

Large Barn, Hall Farm,  
Hall Lane, Stanton Street, Suffolk:  
An Historic Building Record



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#### Acknowledgements

My thanks to Stephen Honeywood (the landowner) and Suffolk Records Office for their help to navigate their records.

This project concerns a grade II\* listed timber-framed and weatherboarded barn, largely mid C16th in date, situated in the Suffolk village of Stanton Street, located roughly 200m West of Halls Farm, of which it is a part. It is based on a Queenspost Truss Frame with a hipped roof. It consists of six bays and has two sets of doors opposite each other in bays 2 and 5.

The condition of the barn is of concern. It is currently propped up on the west side as a result of the barn roof shifting ~1m to the east along the northern 2/3rds of its length. Despite the movement, the roof is currently wind and watertight.



West Face of the Barn (Fisheye Lens)

*This document provides the results of a programme of historic building recording carried out at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of the Large Barn, Hall's Lane, Stanton Street, Suffolk. It has been prepared as a record and condition assessment of a building on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register for the benefit of the owner and the community, were the building's condition to deteriorate. The record and assessment were made in October 2012.*

## 1.1 Introduction

The version of the report deposited with Suffolk County Council and English Heritage will be accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of digital images (Appendix 1) and AutoCAD file illustrations of the building. There is also a selection of photographs included within the report itself to illustrate the key features in the text. Each image is described in an accompanying excel document. Wherever possible, each photo includes a ranging rod with half-metre divisions in red and white.

The recording and reporting was undertaken by the author on or about the 19th of October 2012.



Site Location Plan

## 1.2 Summary

The large barn is situated in the small village of Stanton Street, which is in the northern portion of the parish of Norton, Suffolk. It lies within largely open arable countryside, although there has been a degree of residential development along Hall's Lane to the East and West of the building. The barn is associated with Halls Farm which lies 200m to the East. 230m to the West is the North-South running Ixworth Road (A1088).

The barn is a 16th century timber-framed, weatherboarded structure, and is grade II\* listed. It has 6 bays with two large doorways to the West and two small doors to the East in bays 2 and 5. Originally built as a threshing barn, it is now largely dis-used, containing a few pieces of redundant farm machinery, a 1980's mini and a small quantity of hay. The redundant machinery is not limited to being inside the barn; it also fills what would be an open yard that separates it from the adjacent residential properties. This machinery made close examination of the external walls of the barn and the external photography difficult.

The barn is abutted, at its southern end on the eastern side, by a modern east-west barn that is open at the eastern end. This barn is constructed so that the southern small door in the eastern elevation is centrally located. It is constructed from modern breeze blocks with a corrugated roof. There was a separate building a little to the south of the one that is currently abutting the barn on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map. There may be elements of this building present in the pile of timber that currently occupies this location. There are the remains of a lean-to shed along the southern side of the barn.

The construction of the barn is typical of its period, with a few interesting features. In general the barn has not been subjected to a large degree of alteration from its original box-frame construction. The main areas of change are the doorways, two were altered, and I believe the other two were added.

## 1.3 The Setting

The barn is set in its own plot of land, which is bounded on the East and Southwest by residential properties. The properties to the Southwest are a pair of cottages. The cottages were once a single property, dating to the late 18th or early 19th centuries; it has since been heavily extended. The tithe apportionment suggests that it was once associated with Halls Farm. To the south is Hall's Lane, with an arable field beyond. To the north of the plot is another arable field. The barn is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 595800 266715 and is North-South in orientation.

## 1.4 Planning Background

The local planning authority is Mid-Suffolk District Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Jess Tipper, County Planning Archaeologist for Suffolk County Council.

The barn is Grade II\* listed. The listing reads: *Timber-framed and weatherboarded barn, mid C16. High quality timber frame with some rare features. Soleplates rotted and whole barn leaning sideways. Although propped, permanent repairs now required to permanently secure the structure. Roof was wind and weather tight on date of last visit. Discussions continue regarding repairs and potential alternative uses.*

There are no current plans to develop or repair the barn. Discussions with the council and English Heritage have taken place with regard to the owner gaining planning permission for conversion of the barn for residential purposes. As I understand it from the owner, this form of development was not viewed positively by the council or English Heritage, who desired the maintaining of the barn as a single open space, possibly as a wedding venue. This was not seen as a possible alternative use

by the owner.

I would anticipate a number of conditions being placed upon any future listed building consent. It seems likely that without a strategy for the repair and use of the barn being in place shortly, the barn will continue in its decline and fall over.

### **1.5 Aims of the Investigation**

The aims of the Historic Building Recording were defined as being:

- To make a permanent photographic and descriptive record of the barn prior to any further deterioration in its condition or future conversion.
- To understand the phasing and alterations in the structure of the barn.
- To provide a document that can inform any future discussions of its potential future use.

The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

### **1.6 Methodology**

The recording work was undertaken in accordance with current best practice, and local and national standards and guidelines, as put down in *English Heritage - Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006).

The barn was recorded using tapes and a Leica Disto at 1:50. A plan, East - West profile and a portion of the west-facing internal elevation were drawn. The outside elevations were not drawn as the roof and weatherboarding were all relatively new and showed few details of interest.

It was decided that for the purpose of best representing the building in plan form it would be recorded at sole plate/sill beam level with the locations of tie beams and roof slopes indicated. This was largely due to practical concerns in relation to measuring at height, but it is also the part of the building that best represents the building as it was constructed.

The profiles have been drawn at the southern end of the building, at truss 1, which is in the best condition and has been least affected by the movement of recent years.

## 2.1 Historical Background

Roman activity has been identified in Church field to the South-east of the barn, but no focus for activity has been identified

The church to the south-east is called St Andrew's. It is largely 14th and 15th century in date, but is likely to be on the site of an earlier saxon church.

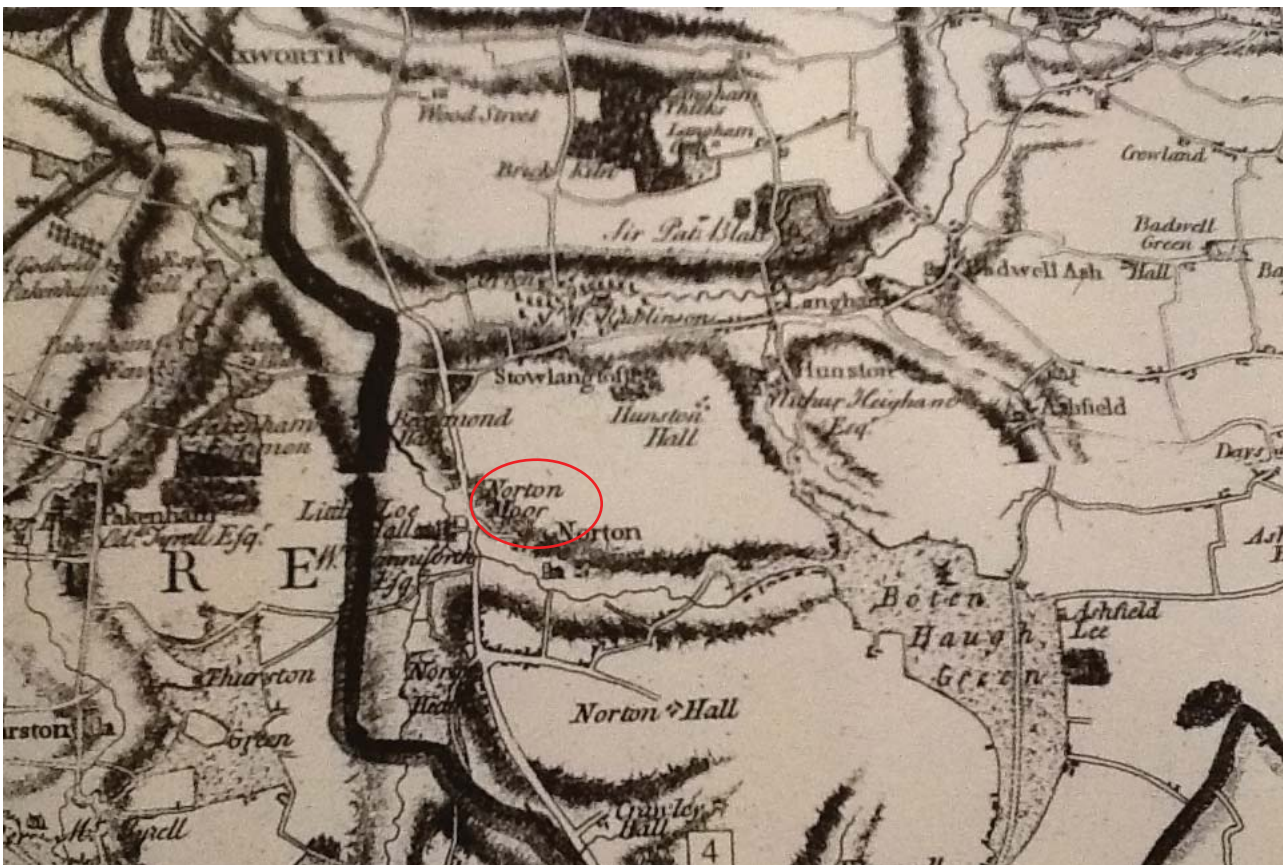
English Heritage dates the barn to the 16th Century on the Buildings at Risk Register. I can find no reason to disagree with this date.

