

Harts Hill Farm Thatcham Berkshire



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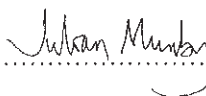
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Buildings at Harts Hill Farm, Thatcham, Berkshire

HISTORIC BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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AN AISLED BARN AND OTHER BUILDINGS AT HARTS HILL FARM, THATCHAM, BERKSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) has carried out a programme of building investigation and recording at Harts Hill Farm, Thatcham, Berkshire. The work is in advance of conversion of the buildings to offices and it has been undertaken as a condition of planning approval for the works. The buildings covered by this work comprise an aisled barn probably of 18th century date with 19th century shelter sheds and dairy attached at either end and a separate building that may have been a stable with hay loft or granary above possibly dating from the 18th century.

The barn is of five bays with brick walls and a timber-frame of four aisled trusses, the most notable feature of which are the curved inner principals. There are opposed wagon entrances, on the north the entrance has a hipped roof and is a later addition the southern entrance appears contemporary with the rest of the framing and has a projecting porch canopy with a hipped roof. Much of the timber framing shows evidence of reuse. There was formerly an extension to the north side of the barn which probably housed a power source which drove machinery in the barn via belts passing through large now blocked slits in the north wall.

The barn range with 19th century dairy and shelter sheds forms the northern boundary of a yard, the south and west sides of which are enclosed by a brick boundary wall. On the east side along Harts Hill Road is a brick range with ground floor and loft which may have been a stable with either hay loft or granary above.

Other buildings contemporary with the 19th century additions to the barn including a cart shed with granary over are still in existence immediately west of the present site and these are subject to a separate development.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Michael Wilson-Doyle to undertake a programme of historic building recording and investigation at Harts Hill Farm, Thatcham, Berkshire (figs. 1 & 2). The work relates to the proposed redevelopment and conversion of an aisled barn and other associated agricultural buildings to office use. Due to the historic interest of the buildings planning approval for the development has been granted with the condition that a programme of building recording be undertaken prior to the start of site works. This is in line with national planning guidance (PPG15). The buildings are not listed and there are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within 100m of the proposed development site.



1.2 Aims and objectives

- 1.2.1 The main aim of the work was to produce a record of the buildings for posterity prior to their conversion. The work particularly concentrated on the buildings' structure, construction development and use.

1.3 Methodology

- 1.3.1 The recording programme was generally undertaken to Royal Commission Level I-II (RCHM 1996) and consisted of three main elements: a drawn survey, a photographic survey and a written survey. The drawn survey consisted of plans and elevations of the building (scale 1:50) with additional sketches of specific features. The plans and elevations were based on a pre-existing survey of the building. These were enhanced with annotation to detail the construction and phasing of the structure together with other features of interest not indicated on the base survey. The photographic survey used 35 mm film (colour slide and black and white prints) and consisted of general shots and specific details (internal and external). The written survey complemented the other surveys and consisted of descriptive notes to explain and interpret the building. The site work was undertaken entirely before the start of building works. There was no watching brief element to the works (ie recording after the start of building works to record previously obscured features).
- 1.3.2 The site work was undertaken on 19th September 2005. A project archive will be ordered and deposited with Berkshire Museum Services (or other agreed body). It will include all site drawings, photographs (contact sheets), slides, photographic negatives, a copy of this report and other site notes. A copy of this report will also be deposited with the Berkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Michael Wilson-Doyle for commissioning the work and for providing pre-existing architects drawings for use in the current historic building survey.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Historical research concentrating on map evidence was undertaken for this site. The various enclosure awards and maps for Thatcham were consulted and found not to include the Harts Hill Farm area. The likely reason for this is that as an estate farm belonging to the Wasing Estate there was no need to pursue an act of Parliament to enclose land or make any desired improvements.
- 2.1.2 The first significant map viewed was the 1st edition OS map of 1883 (fig. 3) this is not highly detailed but shows that all the currently existing buildings



were already present by that time. The barnyard is also enclosed as it is now. One difference is that the shelter shed on the east end of the barn (block C) is shown with two small enclosures extending south from it as far as the south wall of the barn. These were presumably pens added to the shelter shed to increase the area available for housing stock.

- 2.1.3 The farmhouse (which from a cursory exterior view appears to date in part from the 18th century) is shown south west of the barnyard and two other buildings contemporary with blocks C& D which are still in existence are shown west of the barn range. The westernmost of these is a cart shed with granary over and the other is a brick range of unknown original function. This building is being worked on as part of a separate development and was not investigated closely.
- 2.1.4 North of these latter two blocks is a long east-west range with a narrower section to the west and a block extending north from the west end. None of this range is still standing and its age, form and function is unknown.
- 2.1.5 The 1911 OS map (fig. 4) shows all the buildings of 1883 still in existence apart from the last mentioned long narrow north range which has been demolished. The fact that this has gone by 1911 tends to imply that it was not part of the 19th century improvements but an earlier range that was replaced by them.
- 2.1.6 There is a very small extension at the west end of the north wall of the barn which no longer exists and whose form and function are not known. A larger rectangular extension is shown east of the centre of the north wall of the barn. As discussed in sections 3.1.6 & 3.1.7 below this would have enclosed part of the barn wall which has two blocked slit openings. It seems likely that this was some form of engine house for a power source which drove machinery in the barn via belts which passed through these slits. This building no longer exists.
- 2.1.7 The modern siteplan (see fig. 2) shows the buildings as they were shortly before development of the separate plot north of the barn began. A large modern building attached to the north side of the barn with a smaller structure in the angle of this building and block D are shown. These were demolished prior to the present survey. An arrangement of enclosures or extensions are shown on the west side of block B and these had also been removed before the present work.

3 **BLOCK A, AISLED BARN**

3.1 **General description**

- 3.1.1 The oldest and largest building on the site is a double aisled barn which is aligned east-to-west comprising the north side of an enclosed yard. Later



buildings attached to the north wall of the barn were demolished prior to the present survey.

- 3.1.2 The barn has brick walls and a half-hipped roof clad in plain clay tiles. Internally there are five timber framed bays with aisles and a central midstrete with opposed wagon porch entrances. The walls have a plinth with a single external offset and are laid in English bond, the east gable is timber-framed and weatherboarded above tie beam level.

3.2 North Elevation (plates 1-3)

- 3.2.1 The most distinctive feature of the north elevation is the central wagon porch with hipped roof (see plate 2). Internal evidence shows that this porch is a later, probably 19th century addition to the barn and some modern brickwork survives where the porch was connected to a later now demolished structure.

