

Hayley Green Farm Warfield Berkshire



Archaeological Evaluation and Building recording



Oxford Archaeology

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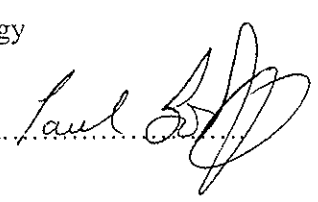
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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) have carried out a programme of archaeological recording at Hayley Green Farm, Warfield Berkshire on behalf of Steve Watt. The work consisted of building recording undertaken on a barn and a field evaluation undertaken on an adjacent site prior to its development. The evaluation revealed undated tree-throw holes, a former plough soil and made ground. The building recording confirmed that the barn was largely of a single phase with little reused timber and a dendrochronological analysis of several timber samples showed that the barn was probably constructed in the third quarter of the 15th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) have undertaken a programme of archaeological recording at Hayley Green Farm, Warfield, Berkshire (Fig. 1) on behalf of Steve Watt. A field evaluation was undertaken from 18 March to 22 March 2002 and building recording on the barn was subsequently undertaken on 12 April 2002.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological work (both field evaluation and building recording) was required as a condition of planning approval (Planning Application No. 01/00361/FUL) for a development at the site. The development involved the conversion of an existing barn, the demolition of an existing building and the construction of a new house on adjacent land.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological investigation was carried out to a brief set by and a WSI agreed with Kev Beachus of Babbie, acting on behalf of Bracknell Forest Borough Council. The development site is situated to the north of Bracknell Road and east of Malt Hill at National Grid Reference SU 887 714 and is 1.3 hectares in area.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The geology is Plateau Gravel overlying London Clay (Geological Survey of Great Britain. Sheet 269) and is situated at 64 m above OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The house at Hayley Green Farm is described in the Victoria County History (Berkshire Volume III, p. 185) as 'the oldest house of any importance in the parish'. It has medieval origins and is still surrounded by an irregular moat (immediately to the north-west of the current development site). The house belonged to the Staverton family (who are known to have been living in Warfield before 1479) until it passed to Henry Neville in the 17th century and became known as Heathly Hall. There is a reference to Staverton's Manor in the 18th century (after the house had passed to Henry Neville) but this appears to be a copyhold estate belonging to Warfield Manor

rather than a true independent manor. Early in the 19th century what is now Hayley Green Farm is referred to as the Manor House but this again appears to be misleading and should not be taken to mean that it was a manor house in its true sense.

2 FIELD EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- 2.1.2 To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- 2.1.3 To determine or confirm the approximate extent of the remains.
- 2.1.4 To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains.
- 2.1.5 To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- 2.1.6 To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- 2.1.7 To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of fifteen machine-excavated trenches (Fig. 2) providing a 6% sample of the site area.
- 3.1.2 Four evaluation trenches were adjusted. Trenches 2, 3 and 13 were shortened to 15, 20 and 24 m long and Trench 14 was moved slightly and broken up into two 11 m lengths (Fig. 2).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a JCB mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The evaluation trenches were excavated to the top of the geological horizon.
- 3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed deposits recorded. Sample sections were drawn at scales of 1:20. Trenches and deposits were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 No palaeo-environmental samples were taken.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 The sequence of deposits in each evaluation trench is described. The plans of Trenches 1, 9, 12 and 15 and their sample sections have been illustrated.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The general soil type was mid-brown clay/sand with inclusions of gravel.

4.1.2 The underlying natural geology was light greyish yellow gravel (Plateau gravel). Generally the site and weather conditions were fair to good.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.3 No archaeologically significant features or deposits were revealed in the evaluation trenches. The evaluation trenches identified extensive made ground across the site, a plough soil in Trenches 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14/b and 15 and tree-throw holes in Trenches 11, 12 and 14/a.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trench 1 (Fig. 2 and 3 plan and section 1)

5.1.1 This trench was aligned north-south, parallel to the western site boundary and located in the south-west corner of the site. The underlying geology, which was a mid-brown yellow gravel (103), was located at a depth of 0.60 m below the present surface (64.12 m OD). Overlying the natural was a layer of friable, brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (102) interpreted as a subsoil/plough soil. Above this was a layer of friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (101). No archaeological features or deposits were located in this trench. A couple of ceramic building material (CBM) fragments were retrieved from the plough soil (102).

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

5.1.2 This trench was located to the west of the development site and was aligned north-east south-west. The gravel natural (203) was located at a depth of 0.60 m below the present surface (64.17 m OD) and was overlain by a layer of mixed mid-brown yellowish clay/sand flint geology (202). This layer was sealed by a layer of friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (201). No archaeological features or deposits were located, however a couple of CBM fragments were retrieved from layer (202).

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.3 Trench 3 was located partially in the back garden of the bungalow and in the grassed area in the western part of the development site and was aligned south-west north-east. The underlying gravel geology (303) was located at a depth of 0.60 m below the present surface (64.08 m OD) and was overlain by a layer of dark-brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (304), interpreted as made ground. Overlying this was a layer of tenacious light-brownish yellow clay (302) made ground which was capped by a friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (301). No archaeological features, deposits or artefactual evidence were located or retrieved. A single modern service pipe was located to the north-eastern end of the trench, which truncated (304 and 302) but was sealed by (301).

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.4 This trench was located directly south of the bungalow, in the centre of the development site and was aligned east-west. The gravel natural (403) was located at a depth of 0.60 m below the present surface (64.16 m OD) and was overlain by a layer of mid-brown clay/sand with inclusions of gravel interpreted as made ground (402). Sealing this was a layer of friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (401). No archaeological features or finds were located in this trench.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.5 Trench 5 was situated in the middle of the development site and was aligned roughly east-west. The plateau gravel (503) was located at a depth of 0.55 m below the present surface (64.13 m OD). Towards the middle of the trench a layer of friable, brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (502) interpreted as plough soil was truncated by a mixed deposit of dark brown clay, silt, garden soil with debris of glass, plastic, wood and CBM (504). This was clearly a modern dump / made ground. Sealing this deposit was a friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (501). Finds from 504 were not retained and no other No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.6 This trench was located in the southern end of the development site and was aligned east-west. The underlying gravel geology (603) was reached at a depth of 0.60 m below the present surface (64.20 m OD). Directly overlying the natural across the full length of the trench was a rubbish dump cut (602) consisting of a mixed deposit of dark brown clay, silt, garden soil with inclusions of glass, plastic, wood, pottery and CBM (604). Capping this deposit was a friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (601). A number of modern service pipes were located at the interface of 604 and 601. Finds from 604 were not retained and no other archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified.

Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.7 Trench 7 was placed parallel to the southern boundary of the development site and was aligned east-west. The gravel natural was located at a depth of 0.38 m below the

present surface (64.24 m OD) and was overlain by a layer of friable, brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (701) interpreted as a subsoil / plough soil. This in turn was sealed by a layer of mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (701).

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.8 This trench was located in the south-east part of the development site and was aligned south-west north-east. The plateau gravel natural (803) was located at a depth of 0.42 m below the present surface (64.22 m OD) and was overlain to the north-east by a friable, brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (802) interpreted as a subsoil / plough soil. At the south-west end of the trench this layer and the natural were truncated by a tenacious light-brownish yellow clay deposit of made ground (804). Sealing this layer was a mid-brown clay/sand layer topsoil (801). A deposit (805) located to the south-west end of the trench was similar to 801 and contained post-medieval finds which included pot and a metal object. However for 11 m from the south-west end of the trench a mid-greyish brown sandy clay deposit (806) of made ground sealed (801).

