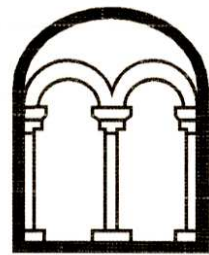


LAND ADJACENT TO
51 HIGH STREET
ROXTON
BEDFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Albion
archaeology



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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a report as possible, within the terms of the commission. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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The building recording was undertaken by Mark Phillips BA. The photographs were taken by Nigel Macbeth (heritage photographer). Mark Phillips is the author of the report. The project was managed on behalf of Albion Archaeology by Drew Shotliff MA, MCIfA.

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Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

BBC	Bedford Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team of BBC
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (14/03065/FUL) and listed building consent (14/03066/LBC) were granted by Bedford Borough Council for development at 51 High Street, Roxton, Bedfordshire. A condition requiring a programme of archaeological observation and historic building recording was attached to the planning condition. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the necessary works. This report presents the results of the historic building recording. The building survey was carried out on 12th February 2015.

The buildings surveyed were a timber-framed barn and a brick and timber-framed building referred to as the stables. At the time of the survey the buildings had been adapted as residential outbuildings. Formerly, they were part of a farm attached to 51 High Street, a Grade II listed 17th-century house.

The barn was probably built during the 17th century, originally with three bays. The trusses to the central bay have deep, curved braces. The walls are framed with full-height studs, originally with wattle and daub infill but later clad in weatherboard. During the 19th century a narrow extension was added to the east side of the central bay and a fourth bay was added at the south end of the barn. In the 20th century the end walls were rebuilt in brick and the roof was completely replaced. Following the survey the building was adapted for residential use.

The stables had walls of timber-frame and weatherboard, brick and blockwork with a pantile roof. The building is shown on late 19th-century maps and was substantially rebuilt during the late 20th century. The earlier parts of the building consisted of the rear (north) wall and a loft floor in the central compartments. The loft floor was of slatted timber construction and may have been added in the late 19th or early 20th century as an onion drying loft. In the late 20th century the south front and east end walls were entirely rebuilt and the south slope of the roof was rebuilt and extended. Since the survey was completed the building has been demolished and replaced with a new residential property.

The development of the farmstead is probably typical of many smaller holdings in villages. The site developed over an extended period with an irregular layout around a yard attached to the farmhouse. Significant expansion during the 19th century probably reflects the period of agricultural prosperity that occurred between c. 1840 and 1870. The 17th-century barn, though much modified, represents a relatively rare survival.

The project archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (accession no. BEDFM 2015.04). This report will be uploaded onto the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS website (OASIS ID no. albionar1-241452).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Background to the Report*

Planning permission (14/03065/FUL) and listed building consent (14/03066/LBC) were granted by Bedford Borough Council for development at 51 High Street, Roxton, Bedfordshire (Figure 1). The development comprises: a single-storey side extension to the existing dwelling; conversion and extension of a former stables and barn to form two dwellings; and the erection of a detached dwelling with carport/garage.

A Heritage Statement was submitted as part of the planning application (Kettle 2014). The existing dwelling at 51 High Street is a grade II listed 17th-century house situated in the Roxton Conservation Area. The barn and stables affected by the development works are not listed, but are considered to be curtilage-listed buildings that are of historical interest.

The development site is located in an area of archaeological interest with the potential for archaeological remains associated with settlement activity from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. For these reasons the Borough Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) recommended that a programme of archaeological works would be required as a condition of planning permission. This comprised historic building recording and archaeological monitoring during construction works. The HET issued a brief, detailing their requirements (BBC 2015). The brief stipulated a programme of archaeological building recording with a photographic survey to meet Level 2/3 requirements, as defined by English Heritage (2006a).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion 2015) prepared in response to the HET brief. The WSI detailed the methodology for historic building recording and archaeological observation, investigation and recording of any archaeological remains and a programme of post-fieldwork analysis, reporting and archiving.

This report presents the results of historic building recording.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The village of Roxton is located in north Bedfordshire, 11.5 km to the north-east of Bedford. It is bounded to the west by the A421 and to the east by the A1, which join c. 900 m to the north. It lies to the west of the River Great Ouse close to its confluence with the River Ivel at Tempsford.

The development area is situated in the eastern part of the village, on the north-east side of the junction of Poplar Close and High Street (Figure 1). Prior to the redevelopment works it contained a single dwelling, a barn, a stable building and an extensive garden with lawns and planted areas. Residential properties surround the PDA to the north and east. The ground is approximately level at a height of 23 m OD.



1.3 Project Objectives

Historic building recording of the barn and stables in advance of and during construction works had the potential to reveal evidence relating to dating, construction details and materials, layout and function as well as evidence for the buildings' later development.

The objectives of the building survey were:

- to provide a comprehensive record of the structures in terms of their nature, function and character, prior to their conversion, ensuring that they are understood individually and collectively.
- to provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context, with reference to the appropriate regional research agendas. This needed to be sufficiently detailed to place the findings of the recording in context and to inform future conservation and management decisions.
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition.

The project has resulted in an integrated archive report that fully describes the building recording and archaeological works. The results of the historic building recording are reported below and the results of the archaeological investigation form the subject of a separate report (Albion Archaeology 2016).



2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 *General Historical Background*

2.1.1 **Anglo-Saxon (c. 400–1066)**

The Domesday entries for Roxton in 1086 lists two manors and twelve villagers, three smallholders, two slaves, a mill and woodland for twenty pigs, indicating a modest-sized settlement. The manors were held by Hugh de Beauchamp and William Speke. In 1066, they had been held by twelve freemen. An Anglo-Saxon strap end was found c. 240m north-east of the development area (HER 16029).

2.1.2 **Medieval (1066–1550)**

The PDA is located c. 150m to the south-west of the medieval parish church of St Mary Magdalene (HER 1105) and is situated within the inferred extent of the medieval settlement (HER 17154), which corresponds to the surviving historic village core. Roxton Park, 250m to the west, contains earthworks which include ridge and furrow cultivation and a park boundary (HER 5136). Medieval artefacts have been found to the north-east of the village (HER 16029 and 19387).

2.1.3 **Post-medieval and modern (1550–present)**

A number of listed buildings, including domestic, commercial and communal properties, exist along Roxton High Street and Ford Lane, ranging in date from the 17th to 19th centuries. Amongst these, a 17th-century cottage (HER 2410) and the 19th-century Chequers Inn Public House (HER12461), are the closest to the development area. Other HER records include the sites of former buildings and landscaped parkland and the parish churchyard.

The development area lies within the designated Conservation Area of Roxton. It contains a dwelling known as Hills Farmhouse (51 High Street), a Grade II listed, timber-framed, 17th-century cottage (HER 2399). Located within the plot and in relatively close proximity to Hills Farmhouse are two outbuildings, comprising stables and a barn. A former cottage at 57 High Street (HER 2396) once stood in the south-east of the present development area (Figure 2). The HER entry for this cottage describes it as a 17th-century timber-framed, thatched cottage; it was demolished when Poplar Close was created.

The 1813 Enclosure map is the earliest known map showing the development area. It depicts a group of buildings comprising the farmhouse, stables and barn and it also shows a building corresponding to the former cottage (HER 2396) in the south-east of the development area.

The earliest detailed map of the site is the 1884 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (Figure 2). This shows the house on the street frontage with the stables and barn in the north of the plot. In southern half of the plot the map shows a number of other outbuildings within yard areas. The former cottage in the south-west corner of the plot (HER 2396) formed a separate residential property with a small garden to south of the cottage where Poplar Close is now located.