- 3.2.2 There are three original plain ventilation slits in the wall either side of the door and a later inserted window at the far east end and another one to the west across the line of truss 4. Two later skylights have been inserted into the west side of the roof just above eaves level.

- 3.2.3 Just east of the door are two wide slit openings in the brick wall placed about 0.7m apart and both are approximately 0.2m wide (plate 4). That on the west is 1m high and extends from about 0.5m above ground level to the eaves whilst the smaller one on the east is 0.6m high from about 0.25m above ground level. The smaller slit is blocked by brickwork leaving an external recess and the larger is blocked by a single timber also leaving an external recess.

- 3.2.4 The most likely explanation for these former openings is that they were for belt drives from an external power source to enter the barn to drive machinery such as a threshing machine. The OS map of 1911 (fig 4) shows a small rectangular building attached to the north side of the barn exactly where these openings are located just east of the central bay, this was probably an engine house, housing the power source which may have been a steam engine originally and later replaced by oil. It is unlikely that the building housed a horse engine as these were more often round or round ended and would almost certainly have been larger than the structure shown on the map and also used a shaft drive which the horse could step over or under and which would require a much smaller hole through the barn wall.

3.3 South Elevation (plate 5)

- 3.3.1 The south elevation has a projecting central porch canopy with a hipped roof, this was originally supported by angled struts and these have been supplemented by round posts on concrete plinths added at the corners (plate 6). The south wall has three ventilation slits east of the porch, two are blocked



on the inside and one is fully blocked in brick. Towards the east end a later window has been inserted in the top of a former doorway the lower part of which is blocked in brick laid in English bond to blend in with the main wall (plate 7). Above this a long opening has been inserted in the roof, which is now covered in corrugated iron and was probably originally used for pitching sheaves of corn into the barn.

- 3.3.2 West of the porch one ventilation slit is visible in the wall, one is obscured by a modern sliding door and the third has been lost through the modern insertion of an opening into the west end bay. Two later glazed skylights have been inserted into the roof just above eaves level corresponding to those in the north elevation.

3.4 **East and West Elevations**

- 3.4.1 The east and west ends of the barn are both abutted by later buildings which are described in section 3.3 below. Both elevations are built of red brick laid in English bond up to tie beam level and above this the upper gables were originally constructed of timber-framing. This survives in both gables but on the west has been covered with a later skin of lighter brickwork (plate 8) and on the east is clad in weatherboarding which is probably the original cladding type.

- 3.4.2 The end walls each have four narrow plain ventilation slits at ground floor level, and a row of three more higher up, nearly all of which have been blocked up later with brickwork. Some have been blocked on the inside leaving an exterior recess while others are blocked for their entire depth. The east end wall has a single door opening south of the centre which is just south of the added 19th-century building and may have been inserted after this later building was constructed. The jambs of the door are pointed in different colour mortar to the rest of the wall showing they have either been rebuilt or inserted.

3.5 **Interior of barn (plates 9-11)**

- 3.5.1 The barn interior is divided into five bays by four aisled trusses supported by two rows of four jowled (excepting the west post of truss 1) arcade posts. For ease of description the bays are numbered 1 to 5 and the trusses 1 to 4 from east to west. All the posts are supported by modern concrete plinths which probably replace earlier padstones. The six most easterly posts sit on wooden pads on top of the plinths.
- 3.5.2 The posts support arcade plates and tie beams. The ties and posts are arch-braced and straighter longitudinal braces run from the posts to the arcade plates. Slightly inward raking queen struts rise from the tie beams to support the collars which clasp the upper order of purlins against the lower face of the principal rafters. The paired common rafters of the upper part of the roof are



half-lapped and pegged at the apex with no ridge piece. Their lower ends are supported by the arcade plates.

- 3.5.3 The roof slope continues below the arcade plates to the top of the walls which rise to about half the height of the posts. The wall plates are tied to the posts by horizontal aisle ties and curved inner principals rise from the aisle ties to the back of the jowled tops of the posts below the arcade plates. The lower order of purlins are trenched into the upper faces of the curved principals and angled struts rise from the junction of aisle tie and post to the underside of the curved principals at the point where they support the purlins. The common rafters of the lower roof slope extend from the wall plate to the arcade plate. There are straight windbraces running up from principals or end gables to purlins and the arcade plate in all the side bays.
- 3.5.4 Trusses 2 and 3 vary from the general form on the south side to accommodate the projecting porch canopy which is an original part of the construction (plate 12). Here the curved lower principals are absent and a vertical strut rises from each aisle tie to support plates which extend from the back of the posts below arcade plate level. A pair of short posts rising from the ends of the wall plates support the centre of the plates which project about 1.6m beyond them. Angled struts from these short posts and a later pair of external posts at the corners support the projecting plates and longitudinal plate which support the ends of the porch rafters. Posts either side of the doorway rise up to a bridging plate over the entrance.
- 3.5.5 The door posts have inverted L-shaped slots midway up their opposing faces to support a removable rail for fastening the doors. The eastern post has some neatly incised initials with serifs just below the slot; FA, HA (plate 13).
- 3.5.6 The north porch is a later addition, it has a hipped roof which does not project beyond the line of the barn wall. The porch roof is supported by transverse plates which are lapped and nailed onto the truss posts at their southern ends and supported by a short post rising from the ends of the wall plate and by two vertical struts tenoned into their lower faces. These rise from the original aisle ties to which they are lapped and nailed (plate 14). A longitudinal plate extends across the opening and is supported by two additional longer posts positioned against the ends of the barn wall just inside the two short posts rising from the wall plates. The opening has been lowered and narrowed later by studwork and weatherboarding across the top and modern brickwork to the sides.
- 3.5.7 Bay 5 at the west end of the barn has been separated from the rest of the barn by a modern partition on the line of truss 4 consisting of a concrete block wall with corrugated iron sheets above. This has no openings and completely cuts off the bay from the rest of the barn. The bay is now accessed by a 3m wide modern opening made in the south wall.