Trench 9 (Fig. 2 and 4 plan and section 2 and 3)

- 5.1.9 Trench 9 was situated in the eastern part of the development site and was aligned south-east north-west. The underlying gravel geology was located at a depth of 0.60 m below the present surface at the north-west end and 1.20 m below the present surface at the south-east end (64.21 m OD and 64.27 m OD respectively). Overlying the natural was a layer of friable sandy clay with gravel inclusions (902) interpreted as subsoil / plough soil which was located mostly to the north-west end of the trench. Truncating this layer was a gently sloping feature, possibly a borrow pit (905) probably measuring 10 m across by 1.2 m deep. This feature contained a mixed deposit of garden soil, clay and modern material (904). It also included post-medieval finds of pottery and glass. Sealing this deposit and the plough soil was a friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (901).

Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.10 This trench was located in the south-east corner of the development site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The gravel natural (1003) was located at a depth of 0.36 m below the present surface to the north-east and 1.07 m below the present surface to the south-west (64.17 m OD and 64.44 m OD respectively). To the north-east end of the trench the natural was overlain by a sandy clay with gravel inclusions (1002) interpreted as subsoil / plough soil. This layer was overlain by a friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (1001) which had been buried by two deposits of mixed light to mid-brownish yellow clay made ground (1004 and 1005) towards the south-west end of the trench.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.11 Trench 11 was on the eastern edge of the development site and was aligned north-south. The underlying gravel geology (1103) was reached at a depth of 0.45 m below the present surface (64.22 m OD) and was possibly truncated by two tree-throw

holes. One of these (1106) was sample excavated and contained a friable, dark brown clay/sand fill (1105) but no datable artifacts. Sealing the tree-throw holes was a layer of sandy clay with gravel inclusions (1102) interpreted as subsoil / plough soil. This was in turn sealed by a layer of tenacious light brownish yellow clay made ground (1104). This layer was capped by a friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (1001).

Trench 12 (Fig. 2 and 5 plan and sections 4 and 5)

- 5.1.12 This trench was located running parallel to the eastern boundary of the development site and aligned north-east south-west. The gravel natural (1203) was located at a depth of 0.5 m below the present surface (64.02 m OD) and was overlain by a friable brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (1202) interpreted as subsoil / plough soil. This layer was truncated by two irregular shaped tree-throw holes (1206 and 1208) which were filled with identical deposits of dark brown clay/sand (1205 and 1207) and contained no datable artifacts. Sealing the tree-throw holes and plough soil was a layer of light brownish yellow clay made ground (1204) that was capped by a mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (1201). Finds including pottery, glass and CBM of post-medieval date were retrieved from layer (1204).

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.13 Trench 13 was positioned in the north-east part of the development site and was aligned east-west. The underlying gravel geology (1303) was located at a depth of 0.45 m below the present surface (63.95 m OD) and was overlain by a friable, brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions (1302) interpreted as subsoil / plough soil. Sealing this was a layer of mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (1301).

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.14 This trench was located in the middle of the site, in front of the existing bungalow and was divided into two trenches 14/a and 14/b. This was to avoid stores of building materials and the site manager's cabin. Both these trenches were aligned roughly north-south.
- 5.1.15 The natural gravel (1403/a and /b) was located at a depth of 0.60 m in 14/ a and 0.55 m in 14/b below the present surface (64.04 mOD and 64.00 m OD respectively).
- 5.1.16 Truncating the natural (1403/a) in Trench 14/a were two irregular shaped tree-throw holes (1405/a and 1407/a). These were filled with similar deposits of mid-dark brown clay/sand (1406/a). Sealing the tree-throw holes and the natural was a layer of light brownish yellow clay made ground (1402/a) and capping this layer was a layer of mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (1401/a).
- 5.1.17 In Trench 14/b the gravel natural (1403/b) contained a periglacial feature and a tree-throw hole was sampled but not recorded. Overlying the gravel natural was a layer of friable, brown sandy clay with inclusions of gravel (1402/b) interpreted as subsoil / plough soil. Sealing this layer was a mid-brown clay/sand layer topsoil (1401/b).

Trench 15 (Fig. 2 and 6 plan and sections 6 and 7)

- 5.1.18 This trench was located in the north-east corner of the development site and had been moved slightly to avoid buried building debris. The trench was aligned roughly east-west and at the base of the trench the gravel natural (1506) was located at a depth of 1 m below the present surface (63.76 m OD). At the east end of the trench a short length of friable, brown sandy clay with inclusions of gravel (1505) interpreted as subsoil / plough soil was recorded overlying the natural gravel. Directly overlying the plough soil was a series of mixed deposits including mid-brown yellowish grey clay, silt gravel and modern building material (1502, 1503 and 1504) This was made ground and these layers were sealed by a friable, mid-brown clay/sand topsoil (1501).

5.2 Finds

- 5.2.1 Finds were recovered from five out of the fifteen trenches and included post-medieval pottery, glass bottles, CBM and a single piece of metal. Pottery was recovered from 805, 904 and 1204 and from 904 and 1204. Glass was also retrieved. Fragments of CBM were collected from 102, 202 and 1204.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

- 5.3.1 No significant archaeological deposits were located and as a consequence no environmental samples were taken.

5.4 Discussion and interpretation

- 5.4.1 The evaluation investigated 6% of the area of the site. The trenches were positioned to provide good general coverage of the development area. The results from the fifteen trenches were consistent, with an undated former plough soil widely noted across the site area and evidence in all trenches for made ground of comparatively recent date. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified.

6 BUILDINGS ANALYSIS: HAYLEY GREEN BARN**6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 When the building recording was undertaken on the barn at Hayley Green the conversion of the barn had already been completed but much of the fabric remained visible and it is not likely the conclusions reached would have been significantly different if the recording had been undertaken prior to the conversion.

6.2 Aims and objectives

- 6.2.1 The principal aim of the work was to produce a record of the barn concentrating on its structure, construction, development and use. A more specific objective was to determine an approximate date for the construction of the barn through dendrochronological analysis.

6.3 Methodology

- 6.3.1 The recording of the barn consisted of four main elements: a drawn survey, a photographic survey, a descriptive survey and a dendrochronological survey. The drawn survey included the production of a cross section through the barn (Fig. 8), a ground plan (based on a previous architect's survey) and a detailed isometric drawing of a wall plate scarf joint. The photographic survey consisted of both general shots and specific details (internal and external) using 35 mm film (black and white prints, colour slides). The descriptive written survey completed the other surveys and provided interpretation, analysis and description. The dendrochronological survey consisted of taking cores from several posts and other timbers and subjecting them to dendrochronological analysis.

6.4 Description and analysis

- 6.4.1 The barn stands some 75 m south east of the farm (a brick building standing in a medieval moat).
- 6.4.2 The barn is timber-framed and weatherboarded, of five bays, with a central outshot porch on the west side (and modern lean-tos on either side of this). All the adjacent buildings are modern. Prior to the recent works there was a modern timber lean-to at the north-west, and a modern brick lean-to at the south-west.
- 6.4.3 The timber framing is mostly of oak, and of substantial construction, in good condition. There is almost no re-used timber in the building, so the oak will have been cut for this barn, and probably used soon after felling. Many of the members are made of boxed heart sections (i.e. a squared tree or branch). Recent cleaning of the timbers with a light sand spray has left most of the graffiti and carpenter's marks. The visible marks (which are not numerous) suggest that the frame was numbered from I at the north end to VI at the south end. The marks are long scratched numerals, some with an additional tick. (e.g. 'L.W.C. 1824' and 'JB 184[3?]' in porch).
- 6.4.4 The recent works have involved cleaning and minor repairs to the timber frame, and the replacement of all sillbeams. The sills are now underbuilt with concrete blocks, and brick infilling below the middle rail has been replaced with new bricks. Above the middle rail most of the original studs remain. Floors have been inserted at each end, and outshuts added at the rear.
- 6.4.5 **Wall framing:** The construction of the barn is consistent throughout. The end walls are of three bays, with jowled corner posts and two intermediate storey posts rising

from sill to tiebeam and joined with middle rails. There are curved braces rising from the corner posts to the tiebeam, and about five studs in each half bay, tenoned (but not pegged) at the top, and resting in a groove below. The side walls also have one mid-bay storey post, and arch braces from the principal posts to the wallplate, with four studs in each half bay. One length of wallplate (second bay from south on west side) has been replaced, on an original scarf joint in the wall plate. The scarf is bladed, but is 'secret' in that the blade does not descend the full depth of the plate, and the top face was obscured by a 'lip' (see Fig. 9).

