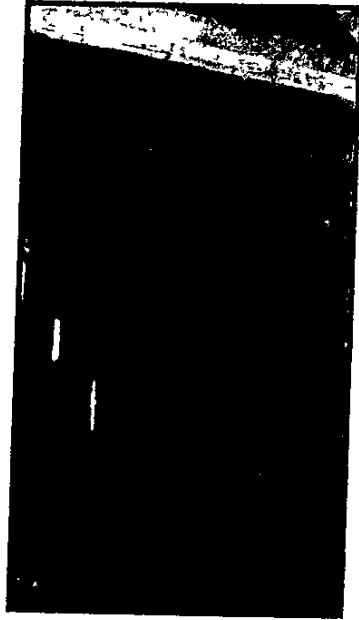


APPARCH.

1/33



# Chazey Court Farm Reading

Architectoral Recording  
and Analysis



**Oxford Archaeology**

October 2003

**Williamson Associates Limited**

Issue N<sup>o</sup> Draft

OA Job N<sup>o</sup> 2904

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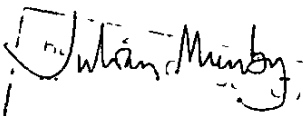
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081395

Signed

  
10 OCT 2003  
PLANNING

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# CHAZEY COURT FARM

MAPLEDURHAM ESTATE, THE WARREN READING.  
AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING AND ANALYSIS

*Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Williamson Associates Limited to undertake a record of the agricultural structures at the site of Chazey Court Farm, part of the Mapledurham Estate, on the edge of the Warren Reading. This site consists of a range of buildings, including an early 17th century barn of considerable merit, and a number of other less important general farming structures ranging from a pleasant early 20th century milking parlour to a late 20th century steel framed open sided hay barn*

### 1 CHAZEY FARM BARN

#### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

1 1 1 1 Oxford Archaeology (OA, formerly Oxford Archaeological Unit) was commissioned by Williamson Associates Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording at Chazey Court Farm, The Warren, Mapledurham (SU6914 7514). An application has been made to Reading Borough Council for a new nursing home at the site and the development would include the restoration of the main barn and the dismantling of other later adjacent farm structures. Due to the historic interest of the barn (Listed Grade I) the recording has been requested by Babtie, acting as Reading Borough Council's archaeological advisers, to assist in the consideration of the planning application. A brief detailing the building recording works required was issued by Babtie in April 2003.

#### 1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1 2 1 1 There were two principal aims of the work

- 1) to allow a more fully informed consideration of the planning application with regard to the significance and history of the barn
- 2) to create a detailed record of the barn prior to its possible restoration in the proposed development

#### 1.3 METHODOLOGY

1 3 1 1 The recording of the barn was undertaken to Level IV, as defined by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments of England (Recording Historic Buildings a Descriptive Specification). The recording consisted of four principal elements: a drawn survey, a photographic survey, a written, descriptive survey and a dendrochronological survey. The drawn survey included a plan of the barn, cross sections through the barn and details of significant features. The photographic survey was undertaken using black

and white print film and colour slide film and included general shots and specific details. The descriptive survey complemented the other surveys and provided additional analytical detail.

- 1 3 1 2 The dendrochronological survey was undertaken by Miles and Company and included samples from all the major timber types in the barn. In addition core samples were also taken from the adjacent farmhouse, with the full agreement of Babbie, to allow a fuller understanding of the overall chronology of the farmstead.

#### **1.4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 1 4 1 1 Chazey Court Farm consists of a group of buildings on the Mapledurham estate on the north edge of Reading in Berkshire. The main buildings which survive from the historic farmyard are the barn (the main subject of the current study) and a north-south range of four structures including the farmhouse and stable. The barn is listed Grade I and the farmhouse range is listed Grade II\*.
- 1 4 1 2 The farmstead is located on the site of the early manor of Mapledurham Chasey, part of the Honour of Wallingford, in Binfield Hundred.
- 1.4 1 3 Very little historical information was available for this study due to the inaccessibility of the Mapledurham estate archive in the time available.

#### **1.5 DESCRIPTION**

- 1 5 1 1 The barn is solidly constructed, on an east west alignment, of red brick and lime mortar some 500mm thick, undiminished at the eaves except for a small 150mm step, forming a plinth, close to the base of the wall. Each of the long north and south walls has a set of open vertical vents, those on the north wall being wider and lower than those on the south face. The east and west walls run to the full height of the gables diminishing at tie beam height at the east end, and display similar windows to the long walls in a symmetrical configuration of several tiers. Both gables are capped with raised dressed stone verges continuing up from stone corbels.
- 1 5 1 2 The roof is covered with local peg tiles and some later hooked tiles, of several phases, though all reaffixed to new laths in a single post 1850 phase. The tiles are supported by a trussed roof of impressive proportions, with a distinctive style of bracing, displaying an up brace from principal rafter to ridge piece, and a down brace from principal rafter to lower purlin. The trusses themselves are formed over a massive tie beam, with queen posts rising vertically to the principal rafters, a collar of similar dimensions to the queen posts, and butted purlins forming three tiers of rafters.
- 1 5 1 3 The lower rafters lie above the lower purlin and are jointed into the upper purlin with a mortice and tenon with a diminished shoulder. A second set of rafters rise from similar joints up to the ridge.
- 1 5 1 4 The size and style of the barn are indicative of high quality construction, with an expensive abundance of timber.

##### **1.5.2. TIMBERS AND JOINTING**

- 1 5.2 1 All of the timber in the barn is oak, bar the laths which are softwood, and is well converted and dressed. The principal ties are massive sections, and

could only be produced from boxed heart, much of it with wany edges remaining. The other large timbers are all either boxed heart, boxed half or quarter, depending on the section of timber the tree provided. A few of the rafters are formed from wany edged sapwood with little heart wood at all, the rest being well converted fair faced timber.

- 1 5 2 2 Despite the fine conversion and large sections of the timbers the decoration remains agricultural, with simple chamfers and stop mouldings to the timbers where the conversion allows for them.
- 1 5 2 3 The chamfers are best displayed on the ties which show slightly decorative stop mouldings on the best examples. The purlins also show significant chamfering, although the upper purlins on the north pitch show this mostly on the upper edges, which would not be seen. This is an indication of some sort of error in either lying out or erecting the barn.
- 1 5 2 4 Generally joints are uncomplicated though often showing one diminished shoulder on the tennons.
- 1 5 2 5 There are a series of clear marks on the principal joints of the truss, though not used as numbers, they are formed from corrupted roman numerals. Each truss is identified by a distinct combination, and the correct orientation of the timbers is shown by means of a longer tail to one of the numerals on the south end of the timbers.
- 1.5.3. PHASING**
- 1 5 3 1 The structure is largely single phase and has been securely dated to shortly after the latest felling date of spring 1611 (see Appendix 1 Dendrochronology).
- 1 5 3 2 What little changes there are to the structure have been minor routine maintenance, although it doesn't look as though it has been repointed for a considerable time, if ever.
- 1.5 3 3 The only major alteration to the fabric is the insertion of a square window into the upper south side of the west wall, the timbers used in this appear to be a mixture of reused and new, the felling date for the newer timbers was fixed to summer or autumn of 1737.
- 1 5 3 4 The south wall has been somewhat underpinned by a concrete skirt, tied through the wall with reinforcing rod lengths, this work also reinforces the entrance in the south wall, particularly along its west edge. All of the concrete is late 20<sup>th</sup> century, and probably includes the various patches of concrete where the threshing floor would have been.
- 1 5 3 5 A small patch of the brick frieze has been replaced in hard mortar and more modern larger bricks, above the north door, this is certainly post 1920.
- 1 5 3 6 Extra tie beams have been added between wall plates at both ends of the barn. These seem similar in construction, dendrochronology samples from the west tie beam gave a felling date of spring 1801. The western tie has been enhanced by the later addition of an iron tie with pattress plates below the inserted tie beam.

**1.5.4. FLOORING**

1 5 4 1 There are considerable areas of crushed lime, ash and clay flooring left in the barn, mostly at the west end, though straw and scaffolding prevented a thorough inspection of the eastern extents. It is not inconceivable that these are primary, and continue under much of the concrete flooring, these often show remains of internal divisions and structure placement. There are also signs that the north entrance way has been contoured to meet the barn's floor level, and although now covered with grass this may hide a cobbled or otherwise metalled surface, and possibly evidence of structures associated with animal management such as fencing lines, and relationships with the yard in general.

**1.5.5. BRICKWORK**

1 5 5,1 The walls of the barn are formed of hand made red brick, laid in English bond, with a decorative cornice of the same bricks forming the head of the two long walls. The bricks were almost certainly manufactured within the Mapledurham estate, generally falling within plus or minus 5mm of 225mm by 60mm.

1 5 5 2 The mortar is a soft lime based mortar, probably dry slaked.

**1.5.6. WINDOWS**

1 5 6 1 All of the windows follow the same basic pattern (see figure 8).

**2 ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES**

2 1 1.1 Other than the large barn and the main house, none of the structures on the site appear on the 1884 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps. The oldest of these more modern structures is the early 20<sup>th</sup> century long shed marked as A on figure 2.

**2.2 STRUCTURE A**

2 2 1 1 This long building comprises a single storey structure of red brick under a solidly trussed slate roof. The building is divided into two volumes by a single full height timber partition, now underpinned with concrete blocks. The flooring is red flooring brick which has been considerably patched with concrete. The north and south faces have been much altered by the insertion of new doorways and concrete lintels, leaving large portions of these faces open. The only significantly intact section of brickwork occurs on the west face, which is a decorative polychrome mix of a red brick body with over-fired headers, forming a chequerboard pattern.

2 2 1 2 The trusses and polychrome work would put it around 1900, though this style of farm building was in use from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century well into the 1930s. The structure is of little historical interest, its limited merit lies in its solidly constructed roof and its decorative eastern face. It does not however relate to either the house or barn and the early 17<sup>th</sup> century setting of those structures.

## 2.3 STRUCTURE B

- 2 3 1 1 This small row of stalls is of ramshackle construction, largely concrete block with corrugated cement bound asbestos roof, supported by softwood timbers. The presence of stone in the lower section of the mostly concrete block walls suggests the structure was built on the remains of a garden wall and possibly earlier stalls with a stone base and timber upper section.
- 2 3 1 2 These stalls are of no historical interest in their current form, however if demolished, further investigation of the lower portions of the wall may reveal the function of the foundations and possible links with the house.

## 2.4 STRUCTURE C

- 2 4 1 1 This is a multi phased mix of construction from the mid to later 20<sup>th</sup> century. It now comprises an open fronted steel framed barn divided in two by a rendered wall, under a corrugated asbestos roof, and an enclosed space to the west under the same roof. The latest section is the eastern end and roof, with the back wall and western end possibly being slightly earlier. The eastern end has been constructed as a general store and tractor covering, while the western end has been latterly converted into a garage.
- 2 4 1 2 These structures are of no historical interest, however their proximity to the house and barn, and the possible stone foundations of the stalls next to the structure strongly suggests the presence of below ground archaeology.

## 2.5 STRUCTURE D

- 2 5 1 1 Adjacent to the main barn these stables are simple red brick foundations to 1.2 meters with a light softwood frame and roof above. The frame is covered with weatherboarding, and the whole is covered with a slate roof. Probably built around 1920 or 1930, they are of little historical interest, and of a very commonly found type all over the country.

