

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire**

Building Recording

by Elspeth St. John-Brooks

Site Code: HSF21/25

(SU 1254 8850)

Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick, Swindon, Wiltshire

Building Recording

For Armour Heritage

by Elspeth St. John-Brooks

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HSF 21/25

February 2021

Summary

Site name: Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick, Swindon, Wiltshire

Grid reference: SU 1254 8850

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project:

Project coordinator: Elspeth St. John-Brooks

Site code: HSF 21/25

Summary of results: The stone barn at Haydon Farm is a fairly standard early 18th century farm building, likely to represent a threshing barn, which was attached onto the earlier farmhouse. The barn appears to have been of single phase development albeit with numerous repairs

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Swindon Museum and Art Gallery or Archaeology Data Service in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 01.03.21 Steve Preston ✓ 01.03.21

Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick, Swindon, Wiltshire Building Recording

by Elspeth St. John-Brooks

Report 21/25

Introduction

This report documents the results of a building recording at SU 1253 8853 (NGR) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Sue Far on behalf of Armour Heritage, Foghamshire Timber Yard, Foghamshire Lane, Frome BA11 5DG.

An application for listed building consent for emergency works to the building has been submitted to Swindon Borough Council. In due course, it is likely further applications will be made for the redevelopment of the building and a condition requiring a building recording will be imposed either at that stage or in relation to the emergency works. This will all be in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019).

This report documents the results of the building recording. The fieldwork was undertaken by Elspeth St. John-Brooks and Richard Dewhurst on Monday 15th February 2020 and the site code is HSF 21/25. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Swindon Museum and Art Gallery (or Archaeology Data Service) and a copy sent to the Historic England Archive in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at Haydon Farm, one building is the focus of this survey, the single stone barn (Fig. 2). The rest of the site is under redevelopment and now sits within a large housing estate in Haydon Wick. Access to the site is provided through Haydon End Lane via a new residential estate. The area of the site has now become a large residential suburb at the northwest of the town centre of Swindon.

The stone barn was a part of a large farmyard complex covering c. 0.29ha with the barn located at the north of the farmyard and close to the farmhouse. When the site visit was undertaken, the surrounding buildings were being demolished and the barn itself was in a poor condition. The only other building still standing at the time of recording is the Grade II Listed Haydon Farm farmhouse to the east of the barn. The proximity of the barn to the Listed farmhouse means that the barn is included in its curtilage, and requires this building recording before further works can be undertaken.

The site lies at approximately 87m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is Oxford Clay Formation – Mudstone and clay (BGS 1997).

Historical Background

The archaeological background of the site and surrounding area of the site was highlighted in detail in the Heritage Impact Statement (Chelu 2019). This was attached to the earlier planning permissions and covers much of the historic background associated with the barn. The report drew upon records from the Swindon Borough Council HER among other resources to explore the archaeological potential of the surrounding area. Here it is important to be concise towards the building under survey, therefore a short historical summary of what has been found concerning the site and barn is appropriate for this report.

The barn and surrounding farmyard are located off the old farm track named Haydon End Lane. This farmstead appears to be the last 'island' of farmland readying for development as the whole area surrounding is now a residential housing estate. The Grade II Listed Farmhouse is suggested to be of early 18th century and has undergone a small degree of mid-19th century modification. The main structure of the stone barn suggests a similar timeline to that of the farmhouse, likely dating to early 18th century, with much subsequent repair, many of the materials used in its current state look to be modern, mid to late 20th century.

Very little prehistoric activity has been recorded in the area however the Haydon III development did find evidence of Roman settlement to the north and northwest of Haydon farm. However, occupation and settlement near and around site really began in the early Medieval period indicated by the place name of *Haydon*, deriving from early Medieval origins, along with nearby excavations identifying high concentrations of settlement activity in the area during this period (eg. ditches, pottery, earthworks, stone surface). The site of the farm is largely recorded through the map progression. It is clear the farmstead was established by the time of the first tithe maps.

The stone barn was shown as L-shaped and lacking the lean-to addition on the 1843 tithe map however by the first edition OS map 1876-8 the lean-to had been added and the barn has broadly the same footprint as it in its current position. The tithe map of 1845 of the Rodbourne Cheney Parish (H. Weaver) (Fig. 3). shows that the farm buildings occupy Plot 32 and the farmland a number of other plots.

The farmhouse and barn along with other surrounding buildings are all shown on the first edition OS map from 1876-8 (Fig. 4). This shows the construction of the lean-to therefore dating this addition to the earlier part of the 19th century This original layout of the farm shows the relationship between the Farmhouse and the stone

barn whereby they stood as the entrance buildings to the farmstead and farmyard. The later OS maps show little to no changes to the stone barn itself, primarily the maps from 1900, 1923, 1941 and onwards show small additions around the barn, including smaller out buildings, a well and other buildings. The barn itself remains the same layout as does the core of the farmstead. The whole farm remains relatively similar up until the beginnings of the removal of farm buildings in 2014 (seen through satellite imagery). A more detailed map regression is presented in the Heritage Impact Statement (Chelu 2019).

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments for a Level 3 record (RCHM(E) 1996; EH 2006; HE 2016). The survey comprised a fully analytical record of the buildings' development, a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1). The buildings to be recorded are identified on Figure 2 and is numbered Barn 1.

This building survey was carried out with caution, as it was in a poor condition and supported internally by scaffolding. For this reason, the first floor of the south west end of the barn was inaccessible.

Description

Stone Barn (Figs 5-9)

Exterior

The stone barn is located to the northeast corner of the farmyard and 20m west of the Grade II Listed farmhouse. The barn is NE-SW orientated and would have stood as the boundary to the farmyard entrance with a gate (no longer existing) in between the house and barn. The original stone barn has had small alterations in its lifetime largely in the form of repairs and replacements such as re-pointing, re-mortaring and a full replacement of the roof.

This stone barn is considered an irregular 'rubble' construction, uncoursed apart from around doorways and the corners of the building, which are built using rudimentary Ashlar coursing. On the south eastern elevation, three large patches of rendering exist, likely added to slow down water damage as this wall is in the worst state of repair. Externally there is one small brickwork wall on the south western elevation which shows no recognisable bond and shows evidence of subsidence. Above the brickwork this elevation is weatherboarded

with a 'feathered edge' (Brunskill 1978: 65) up to the apex of the gable roof (Pls 13-15). The north eastern elevation consists of the typical, irregular uncoursed stone wall with numerous cracks which have been repaired in the late 20th century using cement. The upper portion of the elevation is also weatherboarded with a 'feathered' edge up to the apex of the roof with a square, wooden panel hatch, likely an exterior hayloft door. Externally, due to an over growth of vegetation it was not possible to gain any further detail about this door (Pls 4, 54).

