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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT
CROWN FARM, STOCKWELL GATE WEST,
WHAPLODE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

National Grid Reference: TF 3306 2504
Planning Reference: H23-1116-21
Site Code: CFWH23
Accession Number: LCNCC: 2023.77

PREPARED FOR G. R. MERCHANT LTD. ON BEHALF OF THEIR CLIENT - MR. JACOB BELL

By

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Summary

A scheme of works comprising historic building recording was undertaken in advance of the proposed conversion of former farm outbuildings to a new residential dwelling at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire. The historic building recording was carried out by Neville Hall on the 24th of June 2023.

The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record details Whaplode House, Whaplode as an extant 18th century farmstead. Whaplode House was clearly the original farmhouse to this farmstead, which is detached and situated to the west. Whaplode House is Grade II listed and is detailed in this listing as being of late 18th century origin.

An extract from the tithe map for the parish of Whaplode of 1843, however does not feature this farmhouse, so its origins are clearly much later, probably being nearer to the mid-late 19th century. This also advances the origins of the farmstead here into the early-mid 19th century as this tithe map also features two small rectangular shaped outbuildings, both on the northern frontage of the present Stockwell Gate West with a further third detailed and rectangular shaped outbuilding to the rear and north.

The recent photographic survey and site visit has enabled a reinterpretation of how the various outbuildings of this complex have evolved and developed since the 19th century and also give some indications as to how their various functions and purposes have also evolved and changed since that time.

By 1887, these three outbuildings had been demolished and a radical alteration to the layout of this development site had taken place between 1843 and 1887. It is clear from the First Edition O.S. map of 1887, that the present North Range and the northern portion of the West Range were both in place at this time and were bonded together and so have mid-late 19th century origins. In addition, four further and smaller new detached outbuildings had been erected to the south-east, south and south-west along with a further new detached and linear shaped outbuilding to the north-west.

It was noted that a difference of brickwork bonding at the western end of the North Elevation of the North Range and of Outbuilding 2 of the West Range, which have English Bond brickwork as compared with the English Garden Wall brick bonding of the remainder of the North Range may suggest that the North Range was perhaps slightly earlier in origin than its western portion and Outbuilding 2, which may have been constructed slightly later.

By 1904, the O.S. map of that date shows the present North, East and West Ranges of this outbuilding complex with their original respective layouts in place. The 1904 map features the present two storey East Range for the first time and one may conclude from this that this East Range had been constructed between 1887 and 1904 and is thus of late 19th century to early 20th century origin. This 1904 map also shows this East Range as being open to the west as denoted by the present timber weatherboarding on the West Elevation, which is considered to be a 20th century addition. One may infer from this that this outbuilding probably originally functioned as a probable cart shed or as a barn. The various timber half doors also on this West Elevation were probably added at the same time as the timber weatherboarding and this indicates that this outbuilding was subsequently converted in the 20th century into stabling for horses. A further internal 20th century addition, which may provide further evidence for this conversion to a stable, is a small brick built furnace with chimney stack with an internal metal dish. This is speculative and perhaps conjectural, but this is considered to have been an animal feed preparation area perhaps for the production of hot mash/gruel. The outbuilding appears to have been latterly used for storage. A possible datestone was also noted on the South Elevation of this outbuilding, though a date could not be seen, only a possible badge of a coat of arms that included a crown.

The northern portion of the West Range appears to have been part of the original layout of the farm outbuildings here that are first featured on the O.S. map of 1887. This outbuilding was bonded to the South Elevation of the North Range with which it is contemporary and so appears to have been built between 1843 and 1887 and is thus of mid-late 19th century origin. An elevated entrance opening on the East Elevation suggests that the level of the former enclosed crewyard here would have higher than the present site ground surface. It is unclear as to what the original function and purpose of this outbuilding may have been, since nearly all of the original internal fixtures and fittings here have been removed with the exception of a small vertical brick built chimney breast, the base of which has also been removed. It is possible to infer that a small furnace may have been here, but it appears to have been perhaps too small for a smithy furnace, so its original function remains unclear. Its recent function appears to have been for that of storage space.

The southern end of the present West Range of this outbuilding complex comprises a single storey former piggery of three sties. This outbuilding is also featured on the First Edition O.S. map of 1887 and so is similarly of mid-late 19th century construction. This outbuilding appears to have been much altered during the course of the 20th century with original brickwork within the West and South Elevations. The low East Elevation of this outbuilding has been infilled with 20th century brickwork. Two vertical timber posts remain within this infilling, suggesting that this outbuilding would originally have been open to the east. One possible function as denoted by this may have been as a storage shed for farm machinery. However, the 1887 map shows a series of three small enclosures on this East Elevation. This alternatively suggests that its original function may have been as a piggery in the mid-late 19th century and into the 20th century. The function as a machinery storage shed may have been a 20th century use. However, it is clear that in the mid-late 20th century, this outbuilding was much altered to create the present piggery of three sties.

