

Historic Building Recording at

THE GREEN FARM BARN

For Rowlands Contracting

Author Ethan Ellis MA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Historic Building Recording at

THE GREEN FARM BARNS

Client: Rowlands Contracting

Local Authority: Flintshire County Council

NGR: 333761, 361094

Planning App: 060596

Author(s): E Ellis

Doc Ref: LP4037C-HBR-v1.4

Site Code: LP4037C / PRN 166995

Date: August 21

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of L – P : Heritage LLP

33 Lower Bridge Street | Chester | Cheshire | CH1 1RS | +44 [0]1244 313100 | chester@lparchaeology.com

www.lparchaeology.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

Table of Plates

Table of Appendices

Crynodeb

Abstract

1. Introduction
 2. Site Background
 3. Aims and Objectives
 4. Archaeology & Historic Background
 5. Methodology
 6. Results
 7. Analysis & Conclusions
- Sources Consulted

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location General

Figure 2 - Site Layout

Figure 3 - Aerial Image of the Site

Figure 4 - 1839 Tithe Map of Dodleston Parish

Figure 5 - 1893 OS Map

Figure 6 - 1899 OS Map

Figure 7 - 1967 OS Map

Figure 8 - Northwest Elevation

Figure 9 - Southwest Elevation from Road

Figure 10 - Southwest Elevation from Courtyard

Figure 11 - Southeast Elevation

Figure 12 - Northeast Elevation

Figure 13 - Floor Plan

Figure 14 - Phasing Plan

TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1 - North-west elevation of Phase 1

Plate 2 - North-west elevation of Phase 2

Plate 3 - South-west most doorway of Phase north-west elevation

Plate 4 - Phase 2 truncating Phase 1 doorway

Plate 5 - Joining roofline of Phase 1 and Phase 2

Plate 6 - North-west elevation of Phase 4

Plate 7 - North-west elevation of Phase 5

Plate 8 - North-west elevation of the outbuilding

Plate 9 - South-west elevation of Phase 2

Plate 10 - South-west elevation of Phase 5

Plate 11 - Air ventilation holes and pitching eye south west elevation of Phase 5

Plate 12 - South-west elevation of Phase 6

Plate 13 - South-west elevation of Phase 7

Plate 14 - South-west elevation of outbuilding

Plate 15 - North-east elevation of phase 5

Plate 16 - North-east doorway of Phase 5

Plate 17 - Sealed doorway and two adjacent window features, north-east elevation of Phase 5

Plate 18 - North-east elevation of Phase 6

Plate 19 - North-east elevation of the outbuilding concealed by vegetation

Plate 20 - Rooftop of Phase 1,6, and 7

Plate 21 - Vegetation concealing the South-east elevation of Phase 2

Plate 22 - South-east elevation of Phase 3

Plate 23 - South-east elevation of Phase 6

Plate 24 - South-east elevation of Phase 7

Plate 25 - South-east elevation of the outbuilding

Plate 26 - Room B1 south-west facing

Plate 27 - doorway on south-east elevation wall of Room B1

Plate 28 - Three sealed air ventilation holes on south-east elevation in Room B1

Plate 29 - South-east doorway Room B1

Plate 30 - North-west doorways Room B1

Plate 31 - Sealed cubby holes or air ventilation holes along the north-west elevation in Room B1

Plate 32 - Two wide bay doorways situated on the north-east elevation of Room B1

Plate 33 - Two doorways Room B2

Plate 34 - Room B2

Plate 35 - Timber structural roof Room B4

Plate 36 - North-west elevation Room B4

Plate 37 - North-east elevation Room B4

Plate 38 - South-east elevation of Room B4

Plate 39 - South-west elevation Room B4

Plate 40 - North-west elevation Room B5

Plate 41 - South-west elevation Room B5

Plate 42 - South-east elevation Room B5

Plate 43 - South-west elevation Room B6

Plate 44 - South-east elevation Room B6

Plate 45 - North-west elevation Room B6

Plate 46 - North-east elevation Room B6

Plate 47 - North-east elevation Room B6 extended opening

Plate 48 - North-west elevation room B7

Plate 49 - North-east window Room B7

Plate 50 - South-west elevation Room B7

Plate 51 - South-west doorway Room B8

Plate 52 - Timber structural beam Room B9

Plate 53 - North-west elevation Room B9

Plate 54 - South-west elevation Room B9

Plate 55 - Doorway and two air ventilation features along south-west elevation Room B9

Plate 56 - South-east elevation doorway Room B9

Plate 57 - North-east elevation Room B9

Plate 58 - North-east elevation Room B10

Plate 59 - North-west elevation Room B10

Plate 60 - North-west doorway Room B10

Plate 61 - South-west elevation Room B10

Plate 62 - Two doorway positioned along the south-east elevation Room B10

Plate 63 - North-west elevation Room B11

Plate 64 - South-east elevation Room B11

Plate 65 - South-west elevation Room B11

Plate 66 - North-west elevation Room B12

Plate 67 - North-east elevation Room B12

Plate 68 - South-east elevation Room B12

Plate 69 - South-west elevation Room B12

Plate 70 - Timber structural beams Room F2

Plate 71 - North-west gable end Room F2

Plate 72 - South-east elevation Room F3

Plate 73 - North-east elevation Room F3

Plate 74 - South-west elevation Room F3

TABLE OF APPENDICES

Appendix I - Photograph Index

Crynodeb

Cynhaliwyd arolwg adeilad hanesyddol Lefel 2 yn The Green Farm Barns, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ yn ystod Gorffennaf 2021 gan Blair Poole ac Ethan Ellis o L – P : Archaeology, ar ran Rowlands Contracting.

Roedd yr adeiladau'n ffurfio rhan o gyfadeilad ysgubor cwrt sy'n gysylltiedig â thŷ fferm i'r gogledd-orllewin. Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg yn ffurf ffotograffau a lluniadau yn unol ag arferion gorau English Heritage, ynghyd â methodoleg gytunedig a nodwyd o fewn cynllun ymchwilio ysgrifenedig.

Nodwyd wyth cyfnod adeiladu, a oedd yn dyddio'n bennaf o'r 18fed i'r 19eg ganrif. Dengys ymchwil cartograffig yn glir bod ôl-troed yr adeilad yn gyflawn erbyn 1839, gydag addasiadau wedi'u gwneud ar ôl hynny.

Ymddengys fod pob rhan sy'n ffurfio corff siâp T yr ysgubor, o Gyfnodau 1 i 6, yn deillio o'r 18fed i'r 19eg ganrif, gyda Chyfnod 7 yn cynrychioli gwaith atgyweirio, addasu ac estyniad modern.

Mae Cyfnod 8 yn cynrychioli'r tŷ allan i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o'r ysgubor, sy'n ymddangos gyntaf ar Fap OS 1899.

Abstract

A level 1-2 building survey was carried out at The Green Farm Barns, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ during July 2021 by Blair Poole and Ethan Ellis of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Rowlands Contracting.

The buildings formed part of a courtyard barn complex associated with a farmhouse to the northwest. The survey took the form of a photographic and drawn survey in line with English heritage best practice and an agreed methodology laid out in a written scheme of investigation.

A series of eight phases of construction were identified, mainly dating from the 18th to 19th century. Cartographic research clearly shows the footprint of the building in tact by 1839, with modifications occurring thereafter.

Phases 1 to 6 all appear to be from the 18th to mid 19th century forming the T-shaped body of the barn, with phase 7 representing modern repair, modification and extension.

Phase 8 represents the outbuilding to the northeast of the barn, which first appears on the 1899 OS map.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Level 2 Historic Building Report (HBR) has been prepared by Ethan Ellis of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Rowlands Contracting.
- 1.2. The fieldwork was carried out by Blair Poole and Ethan Ellis of L – P : Archaeology on the 26th of July 2021.
- 1.3. This site location is at The Green Farm Barns, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ. The site centres around National Grid Reference (NGR) 333761,361094.
- 1.4. The site code allocated by L - P : Archaeology is LP4037C. The HER event number supplied by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) is PRN 166995.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in line with a written scheme of investigation, approved by CPAT (POOLE 2021), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2021) and the CIFA's standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CIFA 2020). All works were carried out in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2016).
- 1.6. This report should be read in conjunction with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) LP4037C-WSI-v.1.2 constructed by L – P : Archaeology.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent has been approved for the Conversion of the existing traditional agricultural building into four residential units, complete with access, associated parking, turning and landscaping (060596).
- 2.1.2. This document has been prepared in response to a planing condition, number 12, for a level 2 Historic Building Recording of the standing structure by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. The Local Planning Authority is Flintshire County Council (FCC).
- 2.1.3. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (WELSH GOVERNMENT 2016) is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment in Wales and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act has three main aims:
- ◇ to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
 - ◇ to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
 - ◇ to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.
- 2.1.4. When considering a planning application, Wrexham County Borough Council is bound by Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (FEBRUARY 2021) Section 6.1, and Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment (2017).
- 2.1.5. Currently Flintshire County Council (FCC) abide by the policies laid out in the Flintshire Unitary Development Plan regarding archaeology and planning, in this case Policies GEN1 and HE8.
- 2.1.6. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment FCC take impartial advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).
- 2.1.7. Condition 12 of the planning consent states:

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of building analysis and recording will be completed by an archaeological contractor and must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP).

REASON: In the interest of allowing the opportunity to record the history of the site prior to development and to comply with the requirements of policies GEN1 and HE8 of the Flintshire Unitary Development Plan.

2.1.8. An event number has been assigned to this project by CPAT Historic Environment Record (PRN 166995).

2.1.9. The building is not scheduled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1900 or the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, nor does it lie within a conservation area. However, the site lies within the vicinity of five Grade II Listed Buildings located in higher Kinnerton, west of site.

2.1.10. Hillside Cottage (19th CENTURY) situated on the south side of Kinnerton Lane, Kinnerton Lodge and Stables (19th CENTURY) within enclosed grounds off Kinnerton Lane, Crompton Hall (17th CENTURY) near Park Avenue, and Kinnerton Hall (1740) west of Kinnerton Road (CADW 2021).

2.2. GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1. The bedrock geology of the site is thought to be of Kinnerton Sandstone Formation, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed in an environment dominated by hot deserts approximately 247 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS 2020).

2.2.2. The site is set on a farmstead directly east off Green Road, south east of Higher Kinnerton in the parish of hope, within a comparatively level plain area which

presents extensive vistas over the surrounding agricultural landscape.

- 2.2.3. The complex was assessable via two entrance points off The Green Road, one to the front facade and the other to the rear.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1. The aims of the survey were to:

- ◆ Provide a basic understanding of the form, function and any phasing of the standing building,
- ◆ Provide a photographic, written and drawn record of the historic elements of the building, prior to any construction work taking place.

3.2. The objectives were:

- ◆ To undertake historic research on the site at relevant repositories;
- ◆ To make a detailed record to level 2 standards of the structure as per Historic England standards and guidance (2016);
- ◆ To produce a formal report on the results of the survey, which is fully illustrated.

4. Archaeology & Historic Background

- 4.1. Higher and Lower Kinnerton are thought to have been recorded as a single entity up until the 16th century, when Har Kynerton and Lagher Kynerton are first referred to separately (OWEN & MORGAN 2007). The origin of Kinnerton may stem from Cyneheard tun which could refer to Cyneheard's farm or settlement from the Old English name and Old English word tun.
- 4.2. The later Har could relate to either Hân or Héah which mean boundary or important/prominent/high up respectively. In relation to the Lagher of Lower Kinnerton, which means lower, it is more likely that Héah forms the origin of Higher Kinnerton.
- 4.3. This second interpretation is thought to be more appropriate when combined with the local topography, with Lower Kinnerton at an elevation of 15m AOD and Higher Kinnerton twice as high at 32m AOD.
- 4.4. After the withdrawal of Roman control in the 5th century the area around Mold was on the border between Britons to the west and the invading Anglo-Saxons to the east. There were Anglo-Saxon victories at Nantwich (584) and Chester (613), and gradually the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia formed in central England (ARNOLD & DAVIES 2002). Higher Kinnerton fell within the Mercian territory.
- 4.5. Kinnerton is recorded in the Domesday Book as Edritone and was held by Almer and Ravenkel of Clayton prior to the Conquest but was passed to Hugh FitzOsbern. It was very small, consisting of just five households, land for one plough and one meadow (MORRIS 1978).

Hugh Son of Osbern holds Kinnerton. Richard holds from him. Aelmer and Ravenkel held it as 2 manors; they were free men. 1 1/2 hides paying tax. Land for 1 plough. It is there, with 2 riders and 3 smallholders. Meadow, 1 acre.

Value 10s

Osbern son of Tezzo holds 1 hide of this land, and Hugh son of Norman 1/2 hide.

- 4.6. Possible earthworks relating to Medieval farming are recorded at Cuckoo Hill, and at Hafod Farm.

- 4.7. Medieval activity is seen to the east of the site including a Medieval coin at Dodleston, a 13th century causeway just south of Balderton bridge, and a possible Medieval windmill at windmill hill in Dodleston.
- 4.8. The current appearance of the landscape and the majority of the built heritage dates to the later Post Medieval and Modern periods. There are various sand pits, marl pits and saw pits recorded from historic maps in the surrounding fields.
- 4.9. It is thought that by 1763 there was a postal route via Kinnerton noted, although there is no coaching stop recorded here.
- 4.10. The railway, located to the north of the site, was built in 1849 and dismantled in 1962, but there are still some fragments of railway furniture visible on the fields to the north. Two areas of ridge and furrow have been recorded within 500m of the site. One at Brookside, to the northwest, and one at Station Farm, to the north-east, highlighting the agricultural nature of activity in the vicinity.

HISTORIC MAPS

- 4.11. As depicted in the 1839 Dodleston Parish Tithe Map (FIGURE 4), the site consisted of two main buildings within a pasture of land documented as 615, owned by Sir Stephen Richard Glynne Bart and occupied by one Edward Peters. A complex occupied the central site of the current barn footprint, and another separate complex situated immediately north, which comprised of two adjacent smaller buildings to the east. Extensive countryside divided into pastures and buildings encompassed the site. The footprint of the entire complex during the time of survey was similar to the 1839 Tithe Map rendition.
- 4.12. No alterations were evident to the complex from the 1871 OS Map, although, possible cultivation activity or a woodland area is recorded directly south of the building.
- 4.13. The 1893 OS Map (FIGURE 5) illustrates individual buildings within the entire complex, where the current Phase 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 buildings are located (FIGURE 14). An external staircase is visible to the north-west elevation where the present Phase 4 structure is situated.

- 4.14. By the publication of the 1899 OS Map (FIGURE 6), an extension to the south-east elevation of the complex had been constructed, where the current phase 7 build is located. A secluded structure is evident north-east of the north most corner of the main complex, where the current Phase 8 build is located.
- 4.15. The 1911 OS Map illustrates no further alterations to the complex.
- 4.16. By the 1967 OS Map (FIGURE 7), the external staircase is absent, whilst a further rectangular structure positioned on a north-west to south-east axis, was located parallel to the main complex to the north-east. Another small rectangular building is seen butted against the north-west end of the north-west structure illustrated on the 1899 OS Map.
- 4.17. No structural alterations were evident on the 1990 OS Map.

5. Methodology

5.1. The survey was carried out in line with a brief supplied by CPAT to a Level 1-2 standard as set out by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2016). This level of survey includes:

- ◇ Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
- ◇ Detailed account of type, construction, form, function, phasing
- ◇ Past and present use and relationship with setting
- ◇ Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- ◇ Conclusions regarding the building's development and use
- ◇ The drawn record annotated accurately measured plans supplied by the architect in order to form:
- ◇ Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate
- ◇ Phase plans showing the development of the structure

5.2. A photographic record was made of:

- ◇ Views of elevations
- ◇ Views of external appearance
- ◇ Views of all internal rooms
- ◇ Internal and external structural detail
- ◇ Fixtures, fittings, machinery, related contents

5.3. The written record included a precise location of the building as an address, a note of any statutory designations associated with the structure and the date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of any archive material.

5.4. A summary statement describing the building's setting, type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible dates so far as these are apparent from a visual inspection.

6. Results

6.1. This section will outline the results of the level 1-2 historic building recording undertaken at The Green Farm Barns, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ. The results of this survey have been divided into two sections below. Section one will discuss the external elevations and construction of the building. Section two will discuss the results of the internal survey.

6.2. The property is a combination of single and two storey barn buildings from multiple periods which interconnect to form one large complex, situated within the rural landscape of Kinnerton. Clear re-modification to the original building footprints and restoration work was evident throughout the complex.

6.3. The fieldwork was carried out by Ethan Ellis and Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on the 26th July 2021. The associated archive is to be submitted to CPAT and will comprise a memory stick containing 185 digital images, a contact sheet as a pdf, and a copy of this report as a pdf.

6.4. RESULTS OF EXTERNAL SURVEY

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

PHASE 1 AND 2:

6.4.1. The north-west elevation of phase 1 and phase 2 functioned as the primary access route into the building from the main forecourt. The front facade comprised of stone and mortar structural fabric with red brick detail encompassing the doorways and window features. Sculpted stone ends protruded in dentil fashion along the top course of the building directly below the roofline of Phase 1 (PLATE 1). The gable end of Phase 2 projected north-westwardly forming a clear recess and a narrow north-east elevation. A series of brick headers were visible along the top course of the north-east the Phase 2 built in dentil fashion, and a row of iron features imbedded into the stone work which supported the drainage pipe (PLATE 2).

6.4.2. A total of six narrow flat arched lintels of similar dimensions were positioned along the extent of the elevation. Five evenly spaced doorways on phase 1, and one on the north-east most side of the marginally protruding north-west gable

end elevation of phase 2.



Plate 1 - North-west elevation of Phase 1



Plate 2 - North-west elevation of Phase 2

6.4.3. The three central previous doorways of Phase 1, and the singular doorway on Phase 2, were bricked from the foundation to the centre of the doorway, which created a rectangular void positioned above. Identically fashioned, with thirteen course high brick in english garden wall bond, three stretchers below a row of headers on the lower area, four stretchers to a row of headers in the centre, and three stretchers below the top course of headers. The three central doorways of Phase 1 were complete with contemporary eight pane windows, whilst the Phase 2 doorway had a fixed swing gate. The two outer doorways of Phase 1 functioned as entrance points into the building, the north west most doorway consisted of an external sliding door, and south-west doorway fused with a swing gate (PLATE 3).



Plate 3 - South-west most doorway of Phase north-west elevation

6.4.4. Either side of the second and fourth doorways of Phase 1, from the north-east direction, were small arched cubby-holes of similar dimension, made from red brick and potentially designed to accommodate lanterns (LAKE 2013, 36).

6.4.5. Three widows features were evident along the upper area of Phase 1 which were associated to the upper first floor level. One rectangular shape feature above the third middle doorway, and two square shaped features of similar dimension either side, each positioned between the two flanking doorways. The central feature consisted of a timber lintel but absent of a sill and surrounding

red brick finish. The two square shaped adjacent windows were of similar dimension, complete with red brick surrounding decoration, a timber lintel, stone sill, and a timber swing gate fused with two iron hinges that were fixed to the south-west frame. The Phase 2 feature bore similar characteristics.

- 6.4.6. Either side of the outer window features of Phase 1 were flanking air ventilation slits, four in total along the whole front facade.
- 6.4.7. A single air ventilation slit was present of the north-east elevation of the protruding Phase 2 build, and three further features positioned in a consecutive fashion beneath the window on the north-west elevation.
- 6.4.8. Collectively, the phase 1 features were designed in a symmetrical fashion.
- 6.4.9. The south-west most doorway on Phase 1 had been truncated by the north-west to south-east aligned Phase 2 building (PLATE 4), indicating a later phase of construction to the original Phase 1 complex. The extended ridge line of the roof from Phase 1 to Phase 2 is a clear later inclusion, in an attempt to fuse the two buildings, which were characterised by two various styles of slate. A lens of cement render was fixed to the lower Phase 1 roofline to the north-east wall of Phase 2 (PLATE 5).
- 6.4.10. The stone work of both Phase 1 and Phase 2 were decorated with larger stone quoins.



Plate 4 - Phase 2 truncating Phase 1 doorway



Plate 5 - Joining roofline of Phase 1 and Phase 2

PHASE 4:

6.4.11. The north-west elevation of Phase 4 consisted of red brick in english garden wall bonding (PLATE 6), with protruding brick ends along the top course below the roofline in dentil fashion, complementing the architectural design of the adjacent Phase 1 building.