- 6.4.6 **Roof framing:** The roof is in five bays, with six trusses (the end ones half-hipped) of purlins clasped between collars and rafters, and two queen posts, a typical late-medieval roof type. As was usual, the intermediate trusses are faced inwards towards the centre (i.e. the surface of the timbers presents a level plane on the better, working face of the frame), and the end trusses faced outwards. There are bladed scarfs in the purlins, with two face pegs, but otherwise only visible from above. The tiebeams and collars are slightly cranked (having an angled lower face) and are thicker in the middle. The wall posts have a long flattened jowl to accommodate the wallplate and tiebeam, and there are curved braces from the post to the underside of the tiebeam. In each bay there are eight pairs of common rafters, generally formed of complete trees/branches [boxed heart], and each is pegged to the purlin at mid-height; in each bay there are pairs of wind-braces from principal rafters to purlins (joined at each end with two pegs, tenoned to the rafter and lapped onto the back of the purlin).
- 6.4.7 **Porch:** The projecting porch is of two bays, with a central post in each side wall but no central truss between them. The NW outer corner post has a flat jowl to carry the wall-plate and tiebeam, and inside of this is a separate door post with a short curved jowl. This matches the SW corner post, which doubles as the doorpost, and also has a short curved jowl. The roof is formed of 13 rafter couples (1 end, 8 common, 1 truss and 3 valley rafters), with a clasped-purlin truss on the outer wall (the purlin clasped between the collar and rafters), and a clasping collar above the barn wallplate (there is a single tiebeam, not related to a truss, tying the porch walls together in the first bay of the porch). The studs in the porch wall (and gable) are mostly original. Placed about 1 foot apart they are tenoned into the wallplate and let into a groove in the top of the middle rail. The brickwork shown in photographs prior to conversion was in panels divided by a rail and was presumably of late 19th-century date (a brick, not necessarily from this building, inscribed 'AJ 1836' has been built into one of the panels on the west side). The door in the north wall of the porch replaces a primary door in this location with the original jamb reused).

6.5 Dendrochronology

- 6.5.1 A programme of dendrochronological work was undertaken at the barn. Sample cores were taken from the west corner post, the south corner post, three boards previously removed in the conversion but retained on site and a stud from the front of the barn (SW side). The full table of results from the samples is included as Appendix 2 but

- 6.5.2 the principal finding (from the two corner post samples) was that the barn appears to have been constructed in the third quarter of the 15th century. The two posts gave a felling date range of between 1454 and 1478 and as the barn appears to have been constructed from timber specifically for this building (rather than reused old timbers) this can safely be taken to be a relatively accurate indication of the date of the construction of the barn. One of the ex-situ boards appears to have been primary and one dates to the later 16th century.

6.6 **Conclusion**

- 6.6.1 The barn at Hayley Green is a well-constructed framed unaisled barn in the late medieval tradition, with a clasped-purlin roof. Dendrochronology suggests that it was constructed in the third quarter of the 15th century.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
001								
	101	Layer		0.32	Topsoil	-		
	102	Layer		0.30	Plough soil	CBM	2	PM
	103	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
002								
	201	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	-		
	202	Layer		0.50	Made ground	CBM	2	PM
	203	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
003								
	301	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
	302	Layer		0.12	Made ground	-		
	303	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	304	Layer		0.30	Made ground	-		
004								
	401	Layer		0.40	Topsoil	-		
	402	Layer		0.27	Made ground	-		
	403	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
005								
	501	Layer		0.24	Topsoil	-		
	502	Layer		0.28	Plough soil	-		
	503	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	504	Layer		0.15	Dump made ground	-		
006								
	601	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
	602	Cut	25 m	0.86	Rubbish dump / borrow pit	-		
	603	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	604	Fill		0.86	Fill of 602 made ground	-		
007								
	701	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	702	Layer		0.14	Plough soil	-		

	703	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
008								
	801	Layer	18.5 m	0.32	Topsoil	-		
	802	Layer	12 m	0.13	Plough soil	-		
	803	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	804	Layer		0.44	Dump made ground	-		
	805	Layer		0.10	Equals 801	Pot Metal obj	1 1	PM PM
	806	Layer	11.5 m	0.20	Dump made ground	-		
009								
	901	Layer		0.30	Topsoil	-		
	902	Layer	22 m	0.18	Plough soil	-		
	903	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	904	Layer	8 m	0.90	Dump made ground	Pot Glass	4 5	
	905	Cut	8 m	0.90	Cut filled with 904	Yes		
010								
	1001	Layer		0.20	Buried topsoil	-		
	1002	Layer	12 m	0.14	Plough soil	-		
	1003	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	1004	Layer	10 m	0.68	Dump made ground	-		
	1005	Layer	11m	0.25	Dump made ground	-		
011								
	1101	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-		
	1102	Layer		0.15	Plough soil	-		
	1103	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	1104	Layer		0.21	Dump made ground	-		
	1105	Fill		0.12	Fill of 1106	-		
	1106	Cut	0.51x 0.57	0.12	Tree-throw hole	-		
012								
	1201	Layer		0.28	Topsoil	-		
	1202	Layer		0.09	Plough soil	-		
	1203	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
	1204	Layer		0.55	Dump made ground	Pot Glass	6 4	PM PM

						CBM	2	PM
	1205	Fill		0.22	Fill of 1206	-		
	1206	Cut	2 m x 1.3m	0.22	Tree-throw hole	-		
	1207	Fill		0.22	Fill of 1208	-		
	1208	Cut	1.1 m x 0.80 m	0.22	Tree-throw hole	-		
013								
	1301	Layer		0.25	Topsoil	-		
	1302	Layer		0.23	Plough soil	-		
	1303	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
014 A								
A	1401	Layer		0.27	Topsoil	-		
A	1402	Layer		0.36	Dump made ground	-		
A	1403	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
A	1404	Fill		0.18	Fill of 1405	-		
A	1405	Cut	0.90 m x 0.48 m	0.18	Tree-throw hole	-		
A	1406	Fill		0.14	Fill of 1407	-		
A	1407	Cut	0.90 m x 0.84 m	0.14	Tree-throw hole	-		
014 B								
B	1401	Layer		0.36	Topsoil	-		
B	1402	Layer		0.30	Plough soil	-		
B	1403	Layer			Natural gravel	-		
015								
	1501	Layer		0.35	Topsoil	-		
	1502	Layer	5 m	0.10	Made ground	-		
	1503	Layer	20 m	0.50	Dump made ground	-		
	1504	Layer	20 m	0.27	Dump made ground	-		
	1505	Layer	8.5 m	0.40	Plough soil	-		
	1506	Layer			Natural gravel	-		

APPENDIX 2 DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Sample No. & type	Timber and position	Dates AD Spanning	H/S bdry	Sapwood comp	No of rings	Mean width Mm	Std devn mm	Mean Sens mm	Felling seasons & dates/ ranges (AD)
hgf1 c	Rear LH corner post	1338-1453	1436	17	116	1.49	0.80	0.204	
Hgf2 c	Front LH corner post	1351-1447	1437	11	97	1.89	1.00	0.232	
Hgf12	Mean of hgf1 & hgf2	1338-1453	1437	16	116	1.72	0.89	0.206	1454-1478
Hgf3 c	Front centre stud LH bay	-		15C	54	2.25	0.71	0.17	
Hgf4 c	Ex situ board LH end	-			49	1.88	0.40	0.190	
Hgf5 s	Ex situ board LH end	1362-1434	1434	H/S	73	1.08	0.67	0.270	1443-1475
Hgf6 s	Ex situ board LH end	1499-1567	1563	3	69	1.87	0.76	0.279	1572-1604

