

Barns To the rear of The British Queen Public House, 94 High Street, Meldreth



Historic Building Recording



March 2018

Client: Alan Tobin

OA East Report No: 2187

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NGR: TL 3762 4613

Barns to the rear of The British Queen Public House, 94 High Street, Meldreth

Historic Building Recording

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Report Date: March 2018

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Site Name: Barns to the Rear of The British Queen, 94 High Street, Meldreth

HER Event No: ECB 5348

Date of Works: February 2018

Client Name: Alan Tobin

Client Ref: The British Queen Public House

Planning Ref: S/1554/16/FL & S/1555/16/LB

Grid Ref: TL 3762 4613

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Summary

In February 2018, Oxford Archaeology East carried out a historic building survey on two barns to the rear of The British Queen Public House, 94 High Street, Meldreth, Cambridgeshire.

The work concentrated on a timber outbuildings within the curtilage of The British Queen, and was undertaken in advance of demolition, alteration and the construction of business and residential dwellings.

A photographic, descriptive and drawn record was created equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 survey on the elements of the outbuildings that were to be either demolished or due to be altered, Building 1 was a much altered timber and brick barn dating to the twentieth century. Barn 2 was dated to the late 19th century with 20th century alterations.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 The proposed development is for the conversion of the barns into accommodation and a barbers shop. This is located to the rear of The British Queen, 94 High Street, Meldreth (centred on TL 37624613).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief set by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (Stewart, 2018) as well as a Specification prepared by OA East (Fairbairn & Gilmour, 2018).
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire country council.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1.1 The aim of the investigation was to carry out a Historic Building Survey equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 (following the Historic England guidance: Understanding Historic Buildings, 2016) on the external and internal fabric of the timber outbuildings that was due to be altered or developed during the course of the development work.

Site Conditions

- 2.1.2 The barns were still in use, primarily for storage, at the time of recording. They were full of building, catering and other goods related to the owner's businesses. This did hamper internal recording. An upper floor had been installed to Barn 1 and this too was used to store various items.
- 2.1.3 Illumination within the buildings was poor. Halogen lighting was located on the ground floor. Flash lighting was utilised for some of the internal photographs.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The measured survey was carried out using basic equipment. All building recording work carried out complied with standards and guidance set out by the ClfA (2014) and was undertaken by an experienced buildings archaeologist. Scaled architect's drawings, supplied by the client's architects were used for field notes and were annotated and amended on site as necessary. These plans and elevations have been reproduced at the end of the report.
- 2.2.2 Photographic survey (equivalent to English Heritage Level 2) was carried out by James Fairbairn using a 35mm High resolution digital camera (Canon D90) along with 35mm (monochrome and colour film). Digital photographs are used to accompany descriptive text at the back of this report.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical background

The Village

- 3.1.1 Meldreth is a semi-rural parish in South Cambridgeshire covering 1,007 hectares, surrounded by arable land and orchard farms. It is located in the valley of the River Rhee, 10 miles south-west of Cambridge and four miles north of the market town of Royston. There is a conservation area covering the areas around the church and the village stocks. The Melbourn by-pass was opened in July 1988 and runs south-east of the village, separating Meldreth from Melbourn.
- 3.1.2 Meldreth is believed to be named after the stream that runs to the east of the village. The Village is listed as *Melrede*, believed to mean “mill stream”, in the Domesday book (1086) and has nine entries.
- 3.1.3 Approximately 700m north of the site are the remains of the shrunken medieval village (03113) and the village church, a Grade 1 listed building (03060) dated largely to the 12th and 13th centuries. It is probable that this was the former site of a minster, as attested to by the discovery of Roman and Saxon finds in the vicinity which may suggest early origins for this religious and estate centre (03060A & 03060B).
- 3.1.4 The medieval Veseys Manor lies 645m to the north north-west, both the moat and remnants of the manor house are recorded, although in a different location to the extant 19th century building.

Post-medieval

- 3.1.5 Trial trenching 677m to the south south-west of the site revealed the presence of a trackway believed to be the remains of the Meldreth Tramway, from the early 20th century. Other features are also recorded that are associated with nearby Second World War Nissen huts (MCB20068 & ECB3567).
- 3.1.6 The railway station building dates from the early post-medieval period but has been significantly altered as a result of its latter day use (MCB16571). The Railway Goods Shed dates from the 16th century and has been altered more recently to facilitate its current use as an engineering shed (MCB 16572).

Listed Building Designations (Fig 2)

- 3.1.7 The barn that is subject of this survey is not listed, however, it does lie in the grounds of the British Queen Public House, which is (1317765). There are numerous listed buildings within the boundary of the village, these are tabulated below (Table 1).
- 3.1.8 Similar buildings recorded within the grounds of other listed buildings may be contemporary with those detailed in this report.

Name	Grade	No.	Description	Listing NGR
Granary	II	1127551	Granary at 10 Chiswick Farm, Meldreth, South Cambs	37310 45632
Post Office	II	1127552	Post office, 47 High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37626 45969
No Name	II	1127553	55 and 57 High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37593 46076
Homeland	II	1127556	Homeland, 13 North End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37548 46599
Old Town House	II	1127557	Old town house, 29 North End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37583 46761
Church of Holy Trinity	I	1127558	Church of holy trinity, North End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37777 46837
The Laurels	II	1127559	The Laurels, 72 North End, Meldreth, South Cambs	38098 47080
No name	II	1128296	29 and 29a, The Moor, Melbourn, South Cambs	38348 45264
No name	II	1128338	27 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, South Cambs	37455 45577
No name	II	1128339	30 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, South Cambs	37473 45601
Dormers	II	1164428	Dormers, 51 High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37609 45999
The Homestead	II	1164452	The Homestead, 73, High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37528 46250
Willow way cottages	II	1164515	9 & 11 North End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37543 46585
The Cottage	II	1164538	The Cottage, 19 North End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37550 46653
Mantings House	II	1164564	Mantings house, 35/37, North End, Meldreth, S Cambs	37696 46814
Water pump	II	1164609	Water pump, Mill Cottage, North End, Meldreth, S Cambs	37564 46550
Meldreth Thatch	II	1317685	Meldreth thatch, 3 Station Road, Meldreth, South Cambs	37696 45161
Base of Cross	II	1317760	Base of Cross, High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37523 46487
British Queen P/H	II	1317765	British Queen P/H, 94, High St, Meldreth, South Cambs	37611 46140
Chiswick F/house	II	317796	10 Chiswick End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37295 45610
No Name	II	1330829	41 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, South Cambs	37327 45689
No Name	II	1331218	12 & 14, Chiswick End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37279 45603
Keys Cottage	II	1331220	Keys Cottage, 70 High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37662 45916
No Name	II	1330830	32 Whitecroft Road, Meldreth, South Cambs	37461 45604
The Dumb Flea	II	1331217	The Dumb Flea, 23 Chiswick End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37298 45492
No Name	II	1331222	33, north end, Meldreth, South Cambs	37656 46796
Topcliffe Mill	II	1331223	Topcliffe Mill 36 Mill House, North end, Meldreth, S Cambs	37839 46623
Manor House	II	1331221	Meldreth Manor School, Manor Road, Meldreth, S Cambs	37468 46457
Applecote	II	1331219	85 High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37535 46351
Chiswick House	II	1164333	3 Chiswick End,, Meldreth, South Cambs	37363 45625
No Name	II	1127555	104 & 106 High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37601 46202
The Court	II	1317773	118 & 120 High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37566 46357
Temple House	II	1164412	27 High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37681 45670
Stocks & Whipping Post	II	1127554	High Street, Meldreth, South Cambs	37525 46484
Mill House	II	1164622	36 North End, Meldreth, South Cambs	37817 46625