- 3.5.8 The timber-framing of the west upper gable which extends from the tie beam up to the base of the hipped section of roof is still in-situ on the interior, inside the later brickwork and can be seen from inside bay 5, the construction mirrors the corresponding section of the east gable and consists of posts rising from the tie beam to the collar and short principal rafters (plate 15).
- 3.5.9 The four barn trusses have a series of chisel cut carpenters marks, the faces with the marks (the upper or fair faces) all face inwards towards the threshing floor in the traditional manner. The marks distinguish the north and south sides of each truss with each side having a mark which is used for all the main members on that side and which is different from the mark on the other side. Some marks are repeated on different trusses but are of different sizes. The marks on trusses 1 and 4 are shorter being cut with a 1" chisel and those on trusses 2 and 3 are longer being cut with a 2" chisel. This may indicate two different carpenters each working on a pair of trusses or could indicate reuse of some of the trusses or may just be an additional means of differentiation.
- 3.5.10 Normally one numeral would be used to each cross frame (or truss) with an 'identification tag' added to distinguish one side (Harris 1978, 15). In this case however the same number is used for the same side of all the trusses i.e. I on the south and II on the north and then some have identification tags which consist of a single line cut at 45° from the number to differentiate between trusses. The marks are as follows (the slash represents the tag which in reality joins the number line).
- 3.5.11 Truss 1 (1") south side: I/, north side: II
Truss 2 (2") south side: I/, north side: II/
Truss 3 (2") south side: I, north side: II
Truss 4 (1") south side: none visible, north side: II
- 3.5.12 The south side of truss 4 was mostly obscured by the later partition but the one joint visible seemed to have no marks and leaving one side unmarked would still distinguish it from the marked side.
- 3.5.13 There are many reused timbers exhibiting redundant joints and pegholes within the timber structure. The wall plate has several pegholes visible and a joint for a brace at the south-west corner suggesting that the brick wall may have replaced an earlier timber wall. The positioning of these does not seem regular enough to support that possibility though and also if the end walls had been timber framed there should be empty mortices in the undersides of the ends of the arcade plates to take braces to a former end post but these are not present.



4 BLOCK B, 'STABLE' AND LOFT

- 4.1.1 A rectangular building of five bays aligned north-to-south, perpendicular to the barn stands on the east side of the yard which comprises a ground floor in brick and a loft floor within the roof space. The walls are laid in English bond, and there is a small later brick extension on the south end which is laid in flemish bond. The roofs of both the main building and the extension are half-hipped and clad in plain tiles.
- 4.1.2 The east wall fronts onto Harts Hill Road and has no openings. The north end wall has a large later opening with a modern door and a smaller opening into the loft above this. The west wall (plate 16) faces the yard and this has three windows, one door and a blocked door opening. The windows are high in the wall and they have hinged crittal frames of four panes arranged in a single row. The frames must be later than the building but the two southern openings are possibly original, the northern opening appears to have been inserted later. The door opening towards the north end of the west wall is original and has been infilled with cement blocks. The door at the south end of this wall has a frame abutting the exterior face of the bricks. In the south end wall there is a blocked former opening to the loft which is now enclosed by the later extension.
- 4.1.3 The interior (plate 17) is whitewashed and the roof consists of four trusses with tie beams which double as main joists and support the loft floor. The northernmost tie beam has been cut and removed for some reason and there is consequently no floor in the northern two bays.
- 4.1.4 The trusses consist of principal rafters rising from the ties with a short high arched collar and short vertical or slightly arched struts which rise from the tie beams to the principals (plate 18). The principal rafters and the paired jack rafters are half lapped and pegged at the apex with no ridge piece. There is a single order of staggered butt purlins tenoned into the principal rafters.
- 4.1.5 The high arched collar and widely spaced struts are designed to give maximum room to move about and utilise the loft space, This may have been designed as a hay loft and the ground floor was possibly a stable although no evidence of stall divisions survives (not all stables had them) or it may have been used as a cattle house. If it was a hay loft the openings in the upper end gables would have been for pitching hay from waggons into the loft or for pitching out hay for use in other parts of the farm. Hay for use in the stable/cow house below would be pitched through hatches in the floor, no evidence of hatches survives, however two bays of the floor have been removed completely. It is also possible that the loft may have been used as a granary, it is earlier than the 19th century granary over a cart shed in another part of the farm and may have been used for that purpose at one time.



4.1.6 The single-storey extension on the south end of the stable has a window in the south wall and a door opening connecting it to the stable. The room is open to the roof with a single pine truss consisting of a collar with short raking struts to the principals and a king bolt. There is a single order of purlins. This is probably a mid to later 19th century addition but there is no particular evidence as to its function.

5 BLOCKS C & D, SHELTER SHEDS AND DAIRY

5.1.1 The later buildings attached to the east and west ends of the aisled barn are contemporary with each other and with some buildings on parts of the farm not covered in this survey. These buildings appear on the first edition OS map and probably date from around the 1860's.

5.1.2 **Block C.** The building on the east of the barn is a three bay, one storey shelter shed with solid red brick wall on the north and east sides and open to the yard on the south and abutting the barn wall to the west. The brickwork is laid in monk bond. The roof is pitched and clad in red clay tiles with alternating flat and pointed ridged sections (plate 19).

5.1.3 The south side was originally completely open and divided into three bays by two posts supporting the wall plate in line with the roof trusses. The posts have short straight braces to the wall plate which has an edge halved scarf joint with bladed abutments. The western bay has been blocked in the 20th century with brick in stretcher bond incorporating a critical window and smaller door opening, the other two bays are still open.

5.1.4 The two pine roof trusses consist of a tie beam and principal rafters with an iron king bolt and raking struts rising from the ties to clasp the single order of purlins against the underside of the principals (plate 20). There is a ridge piece which is held between the ends of the principal rafters and the paired jack rafters.

5.1.5 There are two wooden partitions separating the bays which are made of posts and rails with tongue and groove boarding. The posts are half lapped to the tie beams. These were probably inserted soon after the initial construction of the building (plate 21).

5.1.6 **Block D.** The building on the west side of the barn consists of an L-shaped block of one phase with a small later extension built onto the south wall (plates 22-3). The original block consists of a large three bay east-to-west aligned rectangular room abutting the barn with a smaller north-to-south aligned two bay room extending south on the west side. This is constructed of red brick laid in monk bond as the eastern building and with a pitched roof clad in the same original tiles excepting on the north facing slope where they have been replaced with more modern tiles similar to the originals.