## 2.6 STRUCTURE E

- 2 6 1 1 A single storey brick stable building, the structure is divided into two by a stud wall covered with weatherboarding. The stud work is primary, and of a lightweight construction. The roof is simply trussed with two diagonal posts rising off of tie beams to meet ordinary rafters on each pitch of the roof. The roof is now covered in corrugated galvanised sheet, though it was probably slate. The structure was probably built as a set of stalls or stabling, and has retained this use until it was abandoned with the rest of the farm. The interior still retains some gating and ramshackle partitioning made from galvanised gates as well as the timber partition.
- 2 6 1 2 The structure is of little historical significance, and is not related to the 17<sup>th</sup> century farmscape of the main house and barn, however its proximity to the main barn means that it may be built on significant remains from the principal period of building.

## 2.7 STRUCTURE F

- 2 7 1 1 Concrete loading ramp. This is a reinforced concrete and concrete block loading ramp for access to trailers and loose boxes when loading animals.



This is late 20<sup>th</sup> century and of no historical significance, being of a commonly found form and construction

## **2.8 STRUCTURE G**

2 8 1 1 These loose boxes are late 20<sup>th</sup> century timber and concrete constructions They represent some of the latest additions to the farm, and are of no historical value. They are an odd form, however their very modern date and industrial construction make them of little merit

## **2.9 STRUCTURE H**

2 9 1 1. Steel framed hay barn with corrugated galvanised steel roof over Late 20<sup>th</sup> century and of a common prefabricated form These were mass produced by various factories and are still produced today as kits for assembly

## **2.10 STRUCTURE I**

2 10 1 1 Plastic coated steel plate building with agricultural machinery This building is very late 20<sup>th</sup> century, and forms part of a large animal husbandry routine Its use outside of this is uncertain, though its very modern date and mass produced common construction make it of little interest.

## **3 THE FARMHOUSE**

3 1.1 1 Although not a direct part of this project it was felt important to place the barn in its proper context, as such a short assessment of the farmhouse, and a series of available dendrochronological dates have been included This was undertaken with the agreement of Kev Beachus of Babbie

### **3.2 DESCRIPTION**

3 2 1 1 The farmhouse divides into four distinct building sections, these have been labelled from north to south as sections A, B, C and D

#### **3.2.2. SECTION A**

3 2 2 1 This section of the building is the earliest of the range, and forms the principal accommodations. It is simply constructed, with a square frame recurved decorative braces over flint rubble lower walls and foundations The roof is striking for its inclusion of up braces from the principal rafters to the ridge, a common feature of the buildings on the site.

3 2.2 2 The timbers in the framing have been dated to a felling in the spring of 1611, giving a construction date the same as the large barn

#### **3.2.3. SECTION B**

3 2 3 1 This section is the latest portion of the farmhouse and would appear to be late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century It links the smaller section c to the main house, and almost certainly replaces an earlier structure No dendrochronology was taken for this section

#### **3.2.4. SECTION C**

3 2 4 1 This section of the house is an interesting raised cruck design, with a cruck running from a wall plate at the floor height of the first floor through a brick infilled framing section and curving to form the principal rafters of the roof This section of the building incorporates recurved braces on the ground

floor, and the same up bracing to the ridge seen in all the other buildings on site

- 3 2 4.2 The felling date for these timbers indicated summer or autumn of 1611, only months after the north range and barn

### 3.2.5. SECTION D

- 3 2 5 1 This forms a stable, and is almost identical in construction to the main barn. It comprises two floors, the lower being a stable, while the upper having a primary timber partition forming a hay loft. The staircase and much of the flooring have been replaced though the stairs replace others in an identical position
- 3 2 5 2 A doorway has been cut through into section c cutting through framing in the end wall of c The range also includes identical up bracing to the ridge and similar conversion to the rest of the house and barn
- 3 2 5 3 There has been some suggestion that this was originally a chapel, however there is no indication that this ever was the case The building always related to the farmhouse and other barn, and was as it is now, a stable.
- 3 2 5 4 This section provided the latest dates for the whole of dated timbers, giving a felling date of winter 1614 / 1615

## 3.3 DISCUSSION

- 3 3 1 1 The barn at Chazey Court Farm is a Grade I listed building and is therefore by definition of national interest It is a large, very impressively constructed barn and its particular interest lies in the fact that it has been so little altered since its original construction The principal structural timbers all survive and it is rare for a building such as this to have escaped with so few alterations, replacements and patching up works The most striking particular feature of this whole range of buildings and the barn, are the distinctive up braces to the ridge These are not seen elsewhere locally, and are indicative of a very high quality design The recurve braces and the scale of the barn also suggest an attempt at the upper end of timber frame construction
- 3 3 1 2 The significance of the barn is not particularly with its great age as many substantially older medieval barns survive but the current recording and dendrochronology work has established that it is somewhat older than had been supposed and was constructed in c 1611 The listing description had suggested the barn was of late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup>-century date although this date had been questioned before the current works
- 3 3 1 3 The dendrochronology work has been particularly useful in establishing that both the barn and the main farmhouse range are of very similar date having been established in 1611 or 1612 and that it continued to develop with the same style of construction for two or three years
- 3 3 1 4 The historical context of this concentrated programme of farm building has not been investigated, but clearly it is of interest that there was such an investment in building on the estate at this date (contemporary with some dated plasterwork in Mapledurham House, that had recently been rebuilt by Sir Richard Blount) The house and other buildings also have a status and value equal to the barn

#### 4 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

4111 Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Dan Miles of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory for his assistance, and the kind provision of drawings for the shoring works to the eastern end of the barn.

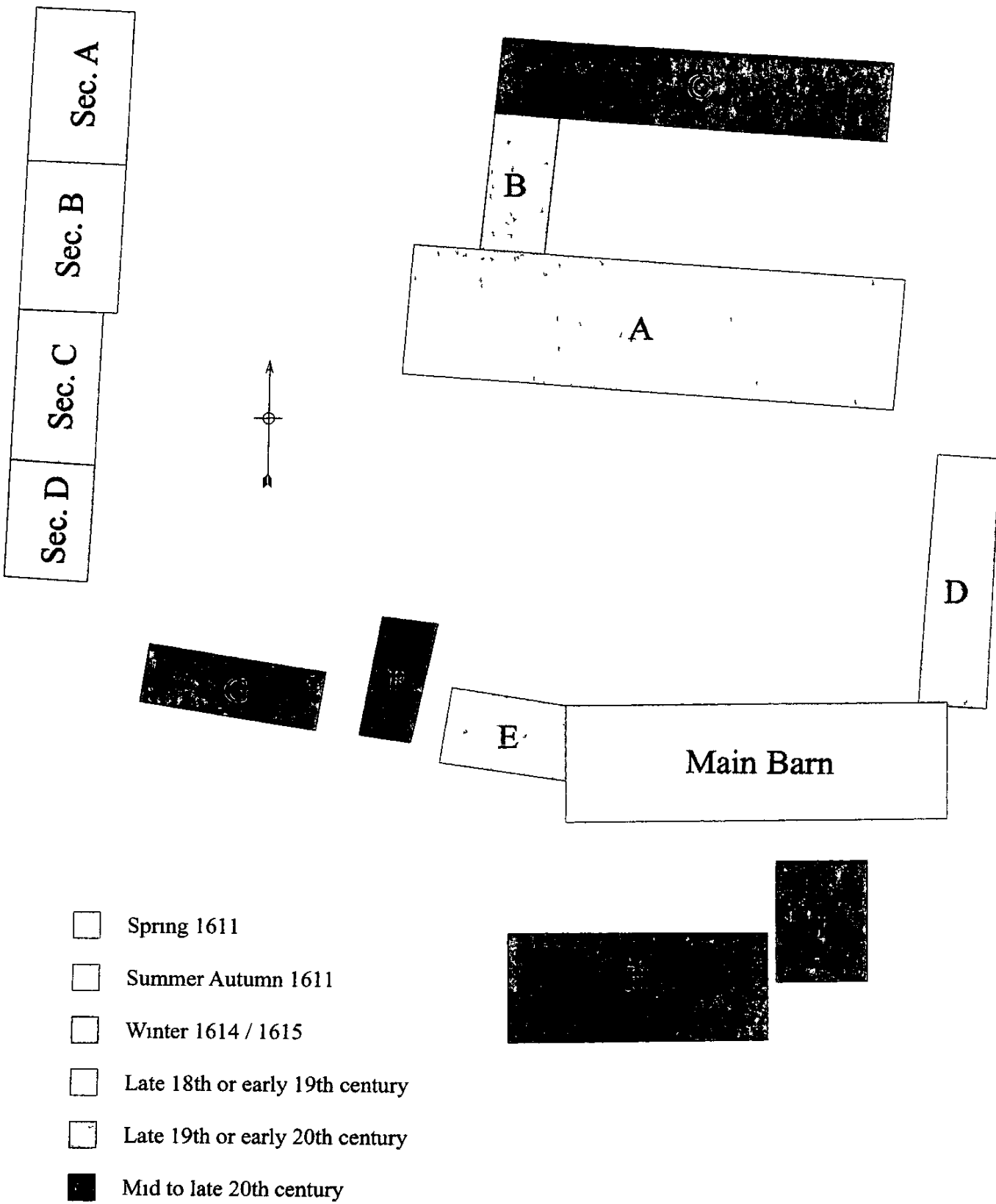


Figure 2 Site Plan  
 Showing main barn and ancilliary buildings,  
 including phased sections of the main house

0m 20m 40m

## 5 APPENDIX 1

## SUMMARY OF TREE-RING DATING FOR 2003/2004

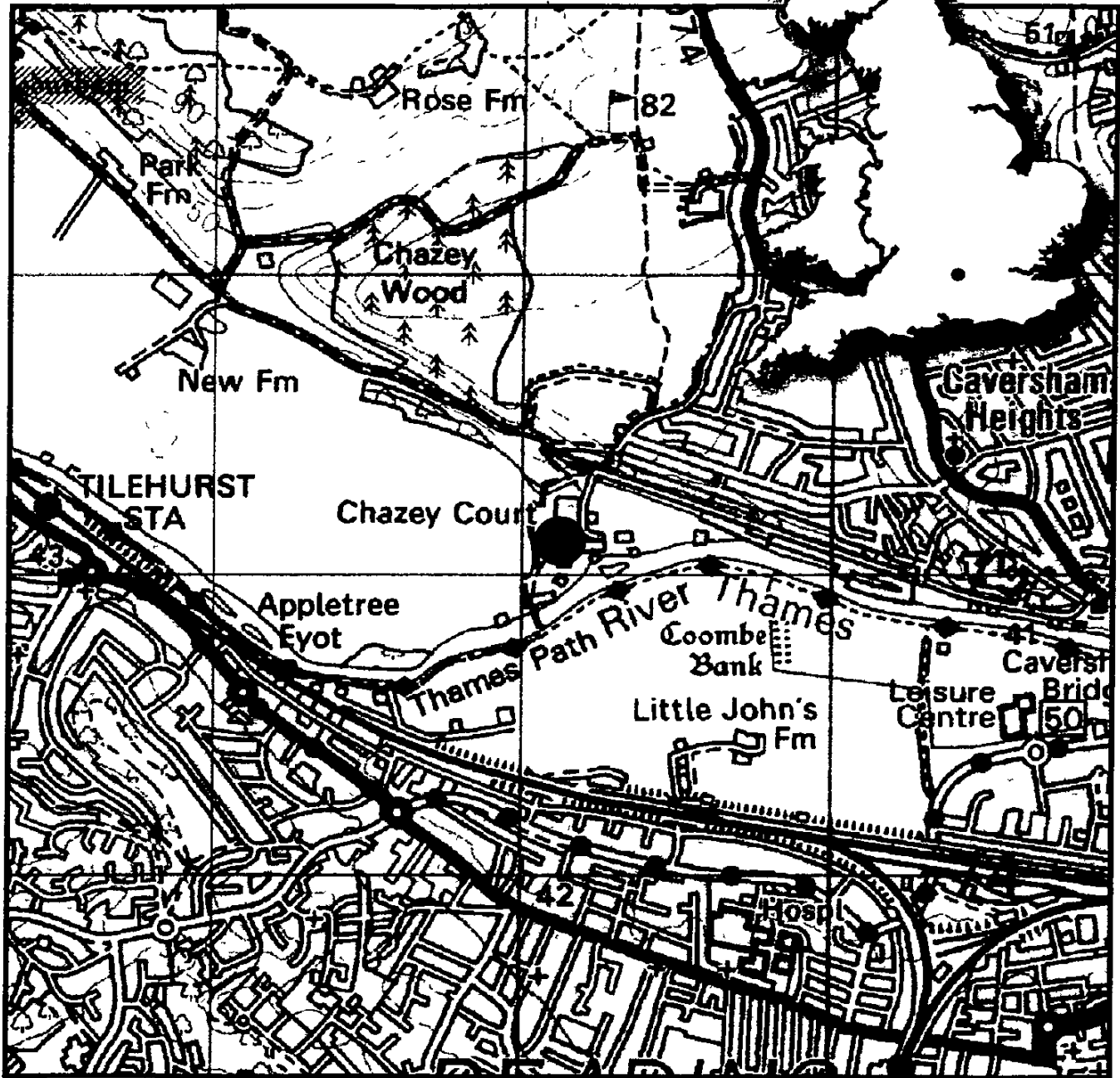
All bays are numbered as in figure 4, rafters are numbered from west to east

