



HOLLIES FARM, SCHOOL LANE, HARTFORD,

**CHESHIRE WEST AND
CHESTER**

Archaeological Building Investigation



Oxford Archaeology North

June 2010

Redrow Homes

Issue No: 2010-11/1050

OA North Job No: L10227

NGR: SJ 6427 7200

Document Title: HOLLIES FARM, SCHOOL LANE, HARTFORD , CHESHIRE
WEST AND CHESTER

Document Type: Archaeological Building Investigation

Client Name: Redrow Homes

Issue Number: 2010-11/1050
OA Job Number: L10227

National Grid Reference: SJ 6427 7200

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SUMMARY

Redrow Homes submitted a planning application to Vale Royal Borough Council (VRBC) concerning the demolition of redundant agricultural buildings, prior to the construction of new dwellings, on the site known as Hollies Farm, Hartford, Cheshire West and Cheshire (NGR SJ 6427 7200). An archaeological building investigation of English Heritage (2006) Level II standard was recommended by VRBC, in order to provide a permanent record of the farm buildings and the associated farmhouse, although this was not included in the proposed programme of demolition. In response to this, Redrow Homes commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to carry out the archaeological building investigation. This was duly carried out in March 2010.

Hollies Farm incorporates the farmhouse with a number of ancillary buildings within its gardens, and along with this a farmyard comprising a range of agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is located a short distance away from the farmyard and faces into it. The individual farm buildings within the farmyard comprise a large barn, and the remnants of a cow shed. These have been incorporated within a number of modern buildings of mixed function.

According to the datestone present in the eaves of the gable, the farmhouse was constructed in *c* 1761. At this time it was probably at two dwellings, as suggested by the blocked doorways in the front elevation.

The earliest reference of either the farmhouse or farm buildings is included on the 1846 Tithe map and schedule. The map illustrates the house, barn and probable cowshed. According to the tithe schedule, they are neither owned nor occupied by the same person and, as such, were not the cohesive unit known as 'The Hollies Farm'. The tithe schedule indicated that at this time (1846), the farm buildings were linked to a different farmhouse, and the information on the tithe map appears to suggest that this was the case.

By 1882 the form of both the farm buildings and the farmhouse itself has been altered. The farmhouse is no longer totally rectangular in plan, and, although the detail of the map is unclear, the house appears to have been extended to the north-west. It is possible that these structural additions to the house may represent the period at which it was converted into a single dwelling.

By 1909, the farmhouse and the farm buildings were both within the same marked plot of land suggesting they were under one ownership or occupancy. The farmhouse is clearly depicted with the projecting wing to the right, and a number of additional buildings are attached to the north-western gable.

The 1954 Ordnance Survey map shows the buildings on almost the same plan as the earlier map. The farmhouse was in a semi-derelict state prior to this, and the present occupiers confirmed that it was only shortly following this date, that the majority of the alterations to the house began. The farmhouse was re-inhabited at this point, and the gable end was re-built. The majority of the farm buildings surrounding the two older buildings are post-war in date, having been constructed by the present occupants since the 1950s. The cow shed was mostly upstanding until this date, although it was

in a state of some considerable dilapidation, and could not be kept in any form other than is currently seen.

The present scheme of investigation and recording, prompted by the demolition of the Hollies Farm and re-development of surrounding areas, will provide a lasting record of the structures in their present condition. No recommendations are made for further work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Redrow Homes for commissioning and supporting the project, and Liz and John Eaton for their patience and assistance during the building investigation, and for their invaluable contribution.

Kathryn Blythe carried out the historic research. Liz Murray and Karl Taylor undertook the building investigation, and Liz Murray compiled the report. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project, and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Redrow Homes has submitted a planning application to Vale Royal Borough Council (VRBC) concerning the demolition of redundant agricultural buildings, prior to the construction of new dwellings, on the site known as Hollies Farm, Hartford, Cheshire West and Cheshire (NGR SJ 6427 7200; Fig 1). An archaeological building investigation of English Heritage (2006) Level II standard was recommended by VRBC, in order to provide a permanent record of the farm buildings (Fig 2) and the associated farmhouse, although this was not included in the proposed programme of demolition.
- 1.1.2 In response to this, Redrow Homes commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to carry out the archaeological building investigation. This was duly carried out in March 2010. This document presents the results of the building investigation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 In the absence of a formal written specification, the building investigation was undertaken to comply with English Heritage (2006) standards and guidance for the investigation of historic buildings. Hollies Farm was subject to a level II – type investigation, the detail of which is presented below.

2.2 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.2.1 **Map Regression:** map regression analysis was undertaken in an attempt to provide evidence for the origins, development and phasing of the buildings. A range of cartographic sources (Figs 3 to 6) spanning the period from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century was consulted.
- 2.2.2 **Descriptive Record:** written records using OA North *pro forma* record sheets were made of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was also paid to the relationship between parts of the buildings, especially those that would show development and any alterations. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation is carried out on site as required.
- 2.2.3 **Site Drawings:** there were no pre-existing architect's drawings so a Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurer (REDM) was utilised for the purposes of producing floor plans and sections as appropriate (Figs 7 to 12). Where necessary, these drawings were manually enhanced using hand-survey techniques. The hand-annotated field drawings were digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings.
- 2.2.4 **Photographs:** photographs were taken in both black and white, and colour print 35mm formats. The photographic archive comprises both general views of the buildings, and views of specific architectural details. In addition, digital images (Plates 1 to 36) were captured for the purposes of illustrating the report.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the Cheshire Museums Service.
- 2.3.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 In order to place the results of the building investigation into an historic context, what follows is a brief outline of the geology, topography and background of the site. Cartographic sources, which provided evidence of the development of the farmstead through to its current state, are summarised below.

3.2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.2.1 Hollies Farm is situated just off School Lane in the village of Hartford in Northwich, Cheshire (NGR SJ 6427 7200). The farm lies in an area of gently undulating pasture within the Cheshire Plain characterised by smaller settlements amidst a productive farmed landscape (Countryside Commission 1998, 145), with the River Weaver defining the character of the immediate surroundings. The site is bounded to the north and west by modern housing developments and to the east by the pastoral land leading down to the river.

3.2.2 The underlying geology is characterised by deposits of mudstone, which are overlain by reddish till deposits and seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy and clayey soils (Countryside Commission 1998).

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.3.1 **Hartford Tithe, 1846 (Fig 3):** this was the first available detailed map of the area. School Lane is depicted heading south-eastwards from Hartford, and there are a number of developments along the north-east side of the road. Plot 175 contains a large building set back slightly from the road, with a smaller building to its rear. This is Whitehall (later known as Hartford Lodge), a villa by John Douglas Senior dating to 1835, and now a Grade II Listed Building (LB 402985). A track heads north-eastwards from School Lane, passing the south side of Whitehall and leading to Hollies Farm. Approximately opposite (on the south side of the track) the building to the rear of Whitehall, is a building within Plot 157, which is likely to be the Hollies. This now Grade II Listed Building is thought to be early eighteenth century in origin, but was extended and remodelled in *c* 1840 (LB 402987). Further north-east along the track, to the rear of the Whitehall buildings is Plot 174, on the north side of the track, and Plot 158 beyond its eastern terminus. Plot 174 is listed as a meadow, but the unnumbered plot just to the south-east of this contains two buildings, the larger of which is the Hollies Farm. Plot 158 contains three rectangular buildings arranged around a square plot. The tithe schedule (summarised in Table 1, *below*) stated that Plots 174 (a meadow) and 175 (containing Whitehall) were owned and occupied by the same man, Thomas Frith. Plots 157 (containing the Hollies) and 158 (occupying an area now associated with the Hollies Farm) were owned by Pheby Agnes Marshall and occupied by William Hand (Plot 157) and Elizabeth Marrow (Plot 158).

Plot no	Owner	Occupier	Plot name/ description	Use
157	Pheby Agnes Marshall	William Hand	House and garden	Building and garden
158	Pheby Agnes Marshall	Elizabeth Marrow	House, buildings and yard	Building
159	Pheby Agnes Marshall	Elizabeth Marrow	Pool Field	Arable
171	Pheby Agnes Marshall	Elizabeth Marrow	Black Croft and Betty's Field	Arable
172	Pheby Agnes Marshall	Elizabeth Marrow	Stable Croft and Pit Field	Pasture
174	Thomas Frith	Thomas Frith	Spences Field	Meadow
175	Thomas Frith	Thomas Frith	House, garden etc.	Building and garden

Table 1: Extract from the Hartford Tithe, 1846 (Cheshire Record Office EDT 188a/2)

- 3.3.2 **Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 1882 (Fig 4):** this map names the Hollies and it is seen to be set within large gardens. Hollies farm is shown but not labelled as such. The buildings appear much as they did on the tithe map, although a small square building is possibly depicted to the rear of the farmhouse. The west and north buildings arranged around the square plot to the north-east of the farm (part of Plot 158 on the tithe) now appear as one L-shaped building, with the west building possibly having been partially demolished at its southern end. A garden is shown in front of the farmhouse, extending as far as its boundary with the garden of Hartford Lodge (formerly Whitehall).
- 3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey, Edition of 1909 (Fig 5):** this map shows more detail of the layouts of both Hartford Lodge and The Hollies, with The Hollies in particular appearing to have additional outbuildings on its south-east side. The Hollies Farm is labelled on this map, and also appears to have additional outbuildings to the west and rear of the farmhouse.
- 3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, Editions of 1947, 1954 (Fig 6) and 1967:** no significant changes to the Hollies Farm are depicted on these maps. Similarly, the Hollies and Hartford Lodge also appear unchanged, although Hartford Lodge is not named on these maps.
- 3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, Edition of 1973:** Hartford Lodge is labelled as offices on this map. The western side of the L-shaped building to the north-east of the Hollies Farm appears to have been demolished by this time. An additional building is shown to the north of the former L-shaped building.
- 3.3.6 **Ordnance Survey, Edition of 1986:** no significant change to the Hollies Farm is depicted on this map.

3.3.7 **Ordnance Survey, Edition of 1999:** additional buildings had been constructed adjoining the buildings to the north-east of the Hollies Farm by this time. Additional buildings are also shown to the north of the farmhouse. The building formerly labelled Hartford Lodge and then offices, is labelled Whitehall.

4. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The Hollies Farm incorporates the farmhouse with a number of ancillary buildings within its gardens, and along with this a farmyard containing a range of agricultural buildings (Fig 2). The farmhouse is located a short distance away from the farmyard and faces into it. The individual farm buildings within the farmyard comprise of a long barn aligned north-east/south-west (discussed as Building 1), and the remnants of a rectangular cow-shed north-west/south-east aligned, noted here as Building 2. These have been incorporated within a number of modern buildings of mixed function.
- 4.1.2 The farmhouse is a substantial brick-built two-storey L-shaped building, with a concrete tile, heel gable roof, being set well back from the main road within a mature garden, and approached from the rear along a well-established lane (Plate 1). The L-shape plan comprises the main body of the house, with a wing to the south-eastern end, which projects slightly to the rear. There is both an attic floor and cellar. A cobbled surface surrounds the front and side of the house (Fig 13), randomly laid with a central defined drainage gully, and although this has been added to by the current occupiers (*pers comm* John Eaton) is likely to be original in part. A limestone flag path runs around the entirety of the house. The house was occupied at the time of the building investigation.
- 4.1.3 The farmyard is overlooked by an increasing number of encroaching modern housing developments, but the farm itself still retains some open land to the east of the farmyard. The farm buildings visible from the house have mostly remained sympathetic to the style of both the house and the earlier farm buildings. Those newer additions that are not in keeping in style, for practical reasons, are furthest from the house and mostly hidden from view - such as the concrete block hay and silage stores at the far east of the farm.
- 4.1.4 Although on a north-west/south-east alignment, for the purposes of this report the farmhouse will be considered to be on a north/south alignment, with the front elevation being north.

4.2 THE FARMHOUSE – EXTERNAL DETAIL

- 4.2.1 ***The Front Elevation (north):*** this is of two storeys, with the attic evident in the gable end of the wing, to the left of the elevation (Plate 2). This elevation is constructed from two brick bonds, the majority being Flemish Bond, whilst in the attic space of the wing, the brickwork is constructed using English Garden Wall bond. A datestone in the eaves of the house is inscribed with a date of 1761 and three letters which are mostly illegible.
- 4.2.2 There is a centrally-set, modern doorway to the ground floor, with a segmental brick arch above extending upwards to the brick stringcourse which is present along this elevation. There is evidence of a blocked doorway either side of the

modern door, one placed within the wing of the house, and the other in the main body. The presence of the blocked doorway within the gable of the wing may explain the offset alignment of the windows. There are five windows in the elevation, two at ground floor, and three at first floor level. These are of the same style but vary in size. The ground floor windows are spaced evenly either side of the door. They are both three-light windows, with a central side hung casement, again with the segmental brick arch above and have a wooden sill. The windows directly above these on the first floor are the same. A modern casement window is located directly above the front door, with the same decorative brick arch as described above. A window appears to have been removed from the attic floor, from a position in line with the two windows below.

- 4.2.3 **The East Gable:** the gable end of the house (Plate 1), which faces onto the access lane, is constructed using English Garden Wall bond. The majority of the elevation is overgrown with climbing vegetation, but a singular four-light window to the ground floor, with projecting sandstone sill and segmental brick arch above, was evident. A doorway had been located here previously (*pers comm* John Eaton), although this was not evident. The lowest course of brickwork at ground level projected half a brick width out from the remainder of the brickwork. Two chimney stacks projecting upwards from the roof space, appeared to be new.
- 4.2.4 **The Rear Elevation (south):** this has a projecting wing to the right (Plate 3). Within the wing there is a multi-light tri-partite sash window with flat arch window head and projecting stone sill, to both the ground and first floor, and evidence of a further blocked window to the attic floor. These windows have been adapted to house a top-hung casement window in the upper sash. The short side (re-entrant) elevation shows evidence of a blocked doorway.
- 4.2.5 The rear elevation of the house has a stairlight from the top of the ground floor up through the first floor. Directly above this is a small hatch into the attic space with evidence of blocking between the two, concurrent with the fact that that the stairlight and the stairs, originally extended from the ground floor to the attic floor (*pers comm* Liz Eaton). Below the stairlight is a small cellar light at ground level. There is a further casement window to both the ground floor and first floor, although these are offset from each other. Altered brickwork to the right of the ground floor window suggests that there has been some change, whilst a patch of different brick work further to the right suggests either a bricked door or patch of repair.
- 4.2.6 The garden wall extending from the left of the rear elevation to a small outbuilding to the left of the house may, in actuality, be the partial remains of an original portion of the house now demolished. It contains a blocked window reveal. It is known that a substantial part of the house was demolished when the new gable end (*Section 4.2.7, below*) was constructed (*pers comm* John Eaton). The 1909 Ordnance Survey map shows buildings attached to the original west gable in the approximate position of the outbuilding.
- 4.2.7 **The West Gable:** this is constructed in stretcher bond utilising re-used mould-thrown bricks. It was re-built in 1955 following a period of disuse (*pers comm*

John Eaton). There is a modern 'back door' just offset to the right of the apex of the roof, and two modern casement windows to both the ground and first floor. A chimney projects from the gable to the left of the apex. The ends of the roof purlins are evident in the face of the brickwork.