Table 1: Listed Buildings

The British Queen Public house

- 3.1.9 The British Queen opened as a public house some time before 1841, at which time Kelly's Directory of Trades in Cambridgeshire and the 1841 census list Nathan Driver as the publican. It is possible that The British Queen opened first as a beerhouse some time after the 1830 Beer House Act of Parliament.
- 3.1.10 Nathan Driver remained as landlord until the mid 1860s. The 1871 census shows William B Jarman as the publican of The British Queen. It is not clear from the 1881 census exactly who was running the pub but by 1891 Fredrick Thurley and his wife Ann were in charge. A fire in the barn belonging to a 'Mr Thurley, publican' occurred in 1886, suggesting that Fred Thurley was probably already running the British Queen by this date. Fred died in 1909, whereupon Charlotte 'Granny' Thurley took over. After her death in 1932 Herbert Gipson, her son, took over and was the landlord for a number of years until his death in 1966. He was succeeded by his daughter, Muriel, for a few months until 'Mac' took over.
- 3.1.11 Before the advent of the public house on the site, it is believed by the present owner that the public house may have been three cottages, which at one time sat within five acres and extensive orchards. The layout of the building and earlier barn also suggest the possibility of a farmstead laid to an L shaped plan.
- 3.1.12 Historic England lists the public house as:
'Early & late C17. Remodelled early C19. Timber framed, plaster rendered. Steeply pitched tiled roof with red brick end & ridge stacks to east part. Later C17 part to west has early C19 low pitch, slate roof with white brick stack. Single range with end to road. Two storeys. Three casements at first floor & four at ground floor. Two doorways, both to lobby entries. Two C19 casements in gable end. Inside: Stop chamfered, C17 joists & main beam to bay to road. Plaster rendered jambs of inglenook hearth' (ID 1317765).

4 RESULTS: HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

- 4.1.1 The results of the survey are presented below. The aim was to record each element of the building prior to alteration or demolition: the exterior is described first followed by the interior.
- 4.1.2 The corresponding figures and plates are presented at the end of the report. Figure 2 shows the location of plates and elevations referenced.

4.2 Barn 1

External (Fig 2, 3 & 6; Plates 1-7)

- 4.2.1 The building comprised of a two storey barn (building 1) located to the south-east of the public house and at the time of recording was used for storage. It was orientated north north-west to south south-east and measured 10.5m x 5.3m with a height to the apex of 5.52m. The barn was set on a 0.43m high brick plinth. This consisted of courses of yellow machine made bricks laid in a Flemish bond, capped with a single course of plinth stretcher bricks onto which the sill beam had been laid.
- 4.2.2 Wooden doors were located on the west facing elevation only. There were windows on the upper south and north facing elevations.
- 4.2.3 Walls were constructed from weatherboard and the pitched roof from modern corrugated tin.

East facing elevation (Fig 2, 3 & 6; Plates 2,9,10,11 & 12)

- 4.2.4 The east facing elevation of the barn consisted of a weather boarded façade with double doors located slightly off centre and a single stable-type door located to the left (Plate 2). The centrally opening doors measured 2.76m wide and had a height of 3.63m. They were constructed of wooden boards. The doors were split horizontally to allow access to an upper floor.
- 4.2.5 The doors were fixed by iron strap hinges that were not original (Plate 2). The door latch was of a rudimentary design popular from the 18th century onwards; the example on site was of 19th or early 20th century manufacture.
- 4.2.6 A further door was located 1.6m from the northern end of the building (Plate 2). It measured 2.15m high, 1.25m wide and sat on the brick plinth. The bricks directly beneath the door were a slightly brighter colour than those to either side, which suggests that previously there was a step leading to the door. Although it was of a stable-type design, it is unlikely that this was its function as there were no internal features indicative of a horse stall.
- 4.2.7 The door furniture was again of a rudimentary design and consisted of strap hinges to the left hand side of the door and a twisted drop latch to the right hand side (Plates 2, 11 & 12). These were most probably manufactured by the local blacksmith and possibly reused from another building.

North facing elevation (Fig 2,3 & 6; Plates 1 & 6)

- 4.2.8 The north facing elevation was 5.3m wide with an apex height of 5.25m. The façade was constructed from weatherboard to the apex. A small wooden access door was located off centre on the upper floor (Plate 6). This was constructed from vertical planks fixed with handmade iron nails. It measured 1.10m x 0.88m. Simple strap hinges were located on the left hand side; these were probably manufactured locally during the late 19th or early 20th century.

- 4.2.9 A modern wooden lean-to had been added to the northern end of the barn. This was a late 20th century addition.

West facing elevation (Fig 2,3 & 6; Plates 3 & 7)

- 4.2.10 The west facing elevation consisted of a weatherboard façade to an eave height of 4.47m. The wooden structure sat on a yellow brick plinth. The plinth consisted of nine courses of bricks laid in a Flemish bond (Plate 3). The plinth was capped by a stretcher course of plinth bricks (Plate 7). This elevation had no doors or windows.

