

BARNHURST, ALBURY RD, LITTLE HADHAM,
HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

Authors: Tansy Collins BSc Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 44030 22767	Report No: 4727
District: East Herts	Site Code: n/a
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No: 5788
Signed:	Date: 14 November 2014

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Barnhurst, Albury Road, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p>In October 2014, AS Ltd conducted historic building assessment at Barnhurst, Albury Road, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire. The assessment was commissioned by Kirby Cove Architects on behalf of their clients. In order to assess the impact a proposed porch might have on the historic fabric or setting of the building.</p> <p>In its original form the barn comprised a three-bay timber-framed structure with a steeply pitched hipped roof covered in thatch and a large porch on the east side. It is constructed reusing a substantial amount of timber from a previous building, possibly one of medieval date, but clues in the framing of the barn suggest a 17th century date for construction. Conversion to a domestic dwelling in c.1936 ended the use of the site for agricultural purposes, though little physical evidence remains of that phase. It is likely that any earlier fixtures and fittings of that date were removed following a fire in 1990.</p> <p>Inspection of the western elevation reveals that the external appearance is entirely a modern application with modern render, windows and the door. Internally, timber-framing survives in the outer bays but the central bay wall is entirely of modern construction. The agricultural origins of the building are little evident from the street and the physical addition of a porch structure will have no impact on any historic fabric.</p>			
<i>Project dates (fieldwork)</i>	<i>30th October 2014</i>		
<i>Previous work (Y/N/?)</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Future work (Y/N/?)</i>	<i>?</i>
<i>P. number</i>	<i>5788</i>	<i>Site code</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>Type of project</i>	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
<i>Site status</i>	<i>Listed Grade II</i>		
<i>Current land use</i>	<i>Dwelling</i>		
<i>Planned development</i>	<i>-</i>		
<i>Main features (+dates)</i>	<i>Former barn, converted to residential in c. 1936</i>		
<i>Significant finds (+dates)</i>	<i>-</i>		
<i>Project location</i>			
<i>County/ District/ Parish</i>	<i>Herts</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Little Hadham</i>
<i>HER/ SMR for area</i>	<i>HCC HER</i>		
<i>Post code (if known)</i>	<i>SG11 2DL</i>		
<i>Area of site</i>	<i>-</i>		
<i>NGR</i>	<i>TL 44030 22767</i>		
<i>Height AOD (max/ min)</i>	<i>c. 65m AOD</i>		
<i>Project creators</i>			
<i>Brief issued by</i>	<i>-</i>		
<i>Project supervisor/s (PO)</i>	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
<i>Funded by</i>	<i>Mrs Small and Mr Granger</i>		
<i>Full title</i>	<i>Barnhurst, Albury Road, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording.</i>		
<i>Authors</i>	<i>T Collins</i>		
<i>Report no.</i>	<i>4727</i>		
<i>Date (of report)</i>	<i>November 2014</i>		

BARNHURST, ALBURY RD, LITTLE HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

In October 2014, AS Ltd conducted historic building assessment at Barnhurst, Albury Road, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire. The work was commissioned by Kirby Cove Architects on behalf of their clients. In order to assess the impact a proposed porch might have on the historic fabric or setting of the building.

In its original form the barn comprised a three-bay timber-framed structure with a steeply pitched hipped roof covered in thatch and a large porch on the east side. It is constructed reusing a substantial amount of timber from a previous building, possibly one of medieval date, but clues in the framing of the barn suggest a 17th century date for construction. Conversion to a domestic dwelling in c. 1936 ended the use of the site for agricultural purposes, though little physical evidence remains of that phase. It is likely that any earlier fixtures and fittings of that date were removed following a fire in 1990.

Inspection of the western elevation reveals that the external appearance is entirely a modern application with modern render, windows and the door. Internally, timber-framing survives in the outer bays but the central bay wall is entirely of modern construction. The agricultural origins of the building are little evident from the street and the physical addition of a porch structure will have no impact on any historic fabric.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted historic building assessment at Barnhurst, Albury Road, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 44030 22767; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Kirby Cove Architects on behalf of their clients.

1.2 The project provides an overview of the development of the property as well as an assessment of the frontage. Guidance documents were also adhered to including the English Heritage document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008).

2 METHOD OF WORK

2.1 The site was visited on the 30th October 2014 in order to undertake the assessment. Tansy Collins compiled written descriptions and carried out the photographic survey. The photographic survey was carried out utilising a Canon 60D digital SLR camera (18mp) and compiled general external shots as well as internal coverage. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey and a flash was employed for internal shots, while a scale was used wherever possible. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots on drawings provided by the client (Fig. 3).