Sample number & type	Timber and position	Dates AD spanning	H/S bdry complement	No of rings	Mean width mm	Std devn mm	Mean sens mm	Felling seasons and dates/date ranges (AD)
<b>Barn</b>								
<i>chz1a</i>	c Tiebeam T3	1515-1583	1583 H/S	69	2.03	0.81	0.236	
<i>chz1b</i>	c ditto	1512-1609	1589 20¼C	98	2.16	0.88	0.196	
* <i>chz1</i>	Mean of <i>chz1a</i> + <i>chz1b</i>	1512-1609	1586 23¼C	98	2.03	0.82	0.195	Spring 1610
* <i>chz2</i>	c S lower rafter 2 Bay 3	1556-1610	1591 19C	55	2.04	0.68	0.141	Winter 1610/11
* <i>chz3</i>	c S lower rafter 3 Bay 3	1553-1610	1589 21¼C	58	1.98	0.83	0.208	Spring 1611
<i>chz4a</i>	c S lower rafter 5 Bay 3	1543-1589	1589 H/S	47	2.13	0.63	0.174	
<i>chz4b1</i>	c ditto	1553-1589	1589 H/S	37	2.06	0.67	0.198	
<i>chz4b2</i>	c ditto	1591-1610	+20C	20	1.45	0.28	0.197	
* <i>chz4</i>	Mean of <i>chz4a</i> + <i>chz4b1</i>	1543-1589	1589 H/S	47	2.10	0.60	0.179	(Winter 1610/11)
* <i>chz5</i>	c S upper rafter 6 Bay 3	1545-1610	1594 16C	66	1.81	1.02	0.210	Winter 1610/11
<i>chz6</i>	c N upper brace E of T2	-	18	45	1.43	0.33	0.174	
* <i>chz7</i>	c S principal rafter T2	1522-1610	1586 24¼C	89	1.36	0.65	0.177	Spring 1611
* <i>chz8</i>	c N principal rafter T2	1507-1609	1584 25¼C	103	1.59	0.95	0.270	Summer 1610
<i>chz9a1</i>	c Tiebeam T1	1510-1595	1595 H/S	86	2.36	1.49	0.164	
<i>chz9a2</i>	c ditto	1596-1609	14½C	14	1.76	0.23	0.154	
<i>chz9b</i>	c ditto	1597-1609	13+	13	1.80	0.21	0.165	
* <i>chz9</i>	Mean of <i>chz9a1</i> + <i>chz9a2</i> + <i>chz9b</i>	1510-1609	1595 14½C	100	2.28	1.40	0.162	Summer 1610
* <i>chz10</i>	c S lower purlin Bay 1	1544-1610	1582 28C	67	1.63	1.07	0.170	Winter 1610/11
<i>chz11</i>	c Inner inserted window intel	-	22C	79	1.97	0.76	0.190	
<i>chz12a</i>	c Outer inserted window intel	1691-1735	1723 12	45	2.60	0.95	0.314	



**6 APPENDIX 2****Location** READING, BERKSHIRE**IoE number** 039223**Date listed** 24 OCT 1951**Date of last amendment** 14 DEC 1978

THE WARREN 5128 Large barn to south-east of Chazey Farmhouse (Formerly listed as Chazey Farmhouse and Barn under the Rural District of Henley) SU 67 NE 14/597 24 10 51 GV Late C17/early C18 Very large 7 bay barn with steep roof Red brick with plinth Some blue headers in end gables Raised and weathered stone verges with pinnacles Central entrance on each side Symmetrical group of vents in brickwork on side and end walls Queen post roof with windbraces Weatherboarded lean-to to east gable The construction of this building and the stable/chapel at Chazey Farmhouse is very similar to the Tudor building at Mapeldurham House.



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Figure 1 Location Map of Site  
 Site is shown as black dot on mapping





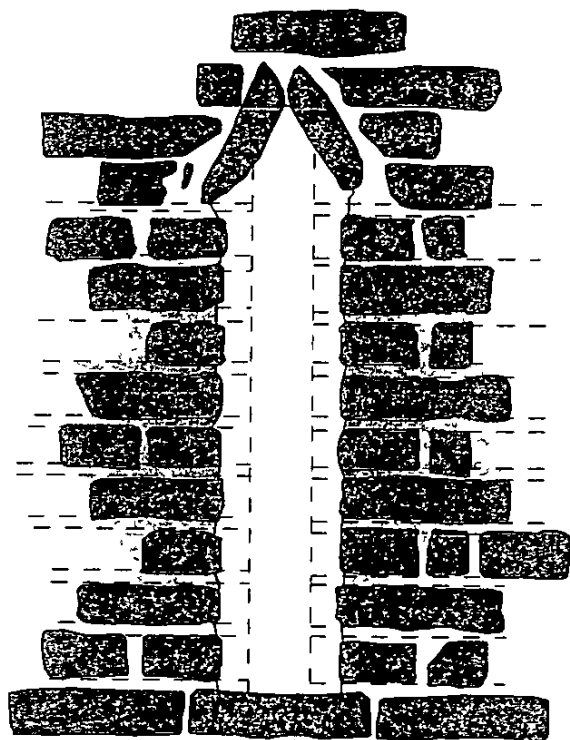


Figure 9 a  
 Internal elevation of  
 Windows in South Wall  
 External aperture and  
 approximate brick coursing are  
 shown as dotted lines

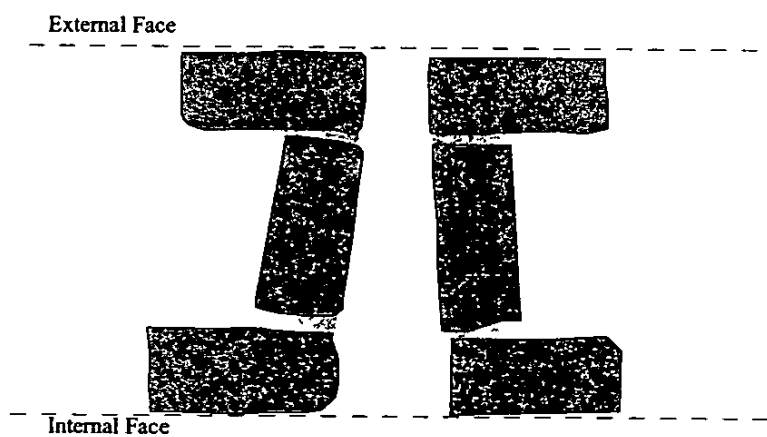
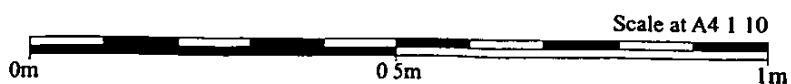


Figure 9b  
 Plan of Lowest Course  
 of Brick of Windows in  
 South Wall  
 The internal and external face of  
 the wall are shown as dotted  
 lines

Figure 9 South Wall Windows  
 Elevation and Plan



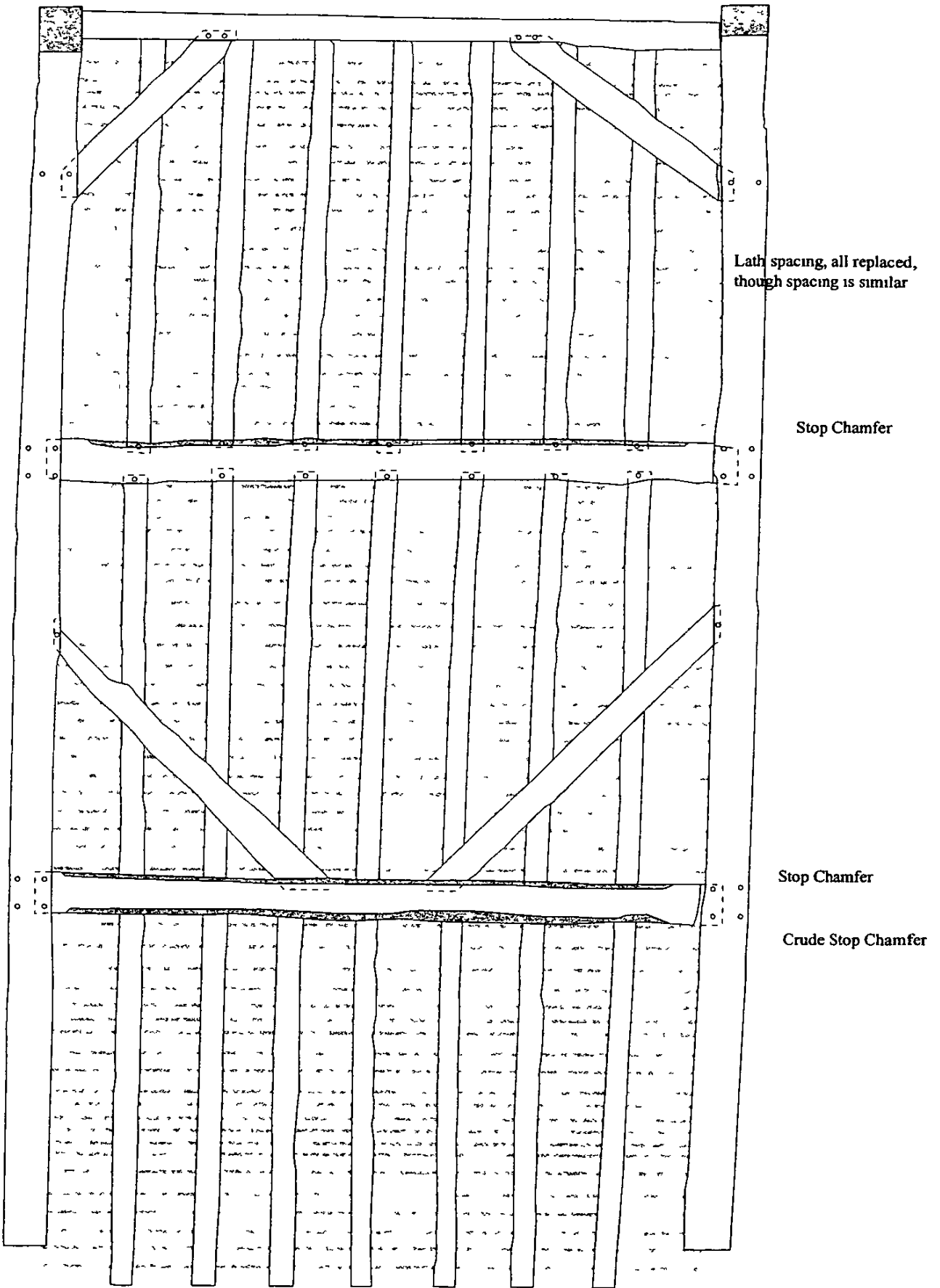


Figure 10 Planar Roof Bay  
Showing positions of roof timbers and laths

Scale at A4 1 40

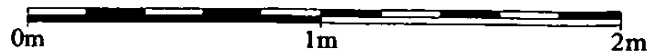




Plate 1 - North elevation of main barn. Looking south west.