4.3 THE FARMHOUSE – INTERNAL DETAIL

4.3.1 **Ground Floor:** access in to the farmhouse is through a relatively large but, modern entrance hallway that leads through into an inner hall at the foot of the stairs (Fig 7; Plate 4). The entrance hallway has five exposed ceiling joists and an open archway on to the further hall at the base of the stairs. The half-turn stairs up to the first floor are directly ahead, and immediately to the right of this is a doorway with a staircase that leads down to the cellar. The majority of the ground floor rooms are located directly off the smaller, inner hall. The dining room is immediately to the left, at the front of the house, and the living room is behind this at the rear of the house. The kitchen is immediately to the right and has a further two rooms leading off it, which are a pantry and an office with a downstairs WC. All of the rooms on the ground and first floor are plastered and wallpapered, and apart from the kitchen and the rooms off it, are all carpeted. This makes any discussion on the fabric of walls, floors or ceilings impossible at this time.

4.3.2 **Dining Room:** this room originally had an external doorway in place of the side window, and a narrow hallway leading in from it (*pers comm* John Eaton). A chimney breast is present, although the fireplace has been replaced and a modern gas fire inserted (Plate 5). The ceiling immediately in front of the flue has been lowered, possibly to accommodate the hearth for a fireplace above. There are two exposed ceiling beams aligned north/south, both with ovolo-chamfered decoration which is typical of the eighteenth century (Brunskill 2002, 193; Plate 6). The ceiling joists supported by the beams are also exposed. The dividing wall between the living room and dining room makes it clear that this area has undergone considerable alterations. The majority of the wall is brick-built, however as it nears the door in to the hall it changes alignment (Fig 7) and becomes a thin partition. This design allows separate access from the living room and the dining room into the hallway. This odd arrangement suggests that either these rooms were not originally linked to what would have been the adjoining dwelling – access being via the blocked front doorway, or that the layout of the rooms has altered considerably.

4.3.3 **Living Room:** this room has a boarded floor with carpet overlaid. The chimney breast, positioned central to the side wall, also has a modern fireplace inserted. As seen from the external elevation, the original sash window remains at the rear, although it no longer functions as a sash window, and has been modified to become a top-hung casement window. The window has a large decorative wooden surround recessed into the wall, which encompasses display shelves and a wide wooden window-seat style sill (Plate 7). There are two run-out stop-chamfered beams, a decoration that continues through the house, and on the same alignment as seen elsewhere in the house.

- 4.3.4 **Kitchen:** the kitchen is a large room with modern fitted kitchen units and a large range-style cooker (Plate 8). The ‘back door’ in the side of the house leads into this room. There are three further rooms off the kitchen to the rear of the house, two of which lead directly from it. The kitchen has an earthenware tiled floor, with tiled skirting, and has two exposed beams to the ceiling, with alignment and decoration as seen elsewhere. It is clear that this room must have undergone considerable alterations, especially due to the fact that the gable end of the house was shortened. Access was originally through the blocked doorway in from the front elevation. The east partition wall is a modern insert for the hallway.
- 4.3.5 **Pantry:** this is a small room off the kitchen, adjacent to the cellar stairs. It had the same earthenware tile floor as the kitchen, and a timber partition wall with a frosted two-light window separates it from the small office next door. A timber beam can be observed directly above the doorway, obscured in part by the solid dividing wall between the kitchen and this row of rooms.
- 4.3.6 **Office and WC:** the door off the kitchen leads into a small office/cloakroom lit by the window in the rear elevation. Upon entering the room, a door immediately to the right leads into a small WC, which is tiled to half-height and has the same floor and skirting as elsewhere within the kitchen. The frosted window in the side elevation serves this room.
- 4.3.7 **First Floor:** at the top of the open half-turn staircase is a large open landing with six rooms leading off it. Three of the rooms are off a small, partially enclosed landing, accessed through an archway to the left; being in turn a bedroom (1), an airing cupboard and a study. A bathroom lies immediately at the top of the stairs; the master bedroom to the right, at the front of the house, and a further large bedroom (2) on the right, at the rear of the house.
- 4.3.8 **Bedroom (1):** this is a small room currently used as a bedroom, with a built-in wardrobe behind the door. A painted and chamfered ceiling beam extends the length of the room. An airing cupboard has been inserted in the northern end of the room, thus reducing the size.
- 4.3.9 **Airing Cupboard:** this is a long narrow room containing the heating boiler, and used as a laundry airing space. Apart from the external wall, all the walls are thin partitions, presumably stud walls of timber and plasterboard construction. A north/south aligned painted and exposed beam extends out from this room into the small landing.
- 4.3.10 **Study:** a small room currently used as a study with a single central exposed beam along the length of the room. This was almost certainly a former bedroom.
- 4.3.11 **Bathroom:** all the walls are solid and structural, but any original features have been removed or covered. All the finishes are modern in appearance.
- 4.3.12 **Master Bedroom:** the chimney breast seen on the floor below is again present on the side wall, and the space between the chimney breast and the wall dividing this and bedroom (2) to the rear has been utilised as built-in

wardrobes (Plate 9). A vent in the chimney breast suggests that this originally held a fireplace that has since been blocked or covered. Two chamfered edged beams, north/south aligned, were present within this room, the beam closest to the front of the house had infilled sockets, which suggested that either a partition wall had been removed from below the beam, or the beam had been re-used.

4.3.13 **Bedroom (2)**: has a centrally placed chimney breast on the east wall as observed in the living room below. The large sash window seen on the rear elevation is within this room, and whilst the window appears to be original, it no longer functions as a sash window, with the upper section of the window having been changed into a top-hung casement window (Plate 10). The window is set into a recessed bay within the wall, with a decorative moulded surround forming the window reveal. Two chamfered edged beams aligned north/south are present, but have been painted.

4.3.14 **Second Floor Attic**: access to the second floor is now via a loft hatch with laddered access located above the first floor landing. Previously, the stairs continued up from the first to the second floor, necessitating the shortening of the stairlight in the rear elevation of the house.

4.3.15 **Landing**: the access hatch leads on to a small landing that would have originally served as the landing to the now removed stairs. It has an external timber access hatch evident in the rear elevation. There are four rooms of disproportionate size on the second floor; a large room to the left (Room 1), a small room directly ahead (Room 2), and two rooms to the right: one at the front of the house (Room 3), and one to the rear of the house (Room 4). All the internal partition walls are one brick wide.

4.3.16 It is obvious that there have been a number of modern alterations to the second floor space; the entire attic space has been re-boarded with modern floorboards, and a number of raised ducts have been placed on the floor for pipes or wiring running into Rooms 1 and 2. A new felt and concrete tile roof has been added recently, and a number of the roof timbers have been replaced or strengthened with modern timbers. The majority of the walls have some evidence of being rendered and painted, although this is absent in places due to changes that have occurred. Where the render is present, it is only up to a height of 2m, and this, along with voids in much of the brickwork suggests that this floor originally had a ceiling, in some, if not all of the rooms.

4.3.17 **Room 1**: this is a large room that has presumably been shortened due to the re-building of the gable. The doorway is just off centre within the wall and has a timber lintel. The internal wall was rendered up to a height of 2m, above which height there were voids in the brickwork (Plate 11). These appear to correlate with sockets in the tie-beam, which would suggest that the room originally had a ceiling. Modern ducting has been placed on the floor and a large water tank is present. Two new courses of brickwork have been added to the top of the original tie plates along the walls, and this is evident within the eaves around the entirety of the attic space. The rafters appear to be set directly into the brickwork, and appear to miss the wall plates entirely. The

wall plates, as seen within this room, are short sections of timber jointed together with edge-halved scarf joints (Plate 12).

- 4.3.18 **Room 2:** this is a relatively small room, the same width as the landing. The majority of the room still has the original painted render present up to a maximum height of 2m. The doorway onto the landing has a large timber lintel with a number of sockets.
- 4.3.19 **Room 3:** this is the front room within the wing of the house. The blocked window is clearly evident from this perspective, and has a large timber lintel (Plate 13). The chimney breast seen on the previous two floors is also present here, although narrows in a stepped-formation, and the change in brickwork, where the new stack has been added can be clearly observed.
- 4.3.20 **Room 4:** this room was of a similar size to Room 3. The doors for rooms 3 and 4 are positioned either side of the partition wall, which was rendered and painted, again up to a height of 2m on both sides. The chimney breast as seen on the lower floors, is again present here, although on this floor it has a blocked fireplace with a segmental brick arch to the front (Plate 14). This flue has also been altered with new brickwork relating to the chimney stack on the roof. The large blocked window is evident to the rear elevation.
- 4.3.21 The doorway into Room 4 housed a door that is typically Georgian being eighteenth or very early nineteenth century in style (Plate 15). It is a six-panelled door with hollow-moulded rails and muntins, with a large rim lock on the rear room-side of the door. The door is hung on large wrought-iron strap hinges with ogee ends with pintles, within a very plain frame. This may be original to the house if not this floor, or it may have been moved up into the attic space following renovations to the lower floors.
- 4.3.22 **The Roof:** the roof is a butt-purlin roof constructed with three purlins on either pitch, supported within the interior brickwork, or tied with a tie-beam. The rafters supporting the roof are sitting directly on the purlins rather than being bedded into them. Neither roof (main house or the wing) has a ridge plate as the rafters are simply jointed at the apex. The purlins appear to have had chamfered edges, although decay of the timber has erased much of this decoration. Mis-matched joints and sockets with no function within the purlins suggest that many of the timbers are re-used. The purlins are jointed together using pegs through long oblique cuts or laid directly on top of one another. Many of the rafters within the roof of the main body of the house are modern, or have been supported with additional modern timbers. The roof of the main house appears to have only a single tie-beam, whilst the roof of the wing relies on the structure of the dividing wall to support and tie the purlins. The lower purlins run through the brickwork of the internal walls, whilst the upper purlins are sitting on wooden blocks on top of the walls, due to the fact that the walls do not run up to the roof pitch. Those in the middle either run through the bricks or are supported upon them, this varies only as a consequence of the survival of the walls. The two roofs are not thoroughly tied together, although it is possible that the two were more cohesive, prior to the modern repair works that occurred to the roof in the 1990s.

4.3.23 **Cellar:** the cellar is entered via a well worn half-turn sandstone staircase. The upper flight of which is supported by an open sandstone ashlar block construction (Plate 16). This leads into a single cell brick-vaulted cellar with a brick and cobblestone floor (Plate 17). A partially blocked cellar light or coal chute is evident on the front cellar wall. The timber joists from the floor above can be seen within the stairwell, and it appears the stairs above have also undergone some modern renovation or strengthening with plywood.

4.4 ANCILLARY BUILDINGS

4.4.1 **Summerhouse:** originally a privy, this small one room, single storey building has large patio doors to the west elevation, and a further timber door and six-light window to the opposite wall (Fig 2; Plate 18). The east elevation has a nine-light window. This building appears to be mostly constructed from handmade brick, although the lack of a continual bond suggests that it has been largely adapted and altered. The majority of the brickwork in the eaves appears to have been re-built when the modern open slate roof was put on.

4.4.2 **Pigsty:** the pigsty, although single storey, had a poultry loft (Fig 2; Plate 19). It was constructed from handmade bricks in an English Garden Wall bond with an open timber and slate roof. It would originally have had three external pens, only two of which remain. These were constructed from large flagstones set on end. A glazed ceramic feeding chute for the two remaining pens is present. The entrance into the covered portion of the sty was through small arches with double bull-nosed brick surrounds. The two end arches remain, although these are now blocked, and have been replaced with a central tall doorway. The half-height floor which separated the pigs from the poultry has been removed, presumably to allow easier access. Poultry holes can be seen in both end elevations.

4.4.3 **Garage:** access to this building was not available during the time of the building investigation. This was a single room, single storey garage, north-east/south-west aligned, with a double door to the north-east facing gable, a single door to the other gable and a casement window on the side. The roof purlins were evident through the gable end nearest the house (Fig 2; Plate 20).

4.4.4 **Storage Shed:** a small building with a single pitch roof of open slate, which appears to have been adapted from the structure of the original house (Fig 2; Plate 18). Although most of the exterior is overgrown with vegetation, it is clear that the side elevation of the building extends above the roofline and a single casement window is present to the other side elevation with the entrance being on the gable end. Internally, the building has a partial chequer board pattern red and black tiled floor, although this has been repaired or replaced in part with a brick floor.

4.5 THE FARM BUILDINGS

4.5.1 The large complex of farm buildings (Fig 2) differ in function and origin (Plate 21). There would appear to be two buildings of a similar date, around which a number of later buildings have been constructed. A barn (Building 1),

aligned north-east/south-west, has been altered and added to, while the remnants of a north-west/south-east, aligned cowshed (Building 2), has been incorporated into a number of the newer building within the complex. Although having undergone a number of alterations and adaptations, Building 1 has changed little in plan. Building 2, however, survives as little more than a shell, and has been incorporated into the Buildings 3, 4, 5 and 6. Apart from Building 1, all the buildings have a timber roof structure with corrugated asbestos roof sheeting, and having corrugated plastic sheets serving as roof lights.

- 4.5.2 **Building 1:** this building was present on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map, and although it has evidently undergone considerable alterations since the map was surveyed, it retains the same plan. It is currently a multi-function barn with calf pens to the south (Plate 22). It is rectangular in plan, two storeys in height, and with a gabled slate roof. The original construction is of hand-made brick and lime mortar laid in an English Garden Wall bond, although a large proportion of the brickwork appears to have been replaced or re-pointed, and this is especially apparent in the eaves of the gable ends, where most of the brickwork is new. It is possible that this occurred when the roof was renewed, and an open slate roof supported on king-post trusses was inserted. The front elevation (north-west-facing) has been adapted to become the rear wall of Building 3 (Fig 11).
- 4.5.3 Entry into the barn is through a single doorway to the right of the front elevation, with a timber lintel and limestone sill. This doorway is offset under a much larger segmental brick relieving arch, with a large timber beam beneath. The entire elevation appears to have been re-pointed making the identification of phases of brickwork difficult, but it seems likely that the entire area beneath the timber was originally open to form a wagon door. This may account for the bowed nature of the brickwork at the end of the building and would also explain the addition of modern brickwork to the end of the elevation, which is probably acting as a buttress. A brick-blocked doorway with a segmental brick arch is visible just to the right of the point at which Building 3 abuts the front elevation, and a geometric brick vent has been blocked just to the right of this. On the first floor is a circular brick pitching eye, with a sandstone sill, this is now covered to the rear with a wooden shutter. A large rectangular iron tie-plate is also present at the first floor level.
- 4.5.4 The exposed gable end of the building has an external staircase leading to the first floor from the bottom left hand corner of the building, up to a single doorway just offset to the right of the apex of the roof. The staircase is constructed using brick with large sandstone steps and a slate flag landing. There is access to a small space under the stairs. As previously mentioned (*Section 4.5.2*), the brickwork from the eaves to the roof line is a modern re-working. A square aperture with a timber-frame, part way up the flight of stairs, has been bricked up.
- 4.5.5 The remaining gable wall is now internal to Building 6. Where visible, the face of the elevation has been re-built using modern machine-made brick, and the gable end of Building 3 is keyed into this elevation (Plate 23). It has also been adapted to support the iron beams that form the trusses of the roof

support for Building 6. This elevation now has a wide centrally placed doorway with a concrete lintel with a sliding door. Either side of the doorway is a two-brick wide projecting brick pilaster. A timber casement window is above the doorway and either side of this, at the same height, is a geometric brick air vent.