6.4.12. The brickwork of Phase 4 appeared to butt against the stone of Phase 1.

6.4.13. A square window with a timber lintel was positioned within the centre of the elevation, directly below the dentil course line. Possibly an original design as the surrounding brickwork did not appear to have been disrupted to suggest a later implemented phase. However, re-mortaring is evident along the extent of the upper section of the wall.

6.4.14. Situated on the south-west lower area was a rectangular window consisting of a solid timber frame lintel and sill. An outline of a previous doorway was evident below, indicating an earlier access point. Evident from the use of contrastive brick compared to the surrounding fabric, and the interruption to the brick bond arrangement which had been chased by a discolouration in mortar.

6.4.15. A flat brick arched lintel with two large brick key stones was evident in the centre of the wall, five courses below the upper square window feature. Minor modification were made to accommodate a modern pipe which extended from the south west elevation of Phase 5 building. No indication of a broken brick bond was evident below to suggest a previous doorway or window, although, re-mortaring was evident.

6.4.16. A ghost outline of an external staircase was obvious from the foundation where the sealed south-west doorway was positioned, ascending to a limestone sill fixed to the north-east end of the elevation wall. Where a timber framed doorway extended to the roofline.

6.4.17. Directly below the limestone sill of the upper north-east doorway, was another access point with a solid timber lintel. The lower doorway had been sealed with brick and concrete at a later phase.

6.4.18. The rooftop consisted of large slate of various dimensions with a row of ceramic tiles forming the ridge line. The centre of the ridge was slumped.



Plate 6 - North-west elevation of Phase 4

PHASE 5:

6.4.19. The north-west gable end elevation of Phase 5 consisted of red brick in english garden wall bonding, with a lens of cement render coating the roof ledge

(PLATE 7).

6.4.20. A circular pitching eye was positioned in the centre of the upper area of the elevation, decorated in brick ends.

6.4.21. Directly above the circular pitching eye was a small cross shape owl hole.

6.4.22. Two parallel air ventilation slits were positioned on the upper area of the building directly below the sloping roofline, and two further narrow parallel air ventilation slits were situated either side of the doorway on the lower area.

6.4.23. Extending from the centre of the foundation was a flat arched doorway, decorated in brick ends and two sandstone hinge blocks on the south-west side of the doorframe.



Plate 7 - North-west elevation of Phase 5

OUTBUILDING:

6.4.24. Brick and mortar formed the extent of the north-west elevation wall, decorated in english garden wall bonding course (PLATE 8).

6.4.25. A wide timber framed doorway was positioned on the north-east most area of the elevation, extending from the foundation to the roofline. A lighter shade of mortar chased the brick doorway outline indicating a later insertion. An attempt was made to maintain the brick course bonding.

6.4.26. The sloping roof comprised of marginally similar sized squared slate tiles, with a ceramic plain ridge tile above.



Plate 8 - North-west elevation of the outbuilding

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION:

PHASE 2:

6.4.27. The fabric of the south-west elevation of Phase 2 consisted of stone material with red brick dentil top course. Large quoin stones, identical to the main fabric of Phase 1 were present at the edges of the facade (PLATE 9). Undergrowth concealed the south-east extent of the elevation.



Plate 9 - South-west elevation of Phase 2

PHASE 3:

6.4.28. Undergrowth concealed the extent of the south-west elevation.

PHASE 5:

6.4.29. Red brick in english garden wall bonding formed the south-west elevation of Phase 5. Although mainly uniform there were areas with breaks including various rows of stretchers between each row of headers (PLATE 10). Protruding brick ends decorated the top course below the roofline in dentil fashion.

6.4.30. In the centre of the wall, extending from the foundation line, was a wide bay doorway consisting of a solid timber beam lintel and complete with two timber doors.

6.4.31. Situated above the doorway by 13 brick courses, and directly below the roofline, was a triangular hive air ventilation feature with a linear of four protruding brick ends between each four row of holes.

6.4.32. In symmetrical fashion, two circular pitching eye features of similar dimension were positioned directly below the roofline, either side of the elevation wall. Flanked by two air hive ventilation features, the outer fashioned in seven course diamond, and a seven course hourglass shape feature on the innermost side.



Plate 10 - South-west elevation of Phase 5



Plate 11 - Air ventilation holes and pitching eye south west elevation of Phase 5

6.4.33. Four air ventilation holes, eight courses vertical with three removed bricks in triangular formation either end were evident along the lower north-west most side of the elevation wall (PLATE 11).

6.4.34. An eleven course high, three course wide bricked feature was evident in the bottom north-west most corner of the elevation with a vertical timber beam and two iron hinges concealed within. The feature would have originally formed a void into the internal room B5. Which may have functioned as a drainage channel for extracting animal waste, or an access point for hauling hay.

6.4.35. Located on the lower south-east area of the wall, south-east of the main central doorway, was a narrow doorway with a flat brick arch, and complete with timber framing, timber lintel, and a timber door. A horizontal iron feature was fused to the wall directly above the doorway, where a sliding door once stood.

6.4.36. South-east of the narrow doorway, three brick course from the edge of the elevation wall, was a four brick course high narrow air ventilation hole. While a window feature, blocked with timber during the time of survey, sat adjacent the doorway on the north-west most side.

PHASE 6:

6.4.37. The sloping roofline of phase 7 butted against the south-west elevation of phase 6, which was visible from the rear south forecourt area.

6.4.38. The fabric consisted of brick and mortar decorated in english garden wall coursing, and a top course of protruding brick ends in dentil fashion.

6.4.39. A partial seven course diamond shaped air ventilation feature was visible which had been truncated by the roofline of Phase 7 (PLATE 12). The feature was identical in dimension and design to those seen on the south-west elevation of Phase 5.



Plate 12 - South-west elevation of Phase 6

PHASE 7:

6.4.40. Consisting of modern brick material and mortar in english garden wall bonding style, with a sloping felt roofline that descended south-eastwardly, the south-west elevation of Phase 7 butted against the Phase 3 build. An interruption to the brick bond arrangement which had been chased by a discolouration in mortar and broken course bond was evident, where the build fused against the Phase 3 building (PLATE 13). Possibly the building had been extended further south-eastwardly at a later stage to form a larger internal floor space.



Plate 13 - South-west elevation of Phase 7

OUTBUILDING:

6.4.41. The south-west elevation of the outbuilding comprised of gable end in brick and mortar, styled in english garden wall bonding course.

6.4.42. A low stone wall which functioned as an enclosure to the rear east section of site, which butted against the elevation.



Plate 14 - South-west elevation of outbuilding

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION:

PHASE 5:

6.4.43. The fabric of the north-east wall was decorated in english garden wall brick bonding style, with various rows of stretchers between each row of headers. Protruding brick ends decorated the top course below the roofline in dentil fashion (PLATE 15).



Plate 15 - North-east elevation of phase 5

6.4.44. Situated in the lower, central area of the elevation was a brick arched doorway of similar dimension to the parallel doorway seen on the south-west elevation. Originally, the two doorways would have formed a fluid entrance point throughout the phase 5 building. Although, the north-east doorway had been sealed at a later stage with contemporary brick material (PLATE 16). Evident from the variation in brick dimension and colour. A large sandstone block was evident on the lower north-west most side of the doorway, and another smaller in sandstone block in comparison positioned six brick courses above, possibly where the original door was fused.

6.4.45. Positioned in a consecutive horizontal fashion along the lower area of the north-west most side of the elevation wall, were four air ventilation holes. Single brick end wide and eleven course high, spaced five courses between each other. Unlike those parallel air ventilation holes on the south-west

elevation, the ends were not complete with a triangular void finish. Indicating the south-west elevation was the main focus point intended to display architectural fashion.



Plate 16 - North-east doorway of Phase 5

6.4.46.A further three singular course wide air ventilation holes were positioned above the lower four features on the north-west area of the wall. Two five course high and one six course high.

6.4.47.Located south-east of the central sealed arched doorway, two rectangular sash windows were adjacent to one another. The south-east most window bore a timber framed lintel and was likely original feature, as it had complimented the surrounding structural brick fabric. The north-west most window was undoubtedly a later feature, as it was positioned within the sealed wide doorway that had been filled with modern brick (PLATE 17). A ten course vertical air ventilation slit was fixed into the original fabric, directly north-west of the earlier window feature.

6.4.48.The sealed wide doorway was positioned south-east of the central flat arched doorway, and consisted of a horizontal sliding door rail above. The brick used was identical to that utilised to seal the central doorway, indicating both events were contemporary. Reconstruction work to the upper brickwork was evident, distinguishable from the discolouration of mortar and brick material, but

contrary to the modern material used to seal the doorway. An attempt was made to continue the english garden bonding style. A narrow doorway similar to that seen on the south-west elevation, may have originally occupied the area before the wide doorway bay was inserted, following the parallel fashion of both the north-east and south-west elevation of Phase 5.



Plate 17 - Sealed doorway and two adjacent window features, north-east elevation of Phase 5

6.4.49. A timber framed rectangular window feature was positioned on the upper south-east side of the elevation above the two lower adjacent windows. Which complimented the surrounding brick fabric and was possibly an original feature. Situated three brick courses to the north-west of the window, was a six course high air ventilation slit, and another of similar proportion positioned eight courses to the south-east.

PHASE 6:

6.4.50. From observing the brick fabric of Phase 6 and the adjacent Phase 5 building, it was evident that the material used for the Phase 6 consisted of contemporary brick and mortar, identical to those used for the two sealed doorway on the north-east elevation of Phase 5.

6.4.51. The roofline of Phase 6 was marginally lower than that of Phase 5 by eight courses of brick. The fabric of Phase 6 appeared to have been fused into the

original fabric of Phase 5 (PLATE 18).



Plate 18 - North-east elevation of Phase 6

6.4.52. Three narrow rectangular doorways of similar dimension, and comprising of stone lintels, were positioned along the north-east elevation of the Phase 6 building.

6.4.53. Two identical adjacent rectangular sash windows, comprising of stone lintels and sills, were positioned between the south-east and central doorway. With a third identical window situated south-east of the north-west most doorway.

6.4.54. Located one brick course above the central doorway and the adjacent south-east window, and directly below the roofline, was a small rectangular doorway which comprised of a stone sill and timber doorway that was fused to the brick with iron hinges.

6.4.55. Positioned on the upper area of the elevation wall and directly below the roofline, were two flat rectangular windows consisting of a stone sill and timber lintel. One located above the north-west doorway and adjacent the window, and another above the south-east doorway and adjacent window feature.

6.4.56. The five courses of the south-east end of the elevation was built with contrastive earlier brick material.

OUTBUILDING:

6.4.57. The gable end of the north-east elevation was decorated in english garden wall brick course bond. Undergrowth partially concealed lower elevation (PLATE 19).

6.4.58. A north-east to south-west aligned two course wide brick wall, extend from the lower area of the north-east most side of the elevation. The brick material and bonding course between the wall and building from the north-west elevation, appeared to coincide with another, and may be contemporary in date.



Plate 19 - North-east elevation of the outbuilding concealed by vegetation

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION:

6.4.59. The view from the south-west elevation presented the best prospective of the rooftop of Phase 1, 6, and 7, which were diverse in material and dimension (PLATE 20). Phase 1 consisted of disproportionate large blue slate, whilst Phase 6 was similar in material and colour but comprised of much smaller and equally sized slate, and the sloping rooftop of Phase 7 consisted of corrugated metal roof sheeting.



Plate 20 - Rooftop of Phase 1,6, and 7

PHASE 2:

6.4.60. Undergrowth concealed the extent of the south-east elevation of the Phase 2 building during the time of survey, which made it impossible to interpretation the building wall (PLATE 21).



Plate 21 - Vegetation concealing the South-east elevation of Phase 2

PHASE 3:

6.4.61. Undergrowth had partially concealed the extent of the south-east elevation

which made interpretation difficult. However, it was possible to detect a lower stone foundation with an eight course stretcher bond brick wall, complete with a row of headers positioned above the lower stone material. The roof had collapsed but the reminiscence of slate material above a timber joist were evident (PLATE 22).



Plate 22 - South-east elevation of Phase 3

PHASE 6:

6.4.62. The south-east elevation of building Phase 6 was a gable end wall which comprised of bricks and mortar in english garden wall bonding style. A large wide doorway occupied the central area of the elevation wall which appeared to have been a later insertion. As the brickwork on the north-east most edge of the doorway had broken brick ends, and the reconstructed south-west edge consisted of modern brick scored by a darker shade of mortar (PLATE 23).



Plate 23 - South-east elevation of Phase 6

PHASE 7:

6.4.63. Modern brick and mortar formed the fabric of the south-east elevation which had been fashioned in english garden wall bonding (PLATE 24). The brick material resembled that of the north-east elevation of Phase 6 both in colour and dimension. Phase 7 appeared to butt against Phase 6.



Plate 24 - South-east elevation of Phase 7

6.4.64. The corrugated metal rooftop began from the lower roofline of the Phase 1 building, where it gradually sloped south-eastwardly.

6.4.65. Situated two courses from the south-west most end of the elevation wall, extending from the foundation to the roofline, a wide doorway bay. Two iron hinges were fused into the brick on the south-west side which would have supported a door. Another wide bay doorway of similar dimension was positioned some fifteen courses to the north-west which consisted of a sandstone block on the upper north-west edge. Both doorways appeared to have complimented the surrounding brick fabric, suggesting an original design.

6.4.66. A small plain sandstone block was located on the upper area of the brick wall between the two doorways, its function and purpose were unclear.

OUTBUILDING:

6.4.67. Undergrowth concealed the north-east most end of the south-east elevation wall.

6.4.68. The sloping roof comprised of marginally similar sized squared slate tiles, with a ceramic plain ridge tile above. A large timber load bearing beam situated directly below the roofline and above the north-east elevation top course, extended from along the whole extent of the south-east elevation.

6.4.69. An original wide bay doorway was located on the south-west most elevation wall. An alternate brick material sealed the doorway which contained a narrow doorway in the centre, with a four brick course high window feature positioned each side, descending from the timber load bearing beam (PLATE 25).



Plate 25 - South-east elevation of the outbuilding

6.5.RESULTS OF INTERNAL SURVEY

GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

PHASE 1:

ROOM B1:

- 6.5.1. During the time of survey, B1 consisted of a large open floor space with a concrete floor surface and a north-east to south-west aligned drainage channel (PLATE 26).
- 6.5.2. The white wash brick walls made it difficult to detect possible reconstruction scars to the fabric.
- 6.5.3. Exposed timber beams formed the low ceiling, which comprised of four north-west to south-east aligned joists that were fused into the north-west and south-east support walls. A series of north-east to south-west load bearing beams were fixed into the main structural timber joist. The timber floorboards of the upper first floor were exposed.

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

- 6.5.4. A small doorway comprising of a timber sill was positioned on the south-west most end of the south-east wall, which appeared to compliment the

surrounding stone fabric (PLATE 27).



Plate 26 - Room B1 south-west facing



Plate 27 - doorway on south-east elevation wall of Room B1

6.5.5. The outline of three small rectangular window features were evident along the north-east most side of the elevation. Each were dissimilar in dimension but equally positioned within the centre of the wall, and sealed with brick. The east most feature bore a timber sill, the centre was a narrow two course wide feature, whilst the west most comprised of a timber lintel. Two further bricked features were evident along the west most side of the south-east wall which

comprised of stone sills (PLATE 28). Originally, the features would have functioned as an air ventilation system to maintain a continuous flow of air throughout the complex (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2017, 9).



Plate 28 - Three sealed air ventilation holes on south-east elevation in Room B1

6.5.6. A wide doorway was positioned in the centre of the south-east wall which consisted of an iron lintel. The doorway created an entrance point into the adjacent Phase 7 build. The stone fabric on the south-west side of the doorway appeared to compliment the doorway, whilst the east most side was made of modern brick, indicating the doorway was inserted or widened at a later stage (PLATE 29).



Plate 29 - South-east doorway Room B1

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.7. Five doorways were evident along the north-west elevation wall (PLATE 30). The north-east most doorway was arched and consisted of typical vertical sides, whilst the lower area of the four other doorways were narrowed, representative of a horse stable or byre.



Plate 30 - North-west doorways Room B1

6.5.8. Either side of both the second and fourth doorways were small arched windows, or cubby holes which had been sealed in brick (PLATE 31). The same

features visible from the external facade.



Plate 31 - Sealed cubby holes or air ventilation holes along the north-west elevation in Room B1

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.9. A narrow doorway comprising of a timber lintel was positioned on the north-west most end of the south-west wall, which formed an entrance point into the adjacent Phase 2 complex. The south-west elevation was originally a solid wall with the doorway having been implemented during the construction of the phase 2 building.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.10. Positioned either end of the north-east elevation wall where two wide doorways with solid timber lintels which lead to the Phase 4 build (PLATE 32). Originally, the elevation would have been a solid stone wall but had been reconstructed during the construction of the Phase 4 build to create a fluid internal access route throughout the entire Phase 1, 2 and 4 complex.



Plate 32 - Two wide bay doorways situated on the north-east elevation of Room B1

PHASE 2:

ROOM B2:

6.5.11. Room B2 comprised of a large rectangular floorspace which was assessable from B1 via a doorway located on the south-east elevation, and another arched doorway upon the north-west elevation (PLATE 33). The floor consisted of concrete with a north-west to south-west aligned drainage channel, and an elevated stepped level along the extent of the south-east wall (PLATE 34).

6.5.12. The stone walls were coated in white wash, whilst the lower area of the north-west, north-east, and south-east wall featured a cement render coating.

6.5.13. The ceiling was concealed with tarpaulin during the time of survey, which prevented detailed analysis of structural features.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.14. A small rectangular intruding storage feature was evident on the north-east elevation consisting of a timber lintel and shelf within.

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.15. A square window was positioned on the south-east wall on the north-east most end of the elevation.



Plate 33 - Two doorways Room B2



Plate 34 - Room B2

PHASE 3:

ROOM B3:

6.5.16. Poor structural conditions and overgrown vegetation prevented access into room B3 of the Phase 3 building. Subsequently, interpretation and recording proved impossible.

Phase 4:

ROOM B4:

6.5.17. Room B4 consisted of brick material in garden wall bond along the north-west, north-east, and south-east elevations, whilst the south-west elevation consisted of stone from the original phase 1 building. Running on a north-east to south-west alignment through the centre of the room was a manger made of stone and brick which functioned as a food or water bay. Two steel division stalls were fused to the concrete floor and central manger.

6.5.18. Concrete formed the extent of the floor surface which was elevated, with the south-east side of the central manger falling marginally lower than the north-west side.

6.5.19. The exposed rooftop featured a single north-east to south-west aligned ridge beam and two purlin beams which were fused into the north-east to south-west walls. A ridge beam was fixed above the centre of the north-west and south-east wall, which were fixed to the ridge beam above. A tie beam was fused to the two principal rafter beams. A series of common rafters rested above the two purlin beams, extending in a declining fashion from the ridge beam to the top course of the north-west and south-east wall (PLATE 35).



Plate 35 - Timber structural roof Room B4

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.20. The north-west internal elevation was made of brick and mortar which had been coated in plaster and white wash. Cement render was evident along the lower boarder of the wall (PLATE 36).

6.5.21. Protruding brick ends decorated the top course in dentil fashion.

6.5.22. A small square window feature with a timber lintel was positioned on the centre of the upper wall, directly below the top course dentil course.

6.5.23. Situated on the lower south-west side of the north-west elevation was a rectangular window feature consisting of a timber lintel.

6.5.24. A doorway was located on the north-east end of the upper elevation comprising of timber lintel and limestone threshold. Directly below the doorway was a small rectangular feature with a timber lintel. The feature was blocked with cocreate. Originally, the feature may have functioned as an extraction point for the discarding of animal waste. The upper doorway implies a previous first floor level, and subsequently a floor surface, which would have formed a low ceiling space. A typical feature associated to a cow house (BRUNSKILL 2007 64-65).



Plate 36 - North-west elevation Room B4

6.5.25. A horizontal timber beam was fused to the centre of the north-west wall which

likely functioned as fixture for agricultural equipment or a hay rack.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.26. A small square, two brick wide, four brick high, beam slot hole was evident on the north-east wall and another parallel on the south-west wall which would have supported the floor above.

6.5.27. A doorway was positioned on the lower north-west side of the north-east wall which bore a timber lintel that was imbedded into the brick fabric (PLATE 37). Above the lintel was a row of brick headers. The doorway was likely implemented at a later phase due to the disturbance in the surrounding brick fabric.

