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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT
CROWTREE FARM BARNS,
WHITE CROSS LANE,
SURFLEET, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 2517 2744
Planning Reference: H14-0087-20
Site Code: CFSU20
Accession Number: LCNCC: 2020.96

PREPARED FOR DR. & MRS. C. SCARISBRICK

By

Neville Hall

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Summary

A scheme of works comprising historic building recording was undertaken in advance of the proposed conversion of former agricultural buildings to a new residential dwelling at Crowtree Farm Barns, White Cross Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire. The historic building recording was carried out by Neville Hall on the 27th of June 2020.

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record details Crowtree Farm as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The First Edition O.S. map of 1888 shows the original and contemporary late 19th century layout of this farmstead. This comprised a three sided range of farm outbuildings that consisted of a South East Range, a North East Range and a North West Range. These enclosed a south-west facing courtyard. At the south-western end of the North West Range was attached a farmhouse. It is considered that Crowtree Farm may have had at least earlier mid 19th century origins.

Probably by the mid 20th century, substantial changes had taken place to the layout of this farmstead and to its function. Both the North West Range and the farmhouse were demolished. A packing shed and two glasshouses with an associated furnace block were added. So it is clear from this that Crowtree Farm migrated from a traditional farmstead to a market garden site. The furnace block provided internal heating to the glasshouses via an electrical furnace and connecting heating ducts, such that market garden produce could be produced all year round. In the warmer months the internal temperatures of the glasshouses could be regulated by the use of opening and closing glazed fanlights. Portions of the remaining North East and South East Ranges, were perhaps also associated with this new function as a market garden site. The evidence for this is the cement rendered walls of parts of these Ranges, which were designed to furnish lower temperatures for the storage of market garden produce along with the modern packing shed, which was also associated with this manufacture and as its designation suggests, would have used for the packing and distribution of the market garden produce.

The South East and North East Ranges also appear to have undergone alterations in the 20th century, which included new brickwork additions and repair and the inclusion of new windows and entrance openings. It has been noted that the South East Range in particular was shown to be longer on the 1888 and 1904 O.S. maps, though there was no clear evidence for this on the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by Dr. and Mrs. C. Scarisbrick to undertake the historic building recording of former agricultural buildings to create a new residential dwelling at Crowtree Farm Barns, White Cross Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 2517 2744. The historic building recording site work was undertaken on the 27th of June 2020.

1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority and acting on the advice of Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to the local planning authority. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010) and *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (CHIfA, 2008).

1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Ian Marshman, the Planning Department of South Holland District Council, the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and with The Collection, Lincoln, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The development site at Crowtree Farm Barns is situated on land off the southern frontage of White Cross Lane at National Grid Reference TF 2517 2744 and at a height of approximately 3mAOD. The development site is situated approximately 0.6km to the south of the village of Surfleet, but is located within the modern civil parish of Pinchbeck, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire [**Figures 1 and 2**].

2.2 The development site is located within a flat and a relatively low-lying area of the Lincolnshire Fens.

3. Planning Background

3.1 An application for planning permission (Planning Reference: H14-0087-20) for the proposed conversion of former agricultural buildings to a new residential dwelling at Crowtree Farm Barns, White Cross Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority. However, as the proposed conversion works would involve significant changes to the original layout of these former agricultural buildings, an archaeological condition (No. 4) was attached to the granting of this planning consent.

3.2 Following consideration of this archaeological condition, it was understood that the requirement for the discharging of this condition would be a scheme of works to comprise the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of the former agricultural buildings at the site prior to their proposed conversion.

3.3 Neville Hall was commissioned by the applicants to undertake the historic building recording of these former agricultural buildings prior to their proposed conversion.

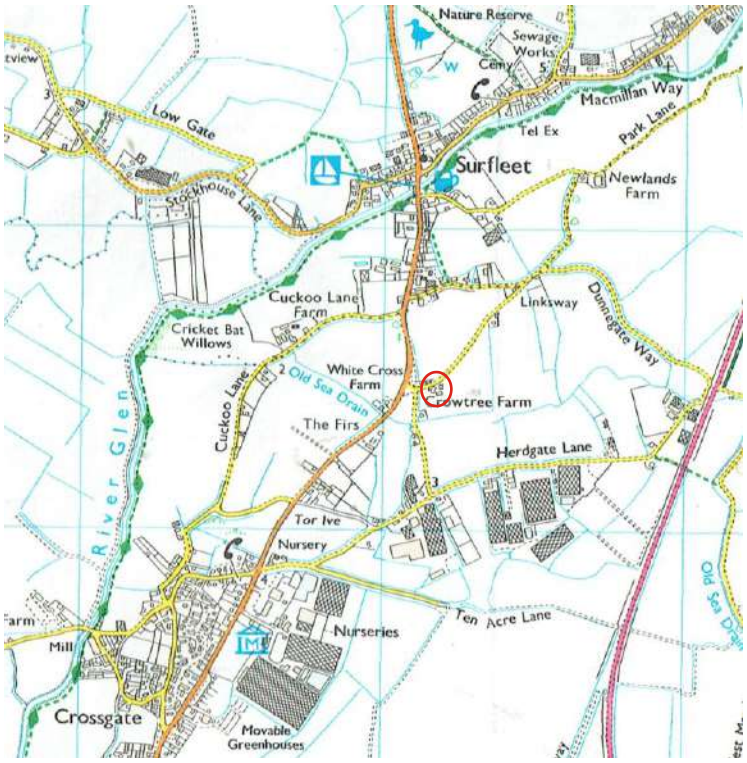


Figure 1: Site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown encircled in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3.4 The archaeological site work, which was undertaken on the 27th of June 2020, was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the archaeological planning condition.

3.5 This report documents the results of this programme of historic building recording and will be submitted to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by the archaeological condition.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Programme of Works

4.1 The general aim of the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and interiors of the former farm outbuildings at Crowtree Farm Barns, White Cross Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire was to undertake this work prior to any building alterations and/or conversion works commencing on the site.

4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To obtain a complete and detailed photographic, drawn and written record of the interiors and of the external fabric of the farm outbuildings at Crowtree Farm Barns, White Cross Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire.

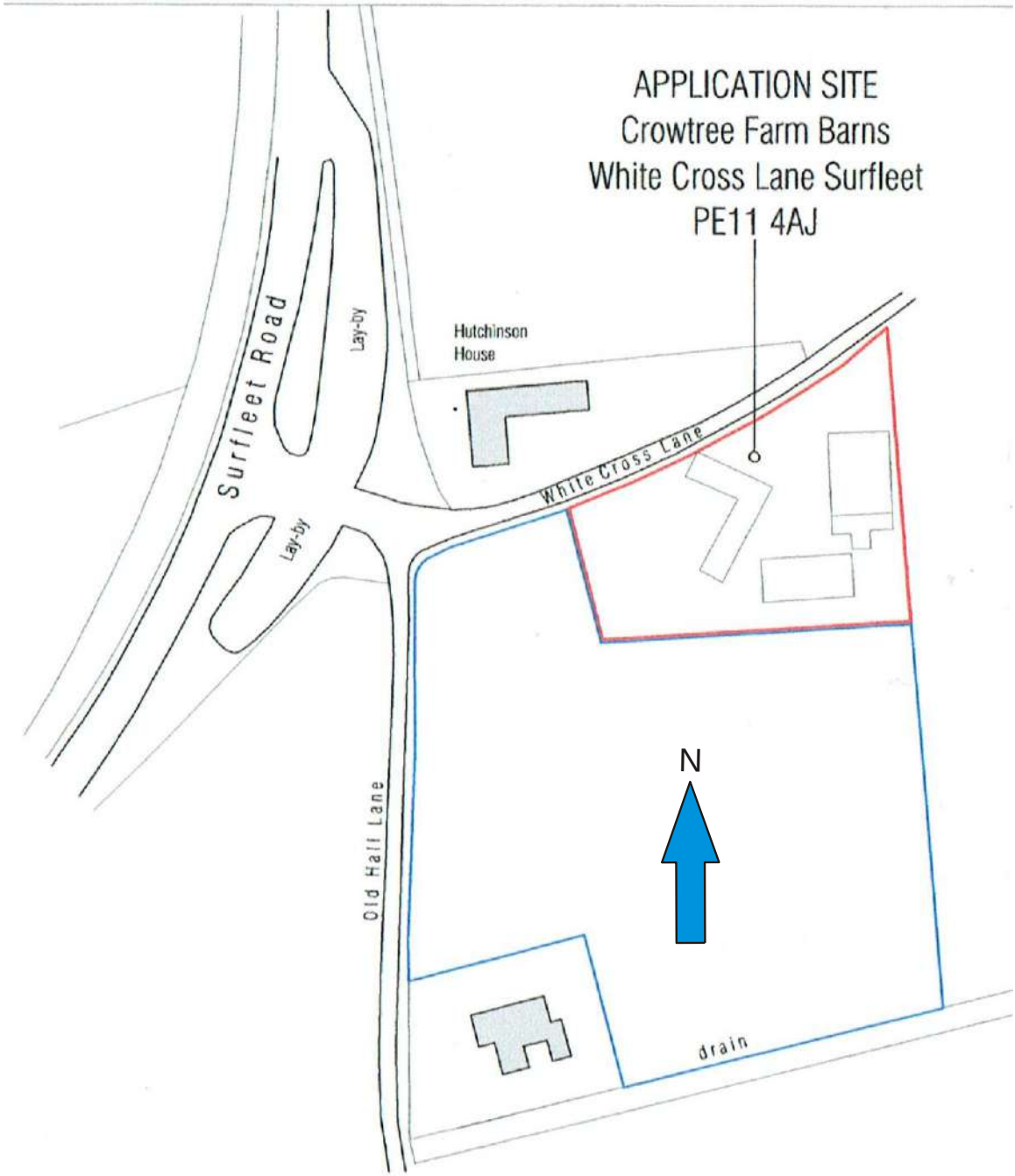


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

4.3 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record details Crowtree Farm as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. It is considered that this farmstead is thus at least of late 19th century origin, if not earlier. The First Edition O.S map of 1888 shows a three sided range of farm outbuildings that enclosed a south-west facing courtyard with the farmhouse attached to the south-western end of the North West Range of this complex. By 1975, both the farmhouse and the North West Range of this complex had been demolished. In the 20th century, a packing shed along with a glasshouse and associated furnace building had been added to the present complex of buildings here. The specific objectives of the historic building recording were to provide an historical background to the former

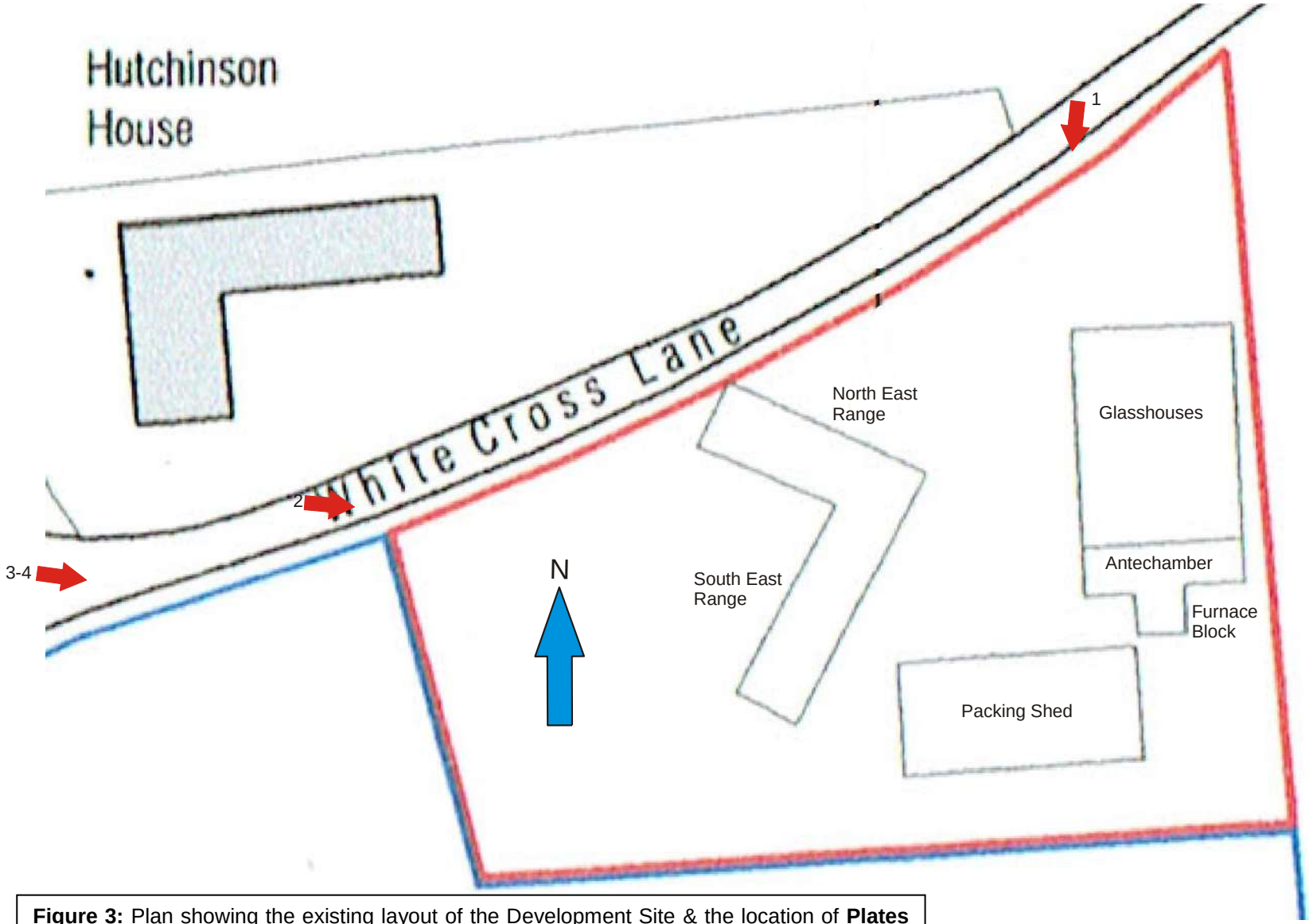


Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the Development Site & the location of **Plates 1-4** at an original scale of 1:1,250, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan).

farm buildings as an aid to their interpretation and on this basis to provide a full photographic, drawn and written record of same prior to the proposed alterations and conversion works. This would provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the buildings and to provide an understanding of how the buildings have developed.