The barn has a maximum height of *c.* 5.8m (Pls 1-13) with two sets of large central doors in opposite walls (Pls 2-3, 5-12). The doors through the south eastern elevation overlooked the farmyard with a mirroring opening through the north western elevation. The doors through the north western elevation have been replaced by modern 20th century wooden planks and a small access door. Only one corrugated door, in poor condition, still exists in the south eastern elevation. The doors are set in wooden frames with hand sawn timbers attached together by round iron bolts. The other entrance to the barn is on the south western elevation in the form of a gate, this may have previously been a Dutch type door however only the bottom half survives. This locks with a simple bolt. This gated opening has a wooden frame and lintel. Above the gate exists a wooden framed door made up of wooden panels and an iron thumb latch (Pls 13-15). This door is no longer accessible and would have led to the first floor of the south west end of the barn.

Externally, this barn has a gabled roof constructed of corrugated steel, this is a late 20th to early 21st century addition. There are also 16 plastic corrugated windows through the steel to let in light, 8 on each side (north west and south east parts of the roof) with one broken (fourth from the north eastern end) (Pls 2, 6-8).

The stone barn has four window openings in total, the largest of these are two windows either side of the door opening on the north western elevation. Each are a square opening containing a wrought-iron frame and small single glass panes and a concrete cill. Brickwork outlines both windows with no identifiable bond (Pls 19, 21, 23-24, 26). Also through the same wall, a hatch window with a wooden panel door was identified with iron, pintle hinges. This has a large, thick wooden lintel, a brickwork cill with surrounding brickwork with no identifiable bond (Pls 19, 21-22, 25-29). This hatch was likely used as a hay hatch as this leads through this wall into the south western end of the barn which is separated by an dividing wall (described later). The final window exists through the south eastern elevation, this is an elongated window next to the large set of doors, it has a wooden lintel and concrete cill. This is now a simple opening, it also has surrounding brickwork with no identifiable bond (Pls 2-3, 5-8, 11-12). All bricks measure *c.* 0.19m x 0.10m x 0.18m.

Interior

The gabled roof has been replaced in the late 20th to early 21st century therefore it is difficult to comment on the original roofs construction. The new roof is constructed using machine cut timbers with a butt-purlin tie beam truss using principle rafters to make up the A frame with king posts and flanking struts. The king post is attached to the tie beam using an iron bracket (Pls 56, 58, 69).

This barn in its current condition can be categorised as an asymmetrical barn with 7 unequal bays with an absence of aisles or pens. There was one dividing interior wall in the south western end of the barn which separates the threshing floor from a storage area causing the irregularly spaced bays. This interior wall is made up of an irregularly uncoursed stone wall plinth up to 1.04m with a timber panel wall above up to the level of the roof. The vertical panels are made up of uneven boards filling the wall plates. There is evidence of past repairs to the wall plates and the ends of supporting beams can be identified. These beams support the floor of the first storey of the separate area in the south western extent of the barn. Next to the external walls the supporting wall posts each have an angle brace and many of the supporting beams show circular peg joinery construction (Pls 78-81). All the wood used in constructing this wall is hand sawn and the lower plinth has been whitewashed. Whitewashing protects the mortar from various farming activities including animal mature acidity.

The damage to the north eastern elevation has been repeatedly repaired and is likely caused by water damage and subsidence due to shallow foundations. The extensive damage to the south eastern elevation, including the 2 large holes evident along with large cracks to the east corner are likely caused by water damage where the pointing has become weathered allowing water into the wall core subsequently causing partial collapse (Pickles and Lake 2017). The original stone walls are c. 0.68m in thickness.

Internally, the north eastern elevation with the hatch shows the door is constructed using planks with diagonal angle braces attached with iron, pintle hinges and an iron chain latch (Pl. 73). The large square windows in the north western elevation have thin wooden lintels and the upper, middle sections of the glass panels can be opened, likely for ventilation purposes. These can be opened with an iron pulley attachment (Pls 66, 68, 74-75). The small hatch window in the separated section of the south western end of the barn is constructed using a simple plank and batten method with diagonal angle braces (Pls 48-49).

The separated section or storage area, likely for hay, was two storeys however only the ground floor was accessible. The roof was constructed out of wooden rafters and beams which supported a wooden plank floor (Pl. 45). Internally, the south east wall was covered in vertical wooden planks and the gate was constructed using a simple plank and batten method with diagonal angle braces (Pl. 46). The south western wall within this area had

been built out of breeze blocks. The floor was cobbled with cobbles measuring approximately between 0.47m x 0.20m and 0.26m x 0.15m in an irregular pattern (Pl. 50). The floor of the main area inside the barn has not survived or was originally a dirt threshing space.

Lean-to (Figs 5-9)

Exterior

The lean-to was added onto the barn by the time the first maps were produced in 1876-8. This addition also has a gabled roof with one supporting stone wall on the north western elevation. The stone wall is similar to the rest of the barn and is irregular and uncoursed apart from evidence of rudimentary Ashlar coursing on the western corner. The roof has also been replaced at the same time as the roof of the main barn and is therefore of similar construction using corrugated steel. There is a blocked up window on this elevation which has brickwork surrounding with no recognisable bonding. This opening would have had a wooden lintel and wooden cill. The south western elevation is of weatherboard construction with a 'feathered' edge (Pls 28-30). The south eastern elevation has one opening and one doorway. The opening to the southwestern end has two supporting wooden posts and the door to the north eastern has a wooden frame and lintel. This door consists of wooden planks and iron, pintle hinges (Pls 13-17).

Interior

The first of the two rooms, the room to the north east of the lean-to, had a modern wooden ply board roof built in which covered the structure of the roof above (Pl 44). All the walls were built out of breeze blocks apart from the north western wall which was of the original stone construction. This has evidently been re-mortared over time as there is evidence of repair (Pl. 42). The door is constructed out of plank and batten method with diagonal angle braces (Pl. 40).

Within the second room, the roof construction is visible and therefore can be described. The roof is of simple purlin, tie beam and rafter design, this looks to be the original structure supporting the roof and is constructed with hand sawn timbers. The south western interior wall/roof is constructed with small queen posts supporting a collar with struts resting on a tie beam (Pls 34-39). This wall also consists of posts to support the external weatherboarding and a whitewashed stone north western wall shared with the previous room (Pl. 33).

Interpretation

The earliest parts of this stone barn comprise the external walls, and one interior wall along with the separated area for storage. This barn has been repeatedly repaired due to subsidence and water damage causing wall collapse and includes older repairs to the interior wall. The barn shows characteristics confirming it is of early 18th century with very few later additions just mainly repairs. The lean-to must have been added not long after the construction of the barn, as the timbers in the roof and the north western elevation appear to be of broadly similar date to the rest of the barn. Although the repairs and modern additions to the lean-to leave very little left of the original walls. This is a typical barn of the period with very few embellishments beyond functional characteristics.

This barn is likely associated with the storage and processing of grain and hay. The entire roof has been replaced likely in the late 20th century including all the gable and trusses along with the corrugated steel roof. It is therefore difficult to say much about the original construction of the roof.

Conclusion

The building can be classified as a standard early 18th century farm structure, likely to represent a threshing barn, which was attached to an earlier farmhouse. There does not appear to be specific developmental phasing of this building apart from numerous repairs. Many of these repairs appear to be attempts to close up large cracks rather than shoring up the full barn as a phase or episode. Evidence for this can be seen at the south eastern elevation, where the wall has partially collapsed. The collapse may be a result of many, or poor quality, repairs which were undertaken, rather than rebuilding before the new roof was constructed.