The two storey North Range of this outbuilding complex was part of the original layout of farm outbuildings here and was in place by 1887 and so is considered to be of mid-late 19th century origin. Evidence for its predating the construction of the East Range is provided by the two timber half doors within the north wall of his East Range, which suggests that this north wall would originally have been a part of the external South Elevation of the North Range. The earlier use of this North Range as a former stable is shown not only by these two aforementioned timber half doors, but also by further such half doors within the North and South Elevations of this outbuilding. The half doors on the South Elevation are similarly slightly elevated, illustrating that the enclosed former crewyard level would have been higher than the present ground surface. The presence of a large pair of timber doors in this North Elevation may suggest that the western portion of this outbuilding may have served both as part stables and also as a former part hay barn. A feed byre on the east wall of Cell 6 testifies to its former use as a stable.

It is clear that recently, the interior of the western portion of this North Range or Cell 6 appears to have been converted into a modern animal shelter or winter feeding station, possibly for sheep given the low timber feed trough and low level metal tethering rings here. The western portion of this North Range was until recently used for storage purposes. Of particular note, is the former dovecote at the western end of the interior of this North Range. This may have been an original feature as shown by the triangular shaped arrangement of ventilation apertures within the external West Elevation. A timber box built dovecote structure is attached to the rafters and to a king post roof truss of the roof structure here.

The 1931 Edition O.S. map shows two further outbuildings added to this complex and bonded to the northern side of the North Range between 1904 and 1931. These are similarly featured on the subsequent O.S. maps of 1951 and 1956, though both appear to have been demolished in the mid-late 20th century.

The last addition to this outbuilding complex took part in the mid-late 20th century with the addition of the modern single storey lean-to or garage at the southern end of the East Range.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Neville Hall was commissioned by G. R. Merchant Ltd. on behalf of their client - Mr. Jacob Bell - to undertake the historic building recording of former farm outbuildings to a new residential dwelling at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, centred at National Grid Reference TF 3306 2504. The historic building recording site work was undertaken on the 24th of June 2023.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of various archaeological conditions, which were 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* (ClfA, 2020).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. Matt Adam, 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 Crown Farm is situated on land off the northern frontage of Stockwell Gate West at National Grid Reference TF 3306 2504 and at a height of approximately 3mAOD. The development site is situated within the modern civil parish of Whaplode, 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: H23-1116-21) for the proposed conversion of former farm outbuildings at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figures 3-6**]. However, as the proposed conversion works may involve significant changes to the original layout of these outbuildings, various archaeological condition (Nos. 18-20) were attached to the granting of this planning consent.
- 3.2 Following consultations between the author and Mr. Ian Marshman of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team, it was understood that the requirement for the discharging of these conditions would be a scheme of works to comprise the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of the former farm outbuildings prior to their proposed conversion.
- 3.3 Neville Hall was commissioned by the applicant to prepare a written scheme of investigation for the historic building recording.



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

- 3.4 A Specification or a written scheme of investigation for the historic building recording was subsequently submitted to and agreed by Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team as required by Condition 18 of the planning consent.
- 3.5 A required notification period of the intended commencement of the archaeological site programme of works was sent to Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team as required by Condition 19 of the planning consent.
- 3.6 The archaeological site work, which was undertaken on the 24th of June 2023, was carried out in full accordance with the approved scheme of works .
- 3.7 This report documents the results of this programme of historic building recording and will be submitted to Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and to the Local Planning Authority as required by Condition 20 of the planning consent.

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 Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire was to undertake this work prior to any alteration/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 former farm outbuildings at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire.
- 4.3 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record describes Whaplode House as an extant 18th century farmstead and it was considered highly likely that the farmstead on this site dates from that time. The tithe map of 1843 features three small outbuildings on the development site. By 1887, radical alteration had taken place to this layout with these earlier outbuildings all having been demolished and replaced by a larger outbuilding that