In 1926 the property at 51 High Street was assessed in accordance with the Rating and Valuation Act 1925 (BLARS ref. DV1/H13/10). The house was the farmhouse for a small farm of 43 acres, owned and occupied Joseph G. Banks. The valuer noted that water was pumped from a well. The farm buildings were of weatherboard and thatch or tile. They comprised: a hen house; a loose box; a two-bay open shed; another loose box; another two-bay open shed; a barn; a two-bay cart shed and a garage both with a loft over; two hen houses; a chaff house; a stable for two horses; a three-bay implement shed and a mixing house. The cottage at 57 High Street was also owned by the farmer and rented out. It was valued separately and is described as “Detached, plaster and thatch. Living area, kitchen, two bedrooms in the roof.”

In 1927 the house at 51 High Street was sold with a small plot of land which included an outbuilding (since demolished) that was attached to the west end of the stables. The rest of farm, including the stables, barn and the cottage at 57 High Street, were retained by the farmer. The new owner carried out substantial alterations to the house in the “Arts and Crafts” style, removing the massive chimney stack and adding new bay and dormer windows.

After 1964 the barn and stables and an area of land to the south of the farmhouse were sold to the owner of 51 High Street. The stables and barn were modified for use as residential outbuildings.



3. BUILDING RECORDING: DESCRIPTION

3.1 Methodology

Throughout the project the standards set in the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (2014) and English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2006a) have been adhered to. All work has been done in accordance with the CIfA Code of conduct (2014). Terminology for describing timber structures follows the CBA glossary (Alcock et al. 1996).

The survey comprised an examination of the buildings and a photographic record. Where necessary annotations and measurements were added to drawings provided by the client with additional notes and sketches. The photographic record consists of medium format black and white and high resolution digital images. The selected digital images which accompany the text have been reproduced at a lower resolution in order to ensure digital versions of the report are of a manageable size. The text below, in conjunction with figures and images bound at the end of the report, forms the description of the stables and barn. The buildings are illustrated in plans, sections, elevations and colour images bound at the back of the report. For ease of description in the following text it is assumed that the long axis of the stable building is aligned east-west and that of the barn aligned north-south. In the descriptive text and figures the individual compartments in the stables have been numbered as C1 to C4 (Figure 7). The framework of the barn is described with bay numbers and frame numbers for the transverse frames, with Bay 1 and Frame 1 at the north end of the building (Figure 3).

The building survey was carried out on 12 February 2015. Since the completion of the survey the barn has been modified for residential use and the stable building has been demolished and replaced with a single-storey residential unit of similar dimensions.

3.2 The Buildings

At the time of the survey the buildings formed part of a single residential property (Figure 1). The house stands in the west of the plot, parallel to the High Street frontage. The barn is located on the eastern edge of the plot, aligned approximately north-south. The stable range extended between the northern ends of the barn and the house. The area to the north of the stables was under rough grass. To the south of the buildings the remainder of the plot consisted of a large garden with lawns and planted areas.

3.3 Barn

This is a single-storey, timber-framed, weatherboarded building on a low brick plinth. See Figures 3 to 6 for plan, cross-section and internal elevations.

3.3.1 Exterior

The roof is half-hipped and covered with pantiles. The windows used throughout the barn are metal-framed fixed lights with diamond pattern glazing.



The west frontage is in weatherboard painted white with applied decorative 'framing' in black that divides the front into three bays with arched 'braces' in the upper part of each section (Image 1). The central bay contains a round-headed, planked door of modern construction and the bays to either side contain two-light windows.

The south end wall is in Fletton brick in English bond, painted white and with applied timber 'framing' attached to the brickwork (Image 2). It contains a glazed double door and a window in the gable above.

The north end wall is in Fletton brick in English bond with a window in the gable.

The east wall of the building was not inspected externally as it is only accessible from an adjacent property.

3.3.2 Interior

Internally the building is 15.8m long by 5.3m wide with walls measuring 2.8m high to the top of the wall plate. The barn consists of a 3-bay primary structure (Bays 1 to 3) with later extensions on the east side of Bay 2 and at the south end (Bay 4) (Images 3 to 6).

3.3.2.1 Primary Structure

The primary structure of the barn consists of a 4.5m long central bay with end bays (Bays 1 and 3) approximately 4.15m long.

The central bay (Bay 2) is 4.5m long. In the east side of this bay the wall plate is joined with a face-halved and bladed scarf and also has a row of empty mortise and stave holes which indicate a continuous wall on this side. The wall plate above the western side of the bay has been replaced, removing any evidence for the original arrangement of the door opening on this side.

The north and south bays (1 and 3) are shorter than the central bay, measuring *c.* 4.15m long. The east and west side walls in the outer bays have wide, straight braces and full height wall studs spaced at *c.* 0.6m centres. The walls would originally have contained wattle infill (see below) but are now weatherboarded. Evidence for the original end walls survives in the form empty mortise and stave holes in the tie beams at the north end of Bay 1 and the south end of Bay 3 (Image 8). These consist of six straight mortises for studs, two for braces and three stave holes to each panel.

The transverse frames of the primary structure (Frames 1 to 4) have posts with expanded jowls and straight tie-beams. The braces in Frames 2 and 3 are deep and slightly curved with long mortises fixed with 4 or 5 pegs (Figure 4). Those in the original end walls in Frames 1 and 4 are thinner and made from irregular waney timber.

Assembly marks in the form of knife-cut Roman numerals are visible on the north face of Frame 3 and the south face of Frame 4 (Figure 3). They are cut towards the ends of the tie-beams and in matching pairs on the lower part of the brace and post.



They appear to be used to 'side' the frames, I on the east side and II on the west (Image 9). Frame 2 carries a possible assembly mark on the south face of the west post. This is different in character to the other marks and consists of three, relatively widely spaced parallel marks. The location of the assembly marks are noted in plan on Figure 3.

Evidence for a wattle infill survives in the primary structure. This consists of augured stave holes in the wall plates and notches in the sides of the studs (Image 7). The location of the stave holes are indicated in Figures 4 and 5. An arrangement of three rows of paired horizontal ledgers is indicated by notches grouped in twos at the top, middle and base of the studs. No stave holes or notches were found in the west walls of Bays 1 and 2 where the wall has been subject to later repair.

3.3.2.2 *Extensions and repairs*

A small extension stands on the east side of the central bay, increasing the width of this bay by 1m (Image 10). The wall stands on a low sill wall and is framed with lightweight studs with primary bracing. It is clad externally with weatherboard. The pantile roof is a cat-slide extension of the main roof and includes a panel (3x3) of glass pantiles. The form of construction suggests a probable 19th-century date for the extension.

The south end of the barn, Bay 4, is a later addition to the building (Image 13). This bay is shorter than those of the primary structure at 3.1m long. Much of the timber is machine-sawn softwood, including the wall plates. The studs are made from reused timber with mortise holes. In the west wall the braces are cut from roundwood with the bark partly remaining.

The wall in the west side of Bay 1 and Bay 2 has been replaced at some time. Here the studs are not mortised into the wall plate and the wall plate is made from reused timber with closely set empty mortise holes in the side of the plate (Images 11 and 12). The plate is joined with a face-halved and bladed scarf. The scarf is set on its side compared to the usual arrangement and is fixed with bolts instead of the more usual pegs.

The door opening in the west side of Bay 2 is a later insertion. Machine-sawn softwood forms the framing above and on the north side of the opening. This opening is likely to have replaced one located centrally in Bay 2; however, the replacement of the wall plate in this bay has removed any evidence for the original arrangement.