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

3.1 Little Hadham is a village in East Hertfordshire, situated around an historic crossroads formed by a roman road (the A120) extending east-west from Bishop's Stortford, and a smaller road leading north to Clapgate and south to Much Hadham (Fig. 1). Hadham Hall, an ancient manor, lies close by to the east.

3.2 Barnhurst lies on the east side of the northern arm of the crossroads and is set back from the road. The building comprises a former barn, converted to a residential dwelling in c. 1936. It is Grade II listed on the National Heritage List for England (App. 2) where it is noted as associated with Yewhurst Farm (now Bridge End) which lies close to the cross-roads to the south. A further building The Whare lies between the two properties and it is suggested that these two impressive buildings represent an example of the 'unit system' of farming (Smith 1992, p. 106). Such a system would see a farmyard with two farmhouses standing close together that, although not necessarily equal in size, were equal in status with separate households jointing running a single farm. There are some doubts about this suggestion for The Whare and Bridge End due to its position in a village but they stand close together rather than in adjoining plots as would be expected in a standard village street situation which strongly suggests an association. This might suggest that Barnhurst, at its construction, was associated with both rather than one house. Historic Ordnance Survey maps depict the barn with the porch on the east and forming the east side of a small courtyard framed by ranges on the north and west side. These are present on late 19th and early 20th century maps but have gone by 1960.

3.3 The list description describes the former barn as late 17th or early 18th century in date and notes that it was converted to a house from a weatherboarded barn in c. 1936. Small-paned windows are noted on the west that do not survive today, likely to have been replaced following a fire at the property in 1990 (Herts and Essex Observer newspaper, August 23rd 1990). A photograph in the newspaper article shows outer two-light windows, each light of six panes and a larger central window adjoining the front door but of similar form. They appear to be of metal-framed Crittall-type which is consistent with a date for conversion in the 1930s.

4 THE ASSESSMENT

Exterior

4.1 The house is aligned north-east to south-west with the existing entrance facing west towards the road from which it is set back with a gravelled drive in front (Plate 1).

4.2 The former barn spans three structural bays with a contemporary porch on the south-east side and small single-storey units infilling the re-entrant angles. As it currently exists, the main body rises over a single storey with an inserted upper floor to provide further rooms above. The roof itself is steeply pitched, hipped at either end and thatched, the thatch having recently been renewed.

4.3 Externally, the building presents a domestic appearance with rendered and pargeted walls, the pargeting clearly a modern application comprising brushed plasterwork panels framed by beading. At low level a plain apron extends round the building below a flared drip course to throw off water. The door and all fenestration is modern. The central bay houses the entrance which is slightly offset to the north and contains a modern door and protective hood (Plate 2). Adjacent to the south is a fairly narrow four-light window which replaces the larger window visible in the newspaper article. Similarly, outer two-light casements replace previous small-pane casements of the same size.

4.4 Above, at eaves level shaped rafter feet protrude.

4.5 The northern and southern elevations are largely plain, apart from small single-light casements that light a utility room and WC. A chimney stack has been inserted on the east side of the main range and rises through the east roof pitch. The brickwork appears to be consistent with a 20th century date.

4.6 From the rear, the large contemporary porch or midstorey dominates this side of the building. It has a pitched and thatched roof with a slightly lower roof line than the main range. The lateral wall-plate ends are visible but the south example is set markedly lower, a result of structural movement. Modern French doors pierce the elevation at ground floor level and a three-light window lies above in the gable.

4.7 To either side of the porch are the two single-storey flat-roofed extensions which are of similar form though of differing dates.

Interior

4.8 The interior of the building has clearly been heavily remodelled on a number of occasions, the most significant being the initial conversion to residential and then again following the fire in 1990. More recently small-scale works have been carried out and a new extension constructed in the south-east corner. Nevertheless, the original timber-framing survives and in the main is exposed allowing clear inspection of the original fabric.

4.9 The entrance leads into the main living area which occupies the northern two bays of the original barn body (Plate 3). A study occupies the south bay with a WC on the east, while the chimney stack has been inserted on the east side of Bay 1 (the

bay numbers are noted on Fig. 3) with a utility room to the rear. The original porch is now a dining room, while a kitchen lies in the north-east extension and a further study area/garden room in the south-east extension.