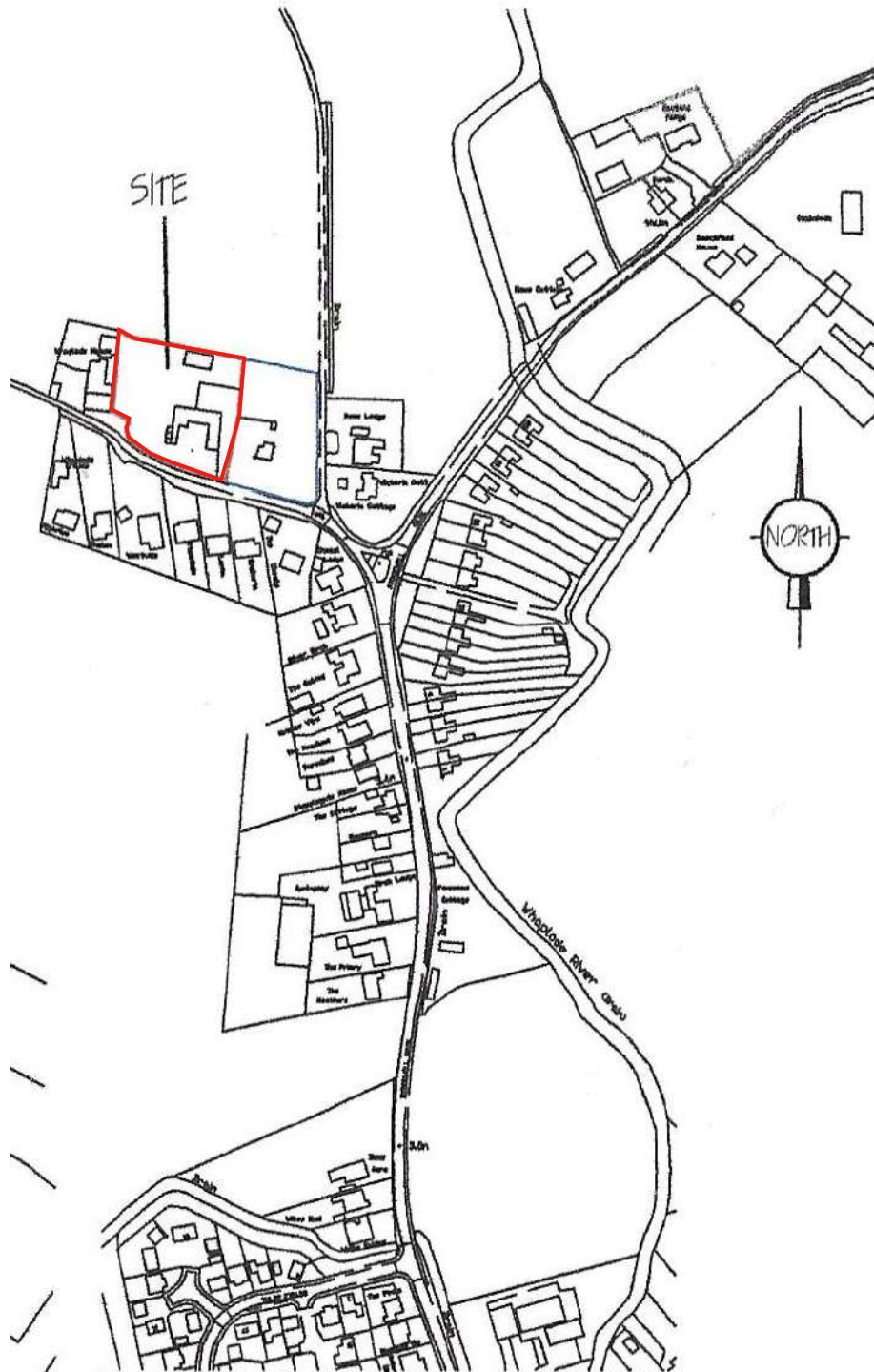
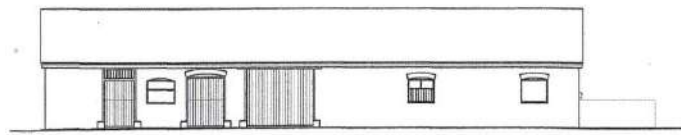




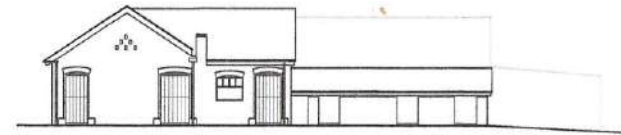
Figure 4: Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:50, (extract from Architects plan)



Figure 5: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:50, (extract from Architects plan)



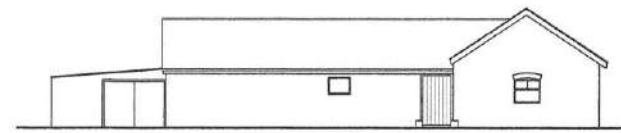
REAR ELEVATION - EXISTING



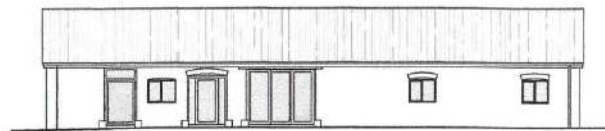
SIDE ELEVATION - EXISTING



FRONT ELEVATION - EXISTING



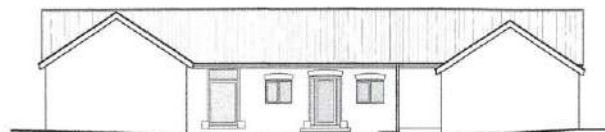
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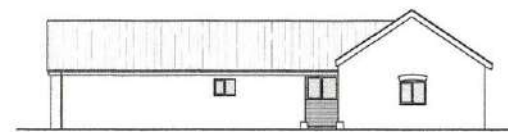
REAR ELEVATION - PROPOSED



SIDE ELEVATION - PROPOSED



FRONT ELEVATION - PROPOSED



SIDE ELEVATION - PROPOSED

Figure 6: Plans showing the existing and proposed elevations of the development site at an original scale of 1:50, (extracts from Architects plans)

The specific objectives of the historic building recording were to provide an historical background to the outbuildings on this site 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 alteration and conversion works. This would provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the outbuildings and to provide an understanding of how the outbuildings have developed.