Key: c = core; C = winter felling (ring measured); H/S bdry = heartwood/sapwood boundary - last heartwood ring date;
std devn = standard deviation; mean sens = mean sensitivity

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Hayley Green Farm, Warfield, Berkshire

Site code: WARG 02

Grid reference: SU 887 714

Type of evaluation: Fifteen trenches

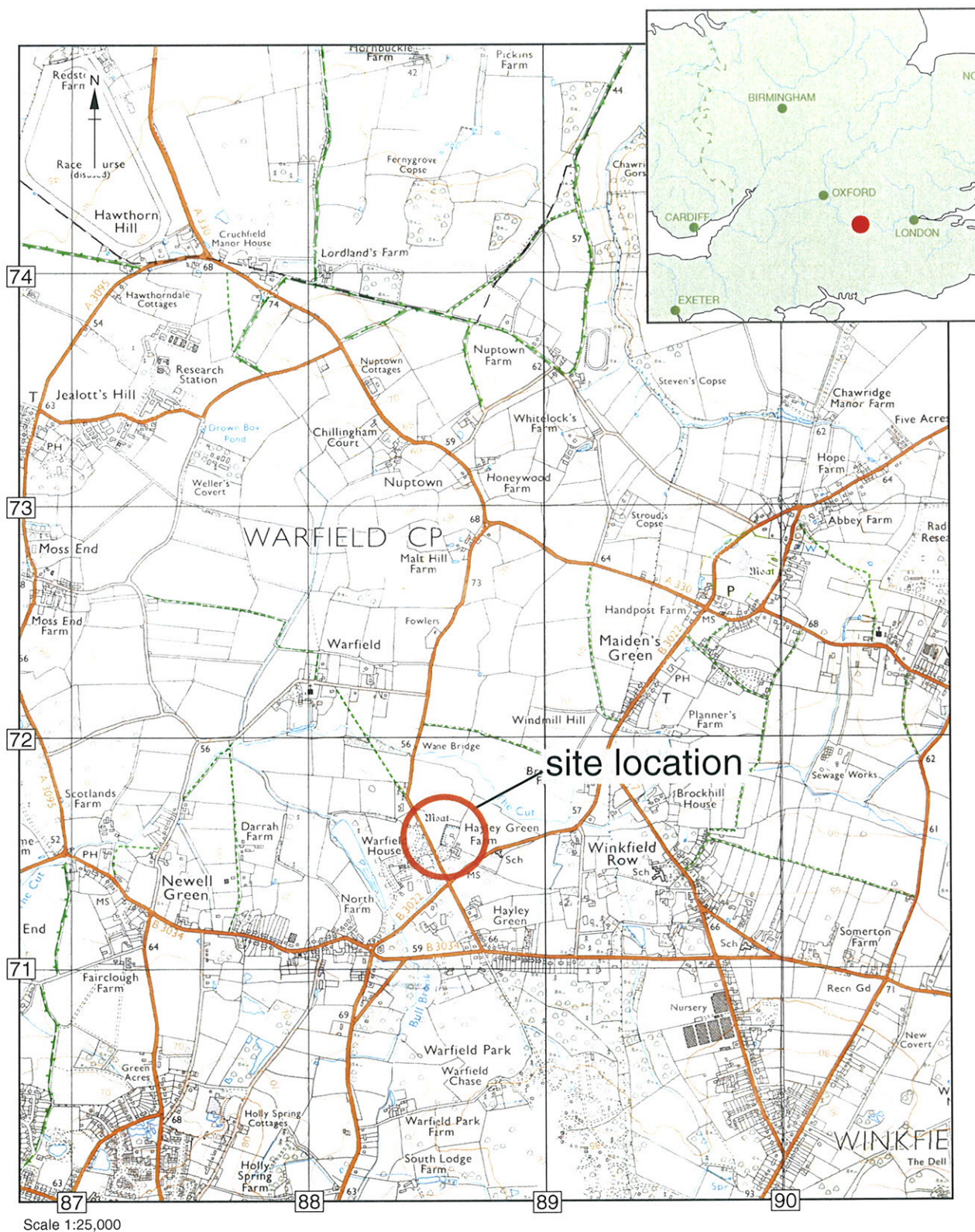
Date and duration of project: 18th –22nd March

Area of site: 1.3 ha

Summary of results: Former ploughsoil, Modern made ground. No significant archaeological features.

Other work: Programme of building recording also undertaken as part of wider project on barn.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the County Museums Service in due course.



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Figure 1: Site location

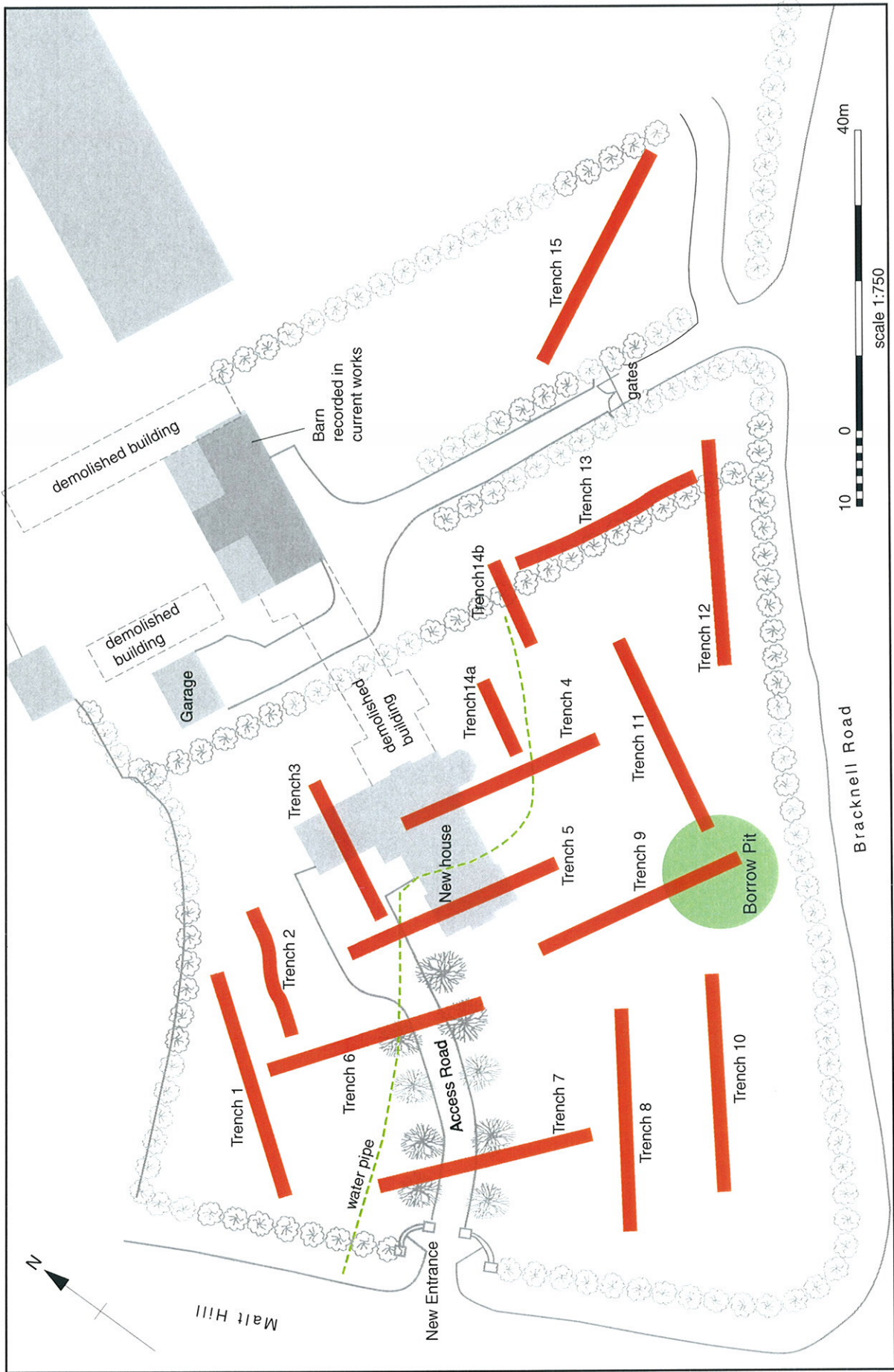


Figure 2: Trench Location plan.