- 4.5.6 The rear elevation of the building is now the dividing wall between the barn and the modern cowshed (Building 6.3; Plate 24). It has been adapted to support sections of the iron roof trusses of the cowshed. At the left of the elevation is a rectangular timber-framed louver window to the first floor, and a missing window to the ground floor; the ground floor has a segmental brick arch, while the first has a segmental flat arch. To the right of this is a ground floor hopper-light window. A blocked doorway in the same style as that in the front elevation (*Section 4.4.2*) is to the right of the elevation. In the first floor and set in two parallel rows are a number of geometric pattern brick air vents (Plate 25), six to the left of the door and four to the right. They do not extend the full length of the building, stopping a bay short of the far left of the building. Three tie-plates are also evident; two to the left of the doorway, as seen to the front of the building, and one less substantial plate to the right of the door. Six evenly spaced cast-iron pads have been inserted into the top of the wall to support the iron roof trusses of the modern building adjacent.
- 4.5.7 **Internal Detail:** the barn comprises five bays all of which, with the exception of the two northernmost, have a hayloft over. The first of these (at the south end) was originally the cart shed, the floor above making it too low for the unloading of wagons. The partial remains of a brick floor are present, and this is laid in stretcher bond with a twin course surrounding band (Plate 26). The ceiling beams are exposed and replacement timbers are evident. A scar to the rear wall suggests that a low partition wall has been removed since the room was last painted.
- 4.5.8 The doorway into the next room does not appear to be the original access as it has been cut quite crudely through the wall. The subsequent bay contains 10 stalls for calves, five on each wall (Plate 27). This room has a concrete floor and the new timbers to the ceiling suggest that the floor above has been replaced recently. The door through to the central bay is diagonally opposite. The only remarkable feature in this bay being a blocked air vent to the wall that divides this building and Building 3. The floor above is constructed of modern timber joists and timber panelling floor. An impressed concrete floor continues into the room beyond. The far wall of the bay is a modern addition, being roughly keyed in to the side walls. It has a centrally-placed sliding wooden door, with a large concrete lintel. It does not extend to the full height of the barn, continuing to the base of the new truss as brick buttresses. The fourth and fifth bays at the northern end of the barn comprise a room of two stories in height being open to the roof. Two buttresses also supporting a truss (Plate 28) sub-divide the bays. The walls in these bays have an additional skin of bricks up to first floor height and have been rendered up to a height of 1.9m.
- 4.5.9 A number of architectural features not evident on the external elevations were observed within the building; there is a pitching eye and a brick vent to the

front elevation, and what appears to be a square pitching eye to the gable end of the barn.

- 4.5.10 The upper floor of the barn, entered via the external staircase, comprises two rooms, each the same size as the rooms directly below. The walls are partially rendered (Plate 29) suggesting they have served as a granary rather than a hayloft (Brunskill 1987, 90).
- 4.5.11 The roof of the granary is formed from rafters supported on a single purlin for each pitch, and tied at the apex to a ridge plate. There is no truss within this section because the internal dividing wall is used as a structural support. The roof at the open end of the barn is supported by king-post trusses on brick buttresses. The purlins are not trenched within the truss but are held in place by cleats on the principal rafters.
- 4.5.12 **Building 2:** this exists as an L-shaped shell that has been incorporated into the walls for Buildings 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Fig 11). It is referred to as ‘the piggery’, although it appears to have been a cow-shed with hayloft over. At least six blocked doorways, one of which has been almost totally removed by the large doorway inserted into Building 4, and several pitching eyes and brick vents, can be seen in the external elevations of Buildings 4 and 5 (Plate 30). A very short section remains of the wall within the rear elevation of Building 4, and it appears to have the sandstone jamb of a doorway within it (Plate 31). The internal elevation of Building 6 exhibits evidence of several original features; these comprise sockets along the length of the wall, and a difference in the wall thickness being thicker below the sockets, suggestive of a floor support (Plate 32). There are also two parallel rows of three brick vents. The number of blocked doorways within the front elevation suggests that this cow-shed probably did not have a central longitudinal feeding passage.
- 4.5.13 **Building 3:** this is a modern twentieth century two-bay milking shed and dairy parlour, located between Buildings 1 and 2. It is constructed from modern machine-made brick in an English Garden Wall bond, with a gabled single pitch roof. The external entrance to the building is through a double wooden door on the gable end, which is offset to the left of the elevation, probably explained by the presence of a blocked doorway to the right of the elevation where this building abuts Building 1. There are two wooden casement windows to the front elevation. Both bays have a suspended asbestos tile ceiling, and have been heavily rendered.
- 4.5.14 The double doors lead into a preparation room. It has rendered walls and a concrete floor, and metalwork in the floor suggests that a large table or piece of machinery has been removed. A sliding door in the right corner of the room leads through into a milking shed (Plate 33). A walkway and open drain are to the right of the room, with seven milking bays to the left. The far elevation contains a cattle entrance into the milking bays, with a further entrance at the end of the walkway, a covered window is present between these. At the far end of the building is an entrance into Building 1 with a sliding door; this appears to be a modern insertion. A window and a door in the dividing wall between this building and Building 4 have been covered, although not totally blocked.

- 4.5.15 **Building 4:** is a maintenance room with a covered inspection pit in the floor, presumably for the maintenance of vehicles (Plate 34). It has an access door to every wall, with the only external face having a large timber sliding door. The majority of this building is made up from the re-used structure of Building 2. Building 2 is incorporated into the external wall, the dividing wall between Buildings 3 and 4, and also part of the rear wall of the building (Figure 11). There is a single blocked doorway on the right of the external elevation and the large sliding door has removed another. There is evidence of a door jamb in the rear elevation, although this has been abutted by modern brickwork and is only evident as a singular sandstone block in the lower door jamb.
- 4.5.16 **Building 5:** is an open-fronted four-bay storage area. It was originally constructed to support the failing wall of Building 2 (Plate 30). Five one-brick wide walls were constructed to act as buttresses to prevent the collapse of the cow shed (*pers comm* John Eaton), and followed with a single pitch asbestos and timber roof. Within each bay a blocked up doorway is evident; these appear to originally have had bull-nosed reveals and sandstone pads in the jambs, prior to being bricked up to form windows, which have also since been covered. Every other bay also contains a circular brick pitching eye of the same style as noted in Building 1. Several brick air vents are present and these have mostly been blocked or are now behind the projecting walls.
- 4.5.17 **Building 6:** the large, long, modern high-roofed cattle shed with several bays, incorporates parts of the earlier structures on site. It is supported on an I-sectioned beam frame, with an asbestos and plastic corrugated roof throughout (Plate 35). Where modern walls have been added, they are mostly of brick to half-height with wooden shuttering above. Large sliding timber doors are present to each gable end and the floors are of impressed concrete. The remnants of a row of I-section beams evident within the floor suggests that even this modern building has undergone alterations in form or function. Buildings 1, 3 and 4 all have entrances in to this building. To the south-east end are two large concrete block storage areas for either haylage or silage.
- 4.5.18 **Room 6.1:** a single high-roofed machinery shed with sliding timber door access, is located at the far north-west end of Building 6. It contains a small section of Building 2 at its junction with building 5. Apart from where the building encompasses the end of Building 5, the walls are constructed of brick in English garden Wall bond to half-height, lined with large concrete flags set on end, with the remaining height constructed of either timber or chipboard panelling.
- 4.5.19 **Room 6.2:** this is a small cattle shed, an almost scaled down version of the larger cattle shed that is the majority structure of Building 6 (Plate 36). It has a metal frame with timber/woodchip panelled sides. It is divided into cattle stalls using tubular metal stall partitions.
- 4.5.20 **Room 6.3:** a large open bay with a single pitch roof containing 20 evenly placed cattle stalls to each wall, with a wide central corridor. The external gable has two blocked windows and a single door. The gable end into Building 6 has single storey height walls with a large open entrance, with wooden

shuttering continuing the wall up to roof height. Each wall has a single three-light window with a chamfered interior sill.

- 4.5.21 **Room 6.4:** this is the same length as bay 6.3 but has been sub-divided centrally across it's width by a large swing door. It has the same roof construction but has a large open access at either end of the shed. Each end is constructed from concrete block with wooden shuttering up to the roof line, while the external wall had been constructed from re-used timbers slotted between upstanding I-section beams.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The investigation of The Hollies Farm and associated farm buildings has revealed a sequence of phasing, which charts the development of the farmhouse and the associated farmyard, from two separate and distinct concerns to a singular unified property.

5.2 PHASING

5.2.1 **Phase One:** the datestone present in the eaves of the gable suggests the farmhouse was constructed in *c* 1761, although there is no cartographic evidence to corroborate this date. At this time it was probably at least two dwellings as suggested by the blocked doorways in the front elevation.

5.2.2 **Phase Two:** the earliest reference of either the farmhouse or farm buildings is the 1846 Tithe map and schedule, which shows the house, barn and cow-shed. According to the tithe schedule, they are neither owned nor occupied by the same person and, as such, were not the one cohesive unit that known as 'The Hollies Farm'. The tithe schedule indicated that at this time (1846), the farm buildings were linked to a different farmhouse, and the information on the tithe map appears to suggest that this was the case, with a smaller rectangular building offset to the north-west of the farm buildings being the most likely candidate.

5.2.3 The farm buildings are seen as two long rectangular buildings, Building 1 appears to have essentially the same outline plan as present, although the external staircase is not depicted. Building 2 is longer than the structural remains that currently remain. The farmhouse subject to this report is depicted as just a rectangular building in plan, with no evidence of the projection of the wing, and only a singular building to the north-west of the house, which does not appear to be represented by any of the current upstanding buildings. The absence of the wing does not definitively mean that it was not present, it may just be that it was not represented on the map.

5.2.4 **Phase Three:** by 1882 the form of both the farm buildings and the house itself has been altered. Although Building 1, the barn, remains apparently unaltered, Building 2 now has a smaller building abutting the north-west end. The farmhouse is no longer totally rectangular in plan, and, although the detail of the map is unclear, the house appears to have been extended to the north-western end. This is either a change in form of the building or a lack of true representation in the earlier Tithe map. A building that appears to be in the location of what is now the garage has also been added within the grounds of the house. It is possible that these structural additions to the house may represent the period at which it was converted into a single dwelling.

5.2.5 **Phase Four:** by 1909, the farmhouse and the farm buildings are now both within the same marked plot of land suggesting they are now under one

ownership or occupancy. The farmhouse is clearly depicted with the projecting wing to the right and it has a number of additional buildings attached to the north-western gable. These appear to be the buildings that are represented by the 'garden wall' and small storage shed still upstanding within the gardens, although two smaller structures are no longer accountable for; one of these, however, may represent the staircase that is known to have linked the ground floor to the second floor. A projection from the side of the house onto the lane appears to be situated where the door was known to have been and may represent a porch. Further buildings have been constructed to the north-west of the house, although these are not reflected by any of the structures upstanding today. The pigsty is clearly evident on this map, and the building which is currently used as a garage is still present.

- 5.2.6 It is unclear as to whether the property is one dwelling at this point or two dwellings. The extension on the north-west of the house might be some form of scullery. Presumably, the original plan of the wing of the house was a two-unit type dwelling, with a long passageway leading directly from the front to the rear door in the side of the projecting wing. The downstairs rooms would probably have been the parlour to the front and the kitchen to the rear with the larger fireplace and flue. The area that later became a passage within the dining room may have originally held the staircase leading to a further two rooms on the first floor, how or if the wing then accessed the second floor is unclear.
- 5.2.7 The long barn, Building 1, is now shown with the external staircase to the gable end, which may suggest that this is not an original feature of the building, this would mean that the loft was previously accessed via either an internal staircase or ladder. The large opening within the end of Building 1 is suggestive of it having been used originally as a cartshed with the floor above used as a hay loft or granary. If the floor above was a granary, then this may account for the partial rendering of the walls (Brunskill 1987, 90)
- 5.2.8 **Phase Five:** the 1954 Ordnance Survey map shows the buildings in almost the same plan as the earlier map, but it is known from the present occupiers that it is only shortly after this date that the majority of the alterations to the house began. The farmhouse was in a semi-derelict state prior to this, being re-inhabited at this point, and it was then that the gable end was re-built and the buildings at the north-west end of the house were partially demolished leaving only the 'garden wall', a number of dwarf walls and a small one-roomed single storey building noted as a storage shed in this building investigation. Certainly, many of the interior alterations have occurred since this point, although the major internal alterations creating one dwelling from two occurred prior to their re-occupation. If access had been previously direct from the ground to second floor, then at least one doorway is missing from the gable end of the house. Other than the sash windows, the remainder of the windows are modern casement windows and are also presumably from this period. The present occupiers removed the two front doors and inserted the single, central doorway, this in turn involved the alteration of what was previously the pantry into the front hallway. The doorway on the side of the house was remodelled into a window and the passage that led from this door,

within the dining room was removed. The stairs were shortened by the current occupier allowing access only as far as the first floor rather than to the second floor, as had originally been the case, this is reflected in the shortening of the stairlight and the creation of the access hatch directly into the attic space. The alterations to the farmhouse roof only occurred in the mid-1990s when the fabric of the roof was changed from a clay tile roof to a felt and concrete tiled roof. The modern additions of brickwork are probably a replacement of timber that had previously concealed the gap between the wall head and the common rafters that form the roof construction.

- 5.2.9 Again, Building 1 remains the same in outline plan although the roof is a relatively modern addition, and the pitching eyes along the length of the building are suggestive of the entire building having had a hayloft, which must have been removed prior to the buttresses for the new roof being added.
- 5.2.10 The majority of the farm buildings surrounding the two older buildings are post-war in date, the majority of them having been constructed by the present occupants since the 1950s. Building 2 was mostly upstanding until this date, although was in a state of some considerable dilapidation and could not be kept in any form other than is seen currently. Prior to its adaptation it had a flagged roof with sandstone ridge tiles, most of which are now apparently under the farmyard. The alterations evident from the map regression cannot be seen within Building 2, as so little of it remains, but we can infer from the remnants of architectural features, such as the sockets in the wall for floor joists and the pitching holes on the front elevation, that the building was a cow-shed with hayloft above.
- 5.2.11 The present scheme of investigation and recording, prompted by the demolition of the Hollies Farm and re-development of surrounding areas will provide a lasting record of the structures in their present condition. No recommendations are made for further work.

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7. ILLUSTRATIONS

7.1 LIST OF FIGURES

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Figure 2: Site plan showing layout of buildings

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Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile map, Edition of 1909

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Plate 29: Granary over the barn (Building 1)

Plate 30: Building 2 incorporated into Building 5, showing a series of blocked doorways

Plate 31: Rear elevation of Building 4, showing the short section of Building 2, and the sandstone pads for an original door jamb.