Windows with metal-framed diamond glazing have been inserted into the west wall of Bays 1 and 4; a door has been inserted into the east wall of Bay 3.

The walls at both ends of the barn have been replaced with brick. These are solid brick walls, 220mm thick in Fletton brick. The corner posts, tie-beams and three of the braces were retained. The brace in the south-west corner is a later replacement. In the upper part of the end walls the studs appear to have been replaced or modified to accommodate the brickwork and windows.



A fireplace on the north wall was added in the late 20th century. It is a semi-circular brick structure with a plain tile roof. The brickwork is formed from alternating header and stretcher-header courses.

The roof has been renewed. It is of nailed construction using mostly small-section roundwood with intact bark and some machine-sawn timber.

3.4 Stables

This building is an east-west aligned range, 22m long and up to 6.4m wide. It is constructed from a mixture of timber-frame, brick and blockwork with a pantile roof. The building is shown on late 19th-century maps and was substantially rebuilt during the late 20th century. The earlier parts of the building consist of the rear (north) wall and a loft floor in the central compartments. In the late 20th century the south front and east end walls were entirely rebuilt and the south slope of the roof was rebuilt and extended.

3.4.1 Exterior

The south wall of the stables is in modern blockwork, clad externally in shiplap weatherboard (Image 15). It contains four round-headed doors with modern 'antique' style hinges and latches. The second door from the east end is a blind opening which was presumably added to produce a regular external appearance. The wall at the east end of the stables is also modern and is in Fletton brick painted white.

The north wall consists of a mixture of weatherboard and brickwork. The eastern part (*c.* 12m long) is in weatherboard set on a low brick sill wall (Image 16). The western part of the wall is brickwork, painted white (Image 17). The brickwork is in Monk bond with light red bricks with longitudinal pressure marks; the bricks measure *c.* 220mm x 110mm x 70mm. In the upper part of the brickwork is a row of ten ventilation slots, measuring 240mm high by 110mm wide. Above the brickwork is a narrow section of weatherboard, extending to within *c.* 2.5m of the west end of the wall.

The west end wall has been covered in a cement render (Image 18). Timbers visible on the exterior face of the wall had also been rendered over, resulting in half-round profile. The tie-beam appeared structural and appeared heavily eroded beneath the flaking render. It is not clear if the other timbers were applied to the exterior as decorative finish to the wall.

The roof is covered with plain pantiles. Its southern slope is at a lower pitch than the north where the south side has been extended during the 20th century.

3.4.2 Interior

3.4.2.1 *Compartment C1*

Compartment C1 is an open-fronted section in which the rebuilt southern slope of the roof has been extended to form a car port. The timber-framed rear wall is constructed from lightweight studs (*c.* 100mm square) with some primary bracing.



The lower part (*c.* 1m) of the north wall has been covered with cement render and it appears that the original sill wall and the lower part of the timber frame were probably encased in concrete or brickwork.

3.4.2.1 *Compartment C2*

This compartment is defined by modern blockwork walls on its east, south and west sides. On its north side the compartment includes parts of both the timber-framed weatherboard and brickwork that make up the north wall of the stables (Image 19). The western half of the compartment contains an attic loft with a floor made from narrow wooden slats (Image 21). It is divided from the rest of the compartment with a weatherboard partition wall with a small access opening (Image 20).

3.4.2.2 *Compartment C3*

This compartment is enclosed by modern blockwork walling on its east, south and west sides and by an earlier brick wall along its north side (Images 22 and 23). Ventilation holes in the north/rear wall of the compartment have been blocked from the inside. The compartment has loft above with a floor of narrow timber slats. A central post supports a longitudinal beam below north-south aligned joists. The joists are in machine-sawn softwood and are braced with a row of herringbone strutting above the longitudinal beam.

3.4.2.1 *Compartment C4*

This compartment is defined by modern blockwork on its east and south side. The rear/north wall is in brick. The west wall is in timber-frame on a low brick sill wall (Image 24). No details of the timber-frame were visible internally as the wall was lined with a weatherboard and tongue-and-groove boards. Internal structures, *c.* 1m high, in modern brick and blockwork appear to have served as supports, possibly for oil tanks.



4. BUILDING ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The following section examines the chronological development of the buildings, based on analysis of their structure and documentary evidence. The historical context and significance of the buildings is summarised at the end.

4.2 17th Century

The barn is likely to date from the 17th century. As first built it would have been a three-bay building. The entrance was probably located in the west wall of the central bay but later repairs and alterations have obscured any details. The walls originally had wattle and daub infill, evidenced by stave holes in the wall plates and the tie-beams in the end walls. Nothing remains of the original roof structure which would have probably been thatched.

Features which suggest a possible 17th-century construction date are the wattle and daub infill in the walls and the deep, curved braces used for the trusses in the central bay.

4.3 19th Century

The 1813 Enclosure map shows buildings corresponding to the locations of the house, barn and stables. The house and barn certainly predate the map. The building corresponding to the location of the stables is shown as an L-shaped range with a return on the south side or its eastern end.

The 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows that the narrow extension on the east side of the barn had been added by this time. It also appears that the barn had been extended at the south end (Bay 4) by this time. The reason for the small rear extension is not obvious as it added little to the size of the building. It is likely that wattle and daub infill had been replaced with weatherboard by this time, and the rear extension was clad in weatherboard when built.

The 1884 map shows the stables with open-fronted eastern and enclosed western parts, both with enclosed yards in front. The arrangement is different from that shown on the 1813 map, having an open-fronted section where the earlier map has a return building forming an L-shape. The building may have been rebuilt in the intervening period. At the time of the survey all that remained of the late 19th-century building was the rear wall and part of a cross wall at the west end of the building. The arrangement shown in the 1884 plan with stockyards in front suggests that the building was used for animal housing.

Inside the stables two compartments contained a loft with a floor made from wooden slats. The western compartment had a row of vents in the rear wall below the loft. The slatted floor is similar to those found in onion drying sheds and lofts found in the market gardening areas of Bedfordshire. The construction of the loft floor with machine-sawn softwood and herringbone strutting suggests a late 19th- or 20th-century construction date.



4.4 20th Century

After 1964 a plot of land containing the barn and stables was sold to the owner of 51 High Street, reuniting the farm buildings and the former farmhouse into a single property. Substantial alterations were carried out to convert the barn and stables for use as residential outbuildings.

In the case of the barn: windows were inserted in the front wall and a door in the rear wall; the end walls were replaced in brick with a fireplace in the north end; and the roof was replaced. The stable was largely rebuilt, leaving only the rear wall and the loft floor from the earlier building.

4.5 Historical Context and Significance

The farmhouse and barn probably date from the 17th century. The farmstead probably remained largely unchanged during its earlier history; the early 19th-century Enclosure map shows that it still consisted only of the farmhouse and a few outbuildings.

In the late 19th century the farmstead was expanded with the addition of further outbuildings and enclosed stockyards, suggesting a possible emphasis on animal husbandry. The development of the farm during the course of the 19th century may reflect the period of prosperity in farming that occurred between *c.* 1840 and 1870. The loft in the stables, if intended for onion drying, may indicate market gardening activity in the late 19th or early 20th century.

The development of the farmstead is probably typical of many smaller holdings in villages. The site developed over an extended period with an irregular layout around a yard attached to the farmhouse. The 17th-century barn, though much modified, represents a relatively rare survival (English Heritage 2006b, 25).



