 2018	St Giles Farm, Blendworth	
Report Ref: 2018071	Drawn by: SC		



© Archaeology South-East		St Giles Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170925	Feb 2018	Blendworth Tithe Map, 1839 (Hants HER ref:21M65/F7/24/2)	
Report Ref: 2018071	Drawn by: SC		

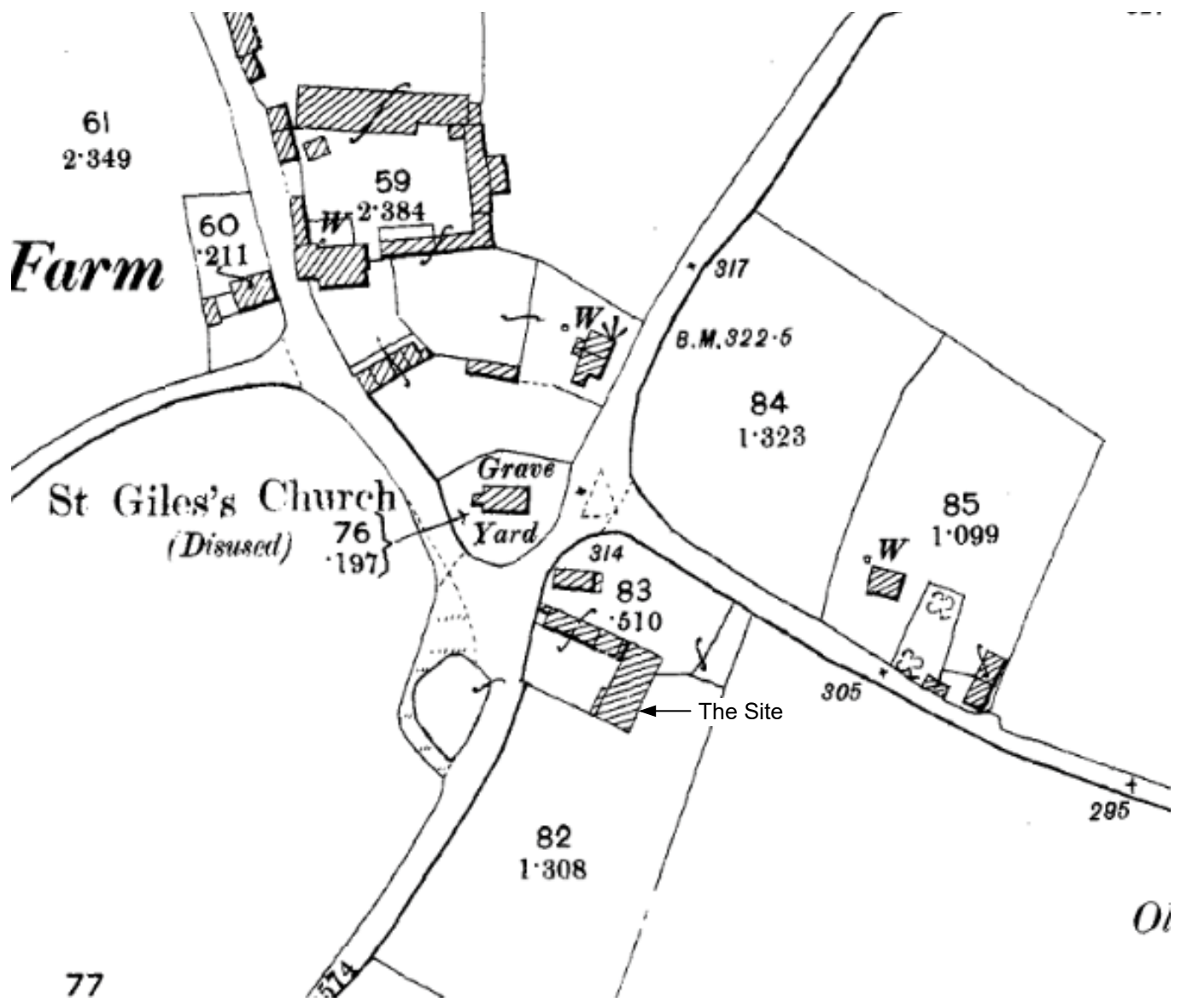
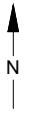