6.5.28. A purlin end from the adjacent Phase 6 building protruded marginally out of the north-east wall.

6.5.29. A horizontal timber frame was imbedded into the lower area of the north-east wall, which may have functioned as a fitting for agricultural equipment or hay rack (LAKE 1989, 28).



Plate 37 - North-east elevation Room B4

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.30. An outline of a wide bay doorway was evident on the north-east lower end of the south-east wall which had been sealed by brick (PLATE 38). A timber lintel

was visible above that was imbedded into the brick fabric.

6.5.31. A small square window with timber framing and lintel was evident on the upper central area of the south-east elevation wall, positioned directly below the ridge beam.

6.5.32. A possible small rectangular feature was evident on the lower north-east corner of the south-east wall, parallel to the similar size feature seen on the north-west elevation.

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.33. Two wide doorways were positioned on the south-west elevation which consisted of timber lintels (PLATE 39). Implemented at a later phase, possibly during the construction of the Phase 4 build.



Plate 38 - South-east elevation of Room B4



Plate 39 - South-west elevation Room B4

PHASE 5:

6.5.34. The exposed roof featured a single north-west to south-east aligned ridge beam and two purlin beams which were fused into the north-west to south-east walls. A series of common rafters extended from the ridge beam to the top course of the north-east and south-west walls. The ridge beam and common rafters were of modern timber.

6.5.35. A timber framed ceiling support joist extended from the top course of the south-west elevation above the B6 doorway, to the top course of the north-east wall. A king post extended vertically from the ceiling support joist to the ridge beam. Two diagonal brace beams were fixed to the ceiling support joist to the king brace above.

6.5.36. The floor surface consisted of modern concrete.

ROOM B5:

6.5.37. Room B5 was located on the north-west most end of the Phase 5 building complex, comprising of brick and mortar fabric in english garden wall bonding course.

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.38. A square boarded window feature was positioned on the upper area of the

north-west elevation, the same feature visible from the external north-west elevation. A cross shaped owl hole was located directly above, with two flanking air ventilation slots on either side (PLATE 40).



Plate 40 - North-west elevation Room B5

6.5.39. A flat arched narrow doorway was positioned in the centre of the lower area on the north-west elevation, below the window feature. Two air ventilation slits flanked the upper portion of the doorway, one on either side. A sandstone block was positioned on the north-east edge of the doorway.

6.5.40. Adverse brick and mortar was evident directly north-east of the doorway at one brick wide and seven course in depth, possibly a previous air ventilation slit that was sealed at a later phase.

6.5.41. An elevated steel water tank was situated south-west of the doorway on the north-west elevation, supported by two recycled timber posts extending from the floor.

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.42. Four horizontal air ventilation slits in an equally consecutively spaced fashion, were positioned on the lower area of the south-west wall (PLATE 41). The same features evident on the external south-west elevation. A boarded rectangular window feature was located directly below the top course of the south-west

elevation, central to the wall which bore a timber lintel and sill. The feature appeared to compliment the surrounding brick fabric, indicating an authentic feature. Two square intruding honeycomb air ventilation features, six course by six course brick in dimension, were positioned either side of the window feature.



Plate 41 - South-west elevation Room B5

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.43. A large wide bay doorways was positioned on the south-east elevation which extend from the foundation to the top course (PLATE 42). A later, eleven course high breeze block wall with a smaller doorway within, was implemented at a later phase. A recycled timber support joist was fused into the upper brick fabric of the two division walls.



Plate 42 - South-east elevation Room B5

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.44. Four horizontal air ventilation slits in an equally consecutively spaced fashion were positioned on the lower area of the north-east wall. The same features evident on the external north-east external elevation. Three further air ventilation slits in a horizontal fashion were situated above along the upper wall.

ROOM B6:

6.5.45. Room B6 functioned as the main entrance point into the Phase 6 complex and the adjacent rooms. The internal fabric comprised of brick and mortar in english garden wall course bonding style. The lower thirty-one courses of brick along the extent of the four elevations were coated in white paint.

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.46. An original wide bay doorway was located on the south-west elevation, marginally positioned south-eastwardly from the centre of the wall (PLATE 43). The doorway contained a timber lintel and a sandstone block, ten brick courses from the foundation on the north-west most frame.

6.5.47. A five brick course high and two course wide cubby hole was located four brick courses south-east of the doorway and fifteen courses up from the

foundation.



Plate 43 - South-west elevation Room B6

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.48. The north-east end of the division wall between B6 and B7 had been removed, whilst the lower south-west side of the division wall had been extend north-eastwardly by five brick courses and thirteen brick course high, evident from the break in brick coursing. A horizontal steel joist was fused to the sub divided room B7 to the north-east elevation, a vertical support timber post rested above the steel joist which held the north-west to south-east aligned purlin above (PLATE 44).

6.5.49. A broken timber joist was evident within the south-west brick fabric, four courses down from the top course. Most likely removed during the removal of the north-east most side of the south-east division wall.

6.5.50. With the removal of the north-east most end of the south-east division wall, the original footprint of B6 developed from a square spaced area, to an L shape, where the east most corner of the room extended marginally south-eastwardly.

6.5.51. The south east wall, within the extend section of the room, which functioned as a division wall between Room B7, was made from modern breeze blocks and mortar, with a timber framed load bearing joist above. A narrow doorway

with a timber lintel was positioned in the centre of the wall.

6.5.52. A series of slot holes, which would have accommodated a floor surface, were evident in a horizontal along the central brick elevation.



Plate 44 - South-east elevation Room B6

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.53. Slot holes for a floor surface were evident in a consecutive horizontal fashion along the central area of the north-west division wall (PLATE 45). The lower open doorway had been sealed with breeze blocks and a narrow doorway with a timber lintel positioned within. A recycled timber joist was fused to the upper north-east to the south-west division walls of the north-west elevation.



Plate 45 - North-west elevation Room B6

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.54. Situated on the lower area of the central north-east wall, was a brick doorway (PLATE 46). Two sandstone blocks were fixed to the south-east edge of the doorway. The surrounding brick edge seems to compliment the feature suggesting an original architectural characteristic.

6.5.55. A five brick high, two course wide cubby hole was positioned north-west of the doorway.



Plate 46 - North-east elevation Room B6

6.5.56. Situated south-east of the doorway along the north-east wall, a clear vertical disturbance to the original fabric was evident, two brick end wide from the foundation to the top course. The brick and mortar was damaged and did not comply with the surrounding coursing bond of the main fabric. Evidently, the vague disturbance outlined the location of the former south-east division wall.

6.5.57. Directly, south-east of the former division wall impression, was a square window feature which consisted of a large timber lintel. Timber boards encompassed the window, but same feature is evident along the external north-east elevation which clearly demonstrated a previous doorway that had been sealed with brick (PLATE 47). Originally, the doorway would have functioned as an access point into an open floorspace which comprised of rooms B7, B8, and the extended B6 area.

6.5.58. Modern breeze blocks sealed the lower area of the original wide brick doorway, and replaced with a rectangular 8 pane sash window, which bore a timber lintel.



Plate 47 - North-east elevation Room B6 extended opening

ROOM B7:

6.5.59. B7 was a later sub division room of the south-east most room of the original Phase 5 building complex. Comprising of a small rectangular floor space with plastered and white painted walls.

6.5.60. It was difficult to distinguish the material fabric used for the elevations due to a coat of plaster. However, as seen from room B6, the north-west wall is made of breeze block, whilst the original brick structural foundation was likely utilised as the north-east and south-east elevations.

6.5.61. An asbestos ridge sheet ceiling rested on the north-west and south-east elevation walls. Two modern timber blanks fused from the north-east to south-west walls, functioned as a support for the ceiling.

6.5.62. Red tiles flanked the skirting board on all four elevations of the room.

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.63. A timber framed doorway was positioned in the centre of the north-west wall, presenting access into the adjacent Room B6 (PLATE 48).



Plate 48 - North-west elevation room B7

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.64. A square reassessed window feature was fitted to the north-east wall, marginally south-east from the centre, which consisted of a timber lintel (PLATE 49).

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.65. There were no further features on the south-east elevation wall.

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.66. A doorway was positioned on the south-east most end of the south-west wall which comprised of a timber lintel. Imbedded into the fabric of the south-west wall, adjacent the doorway in a horizontal fashion, was a timber frame, which possibly functioned as a fixture for a feature (PLATE 50).



Plate 49 - North-east window Room B7



Plate 50 - South-west elevation Room B7

ROOM B8:

6.5.67. Similarly to B7, room B8 was a later sub division area of the original south-

east most room in the Phase 5 building complex, located south-west of room B7. The walls were coated in plaster and white washed. Damaged plaster on the south-east elevation shown the original brick fabric of the Phase 5 structure behind.

6.5.68. The north-west and south-east elevation walls were decorated in white wash plaster, no features were evident.

6.5.69. A modern timber joist was fused from the centre of the north-east to south-west wall, which supported two small timber parallel beams that were fused to the north-west and south-east walls. An asbestos ridged roof rested above the two beams and north-west wall.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.70. Positioned on the south-east most side of the north-east elevation wall, was a doorway leading to room B7.

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.71. A doorway with a stone threshold was positioned in the centre of the south-west elevation wall, presenting access to the front facade of the Phase 5 building. A small squared window feature with a timber lintel was evident north-west of the doorway (PLATE 51).



Plate 51 - South-west doorway Room B8

PHASE 6:

ROOM B9:

6.5.72. The open roof consisted of modern structural timber frames, which included a ridge beam that extended from the north-west to south-east top gable brick courses, and two parallel purlin beams which were fused from the north-west to south-east walls, below the ridge beam. A series of common rafters rested above the purlins, extending in a declining fashion from the ridge beam, to the timber wall plate located on the south-west and north-east walls.

6.5.73. A timber framed ceiling support joist extended from the top course of the south-west brick post, to the top course of the north-east wall. A king post extended vertically from the ceiling support joist to the ridge beam. Two diagonal brace beams were fixed to the ceiling support joist to the king brace above (PLATE 52). Another identical feature was positioned to the north-west.



Plate 52 - Timber structural beam Room B9

6.5.74. The original south-east external brick foundation wall of the Phase 5 complex, functioned as the internal north-west elevation wall of the Phase 6 building. As the brick material used for the north-east, south-east, and south-west walls were different in colour and dimension. Confirming the Phase 6 complex was later than Phase 5 in date. The brick fabric was fashioned in english garden wall bonding.

6.5.75. Concrete formed the full extent of the floor surface.

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.76. Three vertical air ventilation slits were positioned in a linear fashion along the upper area of the north-west wall, directly below the circular pitching eye feature. Each air ventilation was six course depth and a single brick end course wide.

6.5.77. Positioned in an equally dimensioned, consecutive horizontal fashion along the centre elevation wall, was a series of small vertical slots holes which had previously accommodated timber joists of an upper first floor level. White wash paint was applied to the seventeen courses of brick above the original first floor joist fittings.

6.5.78. Plaster render applied to the lower area concealed any possible reconstruction scars to the original brick fabric.



Plate 53 - North-west elevation Room B9

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.79. The external north-east elevation of the gable end Phase 4 build, functioned as part of the internal fabric of the south-west internal wall of room B9. There was a clear vertical break in the brick bonding course where the continuation of the south-west wall of room B9 extended south-eastwardly (PLATE 54). The

continuation wall butted against the original Phase 4 build, confirming that Phase 6 was later than Phase 4 in date.



Plate 54 - South-west elevation Room B9

6.5.80. A timber framed doorway was positioned on the lower north-west side of the south-west elevation, forming an access point to room B4 of the phase 4 complex. The surrounding brick and mortar was contrary from the brick material above the timber lintel, indicating a later reconstruction phase to accommodate the doorway. A raised concrete ramp extended from the floor to the stepped doorway into room B4.

6.5.81. Situated on the south-east end of the south-west elevation wall was a timber framed doorway with a stone doorway (PLATE 55). The surrounding brick had been plastered, concealing any reconstruction scars to the fabric to clarify whether the feature was an original architectural feature or a later adaption.

6.5.82. Directly above the south-east most doorway was a seven by seven course air ventilation feature, decorated in a diamond formation.

6.5.83. A protruding brick wall post extended from the foundation to the top course, situated directly north-west of the doorway air ventilation feature by six stretcher brick courses wide. The brick post measured at three stretcher course wide and one brick end in depth. The feature supported a timber ceiling joist above.

6.5.84. Two courses north-west of the protruding brick post was another seven by seven course air ventilation feature fashioned in a diamond design, equally levelled to the adjacent air ventilation above the doorway located to the south-east.

6.5.85. Introducing brick ends were evident along the top course of the south-west elevation in dentil fashion, between the Phase 4 building and the protruding brick post.



Plate 55 - Doorway and two air ventilation features along south-west elevation Room B9

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.86. A wide bay doorway consisting of a steel lintel was positioned in the centre of south-east elevation (PLATE 56). Reconstruction to the surrounding brick fabric was evident, with a break in course bonding that was chased by a discolouration in mortar. Situated either side of the doorway in a consecutively horizontal fashion, were four beam slot holes which had previously supported a floor surface.

6.5.87. The lower area of the elevation, exactly five brick courses down from the steel joist, protruded outward north-westwardly by a single brick end.

6.5.88. Three small square holes were evident in a horizontal fashion along the upper elevation.



Plate 56 - South-east elevation doorway Room B9

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.89. Three doorways of similar dimensions were evident along the north-east elevation wall, comprising of stone lintels (PLATE 57). One positioned on the centre of the wall, another near the north-west most end, and a further on the south-east most side.

6.5.90. Two identical adjacent rectangular sash windows, comprising of stone lintels and sills, were positioned between the south-east and central doorway. With a third identical window situated south-east of the north-west most doorway. Two narrow rectangular window features of similar dimension were evident along the upper elevation, positioned directly below the roofline. One above the south-east most doorway and window, and another above the north-west most doorway and window feature.

6.5.91. Located one brick course above the central doorway and the adjacent south-east window, and directly below the roofline, was a small rectangular doorway which comprised of a timber sill.

6.5.92. A ghost vertical outline was evident between the central doorway and the adjacent north-west window, where a previous single brick stretcher course dividing wall extended south-westwardly. Another similar outline was visible between the two windows situated on the south-east side of the elevation wall.

6.5.93. In the south-east most corner of the north-east elevation was a protruding brick wall post which extended from the foundation to the fourth lower course of the top course.



Plate 57 - North-east elevation Room B9

PHASE 7:

ROOM B10:

6.5.94. Room B10 in the Phase 7 building comprised of a large rectangular concrete floor space. The south-west elevation wall consisted of both stone and brick material, the south-east side of the central doorway consisted of stone, whilst the north-west side consisted of brick.

6.5.95. Two steel joists fused to the upper north-west elevation wall, descended in a slopping manner to the upper south-east elevation wall. Four parallel steel purlins rested above the steel joists which were fused into the north-west and south-east elevation walls. A circular pitching eye, decorated in brick ends, was positioned in the centre of the upper area of the north-west elevation. With Flanked on either side, directly below the roofline, was a vertical air ventilation slit, six course in depth.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.96. Brickwork formed the north-east elevation in english garden wall course bonding. A boarded doorway with a timber lintel occupied the south-east most end of the elevation, which presented access into the adjacent room B9 of the Phase 6 complex (PLATE 58).

6.5.97. A steel hay rack was fixed to the wall directly north-west of the doorway, implying the complex was utilised for a horse barn or cattle house at some point.

6.5.98. Situated above the hay rack, directly below the roofline, and north-west of the doorway, was a small rectangular outline of mortar around three brick header courses of brick, contrastive to the encompassing original fabric. Possibly a former support slot for a structural feature, or simply restoration work.



Plate 58 - North-east elevation Room B10

6.5.99. Situated nine course from the foundation of the north-west corner of the north-east elevation, was a horizontal timber beam imbedded into the brick fabric. The timber beam measured some four brick courses wide.

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.100. The south east external elevation of Phase 1 and 4, functioned as the north-west internal wall of room B10. Subsequently, there was a clear vertical break in the structural framework, distinguishable by the stone fabric of Phase 1 and the brick fabric of Phase 4. The brick structure of Phase 4 butted against the original Phase 1 stone complex (PLATE 59).



Plate 59 - North-west elevation Room B10

6.5.101. The upper area of the elevation was coated in white wash paint.

6.5.102. Along the stone section on the south-west most side of the elevation, three consecutive horizontal square features of marginally diverse dimension, but equally space apart, were evident. All three features bore a timber lintel and sealed with brick at a later phase.

6.5.103. Directly below the three sealed features, positioned in a horizontal fashion, was a horizontal timber beam which appeared to be fixed to the wall rather than embedded.

6.5.104. A wide bay doorway was located on the lower south-west most end of the elevation wall, comprising of a steel lintel (PLATE 60). An iron rail was attached to the fabric directly above which would have accommodated a sliding door. Clear restoration work was evident above the doorway which comprised of brick material.

6.5.105. Against the south-west most side of the brick fabric was a doorway and a window feature directly north-east of the doorway. Both features comprised of a timber lintel and were sealed with modern brick. Evident from the discolouration of mortar and break in coursing bond. The alternate brick material used differed from the encompassing main fabric in both dimension and colour.

6.5.106. A small squared, timber framed window feature was positioned in the centre of the brick portion of the elevation, directly below the top course line.



Plate 60 - North-west doorway Room B10

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.107. The stone fabric of the north-east external elevation of the Phase 3 building, functioned as the internal south-west elevation of room B10. A timber framed doorway was situated on the north-west most side of the south-west elevation (PLATE 61). The south-east stone doorframe appeared to compliment the doorway, indicating an original architectural feature of the Phase 3 complex.

6.5.108. The remainder of the south-east area of the elevation wall, comprised of three alternate brick materials in english garden wall course bond. Distinguishable from the break in bonding course, and the variation in colour and brick dimension.

6.5.109. A protruding brick post, fourteen courses in height and two stretcher course wide, was evident directly south-east section of the elevation wall, possibly the original extent of room B10.



Plate 61 - South-west elevation Room B10

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.110. The extent of the south-east elevation consisted of brick material in english garden wall coursing. Two wide bay doorways of similar dimension extended from the foundation to the roofline. One situated on the south-west most end of the elevation, and the other positioned in the central wall (PLATE 62).

6.5.111. A protruding brick post extended from the foundation to the roofline of the north-east frame of the central doorway, which supported the north-west to south-east aligned steel roof joists. Another protruding post of similar characteristics was located in the centre of the two doorways which supported another steel roof joist.



Plate 62 - Two doorway positioned along the south-east elevation Room B10

OUTBUILDING:

ROOM B11

6.5.112. Room B11 was located on the north-east most side of the outbuilding, which comprised of a cement floor surface, brick and mortar structural fabric in english garden wall bonding, and an exposed modern timber framed roof, complete with purple slate above.

6.5.113. A timber ridge beam extended from the top course of the gable north-west wall in Room B11, to the top course of the gable south-east elevation in Room B12. Two timber purlins were fused directly below on either side of the walls. A series of sister joists extended from the ridge beam to the timber wall beams on the north-west and south-east elevation walls.

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.114. The wide bay doorway positioned on the north-west elevation functioned as the main form of access into the building. The lintel comprised of a solid timber beam (PLATE 63).

6.5.115. The internal concrete floor was elevated from the external ground floor level.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.116. Brick and mortar formed the north-east elevation in garden wall bond. No features were evident along the gabled wall.

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.117. Brick post, two brick wide, protruded outward either side of the south-east elevation. A stone block was fixed into the upper south-east most post. A narrow timber doorway was positioned in the centre of the wall (PLATE 64).

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.118. A wide doorway was positioned in the centre of the south-west wall which appeared to disrupt the surrounding brick fabric, indication a later insertion. The doorway consisted of a timber beam lintel and brick threshold (PLATE 65).



Plate 63 - North-west elevation Room B11



Plate 64 - South-east elevation Room B11



Plate 65 - South-west elevation Room B11

ROOM B12

6.5.119. Room B12 was located on the south-west most side of the outbuilding, adjacent Room B11. The walls comprised of brick and mortar in english garden wall bonding and coated in white paint, which prevented a detailed analysis of the fabric.

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.120. Six holes were evident along the central north-west elevation, where an object

was likely fused to the wall (PLATE 66).

6.5.121.A timber beam sat above the top course which accommodated the timber roof above.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.122.A later doorway was positioned in the centre of the north-east elevation wall, evident from the disrupted surrounding brick, which formed an access route into the adjacent Room 11 (PLATE 67).