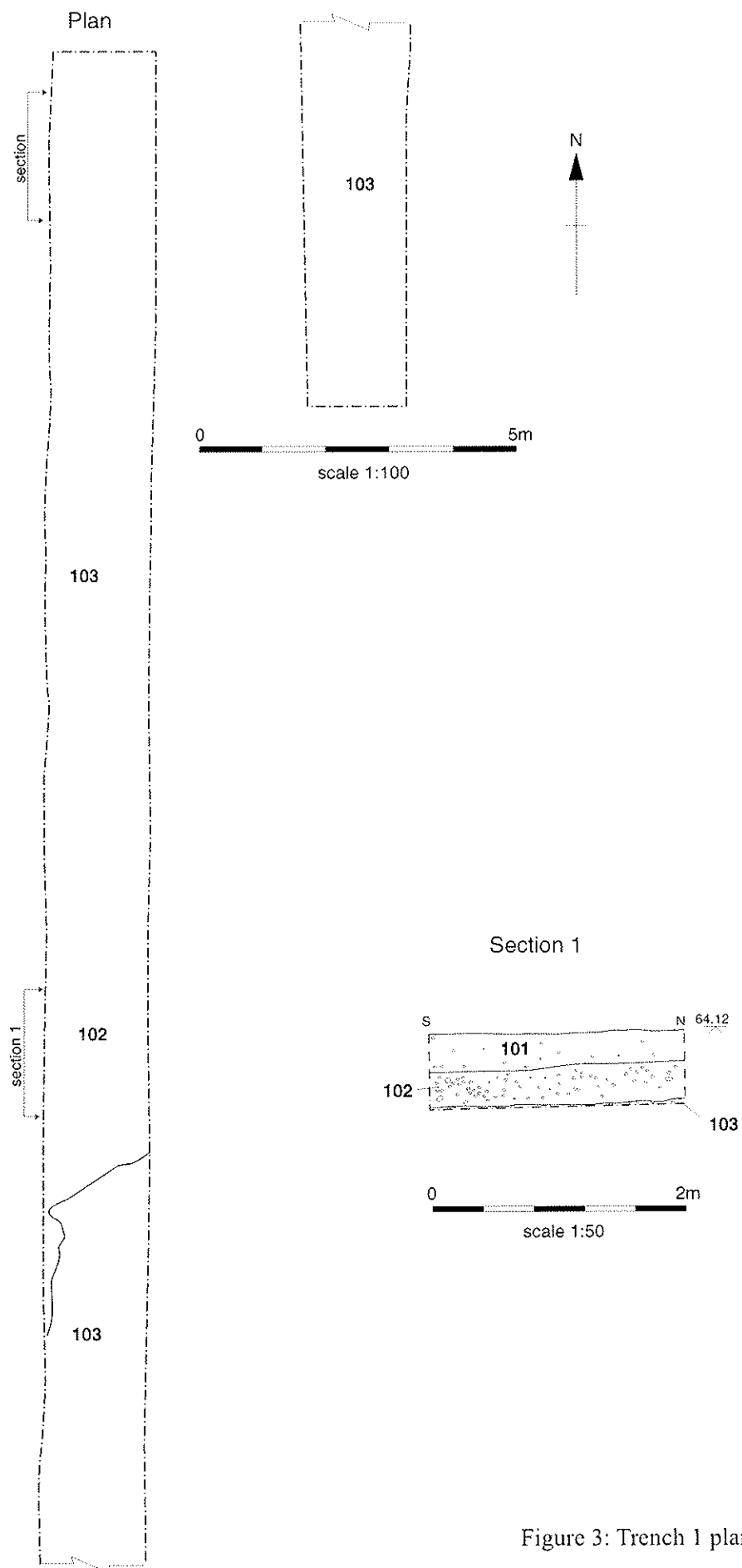


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and section.

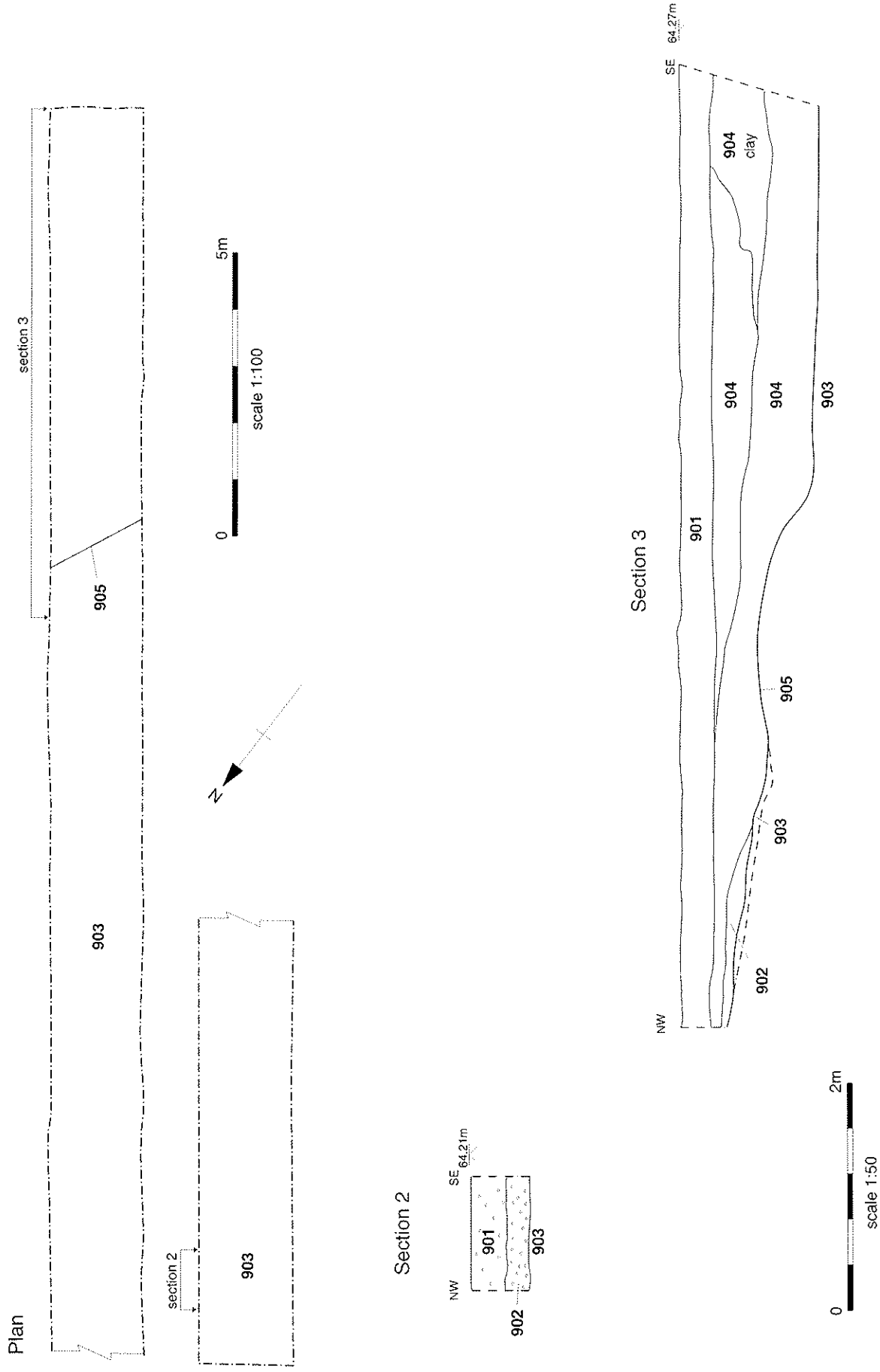


Figure 4: Trench 9, plan and sections.