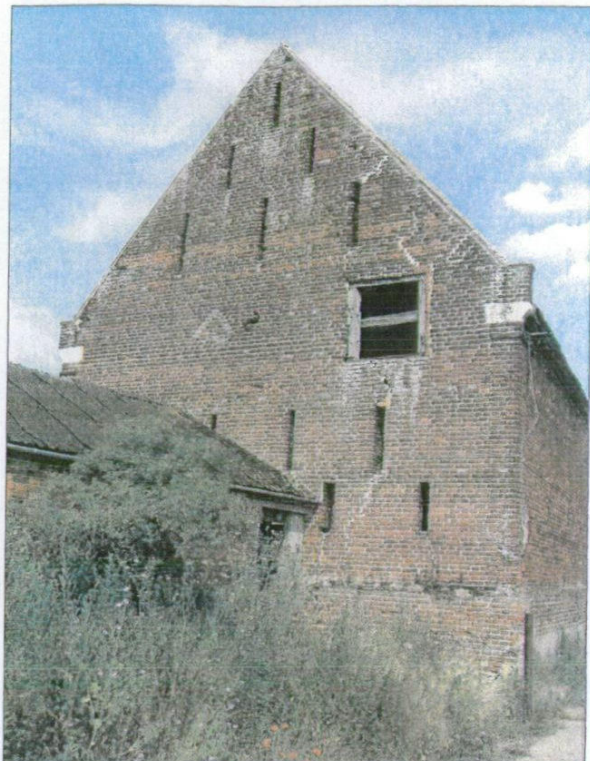


Plate 2 - West elevation of main barn. Note the AW in overfired bricks to the left of the window, and the general rough banding of overfired bricks most evident in this elevation.



Plate 3 - East elevation of main barn, showing bracing to the brickwork.



Plate 4 - North elevation doorway. Evidence of an overdoor roof is shown across the lintel.





Plate 5 - South elevation of main barn, showing window openings, and concrete underpinning.

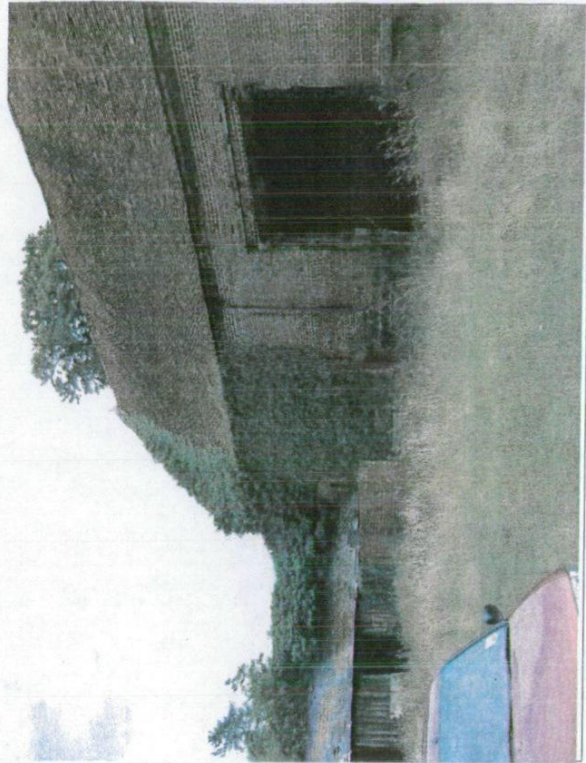


Plate 6 - North elevation of main barn, looking south east.

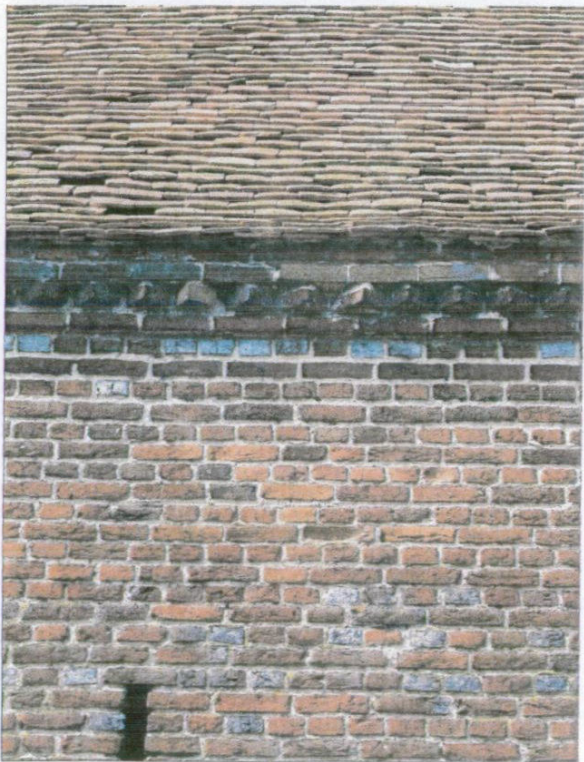


Plate 7 - South elevation of main barn, detail of cornice.



Plate 8 - South elevation of main barn, showing doorway and more modern sliding door.



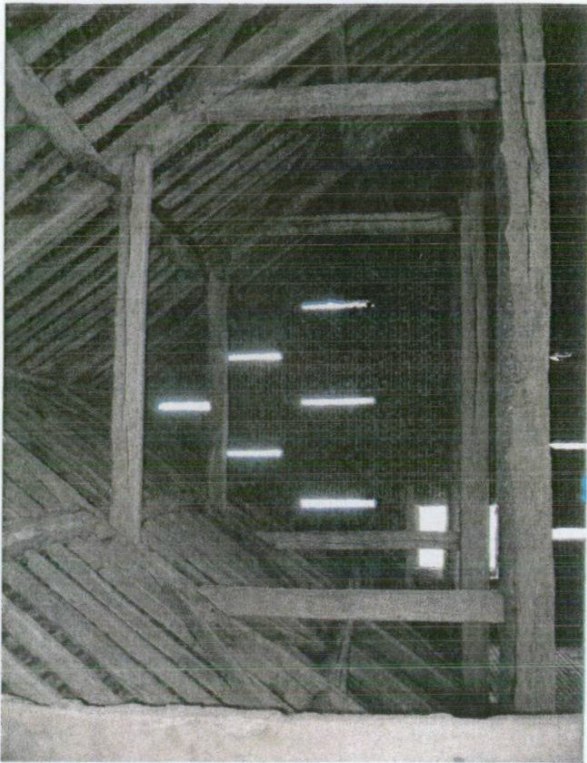


Plate 9 - Roof internal looking through the two most westerly trusses.



Plate 10 - Detail of last three western bays.



Plate 11 - Detail of principal rafter jointing.

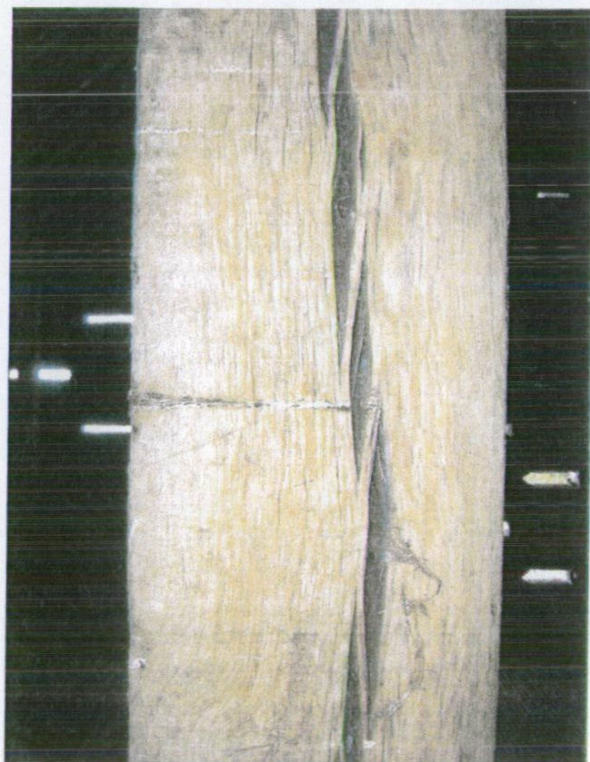


Plate 12 - Levelling mark on tie beam.



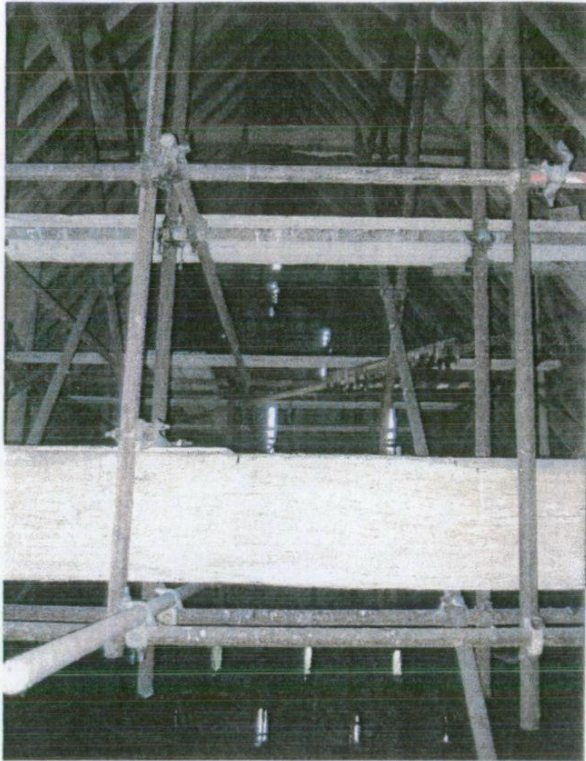


Plate 13 - Scaffolding to eastern end of roof.



Plate 14 - Internal window detail.