## 2.2 Map Regression

The maps represented here are not all the maps of the area that have been produced, but are a good representation of the maps that demonstrate the main phases of change since 1800.

### 2.2.1 Hodkinson's 1783 Map of Suffolk

On Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk of 1783, the area to the North of Halls Lane is described as 'Norton Moor'. This map is not detailed enough to accurately represent all the buildings in existence in 1783. The church is represented to the South East.



### 2.2.2 Tithe Apportionment Map of 1851

The barn is present on the 1851 tithe and apportionment map of Norton as parcel '139 – Premises' and in the ownership of Henry Wilson Esq. The map shows two perpendicular structures a little separate from the barn; one to the north and one to the south; resulting in a yard between the three buildings. Parcel 147 is a portion of land located to the West of the barn that is entitled in the apportionment as 'Barn Pightle'; meaning 'the barn's small enclosure'.

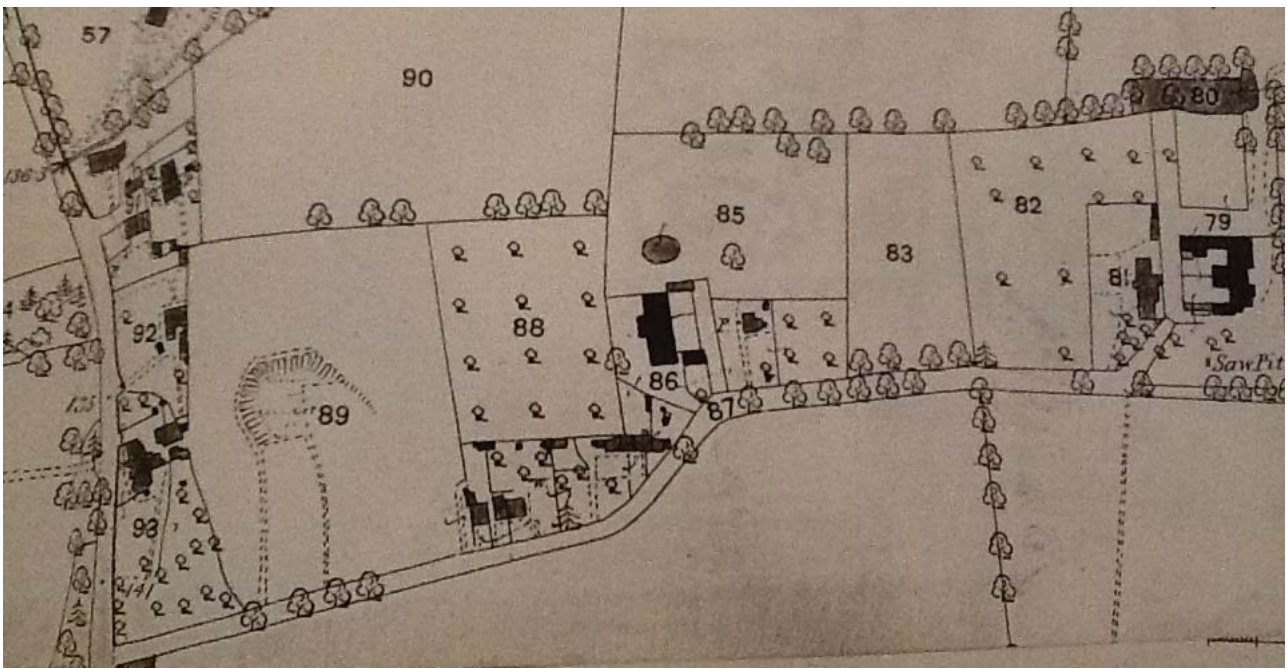
Parcel 138 relates to the yard. This together with the barn and the rest of the land farmed by Henry Wilson had a tithe due on it of £15 and 15 shillings.

The farm that the barn is currently associated with is parcel 185, and marked as being owned by Joseph Wilson Esq. and farmed by Henry. It seems likely therefore that the barn has been used by the same farm since at least 1851.



### 2.2.3 1886 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map

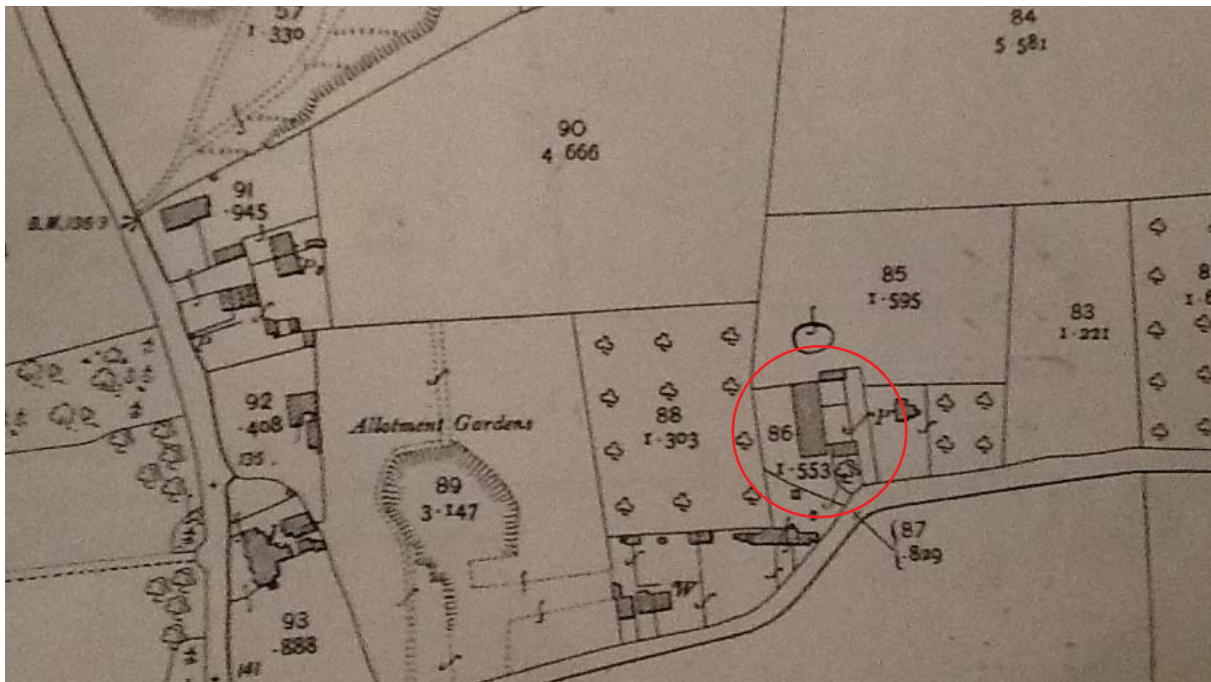
The barn is present on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, which shows the barn numbered as number '86'. It shows a structure attached on the western side of the barn. There is no obvious evidence for the structure present now. It also shows two distinct buildings on the eastern side of the barn that form the area immediately next to the barn into a sort of yard space that has a subdivision two thirds of the way up the barn. It would seem likely that this space was used for the management of livestock. This map also shows the two buildings known as Halls farm. The building 25m to the south and the one 200m to the east.