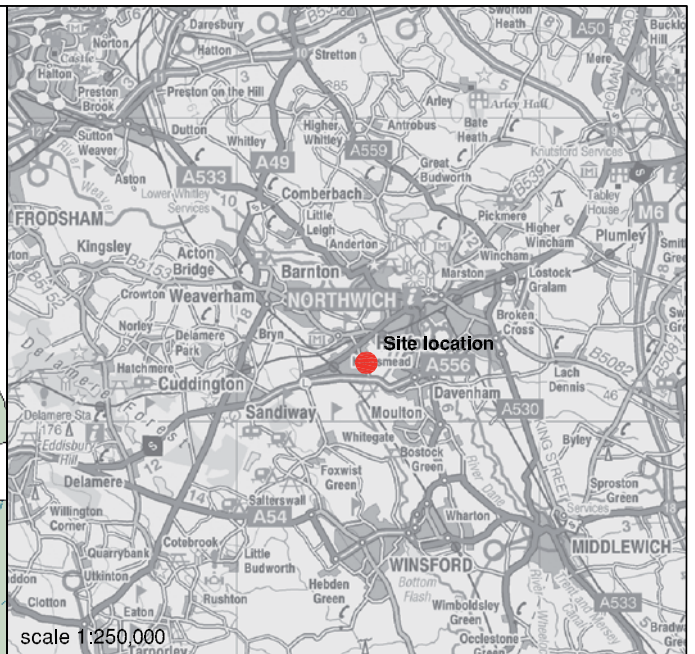
Plate 32: Internal elevation of Building 2 within Building 6, showing the sockets for the floor joists

Plate 33: Milking apparatus within the rear room of Building 3

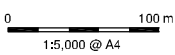
Plate 34: Interior of Building 4 with inspection pit in floor

Plate 35: Interior of Building 6, a modern high-roofed cattle shed

Plate 36: Smaller cattle shed, Room 6.2



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Figure 1: Site location

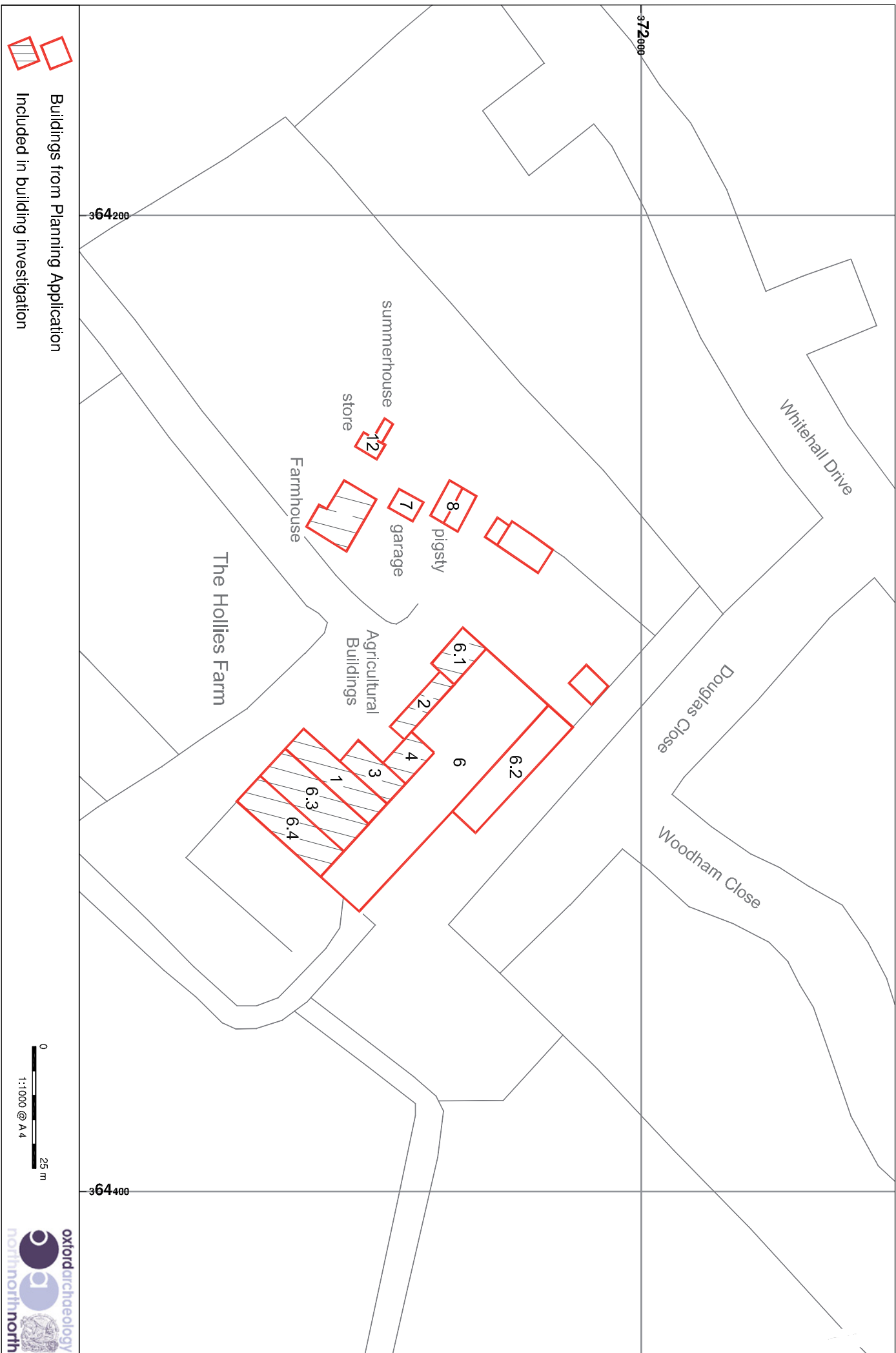


Figure 2: Site plan

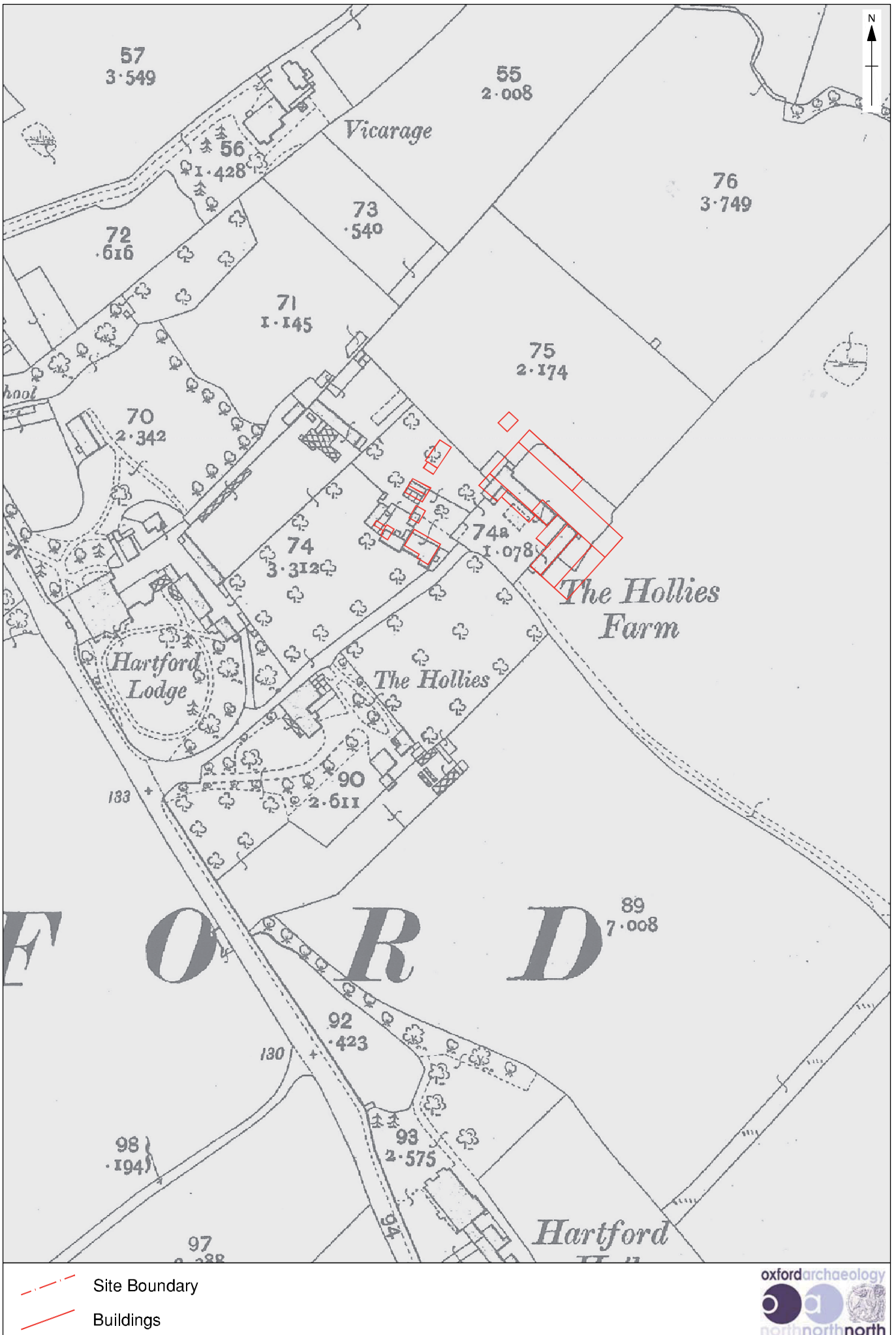


Figure 3: Extract from the Hartford Tithe, c1846



Managers*Initials*Invoice*Illustrator*Initials*Date

Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition, 6"to 1 mile map,1882

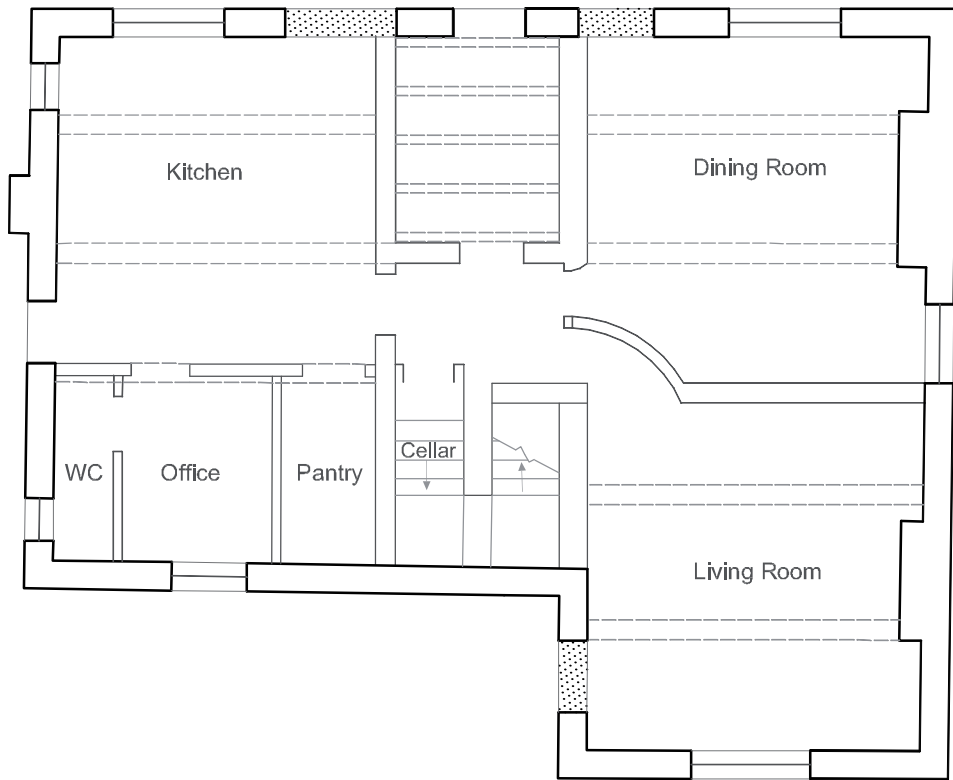
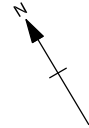
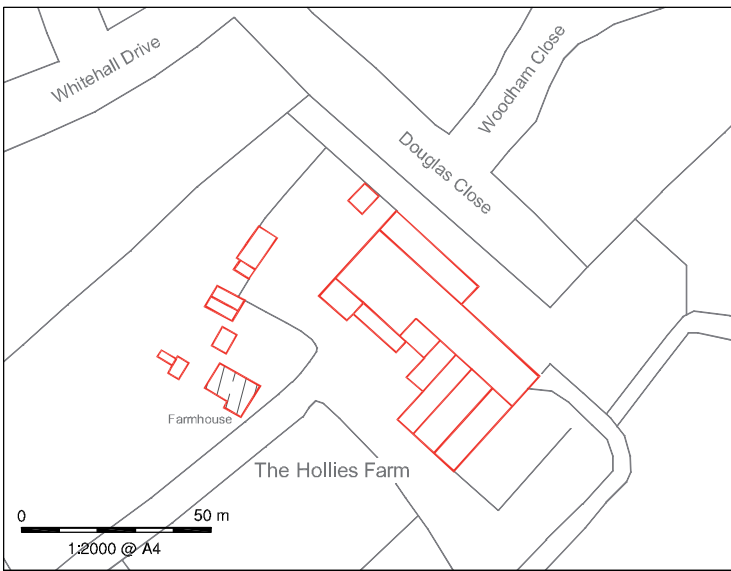







Managers Initials*Invoice*Illustrator Initials*Date

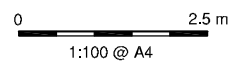
Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25"to 1 mile map,1909



Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1954

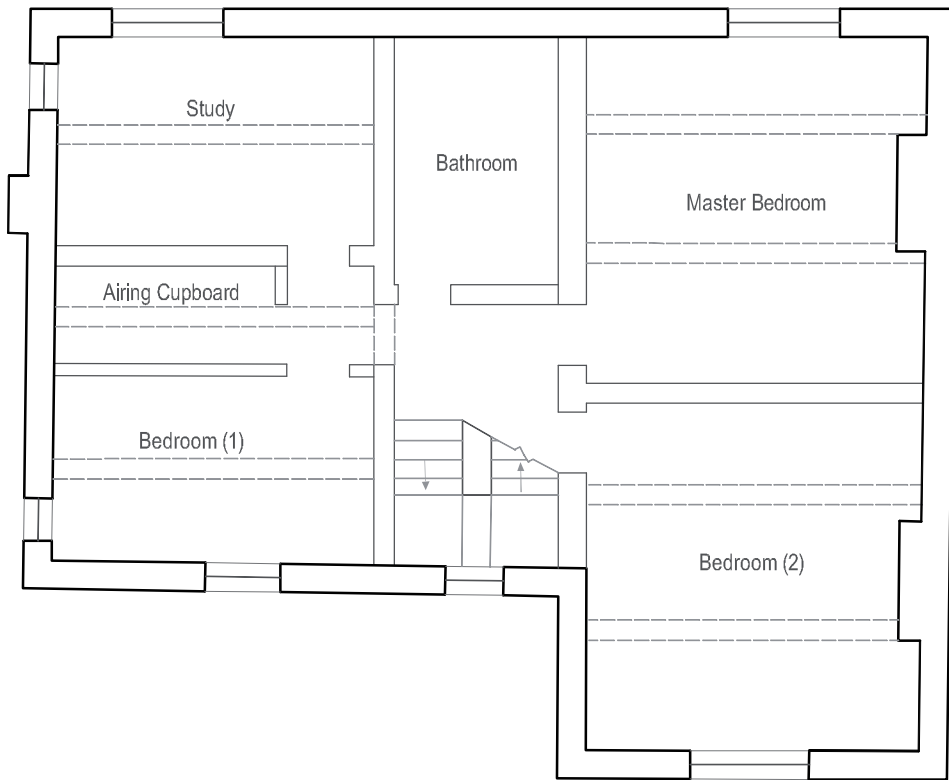
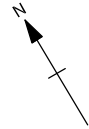
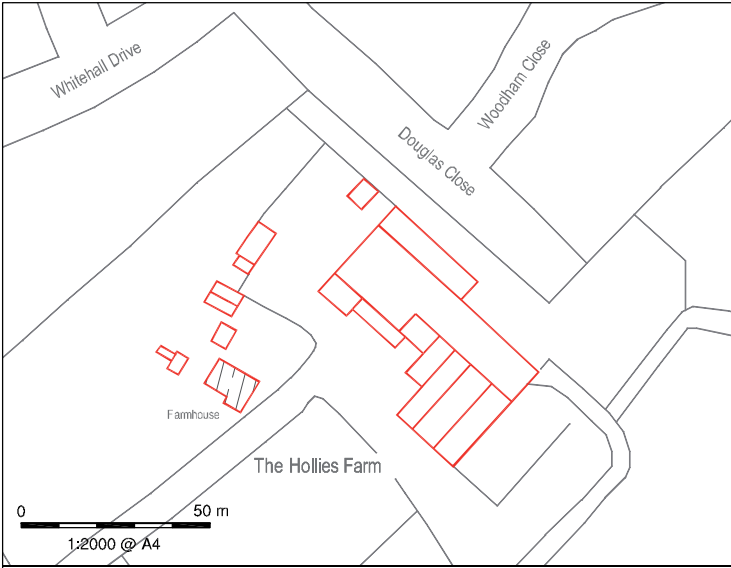