References

- BGS, 1997, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 252, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Brunskill, R. W. 1978. *Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture*. Faber and Faber. London.
- Chelu, R. A. 2019, *Land at Haydon Farm, Haydon End Lane, Haydon Wick, Swindon*. Proposed Development. Heritage Impact Statement. **AH896/1**
- HE, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England, Swindon
- NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- Pickles, D, and J. Lake 2017, *The Maintenance and Repair of Traditional Farm Buildings*. Historic England.
- RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification*, 3rd edn, Roy Comm Hist Monuments (England), London

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

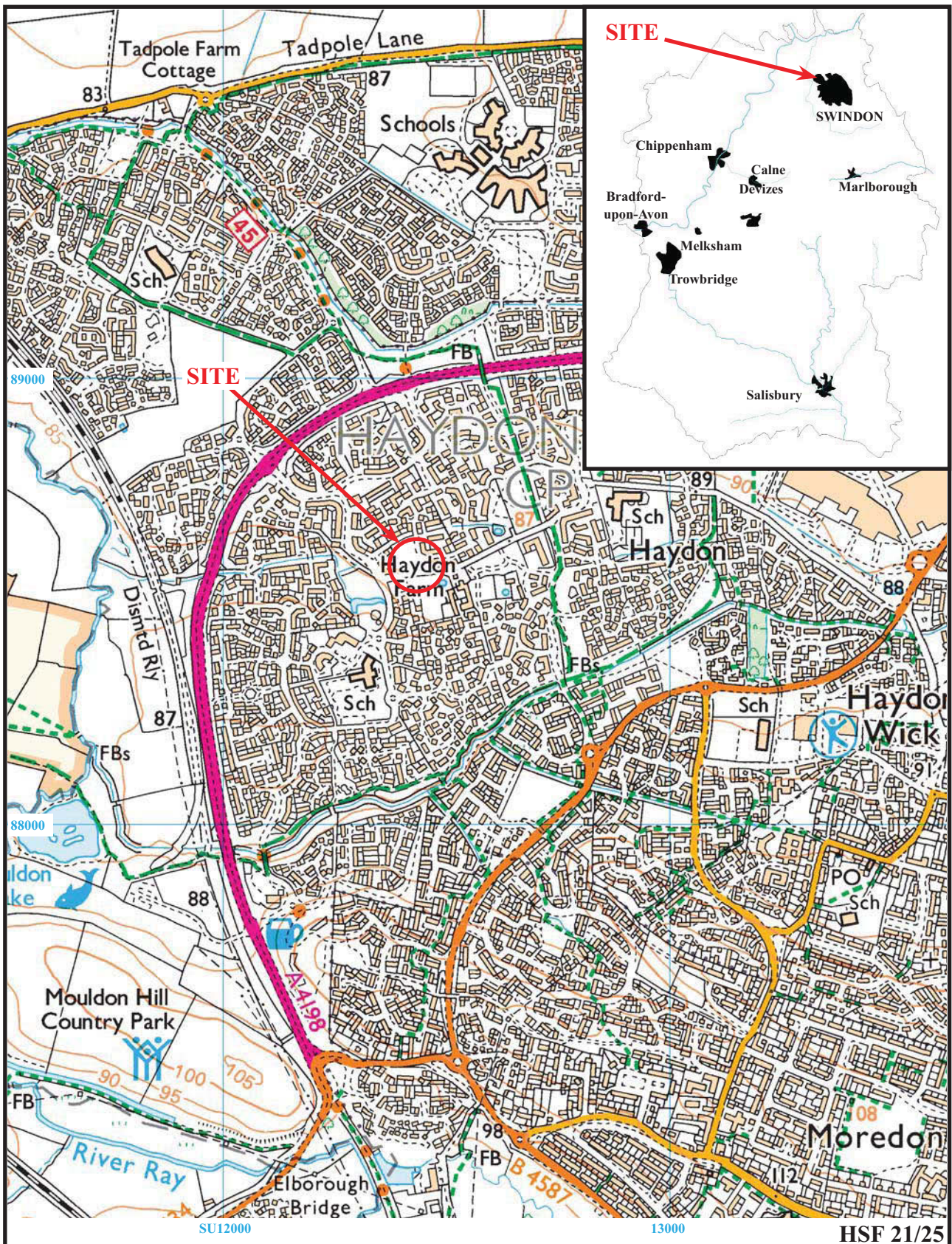
TVAS Photographic Catalogue			
	Site Code: HSF 21-25		
Cat. No.	Comments (cut, deposit, trench, or test pit no., description, scale, etc.)		
	Scales	Direction	Description
1	-	W	View of outer south eastern elevation with rendering
2	-	NW	View of barn south eastern doorway
3	-	N	Barn door with nearby window and damage to the wall
4	-	NW	South eastern outer corner of barn, large cracks in the corner
5	-	N	Southern half of barn with lean-to
6	1m	N	Side of barn doorway with wooden door frame
7	1m	N	View of south west barn door, with rusted corrugated steel door
8	1m	NW	View of south west barn doorway, wooden slats of opposite door opening
9	1m	W	South eastern doorway, corrugated steel door
10	1m	NW	South eastern doorway with nearby window
11	1m	N	Side of barn doorway, window side of doorway, steel roof
12	1m	N	View of south west elevation, doorway, window and render
13	1m	N	View of south corner, weatherboarding, and brick wall, door into storage area
14	1m	NW	View of south east elevation on lean-to wall, both wooden doors and steel roof
15	1m	NW	View of brick wall and weatherboarding of south western elevation
16	1m	NW	View of lean-to south eastern elevation, two wooden doors on and steel roof
17	-	N	View of south east corner of barn including weatherboarding and doors
18	-	N	View of south eastern elevation, barn doorway and steel roof
19	1m	E	View of north west elevation and lean-to including one large window and a small hatch window
20	1m	S	West corner of lean-to, weatherboarding visible
21	1m	E	General view of north western elevation and lean-to, steel roof, windows and north western doorway visible
22	-	E	Close up of north western hatch window, wooden lintel and shutter
23	-	E	Close up of north western barn doorway and large window
24	-	E	Close up of north western barn doorway and large window
25	-	E	Close up of north western hatch window, wooden lintel and shutter and blocked up window
26	1m	E	General view of north west side of barn, view of lean-to, windows and north western doorway
27	-	E	Sidelong view of north western elevation
28	1m	E	View of south western wall of lean to including weatherboarding
29	1m	E	View of north western corner of the lean-to
30	1m	NE	Sidelong view of north western elevation
31	-	NW	Interior of lean-to including breeze block wall dividing interior of extension into two
32	1m	W	Interior side of south west wall of lean-to, weatherboarding and wooden supporting posts
33	-	NW	Interior of north western wall of lean-to
34	-	NW	Interior roof of lean-to. Wooden beams and rafters supporting the corrugated steel roof
35	-	SE	Interior south eastern doorway in lean-to including wooden lintel of door way
36	-	SW	Interior of south western wall of lean-to. Wooden beams and slats
37	-	W	Interior corner of lean-to, showing wooden support beams