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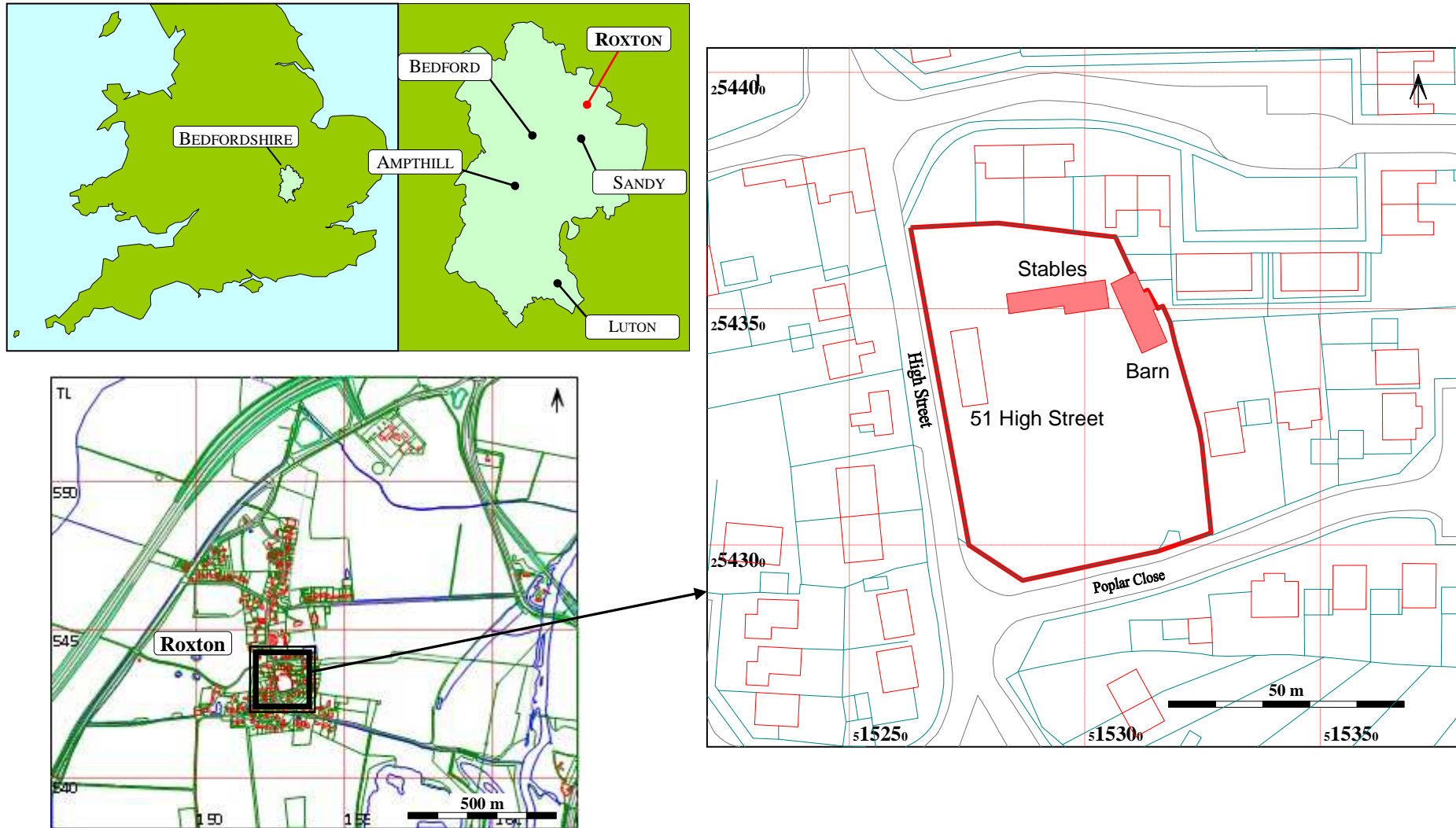


Figure 1: Site location plan

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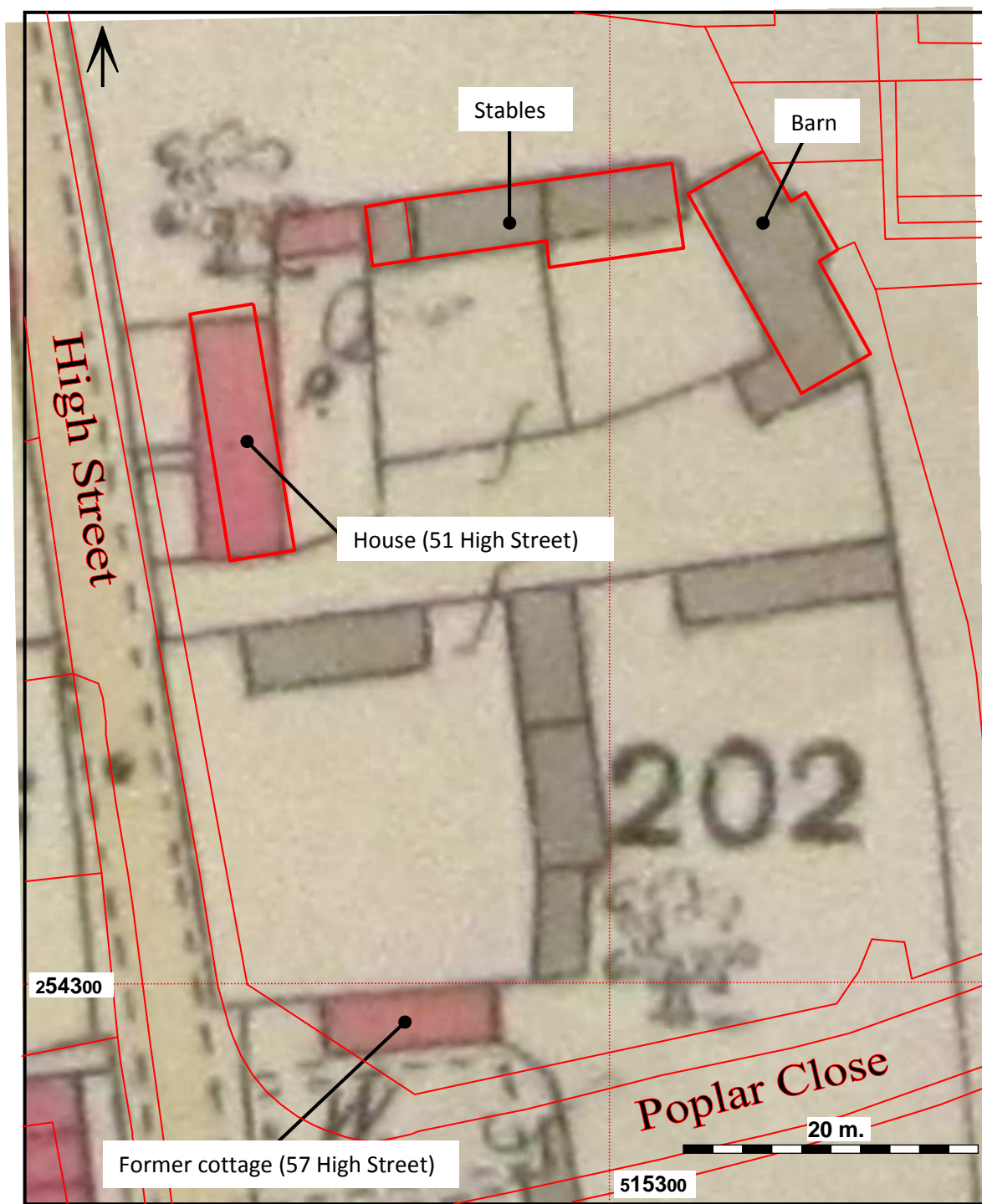