South Facing elevation (Fig 2,3 & 6; Plates 4 & 5)

- 4.2.11 The north facing elevation was 5.3m wide with a height to the apex of 5.25m (Plate 4). It was weatherboarded to apex height. A small sash window measuring 1.10m x 0.88m was located off centre. It was constructed of wood and had eight upper and eight lower panes. The window is thought to be an original feature.

Roof (Plates 2 & 3)

- 4.2.12 The duo-pitched roof structure had been replaced relatively recently and was constructed from modern corrugated iron sheets (Plates 2 & 3). It is possible that the original roof covering was constructed from a similar material.
- 4.2.13 The fire that destroyed the adjacent barn in 1885 was said to have taken hold in its thatched roofing. At this time corrugated roofing was becoming popular, mainly due to a reduction in transportation costs with the advent of the railway; the proximity of the barn to Meldreth railway station would make the subject barn a likely example of such a shift in construction.

Internal (Plates 8, 9, 13-17)

- 4.2.14 The building was of wooden construction, with a modern concrete floor and was divided into three bays approximately 3.35m wide. These extended to the apex height of the barn where the roof structure was fixed. The barn had been much altered and at the time of recording was still being used for storage, consequently this did hamper the work as some areas of the ground and first floor were inaccessible.
- 4.2.15 The floor to apex height was 5.52m. A first floor was located 2.60m above floor level. This was a modern replacement of the original floor. Access to the upper floor was via a modern, wooden, open staircase in the south-east corner of the barn.
- 4.2.16 The timber frame was constructed from machine cut timbers with the weatherboard nailed straight onto the wall frame (Plate 16). Parts of the wall plate had been replaced.
- 4.2.17 The roof structure consisted of two queen post trusses (Plate 18) constructed from machine cut timbers. Carpenter's marks – four vertical lines - (Plate 17) were noted on one of the straight up braces, these corresponded with marks located on the main post.
- 4.2.18 Purlins and common rafters were also constructed from machine cut timbers. The modern corrugated roofing material was adhered to these (Plate 14).
- 4.2.19 A small box was located at the northern end of the building just below the apex. This was crudely constructed of wood (Plate 18). It was thought that this may have been a pigeon or dove box, although no external entrance could be seen; it may be that an opening was covered when the weatherboard on the north facing elevation was replaced. Alternatively, it may be that this box was used by nesting Barn Owls.

4.3 Barn 2

External (Fig 2, 3, 7 & 8; Plates 19-30)

- 4.3.1 The building comprised a single storey barn (2) located to the south-west of Barn 1 and, at the time of recording, used for storage. It was orientated north north-west to south south-east and measured 8.4m x 4.1m with a height to the apex of 3.9m. The barn was set on a degraded 0.40m high plinth consisting of courses of yellow machine made bricks laid in a Flemish bond. Wooden doors were located on the east and west facing elevations. The walls were constructed from weatherboard, the roof from pan tiles.

East facing elevation (Fig 2, 3, 7 & 8; Plates 19,23,24 & 26)

- 4.3.2 The east facing elevation consisted of a weatherboard façade to an eave height of 1.75m. The wooden structure sat on a yellow brick plinth consisting of four (three visible) courses of bricks laid in a Flemish bond.
- 4.3.3 Doors were located at the northern and western ends of the building. The door to the northern end had been blocked off. The southernmost door measured 1.7m x 0.9m and was constructed from wooden close board, strap hinged on the right hand side. The door furniture (Plate 26) was most likely manufactured locally, if not on the farm itself.

West facing elevation (Fig 2, 3, 7 & 8; Plates 21,22 & 25)

- 4.3.4 The west facing elevation differed only in that it included a single, centrally located door measuring 1.75m x 0.9m (Plate 20), with locally produced door furniture (Plate 25).

South facing elevation (Fig 2, 3, 7 & 8; Plates 20,21,22 & 25)

- 4.3.5 At the time of recording the south facing elevation was not accessible due to goods being stored against it. It could, however, be determined that it was constructed of weatherboard set on a brick plinth.

North facing elevation (Fig 2, 3, 7 & 8; Plate 21)

- 4.3.6 The north facing elevation had no windows or doors and was also constructed from weatherboard to the height of the apex. The uppermost part of the barn had deteriorated to the point where vines were growing through the structure (Plate 20).

Internal (Plates 19, 21, 27, 28 & 29,)

- 4.3.7 The interior of the barn was difficult to record as it was still being used for storage and the roof structure was unsafe. Photographs could only be taken from the doorways.
- 4.3.8 It was divided into three bays; the northern and southern bays were accessed from the western elevation (Plate 19), the central bay from the east (Plate 21). The divisions were constructed from weatherboard adhered to machine cut timbers that were either replacements or added sometime after the initial construction (Plate 27). A door had also been added internally to link the northern and central bays.
- 4.3.9 Earlier, or more likely re-used, timbers could also be seen in the central bay (Plates 27 & 29). Both tie beam (Plate 27) and a brace (Plate 29) were hand cut timbers.
- 4.3.10 The roof structure comprised machine cut common rafters in a poor state of repair (Plate 28). The roof was covered externally in pan tiles that would also have been re-used (Plate 19).

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The Barns to the rear of The British Queen Public House dates to the 19th and early 20th century. The 1st edition OS map of 1885 (Fig 4) shows no buildings on the site of the present barn, although a smaller barn did exist to the west. This was destroyed by fire in 1886. Subsequently another barn was erected on the same alignment and can be seen in later maps. The fire was reported in a local newspaper at the time:

"A fire On Sunday morning last. A very heavy thunderstorm passed over this district, and about half past eight o'clock the village was considerably disturbed by an alarming flash of lightning and peal of thunder and by the results which followed. It was noticed that the lightning struck directly downwards on a large barn in the occupation of Mr Thurley, publican and small farmer. The lightning as it entered the roof of the large barn appeared as if it had almost cut it in two and immediately afterwards the thatched roof and the building burst into flames, and notwithstanding the heavy rain which was falling it soon became evident that it would be impossible to save the building. Some of the contents, farm implements, etc. were hastily removed but some others were destroyed. The Melbourn fire engine was sent for and this with a hand engine from Mr Mortlock's did good service in protecting surrounding property, so that the fire was eventually limited to the barn which was struck. The affair caused a great deal of consternation in the village and a large number of persons turned out to witness the occurrence and to assist in checking the fire."