- 5.1.7 The large rectangular room has had a window with flat concrete lintel and sill and a door opening with bullnose brick jambs and a sliding door inserted in the north wall (plate 24). There is an original door and window in the south wall and an original door and opening with wooden shutters in the west wall. The original openings have segmental brick arched heads.
- 5.1.8 The interior of the room has been rendered and lined up to mid-window height with white glazed tiles. Ceiling joists and a plasterboard ceiling have been inserted. The two roof trusses visible through holes in the ceiling are essentially the same as those described above in the shelter shed. The inserted openings and ceiling and tiling are 20th century. The room had been used as a dairy and there was still some electrical sterilising equipment present (plate 25). The room was probably designed as a dairy and always used as such. The shuttered opening in the west wall was for placing milk churns on an external loading bay which has been removed leaving scars in the brickwork. This appears to have been a later addition in cement, perhaps replacing an earlier wooden construction.
- 5.1.9 The room on the south side of the dairy was originally an open two bay animal shelter similar to the three bay one described above on the east end of the barn. The open side was on the east facing the end wall of the barn. The post that formerly supported the wall plate and divided the two bays had been removed and the opening walled in brick with a central crittal window and a door to each bay. The empty mortises for the post and braces can be seen in the wallplate above the window. The brick blocking in stretcher bond is 20th century in date and galvanised iron tubular frame stock gates have been fitted. The interior has been divided by a later 20th century cement block wall slightly lower than the outside walls on the line of the roof truss between the two bays.
- 5.1.10 This former open shelter has been converted into more secure and comfortable animal pens which may have been used for milking or for holding cows before/after milking. This may have been the original function too.
- 5.1.11 There is a small later extension on the south end of the cow shed which is constructed of red brick laid in flemish garden wall bond. This has a crittal window in the west wall with external jambs in bullnose bricks like the jambs of the inserted door in the dairy. It also has a stable door with porch canopy over in the south wall so may have been intended as additional animal housing.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The barn is a fairly typical post-medieval Berkshire type being aisled with a hipped roof although this is constructed of brick. The common type of Berkshire barn was aisled and hipped but with weatherboarded timber-framed



walls and thatched roof (Barnwell and Giles, 19). However as Barnwell and Giles state (p. 20) aisled construction was also made in brick giving examples of c1800 at North and South Stanmore farms and another at Clapton Farm, Kintbury. Brick construction was probably designed for greater permanence and was more expensive so is perhaps limited to larger farms that could afford it (*ibid* p. 20). Harts Hill Farm was once part of the Wasing estate and so could perhaps afford a better barn than smaller private farms.

6.1.2 With regard to dating Barnwell and Giles succinctly outline the problem,

“The dating of Berkshire barns is difficult, for traditional forms and techniques continued for an extensive period with little discernible change. Timber-framed construction remained the most common form of building well into the 19th century, and the form of barns changed little between the medieval period and the age of steam threshing. The problem of dating is compounded by the common practice of reusing timbers from demolished buildings when new barns were constructed.”

All these difficulties are met with at Thatcham, however construction in brick is generally later than the earlier of the timber examples and the form of the brickwork at Thatcham probably indicates an 18th century date for the barn. A barn at Orpenham Farm, Kintbury illustrated by Barnwell and Giles (p. 19) with similar trusses incorporating inward raking queen struts like those at Thatcham is of early 18th century date. The Kintbury trusses also have inner principals but these are straight not curved and the walls are timber-framed.

6.1.3 The building (Block B) lying perpendicular to and south-east of the barn making up the east side of the barnyard may have been a stable on the ground floor. The attic floor was made for use as the trusses have been designed to give as much space for access and movement as possible with high arched collars to give extra headroom and with strong ties and joists to support weight. This space may have been used as a hay loft for stock housed below or as a granary. This building is also hard to date closely but was probably constructed in the 18th century after the barn and in relation to it to create a yard.

6.1.4 The shelter sheds and dairy, (Blocks C & D) are typically 19th century and were constructed before the 1st edition OS map of 1883, probably dating from the 1860's. Part of Block D was in use as a dairy until relatively recently and was probably constructed for that purpose. The other part of Block D and Block C were open shelter sheds for stock, probably cattle and the construction of these marks an improvement of the facilities for cattle and possibly an expansion of dairying activities on the farm. These buildings are of the same style, materials and date as two other structures on the farm which are not included in the present work. These are just west of the barn complex one of which is a cart shed with granary above and the other is a brick range of three sections of different height (plates 26-7). These buildings therefore were