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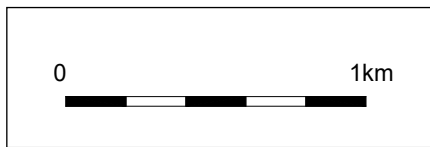
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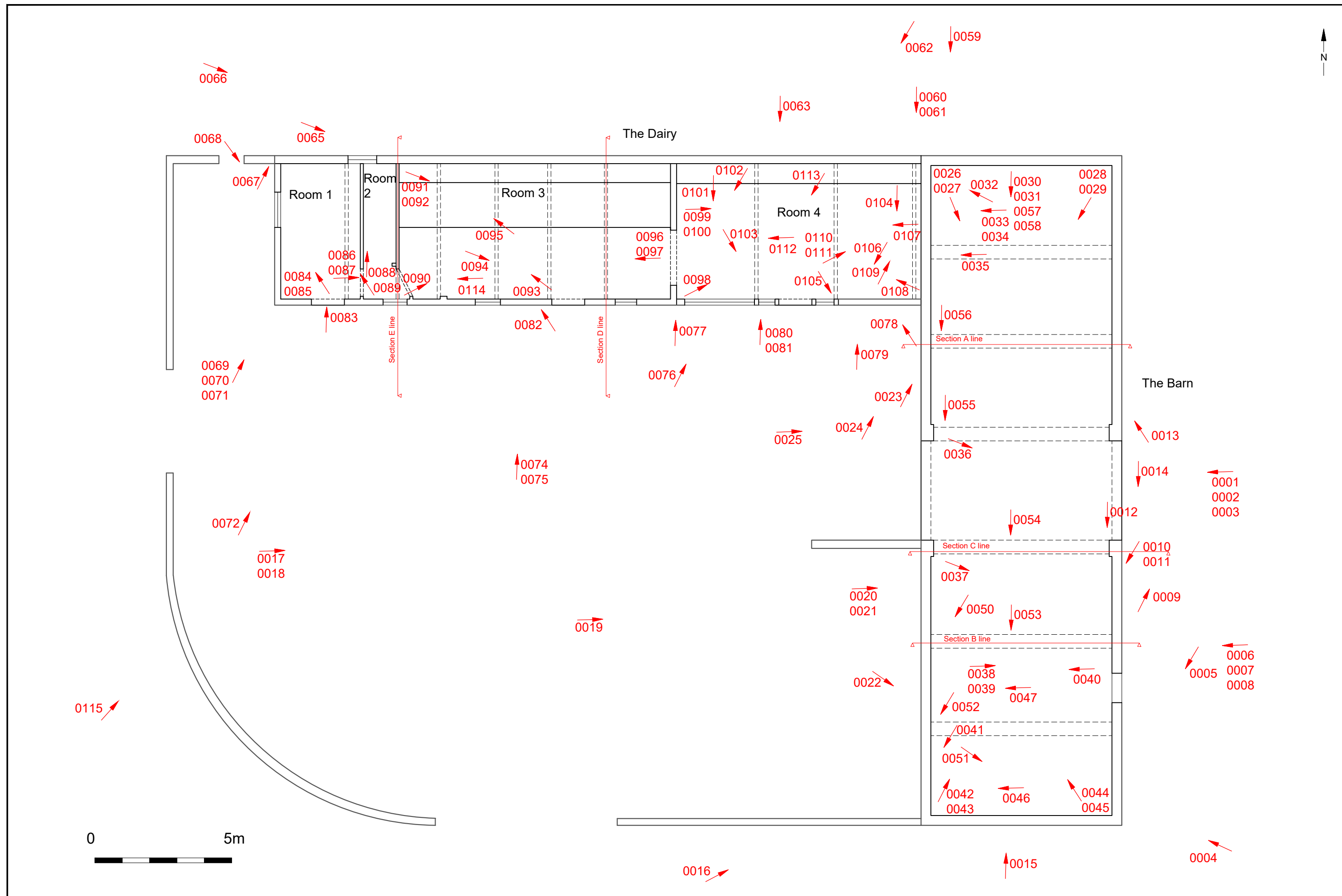
© Archaeology South-East		St Giles Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170925	Feb 2018	Ordnance Survey map, 1880	
Report Ref: 2018071	Drawn by: SC		



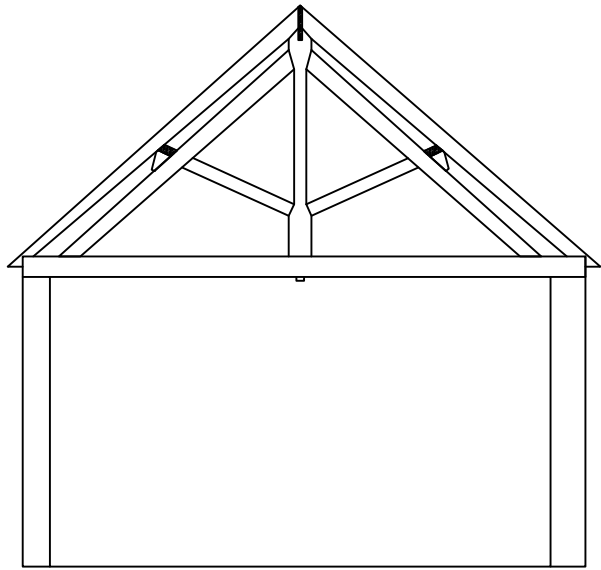
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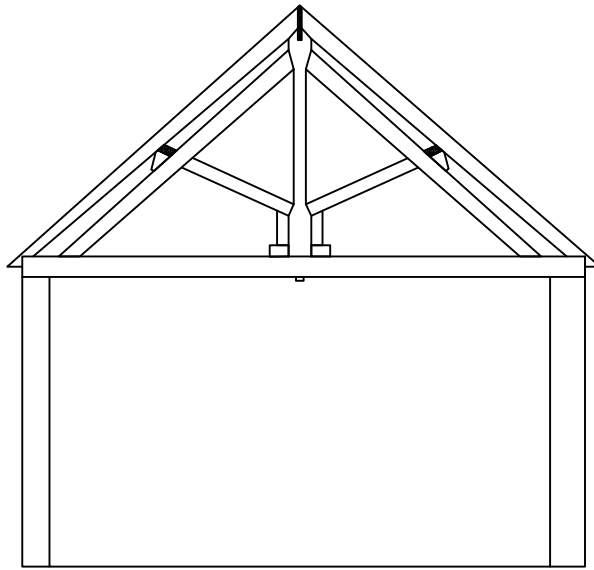
© Archaeology South-East		St Giles Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 170925	Feb 2018	Ordnance Survey map, 1897	
Report Ref: 2018071	Drawn by: SC		



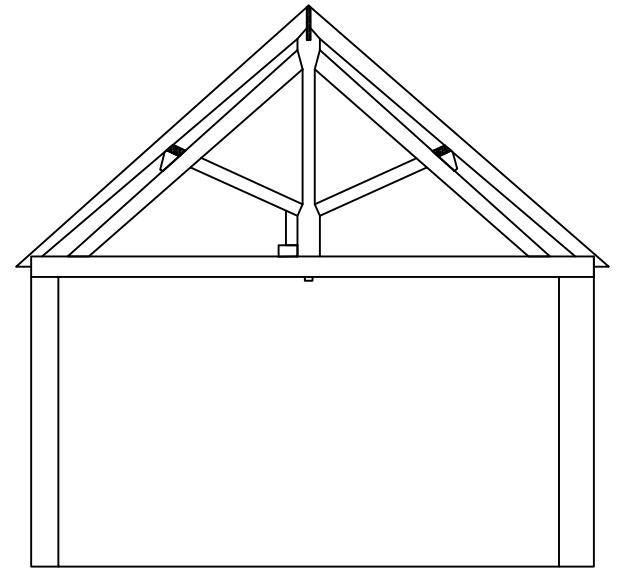
© Archaeology South-East		St Giles Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 170925	Feb 2018	Site plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2018071	Drawn by: SC		