5. Historical Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and online historical Ordnance Survey map sources at the National Library of Scotland. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.

5.2 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) holds an entry from a national survey of historic farmsteads undertaken recently in 2015 by Historic England relating to this site, (HER 26211), which is described as:

Crowtree Farm, Pinchbeck. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been significant loss (greater than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.

5.3 Copies of published early and modern edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland and provide a background to the historical development of this proposal site.

5.4 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1888, which comprises **Figure 5**. This map shows a three sided range of farm outbuildings that enclosed a south-west facing courtyard at the then designated Crowtree Farm. This comprised a North West Range, a North East Range and a South East Range. The farmhouse is attached to the south-western end of the North West Range of this complex.

5.5 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904 forms **Figure 6.** This map shows that no change took place to the layout of this farmstead between 1888 and 1904.

5.6 An extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1975 forms **Figure 7.** This map shows much alteration having taken place to this 19th century farmstead between 1904 and 1975. The major alteration comprised the demolition of the North West Range of this complex along with the attached farmhouse. The North East and South East Ranges remain, though the South East Range appears to be shorter in length than that featured on the map of 1904. The remaining major alterations to the layout of this site comprised the construction of the packing shed to the south along with the glasshouse and associated furnace building to the east. Thus these structures are undoubtedly of modern 20th century origin.

5.7 **Figure 2** shows the current layout of the development site.

6. Methodology

6.1 The programme of historic building recording of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of the former agricultural buildings was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 27th of June 2020. A full written record along with a full digital photographic record were undertaken at

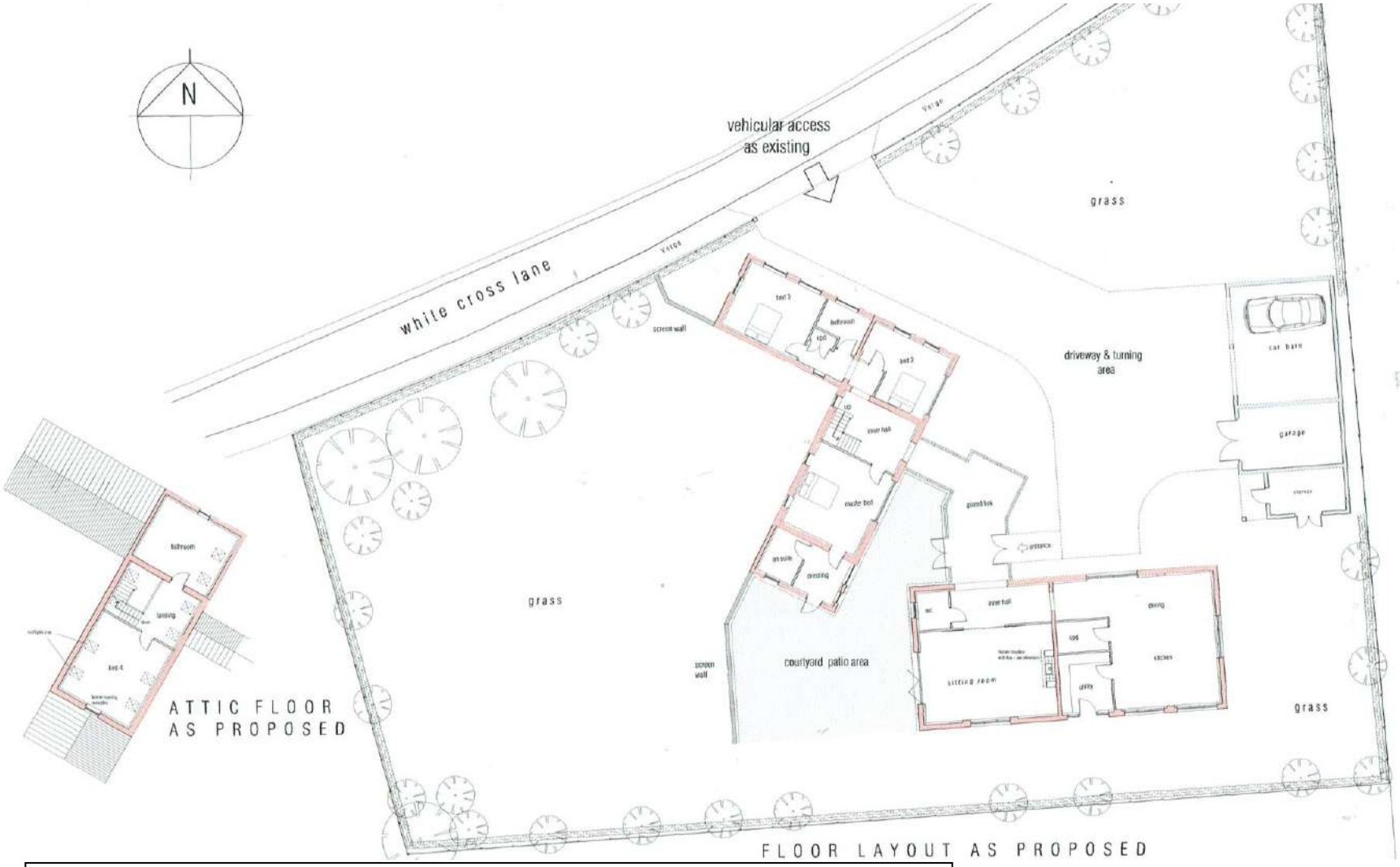


Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:100 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

this time. The digital photographic record was compiled using an Olympus Stylus TG-4 20 megapixel digital camera with the images produced in .jpeg format. Ground plans of the buildings are reproduced from Architects plans at various sizes and comprise **Figures 8-13** of this report. These plans show the current layout of the site and the directions from which the digital photographs were taken from.

6.2 All work was carried out according to the agreed Specification and to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards and guidance the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures.

7. Results [Figures 8-13; Plates 1-250]



Plate 1: General view of the former Crowtree Farm farmstead complex, from the north



Plate 2: General view of the former Crowtree Farm farmstead complex, from the south-west

Plates 1-4 present general views from different perspectives of the Crowtree Farm complex. These images feature the modern 20th century former packing shed along with the remaining North East and South East Ranges of the 19th century outbuilding complex.



Plate 3: General view of the former Crowtree Farm farmstead complex, from the south-west



Plate 4: General view of the former Crowtree Farm farmstead complex, from the south-west

7.1 The Modern 20th Century Packing Shed

7.1.1 The Exterior of the Packing Shed

Plate 5 presents a general view of the modern 20th century packing shed from a south-western perspective. This is a single storey building in brick with a gabled roof. The roof covering is composed of sheets of modern corrugated metal.



Plate 5: General view of the packing shed, from the south-west



Plate 6: View of the West Elevation of the packing shed, from the south-west

Plate 6 provides a view of the West Elevation of the packing shed. The brickwork wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. At just below the gabled roof levels are timber fascia boards. Also featured at the uppermost levels of this Elevation are former electricity cable metal brackets.

Plates 7 and 10 feature images from two different vantage points of the South Elevation of this building. The brickwork wall fabric of this South Elevation is of the same Stretcher Bond. Also shown are the remains of three unglazed south facing window openings. The timber window frames of heads, surrounds and cills remain along with two vertical timber mullions within each opening. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which are affixed metal guttering brackets from which the guttering is absent.

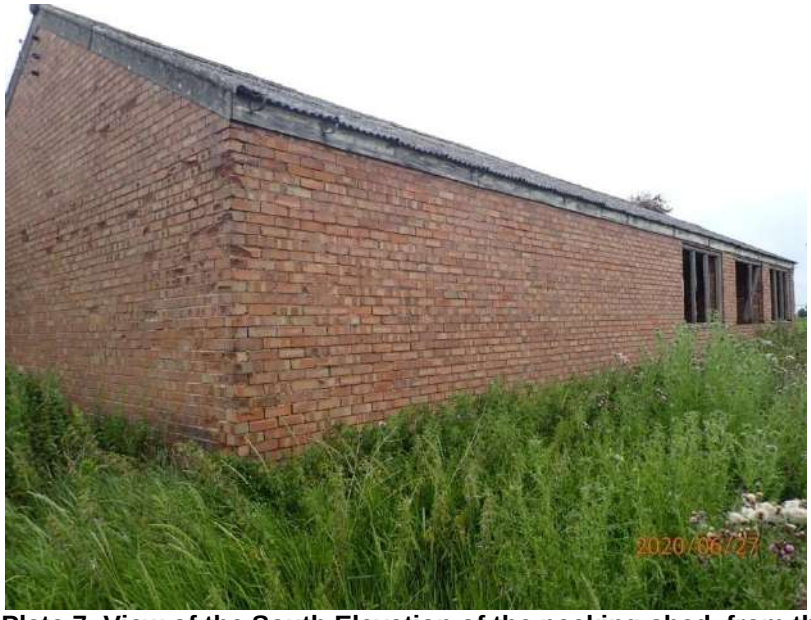


Plate 7: View of the South Elevation of the packing shed, from the south-west



Plate 8: View of the North Elevation of the packing shed, from the north

Plate 8 provides a view of the North Elevation of this building. The brickwork wall fabric of this North Elevation is of the same Stretcher Bond. At just below roof levels are the remains of horizontal timber fascia boards to which are attached the remains of horizontal metal guttering. The most prominent features of this North Elevation are the two north facing entrance openings, from which the former sliding doors are absent, though the sliding door mechanisms are still present. Also shown are the remains of the two entrance opening timber frames of a head and one surround each.

Plate 9 features the East Elevation of this building. The brickwork wall fabric of this East Elevation is of the same Stretcher Bond. At just below the gabled roof levels are timber fascia boards. The central feature of this East Elevation is the unglazed east facing window opening, from which the

timber frame has also been removed. Above the opening is a brick head composed of one course of brick stretchers laid on end.



Plate 9: View of the East Elevation of the packing shed, from the east



Plate 10: View of the South Elevation of the packing shed, from the south-east

7.1.2 The Interior of the Packing Shed

For the purposes of this survey, the easternmost of the two internal room spaces within the interior of this building is designated as **Cell 1**.



Plate 11: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 12: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the east

Plates 11 and 12 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 1** from eastern perspectives. It may be observed that the flooring of **Cell 1** is of modern concrete.

Plate 13 presents an image of the west wall of **Cell 1**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 2** to the west. The brickwork of this west wall is of a different nature, composed of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers in English Bond. To the right (north), is a west facing entrance opening, which leads onto the adjoining **Cell 2** to the west. Both a door and a door frame are absent. Above the opening is an horizontal concrete lintel, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. At the uppermost levels of this west wall, the western ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the brickwork wall fabric here.



Plate 13: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 14: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the west

Plates 14 and 15 present further images of the interior of **Cell 1** from different western vantage points.



Plate 15: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the west



Plate 16: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the west

Plate 16 furnishes an image of the east wall of **Cell 1**. The brickwork here is of the familiar Stretcher Bond. Also shown is the inner face of the east facing window opening, that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. Above the opening is an horizontal concrete lintel, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. At the uppermost levels of this west wall, the eastern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the brickwork wall fabric here.



Plate 17: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 18: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north

Plates 17 and 18 present views of the south wall of **Cell 1**. The brickwork here is of the familiar Stretcher Bond. The two vertical brick columns, both of which are incorporated into this brickwork are also composed of courses of brick stretchers. The southern ends of the two timber roof trusses of the overlying roof structure rest on the top of both of these columns. Also shown are the inner faces of the three south facing window openings that were recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. Above each window opening is a head composed of one course of brick stretchers laid on end. Extending along the top of this east wall and within an alcove are horizontal timber wallplates.



Plate 19: View of the north wall of Cell 1, from the south



Plate 20: View of the north wall of Cell 1, from the south

Plates 19 and 20 furnish views of the north wall of **Cell 1.** The brickwork here is of the familiar Stretcher Bond. There is one vertical brick column, which is also composed of courses of brick stretchers. To the left (west) is the inner face of one of the north facing entrance openings, that were recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building. Above the opening, is an horizontal concrete lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. At just below roof levels is an alcove along which are horizontal timber wallplates. The northern ends of the two timber roof trusses of the overlying roof structure rest on the top of the vertical brick column and on this concrete lintel.



Plate 21: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 22: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the south

Plates 21-28 provide a number of detailed images of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 1** and thus of the eastern end of this building. This is a relatively simple structure, the main component parts of this are the two timber roof trusses. The two roof trusses are in turn attached to a framework that is composed of a series of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure as well as along the roof apex. There is an absence of timber rafters in this structure.



Plate 23: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 24: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 25: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the west



Plate 26: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 27: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the west



Plate 28: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the south

For the purposes of this survey, the westernmost of the two internal room spaces within the interior of this building is designated as **Cell 2**. This is to the west of **Cell 1**.



Plate 29: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 30: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the east

Plates 29-30 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 2** from eastern vantage points. These also show the nature of the flooring of **Cell 2**, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 31 features the west wall of **Cell 2**. The brickwork of this west wall is in the familiar Stretcher Bond. The western ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure of **Cell 2** may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this brickwork wall fabric.



Plate 31: View of the west wall of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 32: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the west

Plates 32 and 33 present further general images of the interior of **Cell 2** from different western perspectives.



Plate 33: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the west



Plate 34: View of the east wall of Cell 2, form the west

Plate 34 furnishes an images of the east wall of **Cell 2**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 1** to the east. The brickwork here is composed of one course of brick stretchers that alternate with one course of brick headers in English Bond. The eastern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure of **Cell 2** may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this brickwork wall fabric. To the left (north) is an east facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 1** to the east. This opening is occupied by a modern timber door, which is attached to a sliding mechanism. This is inserted into the brickwork wall fabric. There is also a timber door frame of a head and surrounds here.