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.123.A timber doorway was positioned in the centre of the south-east elevation, with two narrow windows of similar dimension, one positioned either side of the doorway on the upper most elevation, directly below the roofline (PLATE 68).

6.5.124.A large timber support beam was positioned above the top course which supported the timber roof above.

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.125.A steel tank and shelf was fused to the south-west gable end elevation wall (PLATE 69).



Plate 66 - North-west elevation Room B12



Plate 67 - North-east elevation Room B12



Plate 68 - South-east elevation Room B12



Plate 69 - South-west elevation Room B12

FIRST FLOOR LEVEL

PHASE 1:

ROOM F1:

6.5.126. Room F1 was located above B1 and maintained the same footprint. During the time of survey, there was no access point into the first floor level of the Phase 1 building. Subsequently, a detailed recording proved impossible.

PHASE 2:

ROOM F2

6.5.127. Room F2 was positioned above B2 within the Phase 2 building complex. There was no indication of a doorway within the fabric of the elevations to indicate an external staircase. However, a void was present within the timber floorboards on the south-west most side, suggesting an internal stair.

6.5.128. The four elevation top course walls comprised of stone and mortar fabric. The open structural roof consisted of a combination of modern and recycled timbers, with a ridge beam and two extending from the north-west elevation to the south-east elevation wall. A series of common rafters declined from the ridge beam to the wall posts above the north-east and south-west walls (PLATE 70).

6.5.129. A timber framed ceiling support joist extended from the top course of the central north-east elevation to the top course of the south-west wall. A king post extended vertically from the ceiling support joist to the ridge beam. Two diagonal brace beams were fixed to the ceiling support joist to the king brace above.

6.5.130. Three air ventilation slits were positioned in a consecutive fashion along the lower area of the south-east elevation. A single air ventilation slit was located above the central lower air vent feature, directly below the top course of the gable wall.



Plate 70 - Timber structural beams Room F2

6.5.131. Three consecutive air ventilation slits were positioned along the lower area of the north-west elevation wall, parallel to the three similar features on the south-east elevation. A large square pitching hole was evident above the central air ventilation feature, located directly below the top course of the gabled wall. The pitching feature bore a timber lintel and stone sill (PLATE 71).

6.5.132. No features were present along the north-east and south-west elevations.

6.5.133. The floorspace comprised of timber floorboards, utilised for storage during the time of survey.



Plate 71 - North-west gable end Room F2

PHASE 5:

ROOM F3

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.134. Room F3, positioned above B7 and B8 on the south-east most end of the Phase 5 complex, functioned primarily as storage. Evident from the asbestos ridge roofing above B7 and B8 which limited access above.

6.5.135. Three air ventilation slots were evident along the lower area of the south-east elevation, positioned in a consecutive fashion. A circular pitching hole was located above the lower central air ventilation hole, directly below the top course of the gabled wall. Adjacent the pitching hole on either side was an air ventilation slit (PLATE 72).

6.5.136. Fused within the fabric between the central pitching hole and the south-west upper most air ventilation feature, was a purlin post end from the adjacent B9 room. Another timber beam hole was implemented within the north-east upper most air ventilation feature to accommodate the second B9 timber purlin.

6.5.137. The pitching hole and air ventilation features were chased by a boarder of intruding brick, which was part of the architectural design purposely built for

the internal elevation. Whilst the external elevation consisted only of the ornamental component of the features.

NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

6.5.138.A rectangular shaped pitching doorway was evident along the north-east elevation, which comprised of a stone sill and timber lintel. The surrounding brick fabric appeared to accommodate the doorway, suggesting an original architectural feature (PLATE 73).

6.5.139.An air ventilation slit feature was positioned two brick courses to the north-west of the pitching hole. Another air vent feature was located seven course to the south-east.

SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

6.5.140.Two seven by seven course wide air ventilation features were located adjacent another along the central south-west elevation. Decorated in diamond fashion with encompassing intruding brick in a square shape. The north-west most feature comprised of a timber lintel whilst the south-east most feature comprised of a timber sill (PLATE 74).



Plate 72 - South-east elevation Room F3



Plate 73 - North-east elevation Room F3



Plate 74 - South-west elevation Room F3

7. Analysis & Conclusions

ANALYSIS

7.1.A Level 2 historic building survey was carried out at The Green Farm Barns, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ during July 2021 by Blair Poole and Ethan Ellis of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Rowlands Contracting.

7.2.The integration of brick material within agricultural buildings developed in the 17th century. Often associated with higher status properties in concurrence with a display of fashion and wealth when used in preference to other local building materials. The use of brick increased throughout the 18th century and soared in the 19th century when the material became common place and easily assessable, particularly where access to stone was limited. Buildings made of stone and brick, roofed with tile or slate, became an increasingly widespread fashion from the later 18th century, specifically the Cheshire plain where natural geological clay was utilised for brick making. This replaced long-rooted traditional earth walling, thatch, and timber frame farm buildings. Despite Green Farm falling marginally within the Welsh border, the building had evidently become subject to the architectural revolution of stone and brick material use from the neighbouring county of Cheshire.

7.3.Upper first floor granaries were an additional feature often combined with other functions such as stables, cow house and cart sheds, which were assessable by an internal or external staircase. Utilised for general crops from the harvest season, but also the implements needed for arable cultivation on the farm (LAKE 1989). Such buildings were often detached and located near crop fields, main trackways, or forecourts near the farmhouse (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2006). Ground floor stables and cow houses were not an uncommon feature but were often frowned upon as the damp and smells emanating from the animals below could taint the grain. The floors were often stoutly built to withstand heavy weight, and made of tight fitted and lapped boards to prevent the loss of grain. There was often a trap door into the cart shed below with a hoist beside it to allow for the loading of sacks (LAKE 1989), or where hay could be easily drawn from the loft above in stables and cow houses (BRUNSKILL 2010). The hatch door found in Room B1, in conjunction to the stoutly built timber structural frames, indicate an upper floor level designed to accommodate the weight

of a granary. Due to the implications often associated to upper floor granaries, hay barns were recommended at the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century, but were not often built as permanent structures after 1860. Since hay is easily spoiled through exposure to the elements and combustion, a specific type of building with perforated ventilation slits was necessary, for a continuous flow of air throughout the complex. Hay barns are most commonly found in the Cheshire and North Wales region (BRUNSKILL 2010). The series of air ventilation slits found within the Phase 5 complex indicates a structure specifically designed for storing hay. Whilst the large bay doorways and internal floor space suggests the accommodation of carts or horses.

7.4. The Phase 5 complex may have been a later addition constructed after the Phase 1-4 buildings, to accommodate a hay barn, cart house and possible stable. Subsequently, the function of the original Phase 1, 2 and 4 stables and upper floor granary transitioned into a cattle house.

7.5. An agricultural building used for housing and protecting carts, waggons and farm implements from the natural elements, are often characterised with a series of wide open-fronted access points. Occasionally, these bays were enclosed with fixed doors in an attempt to better secure agricultural equipment. Subsequently, the dimension of a cart shed can reflect the size and function of the associated farm. The large open floorspace and wide doorways of the Phase 6 and 7 structures, suggest a storage area for agricultural equipment. However, a steel hay rack attached to the internal north-east elevation in room B10 of Phase 7 suggests a horse stable.

7.6. The outbuilding located north of the complex, comprising of rooms B11 and B12, may have been a storage facility, almost like a shed complex. As the floor surface was petite in dimension.

CONCLUSION

7.7. There were eight building phases in total, the seven main structural phases which collectively formed the main complex, and the additional structure situated to the north. Dating from the 18th or early 19th century, each phase had shown evidence of reconstruction or restoration work to the original footprint. Some re-fabrication work proved difficult to categorise into a specific period.

PHASE 1 - 18th to mid 19th Century

- 7.7.1. The original Phase 1 complex consisted of the north-east to south-west aligned stone fabric build with features ornamented in brick décor. The internal area comprised of room B1 on the lower ground floor, and room F1 of the first floor level.
- 7.7.2. The five bay doorways situated along the north-west elevation, in conjunction to the air ventilation features positioned along the north-west and south-east elevations, are typical features associated to a stable and cow house.
- 7.7.3. The stone fabric with brick feature décor, indicates an 18th to 19th century construction which replaced earlier timber framed thatched barns. Considering the complex is visible on the 1839 Dodleston Parish Tithe Map, suggests an 18th or an early 19th century build.

PHASE 2 - 18th to mid 19th Century

- 7.7.4. The Phase 2 complex was a gabled rectangular build positioned on a north-west to south-east alignment, attached to the south-west elevation of the Phase 1 building. The internal area comprised of room B2 on the lower ground floor, and room F2 of the first floor level.
- 7.7.5. The Phase 2 building truncated the south-west most doorway arch of the Phase 1 building. A clear extension to the gable roof was evident from the original Phase 1 roofline to the adjacent phase 2 roof.
- 7.7.6. Similar stone and brick materials as the phase 1 complex was used for the Phase 2 build, in addition to architectural ornamentation of the doorway and windows.
- 7.7.7. The internal north east doorway leading to B1 of the Phase 1 complex was likely inserted during the Phase 2 build, to create a fluid access route between B1 and B2.

PHASE 3 - 18th to mid 19th Century

- 7.7.8. Undergrowth concealed the extent of the south-west elevation, subsequently, access and recording proved impossible. However, the north-west doorway

leading into room B1 of the Phase 1 build was likely inserted during the Phase 3 construction.

PHASE 4 - 18th to mid 19th Century

7.7.9. The north-east external elevation of the Phase 1 building functioned as the internal south-west elevation of the phase 4 structure. The north-west and south east brick elevations butted against the stone fabric of Phase 1.

7.7.10. The internal two doorways positioned on the south-west elevation were likely implemented during the phase 4 construction, so to form a fluid access route throughout B1 and B4.

7.7.11. An outline of an external staircase was evident along the external north-west elevation, that ascended to a doorway on the upper north-east side of the facade, as illustrated on the 1899 OS Map. By the publication of the 1967 OS Map, the external stair is absent. The north-east most doorway situated below the upper doorway was likely inserted after the removal of the stair sometime before 1967 and sealed at a later stage.

PHASE 5 - 18th to mid 19th Century

7.7.12. Originally, the internal area of the north-west to south-east aligned phase 5 complex consisted of three subdivided rooms. The north-west most room would have functioned as the hay loft, evident from the pitching hole, air ventilation slits, large open space, and absent floor joist holes. The central room may have been associated to the cart house, where the loading and unloading of materials took place, evident from the wide bay doorway positioned on the south-west facade which functioned as the main access point into the Phase 5 complex. The south-east most room may have functioned as a hay loft or stables area, gathered from the pitching hole and air ventilation slits.

7.7.13. The subdivision B7 and B8 rooms were built at a later stage, possibly the 20th - 21st century considering the roof comprised of asbestos and a steel joist.

7.7.14. Floor support joist holes evident along the central area of the central room indicates a previous first floor level. Which would have extended from the central room and possibly the south-east most room. Unable to detect beam

holes on the south-east elevation due to the later subdivided walls of B7 and B8.

7.7.15. The south most corner of the Phase 5 build was fused into the fabric of the Phase 4 structure.

PHASE 6 - 18th to mid 19th Century

7.7.16. The south-east external elevation of the Phase 5 complex functioned as the internal north-west elevation of the Phase 6 structure. Whilst the north-east external elevation of the Phase 4 complex functioned as the internal south-west elevation of Phase 6. Evidently, both the Phase 4 and 5 buildings predated the Phase 6 complex.

7.7.17. The north-east elevations consisted of contrastive brick material compared to the south-east, and partial south-west elevation. Likely a later reconstruction stage replacing the original foundation. The partial south-west elevation consisted of similar brick material as the Phase 5 complex, with two air ventilation features of identical dimension as those situated on the south-west elevation of Phase 5. Indicating a possible contemporary phase of construction with Phase 6.

7.7.18. The brick material which formed the north-east elevation, was similar to the brick material used to seal the two doorways on the external north-east elevation of the Phase 5 complex, possibly two contemporary events.

7.7.19. The north-east doorway of phase 4 was likely inserted during the Phase 6 construction, to form a fluid access route through the Phase 4 and Phase 6 buildings.

7.7.20. The outline of two internal brick division walls evident along the north-east and south-west elevation, indicates three original sub divided rooms, identical to the Phase 5 footprint.

7.7.21. Consecutively fashioned beam slots, positioned along the central area of the north-west and south-east elevations, imply an upper floor surface was once present. With the presence of the north-east upper doorway and two adjacent window features, in conjunction to the air ventilation features positioned on

the south-east most end of the south-west elevation, the original upper floor surface likely functioned as storage or a granary.

PHASE 7 – Late 20th to 21st Century

7.7.22. Although the outbuilding, noted as Phase 8 pre-dates this phase, it has been denoted Phase 7 as it forms the final identified phasing of construction of the main standing building. According to the 1899 OS Map, the Phase 7 structure was the last edition to the entire complex, positioned on a north-east to south-west axis.

7.7.23. The brick material used for the south-east elevation is identical to the brick fabric of reconstructed north-east elevation of phase 6. The restoration of the north-east wall of Phase 6 may have been contemporary to the Phase 7 building.

7.7.24. The steel ridge roof had overlain the air ventilation feature situated on the south-west elevation of Phase 6.

7.7.25. The south-east external elevation of the Phase 1 and Phase 4 structures functioned as the north-west internal elevation of Phase 7. While the external north-east elevation of Phase 3 functioned as the south-west elevation, and the south-west elevation of Phase 6 functioned as the internal north-east elevation of Phase 7. Evidentially, Phase 1, 3, 4, and 6 predate the Phase 7 complex.

7.7.26. The south-east doorway of Phase 4 was likely sealed in brick during the construction of Phase 7.

7.7.27. The south-east elevation walls appeared to accommodate the steel joists and ridge roof, which would imply a 20th - 21st century construction.

PHASE 8 – Late 19th Century

7.7.28. The Phase 8 outbuilding, located north-west of the main complex, first appeared on the 1899 OS Map. The brick material used, in conjunction to the timber structural frames, imply an earlier build construction stage compared to Phase 7. However, it is unclear whether Phase 7 or Phase 8 were contemporary or if one predated the other.

7.7.29. As the structure was diminutive in dimension and space, it was likely utilised as a storage facility or external privy.

8. Dadansoddiad a Chasgliadau

DADANSODDIAD

- 8.1. Cynhaliwyd arolwg adeilad hanesyddol Lefel 2 yn The Green Farm Barns, The Green, Higher Kinnerton, CH4 9BZ yn ystod Gorffennaf 2021 gan Blair Poole ac Ethan Ellis o L – P : Archaeology, ar ran Rowlands Contracting.
- 8.2. Datblygwyd yr arfer o integreiddio deunydd brics o fewn adeiladau amaethyddol yn y 17eg Ganrif. Fe'i cysylltwyd yn aml ag eiddo o statws uwch, yn gyfochrog ag ymgais i gyfleu ffasiwn a chyfoeth pe defnyddiwyd yn lle deunyddiau adeiladu lleol eraill. Roedd y defnydd o frics wedi cynyddu trwy gydol y 18fed ganrif, ac wedi codi i'r entrychion yn y 19eg ganrif pan ddaeth y deunydd yn gyffredin ac yn hawdd ei gael, yn enwedig pan oedd yn anodd cael cerrig. Daeth adeiladau a wnaed o gerrig a brics, â thoeau teils neu lechen, yn ffasiwn fwy a mwy poblogaidd o ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif, yn enwedig yng Ngwastadedd Sir Gaer lle defnyddiwyd clai daearegol i wneud brics. Roedd hyn wedi cymryd lle'r deunyddiau adeiladu traddodiadol, sef waliau pridd, toeau gwellt, ac adeiladau fferm â ffrâm goed a oedd wedi'u hen sefydlu. Er y lleolir Green Farm o fewn ffiniau Cymru, a hynny o drwch blewyn yn unig, mae'n amlwg y daeth yr adeilad o dan ddylanwad y chwyldro pensaernïol a welwyd yn sir gyfagos Swydd Gaer, o ran defnyddio cerrig a brics.
- 8.3. Roedd granarau ar y llawr cyntaf uwchben yn nodwedd ychwanegol, a gyfunwyd yn aml â swyddogaethau eraill fel stablau, beudai a siediau troliau, y cafwyd mynediad iddynt trwy risiau mewnol neu allanol. Fe'u defnyddiwyd ar gyfer cnydau cyffredinol ar adeg cynhaeaf, ond hefyd ar gyfer yr offer y byddid eu hangen ar gyfer gwaith trin tir â'r fferm (LAKE 1989). Roedd y rhain yn aml yn adeiladau ar wahân ac wedi'u lleoli ger caeau cnydau, prif draciau'r fferm, neu flaengyrtiau ger y tŷ fferm (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2006). Nid oedd stablau a beudai ar y llawr gwaelod yn nodwedd anghyffredin, ond byddid yn aml yn gwgu arnynt gan y gallai'r lleithder a'r arogleuon a fyddai'n codi o'r anifeiliaid oddi tanynt ddifetha'r grawn. Roedd y lloriau'n aml wedi'u hadeiladu'n gadarn i ddal pwysau trwm, ac wedi'u gwneud o fyrddau wedi'u gosod yn dynn a'u lapio i atal colli grawn. Byddid yn aml yn cael trapddor i mewn i'r sied droliau oddi tanynt, gyda theclyn codi wrth ei ymyl ar gyfer llwytho sachau (LAKE 1989), neu mewn stablau a beudai gellid tynnu gwair i lawr yn

hawdd o'r llofftydd uwchben (BRUNSKILL 2010). Dengys y gorddrws a gafwyd yn Ystafell B1, ynghyd â'r fframiau coed saernïol cadarn, y dyluniwyd y llawr uchaf i gymryd pwysau granar. Oherwydd y goblygiadau a gysylltwyd yn aml â granarau ar loriau uwchben, yr hyn a anogwyd ar ddiwedd y 18fed a dechrau'r 19eg ganrif oedd ysguboriau, ond ni fyddid yn aml yn eu hadeiladu fel adeileddau parhaol ar ôl 1860. Gan fod gwair yn gallu difetha'n nawdd o ganlyniad i'r tywydd ac ymlosgi, roedd angen math penodol o adeilad a chanddo agennau awyru tylllog, i sicrhau llif aer parhaus trwy'r cyfadeilad cyfan. Ceid ysguboriau fel arfer yn ardaloedd Swydd Gaer a Gogledd Cymru (BRUNSKILL 2010). Dengys y gyfres o agennau awyru a geid o fewn cyfadeilad Cyfnod 5 mai adeiledd a ddyluniwyd yn benodol ar gyfer storio gwair oedd hwn, tra bo drysau mawr y cowlas a maint y llawr mewnol yn awgrymu y cedwid certi neu geffylau yno.

8.4. Mae'n bosibl y cafodd cyfadeilad Cyfnod 5 ei ychwanegu'n ddiweddarach, ac y cafodd ei adeiladu ar ôl adeiladau Cyfnod 1-4, i gynnwys ysgubor, sied droliau a stabl efallai. Yn dilyn hynny, fe newidiodd swyddogaeth stablau a granar llawr uchaf y Cyfnodau 1, 2 a 4 gwreiddiol yn feudy.

8.5. Nodwedd gyffredin o adeiladau amaethyddol a ddefnyddid ar gyfer cadw a chysgodi certi, wagenni ac offer fferm rhag y gwynt a'r glaw fyddai cyfres o bwyntiau mynediad llydan, agored. Byddai'r cowlasau hyn weithiau'n cael eu cau â drysau sefydlog mewn ymgais i gadw offer fferm yn fwy diogel. Felly, gall maint sied droliau adlewyrchu maint a swyddogaeth y fferm gysylltiedig. Mae lloriau mawr ac agored a drysau llydan adeileddau Cyfnod 6 a 7 yn awgrymu eu bod yn fannau ar gyfer storio offer fferm. Fodd bynnag, mae rhesel wair ddur sy'n sownd yng ngwedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol fewnol Cyfnod 7 yn awgrymu stabl geffylau.

8.6. O ran y tŷ allan a leolir i'r gogledd-orllewin o'r cyfadeilad, sy'n cynnwys ystafelloedd B11 a B12, mae'n bosibl mai cyfleuster storio oedd hwn, bron yn fath o gyfadeilad sied, gan mai bach oedd y llawr o ran maint.

