AN HISTORIC FABRIC REPORT OF A STABLE SITUATED WITHIN THE CURTILAGE OF *ELMS FARM* 70 MAIN STREET HIGHAM-on-the-HILL Leicestershire

A Grade II Listed Building

Undertaken for Mr J. DAVENPORT

by

TR PROJECTS



South view of the Stable Block - Elms Farm, Higham-on-the-Hill

January 2010

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AN HISTORIC FABRIC REPORT OF A STABLE

SITUATED WITHIN THE CURTILAGE OF

ELMS FARM

70 MAIN STREET

HIGHAM-on-the-HILL

A GRADE II LISTED BUILDING

NGR: SP 381.954

SUMMARY

TR Projects *were asked by* ***Mr J. Davenport****, to provide an* ***Historic Fabric Report*** *of a single storey, brick stable building situated at the east gable of* ***Elms Farm****, an eighteenth century, Grade II Listed, brick farmhouse with tiled roof. The Report is to be used as a guidance instrument for a programme of renovation and refurbishment.*

The stable is built of brick of varying dimensions and includes a substantial amount of 'seconds' in its make up. The brickwork of the greater part of the stable walls rise in a series of courses that do not correspond to any identifiable bond. The bricks of the stable building are similar to those to be seen on the principal elevations of the farmhouse which are also of varying dimensions. In both buildings the bricks are slightly longer and significantly narrower than modern bricks and resemble hand-made, clamp burnt bricks produced in numerous, seasonal brick-yards in Leicestershire in the period 1700-1770. Later, industrially produced bricks used in some sections of the south and east walls of the stable that have been repaired or where earlier openings have been closed do rise in an identifiable bond.

The present mono-pitch roof of the stable is of corrugated, cement asbestos or similar material and represents a 20th century replacement of an earlier pitched roof.

The two-part, stable door is now faced with marine ply, the original boarded and ledged construction remains visible on the inner face of the door. The hinges appear to be modern reproduction strap hinges. Internally the Stable has a central, partition that divides the floor area into two loose boxes. The original floor area has been obscured by a raft of concrete and the brick walls have been 'flashed' at their base, the latter being a feature recorded in farm granaries, where it normally occurs at first floor level. A substantial, transverse set oak beam bears evidence of being re-used in its present position. An upper floor of tongue and groove boarding can be seen lying at right angles across the joists. A square opening in the south-west corner of the stable may have served as an access point to the upper floor area already referred to this floor is now inaccessible due to the low roof height at this point. There may been an external pitching door in this same area..

INTRODUCTION

This document is an Historic Fabric Report of a single, storey, brick stable situated at the east gable of *Elms Farm*, 70 Main Street, Higham-on-the-Hill, a village lying in the south-west part of the county of Leicestershire administered by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. *Elms Farm* is a Grade II Listed Building and the stable lies within the curtilage of the Listed Building.

This Historic Fabric Report is the outcome of an on-site, non-intrusive, investigation of the brick built stable. In view of the condition of a significant number of the bricks used in the building of the stable walls and the manifest evidence of structural deflection, particularly in the south and north side-walls of the stable, *(see Fig. 4, p.6)*. The survey was intended to aid decisions that have to be taken concerning whether or not a programme of repair could be carried out without totally dismantling the present building or whether the more appropriate procedure was to provide a record of the existing structure and then reconstruct the stable in a manner consistent with that of the original structure but with the addition of a pitched roof replacing the modern, mono-pitch arrangement. Any future programme of work would be based on evidence provided by this Historic Fabric Survey. In these circumstances the principal objectives of this report have been:

(1) to establish an approximate period of manufacture of the majority of the bricks used in the walls,
(2) to identify and describe the condition of the various series of bricks used in the three, exposed walls of the stable prior to:
(3) dismantling the existing structure in the first stage of what would be a 'ground up' rebuild/replication of the present walled structure but with the additional merit of enhanced stability, and the re-introduction of:
(4) a new, upper floor area and pitched roof replacement for the existing mono-pitch roof using tiles to match those on the existing farmhouse.

No measured section or elevation drawings exist of the stable.

AIMS and OBJECTIVES

The aim of this Historic Fabric Report is to provide information on the history, character, form and relative quality of the stable building as a means of and providing information that will help guide the preparation of an appropriate repair and restoration strategy.

All the work of the Historic Fabric Survey follows the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct*.

METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology for this Historic Fabric Survey has involved undertaking a detailed, non-intrusive, inspection of the Stable building and undertaking an assessment of the significance of surviving fabric, fixtures and fittings.

The following sources have been consulted in the course of preparing this Report:

1. Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area held at the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland, (hereafter ROLLR).
2. Various 19th and 20th century Trade Directories of Leicestershire
3. Historical background material including Local Studies pamphlets and papers held at ROLLR, Leicestershire County Council Library (Hinckley) and the University of Leicester Library, as well as electronic sources.

LOCATION

Higham-on-the-Hill, (also referred to in the text as Higham), is a village situated 4.9 kms, (3 miles), west-north-west of Hinckley, 8 kms, (5 miles), south of Atherstone, and 9.7 kms, (6 miles), south-west of Market Bosworth. To the south-west the parish boundary is also the county boundary with Warwickshire and is defined by the line of the Roman Road - 'The Watling Street,' (now the A 5 Trunk Road), commonly referred to as the *'Holyhead Road'* one of the eight *'Great and Direct Roads'* of the 18th century which formed the principal Royal Mail and coaching routes from London, in this case to Holyhead, [1] *(see Fig. 1, Location – Higham-on-the-Hill, p.4).* Higham-on-the-Hill is one of a series of Leicestershire villages whose open field landscape was partly 'enclosed by agreement' in the 17th century *(c.*1632).[2] Subsequent legal requirements meant that additional Enclosure by Act of Parliament had to be undertaken in 1807.[3]

Because of the late Enclosure of much of the parish of Higham, *Elms Farm* is one of several substantial, 18th century farmhouses built within the confines of the village's Main Street and is centrally situated on the south side of the street with direct access at the south of the farmyard into some of its lands, *(see Fig. 2, Site Location – Elms Farm, p.4)*

ARCHIVE

Maps and Plans of Elms Farm - 1807 – 1969

The Higham-on-the-Hill Enclosure Award Map of 1807 shows a building whose L-plan layout is similar to that of the present Elms Farm and Stable, the map also shows a separate outbuilding aligned north-south, situated to the south-east of the farmhouse and in the same location as that of the outbuilding converted to residential use in the present farm complex, *(see Fig. 3.i, p.5).* The First Edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, [1887], (Sheet XLII.2), shows the same layout with the addition of a second range of outbuildings running north-south from a position identical to that of the present stable block situated south of the farmhouse, *(see Fig. 3.ii, p.5).* Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps 1924-1969, show the progressive development of later ranges of out-buildings to the south-west of the farmhouse.