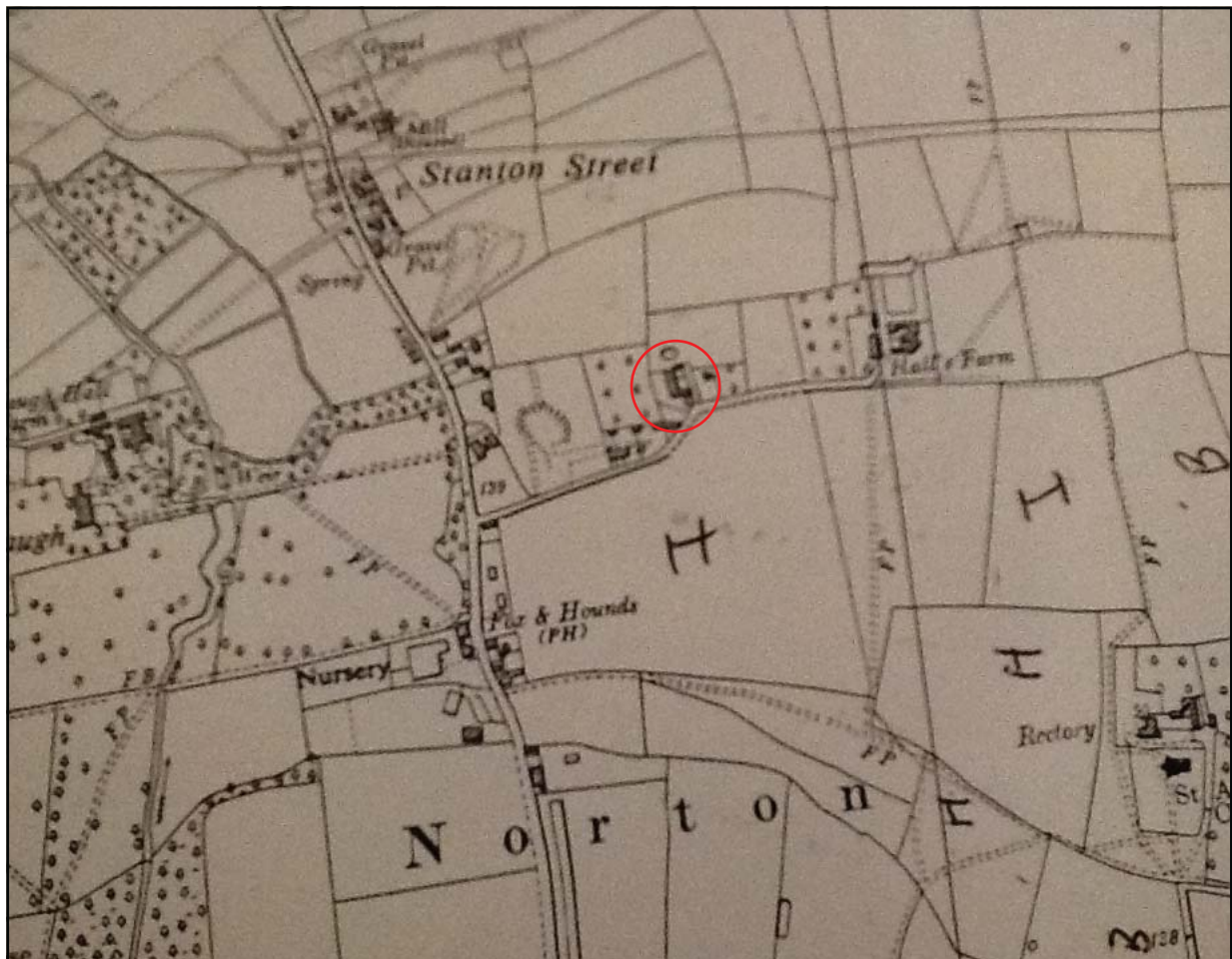
### 2.2.4 1904 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map

Very little has changed between the 1886 and the 1904 Ordnance Survey Maps. The one thing that has altered is that the structure abutting the building on the western side is not marked.

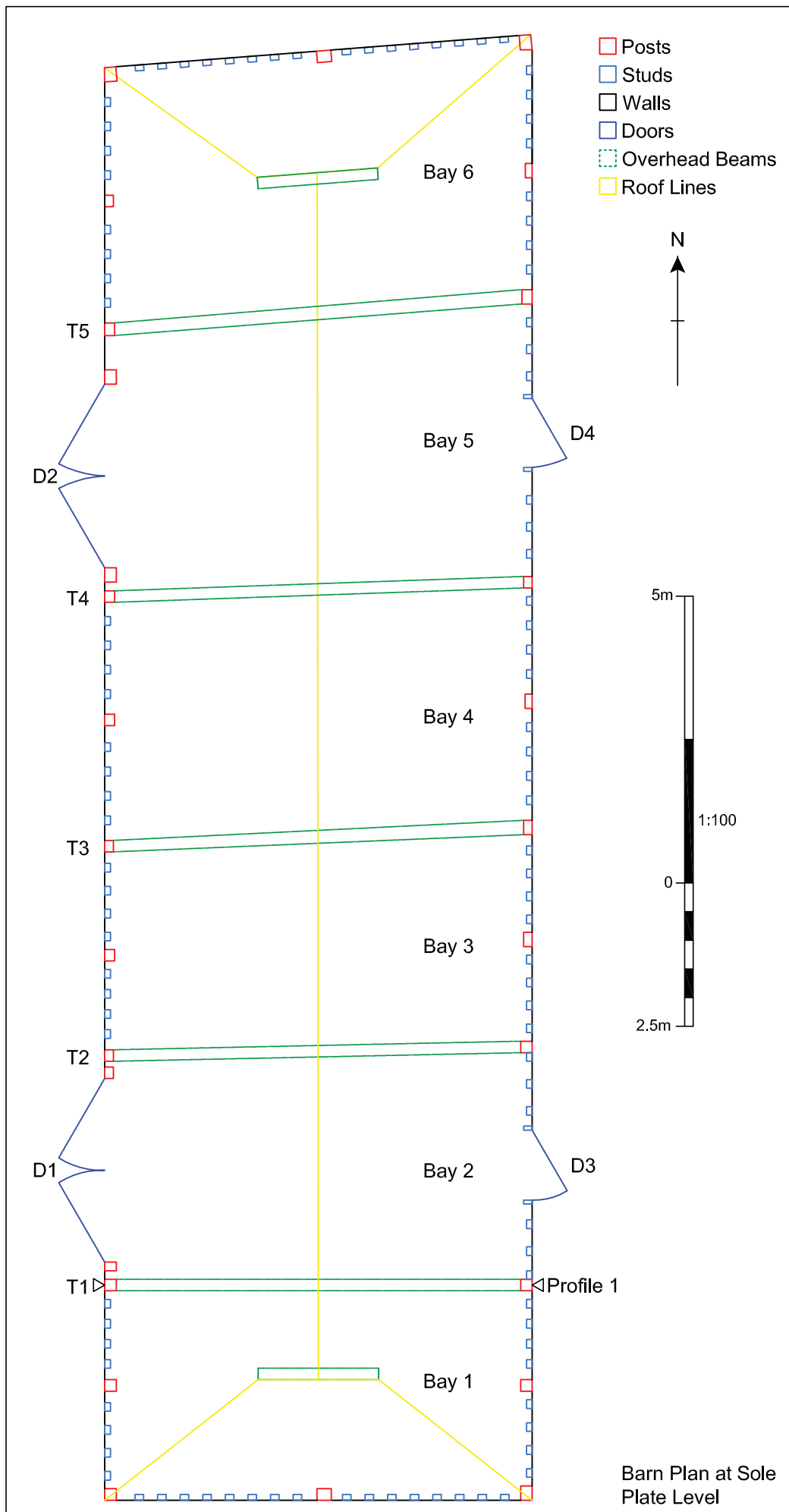


### 2.2.5 1958 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map

The major change between that shown on the 1904 and 1958 Ordnance Survey Maps is that the building that was located to the southeast of the barn has been demolished and a new building abutting the barn in a more northerly location has been constructed.