Section A



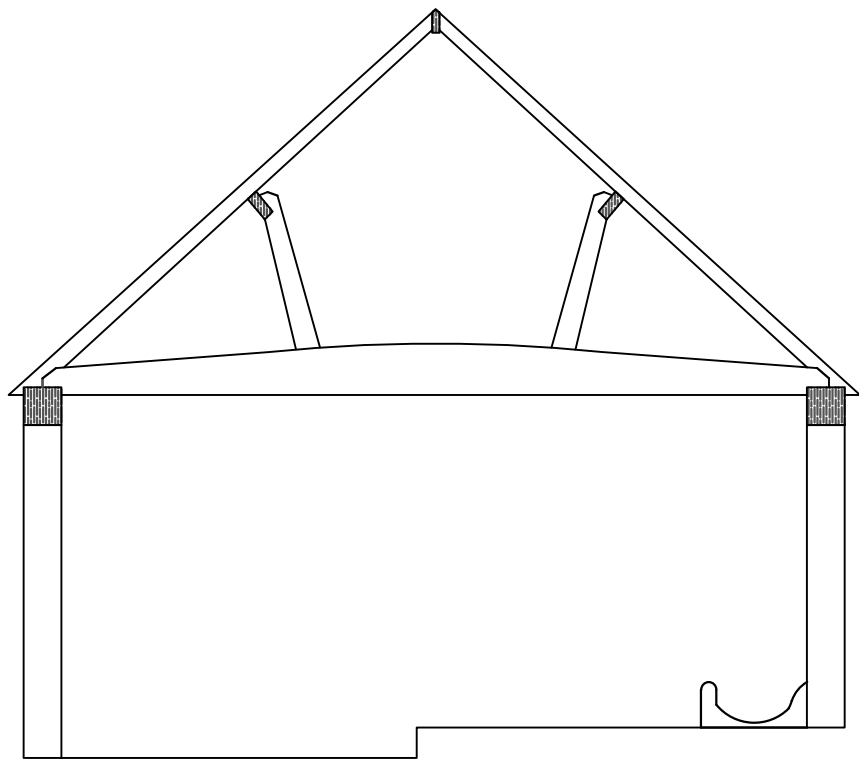
Section B



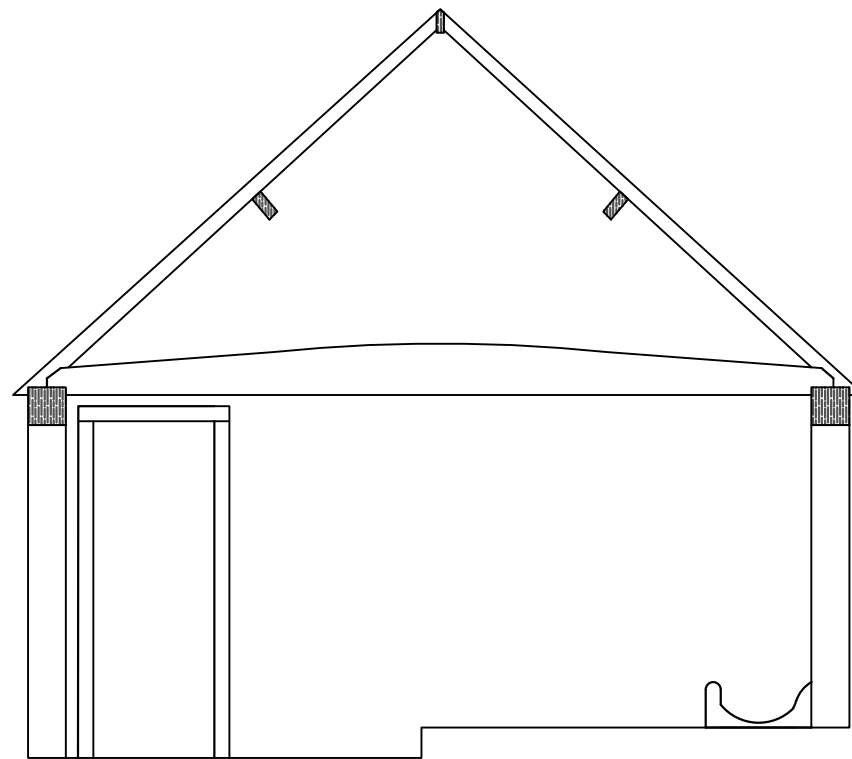
Section C



© Archaeology South-East		St Giles Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 170925	Feb 2018	Sections of the barn showing truss variation - standard (A) and with additional	
Report Ref: 2018071	Drawn by: SC	blocking (B & C)	



Section D



Section E



© Archaeology South-East		St Giles Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 170925	Feb 2018	Sections of the dairy- 'standard truss' (D) and modified (E)	
Report Ref: 2018071	Drawn by: SC		



Plate 1 – The barn, facing north-west (GIL18-0004)



Plate 2 – Principal elevation of the barn, facing east (GIL18-0017)



Plate 3 – Example of one of the windows inserted into the barn, facing south-east (GIL18-0022)



Plate 4 – The north gable of the barn, facing south (GIL18-0059)



Plate 5 – The south gable of the barn, facing north (GIL18-0015)



Plate 6 – Inserted windows and openings on the east elevation of the barn, facing west (GIL18-0006)



Plate 7 – Earlier brickwork below the slate damp-proof course, facing south-west (GIL18-0011)