CASGLIAD

8.7. Cafwyd cyfanswm o wyth cyfnod adeiladu, sef y saith prif gyfnod saernïol yr oeddynt gyda'i gilydd yn ffurfio'r prif gyfadeilad, ynghyd â'r adeiledd ychwanegol a leolir tua'r gogledd-ddwyrain. Â'r rheiny'n dyddio o'r 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif, roedd

pob cyfnod wedi dangos tystiolaeth o waith ailadeiladu neu atgyweirio a oedd wedi newid yr ôl-troed gwreiddiol. Roedd peth o'r gwaith ail-saerño yn anodd i'w gategoreiddio'n gyfnod penodol.

CYFNOD 1 – Y 18FED I'R 19EG GANRIF

- 8.7.1. Roedd cyfadeilad gwreiddiol Cyfnod 1 yn cynnwys yr adeilad cerrig sydd wedi'i alinio o'r gogledd-ddwyrain i'r de-orllewin ag iddo nodweddion wedi'u haddurno â brics. Roedd y lle mewnol yn cynnwys ystafell B1 ar y llawr gwaelod isaf, ynghyd ag ystafell F1 ar lefel y llawr cyntaf.
- 8.7.2. Mae drysau'r pum cowlas a leolir ar hyd gwedd ogledd-orllewinol yr adeilad, ar y cyd â'r nodweddion awyru a leolir ar hyd gwedd ogledd-orllewinol a de-ddwyreiniol yr adeilad yn nodweddiadol o'r hyn a welid mewn stabl a beudy.
- 8.7.3. Dengys yr adeiladwaith carreg sydd wedi'i addurno â brics, ei fod wedi'i adeiladu yn y cyfnod o'r 18fed i'r 19eg ganrif, mewn modd a ddaeth i gymryd lle ysguboriau cynharach a chanddynt fframiau coed a thoeau gwellt. O ystyried bod y cyfadeilad i'w weld ar Fap Degwm Plwyf Dodleston ym 1839, awgrymir y cafodd ei adeiladu yn y 18fed ganrif neu ar ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif.

CYFNOD 2 – Y 18FED I'R 19EG GANRIF

- 8.7.4. Roedd cyfadeilad Cyfnod 2 yn adeilad petryal â thalcen wedi'i alinio o'r gogledd-orllewin i'r de-ddwyrain, ac yn sownd i wedd dde-orllewinol adeilad Cyfnod 1. Roedd y lle mewnol yn cynnwys adeilad B2 ar y llawr gwaelod isaf, ynghyd ag ystafell F2 ar lefel y llawr cyntaf.
- 8.7.5. Roedd adeilad Cyfnod 2 wedi cwtdogi bwa'r drws pellaf i'r de-orllewin yn adeilad Cyfnod 1. Roedd estyniad clir i'r to talcen yn amlwg o linell doeau wreiddiol Cyfnod 1 i do cyfagos Cyfnod 2.
- 8.7.6. Defnyddiwyd deunyddiau cerrig a brics tebyg i hynny a welir yng nghyfadeilad Cyfnod 1 ar gyfer adeilad Cyfnod 2, yn ogystal ag addurniadau pensaernïol y drws a'r ffenestri.
- 8.7.7. Mae'n debygol yr ychwanegwyd y drws gogledd-ddwyreiniol mewnol sy'n arwain i B1 o gyfadeilad Cyfnod 1 yn ystod gwaith adeiladu Cyfnod 2, i greu

llwybr mynediad rhwydd rhwng B1 a B2.

CYFNOD 3 – Y 18FED I'R 19EG GANRIF

8.7.8. Gan fod prysgwydd yn cuddio hyd a lled y wedd dde-orllewinol, roedd yn amhosibl cael mynediad iddi a'i chofnodi. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debygol y cafodd y drws gogledd-orllewinol sy'n arwain i ystafell B1 o adeilad Cyfnod 1 ei ychwanegu yn ystod gwaith adeiladu Cyfnod 3.

CYFNOD 4 – Y 18FED GANRIF I GANOL Y 19EG GANRIF

8.7.9. Roedd gwedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol allanol yr adeilad Cyfnod 1 yn gweithredu fel gwedd dde-orllewinol fewnol adeiledd Cyfnod 4. Roedd y gweddau brics gogledd-orllewinol a de-ddwyreiniol yn bytio yn erbyn adeiladwaith carreg Cyfnod 1.

8.7.10. Mae'n debygol yr ychwanegwyd y ddau ddrws mewnol a leolir ar y wedd dde-orllewinol yn ystod gwaith adeiladu Cyfnod 4, er mwyn ffurfio llwybr mynediad rhwydd trwy B1 a B4.

8.7.11. Roedd amlinell grisiau allanol yn amlwg ar hyd y wedd ogledd-orllewinol allanol, a oedd yn arwain i lawr at ddrws ar ochr ogledd-ddwyreiniol uchaf y ffasâd, fel y dangosir ar Fap OS 1899. Yn ôl cyhoeddiad Map OS 1967, mae'r grisiau allanol yn absennol. Mae'n debygol yr ychwanegwyd y drws pellaf i'r gogledd-ddwyrain, a leolir o dan y drws uchaf, ar ôl tynnu'r grisiau, rywbryd cyn 1967, a'i fod wedi'i gau'n ddiweddarach.

CYFNOD 5 – Y 18FED GANRIF I GANOL Y 19EG GANRIF

8.7.12. Yn wreiddiol, roedd y tu mewn i gyfadeilad Cyfnod 5, sydd wedi'i alinio o'r gogledd-orllewin i'r de-ddwyrain, yn cynnwys tair ystafell wedi'u hymrannu. Byddai'r ystafell bellaf i'r gogledd-orllewin wedi gweithredu fel y daflod, sy'n amlwg o'r twll taflu gwair ('pitching hole'), yr agennau awyru, y man agored mawr, ynghyd ag absenoldeb tyllau ar gyfer distiau llawr. Gallai'r ystafell ganolog fod yn gysylltiedig â'r sied droliau, lle byddai deunyddiau'n cael eu llwytho a'u dadlwytho, sy'n amlwg o ddrws llydan y cowlas a leolir ar y ffasâd de-orllewinol a oedd yn gweithredu fel y prif bwynt mynediad i gyfadeilad Cyfnod 5. Efallai y byddai'r ystafell bellaf i'r de-ddwyrain yn gweithredu fel

taflod neu stabl, o ystyried y twll taflu gwair a'r agennau awyru.

8.7.13.Cafodd ystafelloedd a oedd wedi'u hymrannu i greu B7 a B8 eu hadeiladu'n ddiweddarach, efallai yn yr 20fed – 21ain Ganrif, o ystyried y to sy'n cynnwys asbestos a dist dur.

8.7.14.Mae tyllau distiau cynnal y llawr, sy'n amlwg ar hyd canol yr ystafell ganolog, yn dystiolaeth o lawr cyntaf blaenorol. Byddai wedi ymestyn o'r ystafell ganolog ac efallai ymlaen i'r ystafell bellaf i'r de-ddwyrain. Nid oes tyllau distiau i'w gweld ar y wedd dde-ddwyreiniol o ganlyniad i ymrannu'r waliau i greu B7 a B8.

8.7.15.Cafodd y gornel bellaf i'r de o adeilad Cyfnod 5 ei hasio ag adeiladwaith adeiledd Cyfnod 4.

CYFNOD 6 – Y 18FED I'R 19EG GANRIF

8.7.16.Roedd gwedd allanol cyfadeilad Cyfnod 5 yn gweithredu fel gwedd ogledd-orllewinol fewnol adeiledd Cyfnod 6, tra bo gwedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol allanol cyfadeilad Cyfnod 4 yn gweithredu fel gwedd dde-orllewinol fewnol Cyfnod 6. Mae'n amlwg bod adeiladau Cyfnodau 4 a 5 yn dyddio o'r cyfnod cyn cyfadeilad Cyfnod 6.

8.7.17.Roedd y gweddau gogledd-ddwyreiniol yn cynnwys deunydd brics cyferbyniol o gymharu â'r de-ddwyrain, ynghyd â gwedd dde-orllewinol rannol. Mae'n amlwg mai cyfnod ailadeiladu diweddarach oedd hwn a oedd yn cymryd lle'r sylfaen gwreiddiol. Roedd y wedd dde-orllewinol rannol yn cynnwys deunydd brics tebyg i gyfadeilad Cyfnod 5, ynghyd â dwy nodwedd awyru o'r un maint â'r rheiny a leolir ar wedd dde-orllewinol Cyfnod 5. Mae hyn yn awgrymu cyfnod adeiladu posibl sy'n cydoesi â Chyfnod 6.

8.7.18.Roedd y deunydd brics a oedd yn ffurfio'r wedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol yn debyg i'r deunydd brics a ddefnyddiwyd i selio'r ddau ddrws ar wedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol allanol cyfadeilad Cyfnod 5, sy'n awgrymu y gwnaed y gwaith hwn yn yr un cyfnod.

8.7.19.Mae'n debygol y cafodd drws gogledd-ddwyreiniol Cyfnod 4 ei ychwanegu yn ystod gwaith adeiladu Cyfnod 6, i ffurfio llwybr mynediad rhwydd trwy

adeiladau Cyfnod 4 a Chyfnod 6.

8.7.20. Mae amlinell dwy wal ymrannu fewnol a godwyd â brics, sy'n amlwg ar hyd y wedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol a de-orllewinol, yn dystiolaeth o dair ystafell wreiddiol a oedd wedi'u hymrannu, sy'n union yr un fath ag ôl-troed Cyfnod 5.

8.7.21. Mae'r slotiau trawstiau sy'n dilyn ymlaen ar hyd rhan ganolog y gweddau gogledd-orllewinol a de-ddwyreiniol, yn awgrymu y bu yno lawr uchaf ar un adeg. Gyda phresenoldeb y drws gogledd-ddwyreiniol uchaf a dwy nodwedd ffenestr gyfagos, yn ogystal â'r nodweddion awyru a leolir ar ben de-ddwyreiniol pellaf y wedd dde-orllewinol, mae'n debygol bod y llawr uchaf gwreiddiol yn gweithredu fel storfa neu ranar.

CYFNOD 7 – DIWEDD YR 20FED GANRIF I'R 21AIN GANRIF

8.7.22. Er bod y tŷ allan, y nodwyd ei fod o Gyfnod 8, yn dyddio cyn y cyfnod hwn, dynodwyd ei fod o Gyfnod 7 gan ei fod yn ffurfio cyfnod adeiladu terfynol y prif adeilad sy'n sefyll yno. Yn ôl Map OS 1899, adeiledd Cyfnod 7 oedd yr ychwanegiad olaf i'r cyfadeilad cyfan, sydd wedi'i leoli ar echelin ogledd-ddwyreiniol i dde-orllewinol.

8.7.23. Mae'r deunydd brics a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer y wedd dde-ddwyreiniol yn union yr un fath ag adeiladwaith brics y wedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol a ailadeiladwyd yng Nghyfnod 6. Mae'n bosibl y cafodd gwaith atgyweirio wal ogledd-ddwyreiniol Cyfnod 6 ei wneud yn ystod yr un cyfnod ag adeilad Cyfnod 7.

8.7.24. Roedd y to cribog dur wedi gorchuddio'r nodwedd awyru a leolir ar wedd dde-orllewinol Cyfnod 6.

8.7.25. Roedd gwedd dde-ddwyreiniol allanol adeileddau Cyfnod 1 a Chyfnod 4 yn gweithredu fel gwedd ogledd-orllewinol fewnol Cyfnod 7, tra bo gwedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol allanol Cyfnod 3 yn gweithredu fel y wedd dde-orllewinol, a bod gwedd dde-orllewinol Cyfnod 6 yn gweithredu fel gwedd ogledd-ddwyreiniol fewnol Cyfnod 7. Mae'n amlwg bod Cyfnodau 1, 3, 4 a 6 yn dyddio cyn cyfadeilad Cyfnod 7.

8.7.26. Mae'n debygol bod drws de-ddwyreiniol Cyfnod 4 wedi'i selio â brics yn ystod gwaith adeiladu Cyfnod 7.

8.7.27. Ymddengys fod waliau'r wedd dde-ddwyreiniol yn dal y distiau dur a'r to cribog, a fyddai'n awgrymu y cawsant eu hadeiladu yn ystod yr 20fed – 21ain ganrif.

CYFNOD 8 – DIWEDD Y 19EG GANRIF

8.7.28. Roedd tŷ allan Cyfnod 8, a leolir i'r gogledd-orllewin o'r prif gyfadeilad, wedi ymddangos gyntaf ar Fap OS 1899. Mae'r deunydd brics a ddefnyddiwyd, ar y cyd â'r fframiau coed saernïol, yn awgrymu cyfnod adeiladu cynharach o gymharu â Chyfnod 7. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n glir p'un a oedd gwaith adeiladu Cyfnod 7 a Chyfnod 8 wedi digwydd yn ystod yr un cyfnod neu fod un yn dyddio o gyfnod cyn y llall.

8.7.29. Gan fod yr adeilad yn fach iawn o ran maint a lle, mae'n debygol y cafodd ei ddefnyddio fel cyfleuster storio neu dŷ bach allanol.

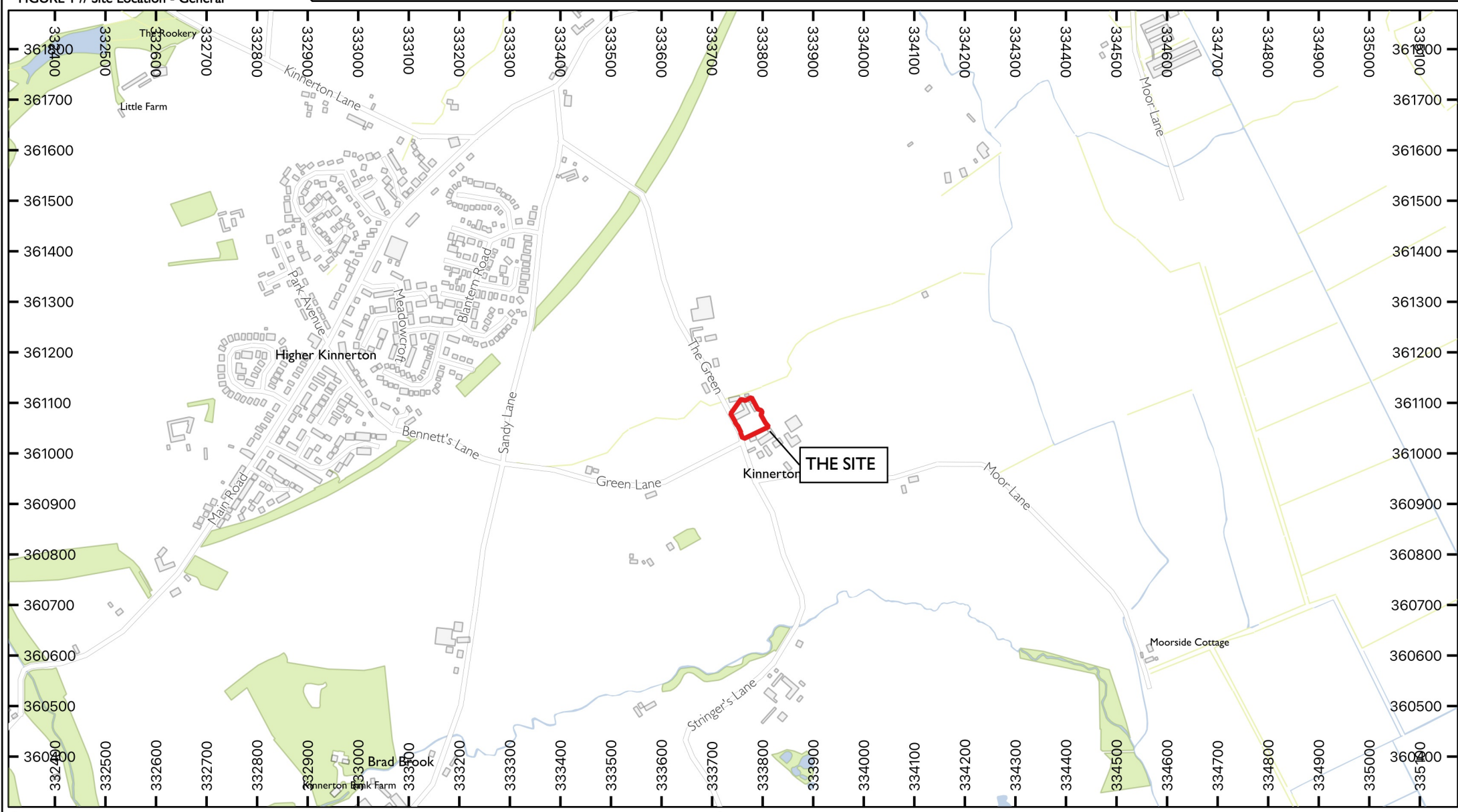
Sources Consulted

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

- ARNOLD, C. & DAVIES, J., 2002. *Roman and Early Medieval Wales*. Stroud: Sutton Publishing.
- BGS, 2020. 'BGS Geoindex'. Available at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/>.
- BRUNSKILL, R.W., 2010. *Traditional Buildings of Britain*. London: Yale University Press.
- CIFA, 2020. 'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'.
- CIFA, 2021. 'Code of Conduct'. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct.pdf> [Accessed August 23, 2021].
- DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, 1990. *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act*.
- ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2006. 'Historic Farmsteads, preliminary character statement: North West Region'.
- HISTORIC ENGLAND, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*. Historic England.
- HMSO, 1979. *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*.
- LAKE, J., 1989. *Historic Farm Buildings: An Introductory Guide*. London: Cassell.
- MORRIS, J., 1978. *Domesday Book Cheshire*. Chichester: Phillimore.
- OWEN, H.W. & MORGAN, R., 2007. *Dictionary of the Place Names of Wales*. Ceredigion: Gomer Press.
- POOLE, B., 2021. 'Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording at 1-3 College Street, Wrexham'.
- WELSH GOVERNMENT, 2016. 'Historic Environment (Wales) Act'.
- WELSH GOVERNMENT, 2021. 'Planning Policy Wales, 11th edition'.
- WELSH GOVERNMENT, 2017. 'Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment'.

FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

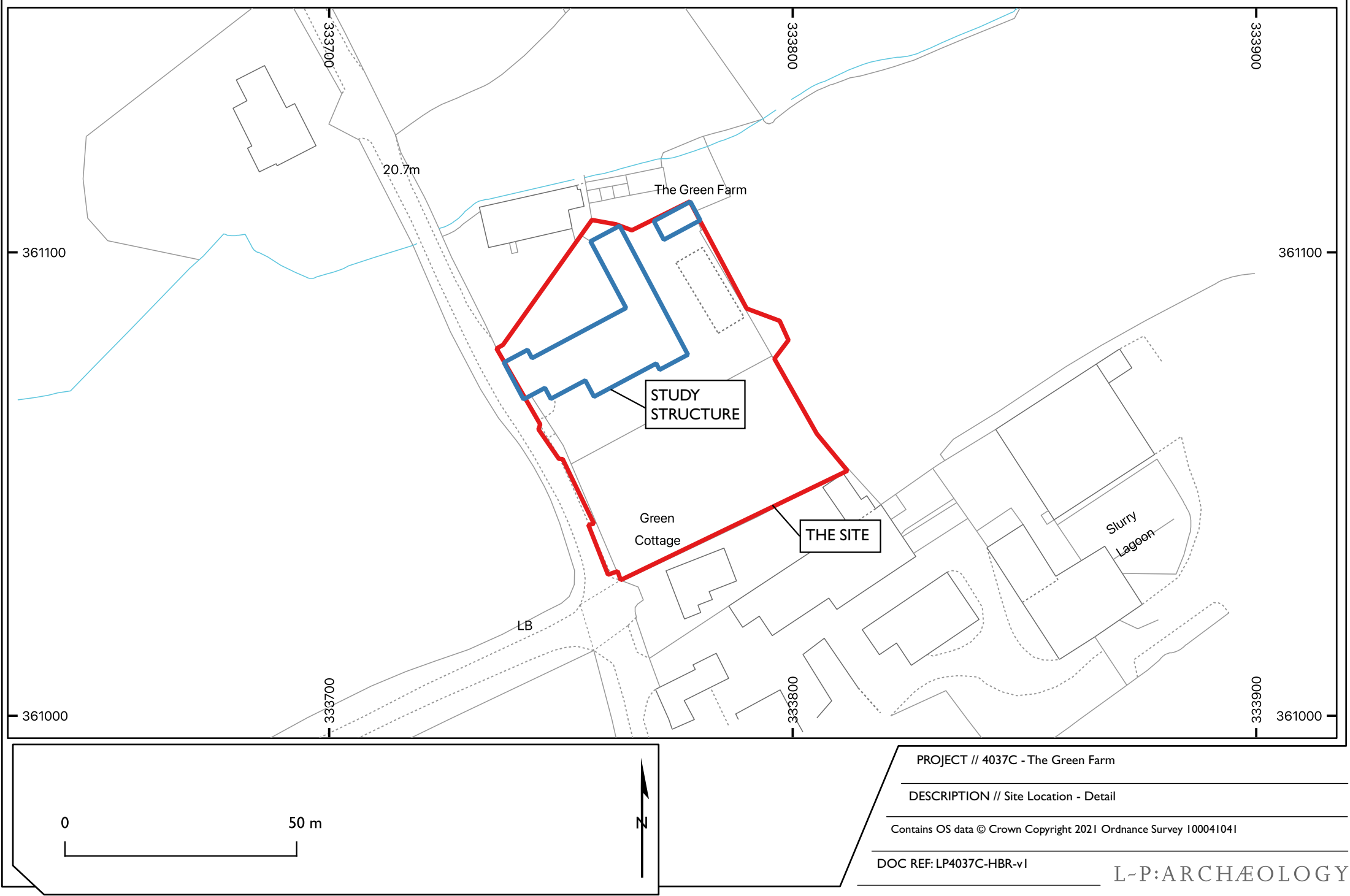
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - General

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

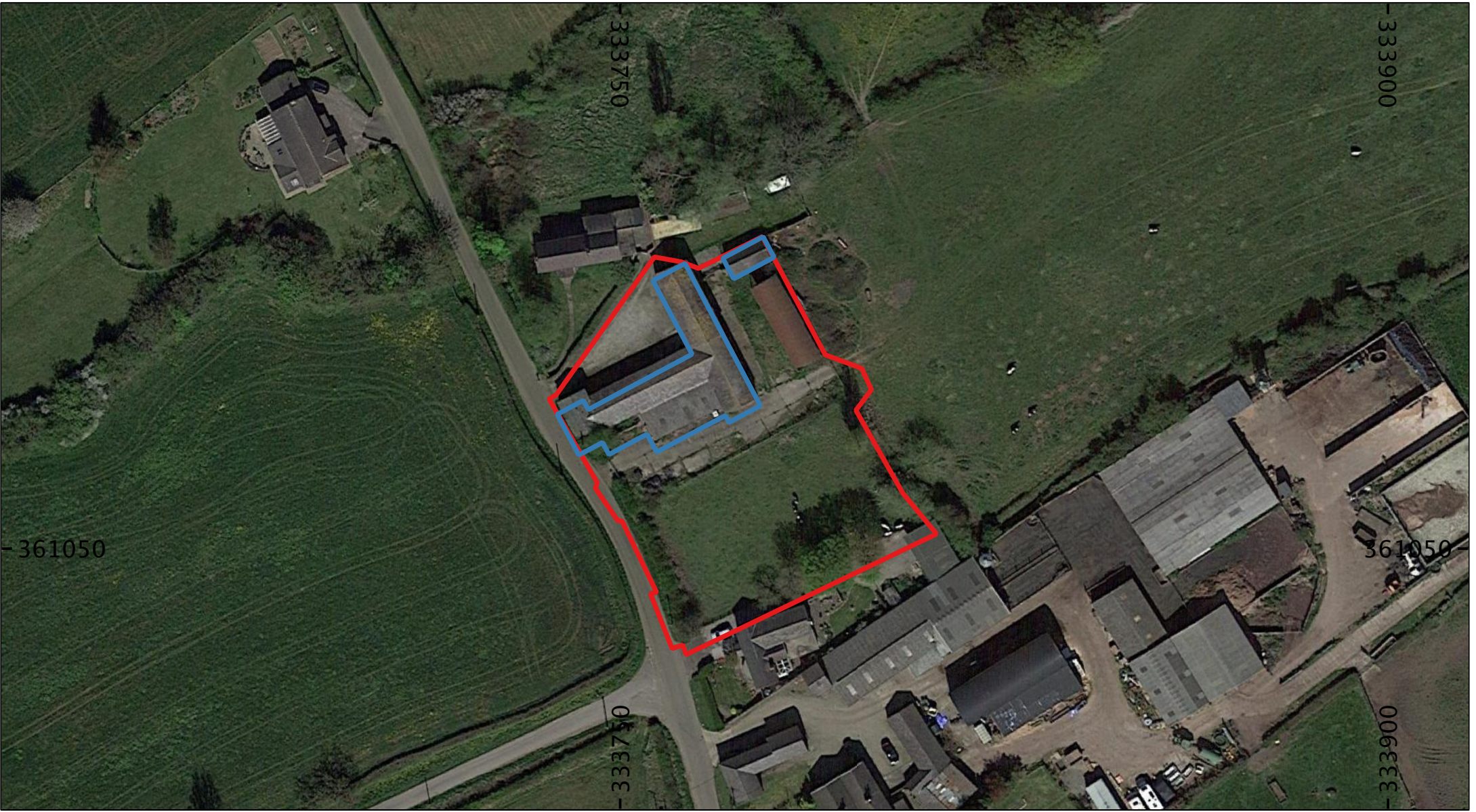
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - Detail

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Ordnance Survey 100041041

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Aerial Image of Site



0

50 m



Study Structure



Site Area



PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

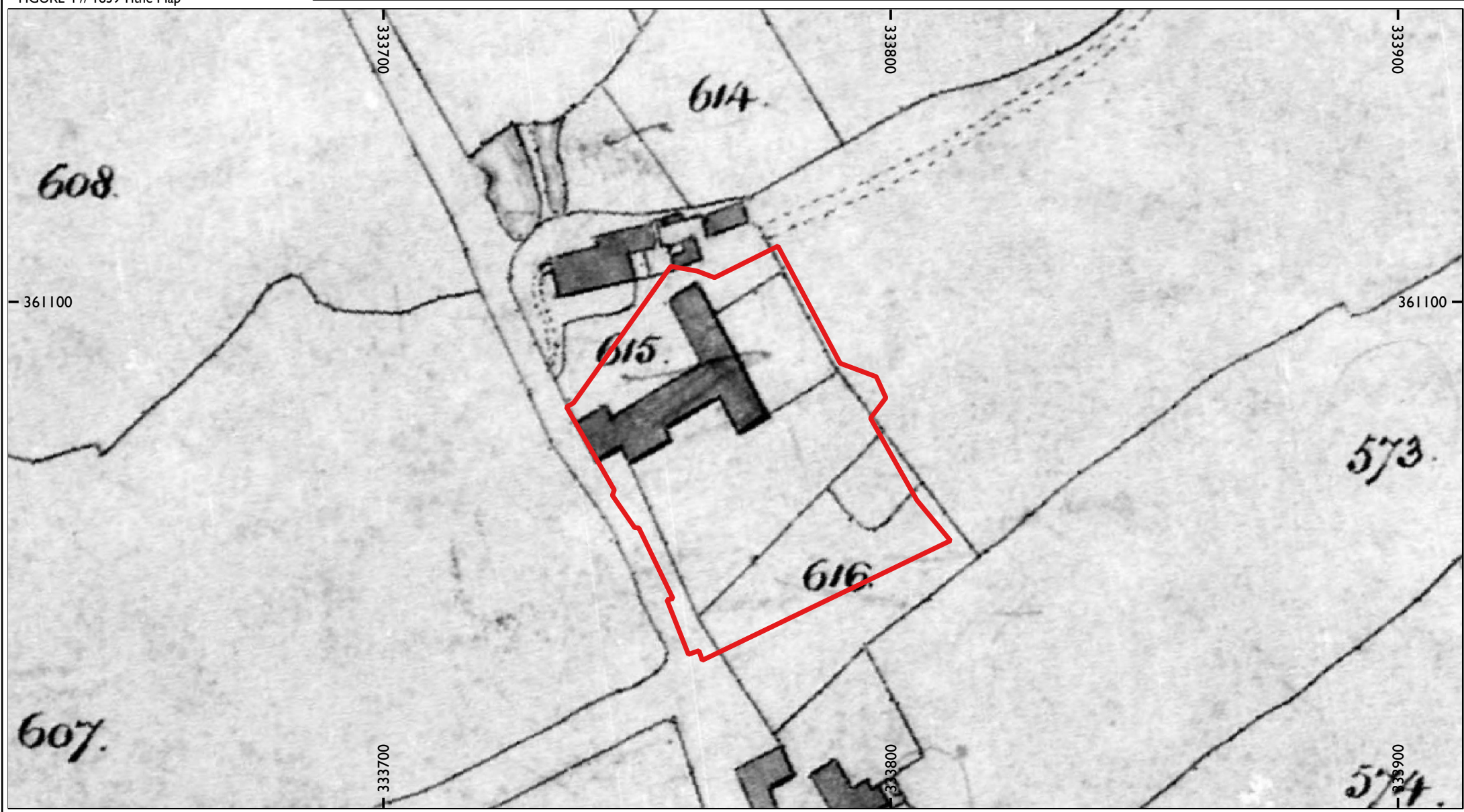
DESCRIPTION // Aerial Image of Site

Google Earth © Crown Copyright 2021

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // 1839 Tithe Map



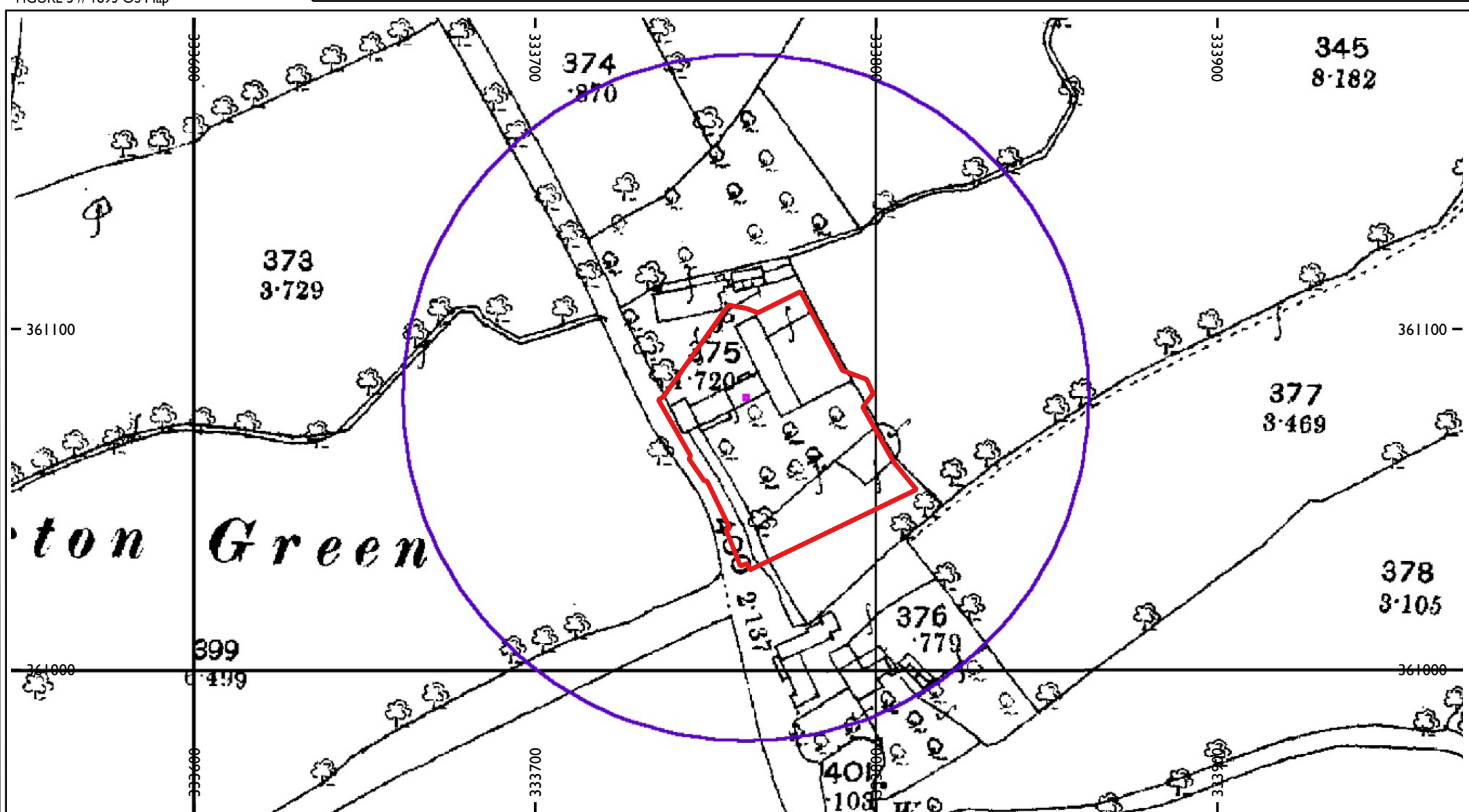
PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // 1839 Doddleston Parish Tithe Map

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // 1893 OS Map



0 5 m



 Site Area



PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

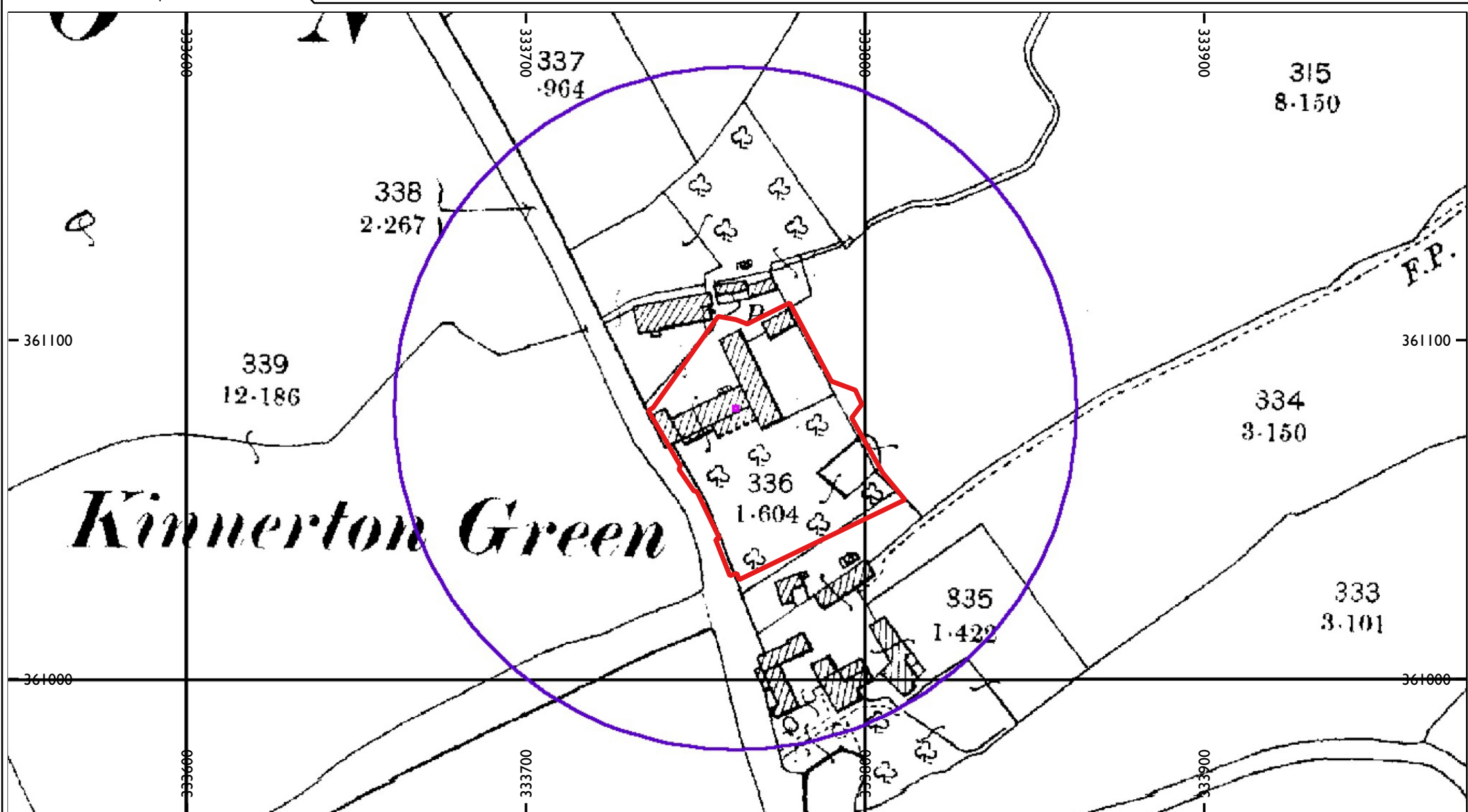
DESCRIPTION // 1893 Ordnance Survey Map

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // 1899 OS Map



0 10 m

Site Area



PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

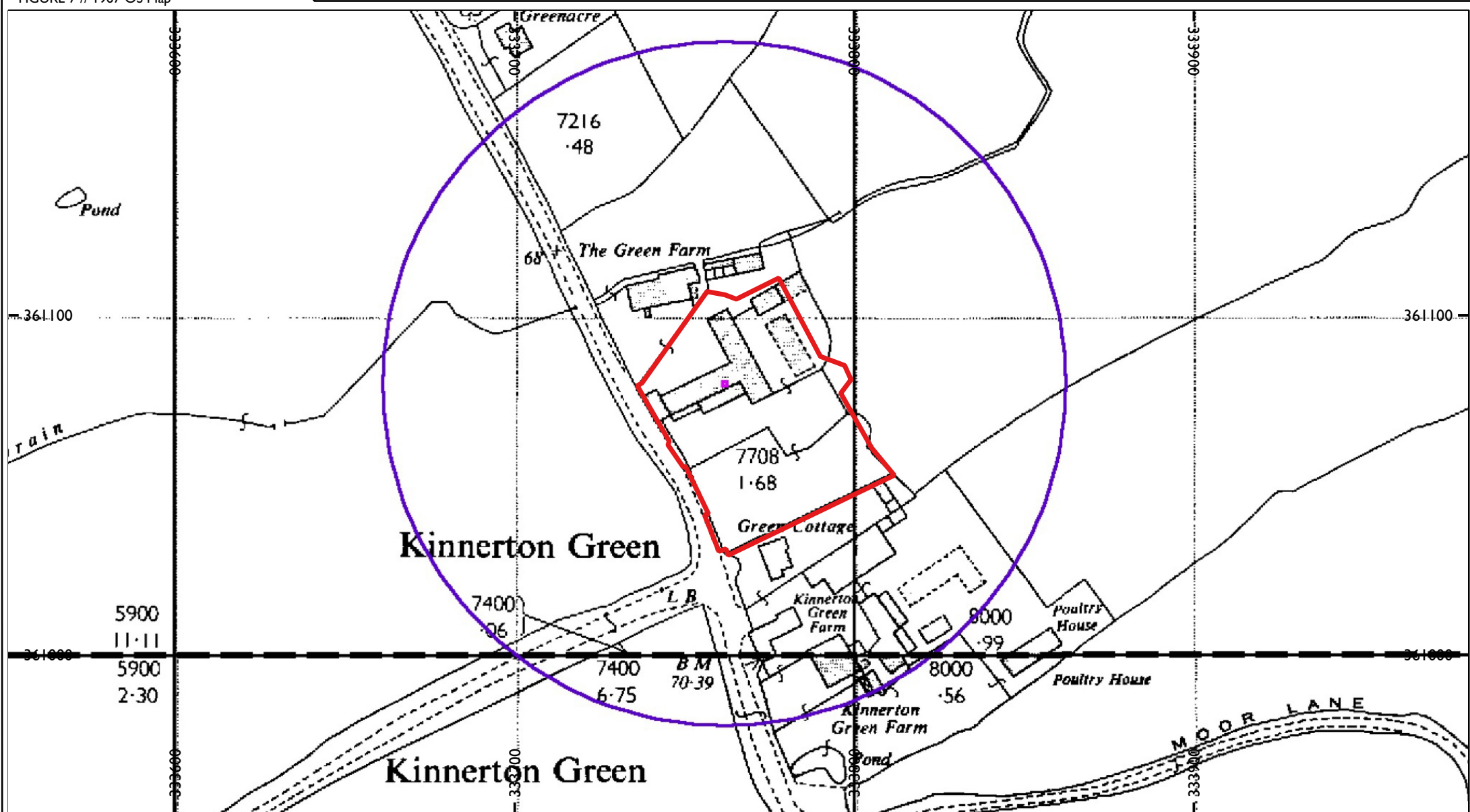
DESCRIPTION // 1899 Ordnance Survey Map

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // 1967 OS Map



0 10 m



Site Area



PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // 1967 Ordnance Survey Map