### 3 The Description



### 3.1 Overall Building Description

The barn is ~25.5m long, consisting of six bays each roughly 4.5m wide. Its likely use was as a threshing and storage barn. The doors into the barn are in bays 2 and 5 on the plan, in a configuration that would have been beneficial in the process of winnowing. The barn is currently a single open room, with no evidence present of any earlier partitions or divisions.

There may have once been one or possibly two perpendicular barn structures on the eastern side of the barn. If there were, each would have been entered by the small doors in bays 2 and 5. Currently there is a barn connected at bay 2. This barn is open at the eastern end and is of modern breeze block construction. With the weatherboard having been replaced, and the ground covered in concrete and hardcore, it is very difficult to tell whether or not there had once been an earlier structure prior to this one. What is clear from the historic mapping is that there were no abutting structures present from the time of the enclosure map until 1958.

### 3.2 Detailed Description

#### 3.2.1 The Floor

The floor of the barn largely consists of well-worn bricks. These vary both in terms of size and whether they are on their sides or laid flat. Some sample sizes of visible faces are 23cm x 7cm, 23cm x 10cm, 21cm x 5cm. The condition varies dramatically, some areas clearly being relatively modern and similar to the day they were built and some heavily worn with many years of constant use. It is difficult to discern any pattern or use divisions, as the floor of the barn was largely covered in mud, hay and detritus. It is clear from what is visible that there are at least some areas where the varied orientation of the bricks has been by design. Several patches of modern concrete repair were visible, as well as some that had been constructed to provide a base for the props that have been holding up the barn since 2008.



Sample of Flooring





Prop work holding up the West Side of the Barn

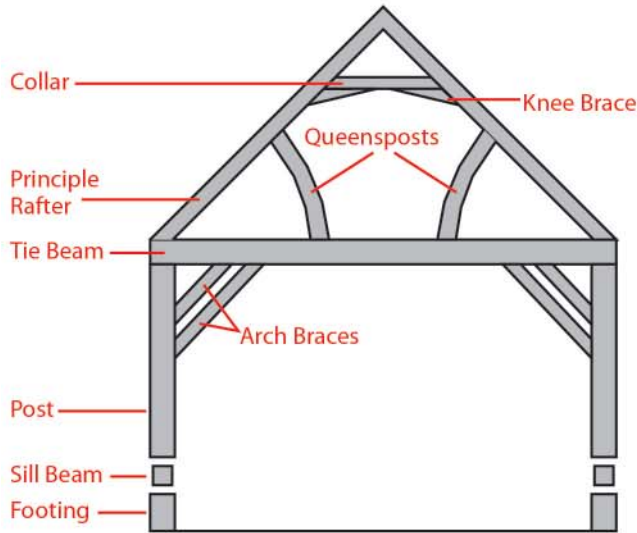
### 3.2.2 The Timber-frame & Footings

The barn was built sat on a very short red-brick sill wall. Each brick is 5cm high by ~23cm long, the total being roughly 30cm in height. On top of this footing there was a sill beam. These are now largely rotted away along the walls of the northern portion of the building. In some areas shuttered concrete has been used, up to a height of 60-80cm from the ground, to replace the earlier footings and sill beams. The studs and posts are now partially set within this concrete footing. The use of concrete in this way has not been a great success. A timber-frame is designed to be able to flex to cope with the forces of the wind against the sides of the building. In a number of cases the timbers have snapped at the point where they enter the concrete, leaving them without support. Along the eastern edge, the timber posts still had sufficient strength that when the roof moved the timbers survived but the concrete footings split in half. The sill beam forms the base of a variation on the Queenspost Truss form.