Plate 8 – Truncated earlier brickwork visible at the midstrey opening, facing south (GIL18-0012)



Plate 9 – Roof truss construction in the barn, facing south (GIL18-0058)



Plate 10 – Detail of roof construction, facing south (GIL18-0050)

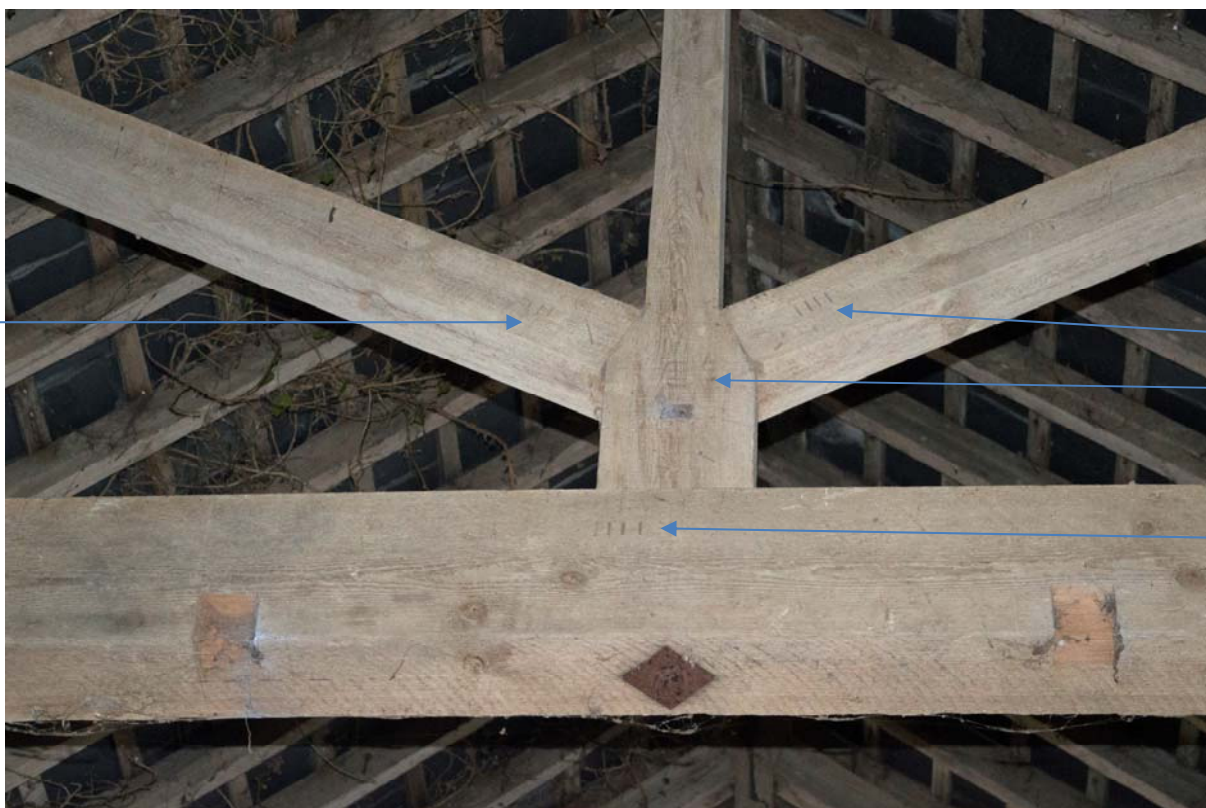


Plate 11 – Examples of carpentry marks on trusses in the barn, facing south (GIL18-0057)



Plate 12 – Examples of carpentry marks on trusses in the barn, facing south (GIL18-0055)



Plate 13 – Interior of the barn looking north-east. Location of E carved into the rafter is indicated by the arrow (GIL18-0043)



Plate 14 – Detail of the carved E (extracted from GIL18-0043)



Plate 15 – Internal view of the southern gable end of the barn, facing south-east (GIL18-0051)



Plate 16 – Boarding replacing the barn's roofing slates where the dairy was added, facing west (GIL18-0034)



Plate 17 – Inserted window and machinery housing in the barn wall, facing west (GIL18-0040)



Plate 18 – Earlier brickwork visible below the damp-proof course, facing north-west (GIL18-0032)



Plate 19 – The western end of the dairy, facing north-east (GIL18-0069)



Plate 20 – Part of the brick built section of the dairy, facing north (GIL18-0073)



Plate 21 – Boarded eastern end of the dairy, facing north-west (GIL18-0078)



Plate 22 – Junction of the brickwork and weatherboarding showing queen closer bricks, facing north (GIL18-0077)



Plate 23 – Brick offset at the base of the dairy walls, facing north-west (GIL18-0082)



Plate 24 – Window inserted into the west elevation of the dairy, facing south-east (GIL18-0068)



Plate 25 – North elevation of the dairy showing the incorporated flint yard wall, facing south-east (GIL18-0062)



Plate 26 – Window inserted into the north elevation of the dairy, facing south-east (GIL18-0065)



Plate 27 – The roof of the dairy, facing north-west(GIL18-0097)



Plate 28 – Representative truss in the dairy (foreground) and that with the struts removed, facing north-west (GIL18-0093)



Plate 29 – Truss positioned just before the barn wall inside the dairy, facing north-east (GIL18-0110)