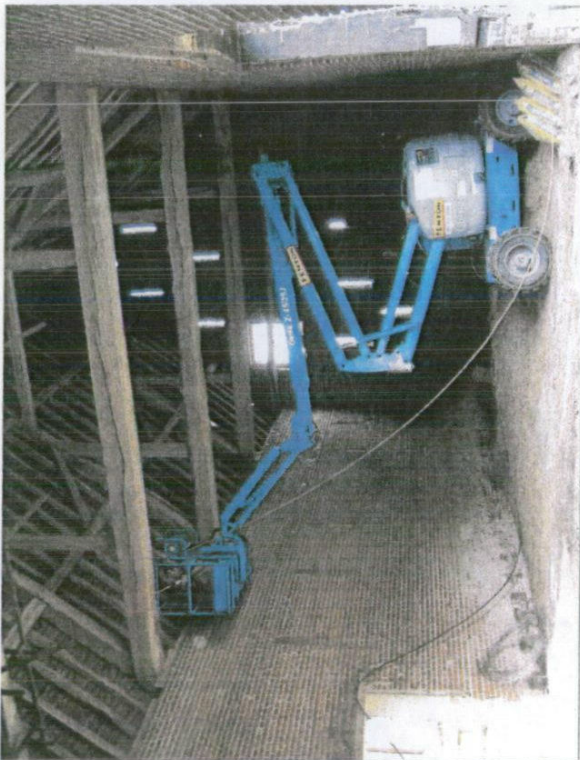


Plate 15 - Dan Miles of Miles and Co. taking dendrochronology samples.

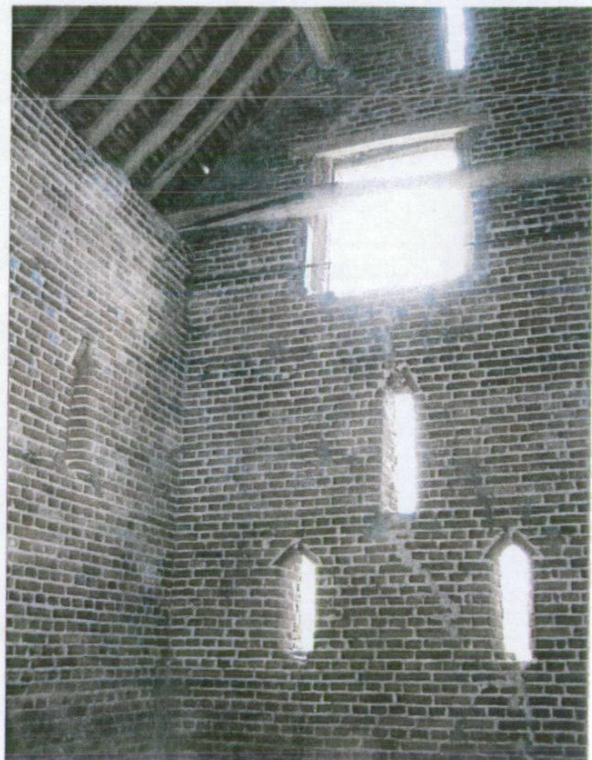


Plate 16 - Internal west elevation showing inserted window.





Plate 17 - Bay three overall shot.

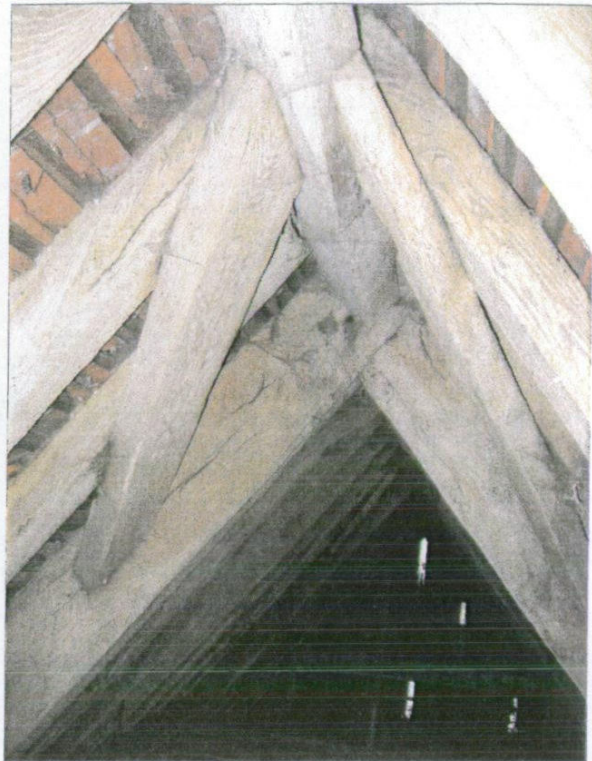


Plate 18 - Ridge peice detail.



Plate 19 - Collar detail.



Plate 20 - Brace to ridge detail.





Plate 21 - Lower purlin to principal rafter detail.

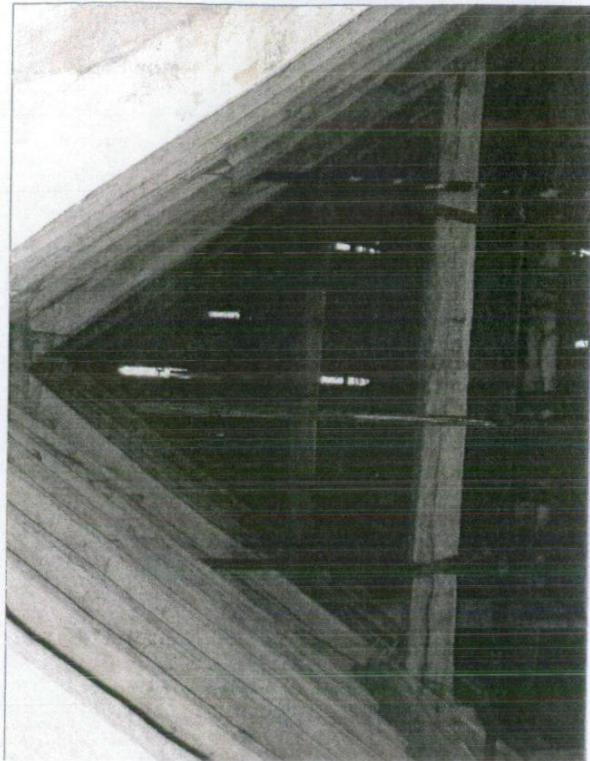


Plate 22 - View along trusses looking east into scaffolding.

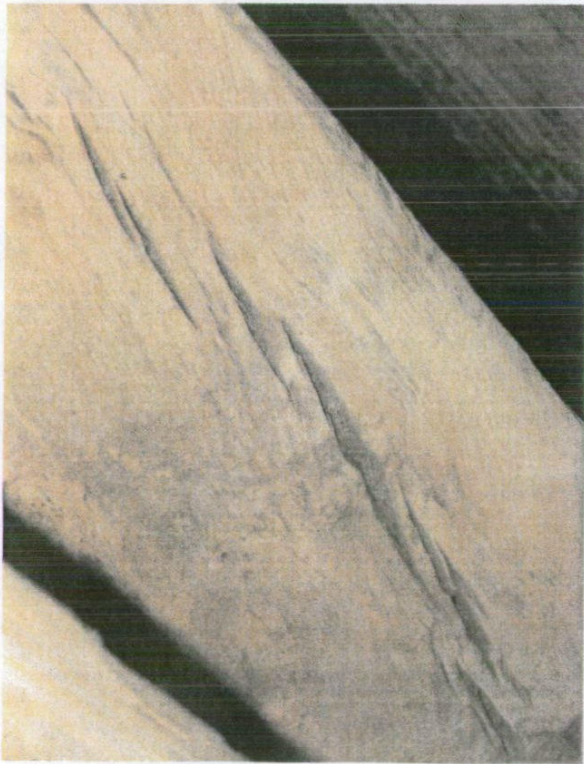


Plate 23 - Levelling mark on principal rafter.

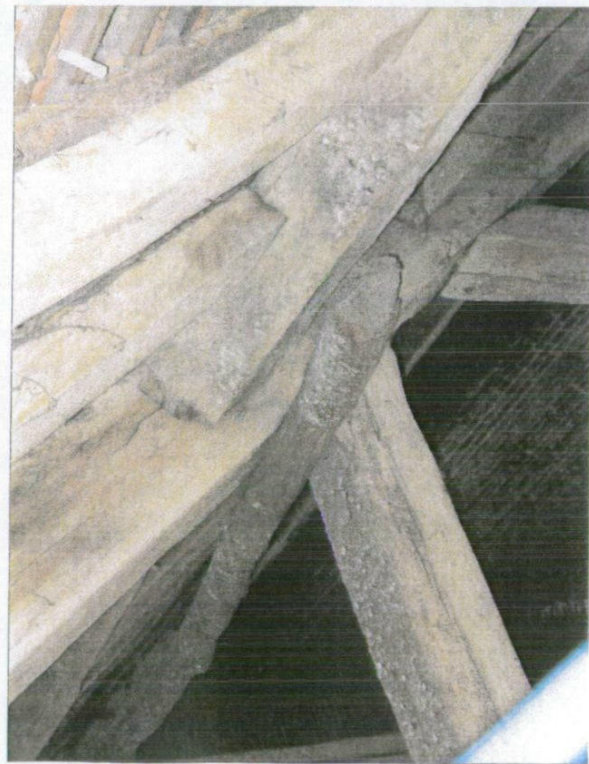


Plate 24 - Rafter to upper purlin joint detail.



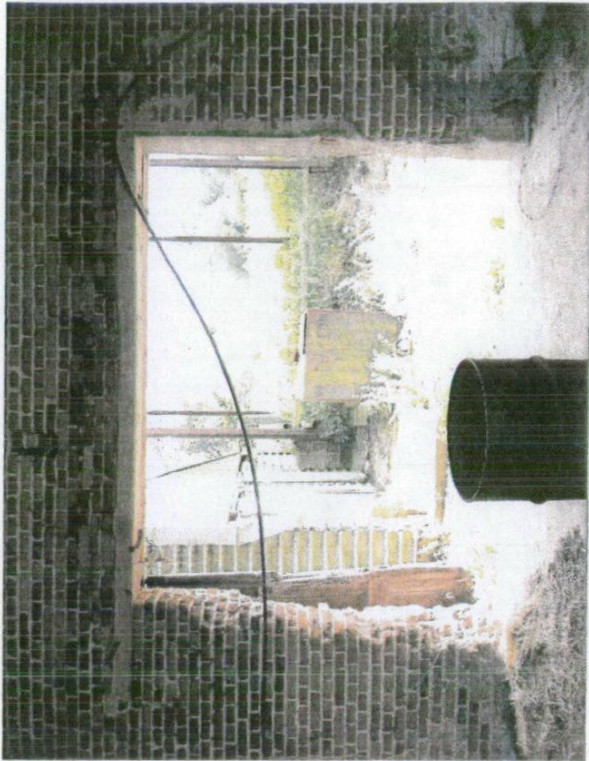


Plate 25 - South door internal detail.

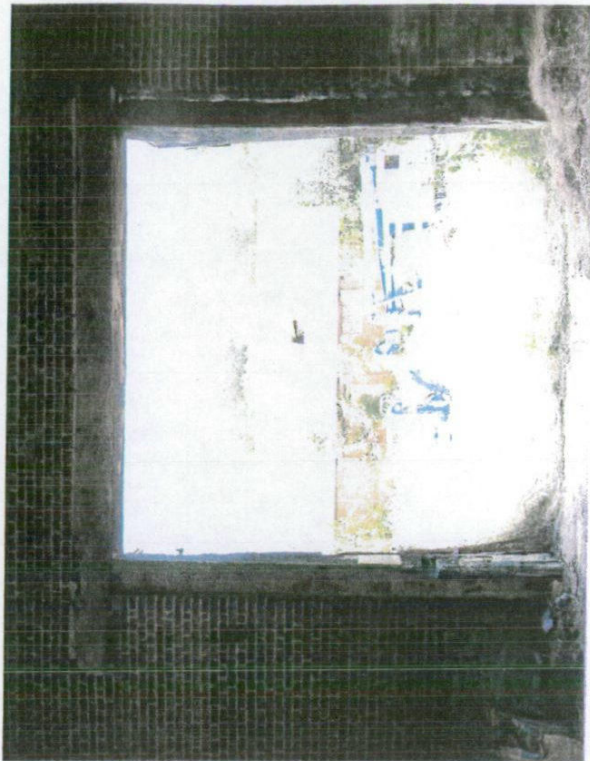


Plate 26 - North door internal detail.