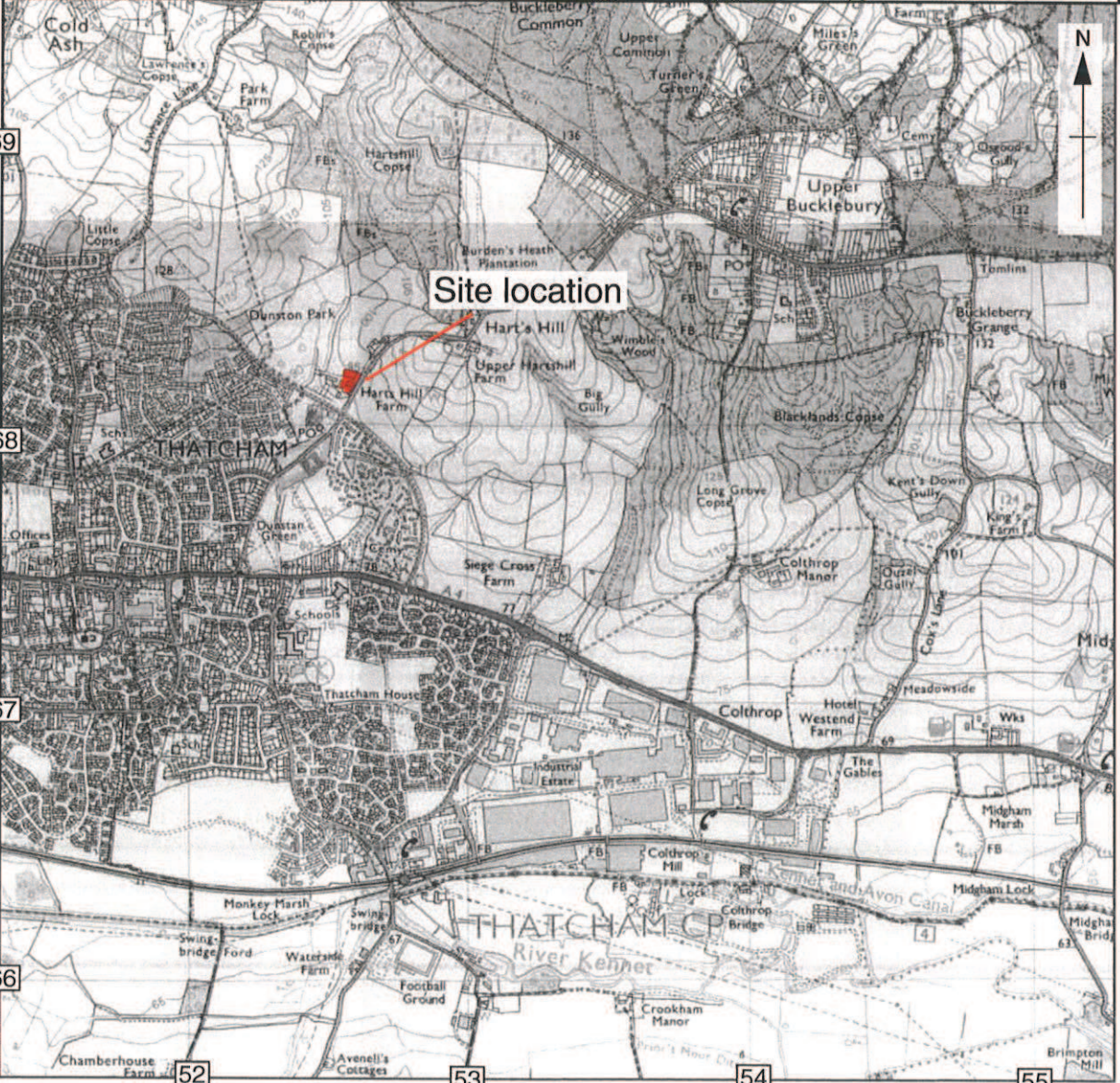
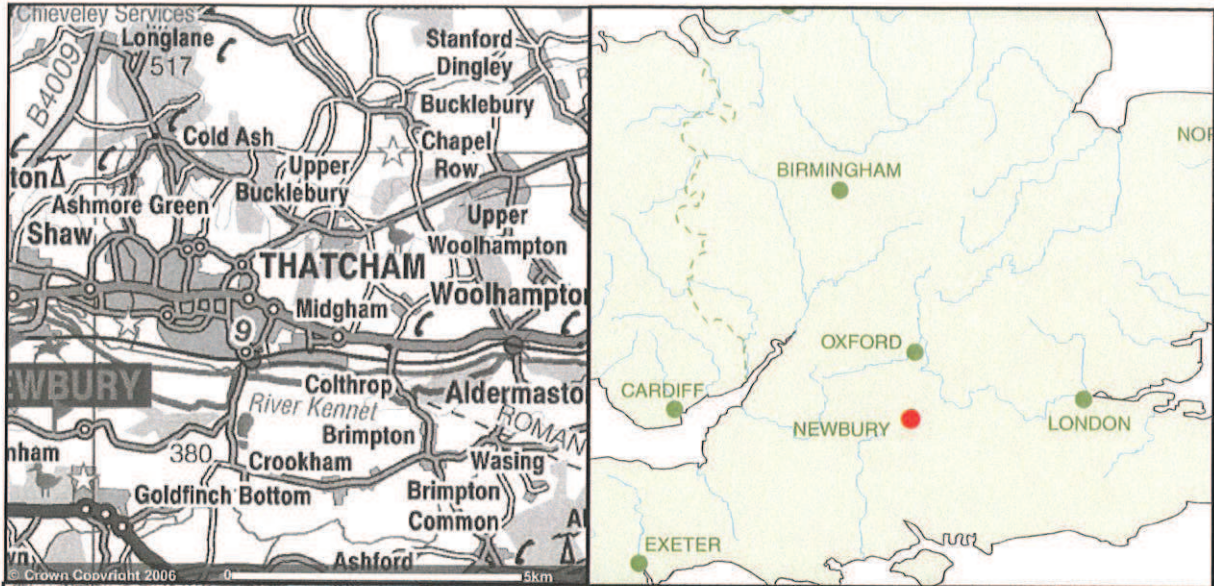
part of a programme of farm improvement and are quite typical of the sort of development taking place on estate farms in the 19th century (plate 28).

7 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Figure 1: Site location



Servergo/oupubs2_RooZ*THHHB05*THHHB5*Thacham Harts Hill Farm*EDG*04.01.06



- Buildings demolished prior to survey
- Buildings surveyed
- Other standing buildings on farm