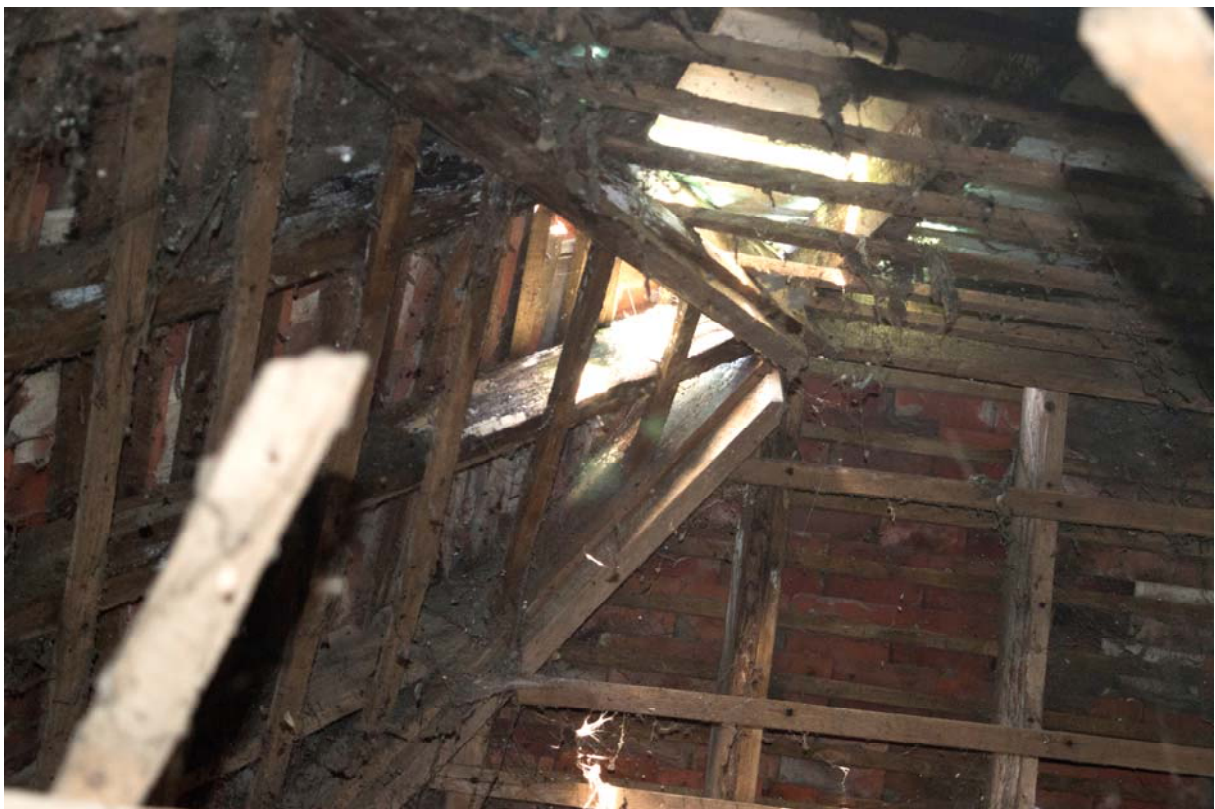


Plate 30 – Hipped roof structure at the western end of the dairy (GIL18-0084)



Plate 31 – Room 1 of the dairy, facing north-west (GIL18-0089)



Plate 32 – Room 2 of the dairy, facing north (GIL18-0089)



Plate 33 – Boarded and braced door in the dairy, facing east (GIL18-0087)



Plate 34 – Interior of the dairy, Room 3, facing west (GIL18-0096)



Plate 35 – Interior of the dairy, Room 4, facing north-east (GIL18-0098)



Plate 36 – Inserted opening in the brick wall between Rooms 3 and 4 of the dairy, facing south-west (GIL18-0102)



Plate 37 – Stall partitions and feeding trough in the dairy (Room 3), facing north-west
(GIL18-0095)



Plate 38 – Infilled original open front of the eastern part of the dairy, facing south-east
(GIL18-0103)

Appendix 1: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-310006

Project details

Project name	St Giles Farm Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth, Hampshire
Short description of the project	In February 2018 Archaeology South-East carried out a historic buildings record (Historic England Level 3) of the barn and former dairy building at St Giles Farm, Blendworth, Hampshire. The work was commissioned by Sutcliffe Consulting, prior to the conversion of the buildings for residential use. The current barn is mid-/late 19th century in date though there is evidence for an earlier building on the site, as shown by the historic mapping and the presence of earlier brickwork at the base its walls. The dairy is a later addition, built between 1880 and 1897 according to historic mapping. Changing agricultural practice has largely rendered the buildings redundant: the farm no longer maintains a dairy herd and the barn is not a practical size for the storage of modern oversized machinery. However, the buildings fit well with the rural setting of Blendworth village and conversion to residential habitation will ensure the continued use of the buildings. ASE returned to the site in March 2018 to archaeologically monitor groundworks associated with the conversion of the barn. No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the archaeological monitoring.
Project dates	Start: 16-02-2018 End: 06-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	GIL18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SDNP/15/01897/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	National Park
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Monument type	DAIRY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Measured Survey"" , ""Photographic Survey""
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE EAST HAMPSHIRE HORNDEAN St Giles Farm barn and dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth, Hampshire
Postcode	SO8 0AG
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 7113 6850 51.410560300802 -0.977150489512 51 24 38 N 000 58 37 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Sutcliffe Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Hannah Samuels
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Winchester Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Winchester Museum
Paper Media available	"Drawing"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Giles Farm Barn and Dairy, Pattersons Lane, Blendworth, Hampshire SO8 0AG: Historic Building Recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Chandler, S.
Other bibliographic details	2018071
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	A4 heat-bound volume
Entered by	Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	6 April 2018

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



GIL18-0001
The barn, east facing elevation. Facing west



GIL18-0002
The barn, east facing elevation. Facing west



GIL18-0003
The barn, east facing elevation. Facing west



GIL18-0004
The barn, east facing elevation. Facing north-west



GIL18-0005
Brick paving outside the barn. Facing south-west



GIL18-0006
Inserted openings in the east facing elevation. Facing west



GIL18-0007
Detail of the lower inserted opening. Facing west



GIL18-0008
Detail of the high-set inserted openings. Facing west



GIL18-0009
Example of a roofing slate from the barn



GIL18-0010
Detail of the brickwork showing damp proof coursing. Facing south-west