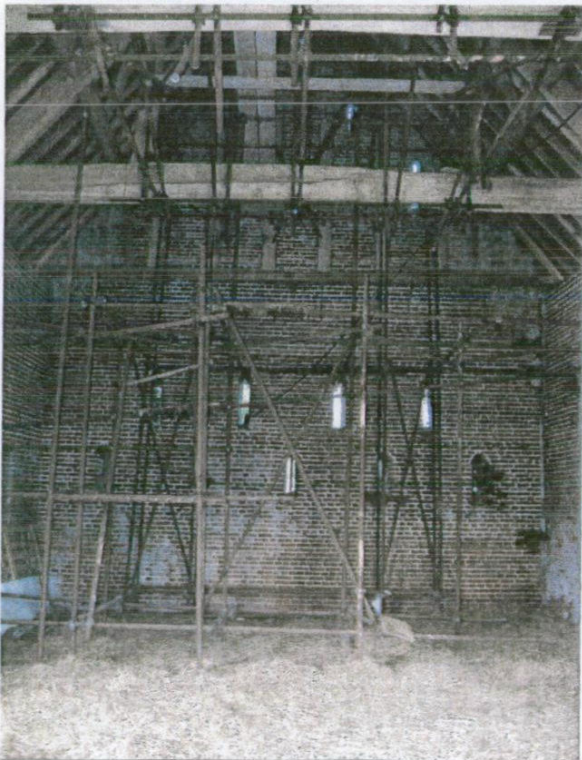


Plate 27 - East internal elevation of main barn.



Plate 28 - Patches of lime, ash and clay flooring.





Plate 29 - Overall shot of western internal elevation.

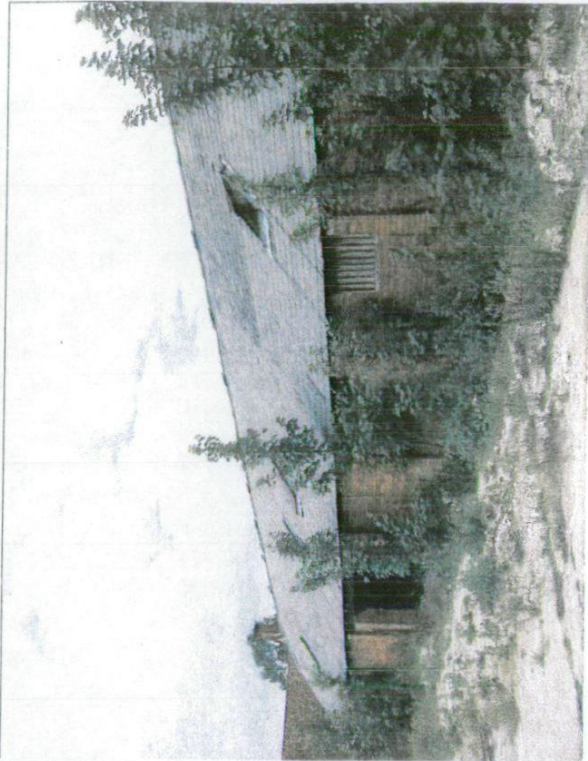


Plate 30 - South elevation of building A, lookin north west.



Plate 31 - West elevation of building A.

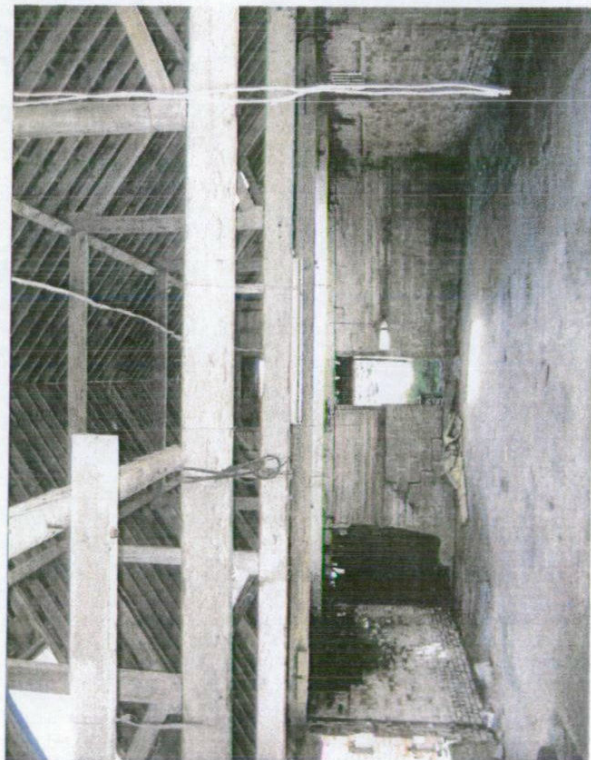


Plate 32 - Internal shot of building A looking east.





Plate 33 - General internal of building A, looking west.



Plate 34 - Primary window in north wall of building A.



Plate 35 - West elevation of building B.



Plate 36 - Internal of southern room in building B.





Plate 37 - West end of building C, looking north west.

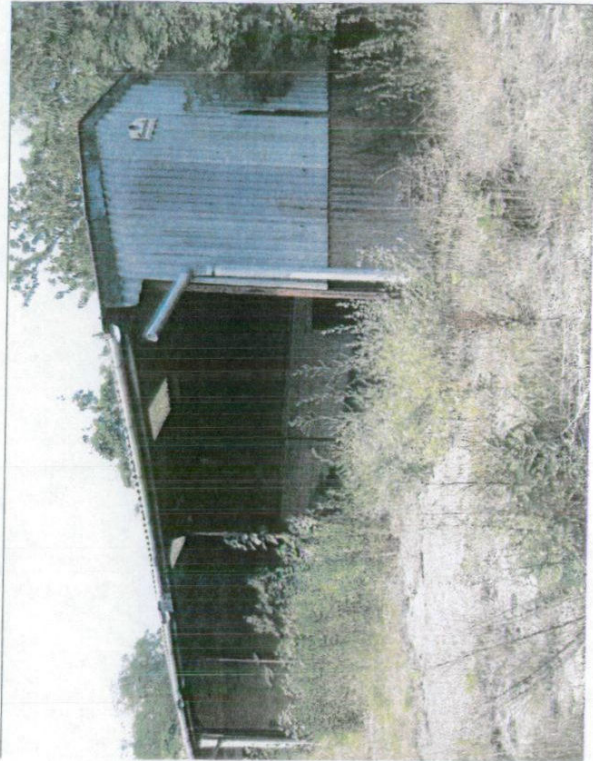


Plate 38 - East end of building C, looking north west.

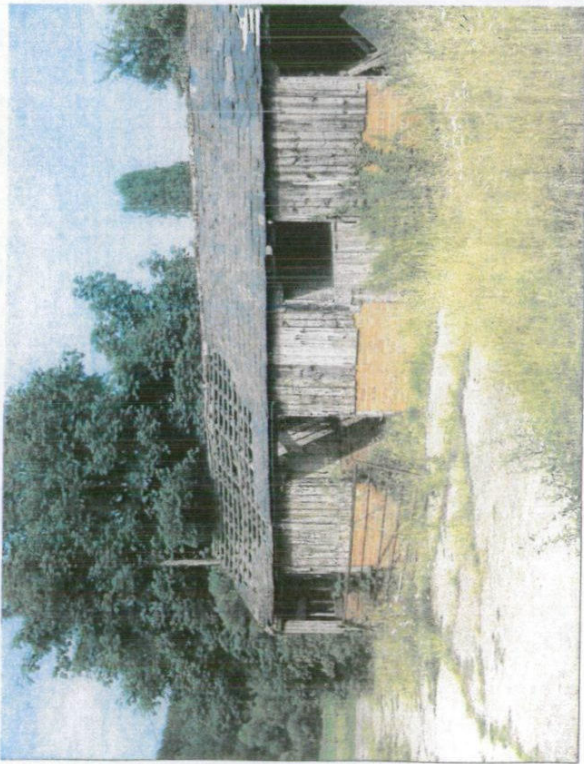


Plate 39 - West elevation of building D.



Plate 40 - View west along the south elevation of the main barn. To the left are buildings E and F, and to the right is the steel framed barn, building H and behind that building I, the modern prefabricated shed.

Plates 37 - 40 Ancilliary Buildings.





Plate 41 - Building E and F.



Plate 42 - view through passage between buildings A and D.

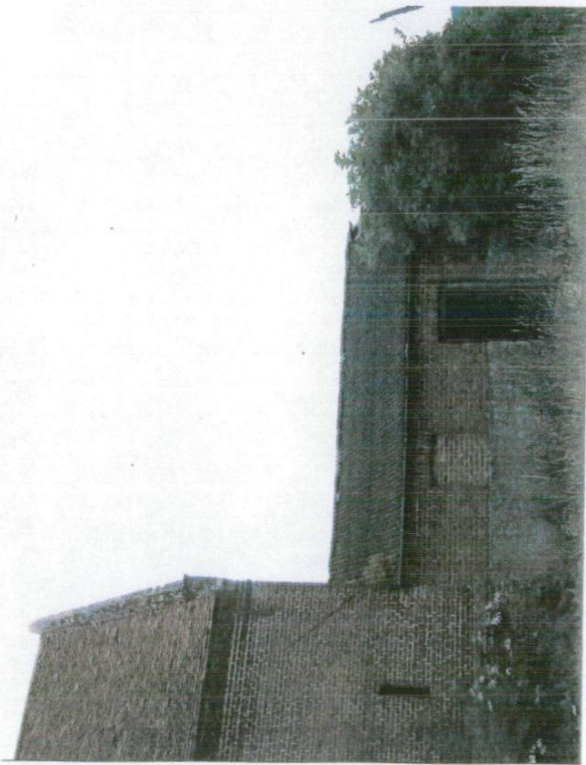
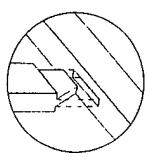
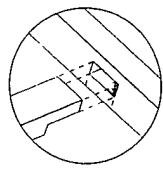


Plate 43 - North elevation of building E.