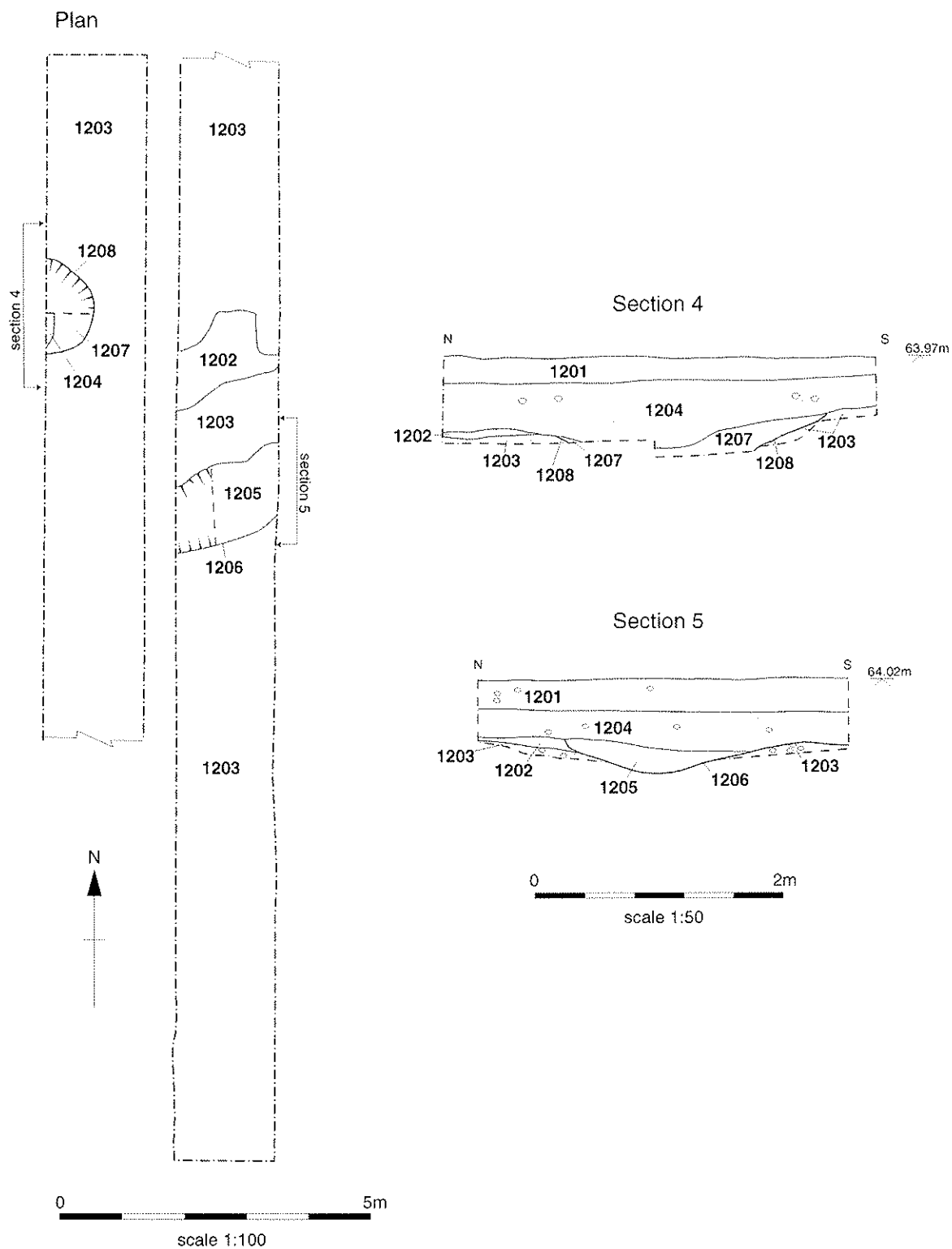


Figure 5: Trench 12, plan and sections.

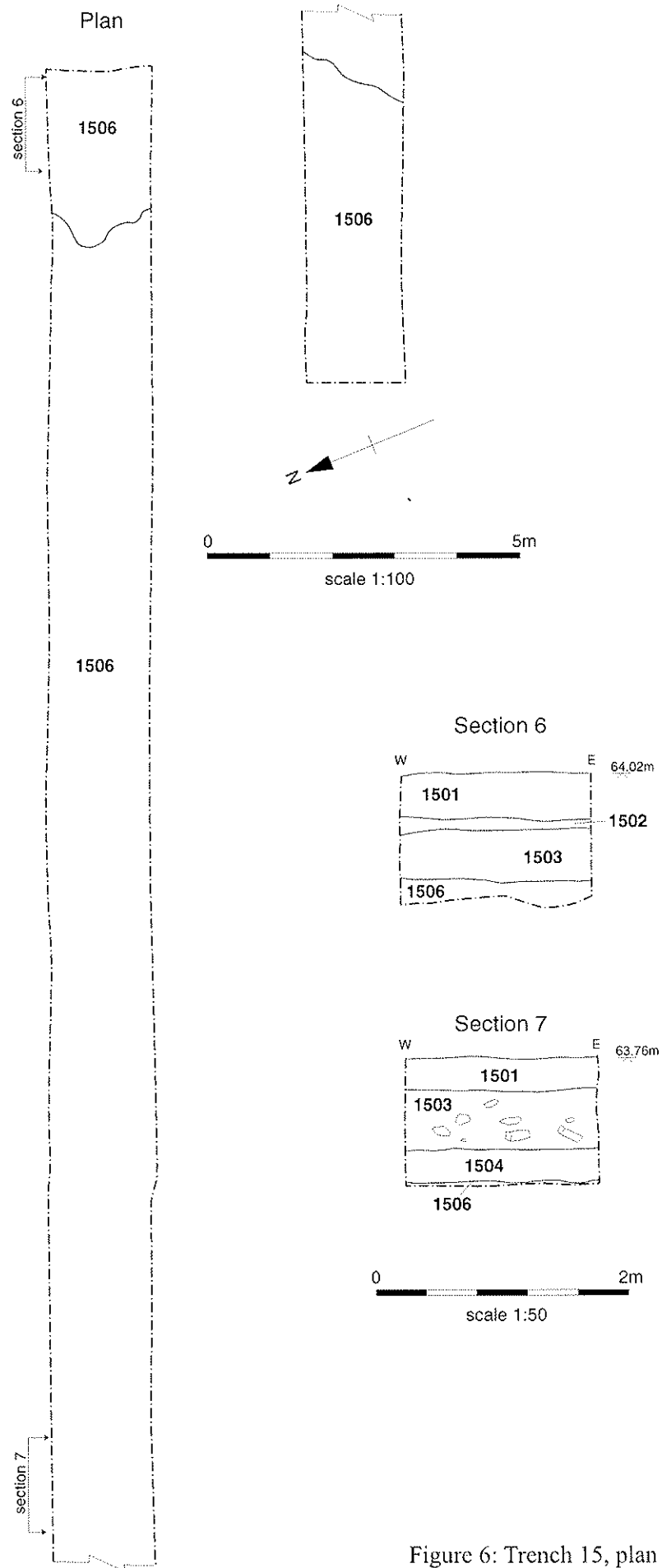


Figure 6: Trench 15, plan and sections.