Figure 2: Modern map overlaid on 1884 Ordnance Survey map

Shows historical map in relation to modern map

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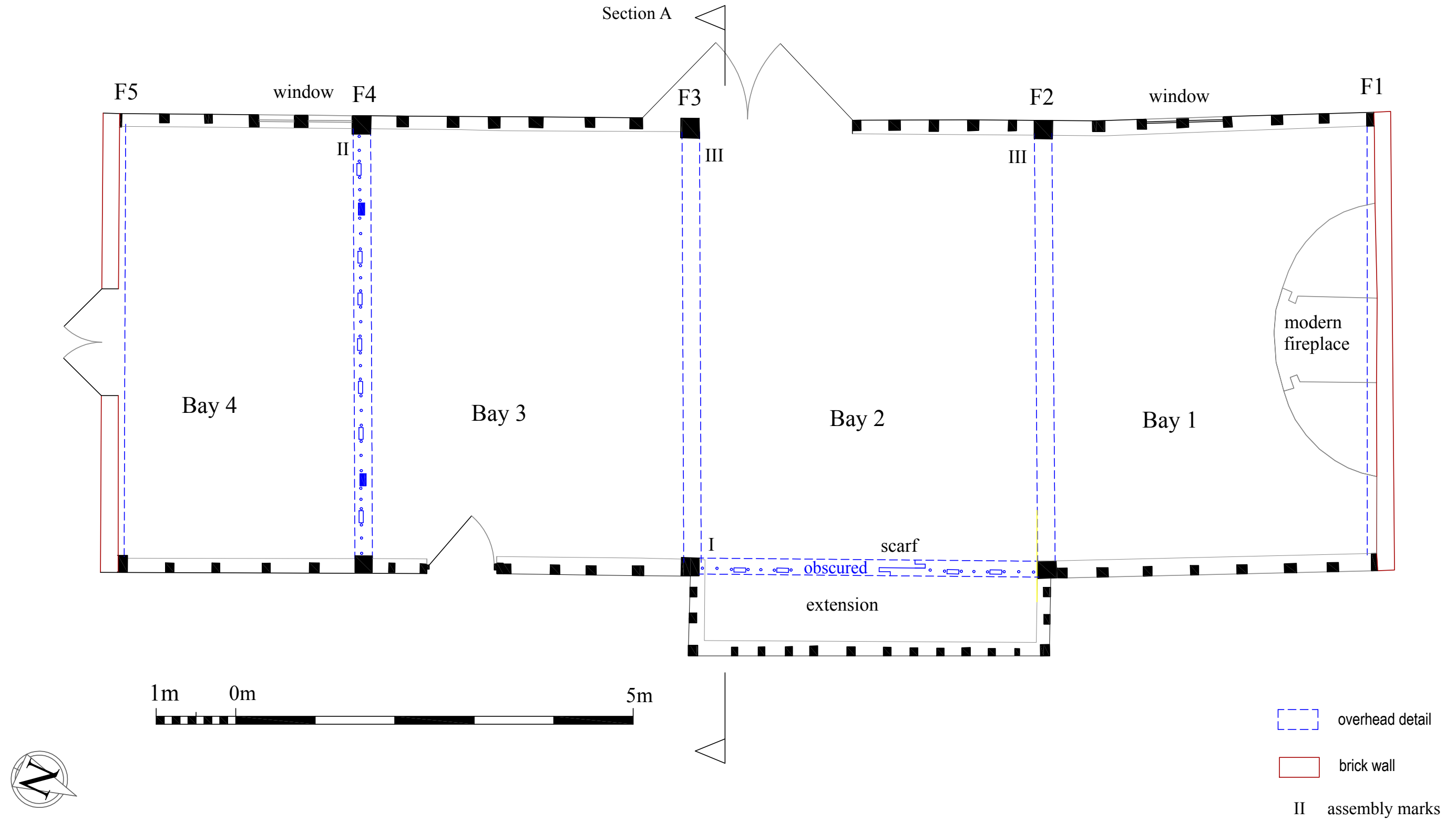