GIL18-0011
Detail of the likely older brickwork below the DPC. Facing south-west



GIL18-0012
Detail of truncated older brickwork at the midstre opening. Facing south



GIL18-0013
Detail of a hook possibly for securing a barn door. Facing north



GIL18-0014
Detail of the rafter ends



GIL18-0015
South facing gable end. Facing north



GIL18-0016
South facing gable end and yard wall. Facing north-east



GIL18-0017
The barn, west facing elevation. Facing east



GIL18-0018
The barn, west facing elevation. Facing east



GIL18-0019
The barn, west facing elevation. Facing east



GIL18-0020
Detail of the brickwork, west facing elevation. Facing east



GIL18-0021
Detail of the brickwork, west facing elevation. Facing east



GIL18-0022
Detail of the inserted window. Facing south-east



GIL18-0023
Detail of a cast iron ventilation block. Facing north-east



GIL18-0024
West facing elevation. Facing north-east



GIL18-0025
Plat band detail on the west facing elevation. Facing east



GIL18-0026
Interior of the barn. Facing south-east



GIL18-0027
Interior of the barn. Facing south-east



GIL18-0028
Interior of the barn. Facing south-west



GIL18-0029
Interior of the barn. Facing south-west



GIL18-0030
Interior of the barn. Facing south



GIL18-0031
Interior of the barn. Facing south



GIL18-0032
Detail of the differing brickwork. Facing west



GIL18-0033
Detail of the roof where the barn and dairy join. Facing west



GIL18-0034
Detail of the roof where the barn and dairy join. Facing west



GIL18-0035
Detail of an inserted window. Facing west



GIL18-0036
View from the midstry to the west. Facing east



GIL18-0037
Concrete scree floor at the southern end of the barn. Facing south-east



GIL18-0038
Inserted openings. Facing east



GIL18-0039
Inserted openings. Facing east



GIL18-0040
Inserted openings. Facing west



GIL18-0041
Scars in the concrete floor from machinery



GIL18-0042
Interior of the barn. Facing north-east



GIL18-0043
Interior of the barn. Facing north-east



GIL18-0044
Interior of the barn. Facing north-west



GIL18-0045
Interior of the barn. Facing north-west



GIL18-0046
Interior of the barn. Facing north



GIL18-0047
Interior of the barn. Facing north



GIL18-0048
Detail of the rafters in the southernmost bay. Facing east



GIL18-0049
Detail of the rafters. Facing east



GIL18-0050
Detail of the Purlin bracing



GIL18-0051
Detail of the interior of the southern gable. Facing south-east



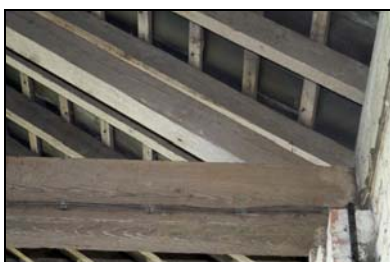
GIL18-0052
Detail of carpenters marks



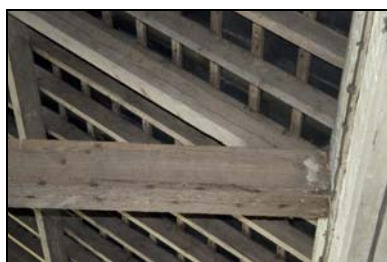
GIL18-0053
Detail of carpenters marks



GIL18-0054
Detail of carpenters marks



GIL18-0055
Detail of carpenters marks



GIL18-0056
Detail of carpenters marks



GIL18-0057
Detail of carpenters marks



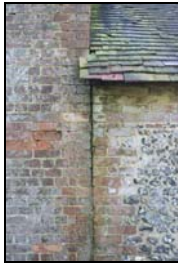
GIL18-0058
Detail of the roof truss structure



GIL18-0059
The north facing gable. Facing south



GIL18-0060
Detail of surviving barge board. Facing south



GIL18-0061
Detail of where the barn and dairy meet. Facing south



GIL18-0062
North facing elevation of the dairy. Facing south-west



GIL18-0063
Detail of the flint walling. Facing south



GIL18-0064
Join of the barn and dairy roofing. Facing south-east



GIL18-0065
Inserted window in the north facing elevation of the dairy. Facing north



GIL18-0066
North facing elevation of the dairy. Facing south-east



GIL18-0067
Detail of dairy wall and yard wall. Facing north



GIL18-0068
Detail of inserted window in west facing elevation of dairy. Facing south-east



GIL18-0069
Hipped end of the dairy. Facing north-east



GIL18-0070
Hipped end of the dairy. Facing north-east



GIL18-0071
Hipped end of the dairy. Facing north-east



GIL18-0072
South facing elevation of the dairy. Facing north



GIL18-0073
*South facing elevation of the dairy.
Facing north*



GIL18-0074
*South facing elevation of the dairy.
Facing north*



GIL18-0075
*South facing elevation of the dairy.
Facing north*



GIL18-0076
*South facing elevation of the dairy.
Facing north*



GIL18-0077
Detail of queen closers. Facing north



GIL18-0078
*Weatherboard section of dairy. Facing
north-west*



GIL18-0079
*Weatherboard section of dairy. Facing
north*



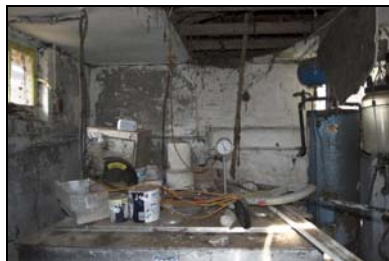
GIL18-0080
*Weatherboard section of dairy. Facing
north*