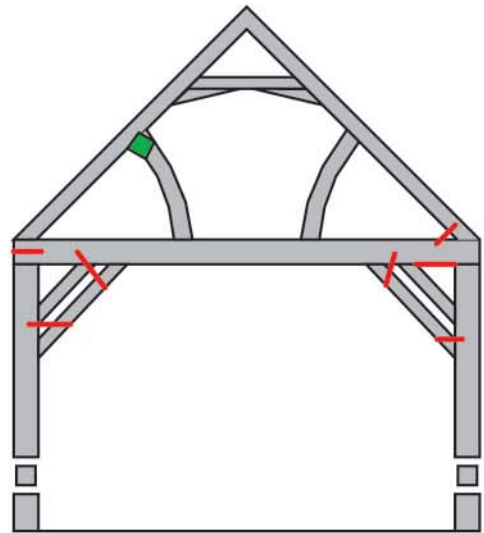


Most Intact Section of Footing and Sill Beam

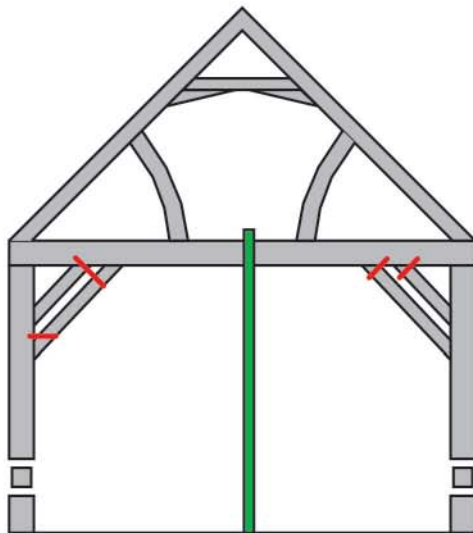
Truss Elements



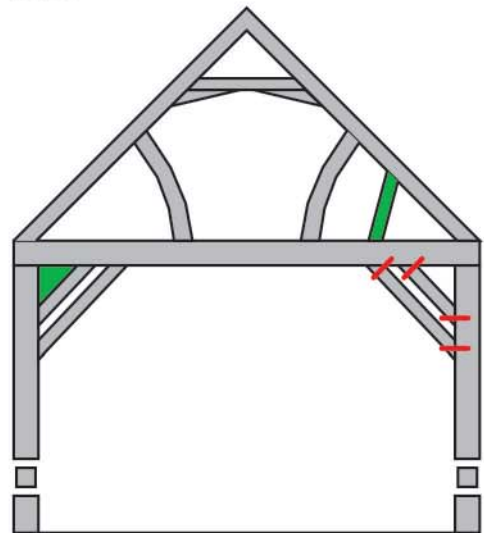
Truss 1



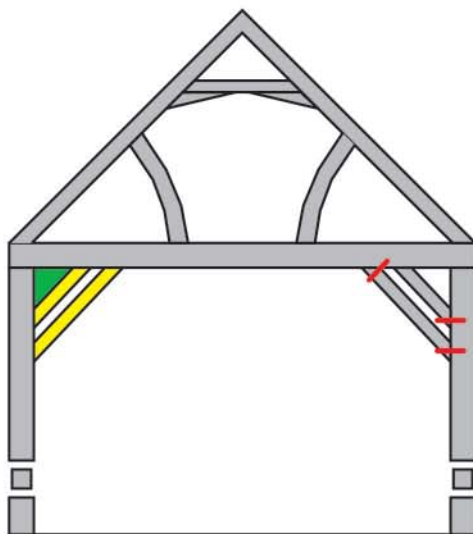
Truss 2



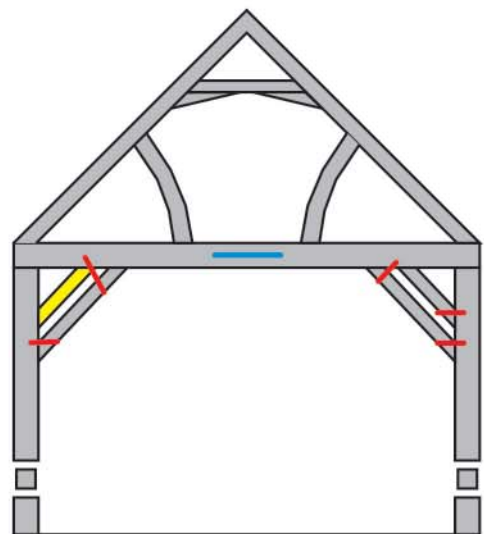
Truss 3



Truss 4



Truss 5



All shown W-E

- Missing Timber
- Extra / Replacement Timber
- Structural Ironwork
- Agricultural Ironwork

Not To Scale  
Queenspost Truss Framework

### 3.2.3 The Trusses

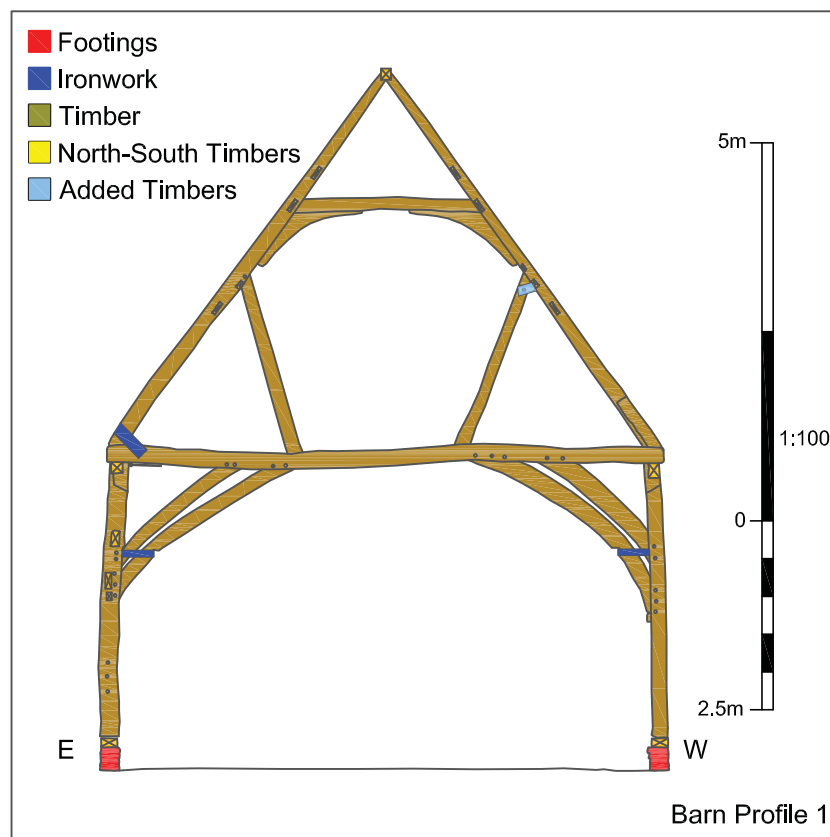
The principal posts of the trusses are jowl posts; they have an integral bracket beneath the tie beam. The tie beam is also supported by a pair of parallel arch braces on each side that are separated by a number of centimetres along the whole of their length. The topplate is joined to the principal post by a joint with the tie beam running over the top of both the topplate and the integral bracket, this appears to be a tie beam lap dovetail assembly.

The principal rafters are then resting upon and joined to the tie beam. It was not possible to see the form of the joint due to its location.

Two queensposts run from the tie beam to the principal rafters, joining just above the main purlins. The principal rafters are held together by a collar that is supported by a pair of knee braces. There is a ridge plate running down the length of the roof.



Truss 2 Eastern Post, Tie Beam and Rafter Joint



The barn's basic queenspost truss construction hasn't been altered greatly since it was constructed. One change that has been made is that trusses 3 and 4 have had the arch braces on the western side replaced with much smaller braces. These new braces are similar to a knee brace in form. I believe that this change was undertaken in the 19th Century. One possible explanation would be that the arch braces were in the way of the storage of a large piece of machinery, most likely a threshing machine.

Whatever the reason was for changing the original arch braces for much smaller and less effective knee braces, I suspect it was one of the factors that allowed the shifting of the roof. In a number of cases, the arch braces have been secured to the wall posts and tie beams, and the queensposts to their respective principle rafters by the use of ironwork bars, collars and bolts. It is likely that this was a response to the shifting of the roof.

Located centrally between two trusses there is an intermediate truss consisting of a post, principal rafter and collar. The only variation between the intermediate trusses is in bays 1 and 5. In these bays the rafter is set a rafter's width further from the end of the barn than the post beneath it. In the other bays, the rafter follows on directly beneath the post. Iron supports and a number of modern tie beams have been added to support a number of the intermediate trusses.

Each end wall topplate is one metre higher than the topplates of the side walls. This is accommodated by the corner posts being knee principles, bending inwards at the height of the side walls topplates towards the east or west. This element suggests that the roof has always been hipped in one form or another.



Bay-1 South Wall Internal Elevation

The majority of the mortice and tenon joints are held together with wooden pegs. In some cases ironwork has been used to reinforce these joints.

### 3.2.4 The Doorways

There are currently four doors to the barn; two doors in both the western and eastern sides.

Doorways 1 and 2 are on the western side. They are large double doors that extend from the brick floor up to the topplate. They are each split into two, horizontally 1.35m from the ground. In both cases the doors themselves date from the late 19th or early 20th centuries, they are constructed from machine sawn timbers held together with an iron bar.

Despite being very similar to look at and in form, I believe that doorway 2 has been inserted into what was originally a plain wall.



Doorway 1 Southern Post



Doorway 1 Northern Post and Door

Doorway 1 - The western doorway in bay 2. Width 3.2m

On either side of the doorway there are posts which have been reused from another location. The evidence that points to this is that the mortice and tenon joints in the southern post are angled for a timber that would head towards the floor and that both posts are located so that they partially cover a mortice of an old joint in the topplate. There are several pieces of evidence that I believe point towards the original form of the opening. The sill beams on either side, that run beneath trusses 1 and 2, continue up to the inserted beams. This distance is approximately 0.5m. This suggests that the opening was not the full width of the distance between trusses 1 and 2, as that would leave the sill beam and footings as an obstruction, therefore there must have been some form of doorway within the opening.

The posts of trusses 1 and 2 do not have any mortice holes where timbers, such as mid-rails or lintels, would have resided. This suggests that the original opening did not require any structural support from trusses 1 or 2. The topplate has 9 mortice holes that appear to me to be of the right size



for studwork. This studwork would have needed to be anchored into a timber. Putting these pieces of evidence together, I think that the most likely form of doorway would be a pointed arched doorway.

Doorway 2 - The western doorway in Bay 5. Width 3.2m

In an identical form as doorway 1, on either side of doorway 2 there are posts that have been reused from another location. The post to the south most starkly appears to once have been a topplate with a series of sockets designed for joists.



Doorway 2 Overview

This doorway however differs to doorway 1 in a number of key ways; between the inserted posts and their adjacent trusses there are mid-rails continuing on from the mid-rails in bay 4; centrally between the trusses and beneath the principle rafter there is a large mortice hole which I believe once held a large post that would be the main post of an intermediate truss, the same as in bays 3 and 4. All the mortice holes that are visible in the topplate and the posts of trusses 4 and 5 are in exactly the same positions as those holding timbers in bays 3 or 4.