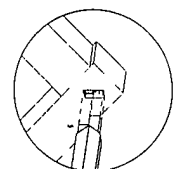
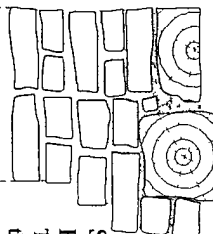
**Queen Post To Principal Rafter**  
Mortice cut into rafter with deminished shoulder on upper edge of tenon



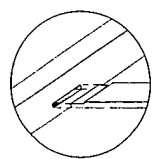
**Lower Purlin to Principal Rafter**  
Mortice cut into rafter with a single shoulder generally on lower edge of tenon. The joint leaves the upper face of the purlin below the principal rafter surface



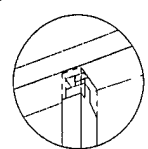
**Section through the Head of the wall**  
This section shows both the wall plate and one of the plates under each truss. At 1 20



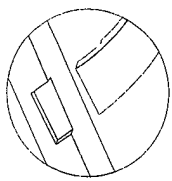
**Ridge Piece To Principal Rafter**  
Mortice cut into rafter with deminished shoulder on the lower edge of tenon. The shoulder is recessed into the rafter with the opposite joint cut to match



**Brace To Principal Rafter**  
Mortice cut into rafter with shoulder on lower edge of tenon

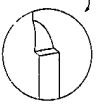


**Lower Purlin To Principal Rafter**  
Mortice cut into rafter with deminished shoulder on the upper edge of the tenon. The joint leaves the upper surface of both the purlin and the rafter flush

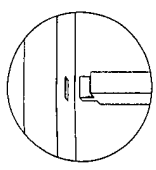


**Purlin to Principal Rafter**  
Mortice cut into rafter with deminished shoulder on upper edge of tenon

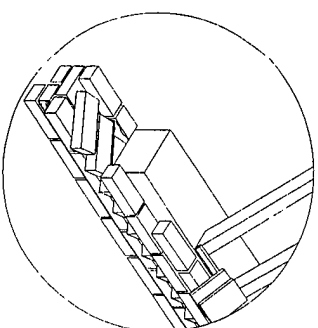
**Brace to Purlin**  
Closed halving joint, with half of brace removed and let into the upper surface of the purlin



**Stop Chamfers**  
Some stop chamfers have more elaborate moldings



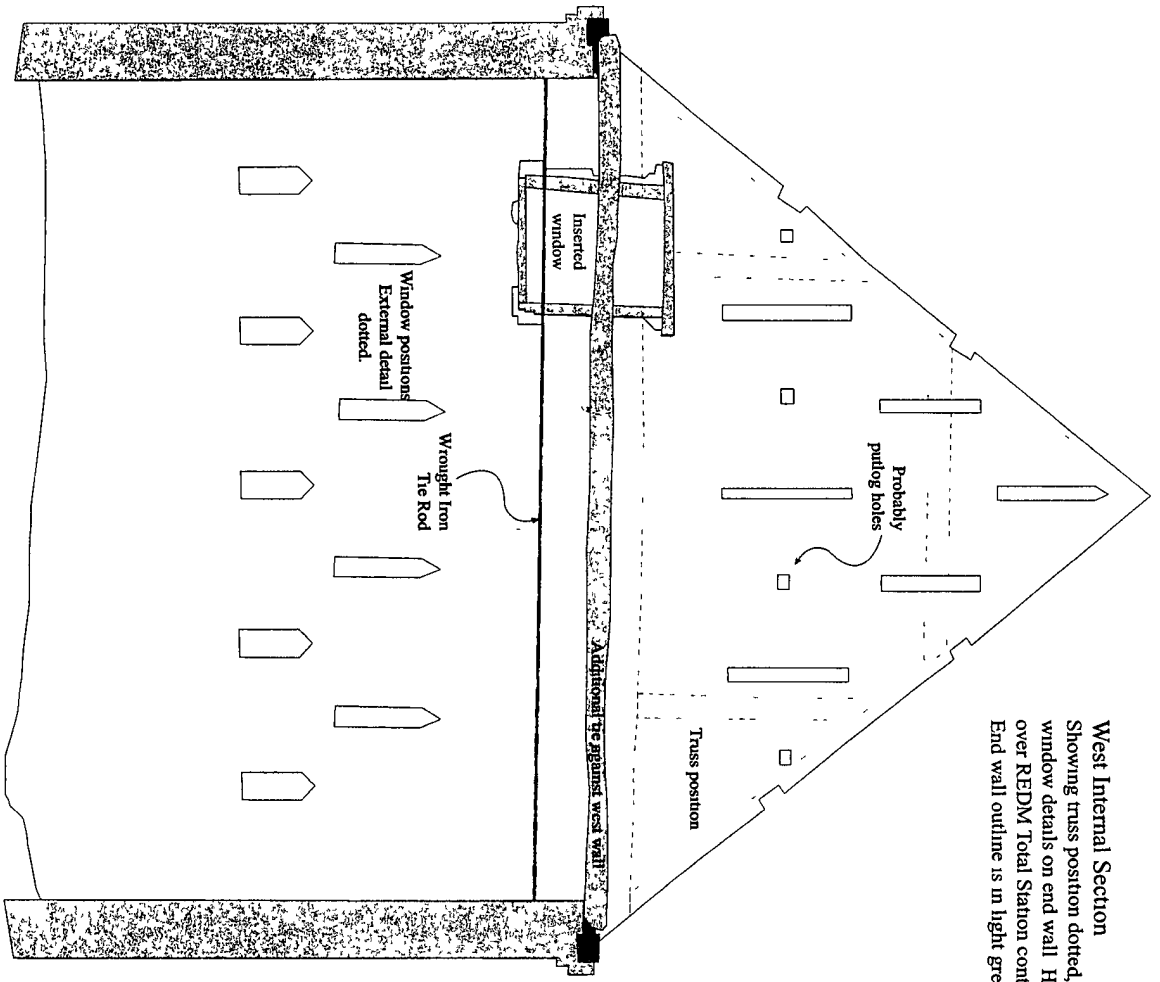
**Queen Post To Tie Beam**  
Simple mortice and full width tenon shouldered on both faces, although the mortice in the tie beam is often considerably larger than the tenon



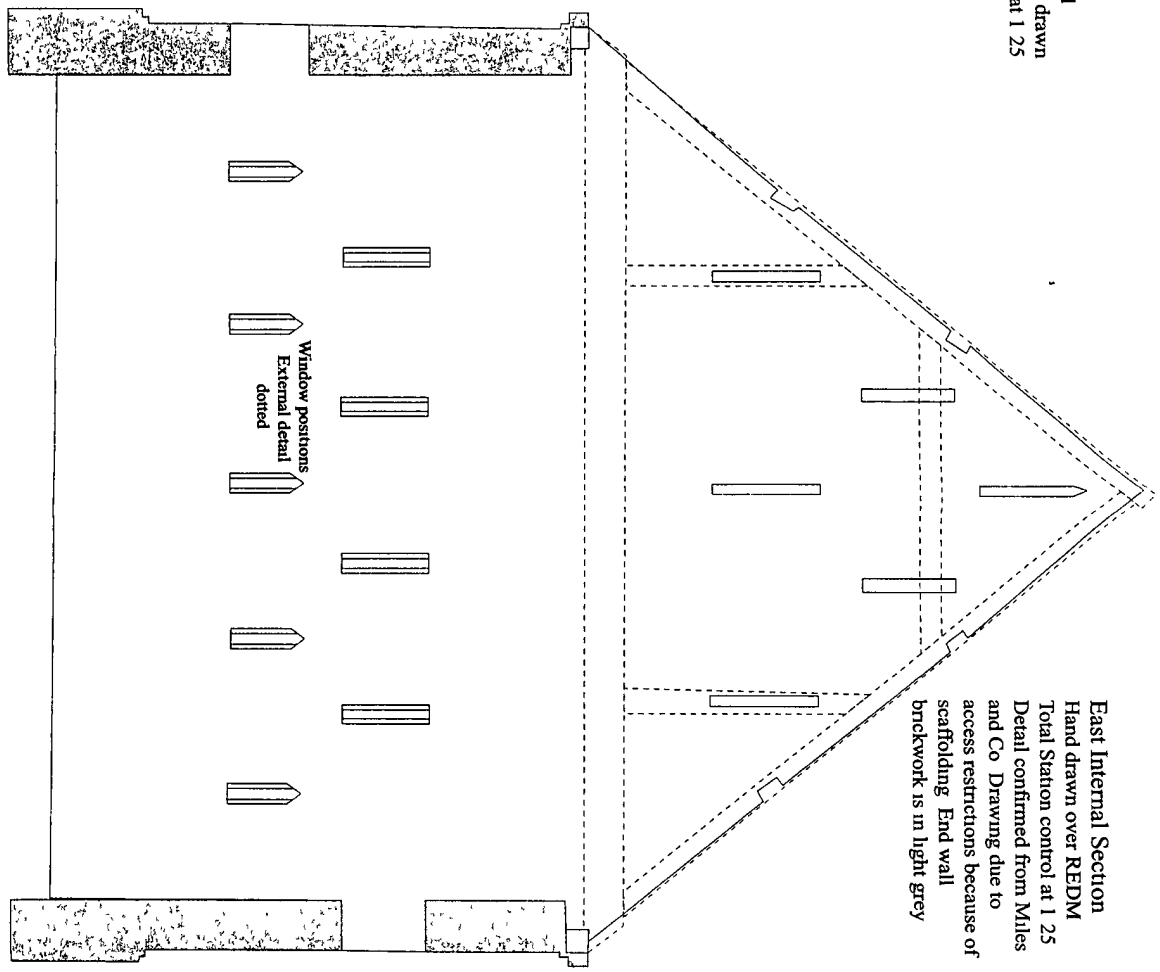
**Schematic of Wall Head**  
This omits the inner courses of brick, and therefore does not show the full wall width



**Figure 7 Truss Number 3 East Elevation**  
East elevation showing joint details and wall head construction  
Scale at A3 1:40



**West Internal Section**  
 Showing truss position dotted, and window details on end wall. Hand drawn over REDM Total Station control at 1:25. End wall outline is in light grey.