TVAS Photographic Catalogue

Site Code: HSF 21-25			
Cat. No.	Comments (cut, deposit, trench, or test pit no., description, scale, etc.)		
38	-	NE	Interior roof of lean-to showing wooden beams
39	-	E	Interior roof of lean-to showing wooden beams
40	-	W	Wooden door of lean-to, view of interior breeze block dividing wall
41	-	W	View of interior breeze block dividing wall
42	-	NW	Interior of north west wall of lean-to
43	-	N	North corner of lean-to. Breeze block dividing wall and interior of north west wall
44	-	N	Ceiling of lean-to room showing modern ply board
45	1m	N	Interior of south western chamber of barn. North eastern interior wall, with wooden slats ceiling. Cobbled stone floor
46	-	S	Inside of south western chamber looking out, half wooden door visible
47	-	SE	Interior of south eastern chamber of barn
48	1m	NW	North west wall of chamber, interior view of south western most window, with wooden lintel and shutter
49	1m	NW	Close up of north west wall of chamber, interior view of south western most window, with wooden lintel and shutter
50	-		Cobbled floor of western barn chamber
51	1m	E	Interior wall of south western chamber of barn. Stone wall with wooden slats
52	-	SE	Interior south eastern wall of south western barn chamber
53	-	SW	Interior breeze block wall in south western barn chamber
54	-	W	Close up of eastern corner of barn with cracks and render on the stone wall
55	1m	NE	Interior of main barn. Damage to south eastern wall shown, rubble and gaps. Scaffolding holding up roof. Large glass window in north western wall
56	1m	NE	Interior of main barn. Damage to south eastern wall shown. Scaffolding holding up roof. Large glass window in north western wall. A frame wooden supports for steel roof
57	1m	E	Damaged south western interior wall, rubble and gaps
58	-	SE	Interior main barn roof structure
59	1m	N	Interior of main barn, facing northern corner
60	1m	NE	North eastern wall of main barn showing stone walls
61	1m	NE	North eastern wall of main barn. Stone wall with wooden gable frame, with hay loft hatch
62	-	NE	Close up of hay loft hatch
63	-	E	Close up eastern corner of main barn and stone walls
64	-	SE	Close up of interior damage to south eastern wall, two large holes with stone rubble
65	-	SW	View of south western end of main barn including dividing wall
66	-	W	Close up of glass window of north western wall
67	-	S	View of damage on south eastern wall
68	-	W	View of interior north western wall, glass window and doorway present
69	-	SW	Close up of roofs wooden frame supporting the steel roof and skylights
70	-	SE	Close up of window next to south eastern doorway, wooden lintel and red brick frame
71	1m	NW	North western doorway on north wall of barn, wooden door and planks used to cover entrance
72	1m	NW	Close up of north western door
73	-	N	Ivy over growing hay loft hatch
74	-	W	West corner of main barn, glass window in north western wall. Showing dividing wall at south western end

TVAS Photographic Catalogue

Site Code: HSF 21-25			
Cat. No.	Comments (cut, deposit, trench, or test pit no., description, scale, etc.)		
75	-	W	Interior close up of glass window with metal frame, in north western wall
76	1m	SW	South west end of barn. Interior stone and wood wall, with wooden supports
77	-	S	South corner of barn. Stone wall, cornered with lower stone wall, and wooden planks
78	-	SW	Close up of interior dividing wall of main barn
79	-	W	Close up of western corner of main barn
80	1m	SW	South West looking towards interior dividing wall of main barn
81	-	S	Frame of roof supporting corrugated steel looking south
82	-	S	South corner of main barn
83	-	SE	View out of south eastern doorway showing wooden lintel and stone frame
84	-	E	Close up of wooden beam and roof supporting structure



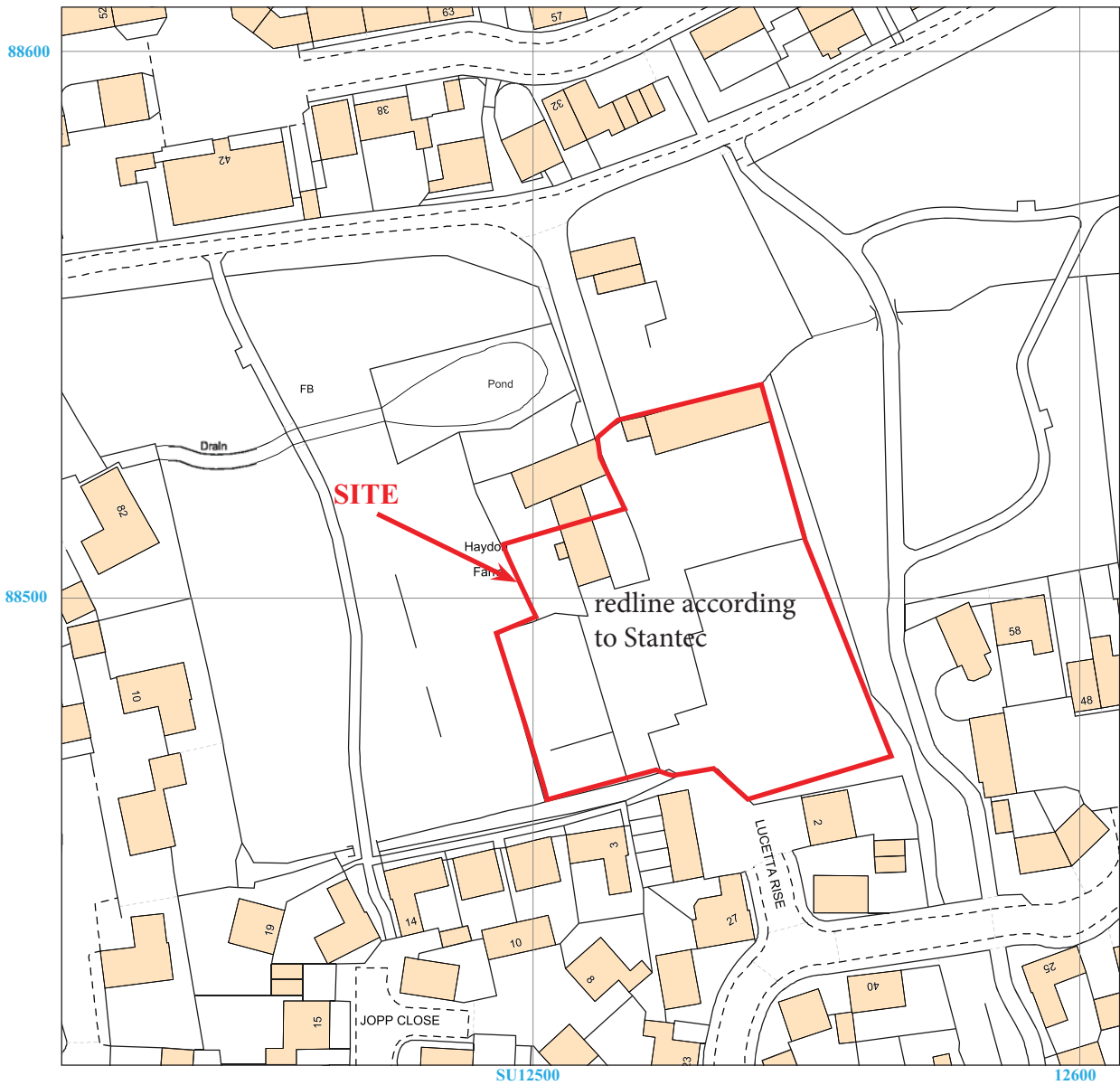
**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Swindon and Wiltshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