Plate 35: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north



Plate 36: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south

Plates 35 features the south wall of **Cell 2**. The brickwork of this south wall is of the familiar Stretcher Bond. The two vertical brick columns, which are incorporated into this wall fabric are also composed of courses of brick stretchers. At the top of this south wall and at just below roof levels is an alcove in the wall fabric, within which are horizontal timber wallplates. The southern ends of the two timber roof trusses of the overlying roof structure rest on the top of the two vertical brick columns.

Plates 36 and 37 present views of the north wall of **Cell 2**. The brickwork wall fabric of this north wall is also of the same Stretcher Bond. The central feature of this north wall is the north facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building. Above the opening is an horizontal concrete lintel which is incorporated into this brickwork wall fabric. At the top of this northh wall and at just below roof levels is an alcove in the wall fabric, within which are

horizontal timber wallplates. The northern ends of the two timber roof trusses of the overlying roof structure rest on this alcove.



Plate 37: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south



Plate 38: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the east

Plates 38-45 provide a number of detailed images of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 2** and thus of the western end of this building. This is a relatively simple structure, the main component parts of this are the two timber roof trusses. The two roof trusses are in turn attached to a framework that is composed of a series of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure as well as along the roof apex. There is an absence of timber rafters in this structure.



Plate 39: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 40: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 41: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the south-east



Plate 42: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the west



Plate 43: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the south



Plate 44: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the west



Plate 45: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the north-west

7.2 The South East Range

7.2.1 The Exterior of the South East Range



Plate 46: General view of the South East Range, from the north-east

The South-East Range of the former 19th century farmstead of Crowtree Farm is composed of two distinctive outbuildings, the two story **Outbuilding 1** and the single storey **Outbuilding 2** at the rear of this Range. **Plate 46** presents a general view of the South East Range from a north-eastern perspective.

Plates 47 and 48 provide views of the North Elevation of the two storey **Outbuilding 1**. **Outbuilding 1** has a gabled roof with a covering of red pantiles. The brickwork wall fabric of this North Elevation is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers along with occasional courses

of brick headers and also of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. Also featured are two north-east facing window openings, Both are occupied by unglazed two light timber sash windows with horizontal timber transoms. The openings are also occupied by timber window frames of heads and surrounds and concrete cills at the base of each opening. Above each opening are two horizontal concrete lintels, both of which are incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric.



Plate 47: View of the North Elevation of Outbuilding 1 of the South East Range, from the north-east



Plate 48: View of the North Elevation of Outbuilding 1 of the South East Range, from the north-east

The upper levels of the window opening to the left (north), has the remains of a timber shutter of three vertical tongued and grooved timber planks attached to a single horizontal timber. The window opening to the left (south), has been boarded over in the past with the remains of this boarding present, of three horizontal timber planks.



Plate 49: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 1 of the South East Range, from the south-east



Plate 50: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 1 of the South East Range, from the east

Plates 49 and 50 provide views of the East Elevation of the two storey **Outbuilding 1**. The nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this East Elevation is complex and very mixed. At the north-eastern end of this Elevation, the brickwork here matches that of the adjoining North Elevation, of mostly of courses of brick stretchers along with occasional courses of brick headers and of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers.

To the left (south-east), of this a later south-east facing entrance opening has been added probably in the 20th century. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with the remains of a sliding timber door. The remains consist of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. The sliding mechanism to this door consists of a horizontal metal rail, which is in turn affixed to the brickwork wall fabric and a substantial horizontal concrete lintel above the opening, which is also incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric.



Plate 51: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 2 of the South East Range, from the south-east

Above this first south-east facing entrance opening, the brickwork wall fabric is mostly composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. This brickwork also appears to be a later addition.

To the immediate left (south-west) of this first entrance opening are probable further elements of original 19th century brickwork. Here this is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers along with occasional courses of brick headers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers.

To the immediate left (south-west) of this 19th century brickwork is an unglazed south-east facing window opening. The opening is occupied only by a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with a concrete cill at the base of the opening. Above the opening is an horizontal concrete lintel that is built into the brickwork wall fabric here. This brickwork here appears to a further addition and was added at the same time as the insertion of the window opening, probably in the 20th century. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of brick stretchers that alternate with courses of brick headers in English Bond.

To the immediate left (south-west), of this window opening is the second south-east facing entrance opening that is also a further probable 20th century addition to this building. This second

opening is similarly occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. The sliding door to this opening is absent, though the sliding mechanism of the metal rail has survived. This is similarly affixed to the brickwork wall fabric along with a substantial horizontal concrete lintel above the opening, which is also incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. Above this opening and to the south-western side of it are further elements of the 20th century brickwork in English Bond. Inserted into this brickwork above the opening are two cast metal cross braces.

To the immediate left (south-west), of this second entrance opining and at the south-western end of this Elevation are yet further elements of original 19th century brickwork, the nature of which matches that of the other elements in this North Elevation, mostly composed of brick stretchers along with occasional courses of brick headers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers.



Plate 52: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 2 of the South East Range, from the north-east

At just below roof levels and extending along most of the length of this North Elevation are further elements of differing brickwork. This may also appear to be a later 20th century addition and may possibly be associated with the raising of the height of the building. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of brick stretchers that alternate with courses of brick headers in English Bond. Also at just below roof levels is a single decorative string course of brick stretchers laid on edge. The remains of several cast metal braces for horizontal cast metal guttering, (which is absent) are also affixed to the brickwork at these uppermost levels.

Plates 51 and 52 present views of the East Elevation of the single storey **Outbuilding 2**, which is bonded to the south-western end of **Outbuilding 1**. Part of this outbuilding is in a ruinous condition and thus this East Elevation is incomplete. This building also probably had a gabled roof with its covering of red pantiles. Where it has survived, the brickwork wall fabric of this East Elevation is composed of two elements. At the lower levels, is original brickwork, which consists of mostly courses of brick stretchers with an occasional courses of brick headers. This may match

the earlier brickwork of the two story **Outbuilding 1** and so may possibly be of 19th century origin. At the upper levels of this East Elevation, there has been some modern 20th century repair with a contrasting brickwork. Here the upper levels of this wall fabric are composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. At just below roof levels is a single decorative string course of brick stretchers laid on edge.

To the right (north-east), is a south-east facing entrance opening. This is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds, though a timber door is absent. Above the opening is a rounded head in brick composed of one course of brick headers laid on edge.

To the right (north-east) of this entrance opening is a south-east facing window opening. This is a small unglazed opening, from which a timber frame is also absent. Above the opening is a head in brick composed of one course of brick headers laid on edge.



Plate 53: General view of Outbuilding 2 of the South East Range, from the south

Plate 53 presents a general view of **Outbuildings 1 and 2** from a southern viewpoint. This image in particular shows the ruinous nature of part of **Outbuilding 2**.

Plates 54 and 59 feature detailed images of the upper levels of the South Elevation of **Outbuilding 1** of this South East Range. Only these upper levels are visible and the brickwork wall fabric here is composed of mostly courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers along with courses of brick stretchers. This matches to some extent earlier brickwork on the East and North Elevations of this outbuilding and so may represent further elements of original 19th century brickwork. The most prominent feature of this South Elevation is the south-west facing first floor window opening, which has been infilled with brick stretchers. Above the opening is a splayed head in brick composed of alternate brick stretchers and headers laid on end. Of particular note are that the lower levels of this former window opening have become covered over by the apparently later addition and bonding of the adjoining single storey **Outbuilding 2**.



Plate 54: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 1 of the South East Range, from the south-west



Plate 55: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 2 of the South East Range, from the south

Plates 55 and 56 furnish images of the surviving brick remnants of the South Elevation of **Outbuilding 2**. The brickwork wall fabric of this remnant is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. It has been noted earlier that this South Range was apparently longer in the past as featured on the O.S. maps of 1888 and 1904. However, there was no evidence from this South Elevation that this had been the case with no indication of any further bonded building activity to this South Elevation.



Plate 56: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 2 of the South East Range, from the south



Plate 57: General view of Outbuilding 2 of the South East Range, from the south-west

Plate 57 presents a further general view of **Outbuildings 1 and 2** of the South East Range from a different south-western vantage point.

Plates 58 and 60 provide detailed views of the West Elevation of **Outbuilding 2**, which is in a part ruinous condition. The brickwork wall fabric of this West Elevation is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers along with further courses of brick headers and also of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. This appears to match other 19th century wall fabric in the adjoining **Outbuilding 1**, though **Outbuilding 2** is clearly a later 19th century addition as testified by the vertical dividing line between the wall fabric of this outbuilding and that of the adjoining **Outbuilding 1**, to which this second and later outbuilding is bonded to. At the upper levels of this East Elevation, the brickwork wall fabric is a later addition and repair, which appears

to be of 20th century date. Here the brickwork wall fabric is composed of several courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Above these and at just below roof levels is the single decorative string course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 58: View of the West Elevation of Outbuilding 2 of the South East Range, from the south



Plate 59: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 1 of the South East Range, from the south



Plate 60: View of the West Elevation of Outbuilding 2 of the South East Range, from the west



Plate 61: General view of the South East Range, from the south-west

Plate 61 presents a further general view of **Outbuildings 1 and 2** of the South East Range from a south-western perspective.

Plate 62 provides a different general view of the same outbuildings from a slightly different southern vantage point.



Plate 62: General view of the South East Range, from the south



Plate 63: View of the West Elevation of the South East Range, from the south-west

Plates 63 and 64 furnish detailed images of the West Elevation of the adjoining two storey **Outbuilding 1** from several different south-western viewpoints. The bulk of the brickwork wall fabric of this West Elevation appears to be of 19th century date and matches that of other Elevations of this building already noted. This wall fabric is composed mostly of courses of brick stretchers along with further courses of brick headers and of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. At ground floor levels is an apparently infilled former west facing entrance opening, which has been infilled with brick, probably in the 20th century. This contrasting brickwork is in Flemish Bond. Above the infilled opening is a head in brick composed of a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge. At just below roof levels, there appears to be some evidence to suggest that this Elevation has been raised slightly in height. This is testified by the later addition of several courses in brick, the lowermost of mostly brick headers laid on edge, a

middle course of mostly brick stretchers along with the upper decorative string course of brick stretchers laid on edge at just below roof levels.



Plate 64: View of the West Elevation of the South East Range, from the south-west

7.2.2 The Interior of the South East Range

For the purposes of this survey, the north-easternmost of the internal room spaces within the two storey **Outbuilding 1** of the South East Range is designated as **Cell 3**.



Plate 65: View of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south-west



Plate 66: View of the upper levels of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south



Plate 67: View of the lower levels of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south-west



Plate 68: View of the upper levels of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south-west

Plates 65-68 present views from different positions of the north wall of **Cell 3**. The underlying brickwork wall fabric of this north wall has become entirely covered over with modern cement rendering, which in turn obscures the detail of the wall fabric. Also shown are the inner faces of the two north-east facing window openings that were recorded externally at the North Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**. These comprise two unglazed timber sash windows within timber frames of heads and surrounds. It may also be observed that the northern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure of **Cell 3** may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this cement rendering.

Plates 69 and 70 furnish images of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 3**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 69: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the north-west



Plate 70: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the north-west



Plate 71: View of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north-east



Plate 72: View of the lower levels of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north-east



Plate 73: View of the upper levels of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north



Plate 74: View of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north-west



Plate 75: View of the lower levels of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north-west



Plate 76: View of the upper levels of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north-west

Plates 71-76 provide a number of views of the south wall of **Cell 3** from different vantage points. The underlying brickwork wall fabric of this south wall has become entirely covered over with modern cement rendering, which in turn obscures the detail of the wall fabric. Of note are the two metal brackets that are affixed to the cement rendering and the impression of metal piping left behind and within this rendering. These brackets would have supported this metal piping, which extends into the adjoining **Cell 7** of the adjacent North East Range. The central feature of this south wall is the south-west facing entrance opening that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 4** to the south-west. This opening contains a timber frame of a head and surrounds.

It may also be observed that the southern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure of **Cell 3** may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this cement rendering.



Plate 77: View of the west wall of Cell 3, from the east



Plate 78: View of the east wall of Cell 3, from the west

Plate 77 presents a view of the west wall of **Cell 3**. The underlying brickwork wall fabric of this west wall has become entirely covered over with modern cement rendering, which in turn obscures the detail of the wall fabric. Of note are the two circular shaped ends of metal pipe ducts that extend slightly outwards from this west wall. The central feature of this west wall is the north-west facing entrance opening that leads onto **Cell 7** of the adjoining North West Range. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. Situated to the immediate right

(north-east) of this opening is a vertical column, presumably in brick, which extends up to the roof levels and which has also been entirely rendered over. Horizontal timber wallplates may also be seen to extend along the top of this west wall.



Plate 79: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the west



Plate 80: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the north

Plate 78 furnishes an image of the east wall of **Cell 3**. The underlying brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has become entirely covered over with modern cement rendering, which in turn obscures the detail of the wall fabric. Also shown is the inner face of the north-east facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this east wall.



Plate 81: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the west



Plate 82: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the north-west

Plates 81-86 present a number of views of the nature of the overlying roof supporting structure of **Cell 3** and thus of the north-eastern end of the North East Range. The principal component parts of this roof structure here comprise three pairs of principal timber rafters, to each of which is attached an horizontal timber collar at its upper levels and at the lower levels of two of the pairs, a reused horizontal timber tie beam. The remainder of this roof structure consists of a framework of secondary timber rafters and horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure and at the roof apex. To this is affixed a further framework of timber battens that support in turn the roof covering of red pantiles. The bottom ends of the secondary rafters are attached to the horizontal timber wallplates that extend along the top of the east and west walls. The horizontal timber tie beams both appear out of place and are considered to be earlier timbers. The tie beam against the north wall has two slots cut into its upper edge.



Plate 83: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the east



Plate 84: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the south-west



Plate 85: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the north-east



Plate 86: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the south-east

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the internal room spaces within **Outbuilding 1** of the North East Range is designated as **Cell 4**, which is situated to the north-east of **Cell 3**.