Elms Farm - evidence from the Decennial Censuses and Directories

Evidence contained in various Decennial Censuses over the period 1861-1911 and Commercial Directories for Leicestershire spanning the period 1861-1941 provides an interesting cameo of the occupants of Elms Farm during the second half of the 19th century.

Fig. 1 ***Location*** *- Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire*

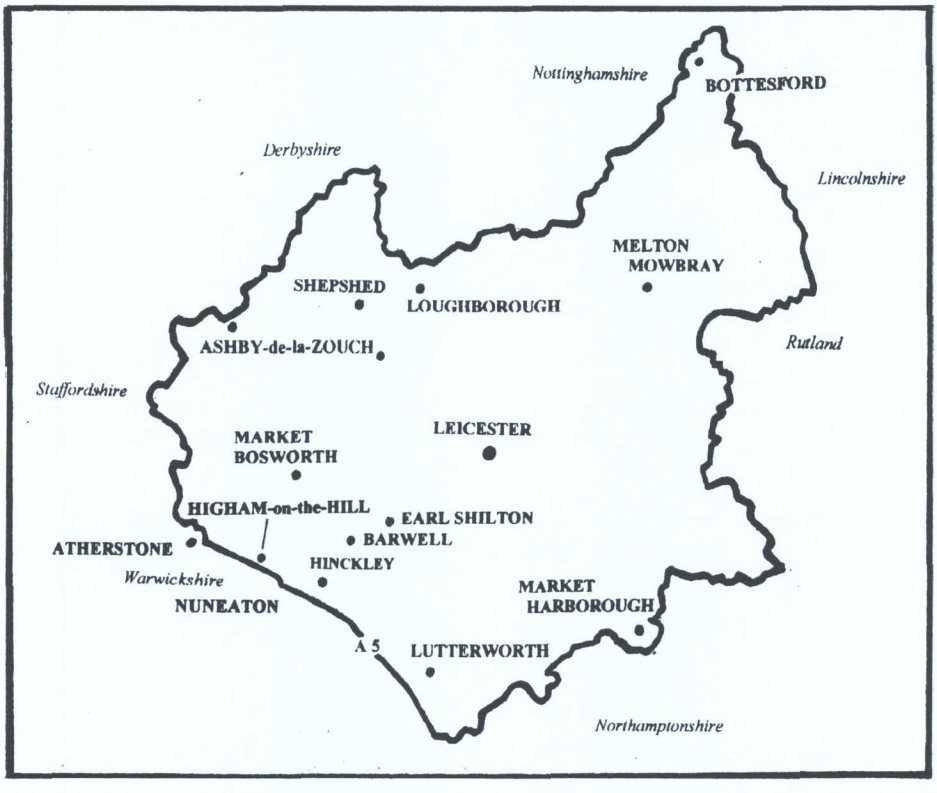
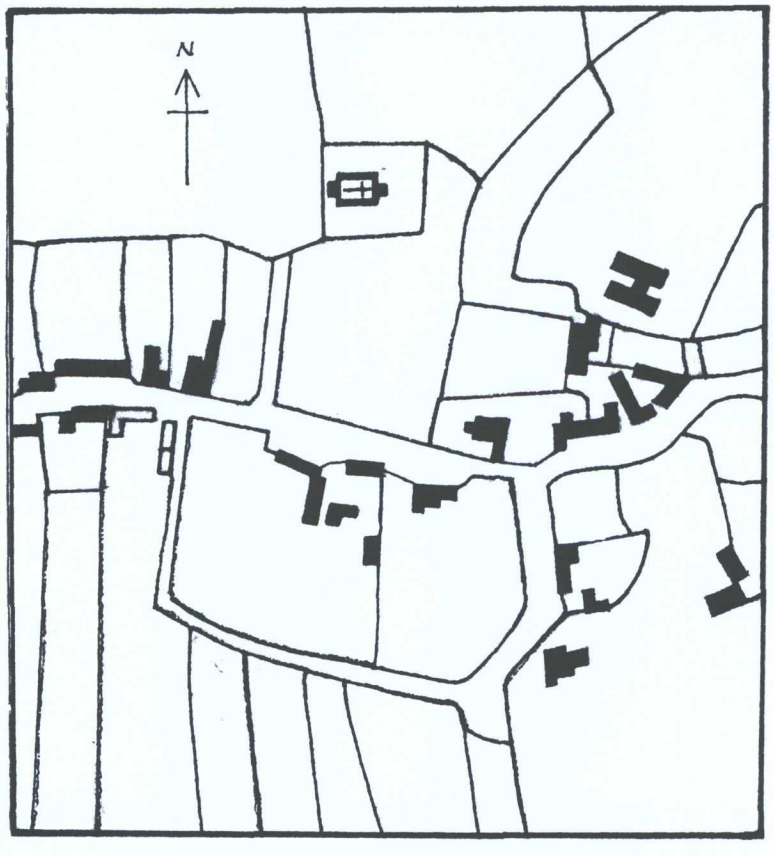


Fig. 2 ***Site Location*** *- Elms Farm, Higham-on-the-Hill, enlarged map based on details in the Higham-on-the-Hill Enclosure Award Map, 1807, ROLLR Ref: QS/47/2/9.*
(Elms Farm is shown highlighted in red).