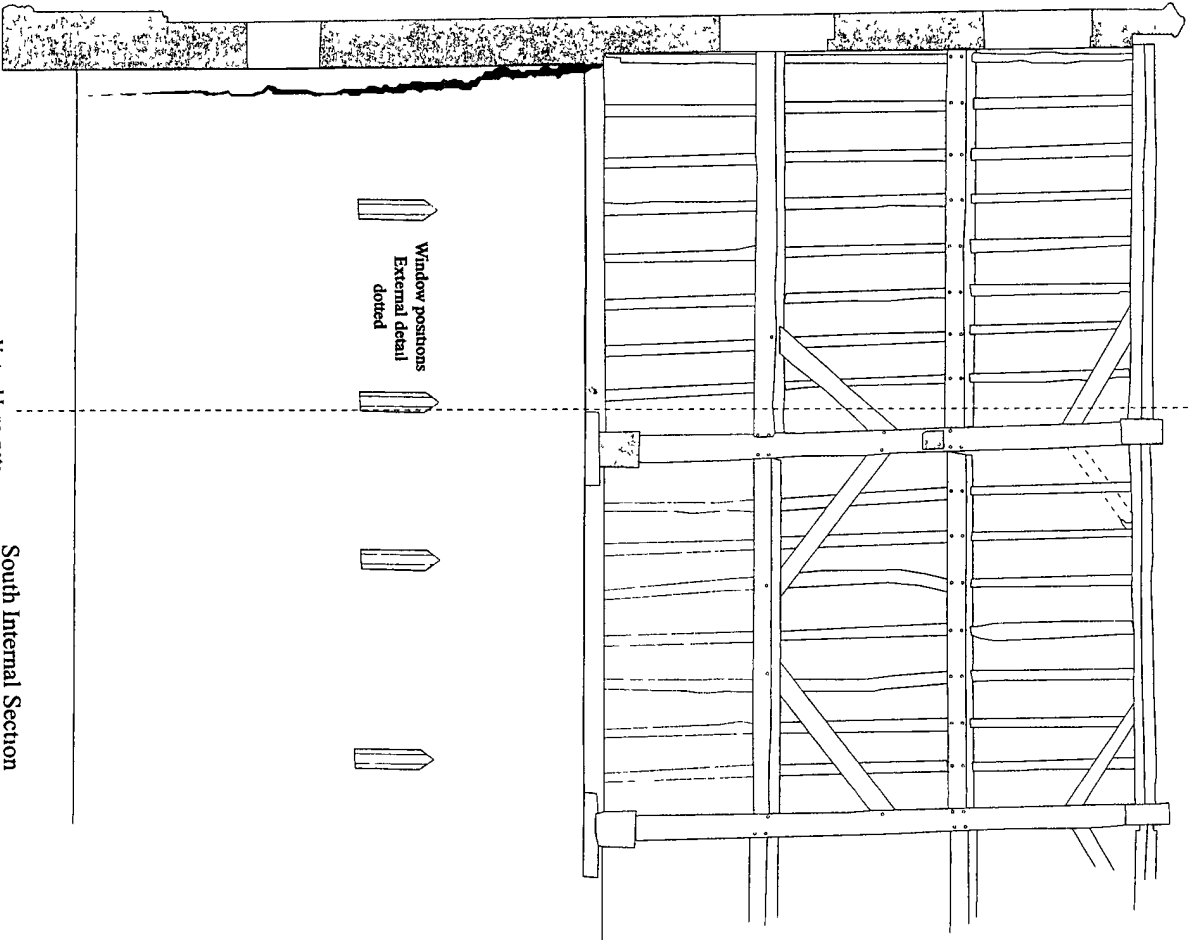
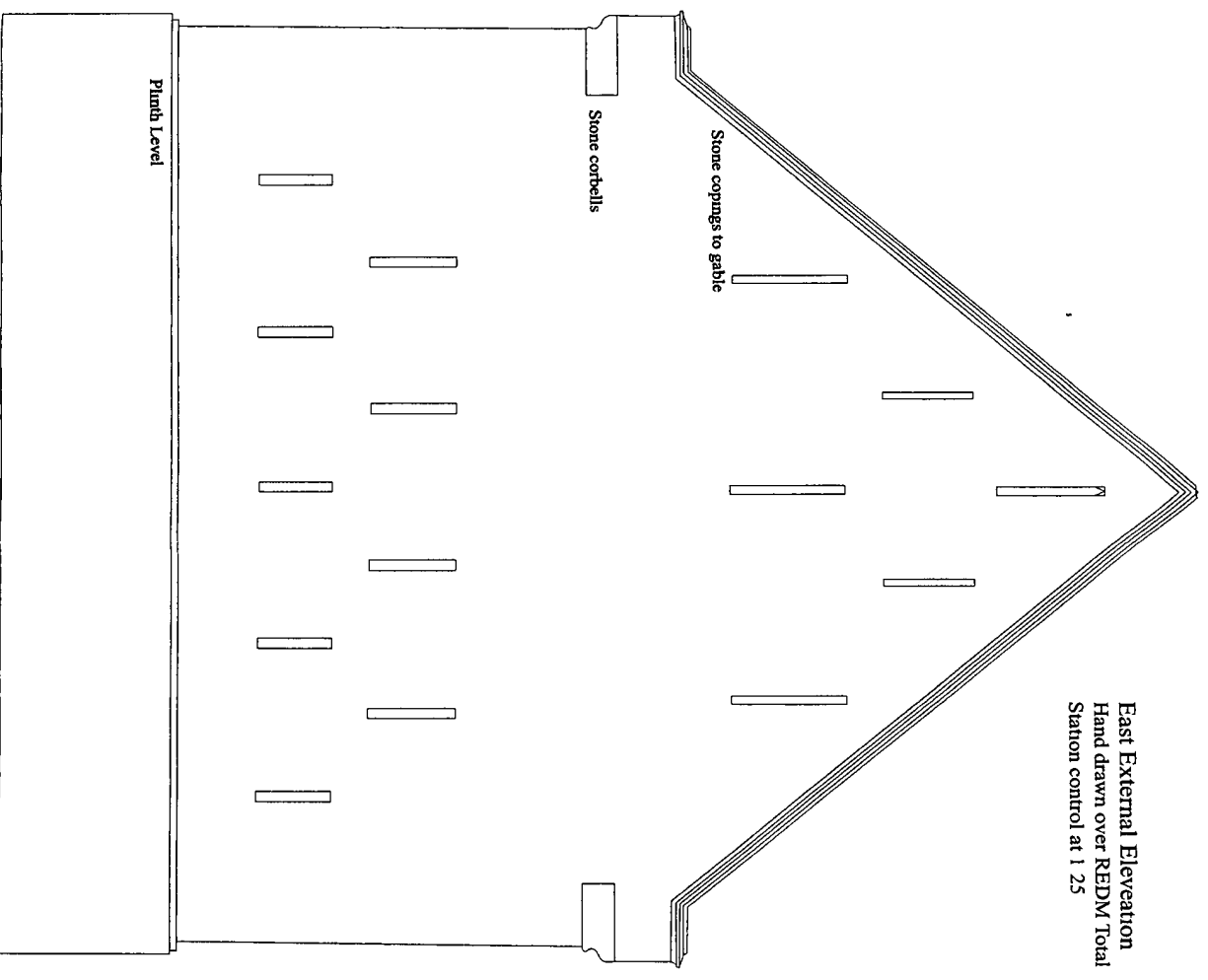


**East Internal Section**  
 Hand drawn over REDM Total Station control at 1:25. Detail confirmed from Miles and Co. Drawing due to access restrictions because of scaffolding. End wall brickwork is in light grey.



**Figure 6 Internal East and West compound Sections**  
 Showing sectional and elevational details

East External Elevation  
 Hand drawn over REDM Total  
 Station control at 1 25



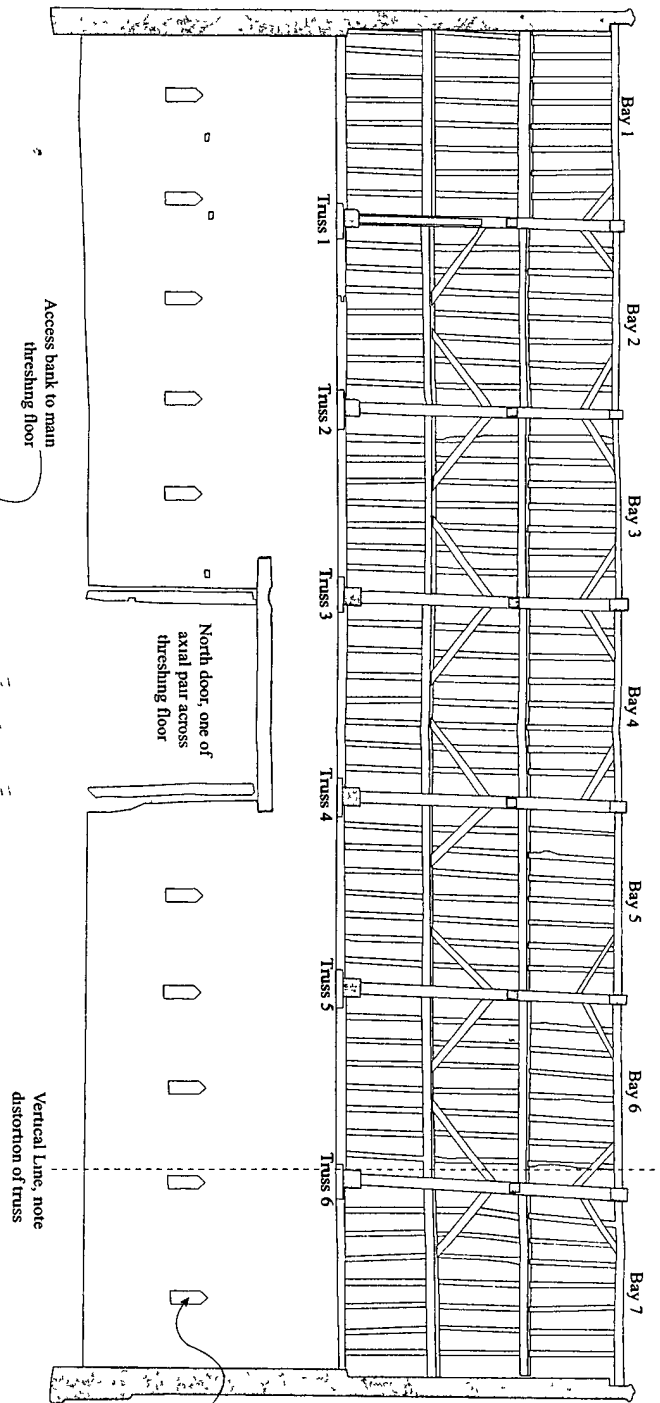
Window positions  
 External detail  
 dotted

Vertical line, note  
 distortion of truss

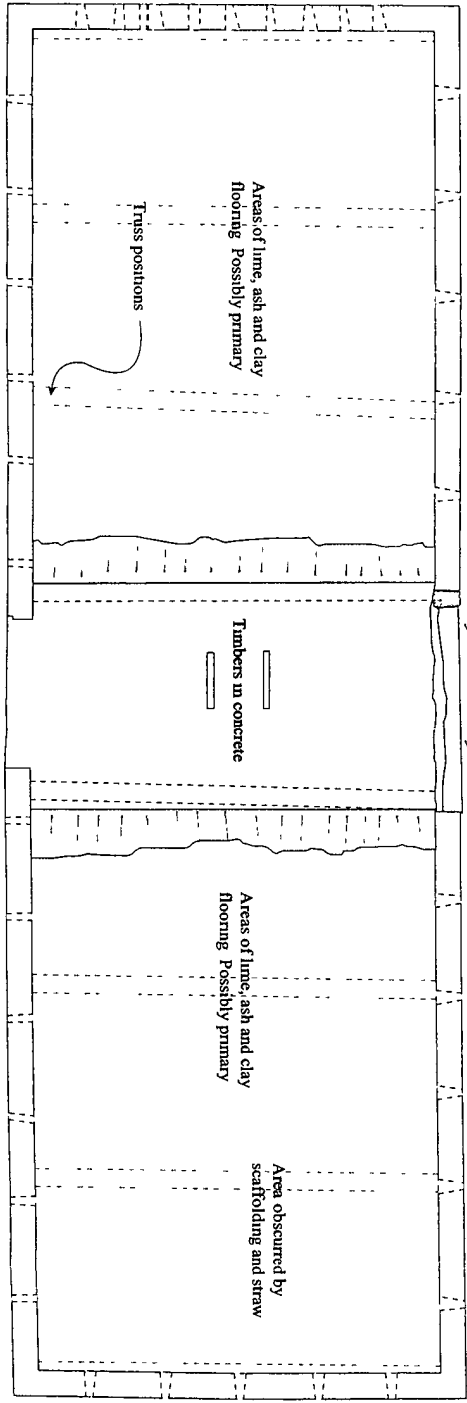
South Internal Section  
 Showing lean in trusses and crack to south  
 wall Hand drawn over REDM Total  
 Station control at 1 25 Detail confirmed  
 from Miles and Co Drawing due to access  
 restrictions because of scaffolding

Figure 5 Internal South Elevation (part) and  
 East External Elevation  
 Scale at A4 1 10  
 0m 0.3m 1m





**North Internal Section**  
 Showing lean in trusses and schematic of roof. Hand drawn over REDM Total Station control at 1:25



**Ground Floor Plan**  
 Showing truss positions and flooring materials. Hand drawn at 1:50 over REDM Total Station Control



**Figure 4 Long North Internal Elevation**  
 Showing compound section of roof and end walls