GIL18-0081
*Detail of notch in weatherboard framing.
Facing north*



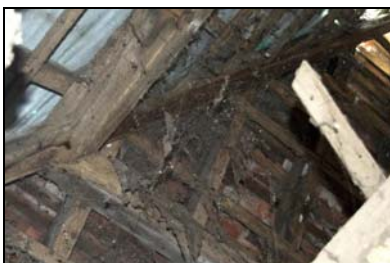
GIL18-0082
Detail of brick plinth



GIL18-0083
*Interior of the dairy, room one. Facing
north*



GIL18-0084
Detail of the the hipped roof structure



GIL18-0085
Detail of the the hipped roof structure



GIL18-0086
Interior of the dairy. Facing east



GIL18-0087
*Board and brace door inside the dairy.
Facing east*



GIL18-0088
Interior of the dairy, room two. Facing north



GIL18-0089
Interior of the dairy room one from room two. Facing north-west



GIL18-0090
Interior of the dairy room three. Facing north-east



GIL18-0091
Interior of the dairy room three. Facing south-east



GIL18-0092
Detail of the roof structure in the dairy



GIL18-0093
Detail of roof trusses in the dairy



GIL18-0094
Detail of rendered walls in the dairy. Facing south-east



GIL18-0095
Interior of the dairy room three. Facing north-west



GIL18-0096
Interior of the dairy room three. Facing west



GIL18-0097
Detail of the roof structure, room three



GIL18-0098
Interior of the dairy, room four. Facing north-east



GIL18-0099
Interior of the dairy, room four. Facing east



GIL18-0100
Detail of the roof structure, room four



GIL18-0101
Inserted windows in the weatherboard wall. Facing south



GIL18-0102
Inserted opening between rooms three and four. Facing south-west



GIL18-0103

Original opening in the weatherboard wall indicated by the large posts supporting the trusses. Facing south-east



GIL18-0104

Detail of the weatherboarding, room four. Facing south



GIL18-0105

Detail of post in the weatherboard wall. Facing south-east



GIL18-0106

Detail of post in the weatherboard wall. Facing south-west



GIL18-0107

Interior of the dairy, room four. Facing west



GIL18-0108

Interior of the dairy, room four. Facing west



GIL18-0109

Truss at the end of the dairy just before the barn wall. Facing north-east



GIL18-0110

Truss at the end of the dairy just before the barn wall. Facing north-east



GIL18-0111

Truss at the end of the dairy just before the barn wall. Facing east



GIL18-0112

Rafters and ridge board in the dairy



GIL18-0113

Interior of the dairy, room four. Facing south-west



GIL18-0114

Inserted roof in the dairy room three



GIL18-0115

The dairy as viewed from Pattersons Lane. Facing north-east

Appendix 3: Archaeological monitoring during conversion works to the barn

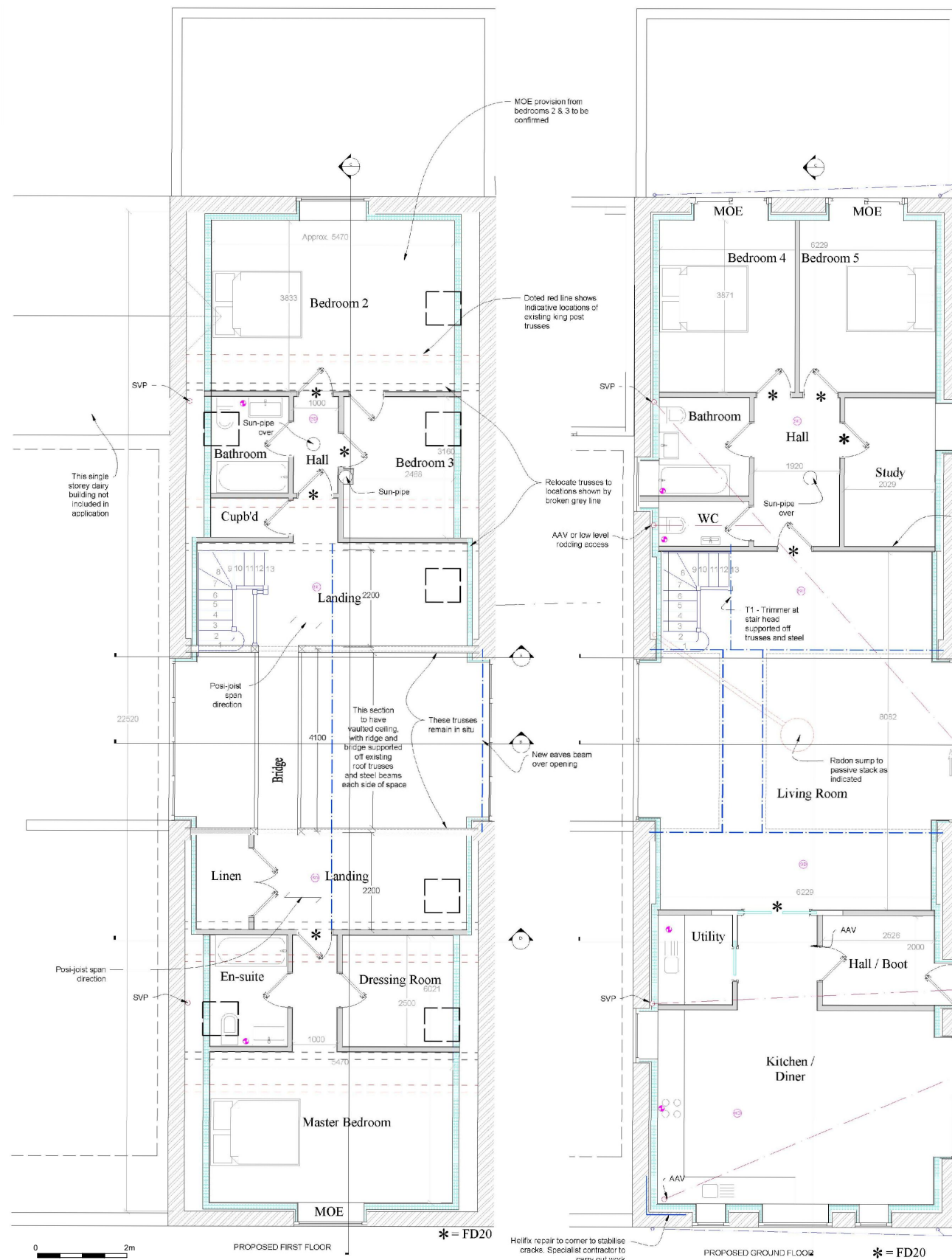
Prepared by Simon Stevens

A visit was made to the site on 29th March 2018 to observe the mechanical excavation of service trenches within and adjacent to St. Giles Farm Barn, Blendworth, Hampshire (Appendix 3.1).