HSF 21/25



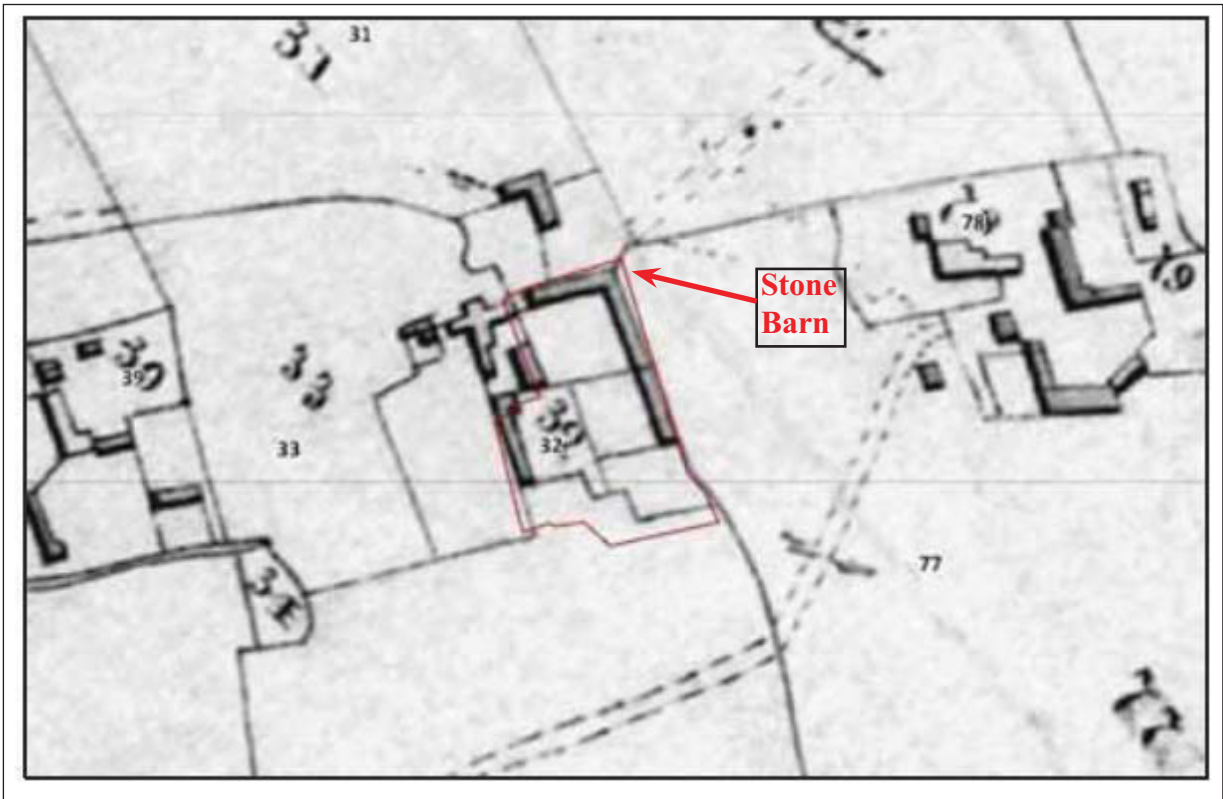
HSF 21/25



**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021**
Building Recording
Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence.
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:1250

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



HSF 21/25



**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 3. Tithe from 1845 of the Rodbourne Cheney Parish
(H. Weaver).



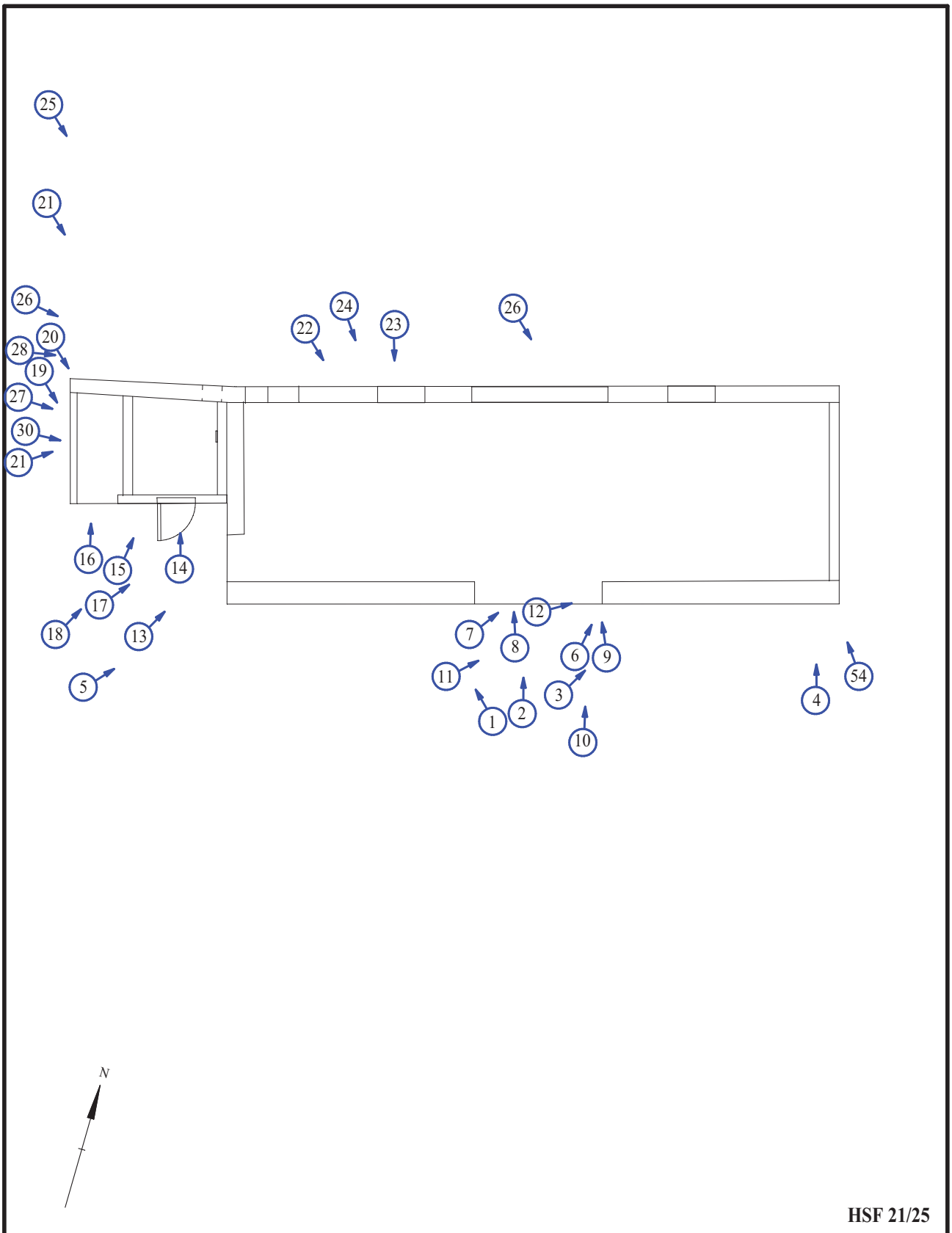
HSF 21/25



**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 4. Haydon Farm and location of barn on 1st edition OS map 1876-8.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