5. Historical Background

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

- 5.2 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record holds an entry for Whaplode House, Whaplode (HER MLI94595), which was part of a national survey of farmsteads undertaken by English Heritage in 2015:

Whaplode House, Whaplode. Extant 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.

- 5.3 Copies of manuscript and of published early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Lincolnshire Archives and 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 tithe map for the parish of Whaplode of 1843 (Archive ref: K275). This map shows the area of this development site as then being occupied by two small rectangular shaped outbuildings on the northern frontage of Stockwell Gate along with a third rectangular shaped outbuilding to the rear and to the north. This map comprises **Figure 7**.

- 5.5 An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887 forms **Figure 8**. This map shows that radical alteration had taken place to the layout of this site between 1843 and 1887. The three small rectangular shaped outbuildings that were featured on the map of 1843, had by 1887, all been demolished. They were replaced by a large rectangular shaped outbuilding, along with four further and smaller detached outbuildings to the south-east, south and south-west of the first large outbuilding. A further detached linear shaped outbuilding is also shown to the north-west.

- 5.6 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904, forms **Figure 9**. This map shows that further radical alteration had taken place to the layout of this site between 1887 and 1904. The large rectangular shaped outbuilding shown on the map of 1887 remained and by 1904, forms the North Range to a three sided range of outbuildings with additional East and West Ranges that enclosed a central crewyard that was fenced or walled off to the south. The four smaller detached outbuildings shown on the map of 1887 have all gone by this time. The linear detached outbuilding to the north-west remained.

- 5.7 An extract from the 1931 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map comprises **Figure 10**. This map shows that no change had taken place to the three sided range of outbuildings of North, West and East Ranges and the enclosed central crewyard between 1904 and 1931. However, two further outbuildings are shown to north and were bonded to the north side of the North Range. The linear detached outbuilding to the north-west remained.

- 5.8 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 comprises **Figure 11**. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of this development site between 1931 and 1951.
- 5.9 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 forms **Figure 12**. This map similarly shows that that no change had taken place to the layout of this development site between 1951 and 1956.
- 5.10 **Figure 17** shows how the farmstead has evolved since 1843 based on the maps studied for this document.
- 5.11 **Figures 2 and 3** feature the current layout of the development site. The two outbuildings that were situated to the north of and that were bonded to the north side of the North Range along with the linear detached outbuilding to the north-west have all gone by the present time.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The programme of historic building recording of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of the former farm outbuildings on this site was undertaken by Neville Hall on the 24th of June 2023. A full written record along with a full digital photographic record were undertaken at 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. Plans of the buildings are reproduced from Architects plans at various sizes and comprise **Figures 13-16** 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 for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures.

7. Results [Figures 13-16; Plates 1-327]

Plates 1-9 present a number of general views of this outbuilding complex from many different vantage points. This outbuilding complex comprises a three-sided range of former farm outbuildings that comprise, a West, North and East Ranges that enclose a south facing crewyard, that is also open to the south.

Plate 1 provides a general view of the two storey North Range of this outbuilding complex from a northern position.



Plate 1: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the north



Plate 2: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the west

Plate 2 presents a general view of this outbuilding complex from a western perspective and features the western end of the two storey North Range and of the West Range with its two storey outbuilding to the north and single storey outbuilding to the south.

Plate 3 provides a further general view of the West Range with its two storey outbuilding to the north and single storey outbuilding to the south with the North Range and East Range in the background.



Plate 3: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the south-west



Plate 4: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the south

Plate 4 furnishes a general view of this outbuilding complex from a southern vantage point and shows the West Range with its two storey outbuilding to the north and single storey outbuilding to the south and the two storey North Range in the background.

Plate 5 presents a further general view of this outbuilding complex from a similar southern position and features the two storey North Range in the background along with the northern portion of the East Range with its two storey outbuilding here.



Plate 5: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the south



Plate 6: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the south-west

Plate 6 presents a general view of the East Range of this outbuilding complex showing the two storey outbuilding to the north along with the single storey modern lean-to/garage to the south.

Plate 7 furnishes a general view of the two storey North Range of this outbuilding complex.