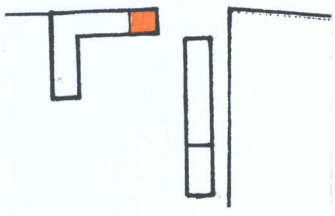


Fig. 3.i *'Elms Farm' Farmhouse and outbuildings shown on Higham-on-the-Hill Enclosure Award Map 1807.*

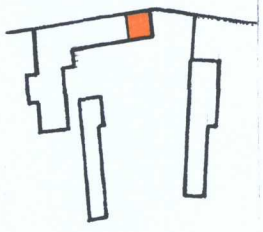


Fig. 3.ii *'Elms Farm' Farmhouse and outbuildings shown on Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map 1884*

(Both Figs. 3.i and 3.ii are indicative plans based on the relevant maps and are not to scale. The Stable is shown in red).

The earliest reference to *Elms Farm*, Higham-on-the-Hill, or any variant on that name, occurs in 1900 when George Betts, *Farmer*, is recorded at *Elm Farm*, in Kelly's *"Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland,"* [4] (hereafter commercial directories are referred to in the text by the publisher's name followed by the relevant year in brackets, e.g., Kelly's [1900], full references are given in the 'Reference' section of this report, see p.11). Until 1900 none of the commercial directories identified *Elms Farm* or most of the other farms in Higham-on-the-Hill by name. In 1901 the census enumerators did not record any farm names relying exclusively on the schedule numbers as a means of identifying households. It would appear that in 1900 George Betts had only recently acquired the farm as Kelly's [1895][5] recorded his predecessor, James Jacques, still living there at that date. James Jacques was first recorded living at *Elm Farm* in the 1881 Census, when, aged 37, he described himself as a: *"Farmer of 110 Acres employing 1 man and 1 boy."* [6] also living at *Elm Farm* were his second wife Sarah, (56), five of James's children aged between 3 and 11 years and two 'live-in' servants. Amongst the *'Farmers and Graziers'* entries for Higham-on-the-Hill in Kelly's [1876][7] is Sarah Lewis who was recorded in the 1861 and 1871 Censuses as being the wife of William Lewis, (54/64), *Farmer and Maltster,* and living in Main Street.[8] In 1871 the same James Jacques, (27), *Agricultural Labourer* and his first wife Ann, were recorded living in a property in Main Street, Higham with one child, (aged 1), and two lodgers.[9] It was Sarah, the widow of William Lewis, who married James Jacques, widower, *Agricultural Labourer*, at Hinckley in 1880.[10]

The picture that emerges focuses on two individuals – the first is Sarah, the wife of William Lewis's who is recorded in both the 1861 and 1871 Censuses as a *Farmer and Maltster*. The second is James Jacques who first appears in the 1871 Census when he described himself as an *Agricultural Labourer*. By 1876 Sarah Lewis was a widow and sometime in the late 1870's James Jacques's first wife Ann had died. In 1880 James Jacques re-married, his second wife being Sarah Lewis. James rise in status is reflected in his description in the 1881 Census as a: *"Farmer of 110 acres employing 1 man and 1 boy."* James and Sarah were recorded living in Higham in the 1881 Census, but she must have died soon after that as in 1885 James Jacques married his third wife Harriott Paine at Hinckley.[11] No record of James Jacques could be found in the 1891 Census but, as previously mentioned, he was recorded by Kelly's at *Elms Farm* in 1895 and in the 1901 Census, James, now aged 57, and Harriott, (62), were recorded living in at Ansley, Warwickshire.

The 1901 decennial census for Higham-on-the-Hill records Ernest William Insley, (37), living at *The Elms* [12] other residents at the farm being his sister, a younger brother and a niece. Ernest Insley was also mentioned living at *The Elms* in Kelly's [1908],[13] but in the 1911 Census he was recorded living at *Hollow Farm*, Higham [14] and his younger brother George

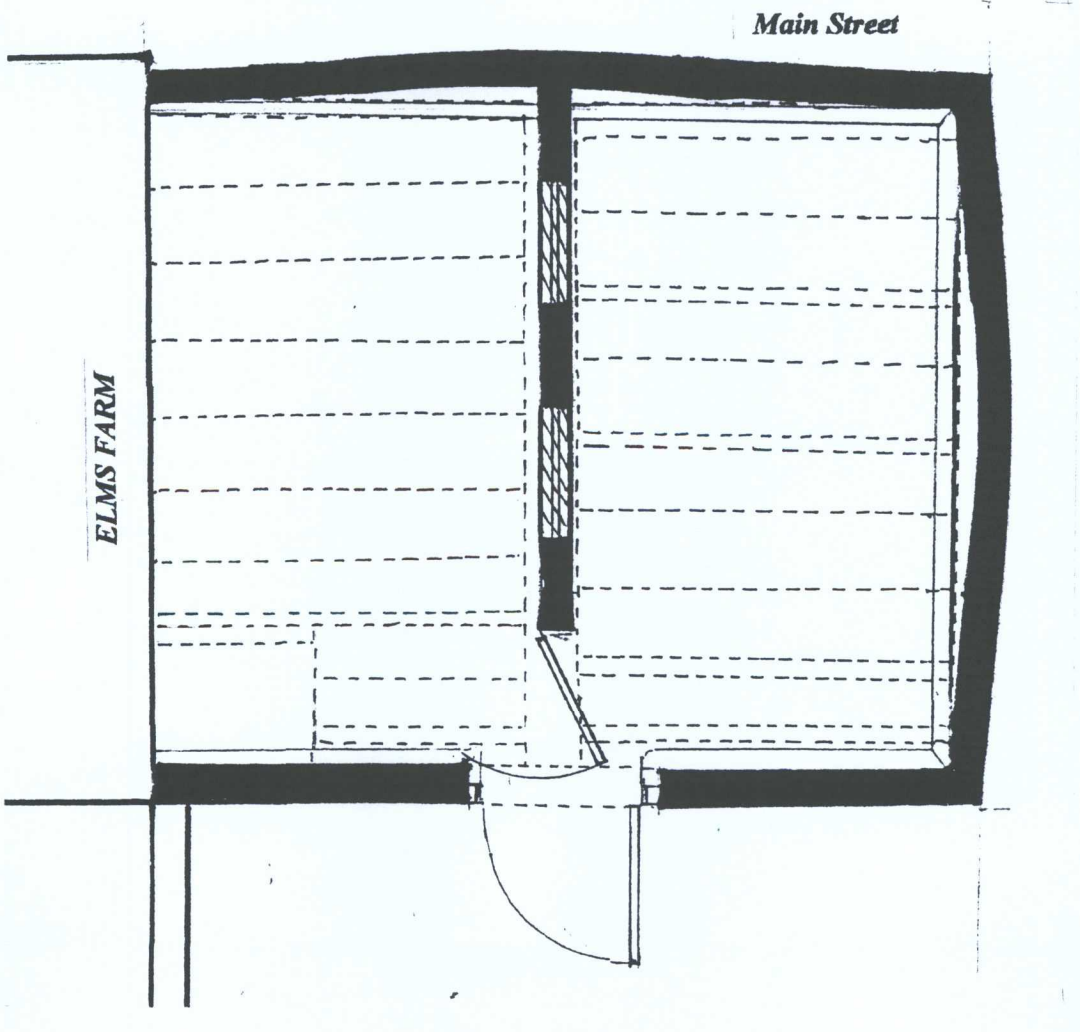
was the first survey requiring the respondent or enumerator to identify the number of rooms in the house they were living in, this was to include the Kitchen but not the customary service rooms. In that year George Insley recorded the number of rooms at *The Elms* as 8.[15] There is a short gap in the series of commercial directories that covers the period 1908-1922 when Kelly's [1922],[16] recorded a Harry Hardy living *at Elms Farm*. Directory references continue to mention Harry Hardy living at *The Elms* until 1936. The final edition of Kelly's covering the entire county of Leicester was published in 1941 when Percy Thomas Nightingale, *Farmer*, was recorded living at *Elms Farm.*[17]