- 5.1.2 The newspaper report says that this earlier barn had a thatched roof and that the building's use would probably have related as much to the owner's occupation as a farmer as to his role as publican.
- 5.1.3 By the first year of the 20th century (Fig. 5) the large barn to the east had been constructed and the space between the barns filled in by a building used as a smithy and workshop. This remained in place until the 1960s, when it was demolished.
- 5.1.4 The barns have been much altered during their relatively short existence. The joists to Barn 1 were mostly original but a first floor and a new roof had been added. There was also evidence that the weatherboarding had been largely, if not wholly, replaced in both.
- 5.1.5 Original features included the door fittings, both hinges and latches on both barns. The door furniture was most likely made in the adjacent smithy. A small dove or pigeon box at the upper northern end of Barn 1 is likely to be an original feature.
- 5.1.6 Although both barns are currently used for storage, their original function most probably related to the orchard and small farming practices of the early owners of the public house, in the late 19th century. The double doors of Barn 1 suggest that it was utilised by a cart, the split door to its left suggests stabling, although no internal features or partitions could be seen to confirm this. Barn 2 was probably always used for storage but may also have had a function relating to the orchard.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1.1 Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Alan Tobin for commissioning this project. Thanks is also extended to Gemma Stewart who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council for her advice and guidance.
- 6.1.2 The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nick Gilmour. The Historic Building Recording was undertaken by James Fairbairn, supported by Dave Brown. The illustrations were produced by Dave Brown. The report was edited by Chris Thatcher.

APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
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http://www.meldrethhistory.org.uk/page_id__198.aspx 1/3/2018

APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography
<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Archaeological Monitoring	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	
Supervisor	

Project Archives

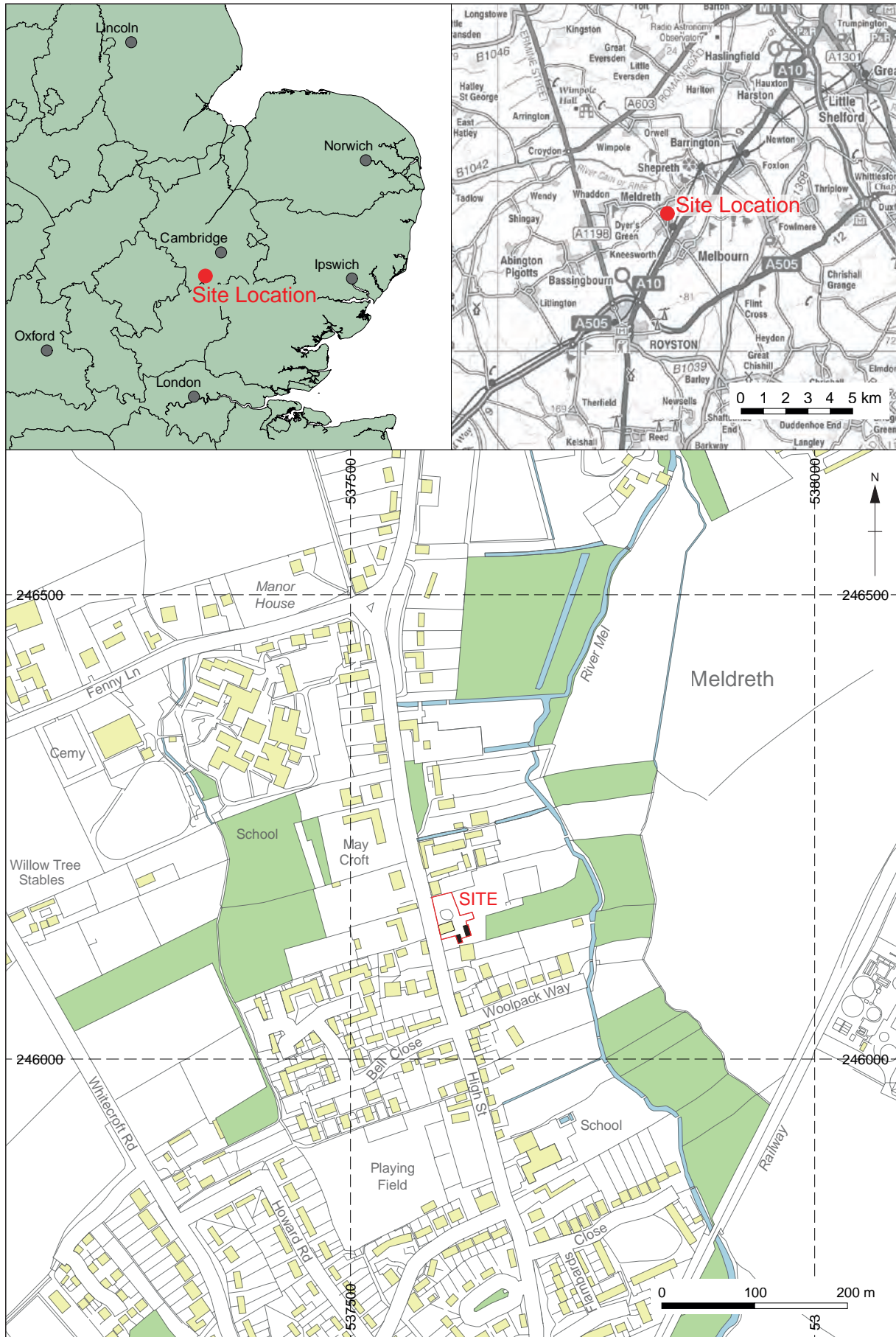
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing barns (black) within site boundary (red)