Figure 3: Barn, plan

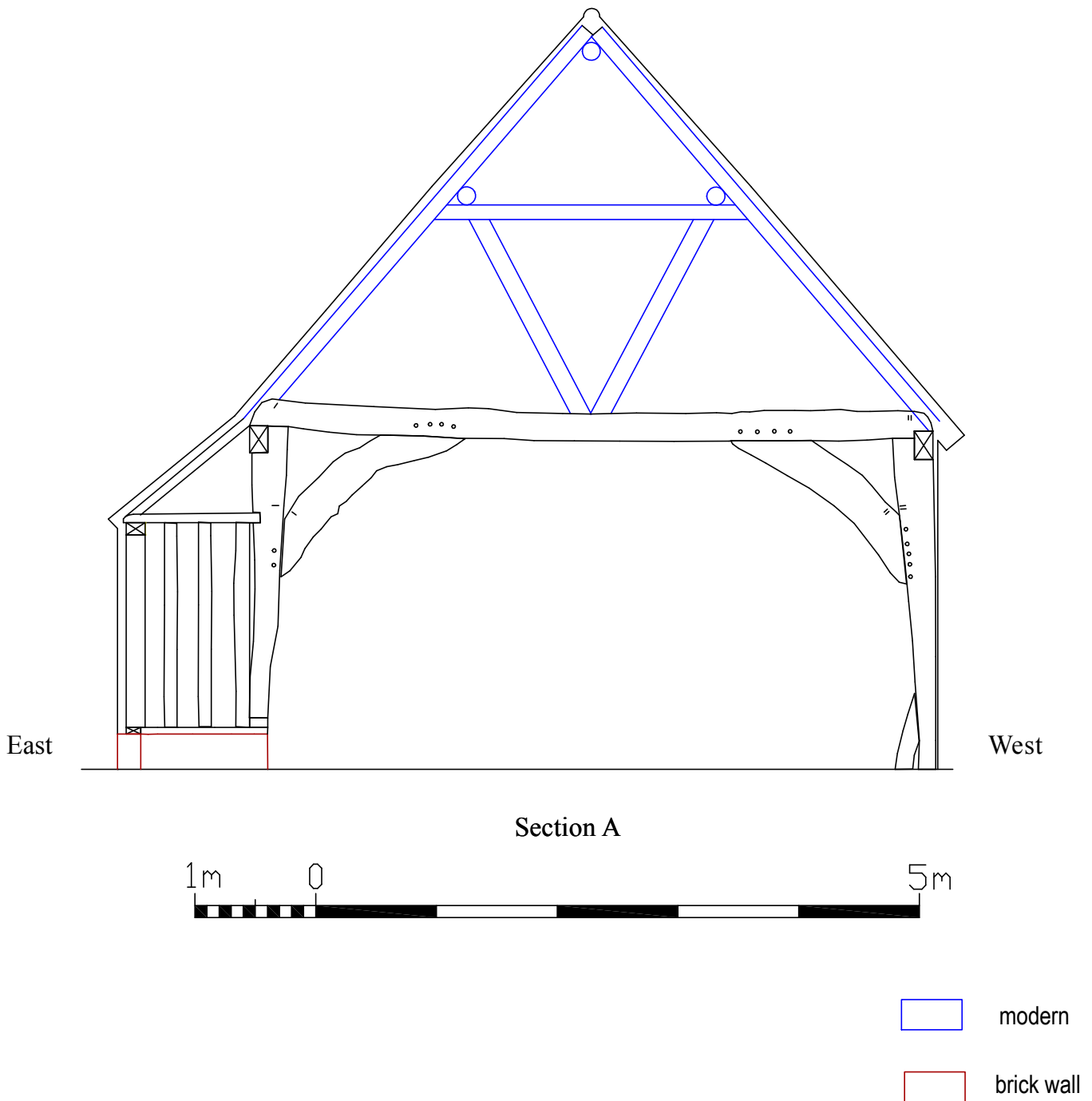


Figure 4: Barn, cross-section

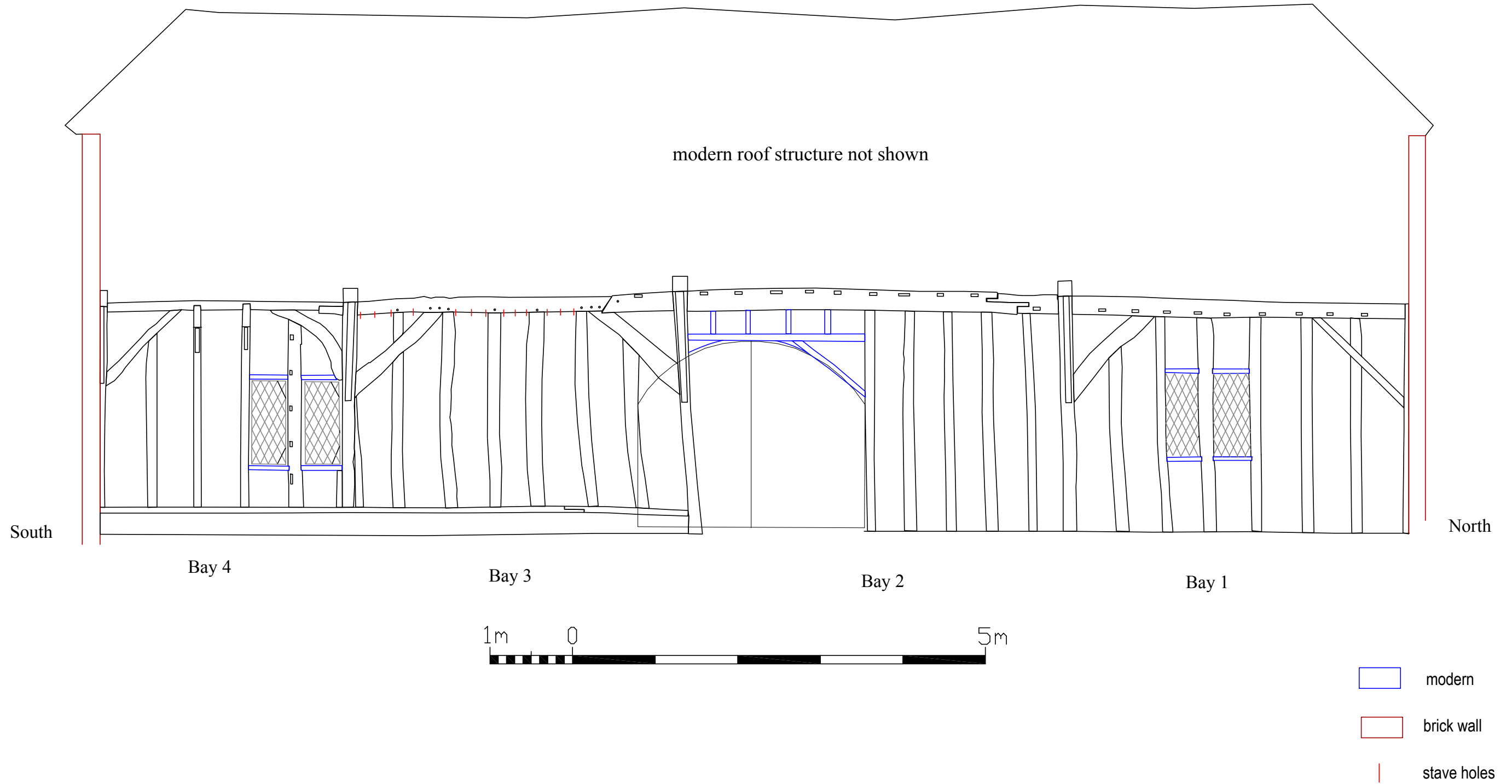


Figure 5: Barn, internal elevation - west wall

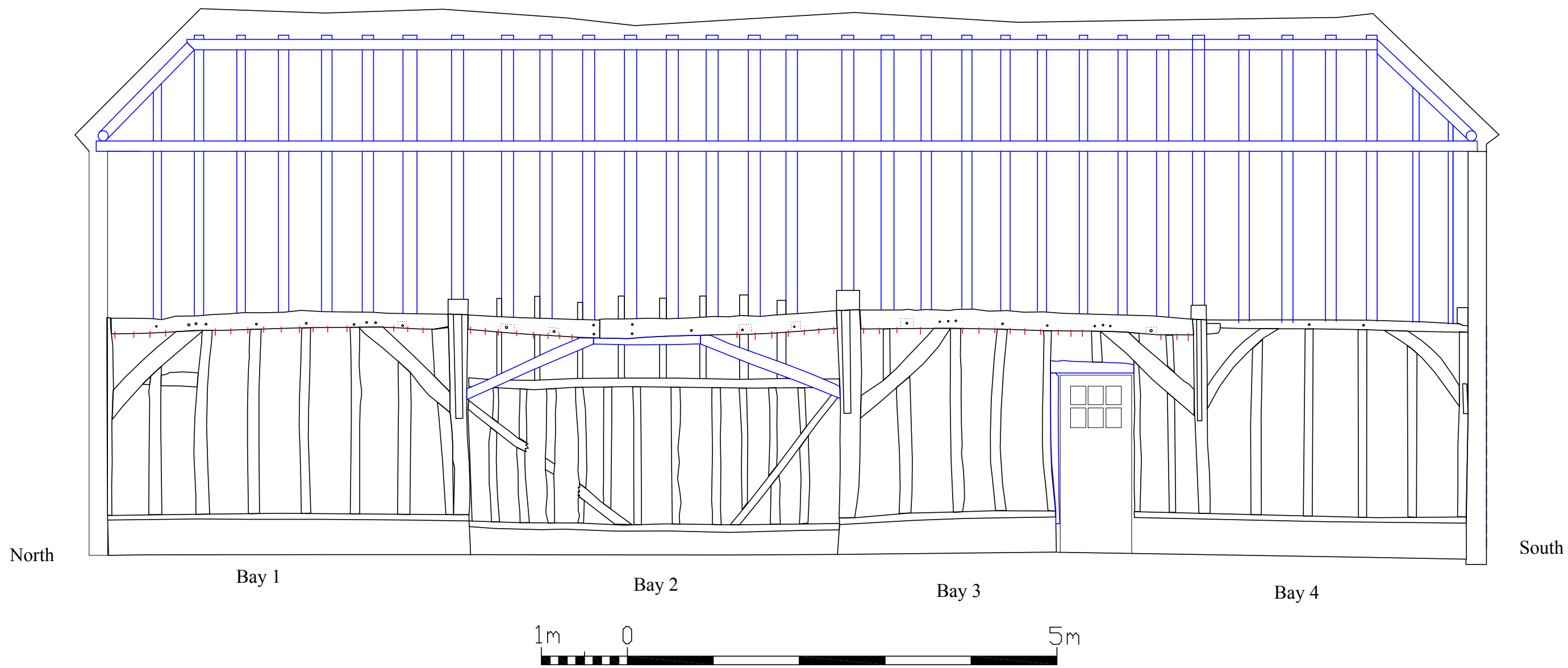


Figure 6: Barn, internal elevation - east wall

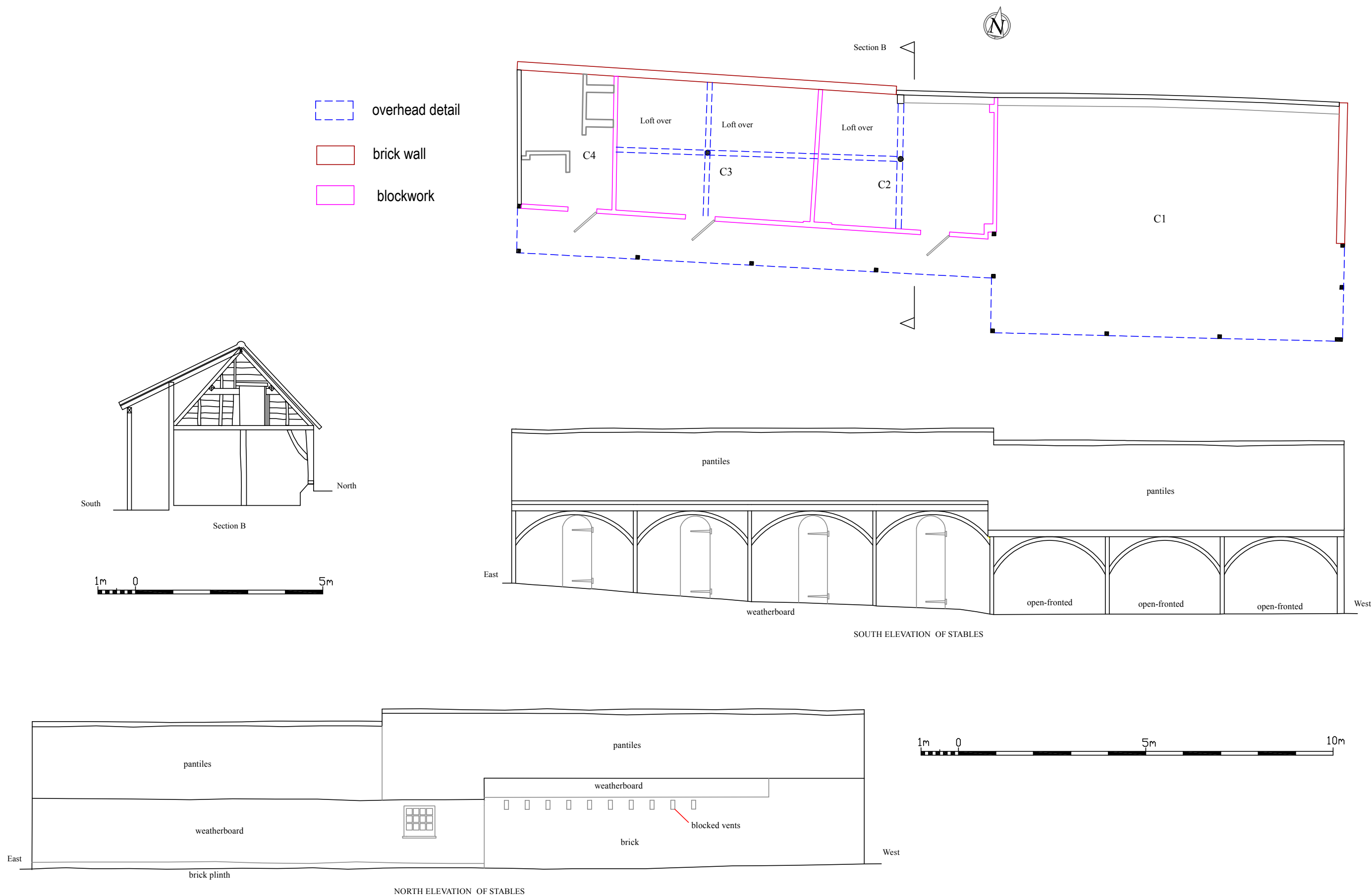


Figure 7: Stables: plan, elevations and section

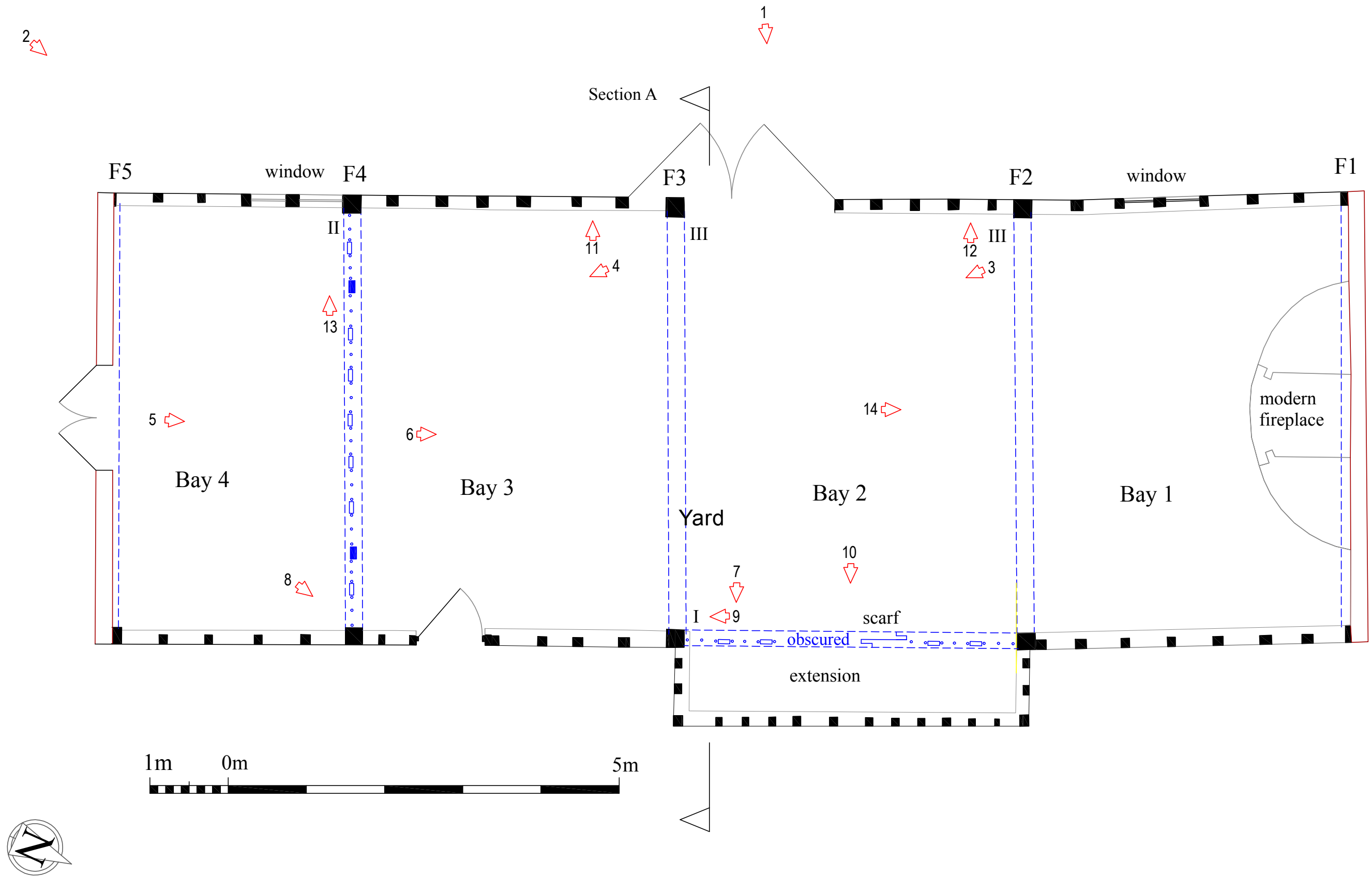


Figure 8: Location of images of barn

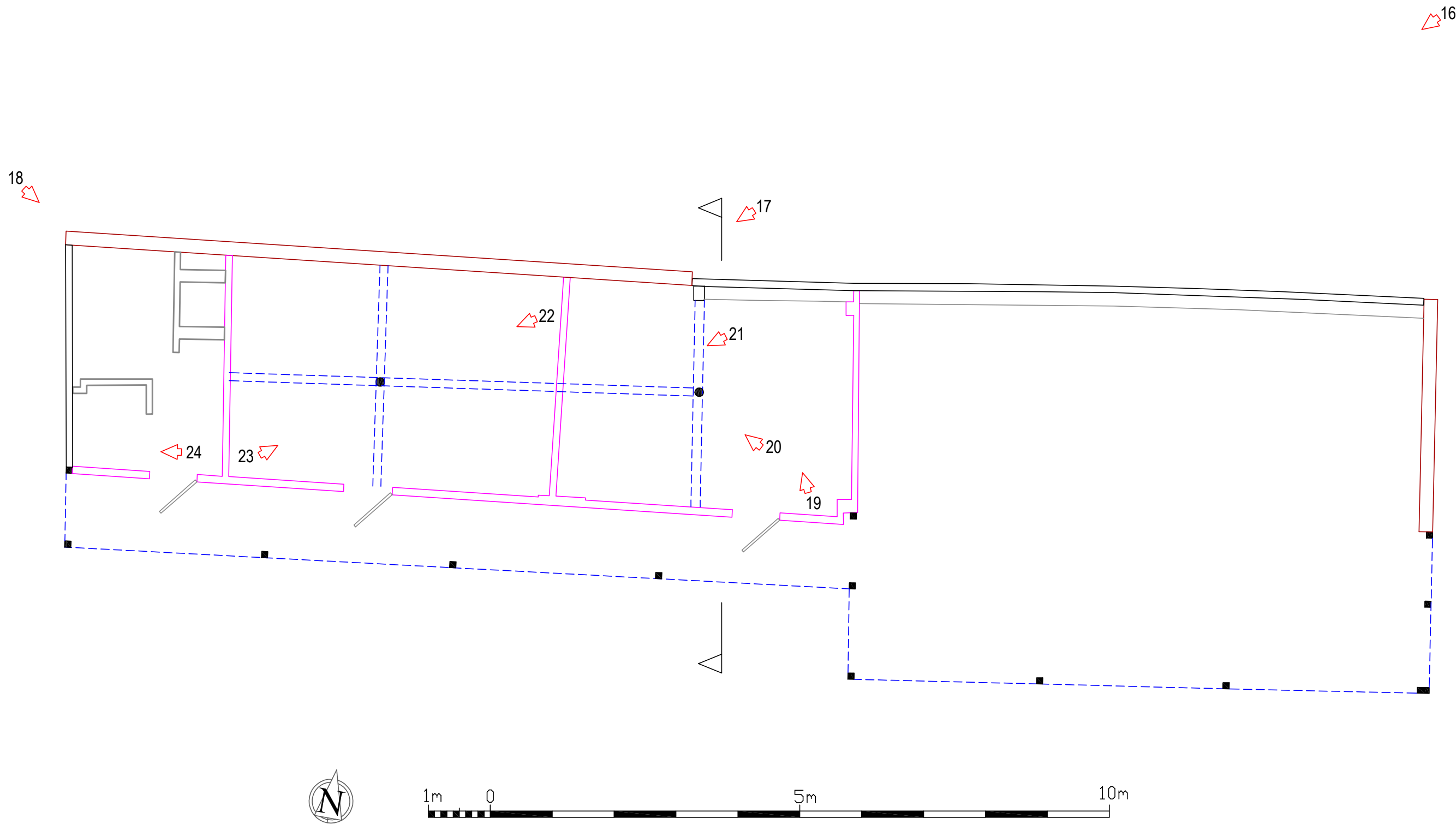


Figure 9: Location of images of stables



Image 1: Barn, west elevation

Shows front of barn, looking east (Scale 2m)



Image 2: Barn, showing west front and south end wall

Shows modern brickwork in end wall and applied timbers (Scale 2m)



Image 3: Barn interior, looking south from Bay 2

Shows deep, curved braces in south side of Bay 2 (Scale 2m)



Image 4: Barn interior, looking south from Bay 3

Shows thin braces in south side of Bay 3 (Scale 2m)



Image 5: Barn interior, looking north from Bay 4

(Scale 2m)



Image 6: Barn interior, looking north from Bay 3

Shows door opening in west side of Bay 2 and shallow extension in east side (Scale 2m)



Image 7: Barn interior, underside of wall plate in east side of Bay 2