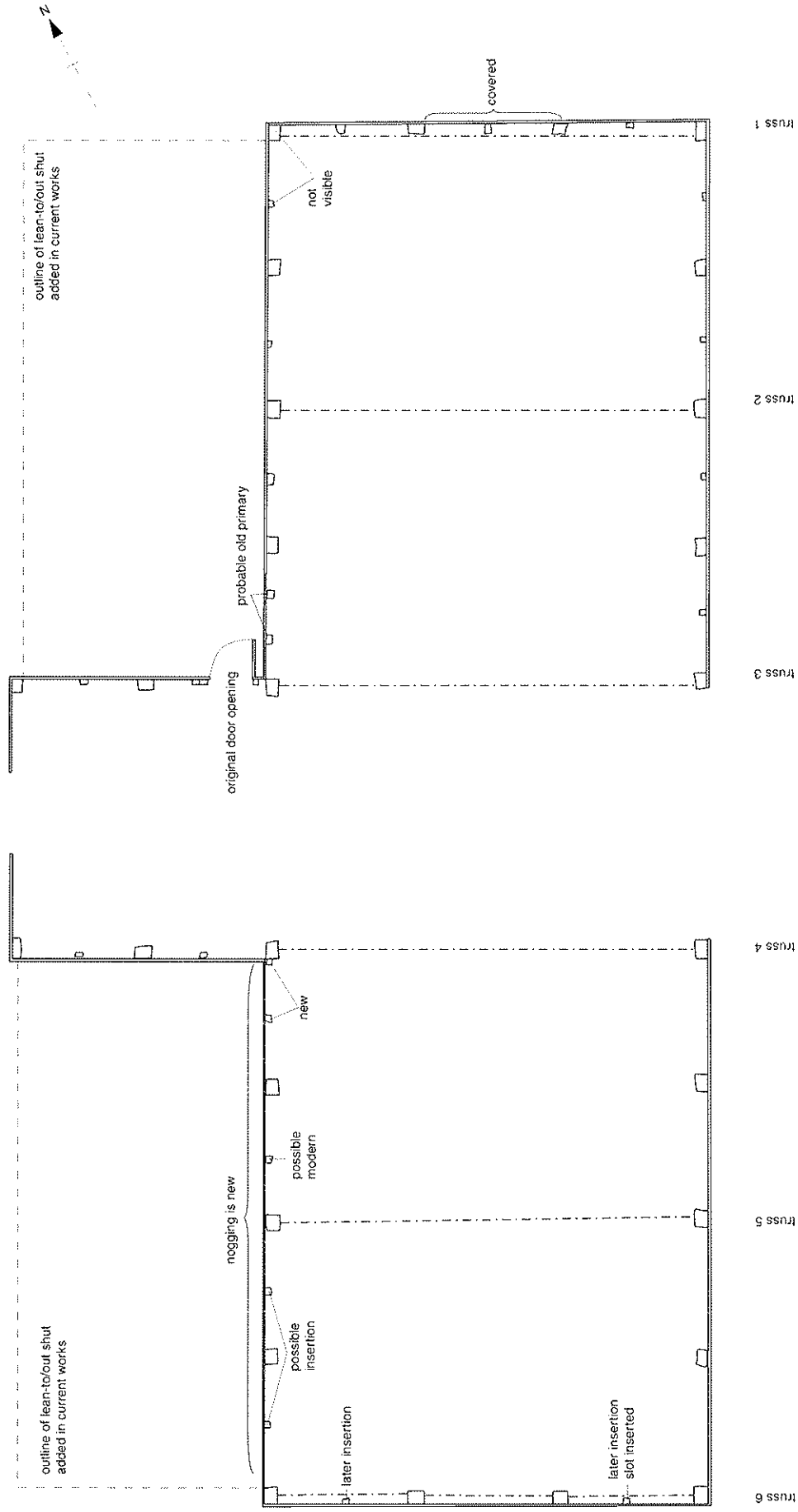


Figure 7: Ground Plan of Barn

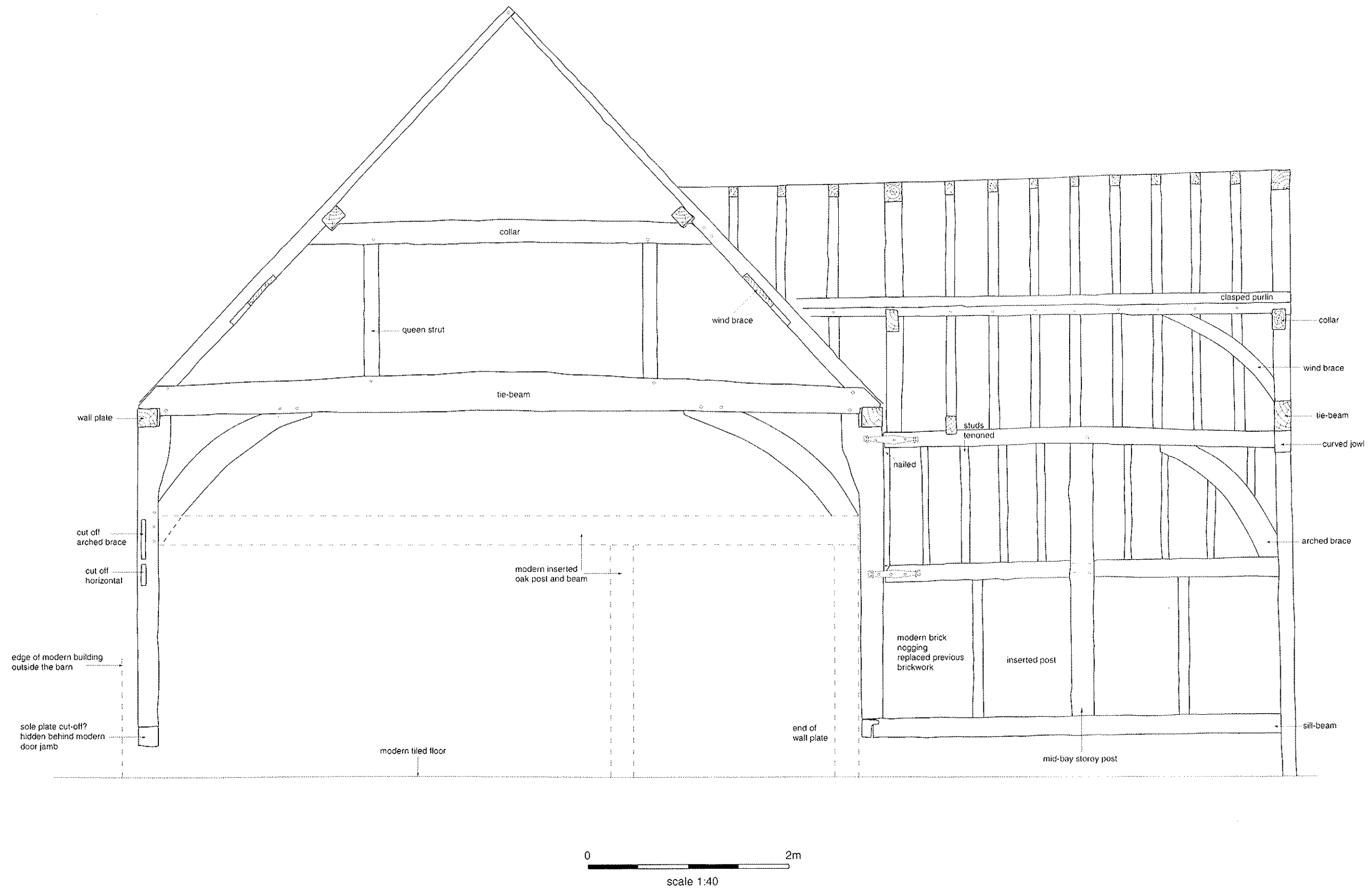


Figure 8: Cross Section

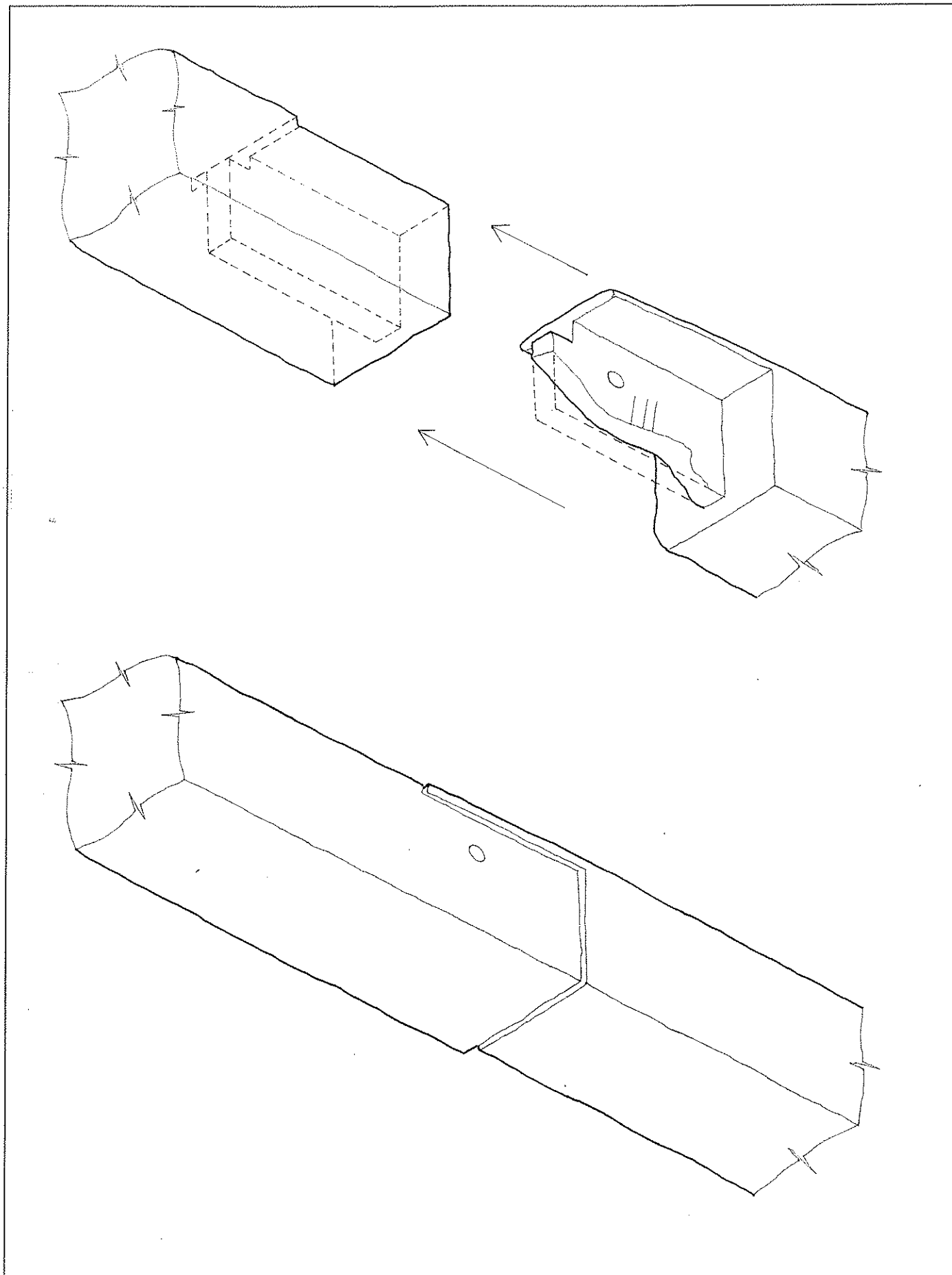


Figure 9: Secret bladed scarf joint detail in wall plate.



Plate 1: General view of barn from south-east



Plate 2: Interior of barn, southern end of west wall (west ends of Trusses 5 and 6). Shows primary framing in the wall and secondary stairs and post (for inserted first floor) to right



Plate 3: Southern end of east wall, with recently inserted first floor to left. East ends of Trusses 5 and 6