Plate 7: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the north-east



Plate 8: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the north-east

Plates 8 and 9 feature the East Range of this outbuilding complex from different south-eastern and north-eastern positions and show the two storey outbuilding to the north along with the single storey modern lean-to/garage to the south.



Plate 9: General view of the outbuilding complex, from the south-east

7.1 The East Range

7.1.1 The Exterior of the Single Storey Modern Lean-to/Garage

This outbuilding is a single storey modern 20th century addition to the southern end of the East Range, which formerly functioned as a garage. It has a very low angled half gabled roof with a roof covering of corrugated asbestos sheeting. This is bonded to the southern end of the two storey northern outbuilding within this East Range.



Plate 10: View of the East Elevation of the Modern Lean-to/Garage, from the east

Plates 10 and 11 feature the East Elevation of this modern lean-to/garage from two different vantage points. The brickwork wall fabric of this East Elevation is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. The main feature of this East Elevation is the east facing entrance

opening. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a pair of modern timber doors. Each door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached the frame surrounds by two pairs of horizontal cast metal strap hinges. Above the opening and incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here is an horizontal concrete lintel.



Plate 11: View of the East Elevation of the Modern Lean-to/Garage, from the south-east



Plate 12: View of the West Elevation of the Modern Lean-to/Garage, from the west

Plate 12 presents a detailed view of the West Elevation of this modern lean-to/garage. The brickwork wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of the same courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. To the left (north) and attached to this brickwork is a vertical modern Upvc downpipe.

Plate 13 furnishes a view of the South Elevation of this modern lean-to/garage. The brickwork wall fabric of this South Elevation is also composed of the same courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. The central feature of this South Elevation is the south facing window opening. This opening is occupied by a modern glazed and single light timber casement window with a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a concrete tiled sill at the base of the opening. Above the opening and incorporated into the brickwork is a head that is composed of brick stretchers laid on end.



Plate 13: View of the South Elevation of the Modern Lean-to/Garage, from the south

7.1.2 The Interior of the Single Storey Modern Lean-to/Garage



Plate 14: View of the flooring of the modern lean-to/garage, from the east

Plates 14 and 15 presents views of the nature of the flooring of the interior of this modern lean-to/garage, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 15: View of the flooring of the modern lean-to/garage, from the south-east



Plate 16: View of the roof supporting structure of the modern lean-to/garage, from the east

Plates 16-20 present a number of views from differing vantage points of the nature of the roof supporting structure of this modern lean-to/garage. This is a relatively simple structure, which is of a very low angled half gabled nature. The roof structure is composed of a series of north-south orientated low angled timber planked rafters, the ends of which are inserted into the fabric of the north and south walls. These are in turn attached to a further series of east-west aligned low angled timber purlins. Both rafters and purlins support the roof covering of asbestos roof sheeting. The ends of the purlins are affixed to the timber planked rafters.



Plate 17: View of the roof supporting structure of the modern lean-to/garage, from the east



Plate 18: View of the roof supporting structure of the modern lean-to/garage, from the south



Plate 19: View of the roof supporting structure of the modern lean-to/garage, from the west



Plate 20: View of the roof supporting structure of the modern lean-to/garage, from the west

Plate 21 presents a general view of the interior of the modern lean-to/garage from a western perspective.



Plate 21: General view of the interior of the modern lean-to/garage, from the west



Plate 22: View of the north wall of the modern lean-to/garage, from the south

Plate 22 presents a detailed view of the north wall of this modern lean-to/garage, which is also part of the lower levels of the South Elevation of the adjoining **Outbuilding 1** of the remainder of the East Range. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond.



Plate 23: View of the south wall of the modern lean-to/garage, from the north



Plate 24: View of the south wall of the modern lean-to/garage, from the north-west

Plates 23 and 24 furnish several views of the south wall of this modern lean-to/garage from differing positions. The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Also bonded to this brickwork are four vertical brick columns, each composed of courses of brick stretchers. The southern ends of the timber planked rafters are inserted into each of these brick columns. The inner face of the south facing modern window opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building, is also shown.

Plate 25 presents a detailed view of the east wall of the modern lean-to/garage. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall is composed of courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Also featured is the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. The vertical tongued and grooved timber planks of the pair of

timber doors are attached to an internal timber framework of angled, vertical and horizontal timbers.



Plate 25: View of the east wall of the modern lean-to/garage, from the west



Plate 26: View of the west wall of the modern lean-to/garage, from the east

Plate 26 provides a detailed view of the west wall of this modern lean-to/garage. The brickwork here is also composed of the same courses of brick stretchers in Stretcher Bond. Attached to this brickwork is a further vertical column of brick also composed of courses of brick stretchers.

7.1.3 The Exterior of Outbuilding 1

The two storey **Outbuilding 1** of the East Range is bonded to the single storey modern lean-to/garage to the south and also to the two storey North Range of this outbuilding complex to the

north. **Outbuilding 1** has a gabled roof with a roof covering of asbestos sheeting and with angled timber eaves at the southern end.