Plates 87 and 88 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 4** from north-eastern perspectives. These images also feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 4**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 87: General view of the interior of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 88: General view of the interior of Cell 4, from the north-east

Plate 89 features the south wall of **Cell 4**. The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall appears to be composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. The wall fabric at the lower levels of this south wall have been covered over with modern cement rendering thus obscuring the underlying wall detail here. At the upper levels of this south wall is the inner face of the south-west facing first floor window opening that was recorded externally at the upper South Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**. Both a window and a timber frame are absent from this opening. The inner face of the later brick infilling is shown along with an horizontal timber lintel above this opening itself, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. It may also be observed that the south-western ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric.



Plate 89: View of the south wall of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 90: General view of the interior of Cell 4, from the south-west

Plates 90 and 91 feature further general views of the interior of **Cell 4** from different south-western vantage points.



Plate 91: General view of the interior of Cell 4, from the south-west



Plate 92: View of the north wall of Cell 4, from the south-west

Plate 92 provides a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 4**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 3** of **Outbuilding 1** to the north-east. The lower half of this north wall has become entirely covered over with modern cement rendering, which has obscured the detail of the underlying wall fabric here. The exposed brickwork wall fabric of the upper levels of this north wall is composed of a mix of courses of brick stretchers, of brick headers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. The most prominent feature of this north wall is the

ground floor north-east facing entrance opening with its modern sliding door and sliding door mechanism. The timber door itself is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of both vertical and horizontal timbers.



Plate 93: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the west



Plate 94: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the north-west

Plates 93 and 94 feature images of the east wall of **Cell 4**. Portions of the wall fabric of this east wall have been covered over with modern cement rendering, at the lower wall levels to the south-west and also around the insertion of a modern 20th century south-east facing window opening, which was recorded externally at the East Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**. Both a window and a frame are absent from this opening. Above the cement rendering here, it may be observed that this modern window had replaced an earlier probable 19th century window opening. All that remains of this earlier opening is a splayed window head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick headers laid on edge and below these and incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric, an

horizontal timber lintel. The remainder of this earlier opening has either been removed by the insertion of this later modern 20th century window opening, or has become covered over with this cement rendering.

The central feature of this east wall is the ground floor south-east facing entrance opening that was also recorded externally at the East Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**. Above the opening is a substantial horizontal concrete lintel, which has been incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. Around where this entrance opening was inserted into this east wall in the 20th century and where earlier wall fabric was replaced by later brickwork is readily apparent, both to the left and right of this opening. Here this later brick insertion is also of 20th century origin and is composed of courses of brick stretchers that alternate with courses of brick headers in Flemish Bond. There are also further modern additions above the concrete lintel in the form of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge.

Above the levels of the window opening, the entrance opening and the cement rendering, the nature of the brickwork wall fabric, particularly at the upper levels of this east wall and also towards the south-western end of this wall is more difficult to discern. At this south-western end, and probably also above the window and entrance opening, the brickwork here is of probable original 19th century origin and is composed of a mix of courses of brick headers, of brick stretchers and of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. Extending along the top of this east wall are a series of horizontal timber wallplates.



Plate 95: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the south-east

Plates 95 and 96 provide detailed views of the west wall of **Cell 4**. Both at the lower levels of this west wall and around the inner face of a former and infilled north-west facing entrance opening, (that was recorded externally at the West Elevation of **Outbuilding 1),** has been covered over with modern cement rendering. However, at just above the cement rendering, an horizontal timber lintel pertaining to this former entrance opening, may be observed and which has been incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. The exposed brickwork wall fabric of the remainder of this east wall appears to be of 19th century origin and composed of a mix of courses of brick stretchers, of brick headers and of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. Extending along the top of this west wall are a series of horizontal timber lintels.



Plate 96: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the north-east



Plate 97: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-east

Plates 97-104 provide a large number of detailed views from differing perspectives of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4** and thus and of the central and south-western portions of **Outbuilding 1** of the South East Range. The principal component parts of this roof structure comprise three pairs of principal timber rafters, to each of which is attached an horizontal timber collar at its upper levels and at the lower levels of the pairs, a horizontal timber tie beam. The ends of the collars are attached to the rafters with the ends of the tie beams affixed to the horizontal timber wallplates that extend along the top of the east and west walls. The remainder of this roof structure is composed of a framework of secondary timber rafters and horizontal timber purlins along both sides of this structure and also at the roof apex. Attached to the rafters and purlins in turn and also on both sides of this structure are two series of horizontal timber planks to which is attached the roof covering of red pantiles.



Plate 98: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 99: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-west



Plate 100: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north-west



Plate 101: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-west



Plate 102: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the west



Plate 103: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east



Plate 104: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south-east

For the purposes of this survey, the north easternmost of the two internal room spaces that pertain to the single storey **Outbuilding 2** of the South East Range, is designated as **Cell 5**. This is situated to the south-west of the adjoining **Cell 4** within the interior of the two storey **Outbuilding 1**. **Cell 5** is within the extant standing portion of **Outbuilding 2**.



Plate 105: General view of the interior of Cell 5, from the south-east

Plate 105 provides a general view of the interior of **Cell 5**. The nature of the flooring of **Cell 5**, is also shown, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 106: View of the west wall of Cell 5, from the south-east

Plate 106 furnishes a detailed view of the west wall of **Cell 5**. Much of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this west wall has become obscured by being covered over with layers of paintwork/whitewash. Only at the lower levels, is the wall fabric readily apparent. Here, this is mostly composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers along with occasional courses of brick headers and of courses of brick stretchers. Extending along the top of this west wall is an horizontal timber wallplate. Also featured is an air vent with an external metal grill.

Plate 107 furnishes a further general view of the interior of **Cell 5** from a differing north-western position.

Plate 108 provides a detailed view of the east wall of **Cell 5**. Much of the brickwork wall fabric is of 19th century origin and is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers, and of occasional courses of brick headers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. At the upper levels and above the door and window openings, there is some evidence of modern 20th century repair and/or addition with a different brickwork in a variation of Flemish Bond. Above this and extending along the top of this east wall is an horizontal timber wallplate.

Also shown and to the left (north-east), is the inner face of a south east facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of **Outbuilding 2**. A timber door frame of a head and surrounds is present along with an horizontal timber lintel above the opening, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. To the right (south-west) is the inner face of a south-east facing window opening that was also recorded externally at the East Elevation of **Outbuilding 2**. Both a window and a frame are absent from this opening,. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is also incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.



Plate 107: General view of the interior of Cell 5, from the north-west



Plate 108: View of the east wall of Cell 5, from the north-west



Plate 109: View of the lower levels of the south wall of Cell 5, from the north-west



Plate 110: View of the upper levels of the south wall of Cell 5, from the north-west

Plates 109-112 provide a number of views from different vantage points of the south wall of **Cell 5.** Although much of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this south wall has become obscured by being covered over with a combination of paintwork/whitewash and cement rendering, it is still possible to discern the nature of the brickwork particularly at the lower levels of this south wall. This is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers along with other courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. At the upper levels of this south wall may be observed an infilled former south-west facing window opening, which given the nature of **Outbuilding 2**, may have been originally an external window. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with traces of a horizontal timber lintel above the opening that is incorporated into the brickwork. The nature of the infilling itself is difficult to discern by its being covered over with multiple layers of paintwork/whitewash. It may also be observed that the south-western ends

of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of the wall fabric of this south wall.



Plate 111: View of the lower levels of the south wall of Cell 5, from the south-east



Plate 112: View of the upper levels of the south wall of Cell 5, from the south-east



Plate 113: View of the lower levels of the north wall of Cell 5, from the south-east



Plate 114: View of the upper levels of the north wall of Cell 5, from the south-east

Plates 113-116 provide a number of views from different vantage points of the south wall of **Cell 5.** Although this single storey **Outbuilding 2** is bonded to the South Elevation of the adjoining **Outbuilding 1**, this north wall represents the lower levels of the South Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**. Although much of the detail of the brickwork wall fabric here has become obscured by being covered over with layers of whitewash/paintwork, it is still possible to discern the nature of this wall fabric, which is in a variation of Flemish Bond, composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. This bonding is particularly visible at the lower levels of this wall.



Plate 115: View of the lower levels of the north wall of Cell 5, from the south-west



Plate 116: View of the upper levels of the north wall of Cell 5, from the south-west

Plates 117-120 present a number of views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 5** and thus of the extant and standing portion of **Outbuilding 2** from different positions. The principal component parts of this roof structure comprise two pairs of principal timber rafters, to which is attached two horizontal timber collars at their upper levels and below this, two horizontal timber tie beams, the ends of which are affixed to the horizontal wallplates that extend along the top of the east and west walls. The remaining parts of this roof structure which extends along both its sides and at the roof apex., are a series of secondary timber rafters and horizontal timber purlins. This framework supports the series of horizontal timber planks, also on both sides of this structure. The planking in turn supports the roof covering of red pantiles.



Plate 117: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the north-west



Plate 118: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the north-west



Plate 119: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the north-east



Plate 120: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the south-east

For the purposes of this survey, the second and south westernmost internal room space within **Outbuilding 2**, is designated as **Cell 6**. This is situated to the immediate south-west of and adjacent to **Cell 5**, though there is some evidence to suggest that **Cell 6** was once part of a third outbuilding pertaining to the South East Range, given the former external window opening in the South Elevation of **Outbuilding 2**.



Plate 121: View of the interior of Cell 6, from the south-east



Plate 122: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the north-east

Plates 121 and 123 present views of the interior of **Cell 6,** which is in a ruinous condition and is roofless. Debris on the flooring may be discerned as the original roof covering of red pantiles along with timbers from the roof structure.

Plate 122 features the inner face of the remains and/or remnants of the south wall of **Cell 6**. The brickwork of this wall remnant is probably of 19th century origin and is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond.



Plate 123: View of the interior of Cell 6, from the south-west



Plate 124: View of the north wall of Cell 5, from the south-east

Plate 124 presents a view of the north wall of **Cell 6**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the extant **Cell 5** to the north-east. This is the only remaining standing wall pertaining to **Cell 6**.

The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers along with occasional courses of brick headers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. This is considered to be of 19th century origin. At the upper levels of this south wall is a former and infilled south-west facing window opening, which may once have been an external window. A timber frame of a head and surrounds have survived with the later infilling mostly composed of brick stretchers. Above this former opening is the shape/shadow of a roof line, which may provide further evidence for **Cell 6**, once being part of a former third and slightly lower in height, outbuilding to this South East Range. This would also be of 19th century origin.



Plate 125: View of the west wall of Cell 6, from the east

Plate 125 provides a view of the remnants of the west wall of **Cell 6.** The brickwork wall fabric of this west wall is the same as that of the adjoining south wall, composed of mostly courses of brick stretchers along with occasional courses of brick headers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers.

7.3 The North East Range

7.3.1 The Exterior of the North East Range

The North East Range is a single storey former farm outbuilding of 19th century date, that has a gabled roof with a covering of red pantiles. The north-western end of this outbuilding is roofless.

Plates 126 and 129 present views from different angles of the West Elevation of the North East Range. This Elevation is a remnant and is roofless. The brickwork wall fabric of this West Elevation is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers along with occasional courses of brick headers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers of probable 19th century origin. Also shown is a former and unglazed north-west facing window opening. All that remains here is the timber frame of a head and surrounds.



Plate 126: View of the West Elevation of the North East Range, from the north-west



Plate 127: View of the North Elevation of the North East Range, from the north-east

Plates 127 and 128 present images from different positions of the North Elevation of the North East Range. The brickwork wall fabric of this North Elevation is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers along with further courses of mixed brick headers and of brick stretchers and so is of probable 19th century date. To the left (west), is a former north-east facing entrance opening from which the door is absent. A timber frame of a head and surrounds survives within this opening.

To the right (south-east), are three partially glazed north-east facing window openings. These are each of six light timber casement windows, each with two vertical timber mullions and each with two horizontal timber glazing bars. Timber frames of heads and surrounds also occupy these openings along with concrete sills at the base of each opening. Above each opening in turn and at just below roof levels are horizontal concrete lintels, each of which is incorporated into the

brickwork wall fabric. It is worthy of note that these window openings are probable modern 20th century additions. Below the central window opening is later modern brick infilling, in which this window has clearly replaced an earlier north-east facing former entrance opening at this point as adjudged by the two vertical lines within the brickwork, which extend downwards to ground levels below the window opening along with the later brickwork around the two other window openings in this Elevation.



Plate 128: View of the North Elevation of the North East Range, from the north



Plate 129: View of the West Elevation of the North East Range, from the north

Plate 130 presents a general view of the South East Range along with the North East Range from a north-eastern perspective.



Plate 130: General view of the South East Range and of the North East Range, from the north-east



Plate 131: General view of the North East Range, from the south-west

Plates 131 and 132 provide general views of the North-East Range from south-western positions.



Plate 132: General view of the North East Range, from the south-west



Plate 133: View of the South Elevation of the North East Range, from the south-west

Plates 133-135 furnish several images of the South Elevation of the North East Range. The north-western end of this Range is roofless. The bulk of the brickwork wall fabric of this South Elevation is in English Garden Wall Bond composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers. At the north-western end of this Elevation, there is a vertical dividing line to the wall fabric. To the north-west of this division in the wall fabric, the brickwork is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Also featured at this north-western end of this Elevation is an infilled former south-west facing window opening. No timber frame survives and the brick infilling matches that of the surrounding brickwork wall fabric.



Plate 134: View of the South Elevation of the North East Range, from the south-west



Plate 135: View of the South Elevation of the North East Range, from the south-west

7.3.2 The Interior of the North East Range

For the purposes of this survey, the south easternmost of the internal room spaces within the single storey North East Range is designated as **Cell 7.** This is situated to the north-west of the adjoining **Cell 3** within **Outbuilding 1**.

Plates 136 and 137 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 7** from north-western vantage points. These also illustrate the nature of the flooring of **Cell 7**, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 138 features the east wall of **Cell 7**. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall, which is also the internal dividing wall with **Cell 3** of **Outbuilding 1** to the south-east, is entirely covered over with modern cement rendering, which has obscured the detail of the underlying brickwork. The

prominent feature of this east wall is the large south-east facing entrance opening with its timber sliding door and mechanism of a horizontal metal rail built into the wall fabric. The sliding door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks and the opening is also occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. To either side of this entrance opening are two circular shaped ends of metal pipe ducts that extend slightly outwards from this east wall. It may also be noted that the eastern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this east wall.