Shows mortise holes where the wall has been removed and stave holes for wattle and daub



Image 8: Barn interior, south side of Frame 4, east wall

Stave holes and mortise in underside of the tie-beam indicate location of original south end wall of barn. The wall plate visible at the right is part of the Bay 4 extension.



Image 9: Barn interior, assembly marks

Assembly marks on the post and brace on the north face of the east side of Frame 3



Image 10: Barn interior, extension on east side of Bay 2

Shows primary bracing and closely set studs



Image 11: Barn interior, repaired wall plate in west wall

Shows splayed scarf joint with re-used timber used for the wall plate at right



Image 12: Barn interior, repaired wall plate in west wall

Shows halved and bladed scarf joint with bolted fixings in Bay 2



Image 13: Barn interior, west wall at Frame 4

Shows primary wall construction in Bay 3 (right) and later extension (Bay 4) to the left (Scale 2m)



Image 14: Barn interior, roof structure

Shows rebuilt roof with nailed roundwood pole construction



Image 15: Stables, south elevation, looking north-west

Shows modern extended south front and timber frame visible in rear wall of compartment C1



Image 16: Stables, north elevation, looking south-west

Shows weatherboard on eastern end and pantile roof (Scale 2m)



Image 17: Stables, north elevation, looking south-west

Shows change from weatherboard to brick with ventilation holes in top of brickwork (Scale 2m)



Image 18: Stables, west end wall, looking south-east

Shows brick rear wall to left and rendered end wall at right with applied timbers (Scale 2m)



Image 19: Stables interior, compartment C2, looking north

Shows change from timber to brick in rear wall and end wall of loft at left (Scale 2m)



Image 20: Stables interior, compartment C2, looking north-west

Shows weatherboard end wall of loft over west half of C2



Image 21: Stables interior, compartment C2, looking west

Shows underside of slatted loft floor



Image 22: Stables interior, compartment C3, looking west

Shows longitudinal beam supporting joists and slatted loft floor (Scale 2m)



Image 23: Stables interior, compartment C3, looking east

Shows slatted loft floor and blocked vent holes at top of rear wall to the left (Scale 2m)



Image 24: Stables interior, compartment C4, looking west

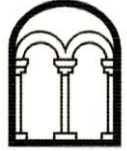
Shows end wall lined with weatherboard and tongue-and-groove boards (Scale 2m)



Image 25: Monochrome contact print

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