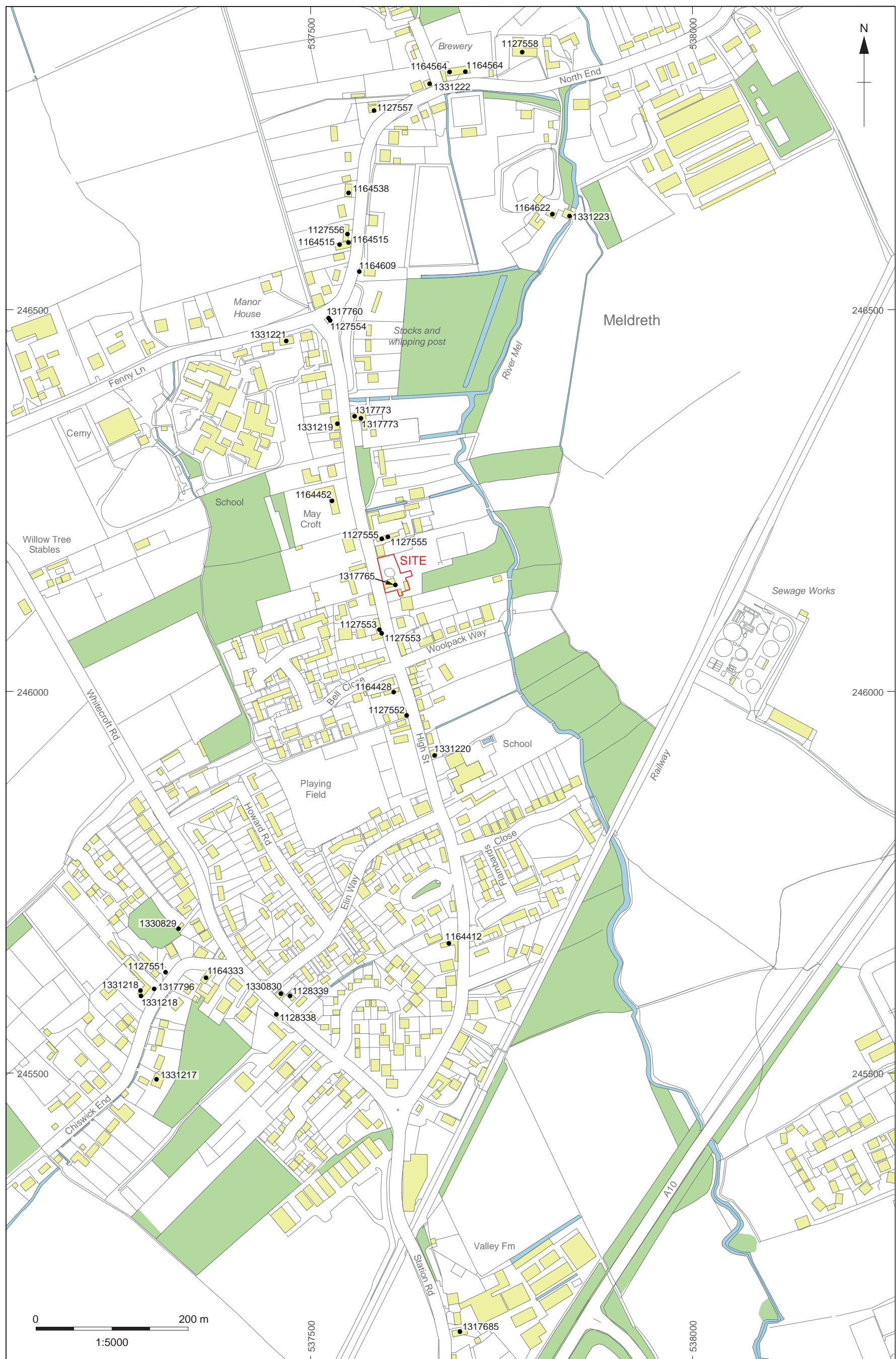


Figure 2: Site location with nearby heritage assets and HER entries mentioned in the text

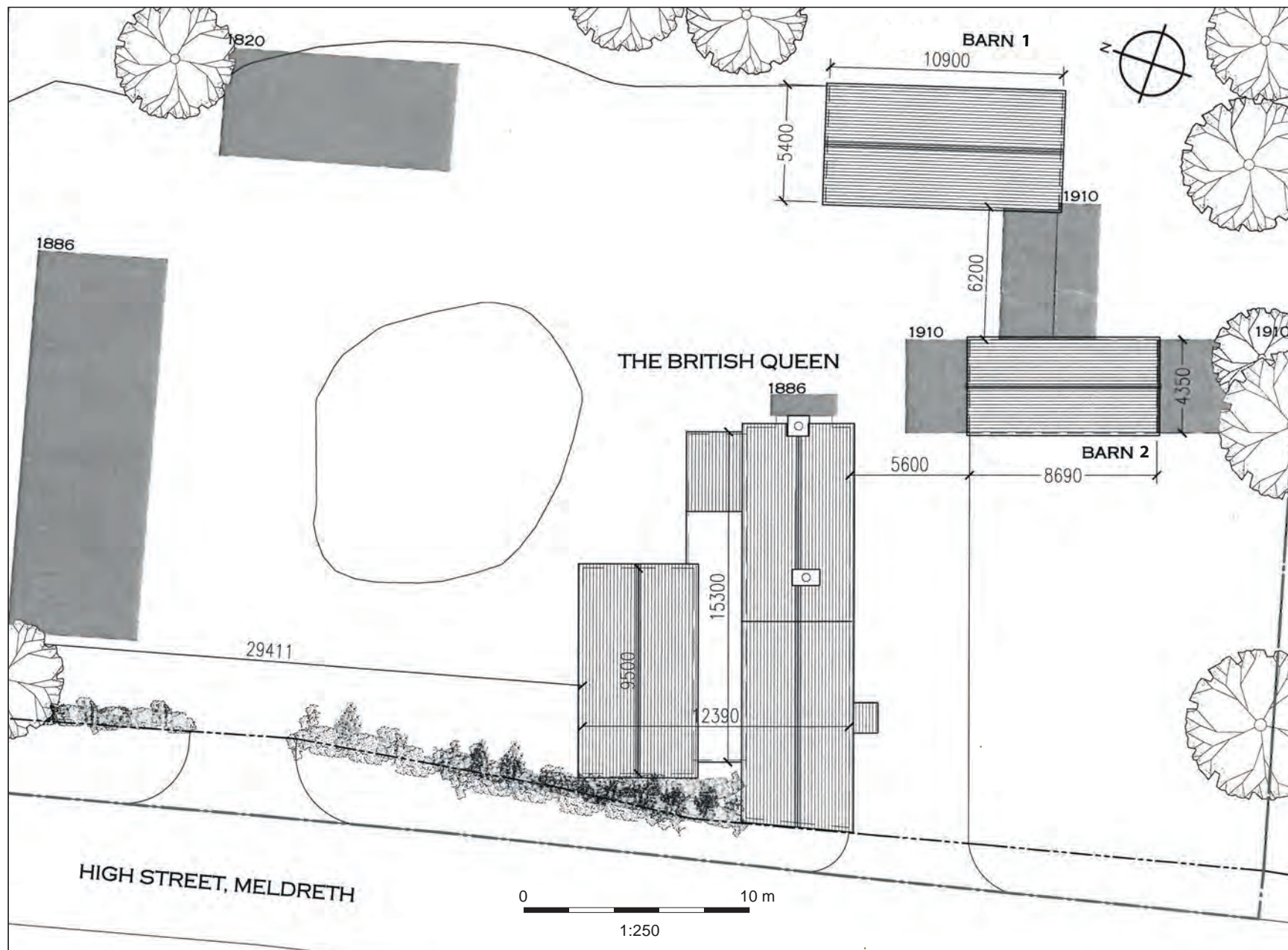


Figure 3: Client plan showing barn location and detailed layout of site, including former location of outbuildings (greyed out)