Figure 2: Site plan

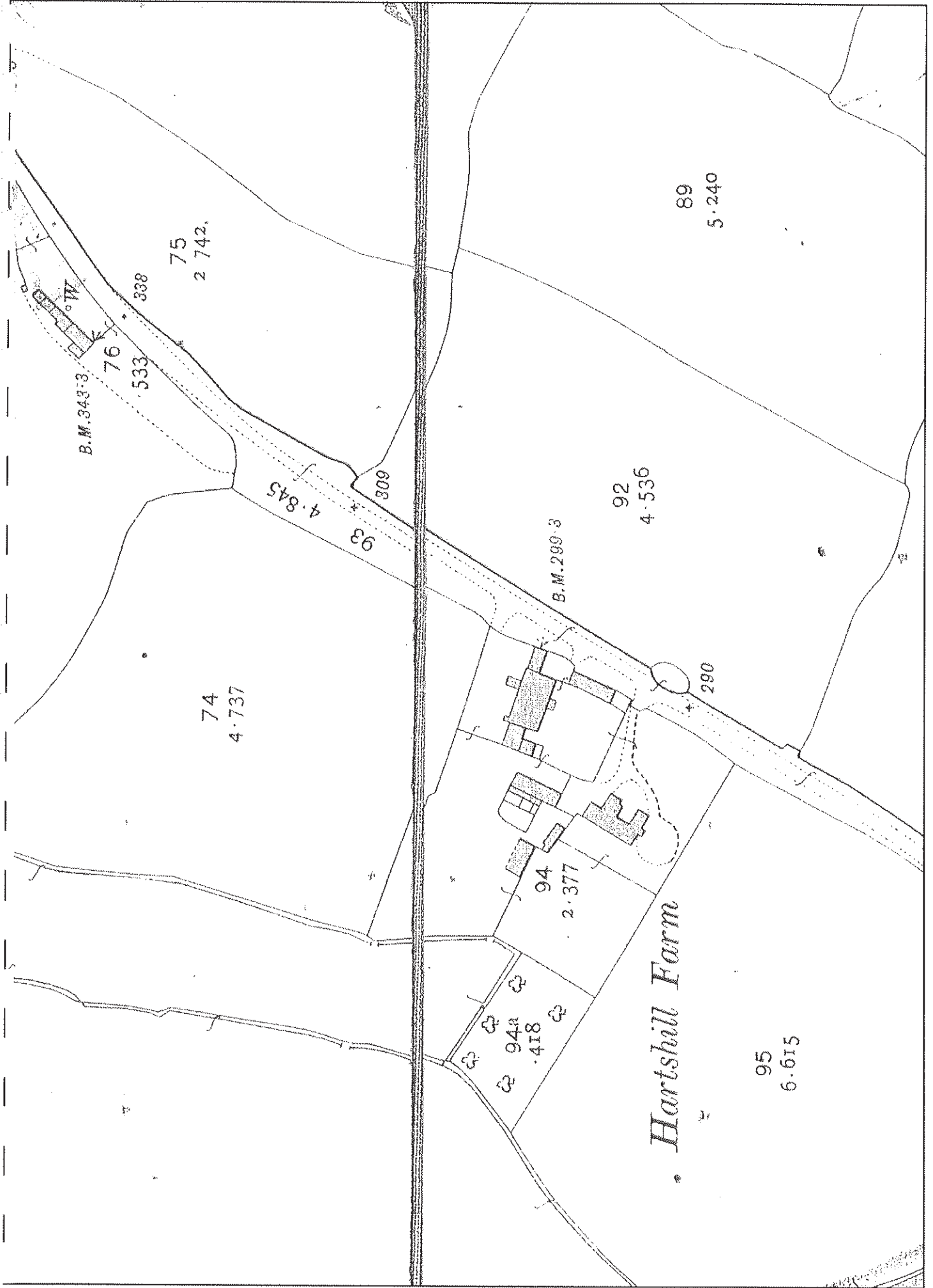


Figure 4: 1911 OS Map



Figure 5: Plan of Buildings



Plate 1: North elevation of barn: east section



Plate 2: North elevation of barn; central section and porch

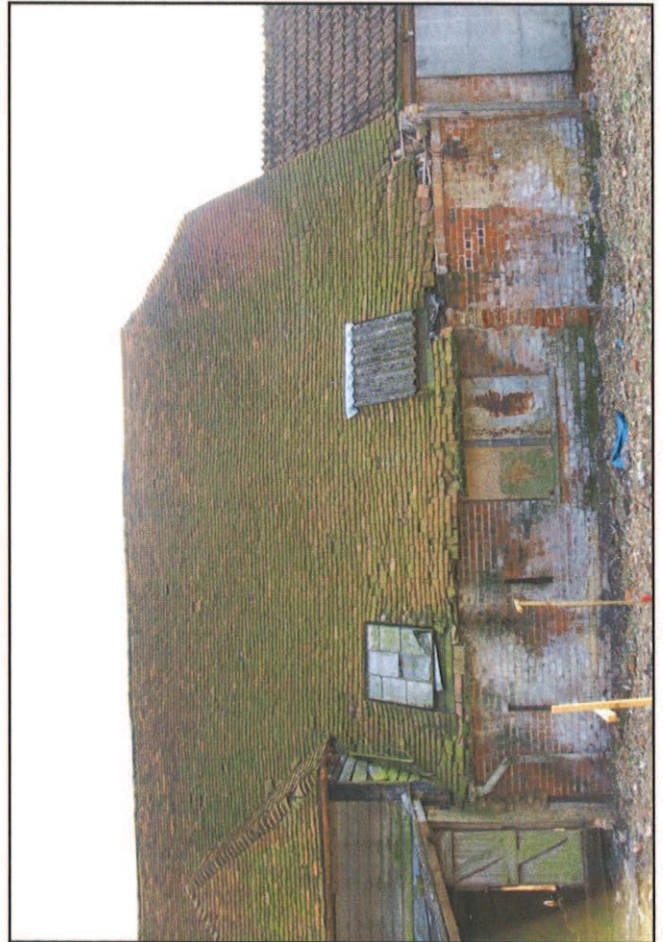


Plate 3: North elevation of barn: west section



Plate 4: Former openings for machinery belt drive in north wall of barn

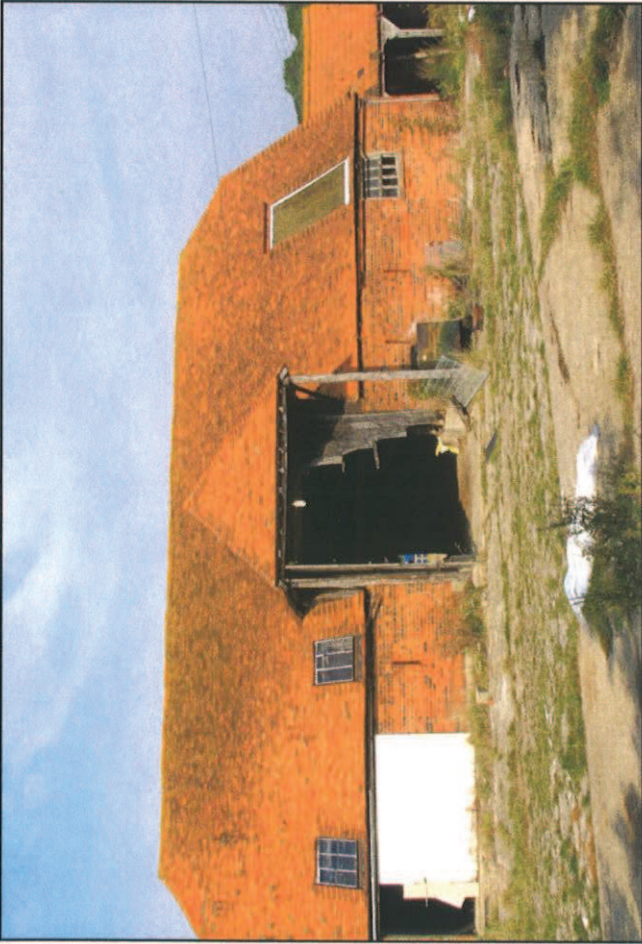


Plate 5: South elevation of barn looking north



Plate 6: South porch looking north-east



Plate 7: Inserted window in blocked doorway in south wall of barn with blocked ventilation slit to left