-  main walls
-  window
-  door
-  blocking
-  beam over



AP*Invoice*L10227*April 2010

Figure 7: Ground floor plan of the Farmhouse



- | | | | |
|--|------------|--|----------|
| | main walls | | door |
| | window | | blocking |
| | beam over | | |

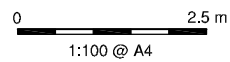


Figure 8: First floor plan of the Farmhouse

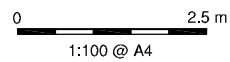
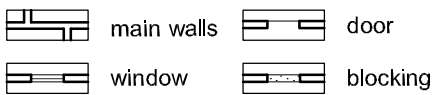
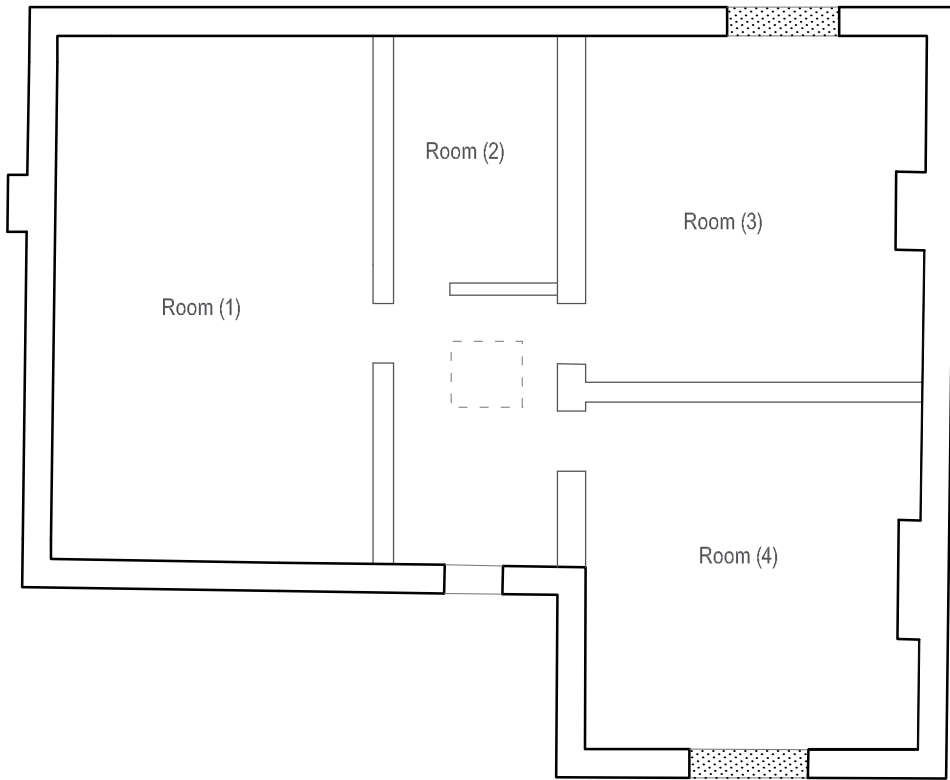
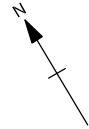
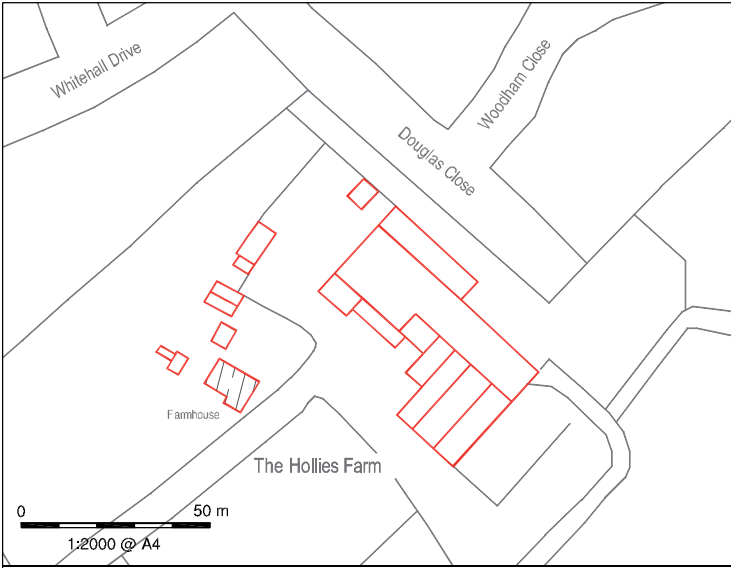
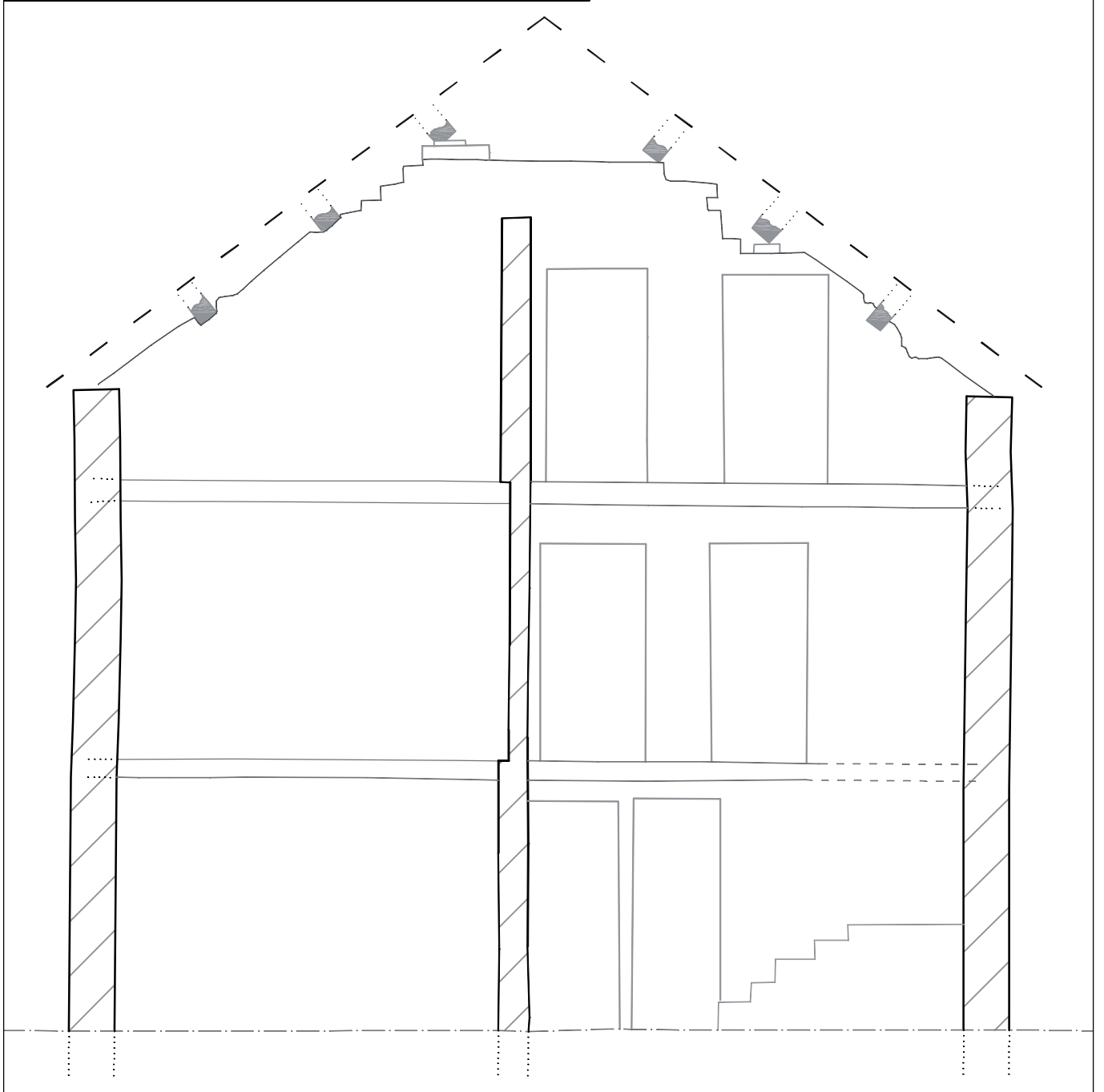
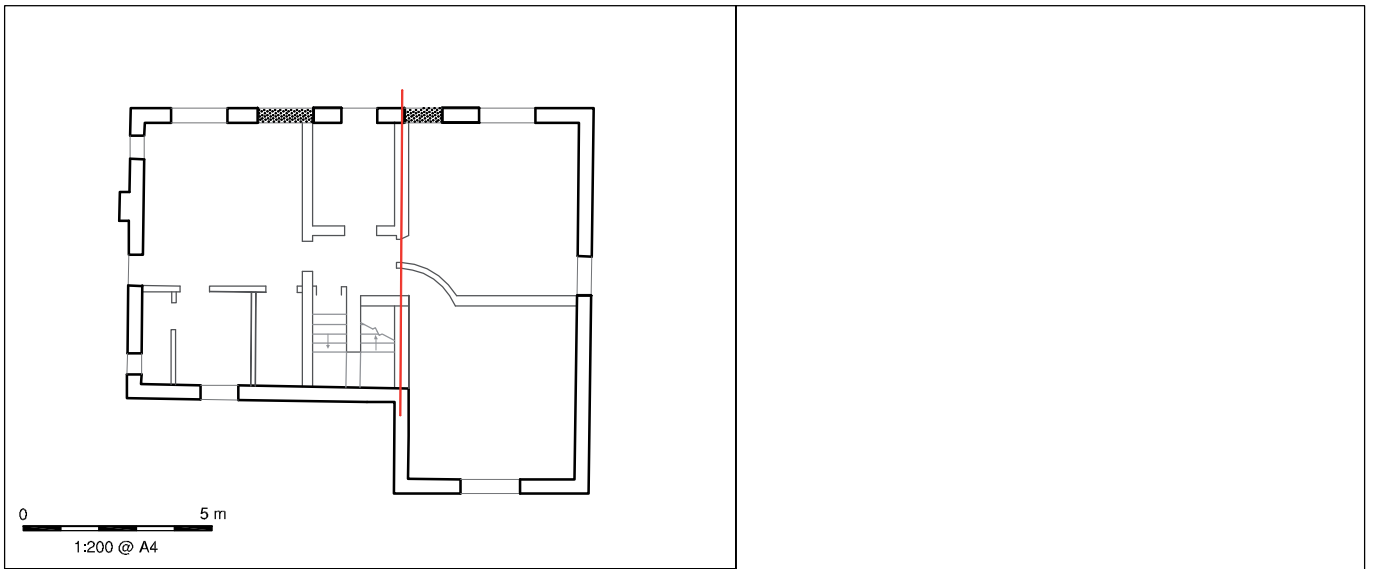