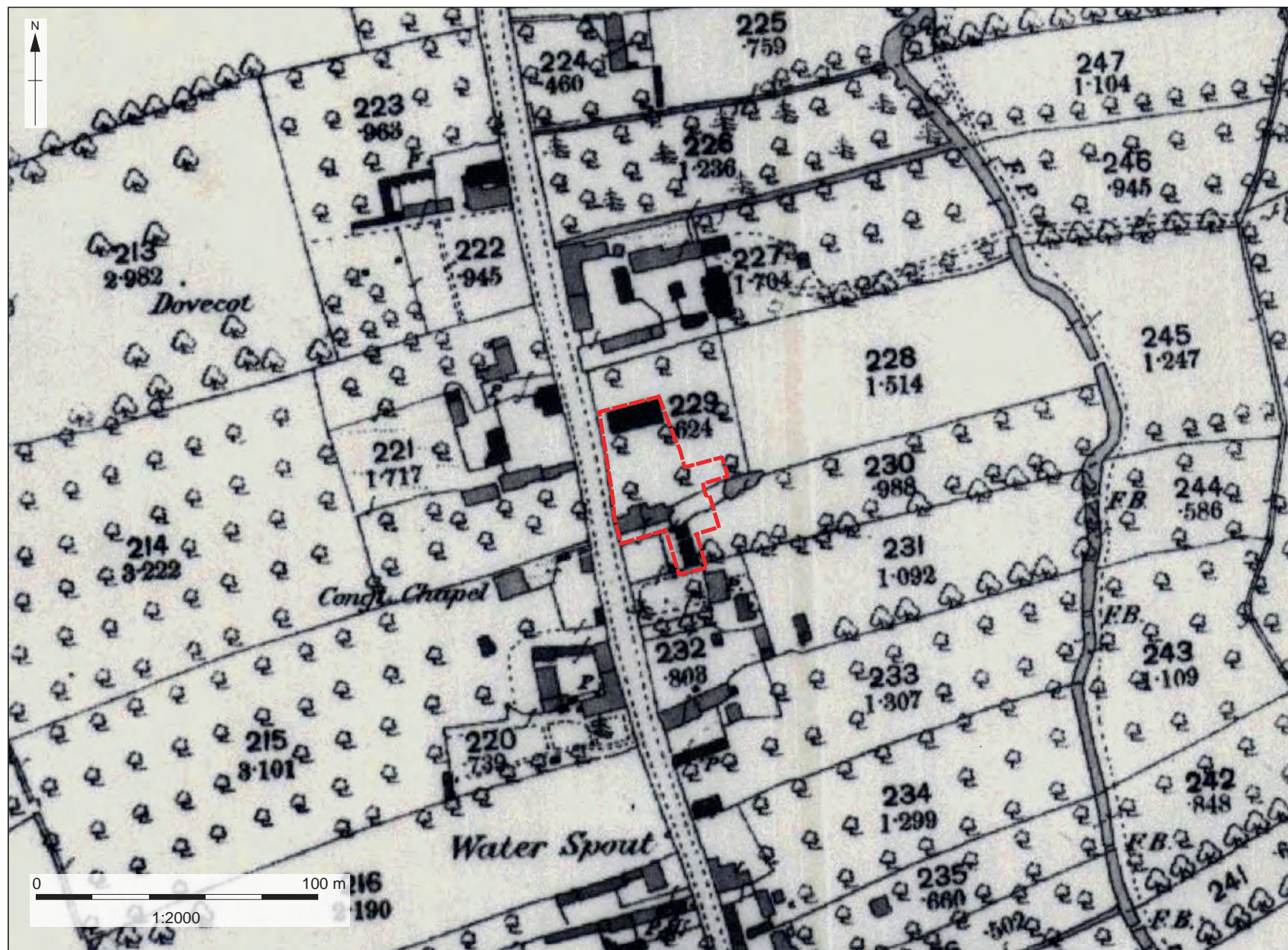


Figure 4: 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1885), with approximate position of modern day site boundary (red)