Plate 4: Wall plate and tie-beam supported by jowled head of post, secondary iron strap. North end of Truss 4



Plate 5: South end of barn, inserted fire place



Plate 6: Porch projecting to the west of barn



Plate 7: Typical post with jowled head and arched brace. West end of Truss 5



Plate 8: Short curved jowl to head of post at end of porch. Truss 4



Plate 9: First floor detail showing clapsed purlin, collar, queen strut and arched windbrace



Plate 10: First floor detail

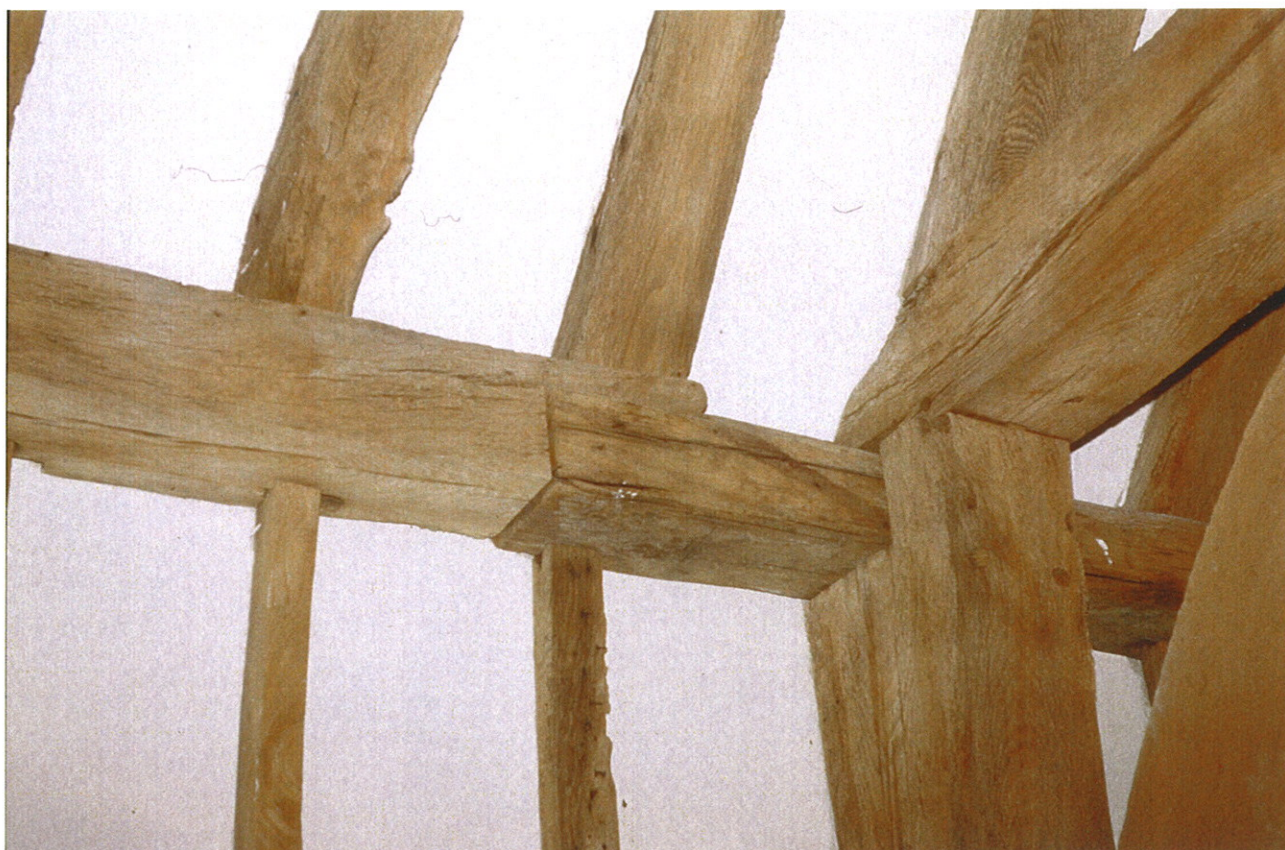


Plate 11: Bladed 'secret' scarf joint in wall plate



Plate 12: Bladed 'secret' scarf in wall plate



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