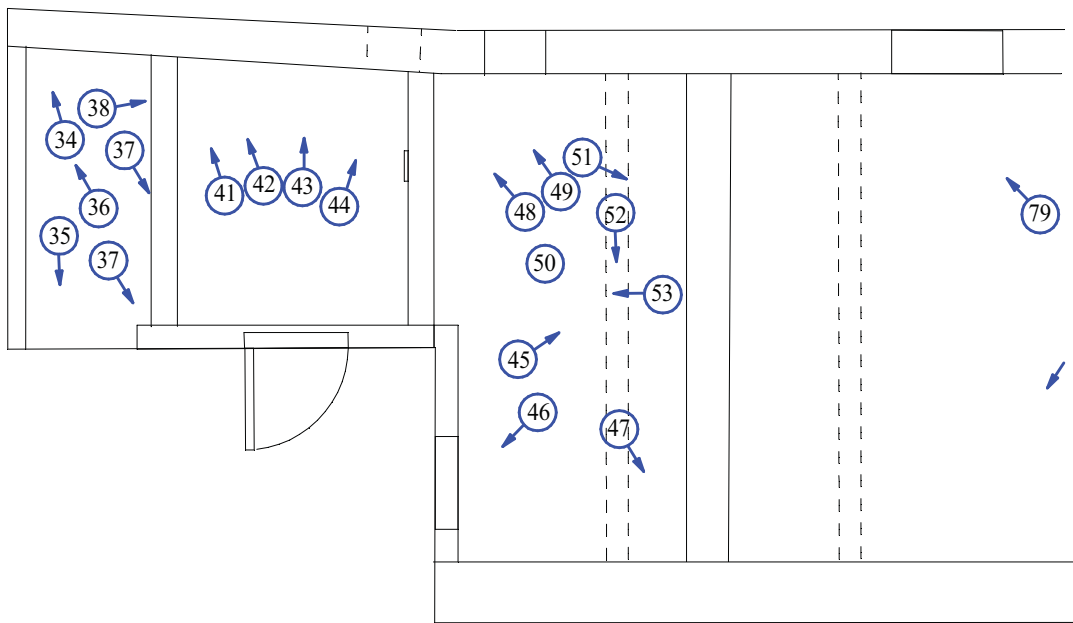


HSF 21/25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 5. Exterior photo locations.





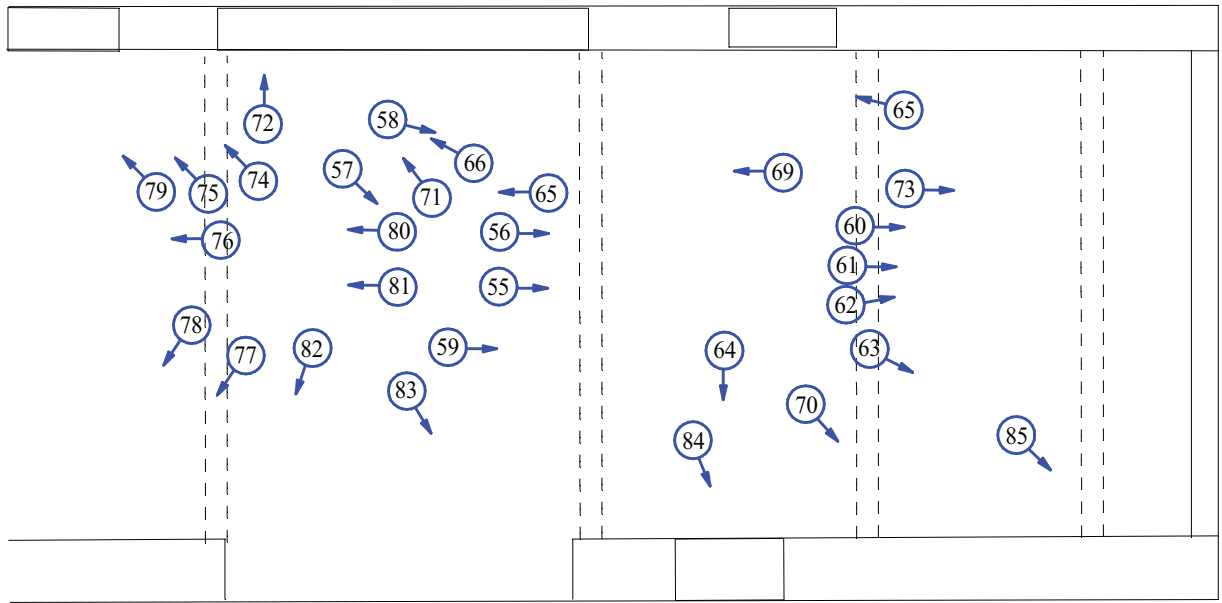
HSF 21/25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 6. Interior photo locations (West).



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

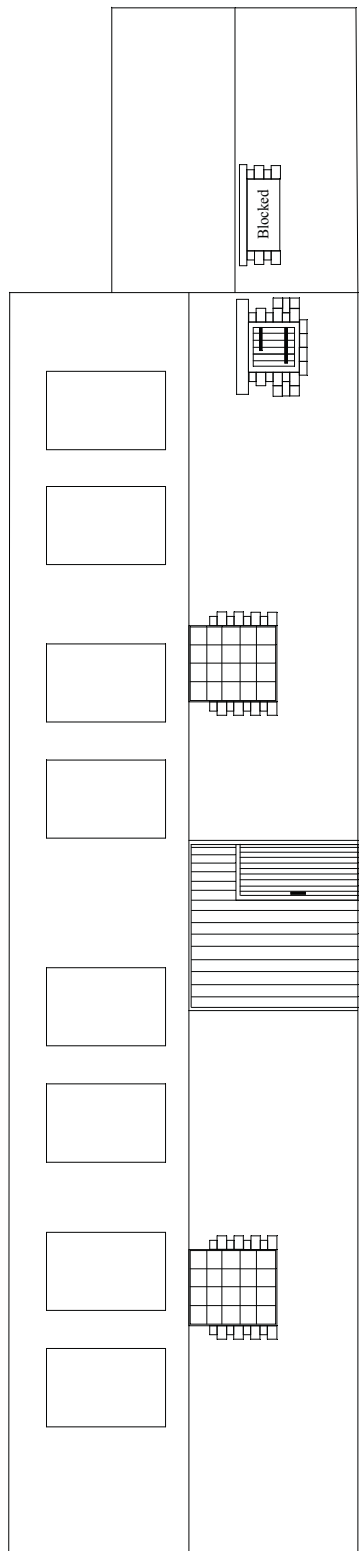


HSF 21/25

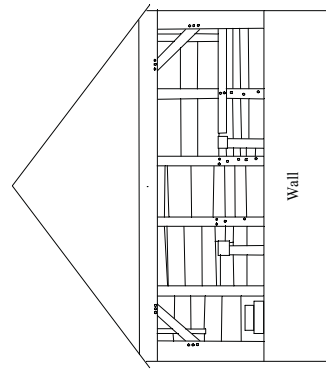
**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 7. Interior photo locations (EAST).