4.10 The upper floor has been inserted creating rooms above the outer bays of the barn and porch, with the central bay accommodating a staircase to an upper landing. The present floor structure was likely inserted or rebuilt following the fire though it is not known whether earlier fabric survives elsewhere. Anecdotal information from the client suggests that following conversion, the building remained open to high level until a fairly late date. The existing partition between Bays 2 and 3 appears to be fairly modern and it is unlikely to relate to an earlier division within the barn. The chimney stack lies on the east side of Bay 1 and is constructed of brick all pointed in cement. Apparently at an earlier date this was substantially larger and included two adjoining fireplace apertures, although its form and appearance is unknown. The presence of a more extensive system than a single fireplace may indicate a specific function in addition to heating and cooking that might indicate that when converted in the 1930s, the building was multi-functional. Another early barn conversion, though not in Hertfordshire, was converted at a similar date for use by an artist as a studio.

4.11 Of the original fabric, the outer walls are mostly exposed apart from where bisected by later partitions and floors. The north, south and east walls are the most well-preserved and demonstrate the original form of the timber-framing. The timber-framing rests over a dwarf wall which is not visible as the floor has been raised. The only area where the sole-plate lies slightly higher than the floor, the dwarf wall and half the sole-plate has been smothered in cement at an early date. The condition of the brickwork cannot be determined, but the cement render will prevent the brickwork from breathing.

4.12 Oak is used throughout the original building and the members are generally of fairly robust scantling, and all members are pegged. However, what is evident throughout is the abundance of reused timbers. Most timbers retain redundant mortices indicating their prior use in what was probably a medieval building. Wall posts retain regular arrangements of mortices for floor joists, wall-plates have been reset but their original purpose is demonstrated by the presence of dove-tail mortices, while other pieces retain a myriad of other mortices and peg-holes. Of note is the presence of occasional notches that indicates the timber-framing of the previous building was infilled with wattle and daub. Evidence of the fire can be seen on many of the timbers although in general the majority of the framing appears to have survived.

4.13 Of the framing, the sole-plate is mostly original in the main body of the barn, indicated by the presence of pegging, while that on the west in Bay 3 appears to be a replacement though of some age.

4.14 Two trusses divide the original building in a box-framed construction and include straight wall posts (only visible on the west) rising to waney tie-beams which are dovetailed over the wall-plates in normal assembly. The bay posts are original to this build and properly pegged though retain mortices from a previous use. The roof is again a mix of reused elements and is described below.

4.15 The wall panelling includes inline mid-rails or girts with regularly spaced pegged studs above and below (Plate 4). The studs are characterised by the

presence of shallow V-shaped depressions on the inner face of the studs (Plate 5). In the upper registers, robust downward braces extend from the bay posts to the mid-rails and are lapped over the studs. These mostly survive though one example has been replaced in the north-east corner. This pattern extends to the porch structure though this area has been more extensively modified with inserted doorways and opening up of studwork to the extensions. From within the south-east extension the outer face of the studwork is visible where a sequence of assembly marks is visible, as well as nail marks that confirm the presence of weatherboarding.

4.16 The front western wall differs, however, in being of slightly varying construction. Original fabric survives in the outer bays (Bays 1 and 3). The studwork rises full-height in these bays and instead of mid-rails and short braces there is, in each bay, a single long downward brace from the inner bay posts, crossing the studs and terminating at the sole-plate. It is not possible to determine whether these braces are lapped across the studs as elsewhere or whether they bisect the studs in a primary-braced system. It is tempting to suggest this is a later alteration, although the braces are pegged top and bottom and only one of the two corner posts retains a mortice in the normal position for an original mid-rail, so the available evidence appears to indicate contemporaneity. These outer bays have also been modified, presumably at the time of conversion in the 1930s with the insertion of windows though as noted the existing examples are modern.

4.17 The western side of the central bay (Bay 2) has been entirely rebuilt and all the fabric is modern (Plate 6). Modern fabric includes the sole-plate, a high-set horizontal member at the door and window head height as well as slender stud infill, the door and window. The sides of the bay posts are not visible which might provide further evidence as to the original infill of the bay, while the wall-plate retains empty mortices for what appears to be lower studwork. These might comprise redundant mortices from the previous building or relate to this construction. It is likely that the original form of the barn included double doors on this side, lying opposite the porch for threshing purposes. This suggestion might be reinforced by the former presence of outbuildings on this side as it would allow access to the barn from the courtyard and road.

4.18 Further evidence at upper level includes the tie-beams that extend as the wall-plates of the porch. The roof again reuses much timber and is of clasped side-purlin form. Slender collars clasp a single purlin in each pitch and the principal rafters meet at the apex where there is no ridgeboard. The purlins fall short of the hip of the roof, though in one instance a scarf joint in the end suggests a short section that made up the shortfall is lost.