Doorways 3 and 4 are on the eastern side of the barn. They are both small stable/heck door form that splits 1.3m from the floor.

Doorway 3 - The eastern doorway in Bay 2. Width 1.22m

Between trusses 1 and 3 there is a lintel 0.8m above the height of the mid-rails in bays 1 and 3. This lintel is supported by a pair of arch braces, one either side. Above this lintel there are 9 evenly spaced studs. Originally beneath the lintel there was a large wide opening, possibly opening into a storage bay on the site of the modern shed that is currently there. There is no evidence in the posts that this opening had doors. It should be noted that it was not possible to examine the external face of these timbers or the surrounding walls due to the modern shed, and so these possibilities cannot be confirmed.



Doorway 3 Overview

Today, the space beneath the lintel has been filled in with a series of 10 studs that are distributed so that the first and last stud are next to trusses 1 and 2, and so that studs 4 and 7 form the sides of the current doorway. There is a thin timber lintel above the doorway that extends from truss 1 to truss 2. A large iron bracket is screwed onto the internal face of the sill beam. This would have once been attached to the sill beam extension that continued up to the current doorframe. This has since rotted away, leaving the studs and door surround on the south side floating.

Doorway 4 - The eastern doorway in Bay 5. Width 1.2m

This doorway is similar in form and size to the doorway in bay 2. There are several aspects to its construction that point to it too having been inserted in what once was a typical section of wall.

The lintel that crosses from truss 4 to 5 has 10 evenly spaced studs above. Above the mortice and tenon joint at the northern end of the lintel, the post of truss 5 has had a triangular section cut to allow the insertion of the lintels tenon into the mortice.

There is an arch brace holding up the lintel, as there is on doorway 3, but it is anchored into the first stud rather than the truss. There are twelve studs between trusses 4 and 5, with the first being tight against truss 4 and the last being a few inches from truss 5. Studs 5 and 8 form the sides of the current doorway. There is a short lintel across the doorway itself. Half way between trusses 4 and 5 there is a large mortice hole in the topplate directly beneath the principle rafter that I believe once held the tenon of a principal post of an intermediate truss. The weatherboarding has a straight vertical cut either side of bay 5.



Doorway 4 Overview

### 3.2.5 Configuration

The configuration of a large door directly opposite a smaller door is one that would allow the effective control of through-draft when winnowing (Peters 1981). This configuration first came to be favoured in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

### 3.2.6 Conclusion in regard to the Doors

It seems likely that at some point in the late 18th or 19th centuries it was decided that the farm required a second threshing floor and that the insertion of the doorways in bay 5 would allow this section of barn to act as one. It also seems likely that this was the event that included the alterations of doorway 1 and possibly doorway 3. One thing that points towards this conclusion is that the form of the inserted doorways is so similar to the altered originals. Some care was taken with the insertion of doorways 2 and 4 to make them look similar to doorways 1 and 3.

Peters (1981: pg 20-21) suggests that the form of a barn with a single threshing floor with up to 30m to the end wall is an early form and that the filling of them posed considerable problems. He also suggests that the addition of a second threshing floor would reduce this problem considerably and was a common response.

### 3.2.7 The Walls

Between the posts of each truss and its adjacent intermediate truss there is a mid-rail. From the mid rail to the topplate and sill beams there are in general four studs, the exceptions to this are the end walls which have 6 studs. There are concealed braces running from the mid-rails to the corner posts of the barn.

The barn walls are covered in weatherboarding on the outside. This has been at least partially replaced. It is difficult to tell to what degree, given its general poor condition and the quantity of foliage and detritus that surrounds the barn. What is clear is that at some time there have been large sections of boarding removed by straight vertical cuts (visible on the left hand side of this photograph). The new boarding has been put in place abutting the old, leaving straight joints in the boarding. One of the main purposes of the weatherboarding, other than to keep the weather out, is to spread the load of the wind force on the sides of a building. In this case, the effectiveness of this function has been dramatically reduced, as the spreading of the load stops at the straight cut. The weatherboard condition is generally poor, particularly at the northern end of the barn where there has been the most movement of the barn.



Bay 4 - A Typical Section of Wall Frame

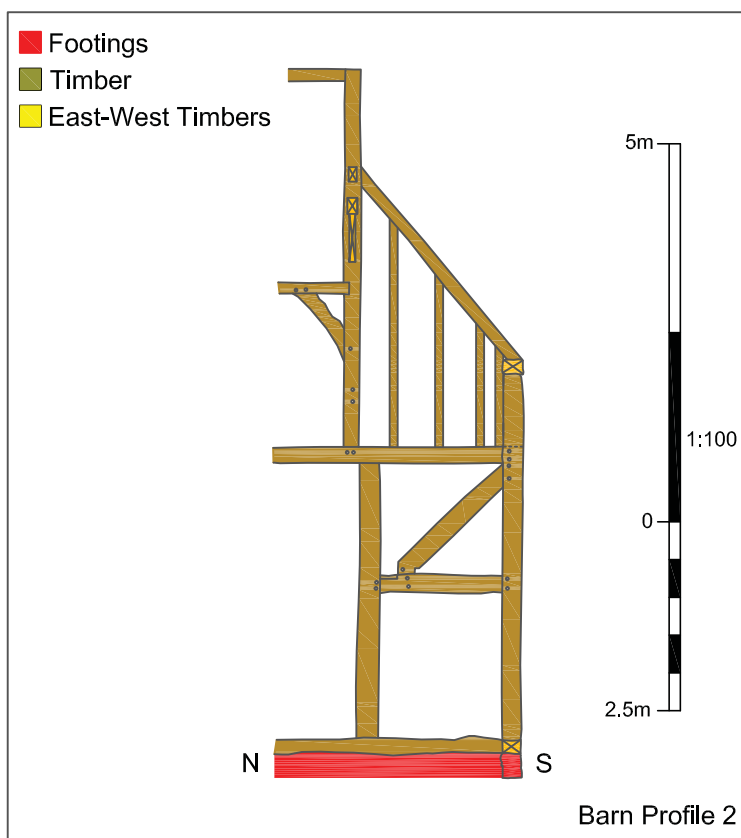
The walls on the inside in some places have remnants, largely at the southern end of the barn and just below the topplate, of lath and plaster between the posts and studs of the walls (some of which is visible in the last photo).

### 3.2.8 The Roof

Between any two adjacent principle rafters in the roof plane there are two sets of wind braces, each supporting a tenoned purlin. This combination is common in thatched roofs.

The roof at either end is hipped with small gablets above. All the timberwork relating to the hipped roofs is 19th Century or modern machine-cut timber. It seems likely that the portions of roof at each end were either replaced like-for-like or that this was when the gablets were introduced, with a change in the angle of roof slope. It is quite likely that, as part of this phase of work, the roof was converted from thatch to corrugated iron.

Apart from the last portion of each end of the roof, there seems to be very little that has changed in it since it was first constructed.





Bay 1- Roof Structure



A Sample of Corrugated Roofing

Corrugated iron was first invented in the 1820's, so the change in roof material must have occurred at some point after that time.

### 3.3 Phasing

I believe that the evidence points towards two significant phases of alteration.

#### Alteration Phase 1 – 18th Century

The first major alteration included the changes to doors 1 and 3 and the insertion of doors 2 and 4. I believe that the similarity between the styles of the two pairs of doors suggests that these changes happened at the same time. The differences between the two doorways I feel can be explained away in the nature of the difference in task that 'constructing a wall within a doorway' and 'insertion of a doorway within a wall' would present to a carpenter.

#### Alteration Phase 2 – Early 19th – Early 20th Century

The second major phase of alteration was the change of the roof material from thatch to corrugated iron, and the replacement of the end sections of roof.