Plate 27: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 1, from the south-east



Plate 28: General view of the East Range of the outbuilding complex, from the south-east

Plate 27 presents a view of the upper levels of the South Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Inserted into this brickwork is a probable datestone with a coat of arms on it, though an actual date is not visible.

Plate 28 provides a general view of the East Range of this outbuilding complex from a south-eastern vantage point. This image also features the merging of the gabled roof structures of the East and North Ranges at their intersection.



Plate 29: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 1, from the south-east



Plate 30: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 1, from the north-east

Plates 29 and 30 present several images of the East Elevation of **Outbuilding 1** from two differing vantage points. The brickwork wall fabric of this East Elevation is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Inserted into the roof covering is a vertical ceramic chimney pot. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards, to which is attached modern Upvc horizontal guttering. To the left (south), is an east facing window opening. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a timber shutter that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The shutter is attached to the timber frame by two horizontal cast metal strap hinges. At the northern end of this East Elevation is an east facing entrance opening. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. The bottom ends of the surrounds lie upon two worked, shaped and faced stone ashlar that are incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. Attached to the timber frame is a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and

grooved timber planks. At the base of the opening is a threshold of brick composed of stretchers laid on edge. Above the opening and also incorporated into the wall fabric here is an horizontal timber lintel.



Plate 31: View of the West Elevation of Outbuilding 1, from the south-west



Plate 32: View of the West Elevation of Outbuilding 1, from the west

Plates 31 and 32 present detailed views of the West Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached modern horizontal Upvc guttering. This extends onto a vertical Upvc downpipe to the south. The wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of timber weatherboarding that is composed of a series of horizontal tongued and grooved timber planks that rest on a low foundation of modern concrete. Also featured are three west facing entrance openings. Each opening is occupied by timber frames of heads and surrounds and each by two timber half doors. Each half door is in turn composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to the timber frames by

horizontal metal strap hinges. There are also in addition, three east facing window openings. Each opening is occupied by timber frames of heads, surrounds and sills. Each window is partially glazed at the upper levels of two lights with one vertical timber glazing bar each with the remainder of each opening at the lower levels occupied by a series of vertical timber ventilation slats.



Plate 33: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 1, from the south-west



Plate 34: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 1, from the south

Plates 33 and 34 present several further views from differing vantage points of the upper levels of the South Elevation of **Outbuilding 1**.

7.1.4 The Interior of Outbuilding 1

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the internal spaces within the interior of **Outbuilding 1** and the main internal room space, is designated as **Cell 1**.



Plate 35: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the south



Plate 36: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the north-west

Plates 35-37 present several general views of the interior of **Cell 1** from various vantage points.



Plate 37: General view of the interior of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 38: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the north-west

Plates 38-42 feature images of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 1**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 39: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the north

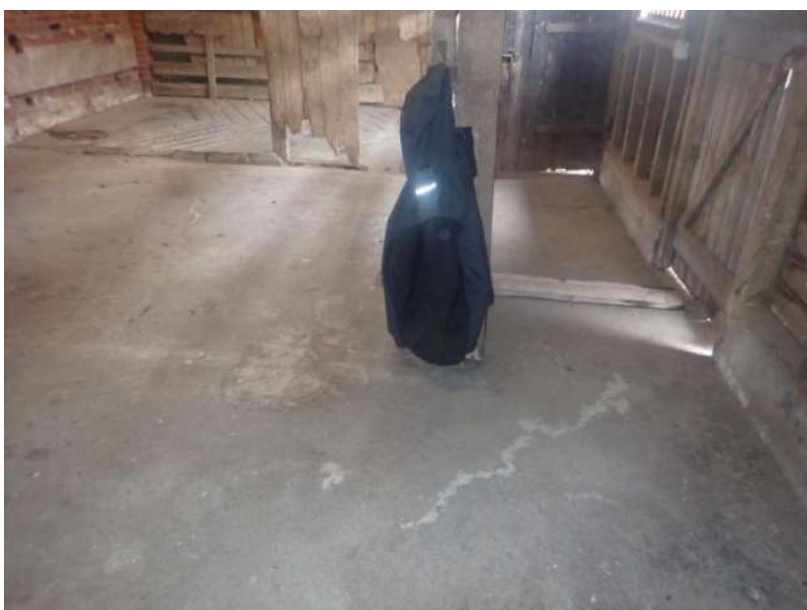


Plate 40: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 41: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 42: View of the flooring of Cell 1, from the south



Plate 43: View of the north wall of Cell 1, from the south



Plate 44: View of the north wall of Cell 1, from the south

Plates 43-45 furnish several views of the north wall of **Cell 1**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent North Range of this outbuilding complex to the north. The brickwork wall fabric of this north wall is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. It may also be observed that the northern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure of the East Range may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this brickwork.