Plate 136: General view of the interior of Cell 7, from the north-west

Plates 139 and 140 present further general views of the interior of **Cell 7** from different north-western perspectives.

Plate 141 features the west wall of **Cell 7.** The brickwork wall fabric of this west wall has been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering such that the underlying detail of this wall fabric is obscured. It may be noted that the western ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this west wall. Also shown are two circular shaped ends of metal pipe ducts that extend outwards from this west wall. The central feature of this west wall is the north-west facing entrance opening, from which both the door and timber frame are absent.



Plate 137: General view of the interior of Cell 7, from the north-west



Plate 138: View of the east wall of Cell 7, from the north-west



Plate 139: General view of the interior of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 140: General view of the interior of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 141: View of the west wall of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 142: View of the south wall of Cell 7, from the north-east

Plates 142 and 143 provide views of the south wall of **Cell 7** from different positions. The underlying brickwork wall fabric of this south wall has been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering such that the underlying detail of this wall fabric is obscured. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to be incorporated into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric.



Plate 143: View of the south wall of Cell 7, from the north-west



Plate 144: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the south-west

Plates 144 and 145 furnish views of the north wall of **Cell 7**. The underlying brickwork wall fabric of this north wall has been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering such that the underlying detail of this wall fabric is obscured. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to be incorporated into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric. Also featured are the inner faces of the three north-east facing timber casement window openings that were recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building. These openings are slightly recessed.



Plate 145: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 146: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the south-east

Plates 146-157 present a number of views form differing vantage points of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 7** and thus of the extant portion of the North East Range. The principal component parts of this roof structure comprise four pairs of principal timber rafters on both sides of this structure. All four pairs of the principal rafters have horizontal timber collars at their upper levels, while two pairs have substantial horizontal timber tie beams at their lower levels. The ends of the collars are affixed to the rafters, whilst the ends of the tie beams are attached to the horizontal timber wallplates at the north and south walls. The remainder of this roof structure consists of a framework of secondary timber rafters and horizontal timber purlins on both sides of this structure and also at the roof apex. Behind this framework are sheets of modern roofing felt, which in turn support the roof covering of red pantiles.



Plate 147: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the south



Plate 148: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 149: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 150: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the north-west



Plate 151: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the north



Plate 152: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the north-west



Plate 153: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the south-west



Plate 154: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the south-west



Plate 155: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the north-west



Plate 156: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the north-east



Plate 157: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the south-east

For the purposes of this survey, the north westernmost and second of the internal room spaces within this North East Range is designated as **Cell 8**, which is roofless. **Cell 8** is located to the north-west of **Cell 7**.



Plate 158: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the south-east

Plates 158 and 159 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 8** from south-eastern perspectives.



Plate 159: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the south-east



Plate 160: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north

Plates 160, 163 and 168-169 all feature the west wall of **Cell 8**. The brickwork wall fabric of this west wall, (which has collapsed at its north-western end) has been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering thus obscuring the underlying brickwork. **Plate 160** also features the two low modern 20th century walls in brick within the interior of **Cell 8**. The brickwork of these low walls is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond.



Plate 161: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 162: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the north-east

Plate 161 furnishes an image of the flooring of part of **Cell 8**, which is probably of modern concrete, though this has been covered over with debris from the roof such as fragments of red pantiles.



Plate 163: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 164: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the north-west

Plates 162, 166-167 and 177 all provide views of the north wall of **Cell 8** from differing positions. The brickwork wall fabric of this north wall has been entirely covered over with modern cement

rendering thus obscuring the underlying brickwork. Also shown is the inner face of the north-west facing widow opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building. Although a glazed window is absent here, this opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds.



Plate 165: View of the north-east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 166: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the south-east

Plate 164 provides a further view of the flooring of **Cell 8** from a different vantage point.



Plate 167: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the south-east


Plate 168: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north-east

Plates 165 and 170-172 provide views of the north-east wall of **Cell 8**. The brickwork wall fabric of this north-east wall has been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering thus obscuring the underlying brickwork. Also shown is the inner face of the north-east facing entrance opening, from which a door is absent. The opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. **Plates 170-172** also provide detailed images of one of the low walls of 20th century origin within the interior of **Cell 8**, which is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond.



Plate 169: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 170: View of the north-east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 171: View of the north-east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 172: View of the north-east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 173: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 174: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-east

Plates 173-175 and 179-184 provide a number of views of the east wall of **Cell 8** from differing positions. This is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 7** to the south-east. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has been entirely covered over with modern cement rendering thus obscuring the underlying brickwork. Also shown is the inner face of the south-east facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 7**. Both a door and timber frame are absent from this opening. Above this opening and extending across the width of this wall is an

horizontal timber wallplate. Above this are remains of the former roof supporting structure of **Cell 8** and thus of the north-western end of the North East Range. These remains comprise a single vertical timber stud, a timber rafter and the remains of a roof apex horizontal timber purlin.



Plate 175: View of the upper levels of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 176: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the north-east

Plate 176 presents a further view of the flooring of **Cell 8**.



Plate 177: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 178: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 179: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 180: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-west



Plate 181: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 182: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the north-east



Plate 183: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the south-west



Plate 184: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the south-west

7.4 The Glasshouses and Associated Furnace Block

7.4.1 The Exterior of the Glasshouses and Associated Furnace Block



Plate 185: View of the South Elevation of the Furnace Bock, from the south



Plate 186: View of the South Elevation of the Furnace Bock, from the south

Plates 185 and 186 present views of the South Elevation of the Furnace Block, which is of 20th century origin. This is a modern single storey structure, which had a low angled half gabled roof,

which has largely gone. This had a roof covering of sheets of corrugated metal, some of which remain. The brickwork wall fabric of this South Elevation is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers along with occasional courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. Also shown is the south facing entrance opening, from which both a door and a timber door frame are absent. Above the opening is a horizontal head in brick composed of one course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 187: View of the East Elevation of the Furnace Block and of the adjacent Eastern Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 188: View of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the south

Plate 187 presents a view of the East Elevation of the Furnace Block along with a general view of the Eastern Glasshouse. The brickwork wall fabric of this East Elevation is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. A cast metal air vent is also inserted into the mid levels of this wall fabric.

Plate 188 provides a general view of the eastern of the two Glasshouses on the site. A more detailed view of this Eastern Glasshouse is presented in **Plate 189**. In the foreground is a portion of the external South Elevation of the antechamber, which fronts the Eastern Glasshouse. Where visible the low wall brickwork wall fabric of this part of this South Elevation is composed of brick stretchers. Resting on the brickwork wall fabric are the remains of vertical timber window frame panels and above these are the remains of timber rafters for a flat roof. The East Elevation of the Eastern Glasshouse was not accessible at the time of this survey.



Plate 189: General view of the Furnace Block and of the adjacent Eastern Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 190: View of the West Elevation of the Furnace Block, from the west

Plate 190 provides a detailed view of the West Elevation of the Furnace Block. The brickwork wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. At

just below former roof levels is modern horizontal Up[vc guttering with the remains of a vertical Upvc downpipe to the left (west).



Plate 191: View of the Western Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 192: General view of the Western Glasshouse and Furnace Block, from the south-west

Plate 191 presents a detailed view of the remainder of the South Elevation of the antechamber in front of the Glasshouses. The brickwork of the low brick wall here is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Resting on this low brick wall are the remains of vertical timber window frame panels along with horizontal timber rafters above these for a flat roof. The remains of roofing felt may be seem atop the horizontal timber rafters.

Plate 192 features a general view both of the Western Glasshouse along with the Furnace Block.



Plate 193: View of the Glasshouses, from the south-west



Plate 194: General view of the Glasshouses and Furnace Block, from the west

Plate 193 presents a detailed view of the West Elevation of the antechamber which fronts the Glasshouses. This is revealed to be a low cavity wall with the front of the wall composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Resting on the top of this low wall are further vertical timber window frame panels along with the head and surrounds of a timber door frame for a west facing entrance opening, from which the door is absent.

Plates 194 and 195 furnish general views from several western standpoints of the Western Glasshouse along with the Furnace Block.



Plate 195: General view of the Glasshouses and Furnace Block, from the west



Plate 196: View of the West Elevation of the Western Glasshouse, from the west

Plates 196 and 197 provide views of the West Elevation of the Western Glasshouse. This is composed of a low wall in brick with the brickwork consisting of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Resting on the top of this low wall may be observed the timber framework of rafters and purlins (including roof apex purlins) which provided the timber structure for the glass panels of the glasshouse, which is unglazed. These images also feature a portion of the North Elevation of the adjoining antechamber to the Glasshouses. The wall fabric of this Elevation is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks.



Plate 197: View of the West Elevation of the Western Glasshouse, from the west



Plate 198: View of the Northern End of the Glasshouses, from the north

Plate 198 presents a current view of the northern end of the Eastern and Western Glasshouses, which have become completely obscured by dense vegetation ground cover and growth.

Plates 199-202 were past images taken and very kindly provided by the applicants. These show the northern ends of the Glasshouses prior to the dense vegetation growth and ground cover taking place. **Plate 199** provides a general view of the Glasshouses. **Plates 200-202** reveal the low brick walls at the northern ends of the Glasshouses to have the same brickwork wall fabric as the West Elevation of the Western Glasshouse, composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Resting on the top of these low walls are the timber frames of rafters and purlins for the glass panels of the glasshouses, both of which appear to be unglazed. Two north facing entrances, which lead on

into the interior of each glasshouse may also be observed. Doors from both openings are absent, though the timber door frames of a head and surrounds both survive.



Plate 199: View of the Glasshouses, from the north-west



Plate 200: View of the North Elevations of the Glasshouses, from the north



Plate 201: View of the North Elevation of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the north



Plate 202: View of the North Elevation of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the north

7.4.2 The Interior of the Furnace Block

Plate 203 features the west wall of the Furnace Block. The brickwork wall fabric of this west wall is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Extending along the top of this west wall is an horizontal timber wallplate. A small west facing window opening may also be seen, in which both the window and timber window frame are absent. The sunken lower levels of this west wall have been rendered over or lined with modern concrete.

Plates 204 and 205 provide views of the north wall of the Furnace Block along with the bonded vertical brick chimney stack which extends upwards from it. The brickwork wall fabric of this north wall along with the stepped vertical brick chimney stack are composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. The sunken lower levels of this north wall have also been rendered

over with modern concrete. A circular shaped flue may be observed at the lower levels of the brickwork wall fabric of the chimney stack. These would have originally connected to the nearby furnace.



Plate 203: View of the south wall of the Furnace Block, form the south-east

Plates 206 and 207 furnish detailed views of the sunken lower internal floor levels of the Furnace Block. The lower sides of the four walls along with the flooring itself are lined with modern concrete. Debris from the former roof structure such as fragments of corrugated metal sheeting and roof timbers may also be seen to be scattered across this floor level.

Plates 208 presents a view of the east wall of the Furnace Block. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Extending along the top of this east wall is an horizontal timber wallplate. The sunken lower levels of this east wall have been rendered over or lined with modern concrete.

Plate 209 features the south wall of the Furnace Block. The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Also shown is the inner face of the south facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building. Both the door and the timber door frame are absent from this opening. Above the opening is an horizontal head in brick composed of one course of brick stretchers laid on edge. The sunken lower levels of this south wall have been rendered over or lined with modern concrete.

Plate 210 provides a further detailed view of the west wall of the Furnace Block.

Plates 211 and 212 present further images of the east wall from a different western position.



Plate 204: View of the north wall and of the inner face of the vertical chimney stack of the Furnace Block, from the south



Plate 205: View of the north wall and of the inner face of the vertical chimney stack of the Furnace Block, from the south



Plate 206: View of the lower levels of the Furnace Block, from the south



Plate 207: View of the lower levels of the Furnace Block, from the south-east



Plate 208: View of the east wall of the Furnace Block, from the south



Plate 209: View of the south wall of the Furnace Block, from the north



Plate 210: View of the west wall of the Furnace Block, from the east



Plate 211: View of the east wall of the Furnace Block, from the west



Plate 212: View of the east wall of the Furnace Block, from the west



Plate 213: View of the south wall of the Furnace Block, from the north



Plate 214: Detail: view of the *in situ* furnace, from the east



Plate 215: View of the west wall of the Furnace Block, from the east

Plate 213 provides a further view of the south wall of the Furnace Block from a differing northern vantage point.

Plates 214 and 216 provide detailed views of the *in situ* furnace within the sunken floor levels. Several fire bricks pertaining to the lining of this furnace, which appears to have been operated electrically may also be observed. Otherwise the floor levels of the Furnace Block are littered with roof debris, including fragments of corrugated metal sheeting and fragments of roof timbers.

Plate 215 provides a further detailed view of the west wall of the Furnace Block.



Plate 216: Detail: view of the *in situ* furnace, from the north-east

7.4.3 The Interior of the Antechamber and Glasshouses



Plate 217: View of the interior of the Western Glasshouse, from the south-west

Plates 217 and 218 provide oblique views into the interior of the Western Glasshouse. These show the framework of timber rafters and purlins which supported the glass panels of the glasshouse, though this building is now unglazed. It may also be observed that there are a series of vertical metal posts along both sides of this structure, which provided additional support to this timber framed roofing structure.



Plate 218: View of the interior of the Western Glasshouse, from the south-west



Plate 219: View of the interior of the Western Glasshouse, from the south

Plates 219-224 provide additional detailed views of the interior of the Western Glasshouse from various southern perspectives.



Plate 220: View of the interior of the Western Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 221: View of the interior of the Western Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 222: View of the interior of the Western Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 223: View of the interior of the Western Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 224: View of the interior of the Western Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 225: View of the flooring of the Antechamber, from the west

Plates 225 and 226 present detailed images of the flooring of the antechamber, which is the building that fronts onto and provided the main access to the two former glasshouses. This flooring is probably of modern concrete.