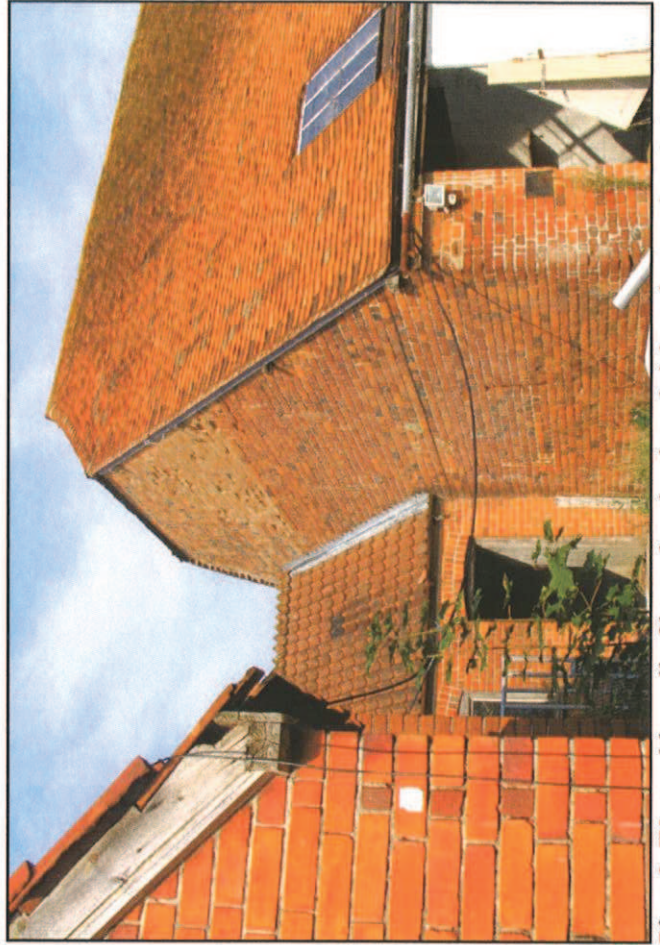


Plate 8: West gable wall of barn showing later brickwork covering timber-framed section, looking north-east



Plate 10: Interior of barn roof looking east showing trusses 1 & 2

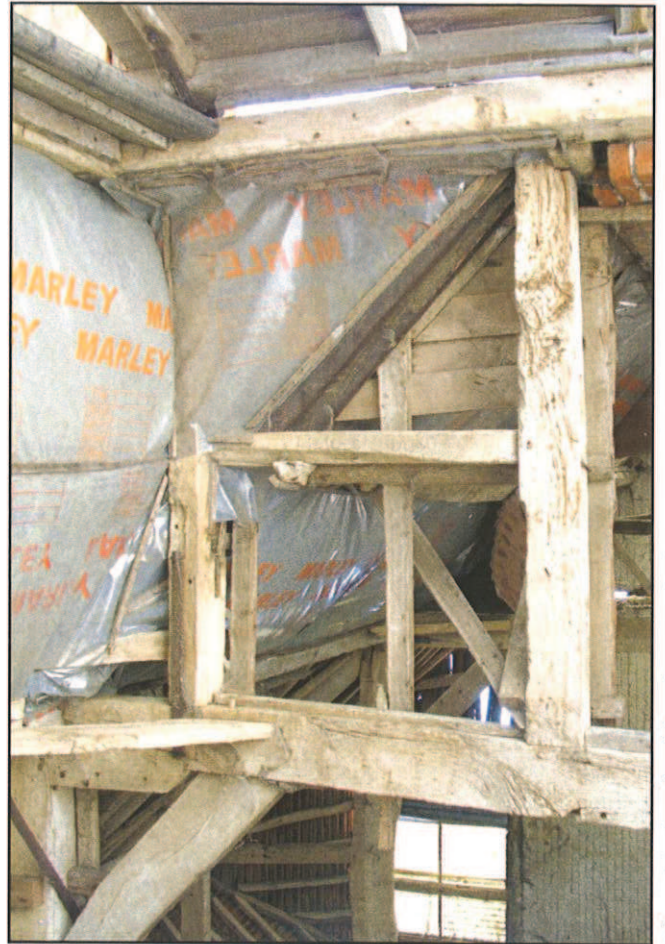


Plate 12: South side of truss 2 below south porch, looking east



Plate 9: Part of interior of barn looking north-east



Plate 11: Interior of barn roof looking west showing trusses 2, 3 & 4



Plate 13: Incised initials on south-east door post



Plate 14: North side of truss 3 showing addition of later porch timbers, looking west