To the right (east), is the first north facing entrance opening that extends onto the North Range. This slightly recessed opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a pair of timber half doors. Each half door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at the end of the head laid on end.

To the left (west), is the second north facing entrance opening that extends onto the North Range. This second opening is also occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with two further timber half doors, each of which are composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. Above the opening and incorporated into the brickwork is an horizontal timber lintel.



Plate 45: View of the north wall of Cell 1, from the south



Plate 46: View of the internal timber partition within Cell 1, from the north



Plate 47: View of the internal timber partition within Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 48: View of the internal timber partition within Cell 1, from the south-east

Plates 46-48 present several views of the remnants of an internal timber partition within the interior of **Cell 1**, which was probably once more extensive and which probably originally extended along the whole width of this room space. This partition is composed of a series of vertical timber planks that are in turn affixed to a timber framework of vertical timber posts and horizontal timbers. The ends of the vertical timber posts are sunk into the concrete floor and attached to a timber tie beam of an overlying roof truss. To the right (west), is a low timber gate that is attached to one of the vertical timber posts. The gate itself is composed of a series of vertical timber planks attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.

Plate 49 presents a detailed view of the south wall of **Cell 1**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 2** to the south. This is a second internal timber partition wall that is also made up of a series of vertical timber planks. The upper ends of the planks are attached to

the timber tie beam of an overlying roof truss. At the base of the wall and attached to it is a low timber fence made up of a series of vertical timber posts sunk into the concrete floor with horizontal timber rails attached to them.



Plate 49: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 50: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the west

Plates 50-53 and 56-58 present a number of views of the east wall of **Cell 1**. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Extending along the top of this east wall are a series of horizontal timber wallplates. Bonded to this brickwork are a series of four vertical brick columns, each of which are composed of courses of brick stretchers and of bull nosed brick stretchers. The eastern ends of the tie beams of the overlying roof trusses of the roof structure may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of these brick columns.



Plate 51: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the north-west



Plate 52: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the west

At the northern end of this east wall is the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this outbuilding. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. The door is attached to a frame surround by two horizontal cast metal strap hinges.

To the right (south), is the inner face of the small east facing window opening that was also recorded externally at the East Elevation of this outbuilding. Shown is the timber frame of a head and surrounds and the inner face of the timber shutter, whose vertical timber planks are affixed to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. Above the opening and incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here is an horizontal timber lintel.



Plate 53: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 54: View of the interior of the animal feed preparation area, from the south-west

Plates 50-53, 55 and 58 also show a modern animal feed preparation area, probably to create hot mash/gruel for horse feed. This is a brick built furnace mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with a course of brick headers at the top of the structure. To the left (north) and at ground floor levels is an open aperture (**Plate 55**) within which a fire was lit at the base of the structure to heat water or feed in a metal bowl inserted into the top of the structure (**Plate 54**). The fumes/smoke from the furnace went out of the building through a chimney/flue also made up of a combination of brick and of a ceramic chimney pot, which extended through the roof covering.



Plate 55: View of the interior of the animal feed preparation area, from the north



Plate 56: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the north-west



Plate 57: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 58: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the south-west



Plate 59: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 60: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the east

Plates 59 and 60 present detailed views of the inner face of the northern portion of the west wall of **Cell 1**. These show the inner face of the external horizontal timber weatherboarding that is attached to an internal framework of vertical and horizontal timbers. Substantial horizontal timber wallplates may also be seen to extend along the top of this west wall. Also featured are the inner faces of a west facing window opening and a west facing entrance opening that were recorded externally at the West Elevation of this outbuilding. The inner face of the timber door is shown with the vertical timber planks attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.

Plates 61-63 also show a small internal passageway within **Cell 1**, which is fenced off to the left (east) by an internal timber partition that is made up of two vertical timber posts that are sunk into the concrete floor to which are attached a series of horizontal timber rails. Also attached to the

southern end of this partition is a low timber gate composed of a framework of vertical



Plate 61: View of the interior of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 62: View of the interior of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 63: View of the interior of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 64: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the east

timbers, which is attached to a vertical timber post affixed to the west wall by two horizontal metal strap hinges.

Plate 64 features the southern portion of the west wall of **Cell 1**. These show the inner face of the external horizontal timber weatherboarding that is attached to an internal framework of vertical and horizontal timbers. Substantial horizontal timber wallplates may also be seen to extend along

the top of this west wall. Also featured are the inner faces of a west facing window opening and a west facing entrance opening that were recorded externally at the West Elevation of this outbuilding. The inner face of the timber door is shown with the vertical timber planks attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.



Plate 65: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the south



Plate 66: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the south-east

Plates 65-75 present a number of views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cells 1 and 2** and hence of the East Range or of **Outbuilding 1**. The principal component parts of this structure comprise a series of three king post timber roof trusses. The eastern and western ends of the tie beams of these trusses are attached to the horizontal timber wallplates that extend along the top of the east and west walls and also rest upon the top of the various vertical brick columns on the east wall. The remainder of this roof structure comprises a framework of timber

rafters and of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins at the roof apex. The trusses are also attached to the purlins.