Figure 9: Attic plan of the Farmhouse



-  sectional wall
-  sectional timber

0 1 m
1:50 @ A4

Figure 10: North-west-facing section through the Farmhouse

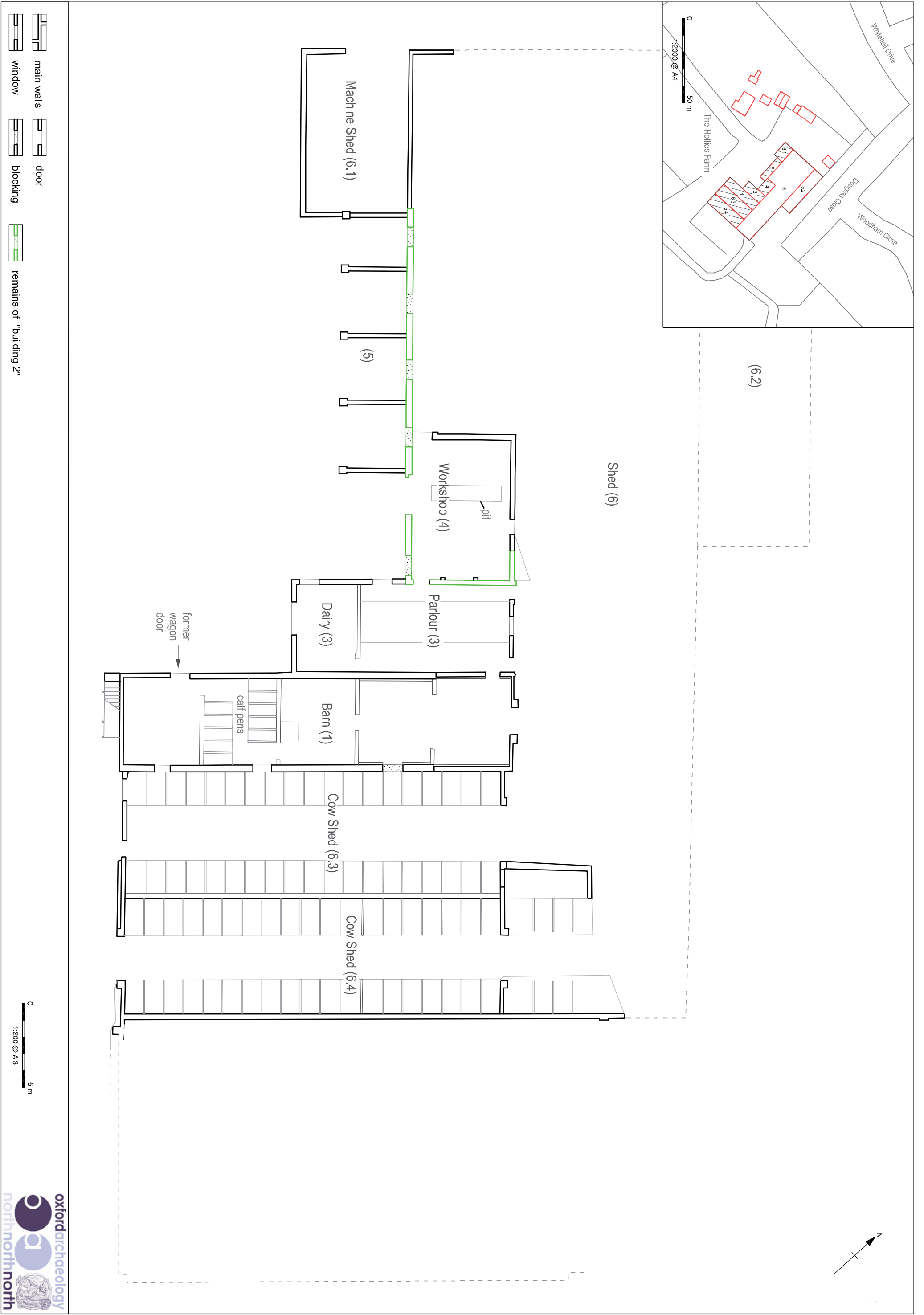
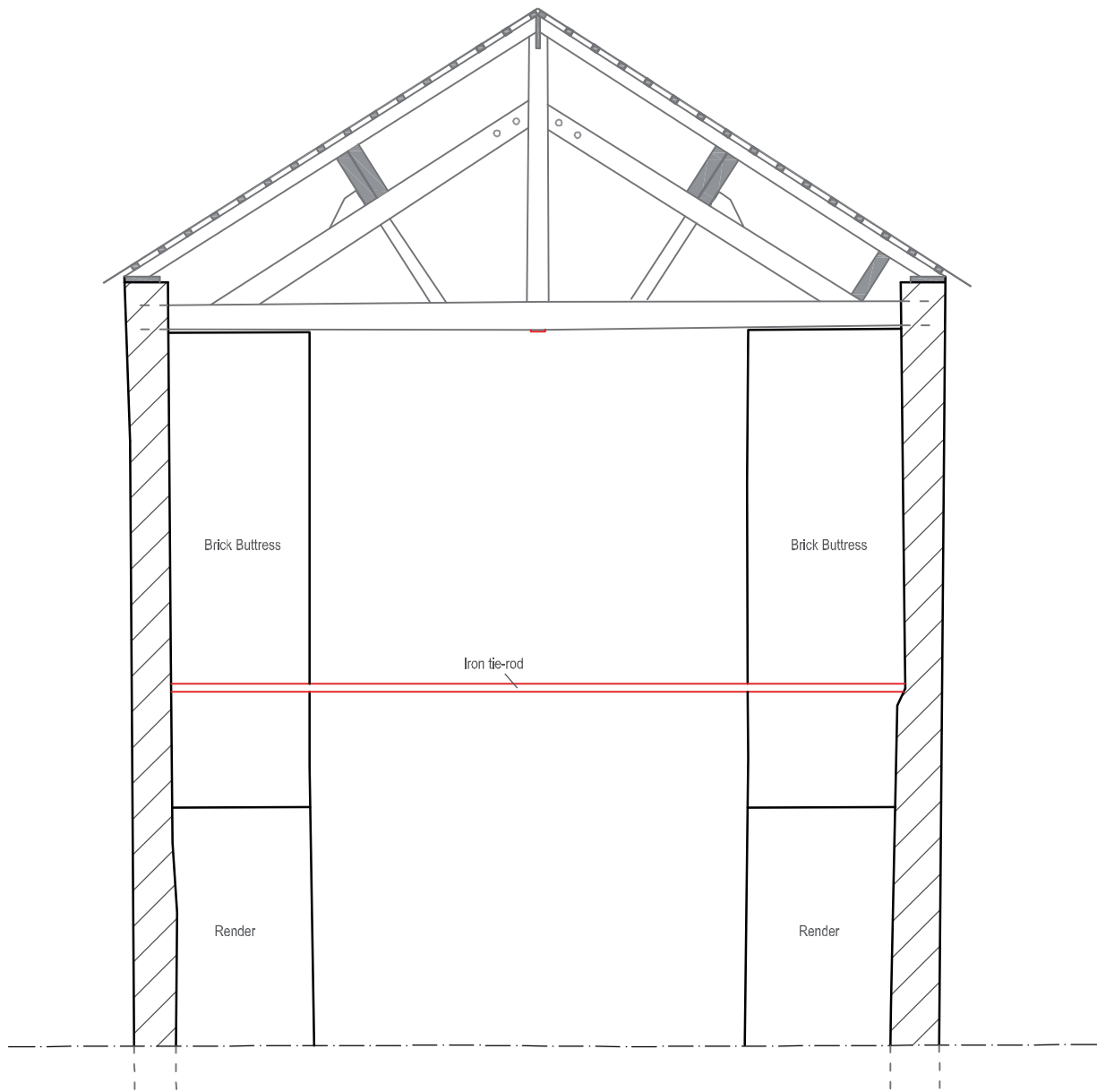
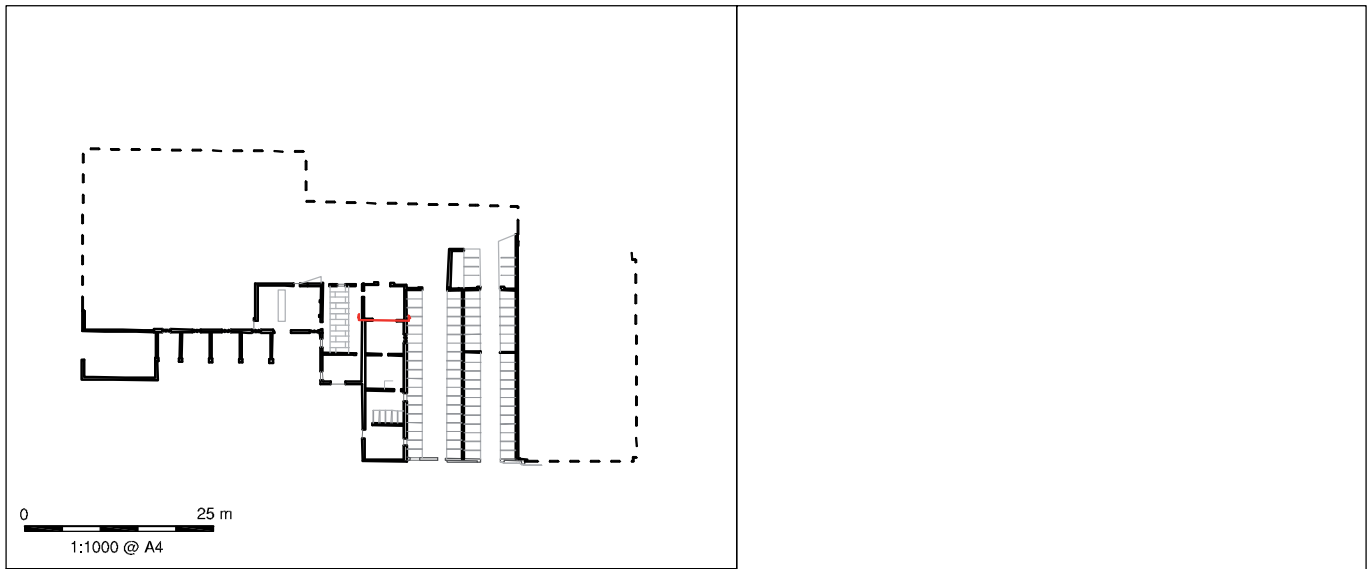





Figure 11: Plan of the Agricultural Buildings



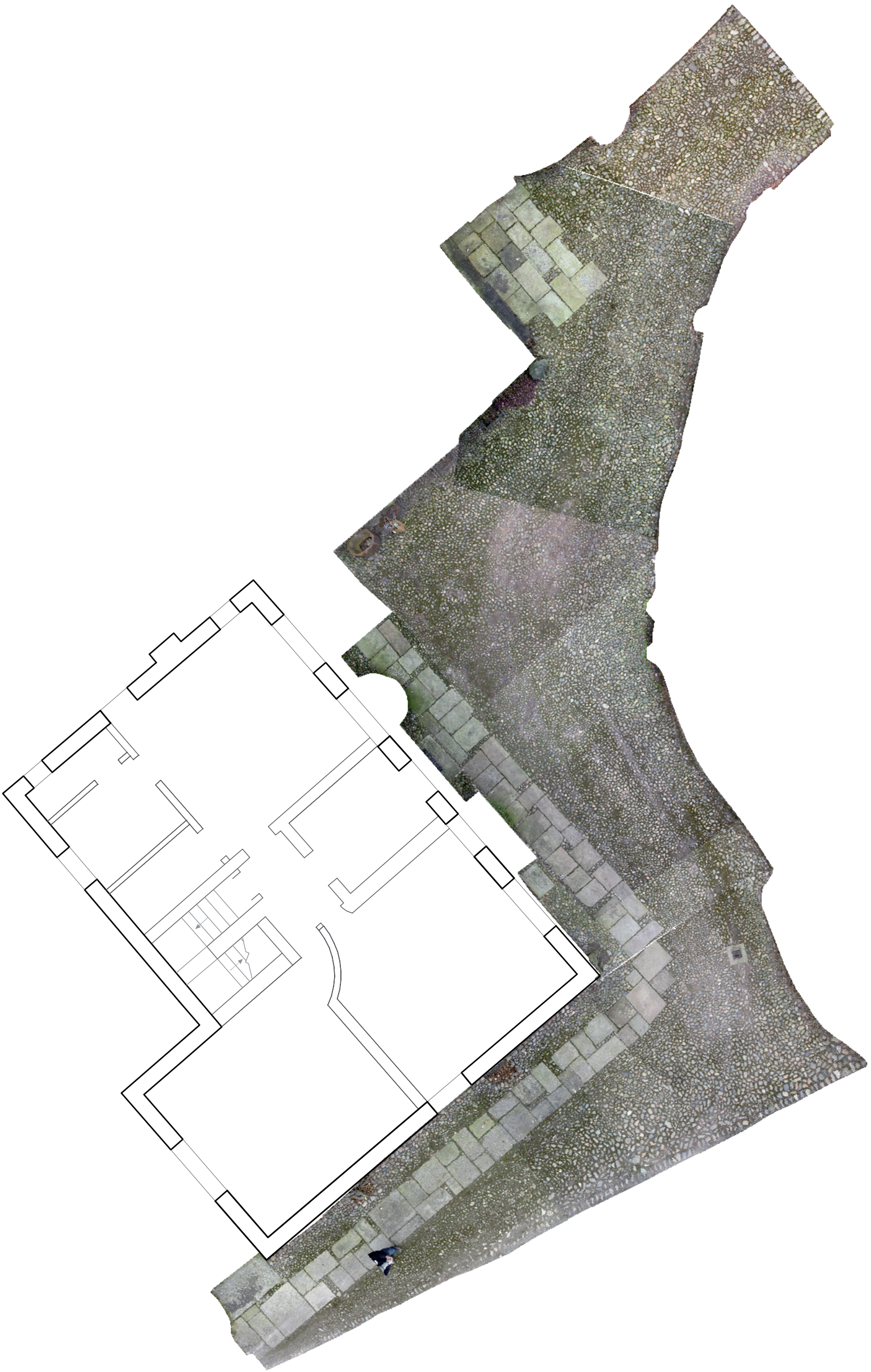
AP*Invoice*L10227*April 2010

-  sectional wall
-  iron
-  sectional timber

0 1 m
1:50 @ A4



Figure 12: North-east-facing section through Barn 1



0
1:100 @ A3
2.5 m

Figure 13: Plan of the cobbled area



Plate 1: General view of the farmhouse and ancillary buildings



Plate 2: Front elevation of the farmhouse, one of the blocked doorways is evident, as is the blocked window at attic floor level, and the datestone



Plate 3: Rear view of farmhouse showing projecting wing with sash windows, new gable to the north-west



Plate 4: Modern Entrance hallway with stairs and cellar door beyond



Plate 5: The Dining Room showing exposed beams and joists



Plate 6: Detail of an ovolo-chamfered beam



Plate 7: Living room showing sash window with wide decorative surround, and exposed beams



Plate 8: Kitchen with range and painted ovolo-chamfered beams



Plate 9: Master bedroom



Plate 10: Second bedroom with large sash window and run-out stop chamfered beams



Plate 11: Attic space showing sockets for ceiling joists within the tie-beam and brickwork



Plate 12: Detail of wall plate with edge-halved, scarf joints, and new brickwork above



Plate 13: Blocked window within the attic, and partially re-built flue



Plate 14: Blocked fireplace and blocked window in the attic



Plate 15: Detail of door in the attic



Plate 16: Detail of staircase in the cellar



Plate 17: Cellar with coal chute in front wall



Plate 18: The brick outbuilding formerly attached to the farmhouse



Plate 19: Pigsty with original ceramic feed hoppers in external pen walls



Plate 20: Garage with roof purlins evident in elevation



Plate 21: General view of the complex of farm buildings



Plate 22: The front elevation of the barn. The relieving arch for the wagon door is evident above the timber lintel



Plate 23: Gable end of the barn (Building 1), now internal, showing re-built face with Building 3 keyed in on the right



Plate 24: Rear wall of the barn (Building 1) with blocked doorway just evident



Plate 25: Detail of geometric style brick vent within the rear wall of Building 1



Plate 26: Cart shed within the first bay of the barn (Building 1)



Plate 27: Calf shed with modern beams over



Plate 28: Open interior of the barn (Building 1) showing king-post trusses supported on brick buttresses



Plate 29: Granary over the barn (Building 1)



Plate 30: Building 2 incorporated into Building 5, showing a series of blocked doorways

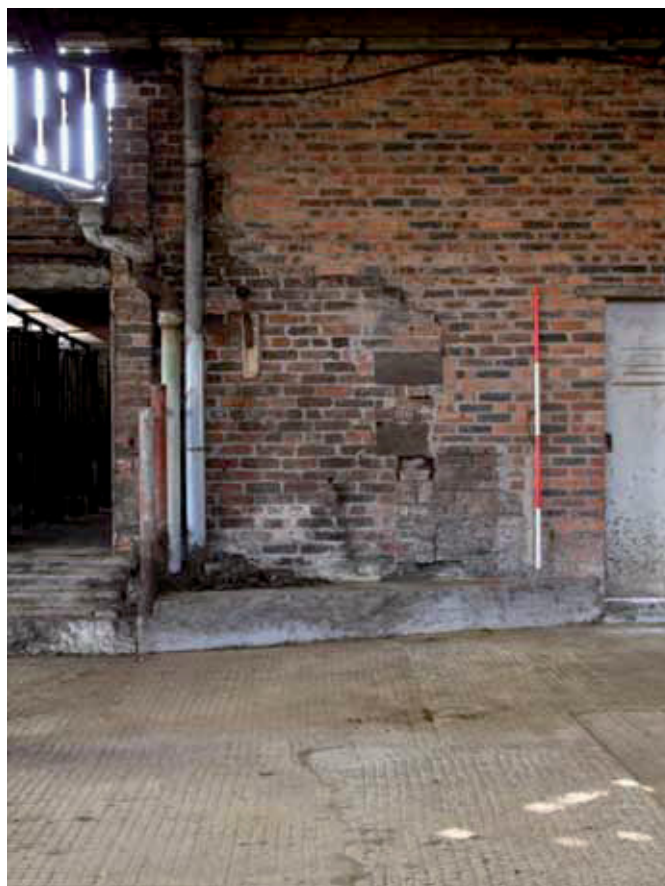


Plate 31: Rear elevation of Building 4, showing the short section of Building 2, and the sandstone pads for an original door jamb



Plate 32: Internal elevation of Building 2 within Building 6, showing the sockets for the floor joists



Plate 33: Milking apparatus within the rear room of Building 3



Plate 34: Interior of Building 4 with inspection pit in floor



Plate 35: Interior of Building 6, a modern high-roofed cattle shed



Plate 36: Smaller cattle shed, Room 6.2

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

**HOLLIES FARM,
SCHOOL LANE,
HARTFORD,
CHESHIRE WEST
AND CHESTER**

**Archaeological
Building Investigation
Project Design**

Oxford Archaeology North



March 2010

Redrow

OA North Job No: tx
NGR: SJ 6427 7200

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Redrow (hereafter the client) has applied for planning permission to Vale Royal Borough Council (VRBC), for the demolition of redundant agricultural buildings prior to the construction of new dwellings on site. As a condition of planning consent, the VRBC has specified that an archaeological building investigation is undertaken prior to the demolition taking place.
- 1.1.2 The site is known as Hollies Farm, School Lane, Hartford, Cheshire West and Chester (NGR SJ 6427 7200). The buildings subject to the building investigation comprise the farmhouse (not proposed for demolition), the barn, and a group of livestock sheds. The farmhouse is believed to be Grade II listed, and of at least eighteenth century origins. It is a two-storey with wing and attic build, of brick construction, under a clay tile roof. A brick band is present at first floor level, and the windows are under segmental heads. There is evidence to suggest a number of windows have been blocked. The barn is of similar brick construction and date, but the livestock sheds appear to be later.
- 1.1.3 The VRBC planning condition specifies that a Level II (English Heritage 2006; *Appendix 1* of this document) building investigation be undertaken. Subsequently, the client has requested that OA North submit proposals for this investigation of the buildings.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of the interpretation and analysis of buildings of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 24 years. Such projects have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years OA North also has extensive experience of archaeological work in Northern England.
- 1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is **an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the building investigation are to compile a record of the plan, form, function, development and origins of the farmhouse, barn, and livestock sheds known as Buildings 3 to 6. To achieve these objectives, the following listed specific aims are proposed:

- 2.2 **Building Investigation:** a site investigation comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be undertaken. This will be undertaken to English Heritage Level 2 - type survey guidelines. Further details may be added if the level of survey warrants this (*Appendix 1*).
- 2.3 **Report and Archive:** a written report will present the results of the investigation, and discuss the significance of the buildings in accordance with the level of the survey (*Appendix 1*).