Plate 15: Timber framing in upper east gable and half-hipped roof

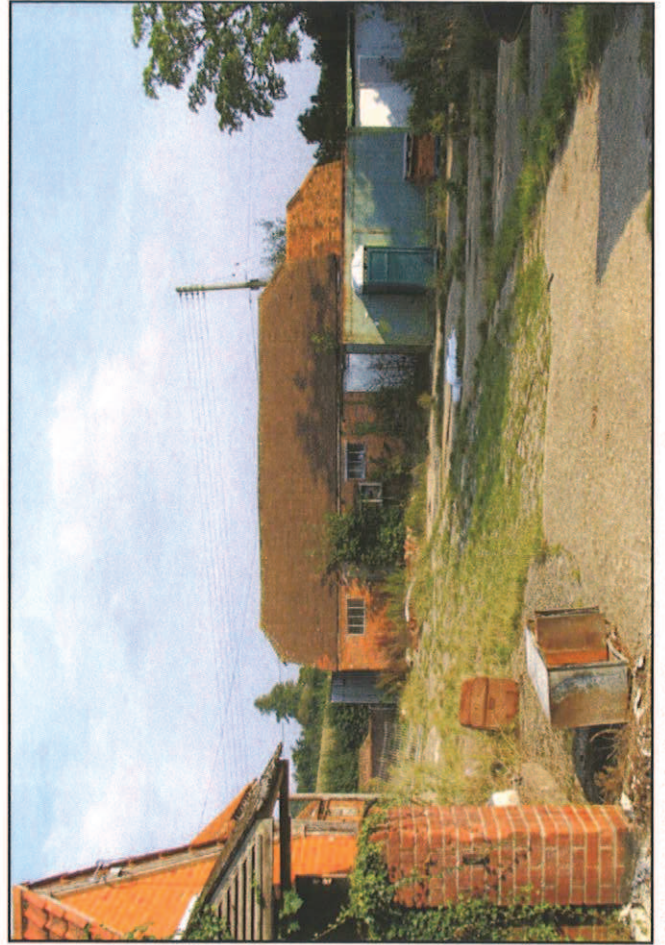


Plate 16: Block B looking west across yard



Plate 18: View of roof truss in Block B, looking south



Plate 20: Roof truss in shelter shed, looking north-east



Plate 17: Interior of Block B looking south

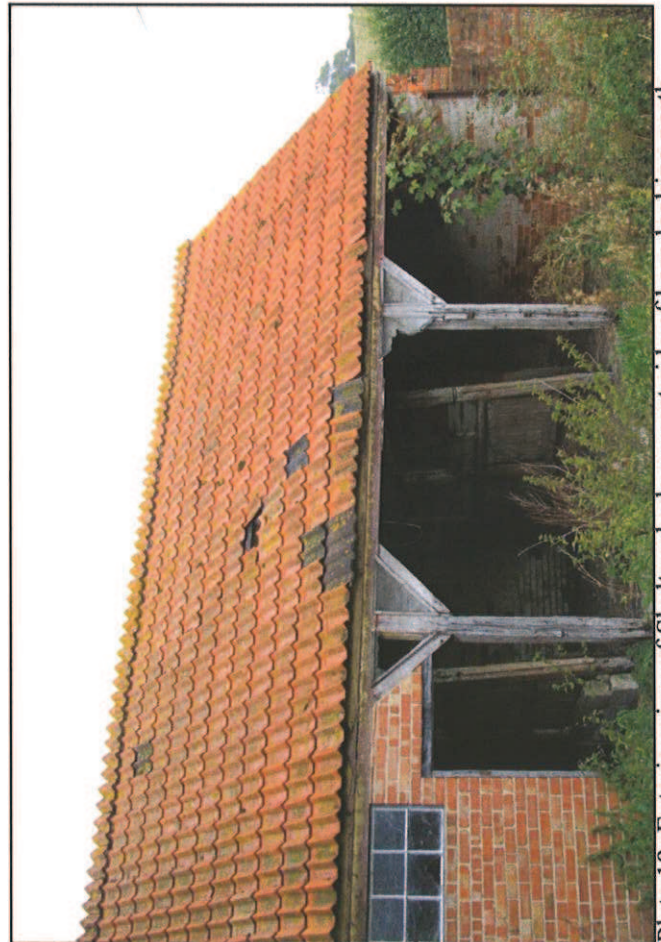


Plate 19: Exterior view of Shelter sheds on east side of barn looking north (Block C)



Plate 21: Timber partition within shelter shed, looking north-east



Plate 22: Block D looking north

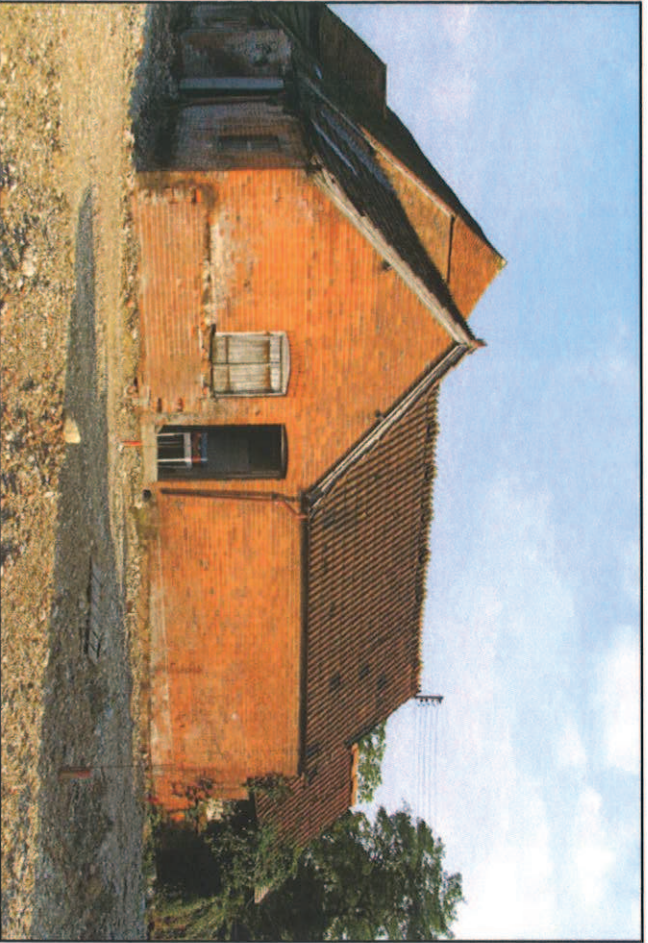


Plate 23: Block D looking east



Plate 24: North elevation of dairy, looking south



Plate 25: Interior view of Dairy, looking south-west



Plate 26: Cart shed with granary above, looking south-west



Plate 27: Brick range west of barn

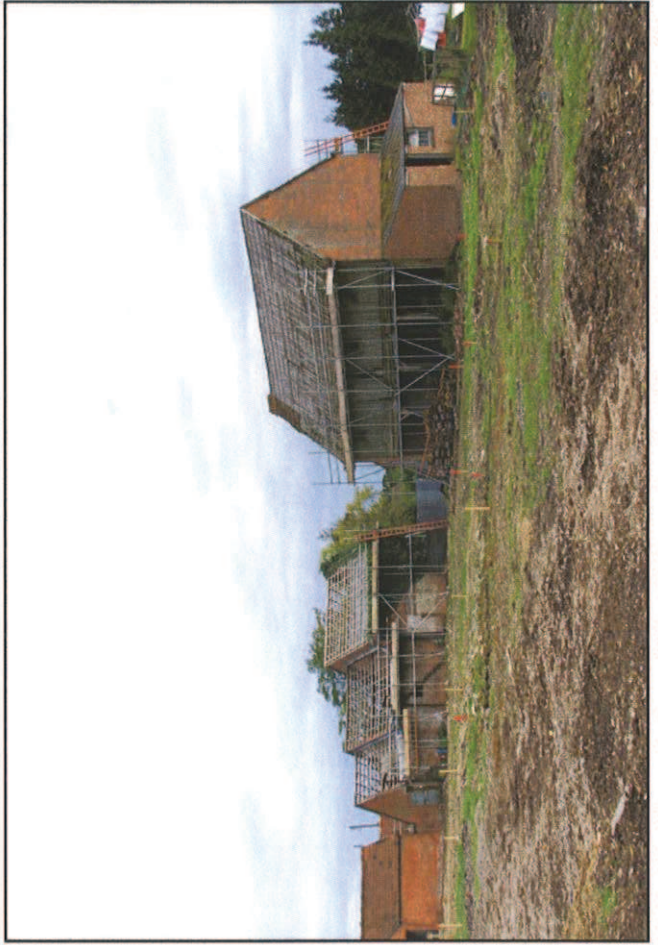


Plate 28: General view of the 19th century buildings (Block D on extreme left)



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