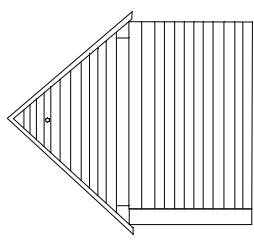




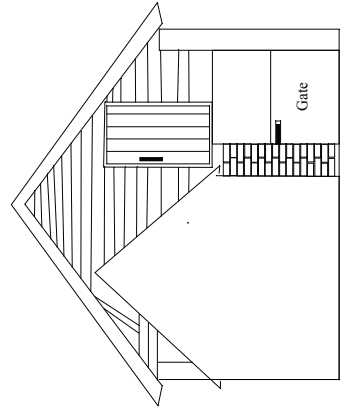
External North West Elevation



Internal North East Partition



External South West Elevation



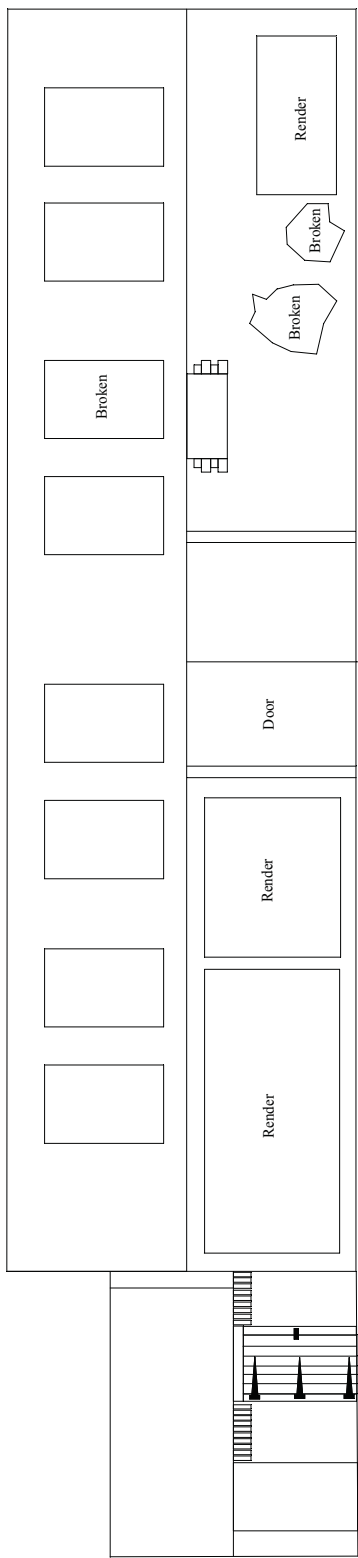
External South West Elevation

HSF 21/25

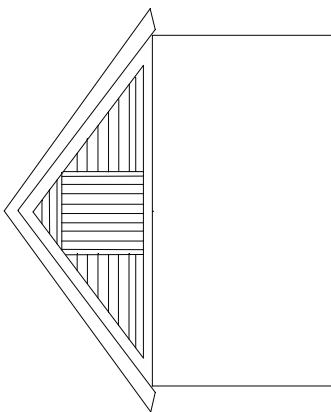
**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 8. External elevations and an internal partition.

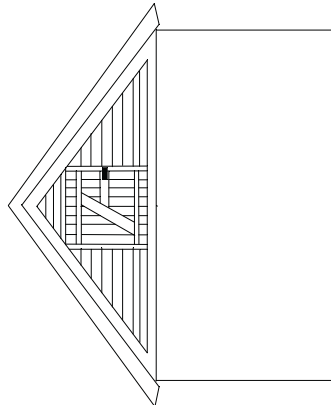




External South East Elevation



External North East Elevation



Internal North East Elevation

HSF 21/25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Building Recording**

Figure 9. External and internal elevations.





Plate 1. View of outer south eastern elevation with rendering. Looking West



Plate 2. View of barn south eastern doorway. Looking North West



Plate 3. Barn door with nearby window and damage to the wall. Looking North



Plate 4. South eastern outer corner of barn, large cracks in the corner. Looking North West



Plate 5. Southern half of barn with lean-to. Looking North



Plate 6. Side of barn doorway with wooden door frame. Looking North. Scales: 1m

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 1 to 6**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 7. View of south west barn door, with rusted corrugated steel door. Looking North. Scale: 1m



Plate 8. View of south west barn doorway, wooden slats of opposite door opening. Looking North West. Scale: 1m



Plate 9. South Eastern doorway, corrugated steel door. Looking West. Scale: 1m



Plate 10. South eastern doorway with nearby window. Looking North West. Scale: 1m



Plate 11. Side of barn doorway, window side of doorway, steel roof. Looking North. Scale: 1m



Plate 12. View of south west elevation, doorway, window and render. Looking North. Scale: 1m

HSF 21-25

Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 7 to 12

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 13. View of south corner, weatherboarding, and brick wall, door into storage area. Looking North.
Scale: 1m



Plate 14. View of south east elevation on lean-to wall, both wooden doors and steel roof. Looking North West.
Scale: 1m



Plate 15. View of brick wall and weatherboarding of south western elevation. Looking North West.
Scale: 1m



Plate 16. View of lean-to south eastern elevation, two wooden doors on and steel roof. Looking North West,
Scales: 1m



Plate 17. View of south east corner of barn including weatherboarding and doors. Looking North.



Plate 18. View of south eastern elevation, barn doorway and steel roof. Looking North.

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 13 to 18**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 19. View of north west elevation and lean-to including one large window and a small hatch window. Looking East. Scale: 1m



Plate 20. West corner of lean-to, weatherboarding visible. Looking South East Scale: 1m



Plate 21. General view of north western elevation and lean-to, steel roof, windows and north western doorway visible. Looking East. Scale: 1m



Plate 22. Close up of north western hatch window, wooden lintel and shutter. Looking East.



Plate 23. Close up of north western barn doorway and large window. Looking East.



Plate 24. Close up of north western barn doorway and large window. Looking East.

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 19 to 24**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 25. Close up of north western hatch window, wooden lintel and shutter and blocked up window. Looking East.



Plate 26. General view of north west side of barn, view of lean-to, windows and north western doorway. Looking East. Scale: 1m



Plate 27. Sidelong view of north western elevation. Looking East.



Plate 28. View of south western wall of lean to including weatherboarding. Looking East. Scale: 1m



Plate 29. View of north western corner of the lean-to. Looking East. Scale: 1m



Plate 30. Sidelong view of north western elevation. Looking North East. Scale: 1m

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 25 to 30**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 31. Interior of lean-to including breeze block wall dividing interior of extension into two. Looking North West.