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 3.1.1 **Historical Research:** this work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the date of construction, use and re-use of the buildings and a discussion of the significance of the buildings. A map regression analysis will be undertaken and local Trade Directories will be consulted as appropriate. Current and historic land use will also be discussed.
- 3.1.2 **Photographic Archive:** general photographs of the interior and exterior of the buildings will be produced, along with photographs of the site/setting of the buildings. All photographs are to be black and white. All detailed photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the buildings and their structure.
- 3.1.3 This basic photographic record is also to be supplemented by high-resolution digital SLR photography; especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, eg decorative finishes. An index and photograph location plan will be produced. A digital camera will also be used to provide reference photographs and plates within the report. The photographic archive will typically comprise the following:
- (i) Rectified photographs of the cobbled area associated with the farmhouse;
 - (ii) The external appearance and setting of the buildings;
 - (iii) The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas;
 - (iv) Any external or internal detail, structural, functional or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
 - (v) Any internal detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the buildings.

3.1.4 **Site Drawings:** a reflectorless electronic distance measurer (REDM) will be utilised in order to produce site drawings, which will then be manipulated using a standard CAD package. The finished drawings are used to illustrate the phasing and development of the buildings, in addition to features of architectural or historic significance. The following site drawings will be produced during the investigation:

- (i) Site plan showing the position of the buildings in relation to other buildings/features on site;
- (ii) Plans of the ground, first and attic floor of the farmhouse, and ground plans of the other buildings will be produced and annotated to show the form and location of any structural features of architectural or historic significance (1:100 scale);
- (iii) A representative cross-section, through the farmhouse and other buildings, where appropriate (1:50);
- (iv) Sketched elevation drawings as appropriate.

3.1.5 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the buildings will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation proforma sheets and descriptions will be recorded to English Heritage (2006) level 2 type standard. The detail recorded is subject to the level of survey (*Appendix 1*).

3.2 REPORT

3.2.1 **Report:** the content of the report will comprise the following:

- (i) A site location plan related to the national grid;
- (ii) A front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
- (iii) A detailed account of the investigation results. This will include the age, fabric, form and function, and sequence of development, of the buildings;
- (iv) A copy of the brief, and if necessary, an explanation of any agreed variations, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- (v) A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
- (vi) Copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
- (vii) A copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
- (viii) The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

- 3.2.2 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design. Two copies of the report will be supplied to the client (one digital and one bound hard copy), one copy will be issued to the Planning Archaeologist, and a further digital copy to the appropriate HER.
- 3.2.3 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.
- 3.2.4 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the appropriate HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office.
- 3.2.5 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.6 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.2 OA North staff members, and in particular the site supervisor, are responsible for their own on-site health and safety. It is at the discretion of the supervisor and his staff to assess whether a building or elements of a building are unsafe to enter.

5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 5.1 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the Planning Archaeologist or his representative will be kept fully informed of the work and its results and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any

proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist in consultation with the client.

6 WORK TIMETABLE

6.1 **Historical Research:** up to two days would be required to complete the documentary search.

6.1.2 **Building Investigation:** approximately five days in the field will be required to complete this element.

6.1.3 **Report/Archive:** the report and archive will be produced within twelve weeks of completion of the fieldwork. OA North can execute projects at very short notice once a formal written agreement has been received from the client.

7 STAFFING

7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

7.2 Both elements of the fieldwork will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist experienced in the recording and analysis of historic buildings in the North West. Present timetabling constraints preclude who this will be.

8 INSURANCE

8.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £5,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn.

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice*

10 APPENDIX 1: ENGLISH HERITAGE SURVEY LEVELS

10.1 The following is a short summation of the four levels of survey outlined by English Heritage (2006). These are loose guidelines, rather than rigid categories and, as such, are open to interpretation.

10.2 **Level I:** is essentially a **basic visual record**, with the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. It is primarily used for a large number of buildings or to identify buildings needing more a detailed investigation at a later date. Typically, it will comprise:

- (i) A sketch plan may be produced but it is not required for this level of survey;
- (ii) A series of general location shots to place the building within a local context, and a series of external photographs comprising both oblique and perpendicular views;
- (iii) The written record will provide the building's location, NGR and address, with reference to any statutory or non-statutory designations. Additionally, the names and dates of those responsible for the survey, and the name of the receiving record office will be recorded. The description will typically include a concise summary of the building's function, materials and date, where known.

10.3 **Level II:** is a **descriptive record**, similar to a Level I, but with more detail included. This level of survey will include the interior of the building, in addition to the exterior of the building, and the drawn record will be more involved than the lowest level of survey. Typically, it will comprise:

- (i) A sketch plan, section or elevation drawing with rough dimensions or measured plans, detail drawings, cross-sections, elevations and a site plan, typically at either 1:500 or 1:1250;
- (ii) A series of general location shots to place the building within a local context, and a series of external photographs comprising both oblique and perpendicular views. Additionally, the interior photography will include principal rooms and circulation areas.
- (iii) The written record will provide the building's location, NGR and address, with reference to any statutory or non-statutory designations. Additionally, the names and dates of those responsible for the survey, and the name of the receiving record office will be recorded. The text will also include a summation of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development, as well as the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners.

10.4 **Level III:** is an **analytical record**, which will integrate documentary material, particularly cartographic sources into the text. It is often used when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient for a full documentary research.

- (i) Measured plans, detail drawings, cross-sections, elevations and a site plan, typically at either 1:500 or 1:1250. Photo-location plans, copies of historic drawings, three-dimensional and reconstruction drawings, as well as process-flow or circulation diagrams (with supporting evidence) may also be included;
- (ii) A series of general location shots to place the building within a local context, and a series of external photographs comprising both oblique and perpendicular views may be included. Additionally, the interior photography will include principal rooms and circulation areas. These are to be supplemented by detail shots depicting any structural or decorative features, evidence of plant or machinery, and inscriptions and date stones. Any building contents or ephemera relating to the building's history should be recorded, as well as copies of historic photographs or drawings.
- (iii) The written record will provide the building's location, NGR and address, with reference to any statutory or non-statutory designations. Additionally, the names and dates of those responsible for the survey, and the name of the receiving record office will be recorded. A contents page, introduction and methodology, acknowledgements, recommendations, and bibliography should also be included. The text will also contain a summation of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development, as well as the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners. A discussion of source material and a summary of any specialist reports is also expected, as is a consideration of the past and present use of the building, its relationship to neighbouring buildings, and its significance architecturally, or historically. Moreover, copies of any historic maps, drawings and any specialist reports are to be appended to the text.

10.5 **Level IV:** is a **comprehensive analytical record**, and is appropriate for buildings of special importance such as castles or large scale churches. **Level IV** surveys will draw on the full range of sources to discuss the building's architectural, social, regional and economic history. The typical survey will include:

- (i) Measured plans, detail drawings, cross-sections, elevations and a site plan, typically at either 1:500 or 1:1250. Photo-location plans, copies of historic drawings, three-dimensional and reconstruction drawings, as well as process-flow or circulation diagrams (with supporting evidence) may also be included;
- (ii) A series of general location shots to place the building within a local context, and a series of external photographs comprising both oblique and perpendicular views may be included. Additionally, the interior photography will include principal rooms and circulation areas. These are to be supplemented by detail shots depicting any structural or decorative features, evidence of plant or machinery, and inscriptions and date stones. Any building contents or ephemera relating to the

building's history should be recorded, as well as copies of historic photographs or drawings.

- (iii) The written record will provide the building's location, NGR and address, with reference to any statutory or non-statutory designations. Additionally, the names and dates of those responsible for the survey, and the name of the receiving record office will be recorded. A contents page, introduction and methodology, acknowledgements, recommendations, bibliography and glossary should also be included. The text will also contain a summation of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development, as well as the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners. A discussion of source material and a summary of any specialist reports is also expected, as is a consideration of the past and present use of the building, its relationship to neighbouring buildings, and its significance architecturally, or historically. Moreover, copies of any historic maps, drawings and any specialist reports are to be appended to the text.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME HOLLIES FARM		PROJECT CODE L10227		SITE CODE		
FILM NO: 1		FILM TYPE 35MM B&W			ISO: 125	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	09/05/10		ID SHOT		OVER CAST	KT
2	09/05/10		GENERAL OF FARM YARD	SE	OVER CAST	KT
3	09/05/10		GENERAL OF FARM YARD		OVER CAST	KT
4	09/05/10		GENERAL OF FARM YARD		OVER CAST	KT
5	09/05/10		GENERAL OF FARM YARD	NE	OVER CAST	KT
6	09/05/10		GENERAL OF FARM YARD		OVER CAST	KT
7	09/05/10		GENERAL OF FARM YARD		OVER CAST	KT
8	09/05/10		SOUTH END OF SHED 6 WITH NO 2 AT LEFT OF SHOT	SE	OVER CAST	KT
9	09/05/10		SOUTH END OF SHED 6 WITH NO 2 AT LEFT OF SHOT		OVER CAST	KT
10	09/05/10		SOUTH END OF SHED 6 WITH NO 2 AT LEFT OF SHOT		OVER CAST	KT
11	09/05/10		VIEW OF SOUTH SIDE OF FARM COMPLEX	NE	OVER CAST	KT
12	09/05/10		VIEW OF SOUTH SIDE OF FARM COMPLEX		OVER CAST	KT
13	09/05/10		VIEW OF SOUTH SIDE OF FARM COMPLEX		OVER CAST	KT
14	09/05/10		SOUTH EAST CORNER OF COMPLEX OF BARNs	N	OVER CAST	KT
15	09/05/10		SOUTH EAST CORNER OF COMPLEX OF BARNs		OVER CAST	KT
16	09/05/10		SOUTH EAST CORNER OF COMPLEX OF BARNs		OVER CAST	KT
17	09/05/10		EAST SIDE OF COMPLEX OF BARNs	NW	OVER CAST	KT
18	09/05/10		EAST SIDE OF COMPLEX OF BARNs		OVER CAST	KT
19	09/05/10		EAST SIDE OF COMPLEX OF BARNs		OVER CAST	KT
20	09/05/10		NORTH SIDE OF BARN COMPLEX LOOKING TO THE HOUSE	W	OVER CAST	KT

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: AS ABOVE		PROJECT CODE: AS ABOVE		SITE CODE:		
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22	09/05/10		NORTH SIDE OF BARN COMPLEX LOOKING TO THE HOUSE		OVER CAST	KT
23	09/05/10		NORTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE GENERAL VIEW	W	OVER CAST	KT
24	09/05/10		NORTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE GENERAL VIEW		OVER CAST	KT
25	09/05/10		NORTH SIDE OF THE HOUSE GENERAL VIEW		OVER CAST	KT
26	09/05/10		HOUSE FROM NORTH SIDE	SE	OVER CAST	KT
27	09/05/10		HOUSE FROM NORTH SIDE HOUSE FROM NORTH SIDE		OVER CAST	KT
28	09/05/10				OVER CAST	KT
29	09/05/10		VIEW UP THE LANE TOWARD THE FARM	E	OVER CAST	KT
30	09/05/10		VIEW UP THE LANE TOWARD THE FARM		OVER CAST	KT
31	09/05/10		VIEW UP THE LANE TOWARD THE FARM		OVER CAST	KT
32	09/05/10		GENERAL VIEW OF THE HOUSE	NW	OVER CAST	KT
33	09/05/10		GENERAL VIEW OF THE HOUSE		OVER CAST	KT
34	09/05/10		GENERAL VIEW OF THE HOUSE		OVER CAST	KT
35						
36						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME HOLLIES FARM			PROJECT CODE L10227		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 2		FILM TYPE 35MM B&W			ISO: 125	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	10/03/10		ID SHOT		SUN	KT
2	10/03/10		WEST GABLE OF BARN	E	SUN	KT
3	10/03/10		WEST GABLE OF BARN		SUN	KT
4	10/03/10		WEST GABLE OF BARN		SUN	KT
5	10/03/10		WEST GABLE OF BARN		SUN	KT
6	10/03/10		STEPS OF BARN	NE	SUN	KT
7	10/03/10		STEPS OF BARN		SUN	KT
8	10/03/10		STEPS OF BARN		SUN	KT
9	10/03/10		STEPS OF BARN	SE	SUN	KT
10	10/03/10		STEPS OF BARN		SUN	KT
11	10/03/10		STEPS OF BARN		SUN	KT
12	10/03/10		WEST GABLE OF BUILDING NORTH OF BARN	E	SUN	KT
13	10/03/10		WEST GABLE OF BUILDING NORTH OF BARN		SUN	KT
14	10/03/10		WEST GABLE OF BUILDING NORTH OF BARN		SUN	KT
15	10/03/10		WEST SIDE OF MODERN BARN/SILAGE	SE	SUN	KT
16	10/03/10		WEST SIDE OF MODERN BARN/SILAGE		SUN	KT
17	10/03/10		WEST SIDE OF MODERN BARN/SILAGE		SUN	KT
18	10/03/10		NORTH ELEVATION OF BARN	S	SUN	KT
19	10/03/10		NORTH ELEVATION OF BARN		SUN	KT
20	10/03/10		NORTH ELEVATION OF BARN		SUN	KT

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: AS ABOVE			PROJECT CODE: AS ABOVE		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 2 CONT.		FILM TYPE: AS ABOVE			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	10/03/10		BUILDINGS 3 & 4	SE	SUN	KT
22	10/03/10		BUILDINGS 3 & 4		SUN	KT
23	10/03/10		BUILDINGS 3 & 4		SUN	KT
24	10/03/10		WEST ELEV. OF BUILDING 4	E	SUN	KT
25	10/03/10		WEST ELEV OF BUILDING 4		SUN	KT
26	10/03/10		WEST ELEV OF BUILDING 4		SUN	KT
27	10/03/10		WEST ELEV OF BUILDING 5	E	SUN	KT
28	10/03/10		WEST ELEV OF BUILDING 5		SUN	KT
29	10/03/10		WEST ELEV OF BUILDING 5		SUN	KT
30	10/03/10		FORMER DOOR INTO BARN	S	SUN	KT
31	10/03/10		FORMER DOOR INTO BARN		SUN	KT
32	10/03/10		FORMER DOOR INTO BARN		SUN	KT
33	10/03/10		EXAMPLE OF BLOCKED DOOR IN BARN	S	SUN	KT
34	10/03/10		EXAMPLE OF BLOCKED DOOR IN BARN		SUN	KT
35	10/03/10		EXAMPLE OF BLOCKED DOOR IN BARN		SUN	KT
36	10/03/10		EXAMPLE OF BLOCKED DOOR/ WINDOW IN BLDG	E	SUN	KT
37						
38						
39						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME HOLLIES FARM			PROJECT CODE L10227		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 3		FILM TYPE 35MM B&W			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	11/03/10		ID SHOT		SUN	KT
2	11/03/10		SOUTH SIDE OF SILAGE AREA	NE	SUN	KT
3	11/03/10		SOUTH SIDE OF SILAGE AREA		SUN	KT
4	11/03/10		SOUTH SIDE OF SILAGE AREA		SUN	KT
5	11/03/10		INSIDE SILAGE AREA	W	SUN	KT
6	11/03/10		INSIDE SILAGE AREA		SUN	KT
7	11/03/10		INSIDE SILAGE AREA		SUN	KT
8	11/03/10		SOUTH ELEVATION OF BARN 6	N	SUN	KT
9	11/03/10		SOUTH ELEVATION OF BARN 6		SUN	KT
10	11/03/10		SOUTH ELEVATION OF BARN 6		SUN	KT
11	11/03/10		SHED AT REAR		SUN	KT
12	11/03/10		SHED AT REAR		SUN	KT
13	11/03/10		SHED AT REAR		SUN	KT
14	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF MODERN FABRIC	N	SUN	KT
15	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF MODERN FABRIC		SUN	KT
16	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF MODERN FABRIC		SUN	KT
17	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF FABRIC OF BARN	S	SUN	KT
18	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF FABRIC OF BARN		SUN	KT
19	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF FABRIC OF BARN		SUN	KT
20	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF FABRIC OF BUILDING 3	E	SUN	KT