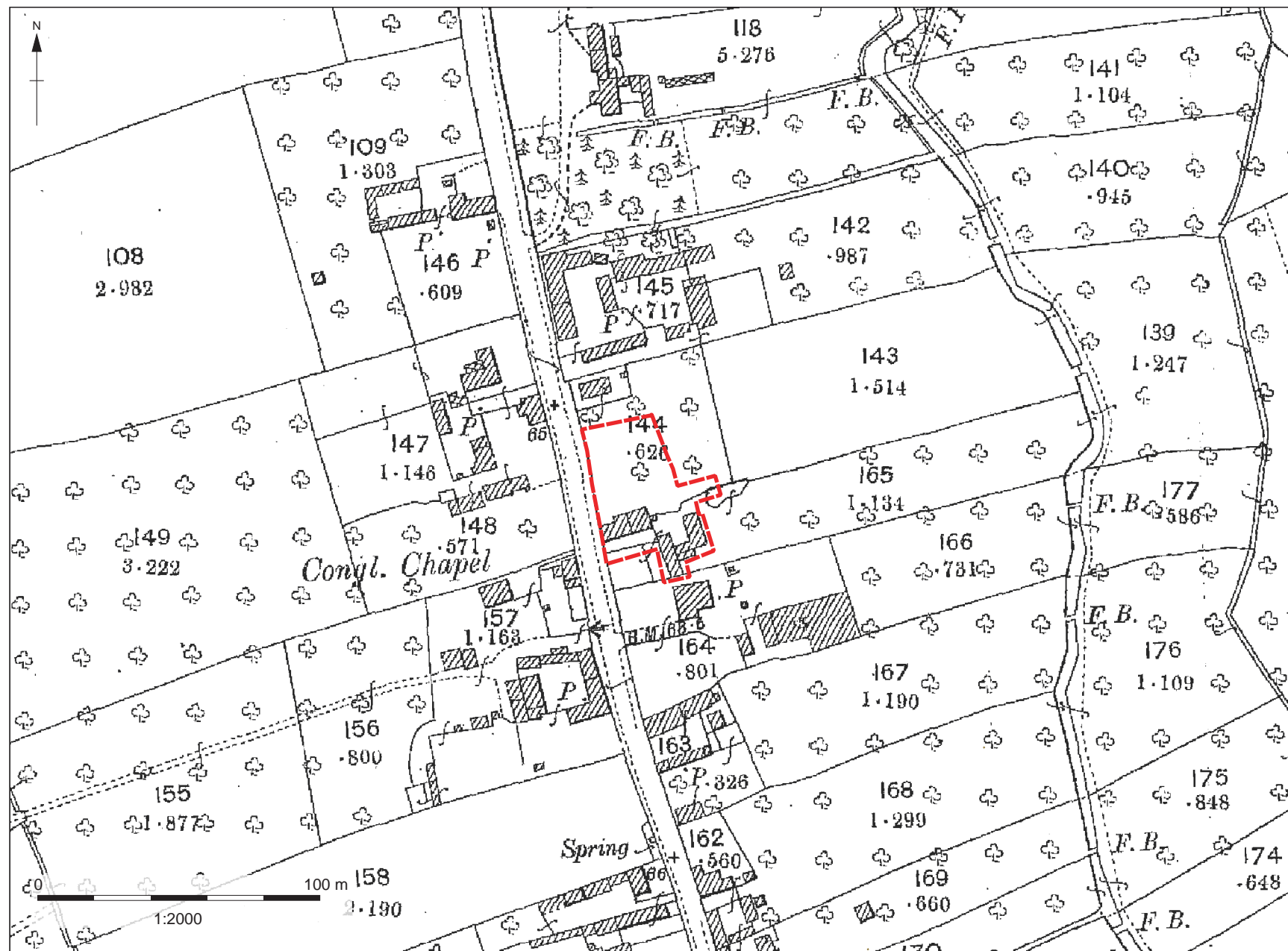


Figure 5: 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1901), with approximate position of modern day site boundary (red)

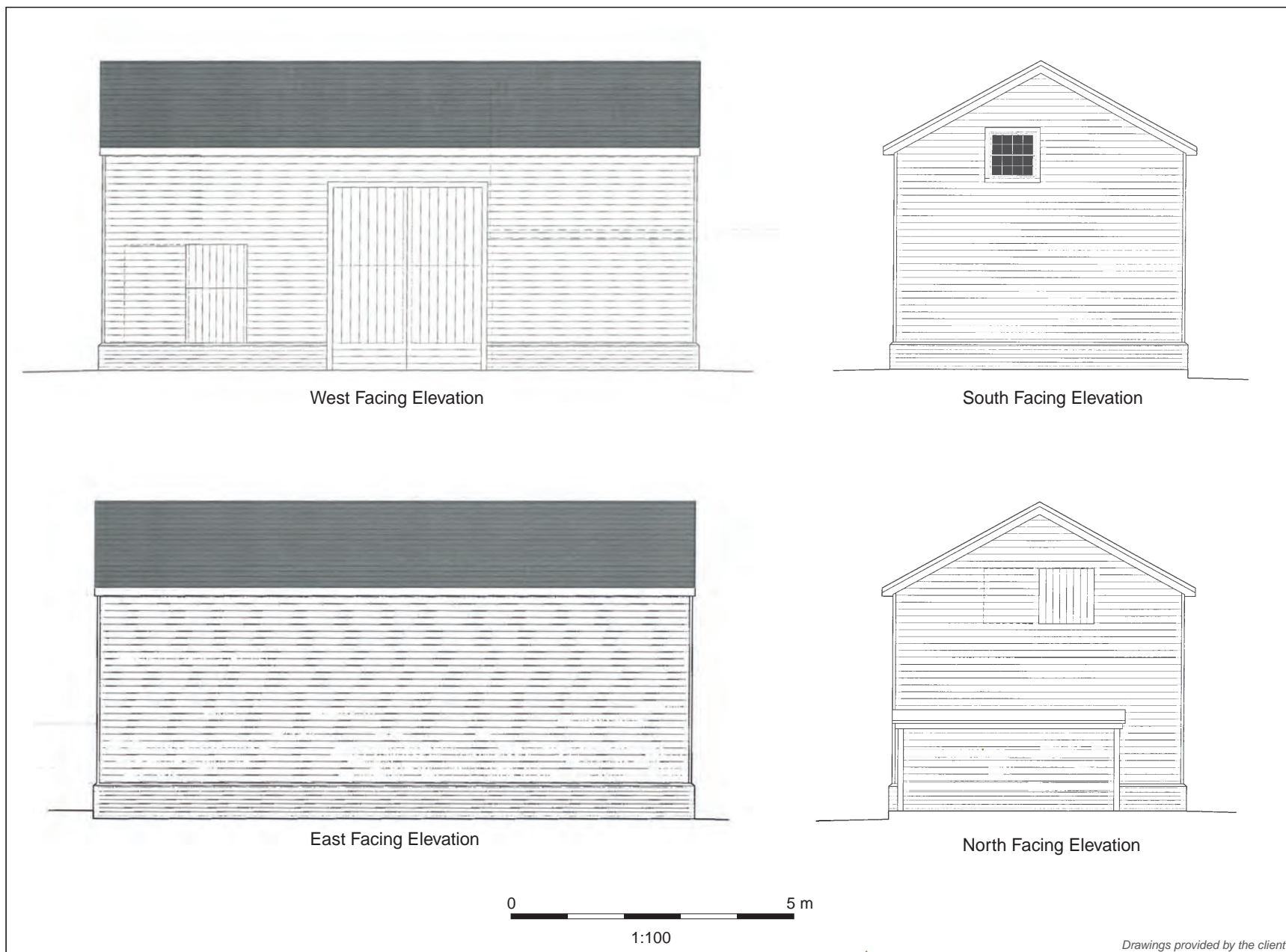
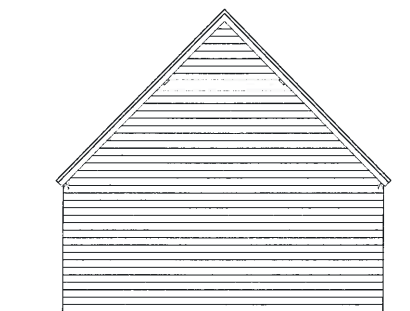