BUILDING DESCRIPTION *(see Cover and Plates 1, 2, 3.)*

Stable Building

The Stable that is the subject of this report, is a single storey brick unit measuring 5.5 x 5.0 metres, (18 x 16.2 feet). There is significant deflection in the building's east and north walls, *(see Fig. 4, below)*. The Stable has a modern, mono-pitch roof of cement asbestos or similar material which is best described as a contingency arrangement. A partial palimpsest on the east gable wall of the farmhouse, would seem to indicate that when originally built the Stable building was a one and a half storey building with a pitched roof. At a later date, probably in the mid-20th century, the upper part of the building and roof were removed and the present single storey unit formed. Internally evidence of an upper floor over the Stable can be seen to

Fig. 4 *Plan of the Stable at the east end of Elms Farm, (Scale 1:50).*



be formed with tongue and groove boarding lying across a series of oak joists that are mortised into a transverse set, boxed-heart, spine-beam having deep chamfers and lambs tongue stops, details associated with 16th or early 17th century building practices and suggesting that such a beam in an 18th century built context must be re-used from an earlier structure, *(see Plate 4)*. Elms Farmhouse contains several other timbers of similar dimensions that have been re-used within the property. In parts of the floor frame modern joists lie alongside original joists that have failed but are retained *in situ*, *(see Plate 5)*. The jointing of the joists consists of a central tenon with an unrefined, pegged mortise. In describing the development of floor framing in the timber framed house Hewett described this arrangement as: *"...a basic joint for construction in general, but in these early and experimental years it was applied to flooring, for which purpose it has no particular merit."* [18] The upper floor area is unusable as there is no more than 1 metre clearance to the underside of the roof.

The Stable building is accessed by a two-part, stable door which, when open, provides the sole source of natural light within the building. The doorway opening has a segmental arch formed of two courses of headers over it. Internally a modern, brick built central partition lying on approximately the same line as the spine beam divides the ground floor area into two loose boxes. The bricks forming the partition have been painted repeatedly but are of modern dimensions and probably 'commons' *(see Plate 6)*. Internally much of the smaller detailing that might aid interpretation has been obscured by successive coats of whitewash and/or masonry paint. The modern floor of the stable is of concrete and has been 'flashed' at the base of the brick walls in a manner reminiscent of that recorded in farm granaries of the 18th and 19th centuries. A similar arrangement was also used in hosiery factories and workshops both in the Hinckley area and further afield.[19]