Plate 32. Interior side of south west wall of lean-to, weatherboarding and wooden supporting posts. Looking West. Scale: 1m



Plate 33. Interior of north western wall of lean-to. Looking North West.



Plate 34. Interior roof of lean-to. Wooden beams and rafters supporting the corrugated steel roof. Looking North West.



Plate 35. Interior south eastern doorway in lean-to including wooden lintel of door way. Looking South East.



Plate 36. Interior of south western wall of lean-to. Wooden beams and slats. Looking South West.

HSF 21-25

Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 31 to 36

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 37. Interior corner of lean-to, showing wooden support beams. Looking West.



Plate 38. Interior roof of lean-to showing wooden beams. Looking North East.



Plate 39. Interior roof of lean-to showing wooden beams. Looking East.



Plate 40. Wooden door of lean-to, view of interior breeze block dividing wall. Looking West.



Plate 41. View of interior breeze block dividing wall. Looking West.



Plate 42. Interior of north west wall of lean-to. Looking North West.

HSF 21-25

Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 37 to 42

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 43. North corner of lean-to. Breeze block dividing wall and interior of north west wall. Looking North.



Plate 44. Ceiling of lean-to room showing modern ply board. Looking North.



Plate 45. Interior of south western chamber of barn. North eastern interior wall, with wooden slats ceiling. Cobbled stone floor. Looking North. Scale: 1m



Plate 46. Inside of south western chamber looking out, half wooden door visible. Looking South.



Plate 47. Interior of south eastern chamber of barn. Looking South East.



Plate 48, North west wall of chamber, interior view of south western most window, with wooden lintel and shutter. Looking North West. Scale: 1m

HSF 43-48

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 43 to 48**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 49. Close up of north west wall of chamber, interior view of south western most window, with wooden lintel and shutter. Looking North West.
Scale: 1m



Plate 50. Cobbled floor of western barn chamber.



Plate 51. Interior wall of south western chamber of barn. Stone wall with wooden slats. Looking East.
Scale: 1m



Plate 52. Interior south eastern wall of south western barn chamber. Looking South East.



Plate 53. Interior breeze block wall in south western barn chamber. Looking South West.



Plate 54. Close up of eastern corner of barn with cracks and render on the stone wall. Looking West.

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 49 to 54**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 55. Interior of main barn. Damage to south eastern wall shown, rubble and gaps. Scaffolding holding up roof. Large glass window in north western wall. Looking North East. Scale: 1m



Plate 56. Interior of main barn. Damage to south eastern wall shown. Scaffolding holding up roof. Large glass window in north western wall. A frame wooden supports for steel roof. Looking North East. Scale: 1m



Plat 57. Damaged south western interior wall, rubble and gaps. Looking East. Scale: 1m



Plate 58. Interior main barn roof structure. Looking South East.



Plate 59. Interior of main barn, facing northern corner. Looking North. Scale: 1m



Plate 60. North eastern wall of main barn showing stone walls. Looking North East. Scale: 1m

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 55 to 60**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 61. North eastern wall of main barn. Stone wall with wooden gable frame, with hay loft hatch. Looking North East. Scale: 1m



Plate 62. Close up of hay loft hatch. Looking North East.



Plate 63. Close up eastern corner of main barn and stone walls. Looking East.



Plate 64. Close up of interior damage to south eastern wall, two large holes with stone rubble. Looking South East.



Plate 65. View of south western end of main barn including dividing wall. Looking South West.



Plate 66. Close up of glass window of north western wall. Looking West.

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 61 to 66**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 67. View of damage on south eastern wall.
Looking South.



Plate 68. View of interior north western wall, glass window and doorway present. Looking West.



Plate 69. Close up of roofs wooden frame supporting the steel roof and skylights. Looking South West.



Plate 70. Close up of window next to south eastern doorway, wooden lintel and red brick frame. Looking South East.



Plate 71. North western doorway on north wall of barn, wooden door and planks used to cover entrance. Looking North West. Scale: 1m



Plate 72. Close up of north western door. Looking North West. Scale: 1m

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 67 to 72**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 73, Ivy over growing hay loft hatch.
Looking North.



Plate 74. West corner of main barn, glass window in north western wall. Showing dividing wall at south western end. Looking West.



Plate 75. Interior close up of glass window with metal frame, in north western wall. Looking West.



Plate 76. South west end of barn. Interior stone and wood wall, with wooden supports.
Looking South West. Scale: 1m

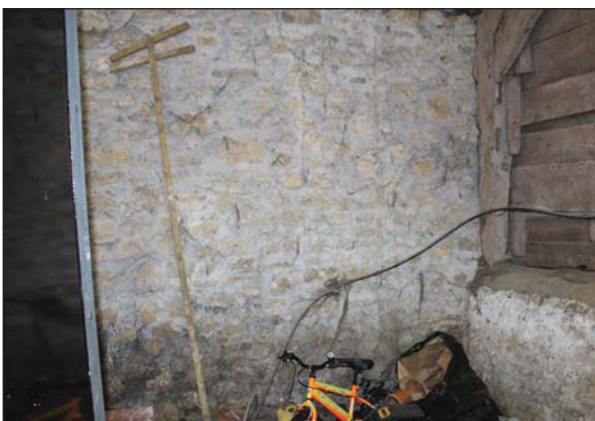


Plate 77. South corner of barn. Stone wall, cornered with lower stone wall, and wooden planks. Looking South.



Plate 78. Close up of interior dividing wall of main barn. Looking South West.

HSF 21-25

**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 73 to 78**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 79. Close up of western corner of main barn.
Looking West.



Plate 80. South West looking towards interior
dividing wall of main barn.
Looking South West. Scale: 1m



Plate 81. Frame of roof supporting corrugated steel
looking south. Looking South.



Plate 82. South corner of main barn. Looking South.



Plate 83. View out of south eastern doorway showing
wooden lintel and stone frame. Looking South East.



Plate 84. Close up of wooden beam and roof
supporting structure. Looking East.

HSF 21-25

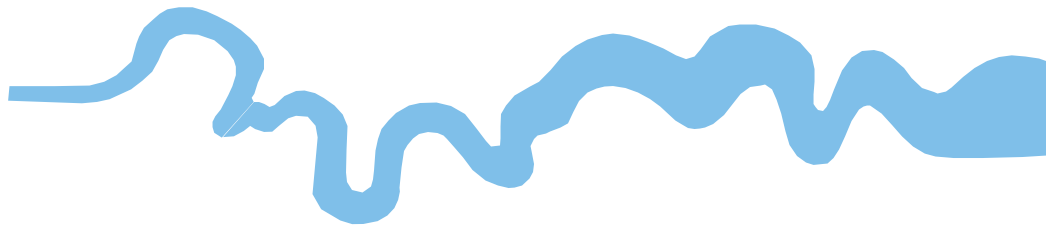
**Haydon Barn, Haydon Wick,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2021
Archaeological Building Survey
Plates. 79 to 85**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

***Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***