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // North West Elevation



0

10 m

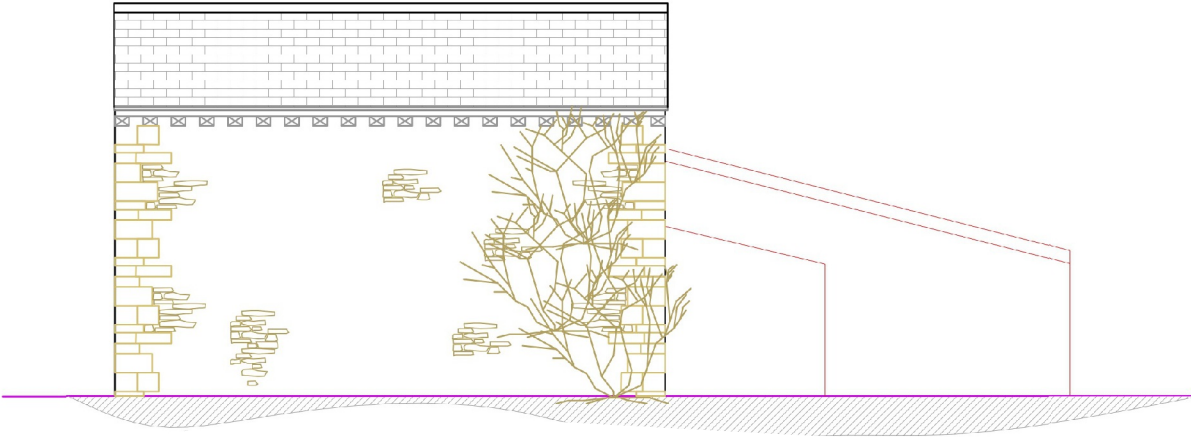
PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // North West Elevation

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // Southwest Elevation, View from Road



0 10 m

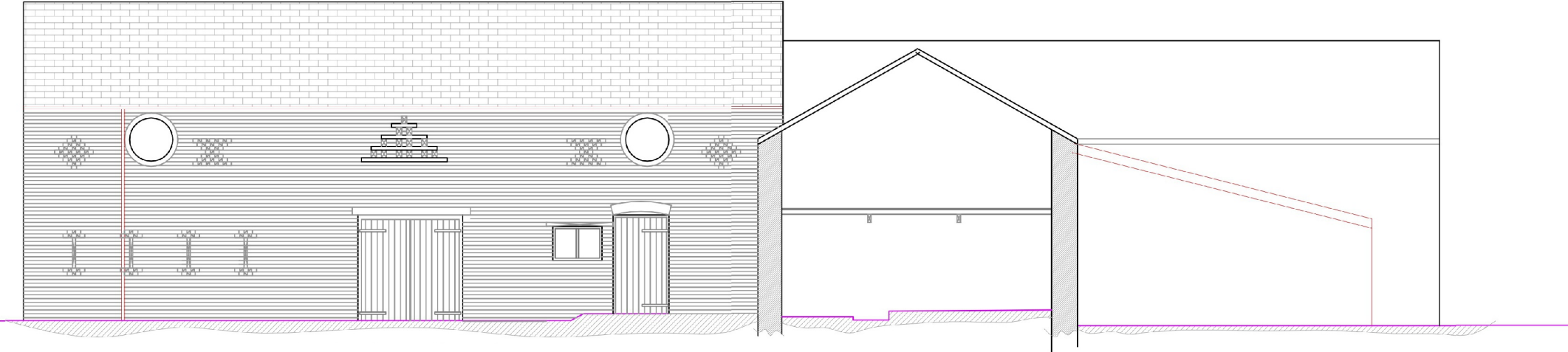
PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // Southwest Elevation, View from Road

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 10 // Southwest Elevation from Courtyard



0 10 m

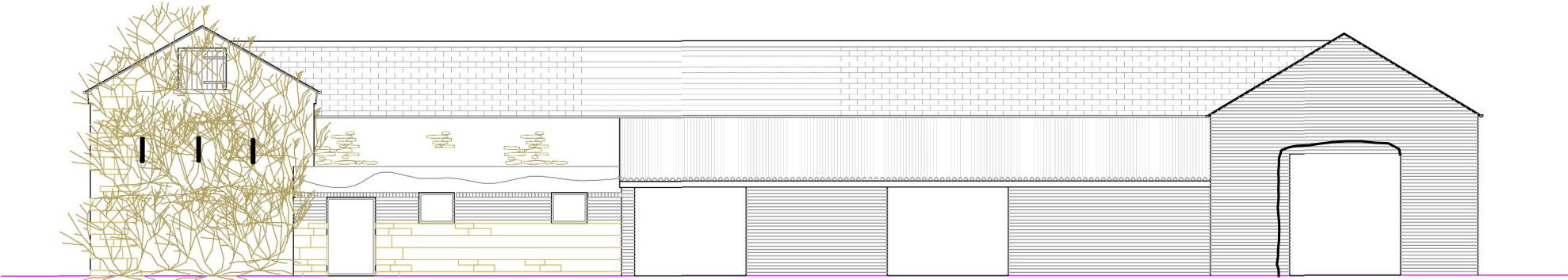
PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // Southwest Elevation from Courtyard

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 11 // Southeast Elevation



0 10 m

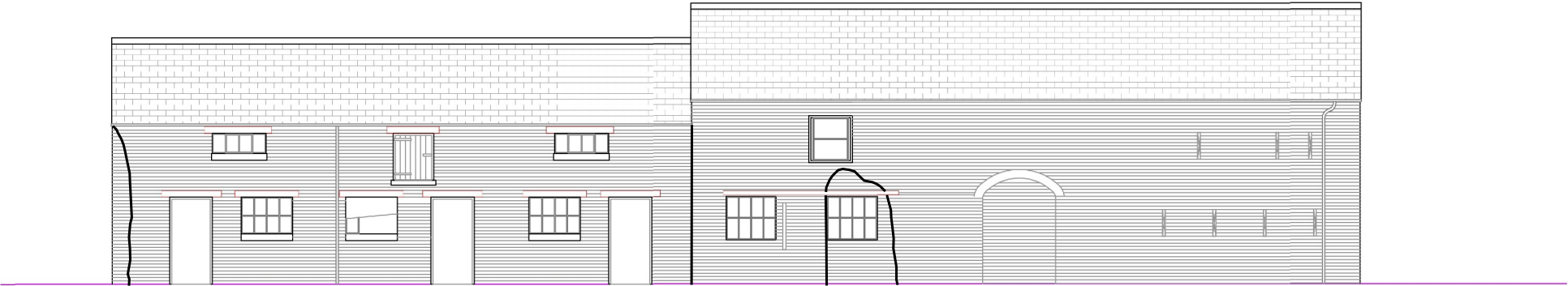
PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // Southeast Elevation

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 12 // Northeast Elevation



0 10 m

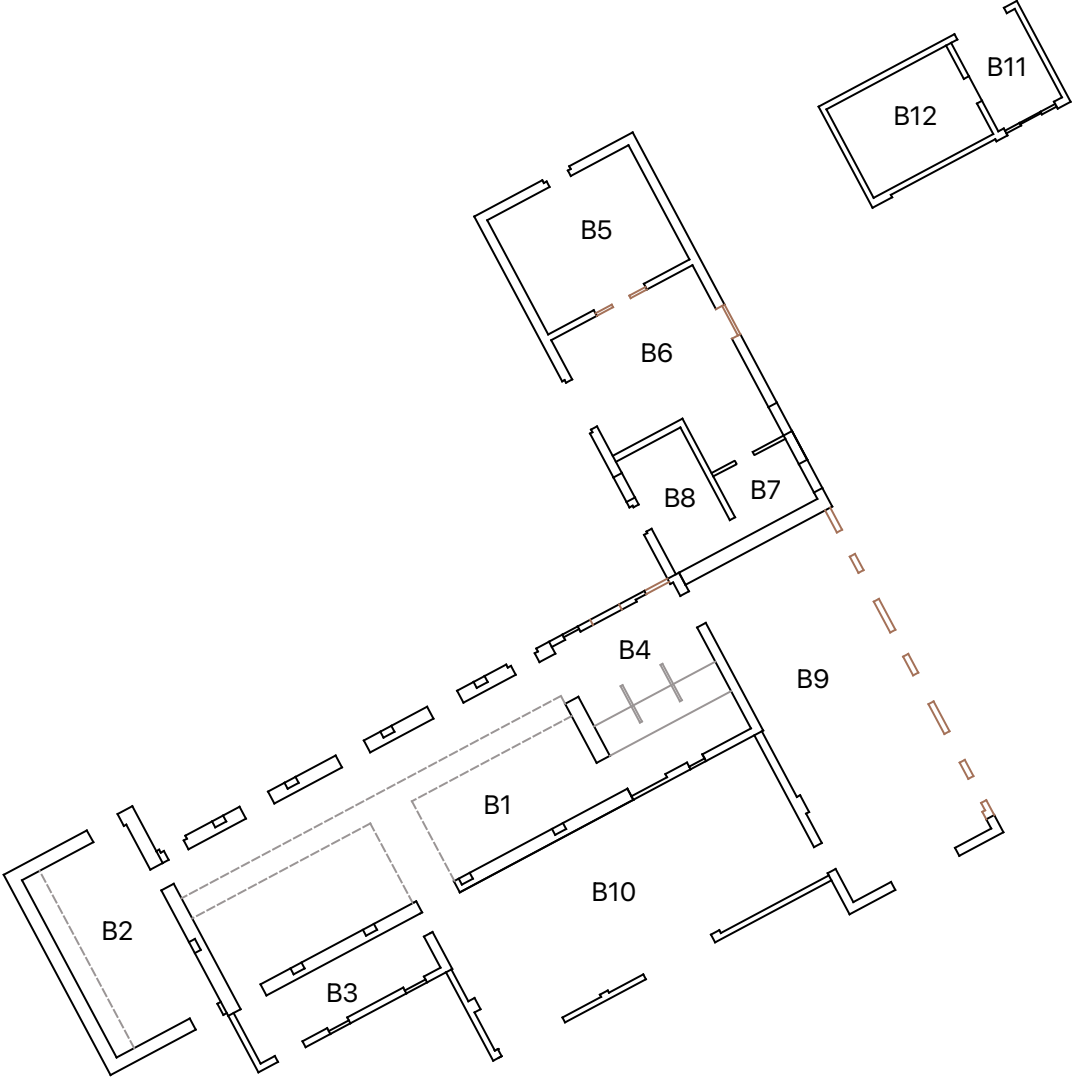
PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // Northeast Elevation

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 13 // Floor Plan



0 10 m

PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // Floor Plan

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 13 // Phasing Plan

Phasing

-  1 18th - mid 19th Century
-  2 18th - mid 19th Century
-  3 18th - mid 19th Century
-  4 18th - mid 19th Century
-  5 18th - mid 19th Century
-  6 18th - mid 19th Century
-  7 Late 19th- 21st Century
-  8 Late 19th - 20th Century
-  9 Undateable to a phase



0 10 m

PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // Phasing Plan

DOC REF: LP4037C-AER-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

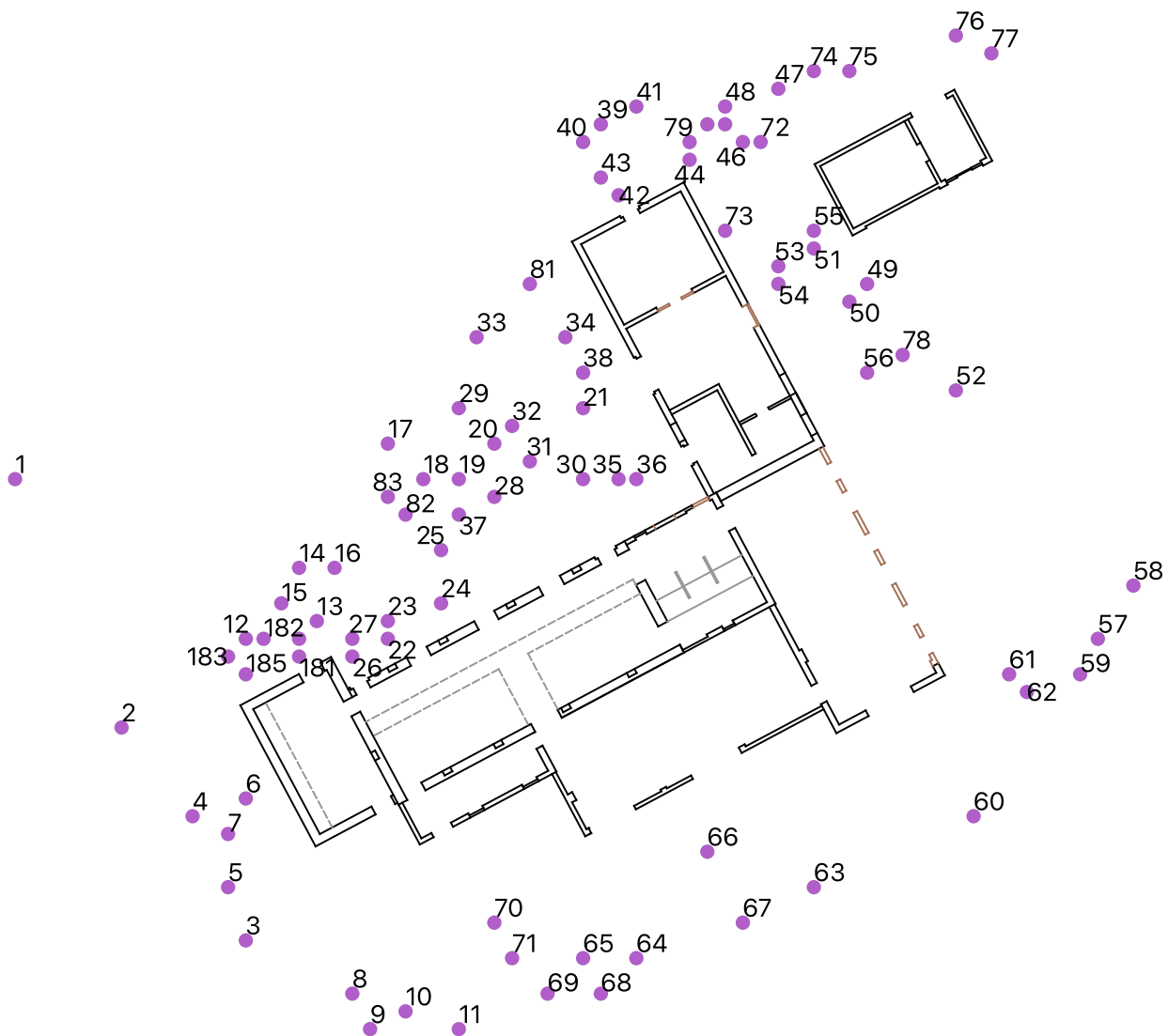
APPENDIX I

ID	East	North	External/ Internal	Description	Scale	Direction	Date/ Initials
1	333725	361089	External	Setting from road		SE	26/07/21 EE
2	333731	361075	External	Setting from road		NE	26/07/21 EE
3	333738	361063	External	Setting from road		NE	26/07/21 EE
4	333735	361070	External	SW Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
5	333737	361066	External	SW Elevation	2m	N	26/07/21 EE
6	333738	361071	External	SW Elevation		N	26/07/21 EE
7	333737	361069	External	SW Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
8	333744	361060	External	SE Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
9	333745	361058	External	SE Elevation	2m	E	26/07/21 EE
10	333747	361059	External	SE Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
11	333750	361058	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
12	333738	361080	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
13	333742	361081	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
14	333741	361084	External	NW Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
15	333740	361082	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
16	333743	361084	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
17	333746	361091	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
18	333748	361089	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
19	333750	361089	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
20	333752	361091	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
21	333757	361093	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
22	333746	361080	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
23	333746	361081	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
24	333749	361082	External	NW Elevation		E	26/07/21 EE
25	333749	361085	External	NW Elevation		SE	26/07/21 EE
26	333744	361079	External	NW Elevation		SE	26/07/21 EE
27	333744	361080	External	NW Elevation		S	26/07/21 EE
28	333752	361088	External	SW Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
29	333750	361093	External	SW Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
30	333757	361089	External	SW Elevation		E	26/07/21 EE
31	333754	361090	External	SW Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
32	333753	361092	External	SW Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
33	333751	361097	External	SW Elevation	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
34	333756	361097	External	SW Elevation		NE	26/07/21 EE
35	333759	361089	External	SW Elevation		NE	26/07/21 EE
36	333760	361089	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
37	333750	361087	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
38	333757	361095	External	NW Elevation	2m	S	26/07/21 EE
39	333758	361109	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
40	333757	361108	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
41	333760	361110	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
42	333759	361105	External	NW Elevation	2m	E	26/07/21 EE
43	333758	361106	External	NW Elevation	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
44	333763	361107	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
45	333765	361109	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
46	333766	361108	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
47	333768	361111	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
48	333765	361110	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
49	333773	361100	External	NE Elevation	2m	W	26/07/21 EE
50	333772	361099	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
51	333770	361102	External	NE Elevation	2m	S	26/07/21 EE
52	333778	361094	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE

53	333768	361101	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
54	333768	361100	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
55	333770	361103	External	NE Elevation	2m	W	26/07/21 EE
56	333773	361095	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
57	333786	361080	External	NE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
58	333788	361083	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
59	333785	361078	External	NE Elevation	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
60	333779	361070	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
61	333781	361078	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
62	333782	361077	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
63	333770	361066	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
64	333760	361062	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
65	333757	361062	External	SE Elevation	2m	N	26/07/21 EE
66	333764	361068	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
67	333766	361064	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
68	333758	361060	External	SE Elevation	2m	N	26/07/21 EE
69	333755	361060	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
70	333752	361064	External	SE Elevation	2m	N	26/07/21 EE
71	333753	361062	External	SE Elevation	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
72	333767	361108	External	Outbuilding	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
73	333765	361103	External	Outbuilding	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
74	333770	361112	External	Outbuilding	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
75	333772	361112	External	Outbuilding	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
76	333778	361114	External	Outbuilding	2m	S	26/07/21 EE
77	333780	361113	External	Outbuilding	2m	S	26/07/21 EE
78	333775	361096	External	Outbuilding	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
79	333763	361108	External	Associated Outbuildings		NW	26/07/21 EE
80	333764	361109	External	Associated Outbuildings		NW	26/07/21 EE
81	333754	361100	External	Courtyard		SE	26/07/21 EE
82	333747	361087	External	Farmhouse		N	26/07/21 EE
83	333746	361088	External	Farmhouse		N	26/07/21 EE
84	333760	361082	Internal	Room B1	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
85	333761	361080	Internal	Room B1	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
86	333745	361076	Internal	Room B1	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
87	333746	361074	Internal	Room B1	2m	S	26/07/21 EE
88	333749	361076	Internal	Room B1	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
89	333751	361075	Internal	Room B1	2m	S	26/07/21 EE
90	333753	361079	Internal	Room B1	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
91	333751	361079	Internal	Room B1	2m	E	26/07/21 EE
92	333754	361077	Internal	Room B1	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
93	333759	361079	Internal	Room B1	2m	W	26/07/21 EE
94	333758	361080	Internal	Room B1	2m	N	26/07/21 EE
95	333754	361081	Internal	Room B1	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
96	333741	361073	Internal	Room B2	2m	N	26/07/21 EE
97	333741	361077	Internal	Room B2	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
98	333743	361070	Internal	Room B2	2m	SNW	26/07/21 EE
99	333744	361070	Internal	Room B2	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
100	333742	361070	Internal	Room B2	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
101	333743	361071	Internal	Room B2	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
102	333744	361071	Internal	Room B2	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
103	333744	361074	Internal	Room B2	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
104	333743	361075	Internal	Room B2	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
105	333739	361076	Internal	Room F2		SE	26/07/21 EE