There are a number of minor alterations to the barn that could fall before, between, during or after these major alterations.

These are:

- The change of braces on trusses 3 and 4.
- The insertion of strengthening timbers and ironwork.
- Replacement of weatherboarding.
- Replacement of areas of bricks within the floor.

### 3.4 Historic Significance

The barn is of a high historic significance, speaking of a time when agriculture was markedly different to today and containing some uncommon structural elements. It is a shame that its condition below topplate level and lack of surrounding context do not enhance it.

It is likely that if something fairly serious is not done in the near future the barns condition will deteriorate further at an increasing rate, eventually resulting in the barn's collapse.



Bay 5 - Wall Frame Leaning to the East

## Appendix 1 - Glossary of Terms

- Bay - Portion of a framed building between principal supporting timbers or trusses.
- Beam - Major horizontal timber
- Girding Beam - Built within a wall frame
  - Sill Beam (aka Sole Plate) - Beam at the bottom of a framed wall into which posts and studs are tenoned.
  - Tie Beam - Connects the tops of walls or arcade posts and plates
- Box-frame - Form of construction in which roof-trusses are carried on a frame composed of posts, tiebeams and wall plates/topplates.
- Braces - Subsidiary timber normally running between vertical and horizontal members of a frame
- Arch Brace - Curved timber (one of a pair that forms an arch) for example from post to tie beam or collar.
  - Knee Brace - Very short brace between post and tie beam
- Collar - Traverse timber connecting rafters at a point above their feet but below the apex of the roof
- Door - Timber construction that closes a doorway
- Stable / Heck Door - Divided horizontally into two parts independently hinged.
- Footing - The supporting base or groundwork of a structure.
- Gable - Triangular portion of wall below a pitched roof
- Gablet - Small gable above a roof-hip
- Hip - Section of roof that gets wider as it slopes down to a wall.
- Intermediate (aka Secondary) Truss - Truss of slighter construction between principal trusses in an elaborate roof.
- Knee Principle Posts - Main posts that have a bend
- Lath - Smallest size of timber used in building, largely used as a base for plaster.
- Lintel - A beam that spans an opening.
- Mortice - Groove, slot or hole into which a tenon can be inserted as part of a joint.
- Peg - Tree-nail, round or square in section, used to fix a joint.
- Post - Substantial vertical timber.
- Purlin - Longitudinal timber set in the plane of a roof slope and supporting common rafters
- Prop - Pole or beam used as a support or to keep something in position, typically not an integral part of the thing supported.
- Queen Posts - Paired posts set on a tie beam and directly supporting purlins.
- Rafter - Inclined timber usually one of a pair which supports laths under the roof covering.
- Principal Rafter - situated in a roof truss and supporting a purlin.
- Ridge Plate - The beam that runs along the roof ridge at the end of the rafters.
- Scarf Joint - A joint between two timbers meeting end to end.
- Stud - Subsidiary vertical member in a framed wall.

Tenon - Rectangular projection from the end of a piece of timber.

Thatch - Roof covering of water reed, sedge or straw.

Threshing - Process of loosening the edible part of cereal grain (or other crop) from the inedible chaff that surrounds it.

Timber frame (traditional) - The method of creating structures using heavy squared off and carefully fitted and joined timbers with joints secured by large wooden pegs.

Topplate (aka Wallplate) - Longitudinal timber set on top of a wall.

Truss - Rigid traverse framework constructed across a roof at bay intervals.

Wall post - Post in a wall that carries a tiebeam.

Weatherboarding - Wall cladding of overlapping horizontal boards.

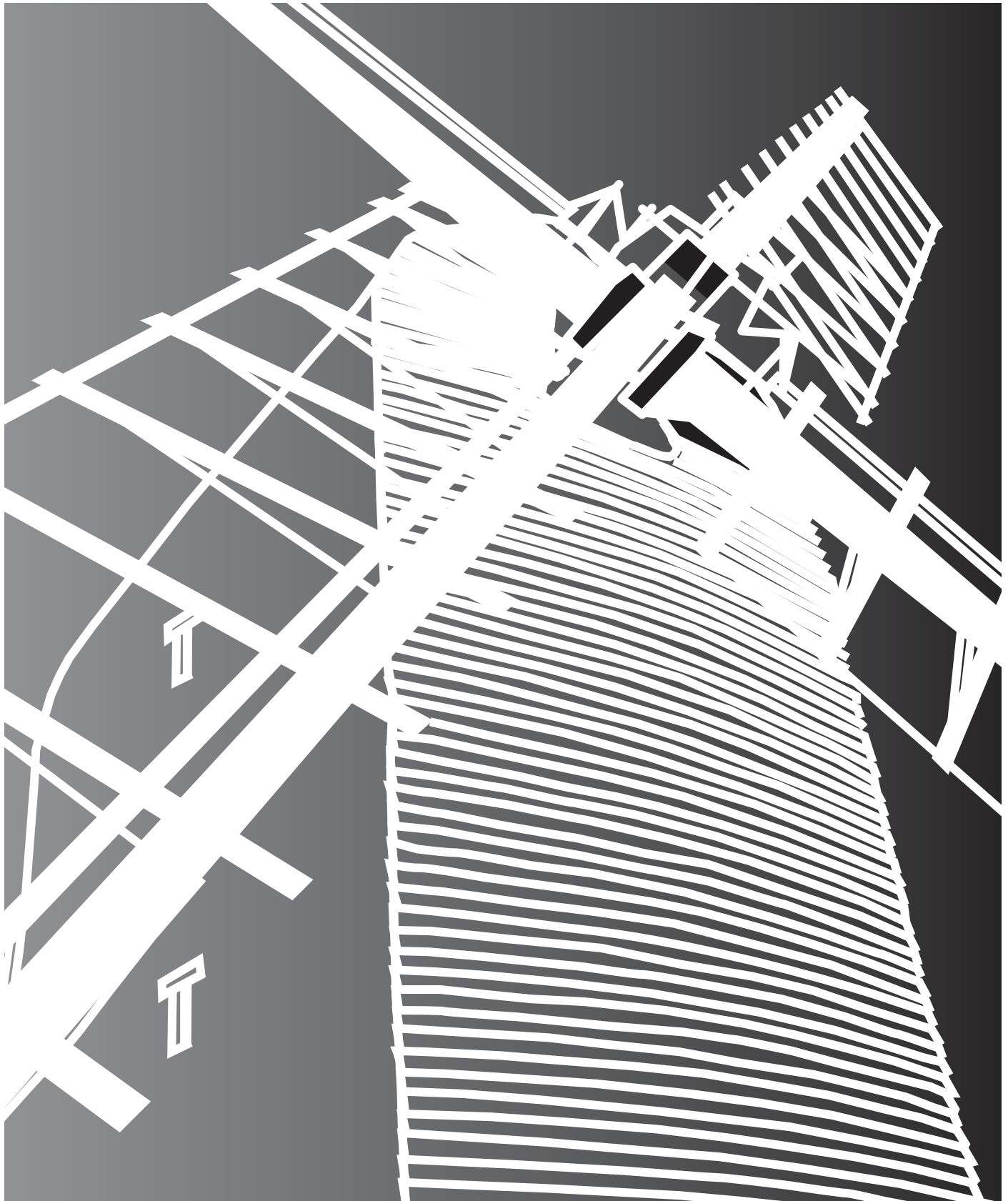
Winnowing - To separate chaff from grain by means of a current of air.