Figure 6: Elevations of the Barn 1



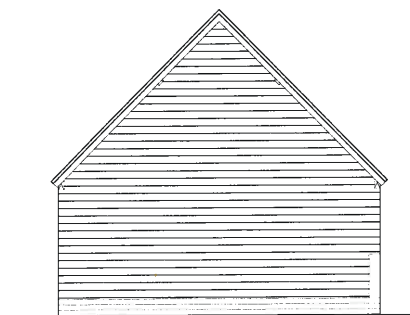
West Facing Elevation



South Facing Elevation



East Facing Elevation



North Facing Elevation

0 5 m



1:100

Drawings provided by the client

Figure 7: Elevations of Barn 2

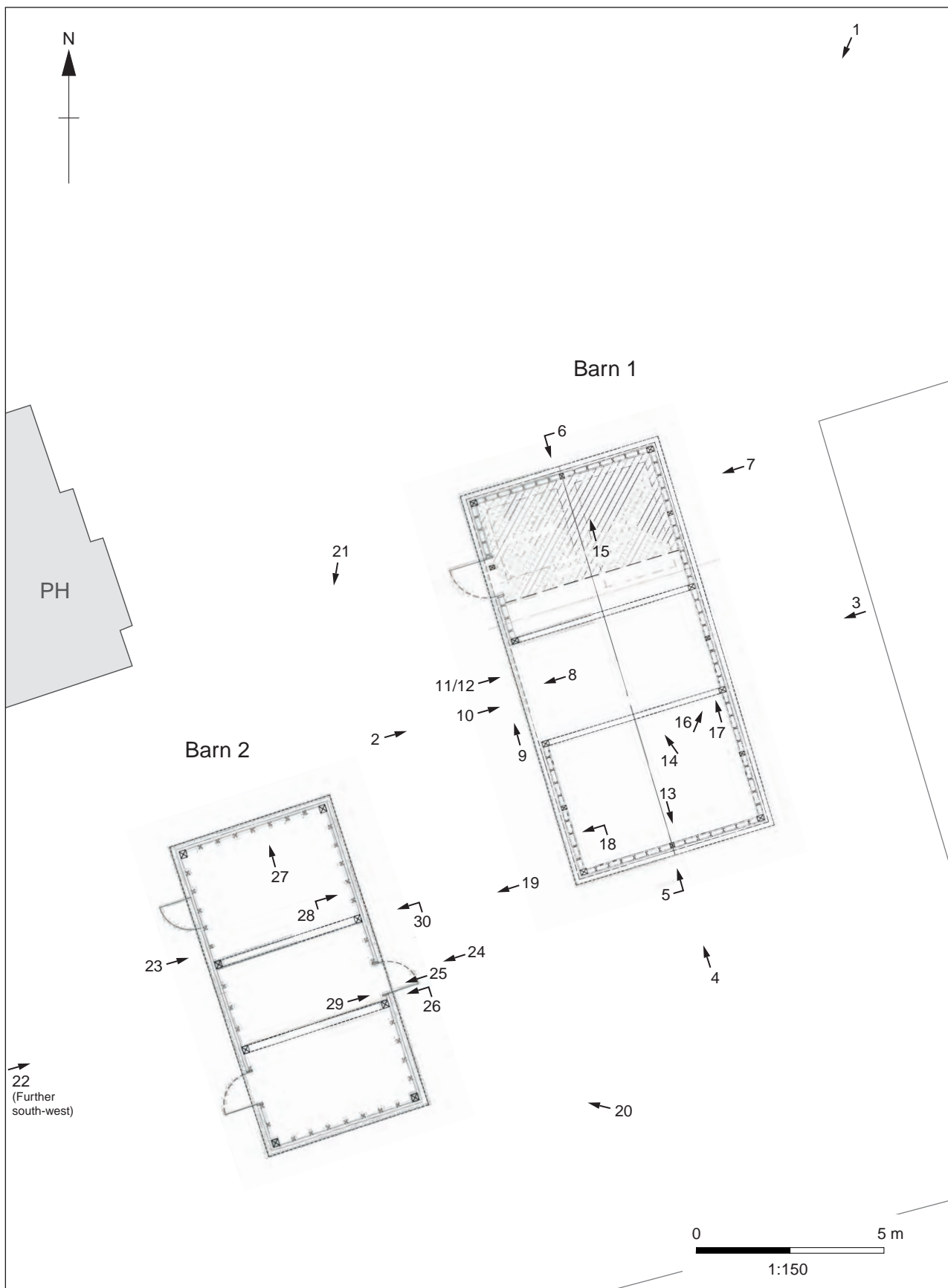


Figure 8: Plate locations



Plate 1: Barn 1 viewed from the north-west



Plate 2: Barn 1 viewed from the west



Plate 3: Barn 1 viewed from the east



Plate 4: Barn 1 viewed from the south



Plate 5: Detail of upper window to south facing elevation



Plate 6: Detail of door to the upper of north facing elevation



Plate 7: Detail of brick plinth and weather-boards viewed from the east



Plate 8: Internal view of double doors to the west facing elevation



Plate 9: Detail of left side double door viewed from the south



Plate 10: Detail of swing hinge to door of barn



Plate 11: Detail of latch to single door to the the western elevation of the barn



Plate 12: Detail of latch to the single door to the western elevation of the barn



Plate 13: Internal view of roof and apex (southern elevation)



Plate 14: Detail of roof truss



Plate 15: Pigeon or dove box to upper floor



Plate 16: Roof truss and modern roof. Viewed internally



Plate 17: Details of carpenters marks to roof truss viewed from the south



Plate 18: Modern roofing material viewed internally from the east



Plate 19: Barn 2 viewed from the west



Plate 20: Barn 2 viewed from the south-east



Plate 21: Barn 2 viewed from the north



Plate 22: Barn 2 and public house viewed from the road



Plate 23: Brick sill viewed from west



Plate 24: Detail of the door to the west facing elevation



Plate 25: Detail of door furniture



Plate 26: Detail of strap hinge



Plate 27: North end of barn internal



Plate 29: Brace internal to the barn



Plate 28: Roof structure at north end of the barn



Plate 30: External detail of roof structure



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