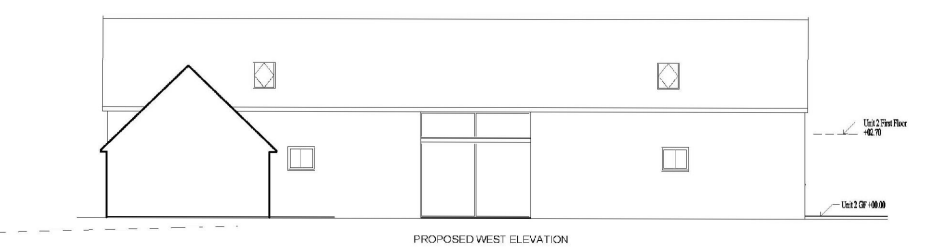
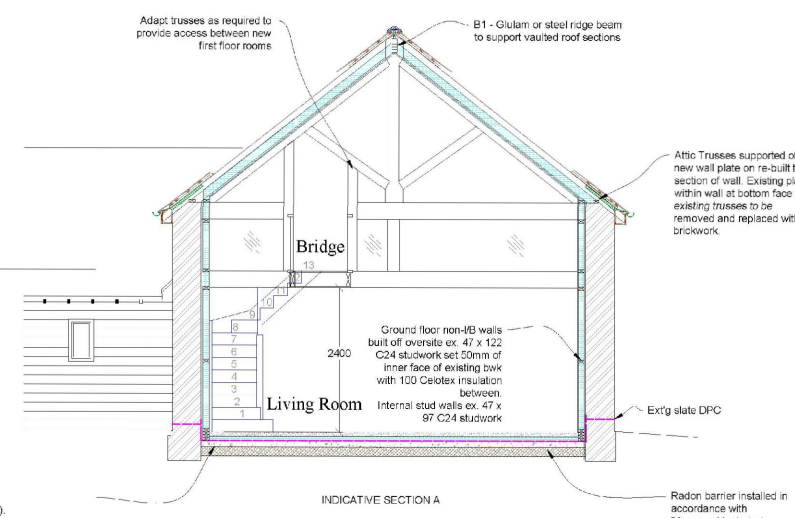
Within the structure trenches measuring 450mm in width and a maximum of 400mm in depth were excavated. The only deposit encountered was an orangey brown silty clay made ground, context [001], which contained a high concentration of angular flints, interpreted as the *hoggin* base for a recently removed concrete floor.

Outside of the barn, the trench remained 450mm in width, but deepened to a maximum of 900mm. Two deposits were recorded - a 750mm thick, mid-greyish brown to mid-brown silty clay made ground, context [002], which contained brick rubble, timber, plastic and metalwork, all of recent origin. This directly overlay the 'natural' brownish orange clay, context [003].

No significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the archaeological monitoring.



- india key
 - low radiator
 - radiator (fixed to wall)
 - Pendant light fitting
 - halogen spot
 - spots on wire track (no dimmer)
 - Fluorescent light fitting
 - Wall light
 - manual external light (no sensor)
 - External light with movement sensor
 - TV aerial point
 - double switched socket
 - double switched socket above work top
 - external double socket
 - water/smoke/detector and sounder (linked)
 - heats heat detector (linked)
 - Light post switch
 - Light switch (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13)
 - External Tap
 - Extract Fan
 - Telephone point
 - Broadband access point
 - Consumer unit
 - Water
- Floor construction:
- min 150mm Well-compacted hardcore (existing ground is mainly flint).
 - 50mm sand-binding
 - Radon Barrier (DPM), well-connected to existing structure and around perforations in accordance with technical details is supplied
 - 100mm Gen2 concrete oversite
 - 70mm Celotex insulation with slip membrane over and UFH pipework clipped to top face
 - 70mm fibre reinforced screed
 - Finish to client choice



REVISIONS

A: Window details added

B: Regulations notes etc. added

C: AAV added to GF WC

D:

E:

F:

Ordinance Survey Licence number 100345702

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Notes

1. These are computerised drawings for the purposes of obtaining planning & building regulations approvals & are based on overall measurements. They do not constitute working drawings.
2. Distortion and uneven walls etc. have been ignored with some average measurements.
3. Dimensions shown must not be relied upon and must be checked on site and verified prior to commencement of work.
4. Where applicable this drawing is to be read in conjunction with other consultants' drawings & calculations.
5. Do not scale from these drawings, except for planning purposes.
6. Any Work undertaken prior to Planning and Building Regulations Approval is done so entirely at the Client/Contractors own risk.
7. The client is reminded of their obligations under the Party Wall etc. Act 1996 where appropriate.

(c) 2016 - A.H. Sutcliff

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 Fax: 08708 793194
 Mob: 07799 393250
 Email: mail@sutcliffconsultants.co.uk

PROJECT DETAIL

St Giles Farm
 Blendworth
 Horsham

Ram Conversion

FOR: Hunter

DRAWING SCALE: 1:100, 1:50 @A1

plans, elevations and section

DATE: October 2017

DRAWN: A. H. Sutcliff

TWO AWARDS: 1771, 2017, 2018

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