## Appendix 2

Photograph Number	File Name	Direction of view	Scale	Description
1	DSC_0572.jpg	N	None	External view of the southern end of the barn and the building that abutts it on its eastern side.
2	DSC_0573.jpg	N	None	External view of the southern end of the barn and the building that abutts it on its eastern side.
3	DSC_0575.jpg	NE	None	Southern and Western external elevations.
4	DSC_0584.jpg	N	None	Southern Elevation
5	DSC_0586.jpg	E	None	Southern portion of the west facing external elevation including door-1
6	DSC_0592.jpg	E	None	Northern portion of the west facing external elevation including the door-2
7	DSC_0594.jpg	SE	None	Western Elevation.
8	DSC_0598.jpg	N	None	General Internal view showing the lower portion of the truss-2
9	DSC_0600.jpg	N	None	General Internal view showing the lower portion of the truss-2
10	DSC_0604.jpg	N	None	Truss structure.
11	DSC_0605.jpg	N	None	Western portion of truss-2
12	DSC_0610.jpg	N	None	Lower portion of truss-2 showing the efforts to prop up the building along the western wall.
13	DSC_0612.jpg	E	None	Eastern roof structure of bay-1
14	DSC_0613.jpg	W	None	Western internal elevation of bay-1.
15	DSC_0614.jpg	W	None	Western roof structure of bay-1
16	DSC_0616.jpg	E	None	Door-3 in bay-2
17	DSC_0621.jpg	E	None	Eastern roof structure of bay-2
18	DSC_0623.jpg	E	None	East wall of bay-3. Shows the straight cut in the weatherboarding.
19	DSC_0624.jpg	E	None	Eastern roof structure of bay-3.
20	DSC_0625.jpg	W	None	West wall of bay-3. Shows the prop work.
21	DSC_0627.jpg	W	None	Western roof structure of bay-3. Shows the addition of a modern collar and ironwork.
22	DSC_0629.jpg	E	None	East wall of bay-4.
23	DSC_0630.jpg	W	None	West wall of bay-4. Shows the prop work.
24	DSC_0631.jpg	W	None	Western roof structure of bay-4.
25	DSC_0632.jpg	W	None	Door-2 in bay-5 showing prop work.
26	DSC_0635.jpg	E	None	Western roof structure of bay-5.
27	DSC_0636.jpg	NW	None	Door-2 in bay-5 showing prop work.
28	DSC_0638.jpg	E	None	Door-4 in bay-5. Shows the decayed concrete footing.
29	DSC_0642.jpg	E	None	Eastern roof structure of bay-5.
30	DSC_0644.jpg	E	None	Eastern Wall in bay-6. Shows concrete footing.
31	DSC_0645.jpg	E	None	Eastern roof structure of bay-6.
32	DSC_0650.jpg	W	None	Western roof structure of bay-6.
33	DSC_0651.jpg	W	None	Western Wall in bay-6. Shows concrete footing and the prop work.
34	DSC_0652.jpg	N	None	North wall internal elevation. Shows the concrete shuttering and the degree of lean of the barn.
35	DSC_0653.jpg	N	None	Northern roof structure and the central portion of truss-5 and the ironwork tying it together.
36	DSC_0668.jpg	SW	None	Overview of the prop work along the western wall.
37	DSC_0670.jpg	S	None	Overview of the barn from the north.
38	DSC_0671.jpg	S	None	Overview of the barn and prop work from the North
39	DSC_0672.jpg	S	None	Overview of the barn and the roof framework from the north.
40	DSC_0677.jpg	W	None	Door-2 in bay-5 showing prop work.
41	DSC_0689.jpg	E	None	Eastern wall in bay-1 showing the studwork.

42	DSC_0696.jpg	E	None	Eastern wall in bay-1 showing the studwork.
43	DSC_0697.jpg	NE	None	Eastern side of the roof in bay-1 showing the hip roof configuration.
44	DSC_0698.jpg	N	None	Truss-1 western structure.
45	DSC_0699.jpg	N	None	Truss-1 and 2 and general roof structure.
46	DSC_0700.jpg	NE	None	Truss-1 eastern structure and general roof.
47	DSC_0703.jpg	W	None	Bay-6 showing the condition of the timbers and weatherboarding and their prop work.
48	DSC_0706.jpg	E	None	Truss-4 showing the straight join in the weatherboarding.
49	DSC_0708.jpg	S	None	Overview of the prop work along the western wall.
50	DSC_0709.jpg	S	None	Sample section of floor.
51	DSC_0711.jpg	W	None	Post of truss-3 and straight join in the weatherboarding.
52	DSC_1009.jpg	W	2m	Bay-1 showing the western wall and truss-1
53	DSC_1010.jpg	S	2m	Southern wall elevation
54	DSC_1011.jpg	E	2m	Bay-1 showing eastern wall
55	DSC_1012.jpg	E	2m	Bay-2 showing doorway-3
56	DSC_1013.jpg	S	2m	Southern post of doorway-1 and western post of truss-1
57	DSC_1014.jpg	W	2m	Northern portion of door-1 and western post of truss-2
58	DSC_1015.jpg	E	2m	Sample of flooring in Bay-2
59	DSC_1016.jpg	W	2m	Bay-3 eastern wall Elevation
60	DSC_1017.jpg	N	2m	Sample of flooring in Bay-3
61	DSC_1018.jpg	W	2m	Bay-3 western wall Elevation
62	DSC_1019.jpg	W	2m	Bay-3 western wall elevation
63	DSC_1021.jpg	W	2m	Bay-4 western wall elevation
64	DSC_1022.jpg	E	2m	Bay-4 eastern wall elevation showing a straight cut in the weatherboarding beyond Truss-4
65	DSC_1023.jpg	E	2m	Bay-4 eastern wall elevation showing a straight cut in the weatherboarding beyond Truss-4
66	DSC_1025.jpg	E	2m	Bay-4 eastern wall elevation showing a straight cut in the weatherboarding beyond Truss-4 and part of Doorway-4
67	DSC_1026.jpg	E	2m	Bay-4 eastern wall elevation showing a straight cut in the weatherboarding beyond Truss-4
68	DSC_1028.jpg	E	2m	Doorway-4
69	DSC_1029.jpg	E	2m	Bay-6 eastern wall elevation showing concrete shuttered footing.
70	DSC_1031.jpg	N	2m	North wall Internal elevation showing leaning
71	DSC_1032.jpg	W	2m	Bay-6 Internal wall elevation showing prop work
72	DSC_1033.jpg	E	2m	Doorway-3 with prop work
73	DSC_1034.jpg	SW	2m	Prop work
74	DSC_1037.jpg	S	2m	General shot
75	DSC_1040.jpg	S	2m	General shot
76	DSC_1042.jpg	SE	2m	Prop work
77	DSC_1043.jpg	S	2m	The lean in the west wall Bay-6 and 5
78	DSC_1044.jpg	SE	1m	Southern post of Doorway-3
79	DSC_1047.jpg	N	1m	Northern post of Doorway-3
80	DSC_1050.jpg	E	None	Doorway-4 section of wall north of the door showing Truss-5
81	DSC_1051.jpg	E	None	Doorway-4 section of wall south of the door showing Truss-4
82	DSC_1053.jpg	W	None	Sample of corrugated iron roofing
83	DSC_1055.jpg	S	None	Modern E-W abutting barn building
84	DSC_1056.jpg	SW	None	External elevation of the western wall
85	DSC_1058.jpg	S	1m	External elevation of the northern wall
86	DSC_1060.jpg	S	None	External elevation of the northern wall showing the condition of the weatherboarding
87	DSC_1081.jpg	E	1m	External elevation of the western wall showing Doorway-4
88	DSC_1083.jpg	E	1m	External elevation of the western wall
89	DSC_1084.jpg	E	1m	External elevation of the western wall
90	DSC_1086.jpg	NW	1m	Doorway-4 external elevation
91	DSC_1088.jpg	NE	None	Truss-2 tie beam lap dovetail assembly
92	DSC_1089.jpg	NE	None	Truss-2 tie beam lap dovetail assembly
93	DSC_1090.jpg	SE	None	Truss-3 joint showing scarf joint in the topplate
94	DSC_1092.jpg	NE	None	Truss-5 tie beam lap dovetail assembly
95	DSC_1095.jpg	N	None	Truss-5 queenspost structure



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