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: AS ABOVE		PROJECT CODE: AS ABOVE		SITE CODE:		
FILM NO: 3 CONT.		FILM TYPE: AS ABOVE			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF FABRIC OF 4	E	SUN	KT
22	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF FABRIC OF 4		SUN	KT
23	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF FABRIC OF 4		SUN	KT
24	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF A PITCHING EYE IN BARN	S	SUN	KT
25	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF A PITCHING EYE IN BARN		SUN	KT
26	11/03/10		EXAMPLE OF A PITCHING EYE IN BARN		SUN	KT
27	11/03/10		MAIN AREA IN BARN	W	SUN	KT
28	11/03/10		MAIN AREA IN BARN		SUN	KT
29	11/03/10		MAIN AREA IN BARN		SUN	KT
30	11/03/10		CENTRAL ROOM IN BARN	NE	SUN	KT
31	11/03/10		CENTRAL ROOM IN BARN		SUN	KT
32	11/03/10		CENTRAL ROOM IN BARN		SUN	KT
33	11/03/10		NEXT ROOM IN BARN	SE	SUN	KT
34	11/03/10		NEXT ROOM IN BARN		SUN	KT
35	11/03/10		NEXT ROOM IN BARN		SUN	KT
36	11/03/10		WESTERN ROOM IN BARN	S	SUN	KT
37						
38						
39						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME HOLLIES FARM			PROJECT CODE L10227		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 4		FILM TYPE 35MM C/S			ISO: 125	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	11/03/10		ID SHOT		SUN	KT
2	11/03/10		DETAIL OF FLOOR IN WEST ROOM OF BARN		SUN	KT
3	11/03/10		DETAIL OF FLOOR IN WEST ROOM OF BARN		SUN	KT
4	11/03/10		DETAIL OF FLOOR IN WEST ROOM OF BARN		SUN	KT
5	11/03/10		WEST RM IN BLDG 3	SE	SUN	KT
6	11/03/10		WEST RM IN BLDG 3		SUN	KT
7	11/03/10		WEST RM IN BLDG 3		SUN	KT
8	11/03/10		MILKING PARLOUR IN BLDG 3	E	SUN	KT
9	11/03/10		MILKING PARLOUR IN BLDG 3		SUN	KT
10	11/03/10		MILKING PARLOUR IN BLDG 3		SUN	KT
11	11/03/10		MAIN RM IN BLDG 4	W	SUN	KT
12	11/03/10		MAIN RM IN BLDG 4		SUN	KT
13	11/03/10		MAIN RM IN BLDG 4		SUN	KT
14	11/03/10		UPPER FLOOR OF BARN	W	SUN	KT
15	11/03/10		UPPER FLOOR OF BARN		SUN	KT
16	11/03/10		UPPER FLOOR OF BARN		SUN	KT
17	11/03/10		EAST ELEVATION OF BARN	W	SUN	KT
18	11/03/10		EAST ELEVATION OF BARN		SUN	KT
19	11/03/10		EAST ELEVATION OF BARN		SUN	KT
20	11/03/10		DETAIL OF JOIN/OLD FABRIC IN FORMER BARN	W	SUN	KT

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: AS ABOVE			PROJECT CODE: AS ABOVE		SITE CODE:	
FILM NO: 4 CONT.		FILM TYPE: AS ABOVE			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	11/03/10		DETAIL OF JOIN/OLD FABRIC IN FORMER BARN		SUN	KT
22	11/03/10		DETAIL OF JOIN/OLD FABRIC IN FORMER BARN		SUN	KT
23	11/03/10		WEST WALL OF FORMER BARN WALL (NOW PART OF 6)	W	SUN	KT
24	11/03/10		WEST WALL OF FORMER BARN WALL (NOW PART OF 6)		SUN	KT
25	11/03/10		WEST WALL OF FORMER BARN WALL (NOW PART OF 6)		SUN	KT
26	11/03/10		GENERAL VIEW DOWN 6	SW	SUN	KT
27	11/03/10		GENERAL VIEW DOWN 6		SUN	KT
28	11/03/10		GENERAL VIEW DOWN 6		SUN	KT
29	11/03/10		OBLIQUE OF WEST WALL OF FORMER BARN	S	SUN	KT
30	11/03/10		OBLIQUE OF WEST WALL OF FORMER BARN		SUN	KT
31	11/03/10		OBLIQUE OF WEST WALL OF FORMER BARN		SUN	KT
32	11/03/10		GENERAL VIEW UP BLDG 6	NW	SUN	KT
33	11/03/10		GENERAL VIEW UP BLDG 6		SUN	KT
34	11/03/10		GENERAL VIEW UP BLDG 6		SUN	KT
35						
36						
37						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME HOLLIES FARM			PROJECT CODE L10227		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 5		FILM TYPE 35MM B&W			ISO: 125	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	11/03/2010		ID SHOT		SUN	KT
2	11/03/2010		SOUTH ELEV OF BARN	NEW	SUN	KT
3	11/03/2010		SOUTH ELEV OF BARN		SUN	KT
4	11/03/2010		SOUTH ELEV OF BARN		SUN	KT
5	11/03/2010		EXAMPLE OF A WINDOW IN THE S ELEV OF BARN	N	SUN	KT
6	11/03/2010		EXAMPLE OF A WINDOW IN THE S ELEV OF BARN		SUN	KT
7	11/03/2010		EXAMPLE OF A WINDOW IN THE S ELEV OF BARN		SUN	KT
8	11/03/2010		VENTS IN S ELEV OF BARN	N	SUN	KT
9	11/03/2010		VENTS IN S ELEV OF BARN		SUN	KT
10	11/03/2010		VENTS IN S ELEV OF BARN		SUN	KT
11	11/03/2010		MODERN CATTLE STALLS TO S OF BARN	W	SUN	KT
12	11/03/2010		MODERN CATTLE STALLS TO S OF BARN		SUN	KT
13	11/03/2010		MODERN CATTLE STALLS TO S OF BARN		SUN	KT
14	11/03/2010		SOUTHERN MOST CATTLE STALLS	E	SUN	KT
15	11/03/2010		SOUTHERN MOST CATTLE STALLS		SUN	KT
16	11/03/2010		SOUTHERN MOST CATTLE STALLS		SUN	KT
17	11/03/2010		EASTERN SHED BEHIND 6	N	SUN	KT
18	11/03/2010		EASTERN SHED BEHIND 6		SUN	KT
19	11/03/2010		EASTERN SHED BEHIND 6		SUN	KT
20	11/03/2010		N ELEV OF 6	S	SUN	KT

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME:		PROJECT CODE:		SITE CODE:		
FILM NO:		FILM TYPE:		ISO:		
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	11/03/2010		N ELEV OF 6	S	SUN	KT
22	11/03/2010		N ELEV OF 6		SUN	KT
23	11/03/2010		~ VIEW OF THE BARN	SE	SUN	KT
24	11/03/2010		~ VIEW OF THE BARN		SUN	KT
25	11/03/2010		~ VIEW OF THE BARN		SUN	KT
26	11/03/2010		WEST SIDE OF THE PIG STY	E	SUN	KT
27	11/03/2010		WEST SIDE OF THE PIG STY		SUN	KT
28	11/03/2010		WEST SIDE OF THE PIG STY		SUN	KT
29	11/03/2010		ORTHO SLAB AT PIG STY	NE	SUN	KT
30	11/03/2010		ORTHO SLAB AT PIG STY		SUN	KT
31	11/03/2010		ORTHO SLAB AT PIG STY		SUN	KT
32	11/03/2010		FEEDING HOLE	NE	SUN	KT
33	11/03/2010		FEEDING HOLE		SUN	KT
34	11/03/2010		FEEDING HOLE		SUN	KT
35	11/03/2010		EXAMPLE OF ORTHO SLAB & FIXINGS	E	SUN	KT
36	11/03/2010		EXAMPLE OF ORTHO SLAB & FIXINGS		SUN	KT
37	11/03/2010		EXAMPLE OF ORTHO SLAB & FIXINGS		SUN	KT
38	11/03/2010		END OF FILM			
39						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME			PROJECT CODE		SITE CODE	
HOLLIES FARM			L10227			
FILM NO:		FILM TYPE			ISO:	
6		B&W 35MM			125	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	12/03/2010		ID SHOT		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
2	12/03/2010		ID SHOT		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
3	12/03/2010		FRONT ELEV OF HOUSE	W	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
4	12/03/2010		FRONT ELEV OF HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
5	12/03/2010		FRONT ELEV OF HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
6	12/03/2010		FRONT ELEV - OBLIQUE	SW	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
7	12/03/2010		FRONT ELEV - OBLIQUE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
8	12/03/2010		FRONT ELEV - OBLIQUE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
9	12/03/2010		GENERAL OF COBBLES	SW	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
10	12/03/2010		GENERAL OF COBBLES		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
11	12/03/2010		GENERAL OF COBBLES		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
12	12/03/2010		PIG HOUSE	NE	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
13	12/03/2010		PIG HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
14	12/03/2010		PIG HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
15	12/03/2010		GARAGE/SHED ADJACENT TO HOUSE	N	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
16	12/03/2010		GARAGE/SHED ADJACENT TO HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
17	12/03/2010		GARAGE/SHED ADJACENT TO HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
18	12/03/2010		SOUTH ELEV OF HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
19	12/03/2010		SOUTH ELEV OF HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
20	12/03/2010		SOUTH ELEV OF HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: AS ABOVE		PROJECT CODE: AS ABOVE		SITE CODE:		
FILM NO: 6 CONT.		FILM TYPE: AS ABOVE			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	12/03/2010		WEST OF HOUSE IN A GARDEN	SE	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
22	12/03/2010		WEST OF HOUSE IN A GARDEN		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
23	12/03/2010		WEST OF HOUSE IN A GARDEN		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
24	12/03/2010		WEST ELEV OF HOUSE ¾ VIEW	SE	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
25	12/03/2010		WEST ELEV OF HOUSE ¾ VIEW		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
26	12/03/2010		WEST ELEV OF HOUSE ¾ VIEW		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
27	12/03/2010		NORTH ELEV OF HOUSE	S	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
28	12/03/2010		NORTH ELEV OF HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
29	12/03/2010		NORTH ELEV OF HOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
30	12/03/2010		OUTBUILDINGS RE SUMERHOUSE	SW	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
31	12/03/2010		OUTBUILDINGS RE SUMERHOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
32	12/03/2010		OUTBUILDINGS RE SUMERHOUSE		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
33	12/03/2010		OUTBUILDINGS IN REAR YARD TO NORTH	NW	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
34	12/03/2010		OUTBUILDINGS IN REAR YARD TO NORTH		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
35	12/03/2010		OUTBUILDINGS IN REAR YARD TO NORTH		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
36	12/03/2010		GENERAL OF YARD AREA	W	O/CAST -/SUN	KT
37	12/03/2010		GENERAL OF YARD AREA		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
38	12/03/2010		END		O/CAST -/SUN	KT
39						
40						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

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OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME HOLLIES FARM			PROJECT CODE L10227		SITE CODE	
FILM NO: 7		FILM TYPE 35MM B&W			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
1	12/05/2010		ID SHOT		OVERCAST	KT
2	12/05/2010		FORMER PART OF HOUSE	NW	OVERCAST	KT
3	12/05/2010		FORMER PART OF HOUSE		OVERCAST	KT
4	12/05/2010		FORMER PART OF HOUSE		OVERCAST	KT
5	12/05/2010		SHED ADJACENT TO HOUSE	E	OVERCAST	KT
6	12/05/2010		SHED ADJACENT TO HOUSE		OVERCAST	KT
7	12/05/2010		SHED ADJACENT TO HOUSE		OVERCAST	KT
8	12/05/2010		EXAMPLE OF A WINDOW	W	OVERCAST	KT
9	12/05/2010		EXAMPLE OF A WINDOW		OVERCAST	KT
10	12/05/2010		EXAMPLE OF A WINDOW		OVERCAST	KT
11	12/05/2010		BLOCKED DOORS EITHER SIDE OF MAIN DOOR	W	OVERCAST	KT
12	12/05/2010		BLOCKED DOORS EITHER SIDE OF MAIN DOOR		OVERCAST	KT
13	12/05/2010		BLOCKED DOORS EITHER SIDE OF MAIN DOOR		OVERCAST	KT
14	12/05/2010		SASH WINDOWS	SE	OVERCAST	KT
15	12/05/2010		SASH WINDOWS		OVERCAST	KT
16	12/05/2010		SASH WINDOWS		OVERCAST	KT
17	12/05/2010		FORMER STAIR WINDOW	E	OVERCAST	KT
18	12/05/2010		FORMER STAIR WINDOW		OVERCAST	KT
19	12/05/2010		FORMER STAIR WINDOW		OVERCAST	KT
20	12/05/2010		ROOF SPACE IN S WING	SE	OVERCAST	KT

DIR = The direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

PROJECT NAME: AS ABOVE		PROJECT CODE: AS ABOVE		SITE CODE:		
FILM NO: 7 CONT.		FILM TYPE: AS ABOVE			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	12/05/2010		ROOF SPACE IN S WING		OVERCAST	KT
22	12/05/2010		ROOF SPACE IN S WING		OVERCAST	KT
23	12/05/2010		BLOCKED WINDOW IN EAST GABLE	E	OVERCAST	KT
24	12/05/2010		ROOF STRUCTURE	W	OVERCAST	KT
25	12/05/2010		PURLN	NE	OVERCAST	KT
26	12/05/2010		MORTICE IN PURLIN		OVERCAST	KT
27	12/05/2010		EXAMPLE OF A LEDGED AND BRACED DOOR		OVERCAST	KT
28	12/05/2010		WEST ROOM IN 'SOUTH WING'	SW	OVERCAST	KT
29	12/05/2010		BLOCKED WINDOW IN WEST GABLE OF 'SOUTH WING'	W	OVERCAST	KT
30	12/05/2010		PURLIN	NE	OVERCAST	KT
31	12/05/2010		EXAMPLE OF A SCARF JOINT	SE	OVERCAST	KT
32	12/05/2010		18TH C. DOOR IN WEST ROOM OF SOUTH WING	S	OVERCAST	KT
33	12/05/2010		REVERSE		OVERCAST	KT
34	12/05/2010		NORTH ROOM OF ROOF SPACE IN 'NORTH WING'	SW	OVERCAST	KT
35	12/05/2010		SURVIVING WALL PLATE IN NORTH WING	NE	OVERCAST	KT
36	12/05/2010		CENTRAL ROOM IN ROOF SPACE = FORMER STAIR ROOM	SW	OVERCAST	KT
37						
38						
39						
40						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW