

School End Farm, Great Horwood



Historic Buildings Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief

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School End Farm, Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire

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School End Farm, Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire

Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned to carry out historic building recording on a barn in the curtilage of Grade II Listed School End Farmhouse ahead of demolition, followed by an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the foundations of a replacement building to the north east of the barn.

According to the map evidence, the barn was constructed between 1842 and 1880. It may have been constructed re-using the elm tie-beams from a building of half its width, or it was doubled in width before 1880 and a brick wall constructed along the centre of the building to support the beams. At some point in the early to mid 20th century it received a new roof, and the slates, which may have already been in at least their second phase of use, were refitted.

Throughout the run of the available maps of 1842 onwards, no buildings are shown on the piece of land on which the replacement building is to be constructed. During the watching brief on the excavation of the foundation trenches, a possible undated posthole was found along with a pit filled with early 20th-century domestic rubbish.

It was also observed that a building referred to in the planning permission documents as being related to Second World War activities was likely to be the remains of a greenhouse.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 In August 2016, Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Mrs Chrissie Cheshire to carry out historic building recording on a barn prior to demolition and an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of foundations for the replacement building at School End Farm in Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire.
- 1.1.2 At the time of the investigation, the barn was in use as general storage, having been out of agricultural use for a number of years; the land on which the new building was to be built was heavily overgrown. The barn itself was unlisted, however, it was in the curtilage of the Grade II Listed School End Farmhouse, a late 18th-century brick-built house approximately 20m to the south east.
- 1.1.3 Planning permission was granted following application number 15/02381/ALB for the demolition of the barn and for the construction of a garage and workspace to the north east of the barn. The condition was imposed that the barn was to be recorded to the level specified by Historic England as Level 1 and that the groundworks associated with the new building were subject to an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 Aims and objectives

- 1.2.1 The principal aims of the project were:
- To help meet the requirements of Condition 3 of the planning permission;
 - to investigate and record for posterity the building prior to its demolition;
 - to enhance understanding of the building and how it related to its surroundings;
 - to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive. Should remains be found: to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;
 - to determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;
 - to determine or confirm the approximate extent and condition of any surviving remains;
 - to determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
 - to assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
 - to analyse and study the recorded data;
 - to make the record publicly accessible through a report (a public document) and a project archive deposited with a public institution.

2 BUILDING RECORDING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of the recording

- 2.1.1 A Level 1 survey was specified by Buckinghamshire County Council's Senior Archaeology Officer. This level is described by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016) as: '*... a **basic visual record**, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in*



itself, but will be contributory to a wider study. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date.'

2.2 Drawn record

2.2.1 Architect's drawings supporting the planning application were made available to OA. These drawings were used as a basis for the archaeological recording and, although not necessarily required by a record of this level, are reproduced in this report for clarity.

2.3 Photographic record

2.3.1 The photographic record is intended to act as a general record of the building prior to demolition and included general views of the exterior and interior. 35mm monochrome film was used to provide the primary archive-stable photographic record and was supplemented by digital photographs, in jpeg format, using a camera with up to 24 megapixel capability.

2.4 Written record

2.4.1 The written record is intended to supplement and support the other two elements of the recording and to provide additional descriptive analysis of the building in terms of its design, setting, construction, development, history and use.

2.5 Programming

2.5.1 The historic building recording was carried out on the 17th November 2016. Information gathered on 10 August 2016 in order to prepare the written scheme of investigation was used to supplement the building recording and further information was gathered during the archaeological watching brief.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of the watching brief

3.1.1 The work is also to be undertaken as part of the aforementioned planning condition as there is the potential for the work to disturb the archaeological remains of the medieval or post-medieval settlement.

3.1.2 Attendance on site was provided during the excavation and lowering of the ground level to observe and record any exposed archaeological features. All mechanical excavation was carried out under direct archaeological supervision and was undertaken using a toothless bucket. Where safe to do so, areas which required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

3.2 Drawn record

3.2.1 The site plan was drawn at 1:100 and sections at 1:10, with an example long-section at 1:50.

3.3 Photographic record

3.3.1 35mm monochrome film was used to provide the primary archive-stable photographic record and was supplemented by digital photographs, in jpeg format, using a camera with up to 24 megapixel capability.



3.4 Written record

- 3.4.1 Proforma context sheets were used to record stratigraphy and features, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2016).

3.5 Programming

- 3.5.1 The archaeological watching brief was carried out during excavation and stripping work on 28th and 30th November 2016.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Great Horwood

- 4.1.1 Great Horwood is a village and parish approximately 5 miles (8km) south east of Buckingham (Fig 1). School End Farm is at the north west of the village and adjacent to the primary school (Fig 2). The Conservation Area boundary follows the northern boundary of the garden and includes all of the land associated with this project.

- 4.1.2 Great Horwood village was studied extensively as part of the Great Horwood Historic Town Assessment and provides a comprehensive summary of the village's historic background:

“Great Horwood is a nucleated village in north Buckinghamshire, mentioned in the Domesday Book. Its origins as a permanent place date back to at least the late Anglo-Saxon period, although Roman finds indicate earlier activity in the area. There is evidence of possible planned development in the village’s “regular-row” morphology and the survival of a central space, The Green, which has generally been interpreted as a redundant market-place. The lords of the manor, New College, Oxford, secured a charter granting the right to hold a weekly market and a three-day annual fair in the 15th century. However there is no documentary evidence that the market was ever established. Medieval manorial records evoke a relatively autonomous agricultural community with a population of several hundred which recovered quickly after being particularly badly affected by the Black Death of 1348/9.

Great Horwood was a typical Midland village with three common fields but an unusually large common, shared with the neighbouring village of Nash, and extensive woodland, part of Whaddon Chase. A great fire in 1781 destroyed many farms and cottages, necessitating the rebuilding of much of the village-core, and leaving a legacy of “many attractive minor Georgian brick cottages”, as described by Pevsner. He also mentions the “large number of timber-framed and thatched houses” which now contribute so much to the aesthetic and historic value of the place, as well as the variety of its townscape.

There is significant potential for learning more about the history of Great Horwood through closer examination of its built heritage.

Piecemeal enclosure started in the late-medieval period, but, probably because there was never any dominant landowner, Parliamentary enclosure did not come until 1842. Great Horwood was the last parish in north Buckinghamshire to be enclosed. By the 19th century it is clear that Great Horwood was essentially a farming village with several resident trades-people and cottage industries such as lace-making. The population increased markedly but declined after the 1871 census reverting almost to the 1800 level by the end of the century. This is probably attributable to the agricultural depression which affected much of England at that time.

There was limited early-20th century development but the creation of Little Horwood airfield in 1942 was to have far greater impact. This resulted in the requisitioning of farmland and the building of many temporary RAF structures, some of which still survive. The release of much of this land for housing-development after the war, as well as subsequent “backland” and infill development, have led to considerable late-20th century growth. The airfield itself, now called Greenway Farm, is just outside the study area but proposals for its large-scale re-development were recently rejected.

- 4.1.3 The site is located on the Stewartby Member Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 161 to 165 million years ago in a shallow sea environment. The site sits on the boundary of the superficial deposits of two Mid-Pleistocene deposits of glaciofluvial sand and gravels and diamicton; the wider area having various Quaternary alluvial and superficial deposits associated with surrounding subaerial slopes.
- 4.1.4 The effect of the surrounding geology on the village's building materials is noticeable in that the older buildings, those which survived the Great Fire of 1781, are timber framed, with brick being the most common material following this disaster. Stone buildings are rare, the medieval limestone rubble church being the exception as the cost of transport from the quarries on the Great Oolite Group to the north west was more easily met.

4.2 School End Farmhouse and outbuildings

Map evidence

- 4.2.1 Although the house is depicted, the barn is not included on the Tithe Map of 1842, which is the earliest map with sufficiently identifiable individual structures. The accuracy and the inclusion of all buildings on tithe maps can be dependant upon the class of map and upon the employment of a surveyor or a professional cartographer in its execution, however, in this case other, smaller, outbuildings are shown and so it may be concluded that the barn was not constructed before 1842.
- 4.2.2 The first Ordnance Survey map of this area was surveyed and published in 1880, the second and third editions were revised in 1898 and 1923 and each published two years later. Each edition depicts several changes in the boundaries of the site and the evolution of the outbuildings, none of which are now extant (Fig 3).
- 4.2.3 The tithe map shows what may be the north-south range to the western end of the barn which appears on the first to third editions of the OS maps and which was demolished at some point between 1923 and the next 25 inch edition of 1978; it does appear to still be extant on the less-detailed 6-inch maps of the 1950s.
- 4.2.4 The first to third editions of the OS show the same footprint of the barn; although the 1880 map shows a different arrangement of internal divisions than the second and third editions, which also depict the northern room of the barn as open-fronted. The brick lean-to at the east end is shown on all editions, again shown as divided internally from the barn in the second and third editions.
- 4.2.5 No structures or features are shown on the available maps in the location of the planned new building at the north east of the site, although the 1880 OS map includes the footpaths around the edges of the plot.



- 4.2.6 A building is shown on the three first editions of the OS maps following the curved boundary of the site, to the east of the barn and immediately north of the site entrance. The northern end of the building may be that shown on the tithe map.
- 4.2.7 The first two OS editions, surveyed in the late 19th-century, show four buildings to the north of the barn, the westernmost of which appears to have been reduced in size between 1880 and 1898; none of these buildings are currently visible and the approximately east to west 'Second World War' building, discussed shortly, cuts across the earlier north to south westernmost building.

Potential Second World War buildings

- 4.2.8 Previous planning applications for the site and correspondence from the Archaeology Officer discuss the existence of buildings associated with the Second World War approximately 15m to the north west of the barn. A single extant building is depicted in this location on the mapping system used by Aylesbury Vale District Council, although there are mature trees growing within the footprint of that building.
- 4.2.9 Upon inspection, the remains of the structure referred to was found to be a four course high, half-brick-thick base wall of a greenhouse upon a shallow concrete foundation (PIs 1-3). No mortar had been laid on the upper surface of the brickwork and so it is probable that a light frame was supported by the brickwork. Humic soil and shards of glass panes are in the interior of the structure, and no floor surface was observed. The bricks and cement mortar are consistent with the period of the Second World War, but any association with the RAF which was based to the south of the village was not readily apparent from the remains of the structure.

School End Farm

- 4.2.10 The farmhouse has been extensively renovated recently following many years of being in poor repair. It is a Grade II listed, brick-built house dating to the late 18th to early 19th century, according to the listing description. The house and the long range of outbuildings to its rear, extending to the west, since converted to domestic use, form the southern boundary of the site (PI 4).

5 THE BARN

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The building is aligned approximately east-north-east to west-south-west, however, for ease of description it shall be referred to in this report as if being aligned east-west.
- 5.1.2 The barn is in a dilapidated state and a structural report carried out by others and included as a supporting document for the aforementioned planning application confirms that it is beyond economic repair.
- 5.1.3 The intention was to reclaim the slates from the barn roof, the only materials deemed to be salvageable, however, when the roof was stripped, most of the slates were found to have been re-fixed at least three times and the majority had deteriorated beyond further use (PI 5). Many of the bricks were discovered to be in fairly good condition as they had been bound in lime, and consideration for their reuse will be considered if they prove to be structurally sound.



5.2 External description

- 5.2.1 The barn is a trapezoidal in plan, single-storey timber-clad, timber-framed building with a slate-covered roof (Pls 6-9). The north elevation of the east bay, the east wall to eaves level and plinths in various places are of brick. It is extended to either end: by a brick-built lean-to with a slate roof to the east end and a timber-clad lean-to with a double-pitched corrugated metal-roof to the west end (Figs 4&5).
- 5.2.2 The wooden window frames are later replacements and date to the third quarter of the 20th century. The main entrance door at the east end of the south elevation is a 19th-century ledge and plank door constructed of waney-edged timber, re-clad to the outside and braced to the inside with modern softwood. The doors to the west end of the north and south elevations are 19th-century ledge and braced plank doors with multiple repairs. The door to the east end is a mid 20th-century ledge and braced plank door.
- 5.2.3 The north, south and west elevations of the main body of the barn are clad horizontally with fairly modern softwood boards; the exception is the east end which has been re-built in brick up to eaves-level with the softwood cladding extending to the apex. The west end has a brick plinth of approximately 8 courses. The north has a low brickwork plinth which has been built up around the frame. The base of the modern concrete floor of the southern half of the barn is visible where the cladding has been removed and replaces or obscures any former brick plinth.

5.3 Internal description

The barn

- 5.3.1 The main space of the barn is divided by a brick-built supporting wall running east to west along the approximate centre of the building, the southern half is further divided at the western end bay to create a small workshop (Pls 10&11). The bricks in the central wall are solid, handmade, and well fired; they measure 225mm x100mm x70mm and are bound with lime mortar. The interior of the frame is clad in softwood boards, with multiple repairs using other softwood boards and corrugated metal (Pls 12&13).
- 5.3.2 The roof structure and upper area of the timber frame is largely obscured by the chicken wire and insulation which ceils all but the western bay of the barn; this is supported on its own makeshift softwood frame which is attached to the structural timbers (PI 14). The barn is described as a 'chicken barn' in previous planning applications, but no fixtures or fittings are extant and only the drainage runs in the modern concrete floor of the southern room indicate recent agricultural use.
- 5.3.3 The roof structure consists of machine-sawn softwood common rafters nailed to a ridge board at the apex, each slope supported on the backs of two purlins which in turn are braced to the beams (PI 15). They are also braced at the western end; this bracing is later, and emphasises that the roof structure is not original to the frame of the building (PI 16).
- 5.3.4 These later alterations, replacements and repairs are machine-sawn, straight and square softwood, whereas the tie beams and the wall frame are earlier, waney and mostly of elm, with the occasional reclaimed piece of timber reused in the later alterations, for instance in the braces between the beams and purlins (PI 17).



- 5.3.5 The original frame is sawn and possibly hewn elm. Much of the wall frame is waney in places, the tie beams are waney and very irregular, simply trunks and branches squared-off and some of the smaller braces and studs are just stripped of their bark before use (Pl 18). The wall plate consists of various lengths of reused hardwood and softwood timbers roughly scarfed together (Pl 19). The posts are jowled and are made of square, sawn elm. Pegged mortice and tenon joints are used in the original frame, although where they are repaired or have been reused, they are nailed.
- 5.3.6 Following demolition, it was noted that most of the tie beams have lap dovetailed joints at either end, a common joint used in beams for centuries and until the decades surrounding the construction of this barn (Pl 20). The fact that carpentered joints are resting upon the top of the brick wall indicates that they are reused or the building has undergone extensive alteration.
- 5.3.7 No carpenters' marks are in the modern timber, nor are any within the dismantled joints. Only one carpenters' mark was observed in the standing frame, but this did not correspond with the adjoining timbers, nor was it in a sequence with the adjacent bays, again suggesting reuse of timbers (Pl 21).
- 5.3.8 The floor of the northern half of the barn is a fairly compact earth floor with a patch of concrete inside the doorway at the east end and a narrow path of concrete between the doorways at either side of the western end. The floor of the southern half of the barn is modern concrete with drainage channels formed during the pour (Pl 22). Following the removal of the concrete floor, it was observed that no earlier floors were present.
- 5.3.9 As discussed, the northern elevation of the barn is shown on the first three editions of the OS maps as being open-fronted; it is possible that the four bays were open and the brick plinth, studs, cladding and windows added later.

Eastern lean-to

- 5.3.10 The lean-to is constructed against the southern half of the east wall, the northern end aligned with the apex of the barn roof. The one-brick-thick east and south walls consists of the same type of bricks as the wall inside. They were laid in a variation on Flemish garden wall bond, with two stretchers between headers, rather than three. The upper part of the southern wall has been roughly rebuilt with no formal style of bond, reusing the same bricks bonded with cement mortar and abutting the barn wall with a straight join (Pl 23). The northern wall is softwood board over a light timber frame with the only entry door being a fairly recent replacement ledge and braced plank door (Pl 24). A softwood window frame is in the south wall. The roof is covered in slates supported on softwood rafters and battens (Pl 25). A brick floor is to the whole of the space.
- 5.3.11 This extension is shown on all of the editions of the OS maps; the majority of the materials appear to be original with the exception of the window, door and cladding and the aforementioned repair to the south wall.

Western lean-to

- 5.3.12 The lean-to is divided into three spaces, each separated by partitions constructed of corrugated metal and timber boards on a softwood frame (Pl 26). The roof and much of the external cladding is corrugated metal on a basic frame, itself supported on softwood posts. The floors are concrete. The windows are mid 20th-century.



- 5.3.13 This end of the building is the most-altered of the barn, according to the map evidence, and underwent demolition of the north to south range of the building at some point between the OS editions of 1925 and 1978, potentially after the 1950s, according to the 6-inch OS maps, which corresponds with the mid 20th-century date of the building materials.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

6.1 Description of the deposits and finds

- 6.1.1 The site had been overgrown for several years at the time of the initial survey and fairly well-established shrubbery was across the northern part of the site (PI 27). Once the site was stripped of foliage, the topsoil (001) proved a rich, humic, fairly deep layer consistent with the former use as gardens (PIs 28&29). A concrete path was to the eastern edge of the site, between the foundation trench and the wall and the modern broken brick hardcore and concrete remains of what may have been the base of a small item such as an ornamental feature or compost bin. The path is in the location of the path on the 1880 map, but is a fairly modern replacement. There were no other indications of any features in the ground surface.
- 6.1.2 The foundation trench, as previously discussed, was excavated by machine during the course of one dry day (Fig 6). The well-drained subsoil and natural were undisturbed in the main, with only one instance of fairly minimal tree-root disturbance to the northern edge of the foundation trench, close to the tree-lined boundary (PI 30). Only two cut features were observed in the excavated area: one possible posthole [004] at the eastern edge, close to the concrete path and base, and a pit [006] close to the centre of the site which contained early 20th-century domestic rubbish (Fig 7). Occasional pieces of 19th-century pottery, some fairly large, and 20th-century rubbish, including lost toys, were found in the topsoil.
- 6.1.3 The possible posthole, [004] and filled with (005) contained no dating evidence; it was backfilled with subsoil and three pieces of limestone were close to the top and centre of the fill which may have been used as fairly insubstantial post packing. There was no trace of remains of a post (PI 31).
- 6.1.4 The pit [006] and filled with (007) was cut through the subsoil, but stopped at the natural; the cut was not visible in the topsoil and so it had been cultivated after being backfilled. The edges of the pit were unclear and there was some root disturbance below and so it may be that the 'pit' had originated in the removal of a shrub and the opportunity taken to dispose of rubbish when the hole was backfilled with topsoil.
- 6.1.5 The items found in pit [006] consisted of broken crockery, glass and stoneware bottles and jars and a small metal bucket. The remainder of the fill was topsoil, all of which was loose and dislodged by the bucket of the machine (PI 32). Due to their age, dating to the 1930s or 1940s, none of the finds were retained.

6.2 Discussion

- 6.2.1 The area cleared of overgrowth to allow for the construction of the new building had been in use as a garden until well into the 20th century. No buildings are shown in this



area on the available maps, only pathways on the more detailed first edition of 1880. The path at the east of the site had been relaid in concrete in the mid to late 20th century and a base for a small feature or piece of equipment was laid at a similar time. A post for an unknown purpose pre-dated the concrete path.

- 6.2.2 The foundation trenches were cut well into the underlying natural gravels and the subsoil was largely undisturbed (Pls 33&34). The garden was well-drained and the topsoil was deep and well fertilised, some deep-rooted plants were removed; a small root-bole was reused as a rubbish pit and re-cultivated. The area was allowed to become overgrown in recent years and occasional pieces of rubbish from recent decades were in the topsoil. No finds were retained.



7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 School Farm Barn was constructed some time between 1842 and 1880. The footprint of the barn shown on the first edition OS map of 1880 is largely as it was at the time of the survey, with the exception of a north-south range at the west of the building which was demolished sometime after the 1950 survey of the revised 6-inch OS map, and which was replaced by a fairly makeshift extension before 1978.
- 7.1.2 The barn was likely to have been constructed from reused timber from a building half of the width which it is now. The roof structure was replaced fairly early in the 20th century and the northern bays enclosed. Replacement windows were fitted and a concrete floor laid to the southern half of the barn in the latter part of the 20th century.
- 7.1.3 The foundations excavated for the replacement building at the north east of the site did not uncover any archaeological remains connected with the early village; an undated possible posthole may be connected with an earlier garden feature and the 20th-century domestic refuse backfilling a small hole is related to the existing function of the property.

Angela Warner

January 2017



APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ordnance Survey 25 inch edition revised 1898, published 1900

Ordnance Survey 25 inch edition revised 1923, published 1925

Ordnance Survey 6-inch provisional edition revised 1950, published 1952

Ordnance Survey 25 inch edition published 1978

Websites

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNav

Accessed 6 January 2017



APPENDIX B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Finds	Date
001	Deposit	0.30m	/	/	Topsoil	/	/
002	Deposit	0.20m	/	/	Subsoil	/	/
003	Deposit	/	/	/	Natural	/	/
004	Cut	0.42m	0.69m	/	Posthole	/	undated
005	Deposit	0.42m	0.69m	/	Fill of [004]	None	undated
006	Cut	0.20m	0.46m	/	Pit	/	Early- to mid-C20
007	Deposit	0.20m	0.46m	/	Fill of [006]	Domestic waste	Early- to mid-C20



APPENDIX C. LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

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

Name: SCHOOL END FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1213583

Location

SCHOOL END FARMHOUSE, SCHOOL END

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-May-1984

Details

GV II

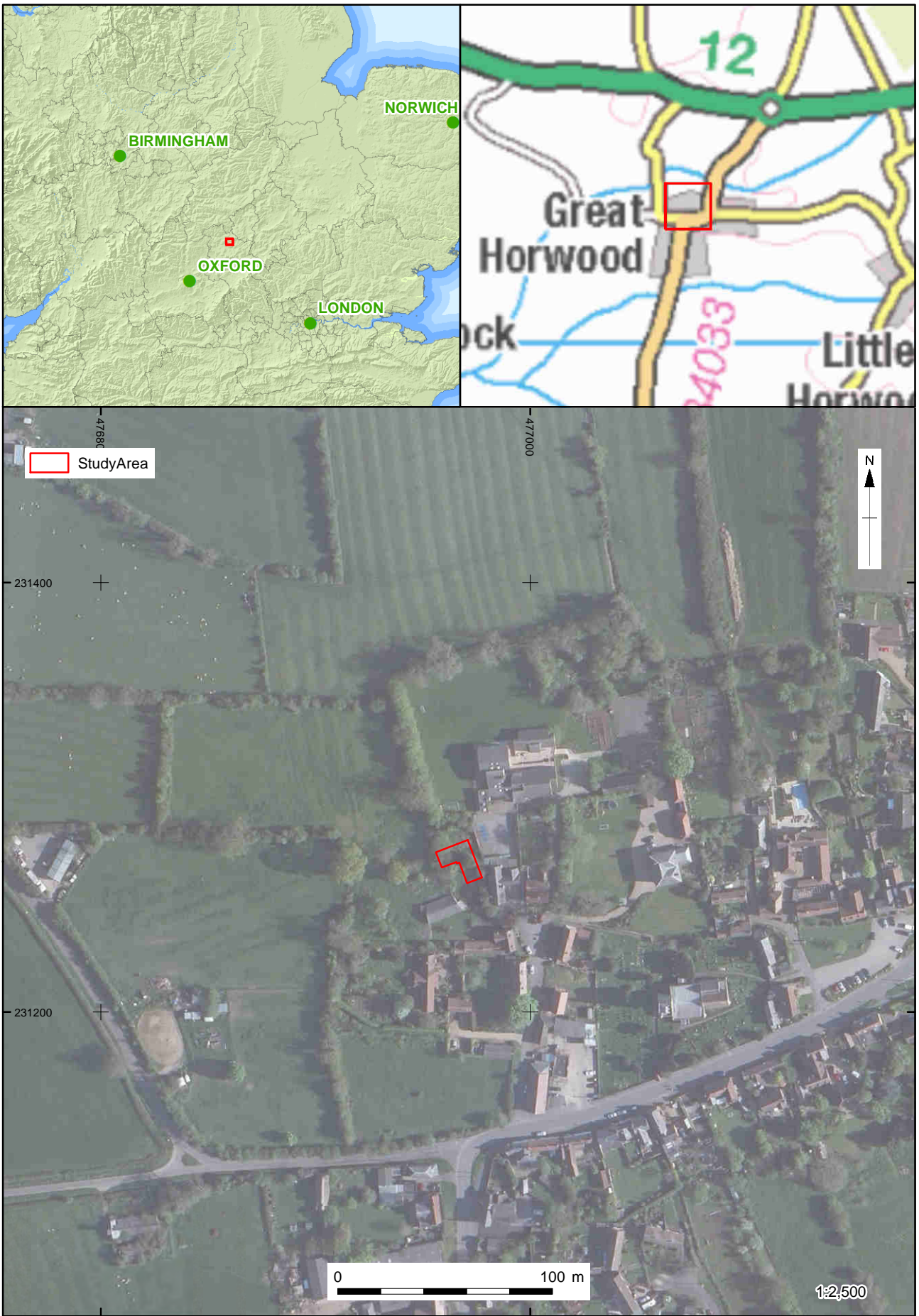
House. Late C18-early C19. Brick, toothed brick eaves. Gambrel roof with C20 tiles, flanking brick chimneys. 2 storeys and attic, 2 bays.

3-light leaded casements, those to ground floor with segmental heads. Hipped dormers with paired barred casements.

Central 6-panelled door, top-lit, in simple wooden surround, with cornice hood on cut scroll brackets. Blind panel above.

Long range of outbuildings attached at right-angles to rear.

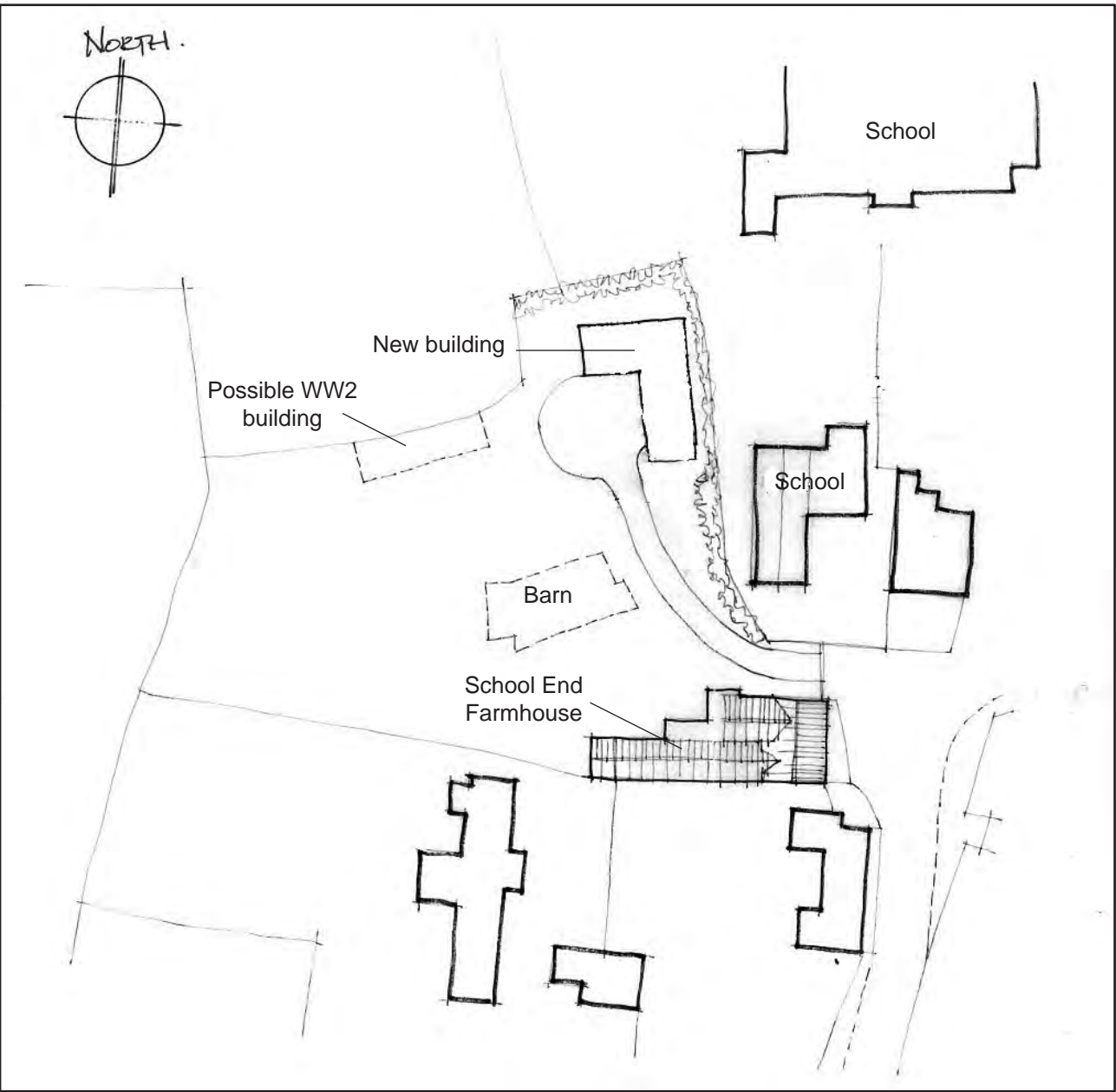
Listing NGR: SP7698831234



M:\Projects Ongoing\Great Horwood, School End Farm\010\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\Figure1_Site_Location.mxd\gary_jones_25/01/2017

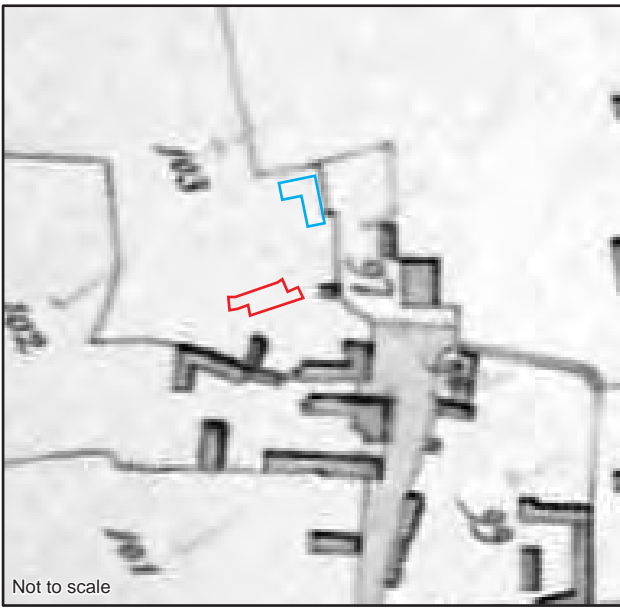
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User

Figure 1: Site location

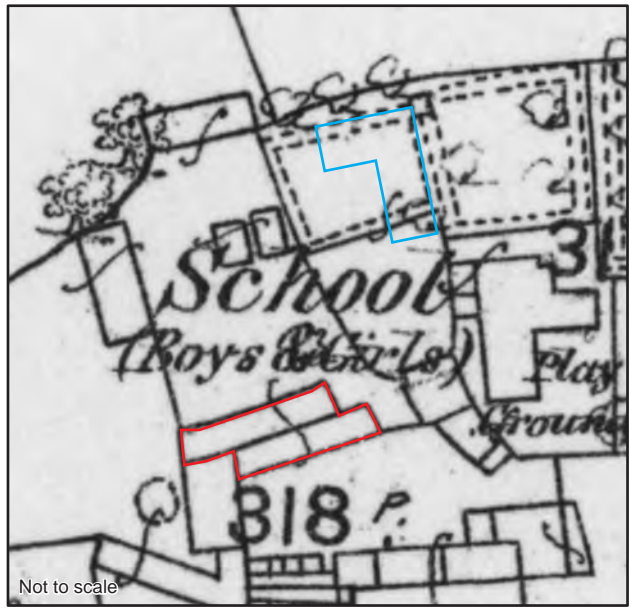


N.B. For illustrative purpose only - not for scaling or mapping

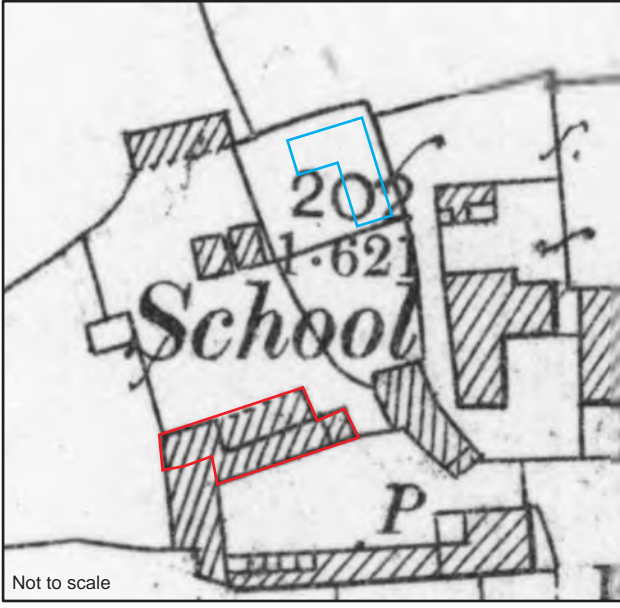
Figure 2: Plan of the site based upon a drawing by Blenheim Design and Management



Tithe map
Dated 1842



25 inch Ordnance Survey map
Surveyed 1880
Published 1880



25 inch Ordnance Survey map
Revised 1898
Published 1900



25 inch Ordnance Survey map
Revised 1923
Published 1925

- Outline of the barn at the time of survey
- Approximate location of the new building

N.B. Both outlines are to illustrate position only - not for scaling or mapping

Figure 3: Map regression



Figure 4: Elevations of the barn, based on drawings by Blenheim Design and Management

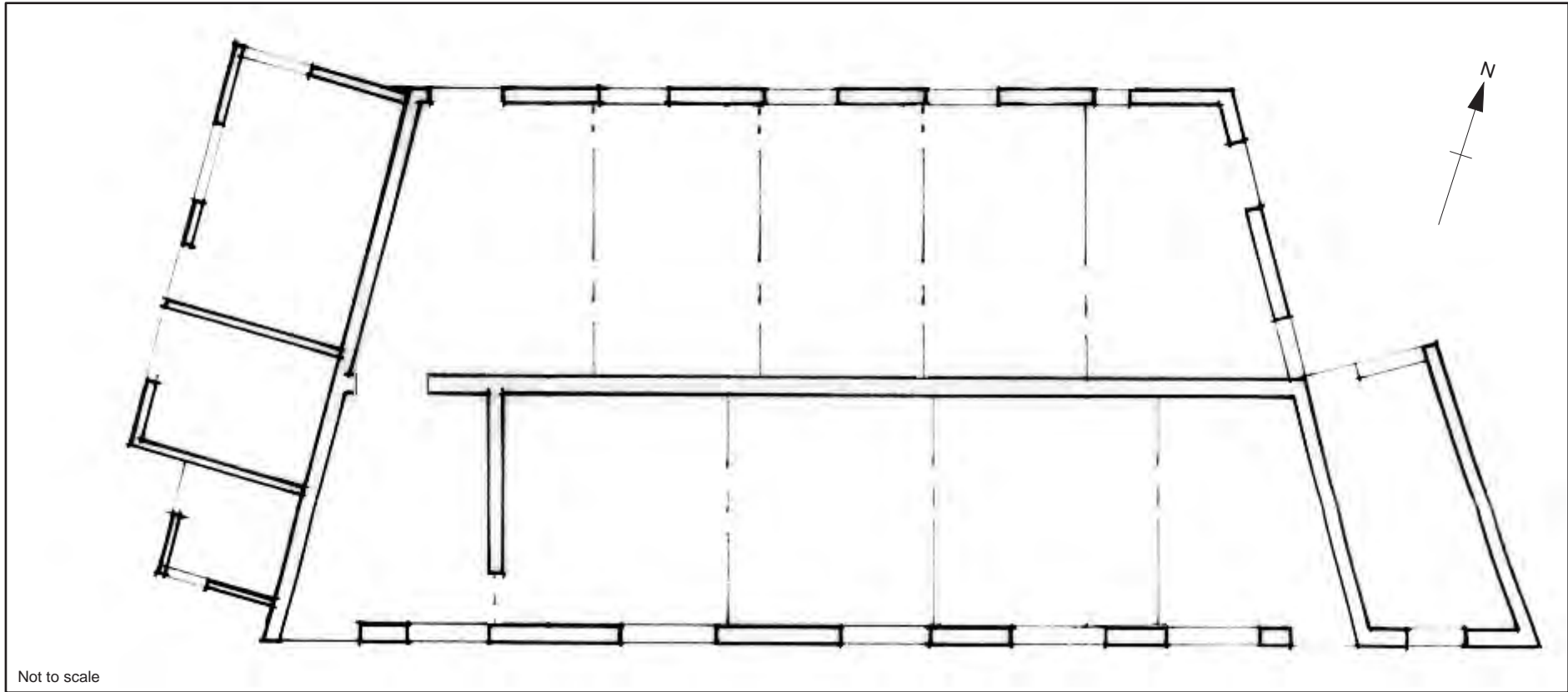


Figure 5: Plan of the barn, based on drawings by Blenheim Design and Management

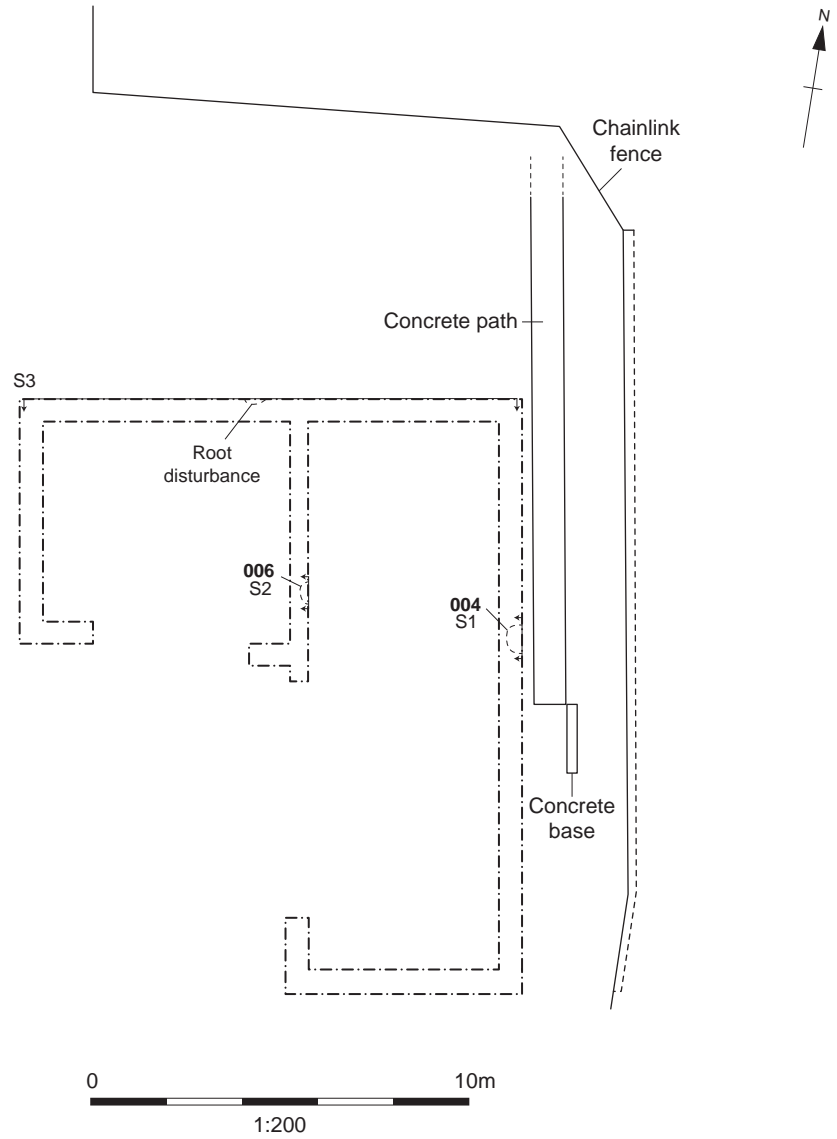


Figure 6: Plan of foundation excavations

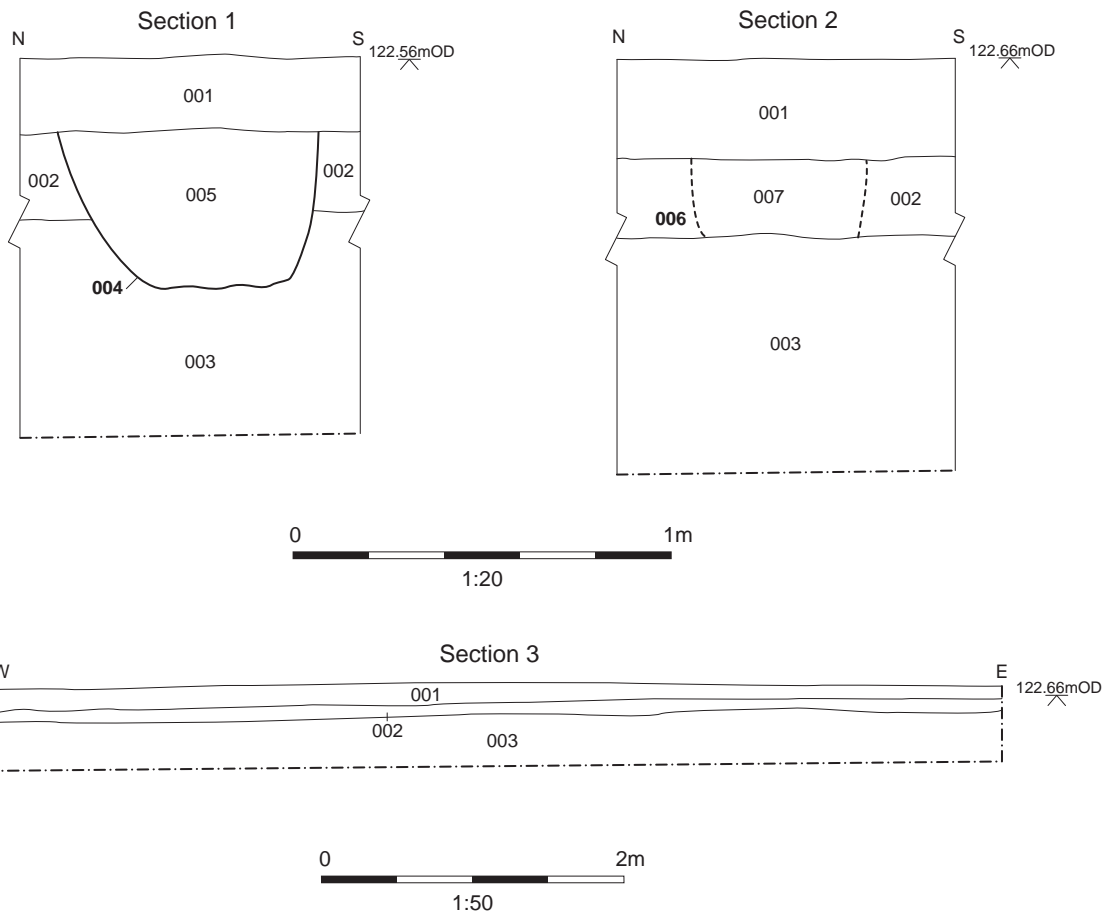


Figure 7: Sections of foundation excavations



Plate 1: The remains of the possible WW2 building. Looking south east



Plate 2: The remains of the possible WW2 building. Looking west



Plate 3: An example of the brickwork and base in the possible WW2 building



Plate 4: The north elevation of the farmhouse in relation to the drive, parking area and barn



Plate 7: The north elevation of the barn



Plate 8: The east elevation of the barn



Plate 9: The west elevation of the barn



Plate 10: The brick wall along the centre of the barn. Looking south east

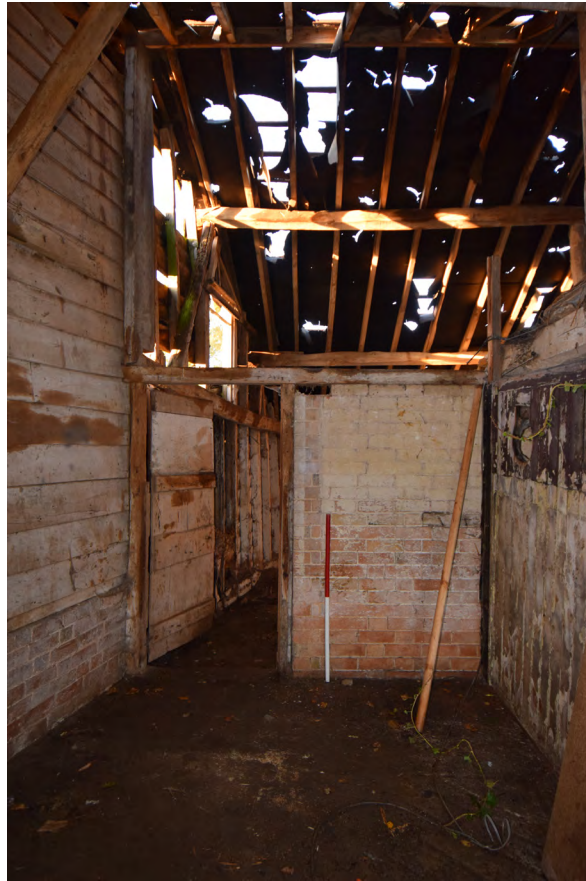


Plate 11: The workshop in the west bay of the southern half of the barn. Looking north



Plate 12: The north wall of the north half of the barn, before stripping



Plate 13: The south wall of the east bay of the barn. Looking south



Plate 14: The 'ceiling' of the barn. South half of the bar, looking east



Plate 15: The later roof structure, viewed over the 'ceiling'. North half of the barn, looking east



Plate 16: The wall frame of the west end of the barn



Plate 17: The north half of the barn including the waney, irregular tie beams. Looking west



Plate 18: Irregular timber brace.
Easternmost bay, north half of the barn



Plate 19: Example of the rough scarfing of the wall plate



Plate 20: Example of the lap dovetail joints in the beams



Plate 21: A carpenter's mark which does not appear in the adjacent timbers



Plate 22: The modern concrete floor in the south half of the barn. Looking east



Plate 23: The bricks of the east wall of the barn and the repair of the lean-to. Looking north



Plate 24: The north elevation of the east lean-to

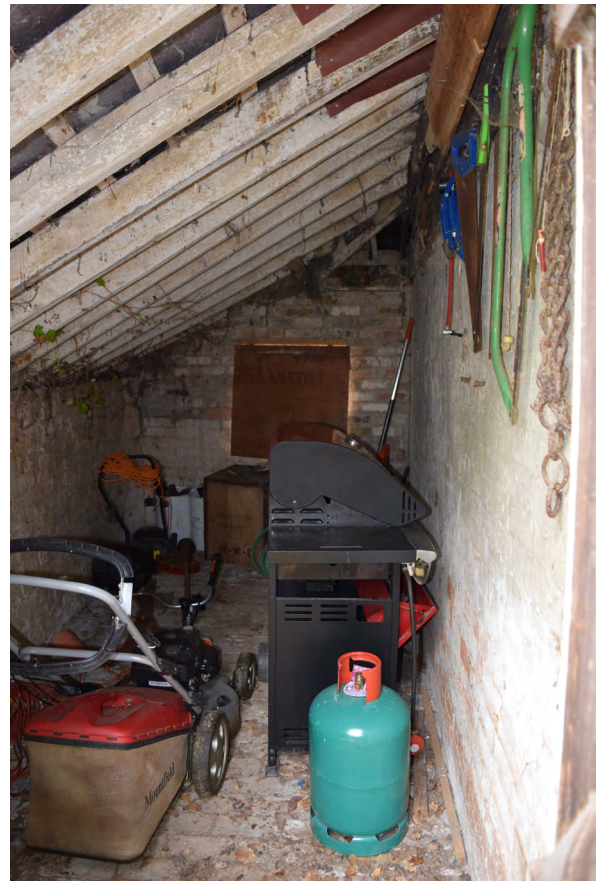


Plate 25: The interior of the east lean-to. Looking south



Plate 26: The west lean-to. Looking east



Plate 27: The site of the new building prior to stripping. Looking north east



Plate 28: The site of the new building prior to stripping. Looking north



Plate 29: The stripped area and the concrete path and base. Looking north



Plate 30: A typical example of the section, with some root disturbance. Looking north



Plate 31: The possible post hole [004] and the later concrete path. Looking east



Plate 32: The heavily disturbed edge of the rubbish-filled pit [006]. Looking east



Plate 33: A typical featureless foundation trench cut well into the natural. Looking west



Plate 34: The site following excavation, prior to concrete pouring. Looking south east



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