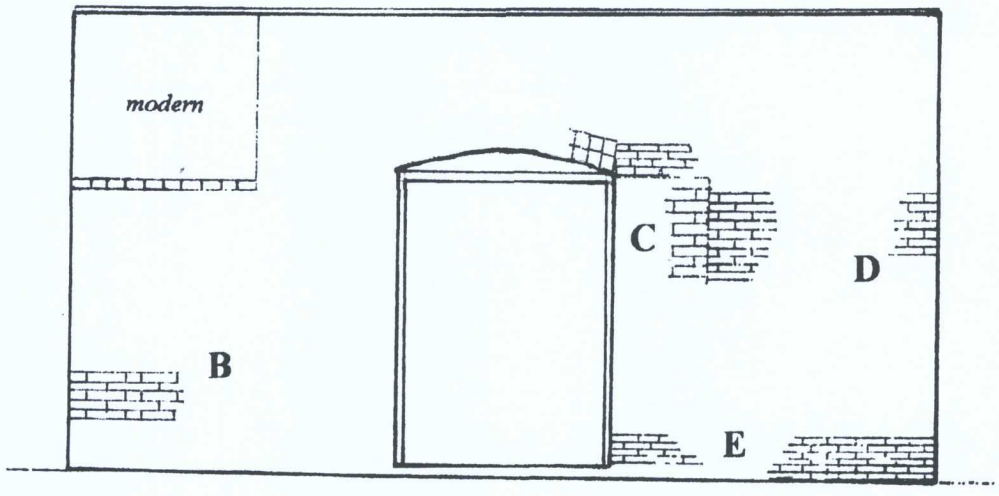
Brickwork

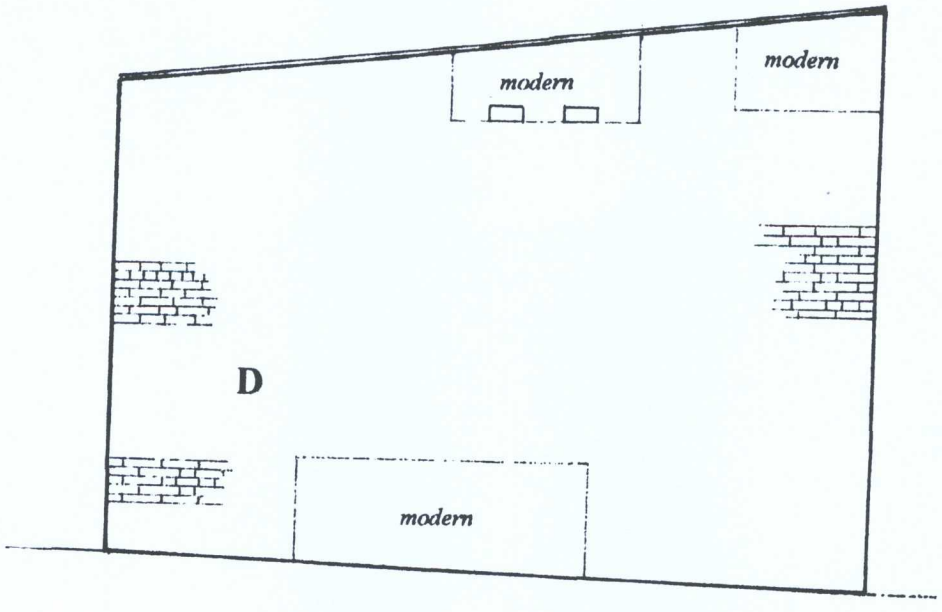
The coursing of the brickwork, particularly on the north elevation of the farmhouse runs in a continuous line into the brickwork of the Stable. This evidence and the extent of the street elevation of the farmhouse range fronting onto the Main Street shown on the 1807 map confirm a coeval core for the two buildings.

Reference has already been made to the significant element of 'deflection' present in the walls of the Stable building, in particularly in the south and east walls, *(see Fig.4, p.6)*. The brickwork of the three external walls of the Stable reveal a practise common in the construction of many farm out-buildings of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, namely the introduction of a significant proportion of bricks that would have been classed as 'seconds', i.e., bricks that have, during one of the several processes of manufacture, failed to convert satisfactorily thereby limiting their overall suitability for general use within a building. In many cases such 'seconds' were used for outbuildings, *(see Plates 7 - 13)*. [20]

The commonest features and some of the failures present in the individual bricks of the Stable at Elms Farm are referred to in the text below. None of the courses of brickwork of the three Stable walls are raised in any of the conventional bonded courses associated with brick building. Later brickwork contained in the same three walls is often distinguished by the use of a conventional Flemish Garden Wall Bond, the blocked opening in the top right-hand corner of the south elevation being a case in point. Within the brickwork of the three standing walls of the Stable that of the north wall appears to be the least disturbed, *(see Plate 2)*. The east end wall retains a substantial amount of the original brickwork and contains sections of 'soft' bricks and others areas where vitrified bricks occur. The south wall of the Stable

presents the most complex evidence of alterations and use of different sized bricks, *(see Plates 7-13, and Fig.5.i, below.)*. Probably the most interesting series of bricks are those identified as Area E in the lower right-hand corner of the south elevation, *(see Plates 9, 10).* A similar series of bricks rise for approximately eleven courses at the base of the north wall of the stable and are also visible in the lower courses of brickwork of the main farmhouse, *(see Plate 14),* where, at the north-east end of the Main Street elevation, they rise several courses higher than in the Stable.





Figs. 5.i, 5.ii *South elevation of the Stable, (5.i above) and East elevation of Stable (5.ii below) showing the location of the main areas of bricks identified by letter code referred to in the* ***Brick Description*** *section p.9 and illustrated in Plates 7 – 14.*

The north, i.e., street elevation of the farmhouse shows evidence for the later insertion of engineering blue-brick courses set on top of an earlier, sandstone plinth, *(see Plate 14)*, this treatment does not appear to have extended to the Stable, though street creep in the form of repeated tarmac surfacing may be obscuring similar blue-brick courses. The sandstone plinth is also partly visible at the base of the farmhouse's north-west end walls.

BRICK DESCRIPTION - Check List (see Fig. 5, p.8 - indicative illustrations of the South, East and North walls of the Stable.)

NB Text in *italic* in this **Brick Description** section of the report refers to findings relating specifically to the brickwork of the Stable building.)

1. Dimensions

All three brick walls of the Stable contain a substantial number of bricks whose dimensions range within the following parameters:

Dimensions of bricks in Area B – Rear/South Elevation - Fig. 3.i and Plate 15

(Stretcher) 210<220<225 : (Header) 70<75 : (Depth) 105<110

*(**NB** The underlined number shows the predominant dimension.*
In all examples quoted, except for Area D, the sample number (n) is 15)

Kiss marks detectable on several bricks in this series.

Dimensions of bricks in Area C – Rear/South Elevation - Fig.3.i and Plates 7,8.

(Stretcher) 228<230<234 : 115<118 : 60<70

Bricks of standard red with little variation. Body contains fine grog.

Dimensions of bricks in Area D – Rear/South Elevation and East Elevation – Figs.3.i, ii and Plates 8 – 12.

(Stretcher) 228<240<243 : (Header) 110<115<120 : (Depth) 45<55<60

(n = 45)

Dimensions of bricks in Area E – Rear/South Elevation - Fig.3.i and Plates 9, 10.

(Stretcher) 205<235<240 : (Header) 110<115<120 : (Depth) 44<48<55<60

These bricks set in some of the lower courses of the Stable contained a wider range of dimensions than elsewhere in the building. (see Plates 9, 10)
Bricks in this area contained larger pebbles than elsewhere.
Several bricks had severe cracking in the body), others were distinctly warped. (see Plates 12, 13)
A number of 'soft' or 'blown' bricks were also recorded in this area, (see Plate 11)

Significant number of vitrified Headers in the brickwork, 5 in sample, 17 noted in this area.