4.19 The level of the floor means that the tie-beams are set above approximately 0.70m above the floor so that the transition between the bays is awkward. This has been solved on the east by the bisecting of the wall-plate to give access to the upper area of the porch. There are clear signs of racking in this area as noted from the exterior and the east wall-plate/tie-beam descends substantially from north to south. Occasional studs on the south exhibit the characteristic V-shaped groove, though many have been replaced.

4.20 The roof is of rafter couples with two collars clasping a single purlin in each pitch, that again fall short of the gable end. Of note in this area is the east collar which is a reused decorative piece, with multiple roll-mouldings.

5 DISCUSSION AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Brief technical inspection of Barnhurst allowed a good understanding of the development of the property. Despite the fire in 1990, the majority of the timber-frame survives intact. This is listed as late 17th or early 18th century in date and generally, the character of the building conforms to this, though might be refined to a slightly earlier date. The scantling of the timber provides no evidence for dating as most timbers appear reused from an earlier, probably medieval building, but the form of timber-framing provides clues. The nature of the tension bracing in most walls being trenched across the studs is a technique that had largely disappeared by the beginning of the 18th century and a house in nearby Patmore Heath that can be ascribed an early 17th century date utilises this system. Agricultural buildings often continue forms that have gone out of fashion for domestic dwellings, however, but even so a more secure date in the 17th century can be suggested. The presence of the V-shaped grooves on the inner faces of the studs is an interesting feature though one with no ready explanation.

5.2 Conversion of the barn in c.1936 ended the agricultural use of the site and it is probable that the outbuildings visible on earlier maps were also removed at this time. There is little remaining from that earlier conversion as it appears that the building was comprehensively refurbished following the fire and saw the installation of new windows and doors as well as the upper floor.

5.3 Close inspection of the western elevation was made. Externally, the entire façade is modern, with modern render, windows and doors, the render replacing earlier weatherboarding. Internally there are some original elements where the timber-framing survives in the outer bays, though the central bay is entirely of modern construction and was probably largely rebuilt following the fire. The existing window is a smaller example than that seen prior to the fire and was clearly foreshortened in order to accommodate a new staircase.

5.4 It is proposed to construct a small porch unit on this side of the house and so the impact this proposal might have into any historic fabric and setting was assessed. A view of the house from the road little suggests the agricultural origins of the building and as it exists, with domestic windows and 'parqueted' elevations, it is more reminiscent of the thatched cottage to the north (Apple Tree Cottage) which has a projecting pitched roof porch and so it is suggested that the historic streetscape would not suffer from the addition of a porch. The physical addition of a porch structure will have no effect on any historic fabric as the central bay has been entirely rebuilt.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank architects Kirby Cove Architects (in particular Simon Cove) for commissioning the project on behalf of their clients Mrs Small and Mr Granger.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage. 2006. *Understanding historic buildings; a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage Publishing

Smith, J. T. 1992 *English Houses 1200-1800: The Hertfordshire Evidence*. Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, London.

Smith, J.T. 1993 *Hertfordshire houses: selective inventory*. Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, London.

Websites

National Heritage List for England

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

Old Maps website

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

APPENDIX 1

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Barnhurst, Albury Road, Little Hadham</i>
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town: Little Hadham	Parish: <i>Little Hadham</i>
Planning application reference:	-
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Mrs Small and Mr Granger</i>
Nature of application:	Porch extension
Present land use:	Domestic residence
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 44030 22767</i>
Site Code:	n/a
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building recording
Date of work:	October 2014
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: - 17 th century and later, but reuse of earlier fabric
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In October 2014, AS Ltd conducted historic building assessment at Barnhurst, Albury Road, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire. The work was commissioned by Kirby Cove Architects on behalf of their clients. In order to assess the impact a proposed porch might have on the historic fabric or setting of the building.</p> <p>In its original form the barn comprised a three-bay timber-framed structure with a steeply pitched hipped roof covered in thatch and a large porch on the east side. It is constructed reusing a substantial amount of timber from a previous building, possibly one of medieval date, but clues in the framing of the barn suggest a 17th century date for construction. Conversion to a domestic dwelling in c. 1936 ended the use of the site for agricultural purposes, though little physical evidence remains of that phase. It is likely that any earlier fixtures and fittings of that date were removed following a fire in 1990.</p> <p>Inspection of the western elevation reveals that the external appearance is entirely a modern application with modern render, windows and the door. Internally, timber-framing survives in the outer bays but the central bay wall is entirely of modern construction. The agricultural origins of the building are little evident from the street and the physical addition of a porch structure will have no impact on any historic fabric.</p>
Author of summary: T Collins	Date of Summary: 12.11.14

APPENDIX 2 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY**List entry Summary**

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: BARNHURST

List entry Number: 1290835

Location: BARNHURST, ALBURY ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Little Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-Apr-1985

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 394479

List entry Description**Details:**

TL 4422 LITTLE HADHAM ALBURY ROAD

(east side)

Little Hadham-on-Ash

8/6 Barnhurst

-

GV II

Barn, now a house. Later C17 or early C18. Tall single storey timberframed plastered house facing W with steep pitched hipped thatched roof. Converted from a weatherboarded barn c.1936. Large thatched porch projection survives on E side. Small-paned windows and central entrance on W. 3-bay barn with close studding and long straight inclined braces in Walls exposed above inserted ceiling. Inner face of many studs has shallow V-shaped depression. Unjowled posts and clasped purlin hipped roof with heavy flat laid rafters. Former barn of Yewhurst Farm (Bridge End) hence the name. Part of a group at this crossroads hamlet.

National Grid Reference: TL 44030 22767

PLATES



Plate 1 North-west elevation of Barnhurst, taken from the west (DP 1)



Plate 2 Entrance and adjoining window on the principal elevation, taken from the north-west (DP 2)



Plate 3 View of Bay 2 from Bay 1 (living room), taken from the north-east (DP 50)



Plate 4 View of Bay 1 (living room) with original framing at the north end, taken from the south-east (DP 23)



Plate 5 Detail of the studs on the south side of Bay 3 showing characteristic V-shaped depression, taken from the east (DP 17)



Plate 6 North-west side of Bay 2 showing rebuilt fabric, taken from the south-east (DP 28)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



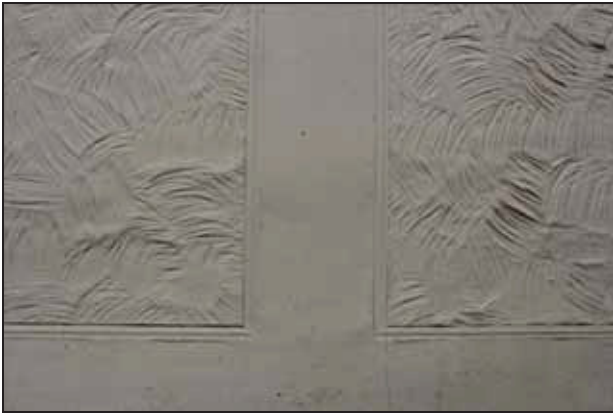
DP 1

North-west elevation of Barnhurst, taken from the west



DP 2

Entrance and adjoining window on the principal elevation, taken from the north-west



DP 3

Detail of the north-west elevation showing modern parquetry, taken from the north-west



DP 4

North-east elevation, taken from the west



DP 5

View of the rear of the building showing thatched roof of the main range and former porch and single-storey extensions, taken from the east



DP 6

South-east elevation, taken from the north



DP 7

Gable of the rear former porch showing wall-plate ends at different levels and inserted window, taken from the south-east



DP 8

South-west, formerly external, wall of the rear porch, taken from the south-east



DP 9

Stud on the south-west side of the former porch showing redundant mortice and assembly marks (III), taken from the south-west



DP 10

Stud on the south-west side of the former porch showing assembly marks (VIII), taken from the south-west



DP 11

Stud on the south-west side of the former porch showing assembly marks (V), taken from the south-west



DP 12

South-west wall of the former porch, taken from the north



*DP 13
North-east side of the former porch showing exposed portion of the bay post and adjoining brickwork, taken from the south-west*



*DP 14
South-east mid-rail (Bay 1) within utility room, taken from the south-west*



*DP 15
West wall of Bay 3 showing inserted window and long downward brace, taken from the east*



*DP 16
Detail of the modern window on the west side of Bay 3, taken from the north-east*



*DP 17
Detail of the studs on the south side of Bay 3 showing characteristic V-shaped depression, taken from the east*



*DP 18
South wall of Bay 3 showing mid-rail with upper and lower pegged studs with tension brace on the right, taken from the north-east*



DP 19

Detail of the south wall of Bay 3 showing slender brace replacing the original lost example, taken from the north



DP 20

South-east corner of Bay 3 in the WC showing original pegged framing, taken from the north



DP 21

Detail of the east sole-plate of Bay 3 (WC) showing pegged studs above, taken from the west



DP 22

Detail of the west replaced sole-plate of Bay 3 (study) showing unpegged studs above, taken from the north-east



DP 23

View of Bay 1 (living room) with original framing at the north end, taken from the south-east



DP 24

Detail of the north wall of Bay 1 showing original tension brace above the mid-rail, taken from the south-east



DP 25
North-west wall of Bay 1 showing inserted window,
taken from the south-east



DP 26
North-west side of Bay 1 showing wattle notch,
taken from the east



DP 27
North-west side of Bays 1 and 2 (living room), taken
from the east



DP 28
North-west side of Bay 2 showing rebuilt fabric,
taken from the south-east



DP 29
North-west side of Bay 2 showing rebuilt fabric
including the modern window that replaced an
earlier 20th century larger example in order to
accommodate the staircase, taken from the east



DP 30
View of the upper roof area over Bays 1 and 2,
taken from the south-west



DP 31

North-west side of Bay 2 showing rebuilt fabric, taken from the south-east



DP 32

Upper area of the building showing tie-beam between Bays 2 and 3, taken from the north



DP 33

Upper area of the building showing the south end roof structure over bay 3, taken from the north



DP 34

View of upper area showing landing with tie-beam dividing this central bay from Bay 1, taken from the south



DP 35

View of the roof area over Bay 1 showing collar with enclosed roof space above, taken from the south



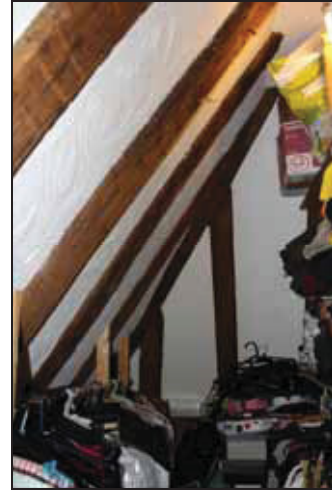
DP 36

Detail of the north-west wall showing the bay post between Bays 2 and 3 showing pegged upper end of the downward brace, taken from the south-east



DP 37

Detail of the roof over Bay 1 showing purlin end terminating short of the end of the roof, taken from the north-west



DP 38

Store on the north-west side of Bay 1 at upper level, taken from the south-west



DP 39

Bathroom on the south-east side of Bay 1 at upper level showing wall-plates with redundant mortices, taken from the south-west



DP 40

Assembly mark on a hip rafter in the north-east corner of Bay 3 (bathroom), taken from the south-west



DP 41

Configuration of the clasped side-purlin roof truss between Bays 2 and 3 (south-east side), taken from the south-west



DP 42

Configuration of the clasped side-purlin roof truss between Bays 2 and 3 (north-west side), taken from the south-west



DP 43

Roof space over the former porch (bedroom), taken from the south-east



DP 44

Roof space over the former porch (bedroom), taken from the south-east



DP 45

Detail of the bisected wall-plate between the main body of the building and the former porch, taken from the north-east



DP 46

Roof space over the former porch (bedroom), taken from the north-west



DP 47

North-east side of the upper area of the former porch (bedroom), taken from the west



DP 48

Detail showing the roll-moulding on the reused timber in the roof over the former porch, taken from the north



DP 49

South-east side of Bay 1 (living room) showing inserted chimney stack, taken from the west



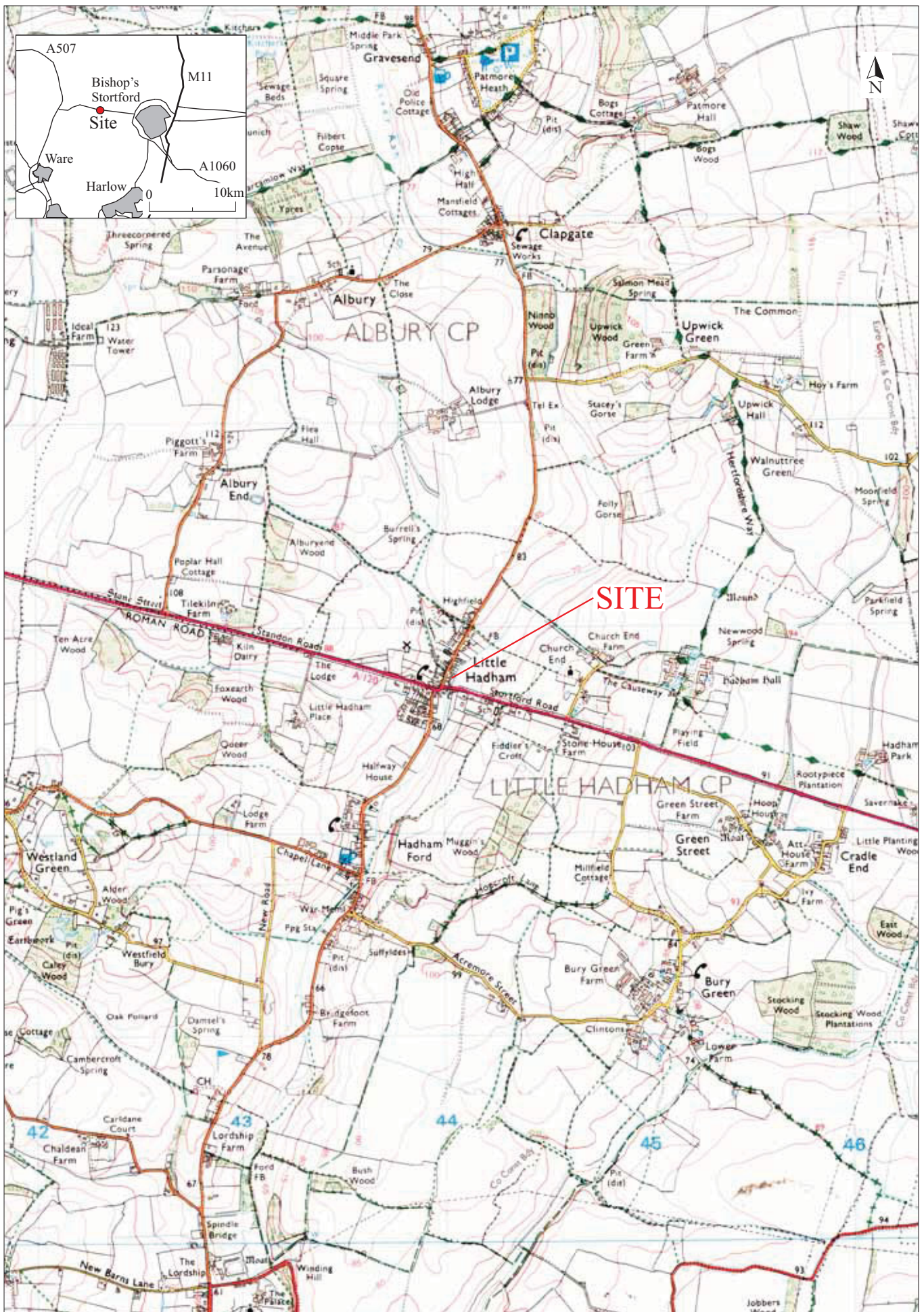
DP 50

View of Bay 2 from Bay 1 (living room), taken from the north-east



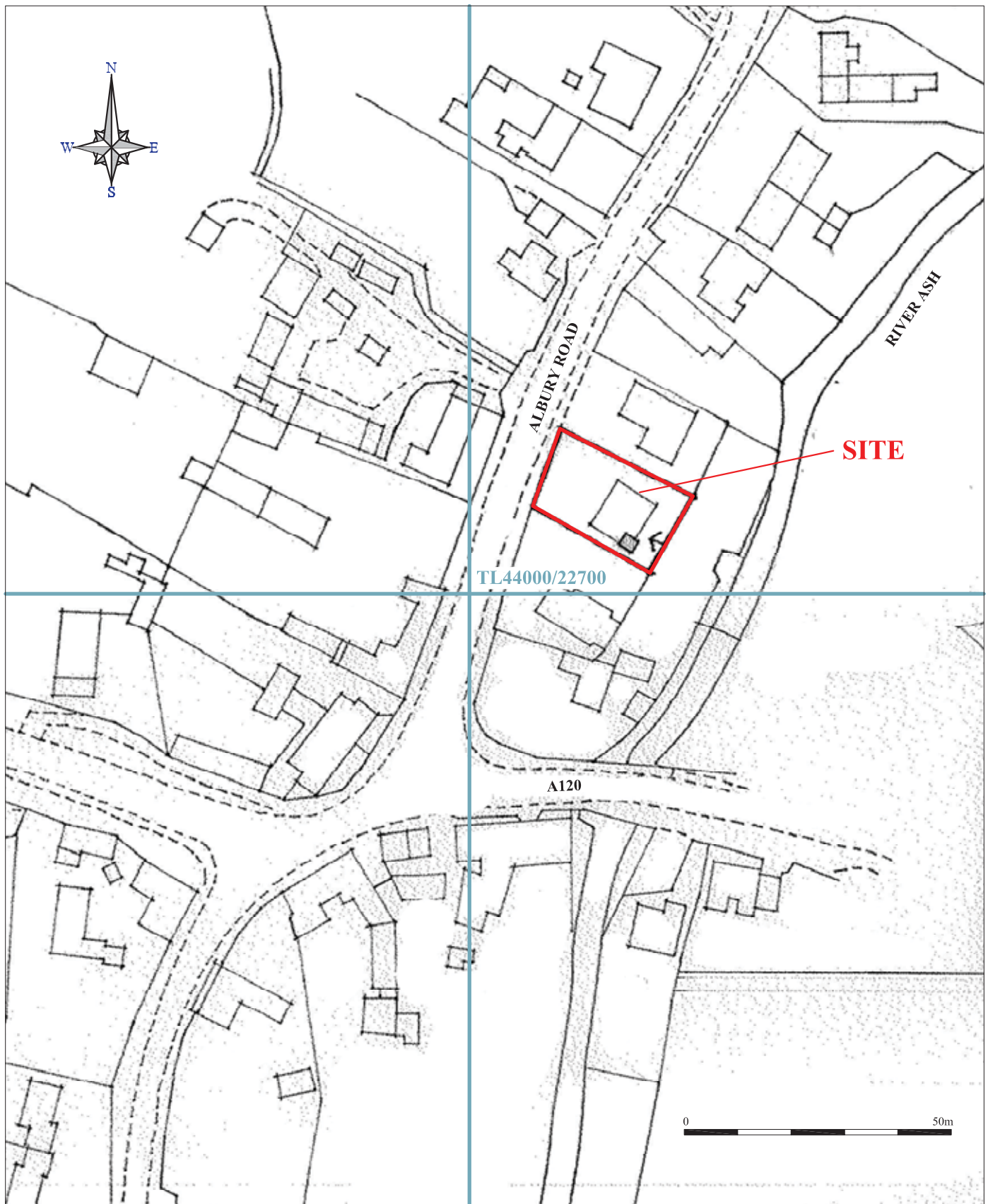
DP 51

North-west side of Bay 2 showing rebuilt area and inserted staircase, taken from the north-east