Plate 226: View of the flooring of the Antechamber, from the west



Plate 227: View of the interior of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the south

Plates 227-232 provide a number of views of the interior of the second Eastern Glasshouse also from various southern vantage points. These images also feature the framework of timber rafters and purlins which supported the glass panels of the glasshouse, though this building is now unglazed. It may also be observed that there are a series of vertical metal posts along both sides of this structure, which provided additional support to this timber framed roofing structure. Plates **230-232** also show the connecting wire mechanisms by which the glazed fanlights within the

glazed roofs of the glasshouses could be opened and closed, which would in turn regulate the internal temperatures of the interiors of each glasshouse.



Plate 228: View of the interior of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 229: View of the interior of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 230: View of the interior of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 231: View of the interior of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 232: View of the interior of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the south



Plate 233: View of the flooring of the Antechamber, from the east

Plate 233 presents a further view of the nature of the flooring of the antechamber to the glasshouses, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 234: View of the roof structure of the antechamber, from the west



Plate 235: View of the roof structure of the antechamber, from the east

Plates 234-236 provide detailed views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of the antechamber. This is a relatively simple structure comprising a flat roof of a series or framework of horizontal timber rafters, which supported a covering of modern roofing felt.



Plate 236: View of the roof structure of the antechamber, from the east



Plate 237: View of the South Elevation of the Western Glasshouse, from the south-west

Plates 237 and 238 furnish detailed views of the South Elevation of the Western Glasshouse. The brickwork wall fabric of the lower levels of this South Elevation is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Bisecting this brickwork is a south facing entrance opening, which is occupied by a timber door frame of a head and surrounds along with a door composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. These are in turn affixed to an internal framework and angled and horizontal timbers. Atop the entrance opening is a glazed three light fanlight with a timber frame of a head and surrounds and two vertical timber glazing bars. To either side of this entrance opening and glazed fanlight are two window panels, each of three lights and one additional glazed three light louvre and each with three vertical timber glazing bars. The two window panels are contained within triangular shaped window frames of a head, a surround and cills at the base of each panel. Above the window panels, the upper levels of the wall fabric of this South

Elevation is constructed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. Of particular note are the two metal winding mechanisms, which lead on to connecting wires inside the glasshouse, and which open and close glazed fanlights within the glasshouse interior to regulate the internal temperature.



Plate 238: View of the South Elevation of the Western Glasshouse, from the south-west



Plate 239: View of the South Elevation of the Eastern Glasshouse, from the south-east

Plates 239 and 240 provide detailed views of the South Elevation of the second Eastern Glasshouse. The brickwork wall fabric of the lower levels of this South Elevation is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Bisecting this brickwork is a south facing entrance opening, which is occupied by a timber door frame of a head and surrounds along with a door composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. These are in turn affixed to an internal framework and angled and horizontal timbers. Atop the entrance opening is a glazed three light fanlight with a

timber frame of a head and surrounds and two vertical timber glazing bars. To either side of this entrance opening and glazed fanlight are two window panels, each of three lights and one additional glazed three light louvre and each with three vertical timber glazing bars. The two window panels are contained within triangular shaped window frames of a head, a surround and cills at the base of each panel. One of the window panels, which has been boarded over includes the cut off remains of a circular shaped metal heating duct. Above the window panels, the upper levels of the wall fabric of this South Elevation is constructed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. Of particular note are the two metal winding mechanisms, which lead on to connecting wires inside the glasshouse, and which open and close glazed fanlights within the glasshouse interior to regulate the internal temperature.



Plate 240: View of the South Elevations of the East and West Glasshouses, from the south-east



Plate 241: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the east



Plate 242: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the west



Plate 243: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the west

Plates 241 and 242 furnish images of the western interior of the antechamber and in particular of the inner faces of the south and west low brick built cavity walls here. The brickwork of both low walls are composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond, with the uppermost course of brick stretchers on a different orientation, though still laid on bed. The remains of window frames comprising a series of vertical timber glazing bars survive. These would have been attached to various horizontal cills that would have rested on this low walls. The window panels

are all unglazed. **Plate 242** also features the western portion of the North Elevation of the Furnace Block. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of the same Stretcher Bond. Of particular note is the circular shaped cut off end of a metal heating duct pipe, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.



Plate 244: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the west



Plate 245: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the west



Plate 246: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the east



Plate 247: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the east



Plate 248: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the east



Plate 249: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the west

Plates 243-248 present a number of views from different vantage points of the North Elevation of the Furnace Block and including the north side of the attached vertical brick built chimney stack. The brickwork wall fabrics of both this North Elevation and of the vertical brick built chimney stack are composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretchers Bond. A second circular shaped cut off end of a metal heating duct pipe is also featured within the eastern portion of the North Elevation and is also incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.



Plate 250: View of the interior of the antechamber, from the west

Plates 249-250 present views of the eastern interior of the antechamber and in particular of the inner faces of the south and east low brick built cavity walls here. The brickwork of both low walls are composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond, with the uppermost course of brick stretchers on a different orientation, though still laid on bed. The remains of window frames comprising a series of vertical timber glazing bars survive. These would have been attached to various horizontal cills that would have rested on this low walls. The window panels are all unglazed.

It is also worthy of note that the electrically powered furnace within the Furnace Block, would originally have provided internal heating to the two Glasshouses via the metal heating duct piping. These may be seen in the North Elevation of the Furnace Block and also within the South Elevation of the eastern Glasshouse. The heating duct pipe to the Western Glasshouse appears to be absent.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record details Crowtree Farm as a partially extant 19th century farmstead. The First Edition O.S. map of 1888 shows the original and contemporary late 19th century layout of this farmstead. This comprised a three sided range of farm outbuildings that consisted of a South East Range, a North East Range and a North West Range. These enclosed a south-west facing courtyard. At the south-western end of the North West Range was attached a farmhouse. It is considered that Crowtree Farm may have had at least earlier mid 19th century origins.

8.2 Probably by the mid 20th century, substantial changes had taken place to the layout of this farmstead and to its function. Both the North West Range and the farmhouse were demolished. A packing shed and two glasshouses with an associated furnace block were

added. So it is clear from this that Crowtree Farm migrated from a traditional farmstead to a market garden site. The furnace block provided internal heating to the glasshouses via an electrical furnace and connecting heating ducts, such that market garden produce could be produced all year round. In the warmer months the internal temperatures of the glasshouses could be regulated by the use of opening and closing glazed fanlights. Portions of the remaining North East and South East Ranges, were perhaps also associated with this new function as a market garden site. The evidence for this is the cement rendered walls of parts of these Ranges, which were designed to furnish lower temperatures for the storage of market garden produce along with the modern packing shed, which was also associated with this manufacture and as its designation suggests, would have used for the packing and distribution of the market garden produce.

8.3 The South East and North East Ranges also appear to have undergone alterations in the 20th century, which included new brickwork additions and repair and the inclusion of new windows and entrance openings. It has been noted that the South East Range in particular was shown to be longer on the 1888 and 1904 O.S. maps, though there was no clear evidence for this on the site.

9. Acknowledgements

9.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Dr. and Mrs. Scarisbrick for commissioning this work and for their kind assistance for arranging access to the site. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the staff of the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record for their kind assistance.

10. Bibliography

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1888, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 34.2.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 34.2.

Extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1975.

Ordnance Survey, (2014), 1:25,000 scale map, *Spalding & Holbeach, Long Sutton & Kirton,* Explorer Sheet No. 249.

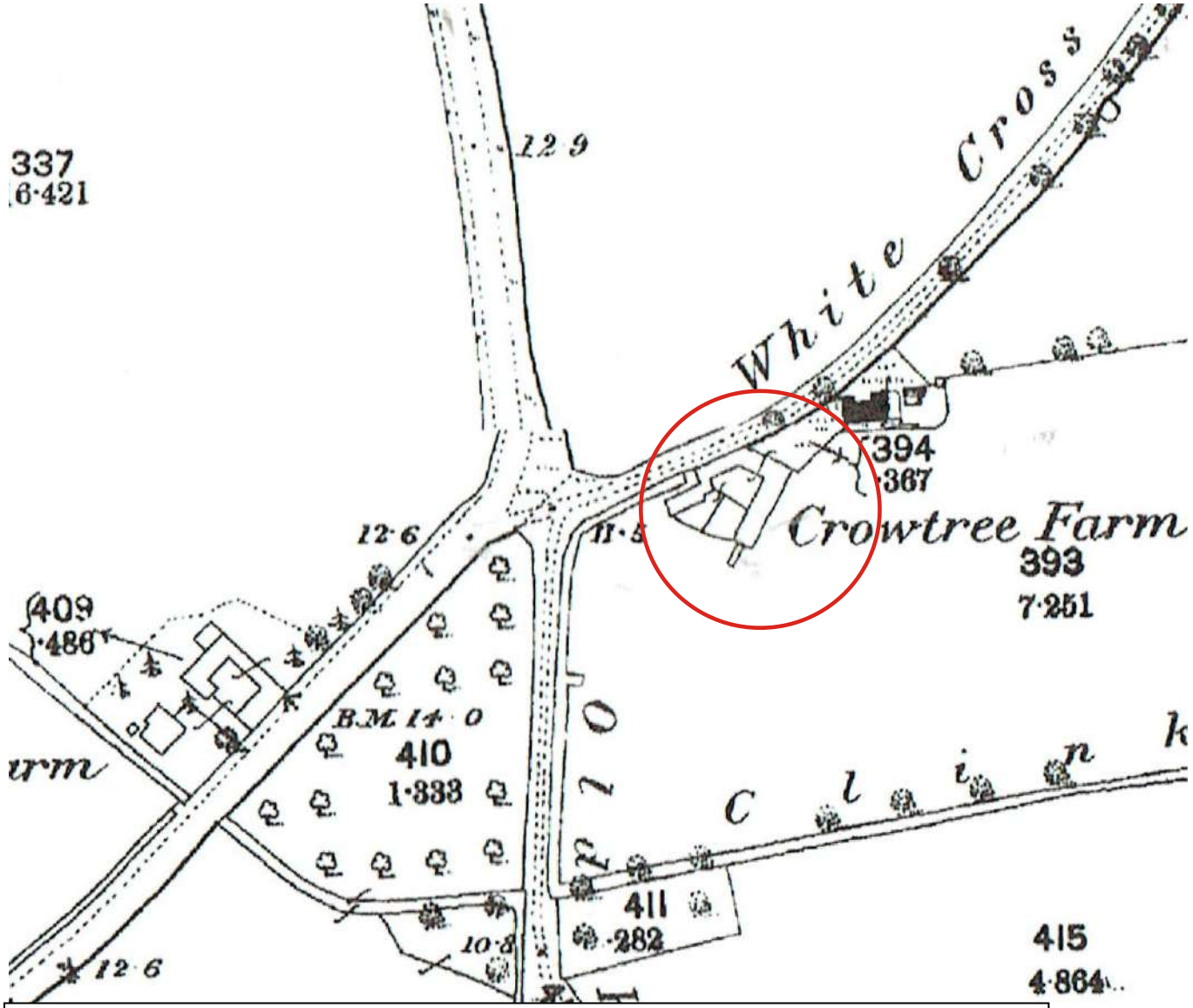


Figure 5: Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1888, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 34.2. The site is encircled in red.

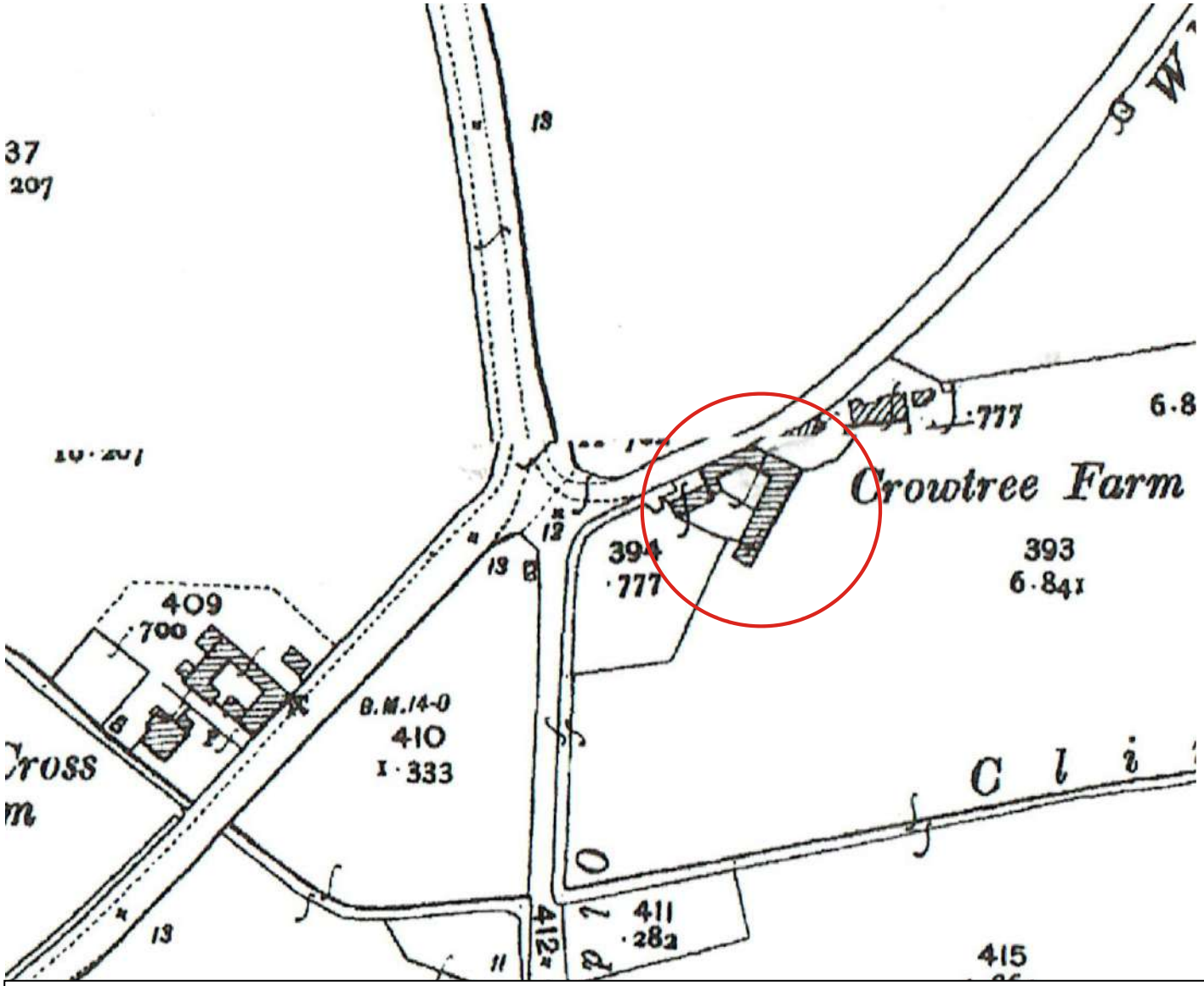


Figure 6: Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 34.2. The site is encircled in red.

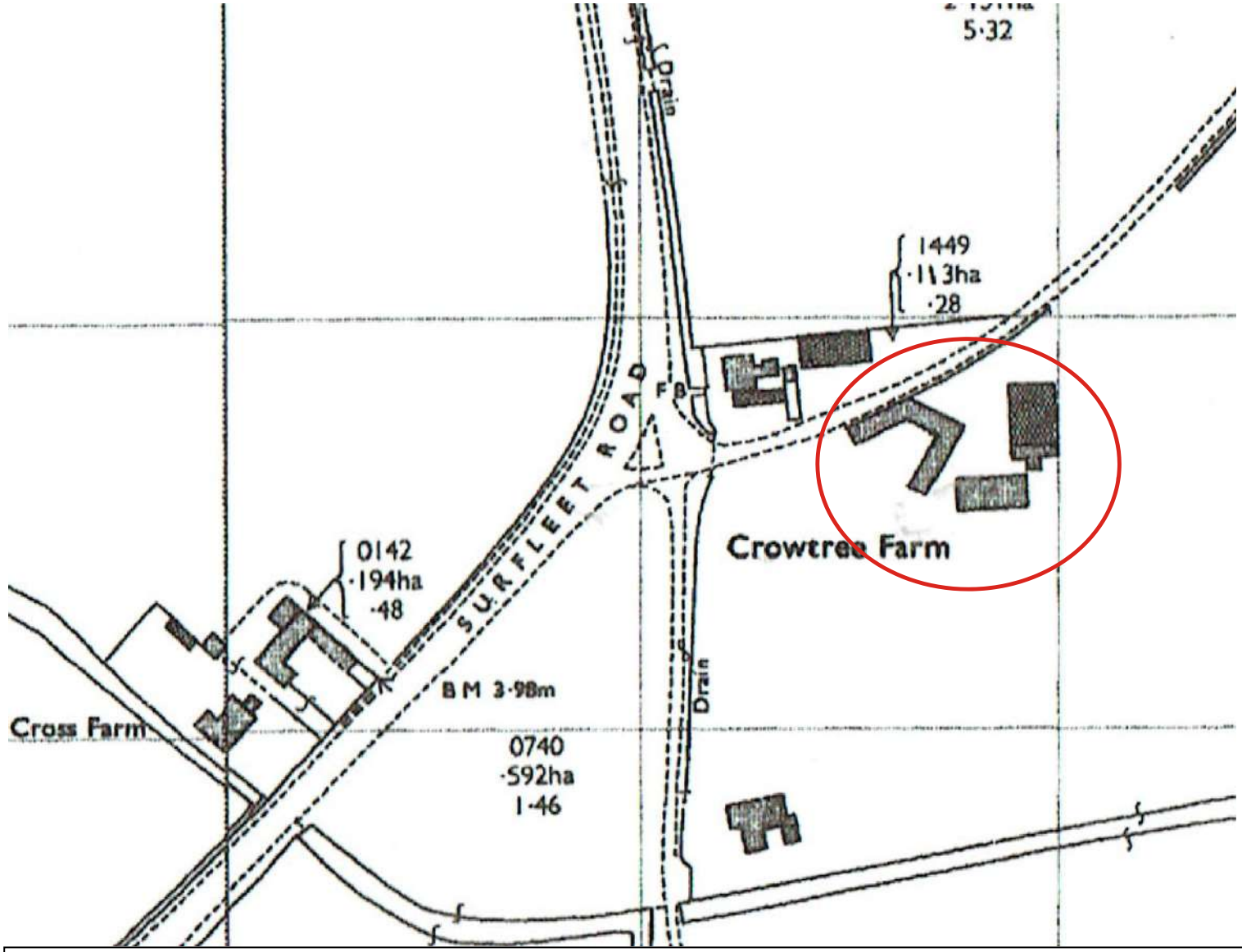


Figure 7: Extract from the 1:2,500 scale O.S. map of 1975. (Crown Copyright Reserved). The site is shown encircled in red.

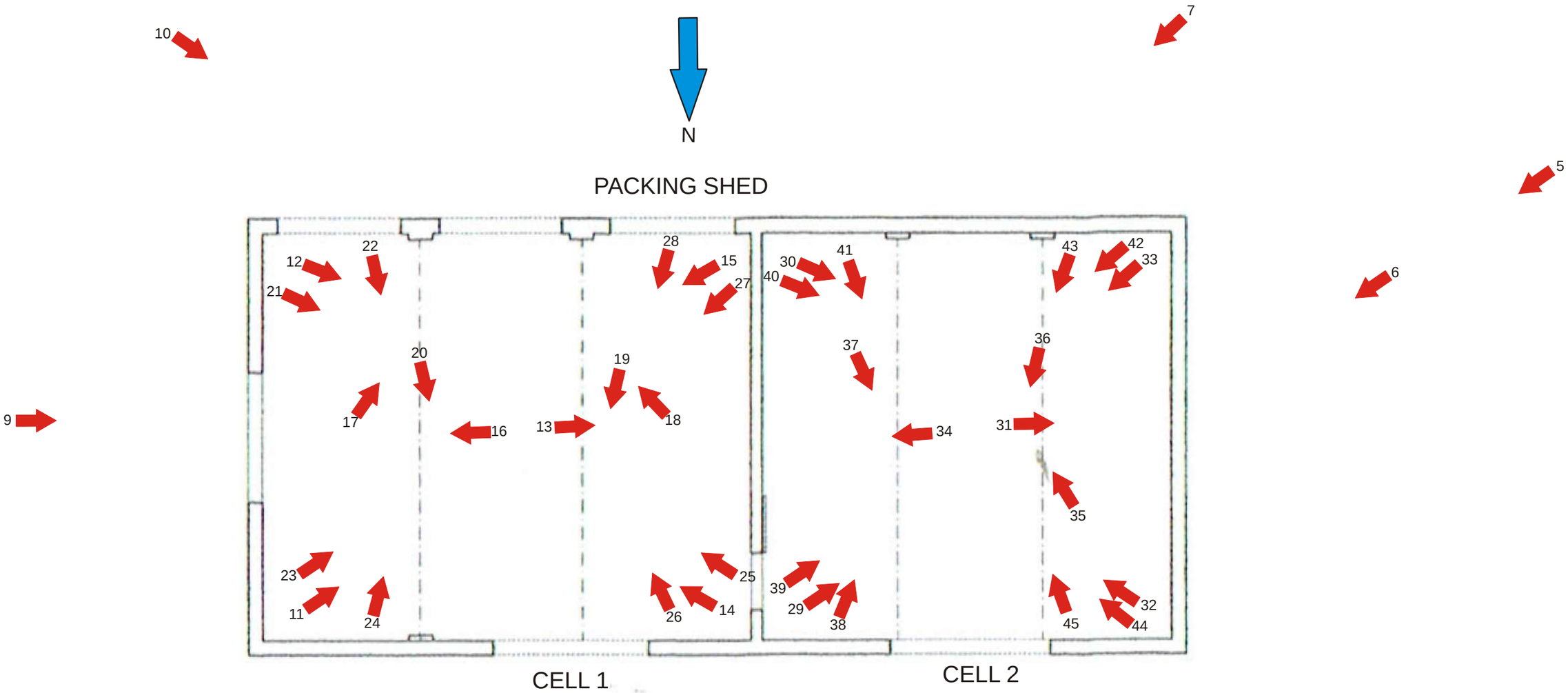


Figure 8: Ground plan of Cells 1 and 2 of the Packing Shed showing the directions from which various images (5-45) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

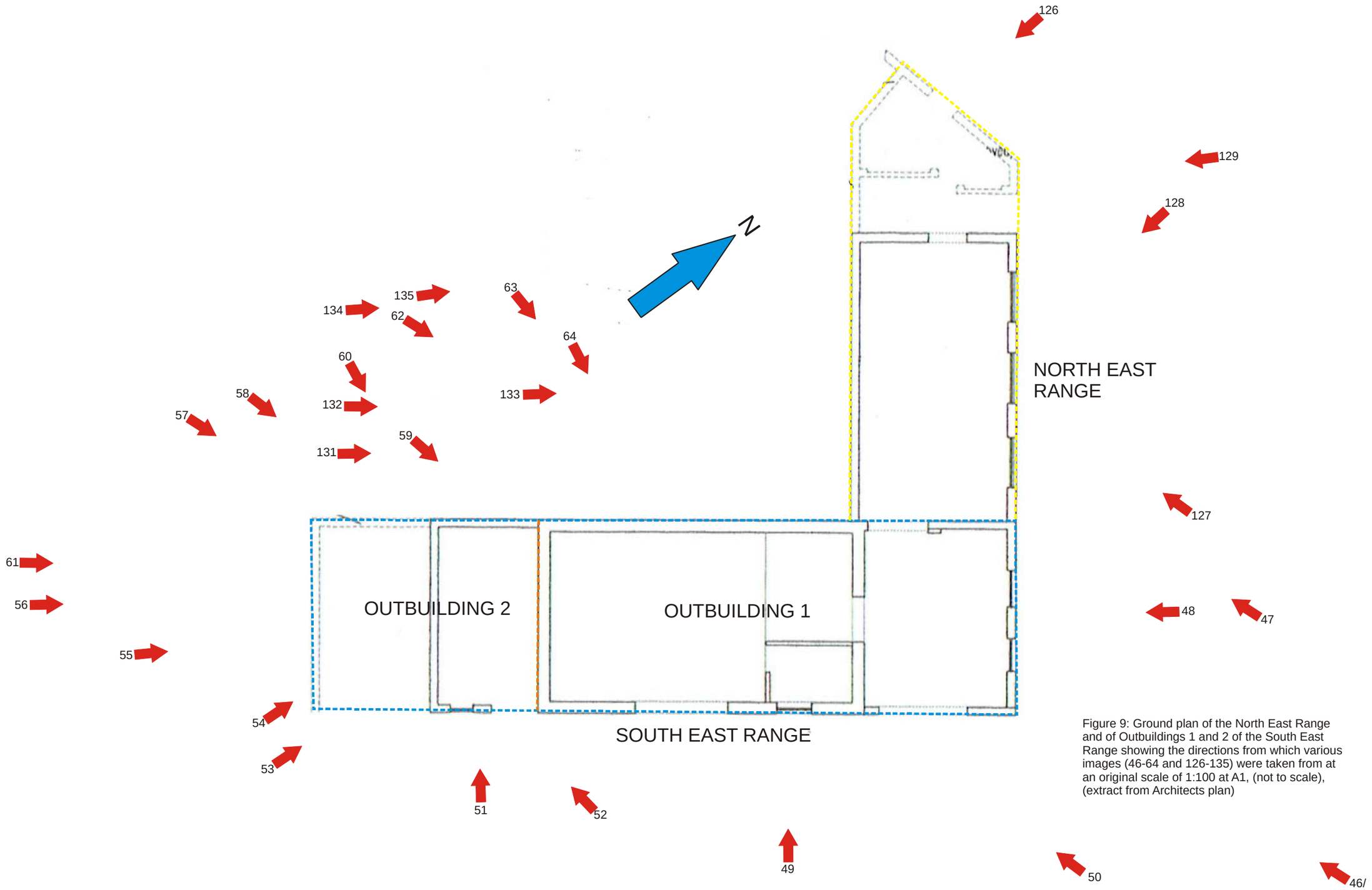


Figure 9: Ground plan of the North East Range and of Outbuildings 1 and 2 of the South East Range showing the directions from which various images (46-64 and 126-135) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

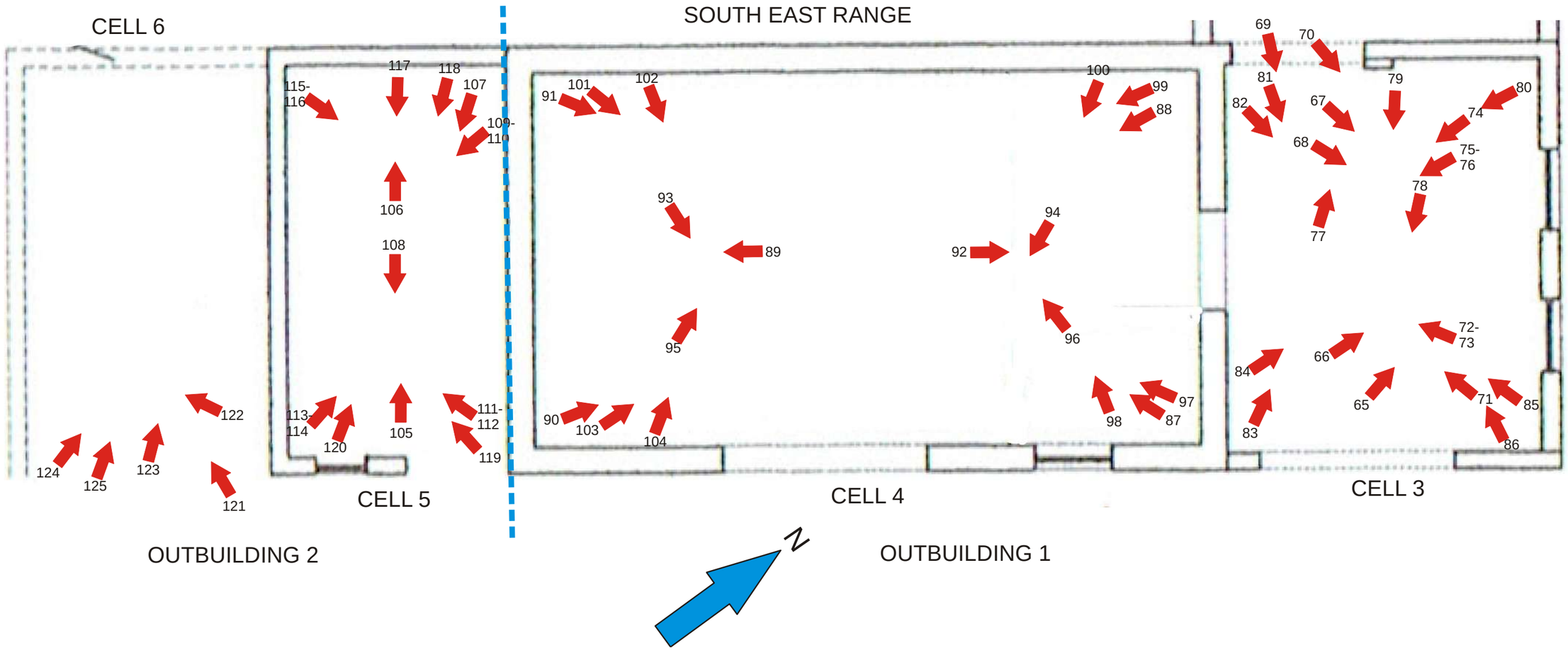


Figure 10: Ground Plan of Cells 3-6 of Outbuildings 1 and 2 of the South East Range showing the directions from which various images (65-125) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

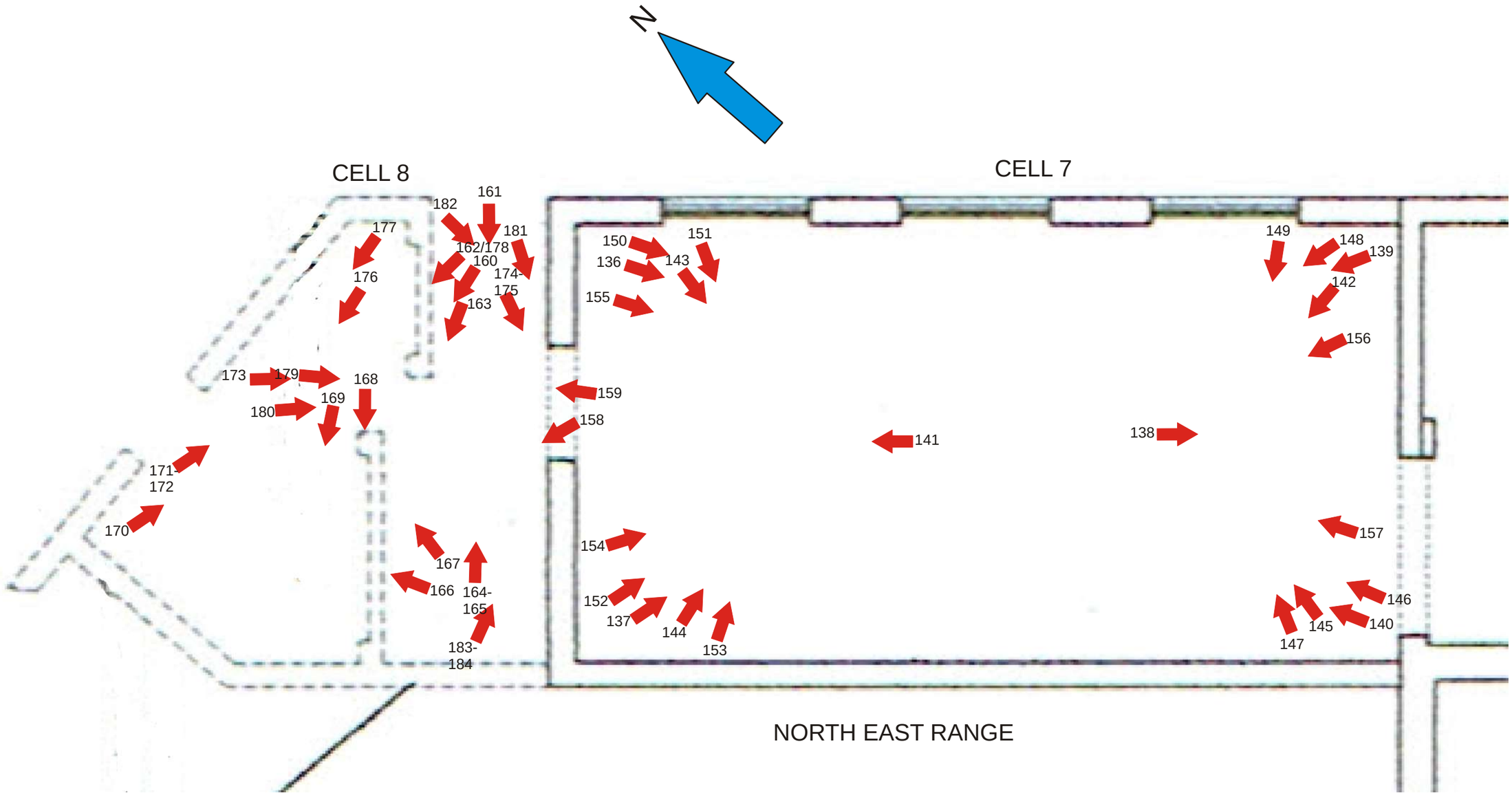


Figure 11: Ground plan of Cells 7-8 of the North East Range showing the directions from which various images (136-184) were taken from at an original scale of 1:100 at A1, (not to scale), (extract from Architects plan)

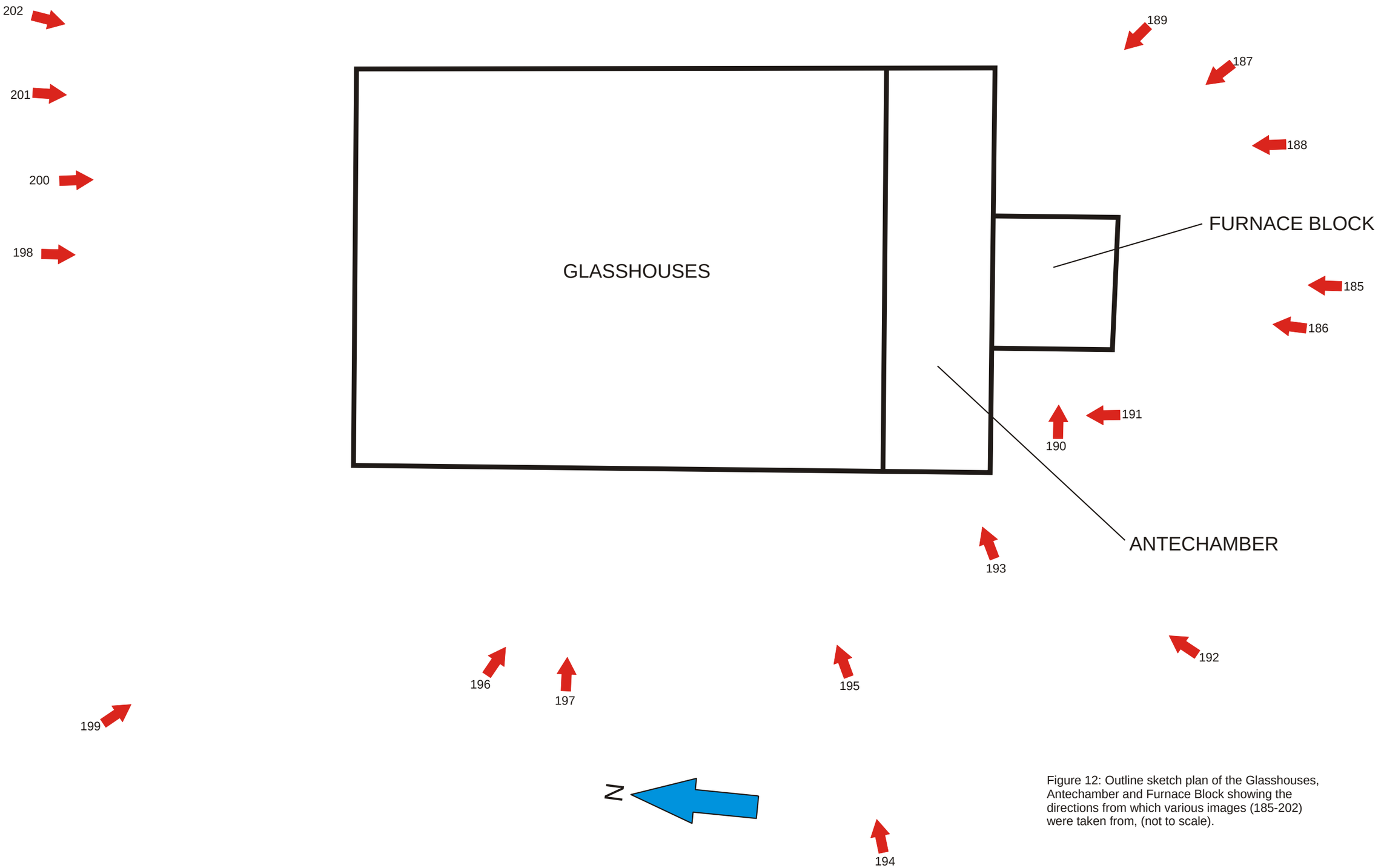


Figure 12: Outline sketch plan of the Glasshouses, Antechamber and Furnace Block showing the directions from which various images (185-202) were taken from, (not to scale).

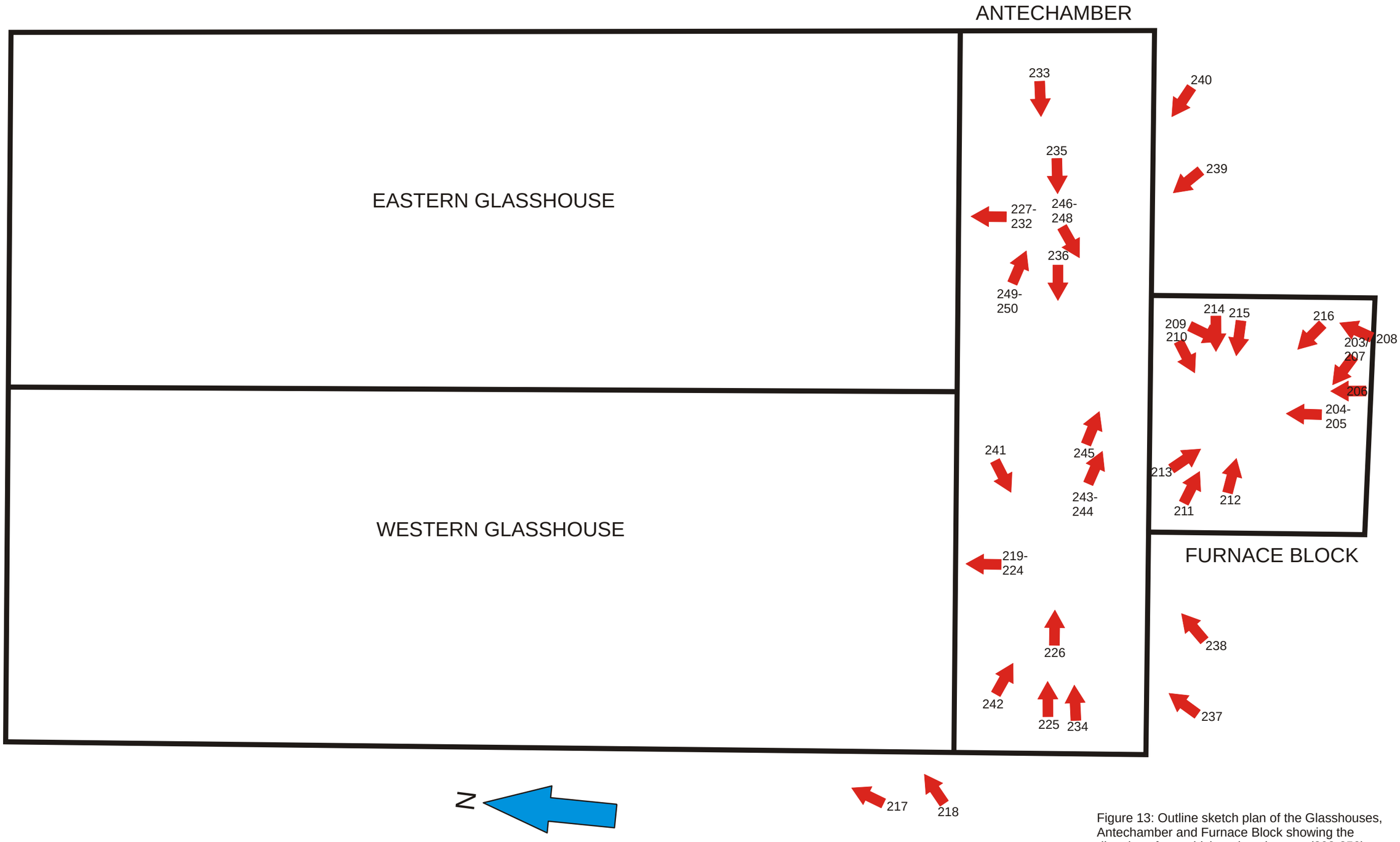


Figure 13: Outline sketch plan of the Glasshouses, Antechamber and Furnace Block showing the directions from which various images (203-250) were taken from, (not to scale)

Appendix 1: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Crosstree Farm Barns, White Cross Lane, Surfleet, Lincolnshire - Neville Hall

OASIS ID - nevilleh1-397936

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Neville Hall	nhallarchaeologicalservices@gmail.com	1 July 2020

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	Yes	Grey literature report filename/s	Sent by other means
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Upload images | Upload boundary file | Request record re-opened | Printable version

Email Lincolnshire HER about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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