2 Colour –

of bricks present in the three walls – *wide variation in colour: range = orange < red < burnt sienna < brown < dark purple, (see Plates 11, 12).*
interior colour of brick body - *little marked variation from external – (see Plates 9, 11. 12.)*
vitrified / reduced core – *cinder purple, (see Plates 11, 12)*

The chemical composition of the brick clay reflects the excessive effects of drafting in either a clamp or kiln and was particularly common in 17th and 18th century brick-making. It should be noted that irrespective of the colour of the brick clay a 5% presence of iron oxide in any brick clay is sufficient to create a red bodied brick. The wider the colour range present in a consignment of bricks the stronger the possibility the brick earth was dug from shallower seams of clay of the type associated with seasonal brick-pits where there was a greater chance of chemical impurities being present in the brick clay rather than the all-year-round industrial brick-pits that sank to greater depths for their clay. The latter brick-pits tend to have developed during the final quarter of the 18th century.

3. Fabric -

small voids: medium sized pebble inclusions:

4 General Form -

significant number of bricks were irregular in shape, including several 'banana' shaped, (see Plates 11, 12)

5. Faces of bricks include evidence of

Creasing and Cracking - *some evidence*
Pressure marks - *diagonal, slight markings .*
Kiss marks - *some present but not pronounced.*

Additional details

Striations: lines which run parallel to the length of the brick and were made by the brickmakers strike as he removed excess clay above the brick-mould. *Trace evidence only.*

Some striations in later bricks may relate to cheese-wire trimming of the excess clay from the mould. *Observed on later bricks in small sections of the walls.*

REVIEW

The predominance of narrow section bricks in the basic fabric of the Stable and the re-use of oak timbers from an earlier property reflect common building practice in relation to outbuildings associated with many independent farms through much of the first half of the 18th century. Coupled to this is the evidence from the Brick Description section which suggests that much of the brickwork of the Stable is the product of seasonal brick-making

which invariably used clamps to burn the bricks rather than the later kiln fired techniques. The impression is given that the bricks of the lower courses, i.e., Section E where they are of extremely narrow sections date from sometime in the first quarter of the 18th century and their dimensions are distinctive when compared to those of the other Sections identified. Comparison of the dimensions of the bricks in Section D with those in TRP's Brick Appendix File[X] indicates correspondence with bricks recorded elsewhere in Leicestershire that are of a slightly later date being are more in accord with bricks associated with the period 1730 – 1760. The presence of so many 'seconds' in the form of warped, reduced and 'soft' bricks slightly distorts interpretation of much of the brickwork of Section D. Later brickwork that undoubtedly came from large commercial brickyards is represented by bricks in Sections B and C, and would appear to date from the second half of the 18th century.

David Smith
Rob Hayward
January 2010

REFERENCES

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2 Nichols, J. 1807 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* Vol. IV, pt.II. p.640
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4 Kelly's 1900 *Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland* Kelly's Directories, London
5 Kelly's 1895 *Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland* Kelly's Directories, London
6 Decennial Census 1881 - Higham-on-the-Hill, RG 11/3237 p.7, Sch. 38
7 Kelly's 1876 *Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland* Kelly's Directories, London
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and, Decennial Census 1871 - Higham-on-the-Hill, RG 10/3132 p.7, Sch.38
9 Decennial Census 1871 - Higham-on-the-Hill, RG 10/ 3237 p.16, Sch.92
10 ancestry.co.uk Marriages registered - October/November/December Quarter 1880 - District Hinckley Vol.7a. p.136
11 ancestry.co.uk Marriages Registered - April/May/June 1885 - District – Hinckley Vol.7a, p.121
12 Decennial Census 1901 - Higham-on-the-Hill, RG 13/ 22963 p.12, Sch.74
13 Kelly's 1908 *Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland* Kelly's Directories, London
14 Decennial Census 1911 - Higham-on-the-Hill, RG 14 / PN 19018 SD2 ED11 SN69 - findmypast.com
15 *ibid 12*
16 Kelly's 1922 *Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland* Kelly's Directories. London
17 Kelly's 1941 *Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland* Kelly's Directories. London
18 Hewett, C. 1980 *English Historic Carpentry* Phillimore. Appendix Three, Fig. 290, p.279
19 Examples of this arrangement have been recorded agriculturally at Hinckley; Coton Priory Farm, Far Coton, Market Bosworth; Hermitage Farm, Ashby Folville ; Green Farm, Anstey and Warren Farm, Lockington. Industrially Atkins Factory, Lower Bond Street, Hinckley and Barwell Co-operative Shoe Factory, Barwell and a hosiery factory at 16-20 Hill Street, Hinckley.
20 At Church Farm, Orton-on-the-Hill, an extensive range of 19th century outbuildings were built using 'Haunchwood' seconds. See Report: TRP: 04/5/4 Church Farm, Orton-on-the-Hill.
21. TRProjects - 2005 – current *"Brick Appendix"* - dimensions and details of bricks recorded on sites reported on by TR Projects and where the base checklist is similar to that used in completing the Brick Description section of this report. See also: Ryan, P. 1996 *Brick in Essex* Appendix 1 – Brick Description. Private publn.

APPENDIX ONE

Approximate camera positions for photographs used as Plates in this report.