106	333740	361075	Internal	Room F2		SE	26/07/21 EE
107	333741	361076	Internal	Room F2		SE	26/07/21 EE
108	333744	361073	Internal	Room F2		SE	26/07/21 EE
109	333764	361081	Internal	Room B2	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
110	333761	361084	Internal	Room B4	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
111	333763	361084	Internal	Room B4	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
112	333760	361084	Internal	Room B4	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
113	333762	361086	Internal	Room B4	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
114	333762	361086	Internal	Room B4	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
115	333762	361085	Internal	Room B4	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
116	333765	361085	Internal	Room B4	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
117	333766	361083	Internal	Room B4		NE	26/07/21 EE
118	333766	361082	Internal	Room B4		NE	26/07/21 EE
119	333765	361082	Internal	Room B4		NW	26/07/21 EE
120	333761	361095	Internal	Room B6	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
121	333761	361095	Internal	Room B6	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
122	333763	361094	Internal	Room B6	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
123	333764	361095	Internal	Room B6	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
124	333764	361095	Internal	Room B6	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
125	333766	361098	Internal	Room B6	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
126	333766	361097	Internal	Room B6	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
127	333765	361099	Internal	Room B6	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
128	333763	361098	Internal	Room B6	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
129	333762	361099	Internal	Room B5	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
130	333764	361101	Internal	Room B5	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
131	333764	361102	Internal	Room B5	2m	W	26/07/21 EE
132	333763	361103	Internal	Room B5	2m	W	26/07/21 EE
133	333762	361104	Internal	Room B5	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
134	333762	361105	Internal	Room B5	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
135	333763	361104	Internal	Room B5	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
136	333763	361103	Internal	Room B5	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
137	333760	361103	Internal	Room B5	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
138	333764	361097	Internal	Room B6		SE	26/07/21 EE
139	333766	361096	Internal	Room B7		NE	26/07/21 EE
140	333767	361091	Internal	Room B7	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
141	333767	361090	Internal	Room B7		NW	26/07/21 EE
142	333769	361091	Internal	Room B7		SW	26/07/21 EE
143	333769	361093	Internal	Room B7		SW	26/07/21 EE
144	333766	361090	Internal	Room B8		W	26/07/21 EE
145	333766	361090	Internal	Room B8		W	26/07/21 EE
146	333765	361092	Internal	Room B8		SW	26/07/21 EE
147	333763	361093	Internal	Room B8		SE	26/07/21 EE
148	333762	361092	Internal	Room B8		SE	26/07/21 EE
149	333765	361094	Internal	Room F3		SE	26/07/21 EE
150	333766	361093	Internal	Room F3		SE	26/07/21 EE
151	333766	361093	Internal	Room F3		SW	26/07/21 EE
152	333763	361097	Internal	Room F3		NW	26/07/21 EE
153	333774	361077	Internal	Room B9	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
154	333776	361079	Internal	Room B9	2m	W	26/07/21 EE
155	333774	361082	Internal	Room B9	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
156	333772	361085	Internal	Room B9	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
157	333773	361083	Internal	Room B9	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
158	333770	361090	Internal	Room B9	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE

159	333768	361089	Internal	Room B9	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
160	333766	361088	Internal	Room B9	2m	E	26/07/21 EE
161	333757	361073	Internal	Room B10	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
162	333756	361074	Internal	Room B10	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
163	333759	361072	Internal	Room B10	2m	N	26/07/21 EE
164	333759	361072	Internal	Room B10	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
165	333766	361076	Internal	Room B10	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
166	333768	361077	Internal	Room B10	2m	W	26/07/21 EE
167	333767	361079	Internal	Room B10	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
168	333767	361080	Internal	Room B10	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
169	333767	361078	Internal	Room B10	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
170	333766	361080	Internal	Room B10	2m	S	26/07/21 EE
171	333760	361074	Internal	Room B10	2m	SW	26/07/21 EE
172	333776	361110	Internal	Room B11	2m	SE	26/07/21 EE
173	333776	361107	Internal	Room B11		NE	26/07/21 EE
174	333777	361109	Internal	Room B11	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
175	333778	361109	Internal	Room B11	2m	NW	26/07/21 EE
176	333778	361108	Internal	Room B11		SW	26/07/21 EE
177	333776	361107	Internal	Room B12		SW	26/07/21 EE
178	333776	361106	Internal	Room B12		NW	26/07/21 EE
179	333773	361107	Internal	Room B12		SE	26/07/21 EE
180	333772	361105	Internal	Room B12	2m	NE	26/07/21 EE
181	333741	361079	External	Arch Style		SE	26/07/21 EE
182	333739	361080	External	Hatch		SE	26/07/21 EE
183	333737	361079	External	General View		SE	26/07/21 EE
184	333741	361080	External	Farmhouse		NE	26/07/21 EE
185	333738	361078	External	Farmhouse		NE	26/07/21 EE



PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // External Photography

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY



PROJECT // 4037C - The Green Farm

DESCRIPTION // Internal Photography

DOC REF: LP4037C-HBR-vI

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY



1.jpeg



2.jpeg



3.jpeg



4.jpeg



5.jpeg



6.jpeg



7.jpeg



8.jpeg



9.jpeg



10.jpeg



11.jpeg



12.jpeg



13.jpeg



14.jpeg



15.jpeg



16.jpeg



17.jpeg



18.jpeg



19.jpeg



20.jpeg



21.jpeg



22.jpeg



23.jpeg



24.jpeg



25.jpeg



26.jpeg



27.jpeg



28.jpeg



29.jpeg



30.jpeg



31.jpeg



32.jpeg



33.jpeg



34.jpeg



35.jpeg



36.jpeg



37.jpeg



38.jpeg



39.jpeg



40.jpeg



41.jpeg



42.jpeg



43.jpeg



44.jpeg



45.jpeg



46.jpeg



47.jpeg



48.jpeg



49.jpeg



50.jpeg



51.jpeg



52.jpeg



53.jpeg



54.jpeg



55.jpeg



56.jpeg



57.jpeg



58.jpeg



59.jpeg



60.jpeg



61.jpeg



62.jpeg



63.jpeg



64.jpeg



65.jpeg



66.jpeg



67.jpeg



68.jpeg



69.jpeg



70.jpeg



71.jpeg



72.jpeg



73.jpeg



74.jpeg



75.jpeg



76.jpeg



77.jpeg



78.jpeg



79.jpeg



80.jpeg



81.jpeg



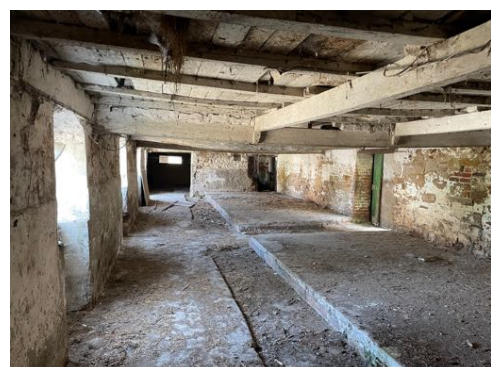
82.jpeg



83.jpeg



84.jpeg



85.jpeg



86.jpeg



87.jpeg



88.jpeg



89.jpeg



90.jpeg



91.jpeg



92.jpeg



93.jpeg



94.jpeg



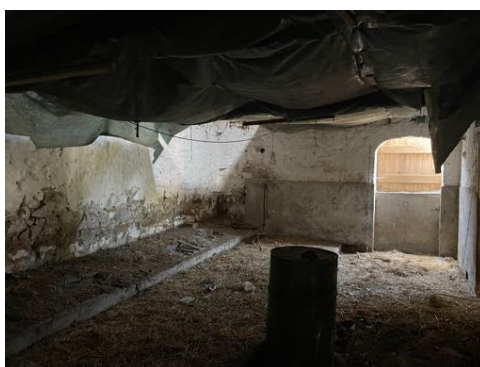
95.jpeg



96.jpeg



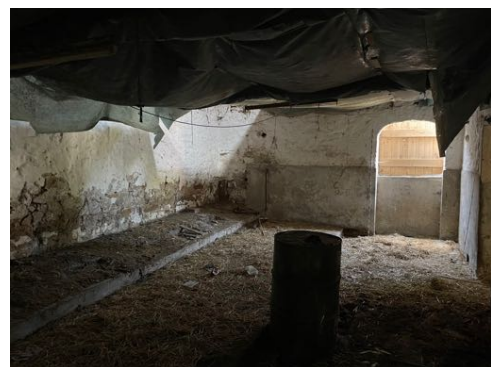
97.jpeg



98.jpeg



99.jpeg



100.jpeg



101.jpeg



102.jpeg



103.jpeg



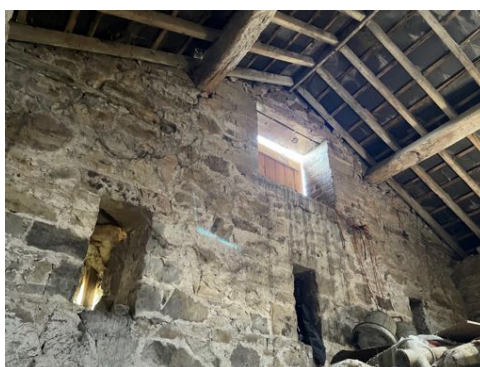
104.jpeg



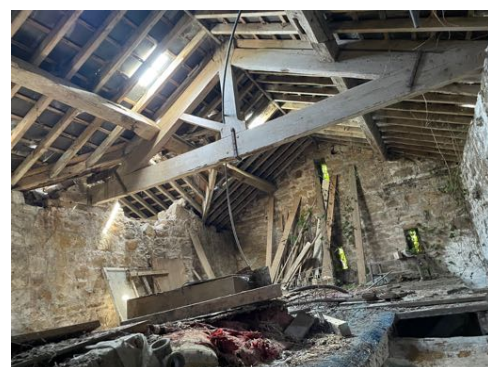
105.jpeg



106.jpeg



107.jpeg



108.jpeg



109.jpeg



110.jpeg



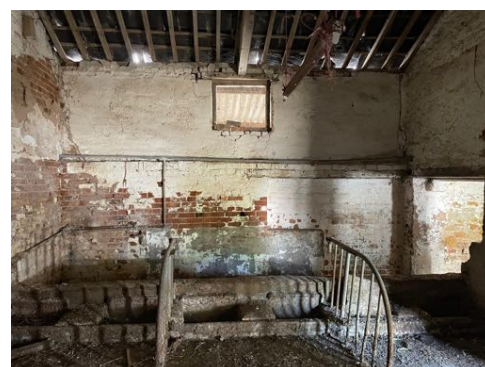
111.jpeg



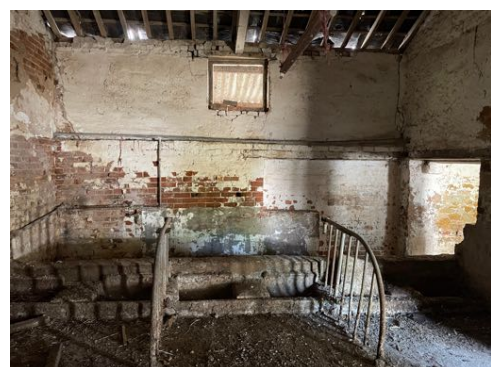
112.jpeg



113.jpeg



114.jpeg



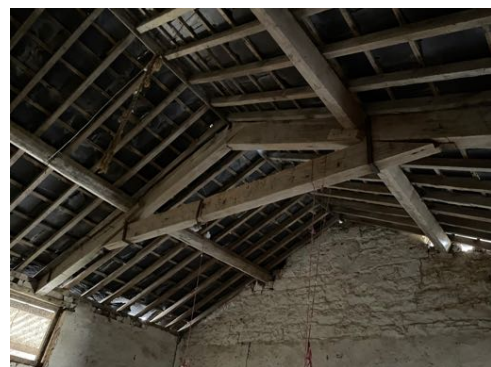
115.jpeg



116.jpeg



117.jpeg



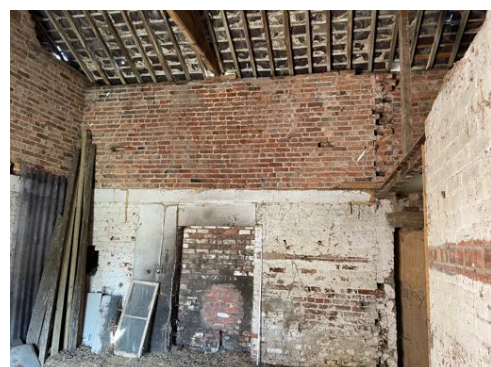
118.jpeg



119.jpeg



120.jpeg



121.jpeg



122.jpeg



123.jpeg



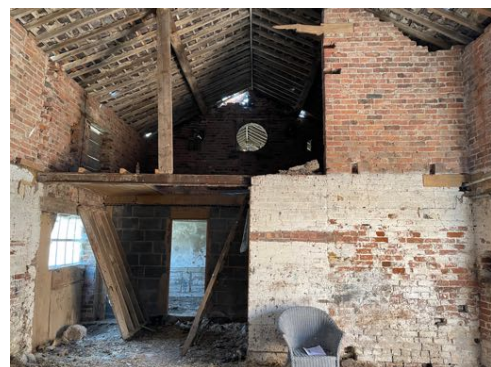
124.jpeg



125.jpeg



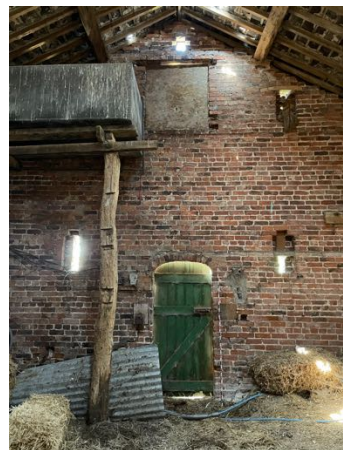
126.jpeg



127.jpeg



128.jpeg



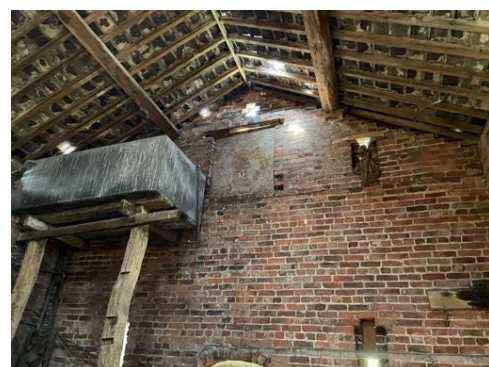
129.jpeg



130.jpeg



131.jpeg



132.jpeg



133.jpeg



134.jpeg



135.jpeg



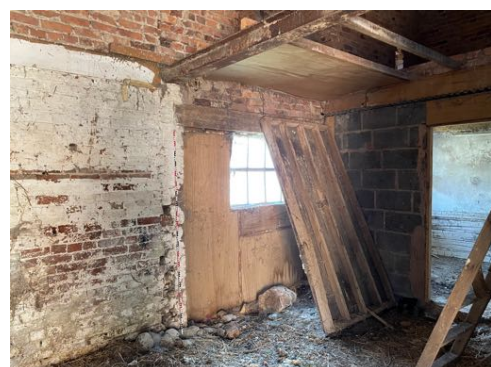
136.jpeg



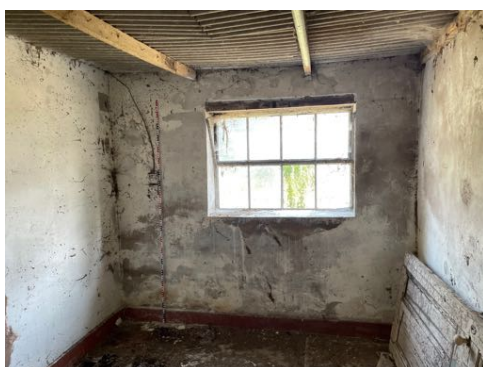
137.jpeg



138.jpeg



139.jpeg



140.jpeg



141.jpeg



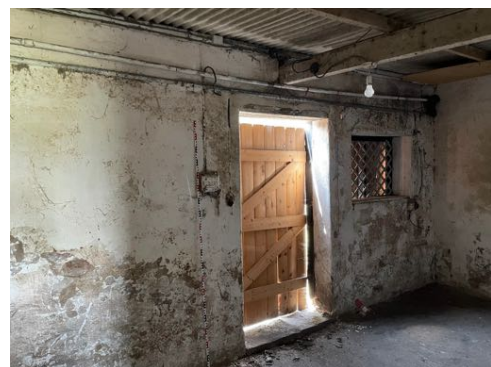
142.jpeg



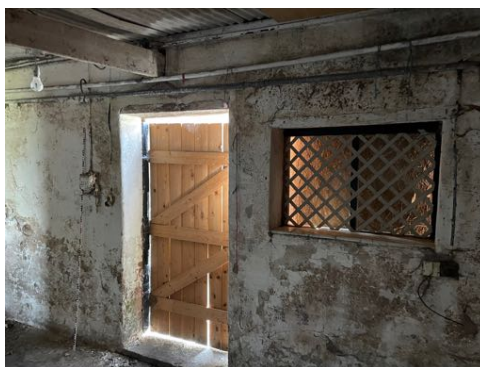
143.jpeg



144.jpeg



145.jpeg



146.jpeg



147.jpeg



148.jpeg



149.jpeg



150.jpeg



151.jpeg



152.jpeg



153.jpeg



154.jpeg



155.jpeg



156.jpeg



157.jpeg



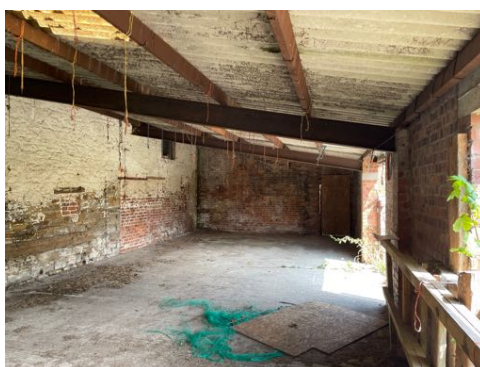
158.jpeg



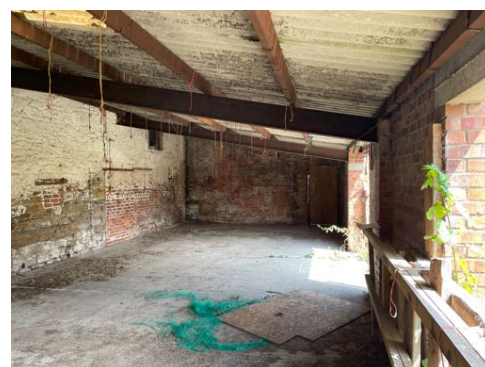
159.jpeg



160.jpeg



161.jpeg



162.jpeg



163.jpeg



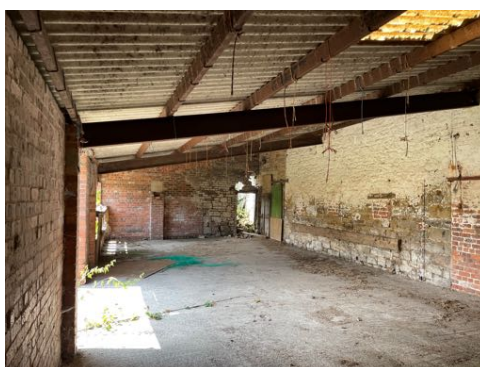
164.jpeg



165.jpeg



166.jpeg



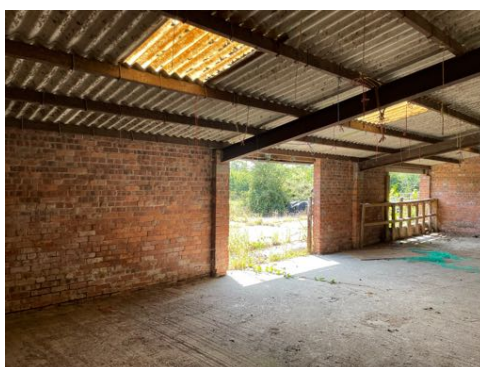
167.jpeg



168.jpeg



169.jpeg



170.jpeg



171.jpeg



172.jpeg



173.jpeg



174.jpeg



175.jpeg



176.jpeg



177.jpeg



178.jpeg



179.jpeg



180.jpeg



181.jpeg



182.jpeg



183.jpeg



184.jpeg



185.jpeg