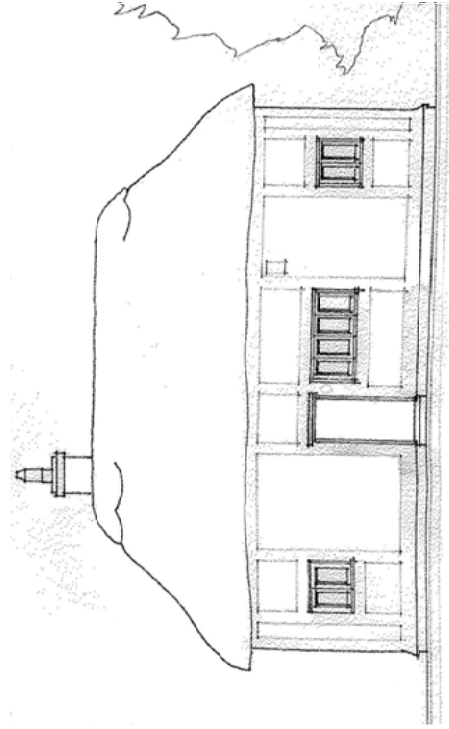
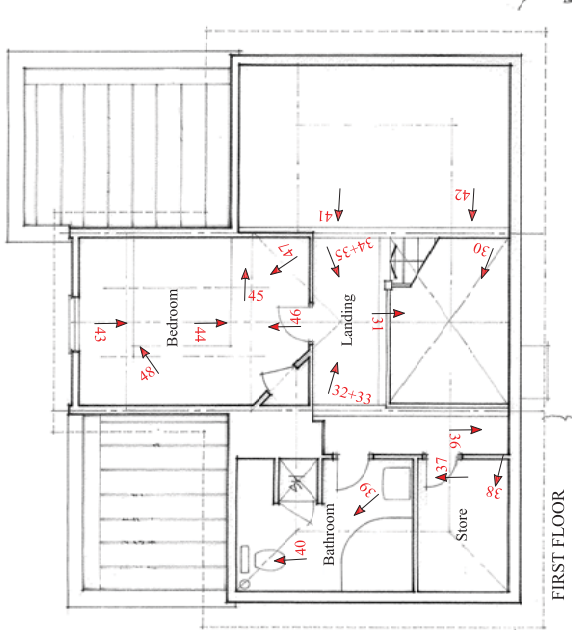
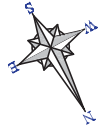


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Photographic location plans
 Scale 1:100 at A3