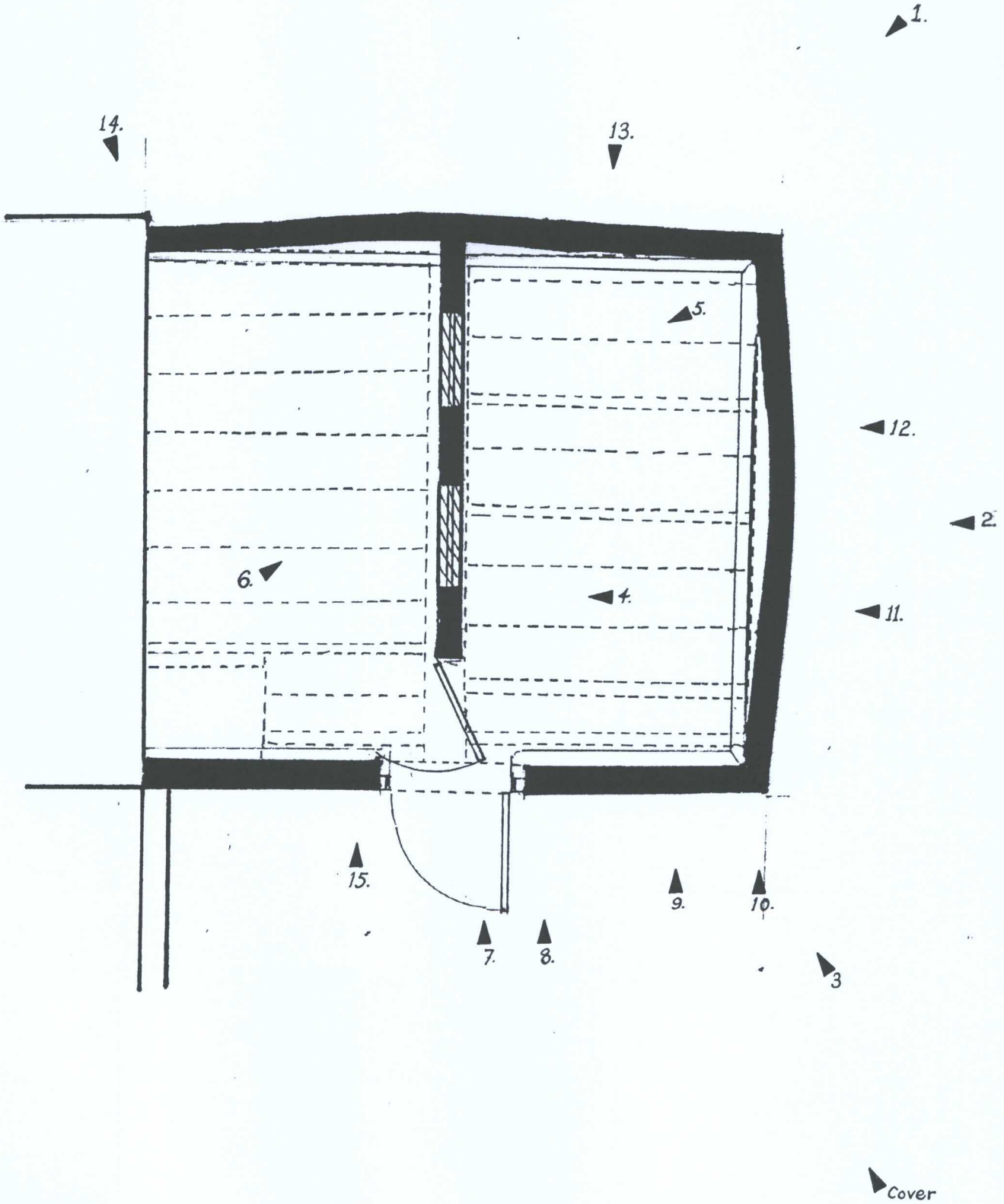



Plate 1 Elms Farm *general view of the north and east elevations of the Stable from the north-east with Elms Farm beyond. The different tone of the brickwork seen between the ground and first floor windows of the farmhouse may represent evidence of an original one and a half storey building being converted to a two-storeys.*

Plate 2 Elms Farm *east wall of the Stable showing predominance of Area D bricks in this elevation and with two areas of modern brick showing at the base and mid-way along the upper courses of the brickwork.*





Plate 3 Elms Farm *south elevation of the Stable from within the Yard area of the farm. This view shows the different series of bricks used on this elevation and illustrated in Fig. 5.i.*

Plate 4 Elms Farm *interior detail of the Stable showing the re-used spine beam and the simple mortise joint of the joists. The wide boards of the original upper floor are also visible.*





Plate 5 Elms Farm *detail of the re-used spine beam in the Stable with original joists and re-used, replacement joists inserted alongside where the originals appear to have failed. The wide-boarded upper floor is also clearly visible.*

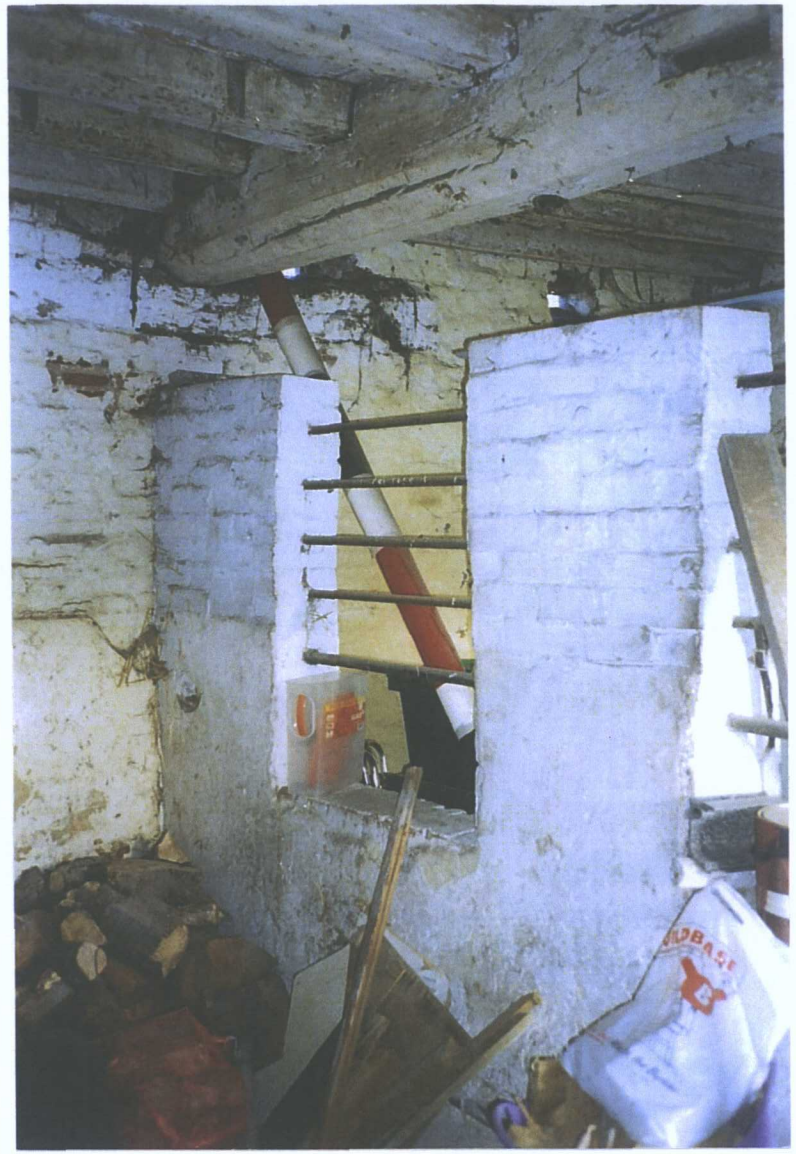

Plate 6 Elms Farm *interior detail of the Stable showing the brick, internal partition wall creating two loose-boxes and the re-used, chamfered, spine beam above.*



Plate 7 Elms Farm *detail of brickwork adjacent to the door in the south elevation of the Stable and showing the masonry joint between bricks of Area C (left) and Area D, (right). The header bricks of the segmental arched door-head appear have been cut into the brickwork of Area C at this point.*

Plate 8 Elms Farm *detail view of the brickwork in the south elevation of the Stable showing brickwork of Area C to left of masonry joint and bricks of Area D to the right of the same joint and substantial evidence of bricks from Area E in the lower courses, see also Fig. 5.i.*





Plate 9 Elms Farm *detail of the brickwork of Area D in the south elevation with a small sample of brickwork from Area C visible to the left of the masonry joint. The bricks show evidence of warping and being 'soft' i.e. under-fired. The lowest three courses, which are part of Area E are considerably narrower in section than the bricks of Areas C and D.*



Plate 10 Elms Farm *close-up detail showing the various characteristics of bricks in Area D, including irregular sizes, warping, and being over-fired. The red colour of the outer face of the bricks is consistent through the body of the brick. The lowest seven courses of brick are again part of Area E.*

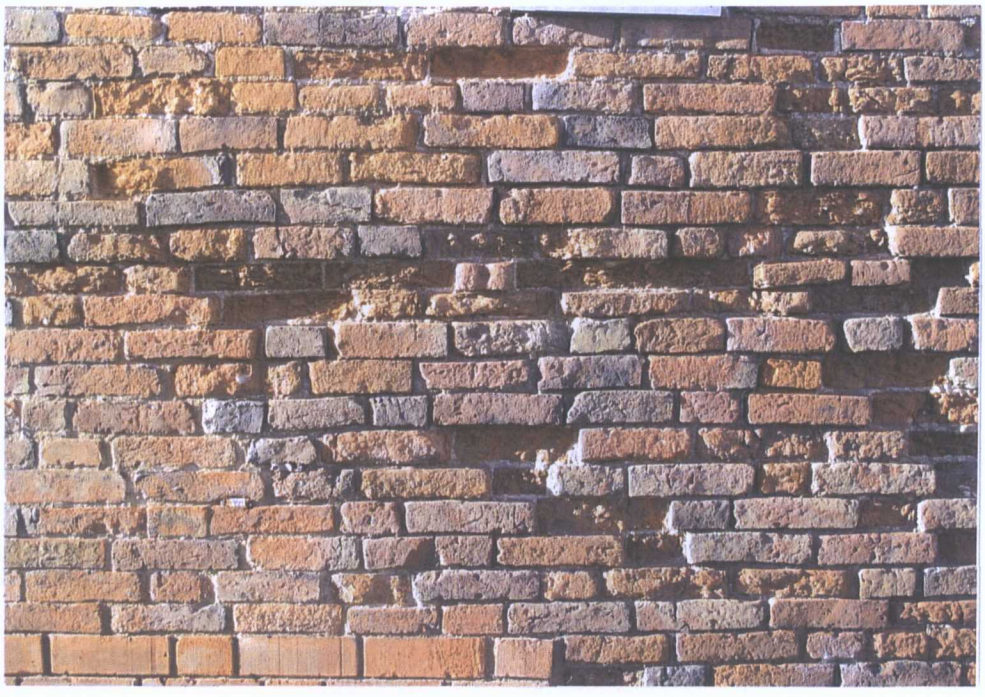

Plate 11 Elms Farm *detail of brickwork in Area D of the east elevation of the Stable showing a significant number of eroded 'soft' bricks. Also visible are several warped bricks and evidence of the range of colouring brought about by erratic temperature control at the 'burning' stage of manufacture, see also Fig. 5.ii.*

Plate 12 Elms Farm *detail of a series of bricks in Area D of the east wall of the Stable showing a variety of characteristics of hand-made bricks of the early/mid-18th century including warping, 'flaring', insufficient heat causing the body of the brick to erode – i.we., 'soft' bricks and evidence of 'foreign' bodies – pebbles in the fabric of the brick.*





Plate 13 Elms Farm *detail of brickwork in the north wall of the Stable and showing Identical details to those described in Plate 8. These bricks also belong in the Area D series. Note in lower right of photograph a brick with diagonal 'crease' marking while above that brick are four 'flared' header bricks in three separate courses. Several other bricks in the lower section of the photograph show evidence of de-lamination.*

Plate 14 Elms Farm *detail at the base of the farmhouse wall, north-east corner of east gable showing bricks that are identical with those of Area E. The lowest, visible, course of these bricks is masked by a later installed blue course which in turn sits on top of a sandstone plinth largely obscured by the street creep of tarmac.*





Plate 15 Elms Farm *detail showing statute brickwork of 19th century origin identified as Area B, Fig. 5.i, forming part of the brickwork of the Stable doorway, south elevation.*