Plate 67: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 68: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the south



Plate 69: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the west



Plate 70: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 71: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 72: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 73: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the east



Plate 74: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north



Plate 75: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north-west

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the internal room spaces within the interior of **Outbuilding 1** of the East Range is designated as **Cell 2**, which is situated to the south of **Cell 1**.



Plate 76: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the west

Plates 76 and 77 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 2** from both eastern and western viewpoints.



Plate 77: General view of the interior of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 78: View of the flooring of Cell 2, from the west

Plates 78 and 79 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 2**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 79: View of the flooring of Cell 2, from the east

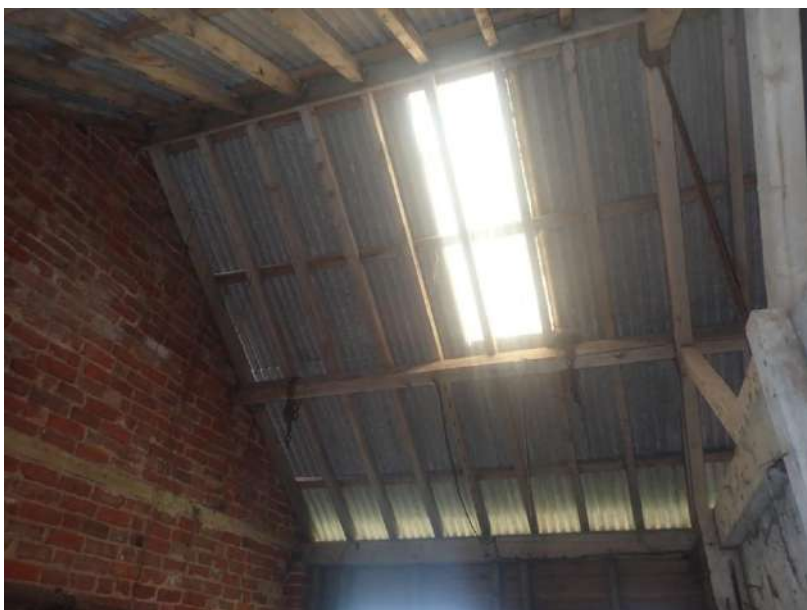


Plate 80: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the east

Plates 80-87 furnish further views from differing positions of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 2** and thus of the southern end of **Outbuilding 1** of the East Range.



Plate 81: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the north



Plate 82: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the west



Plate 83: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the north



Plate 84: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the south



Plate 85: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the west



Plate 86: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the south



Plate 87: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 88: View of the east wall of Cell 2, from the west

Plate 88 presents a detailed view of the east wall of **Cell 2**. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this east wall.

Plate 89 furnishes an image of the west wall of **Cell 2**. Here may be observed the inner face of the external horizontal timber weatherboarding, which is attached to an internal framework of vertical and horizontal timbers. Also shown are the inner faces of a west facing window opening along with an west facing entrance opening that were recorded externally at the West Elevation of this outbuilding. The vertical timber planks of the two timber half doors may be seen to be attached to internal timber frameworks of angled and horizontal timbers.



Plate 89: View of the west wall of Cell 2, from the east



Plate 90: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south-east

Plates 90 and 91 feature the north wall of **Cell 2**, which is an internal partition wall with the adjoining **Cell 1** to the north. This partition wall is composed of a series of vertical timber planks, which are attached in turn to an internal framework of vertical timber posts and horizontal timbers. The vertical posts are sunk into the concrete flooring. The upper ends of the planks are attached to a timber tie beam of the overlying roof truss. To the left (west), is a low timber gate that is attached to one of the vertical timber posts. The gate itself is composed of a series of vertical timber planks attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.



Plate 91: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south-west



Plate 92: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north-east

Plates 92-95 present a number of views of the south wall of **Cell 2** from different positions. The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. At mid levels and incorporated into this brickwork wall fabric is an horizontal timber wallplate. The southern 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 93: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north-east



Plate 94: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north-west



Plate 95: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north-west

7.2 The North Range

7.2.1 The Exterior of the North Range



Plate 96: View of the East Elevation of the North Range, from the south-east

The North Range of this outbuilding complex is of two storeys in height and has a gabled roof with a roof covering of modern asbestos sheeting.

Plates 96-98 present several views of the East Elevation of this North Range from several vantage points. The brickwork wall fabric of this East Elevation is composed of 2-3 courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. The eastern gabled end of the outbuilding is furnished with angled timber eaves. At the lower levels of this Elevation is an east facing window opening, which is occupied by a modern glazed three light timber casement window with one vertical timber glazing bar and a horizontal timber transom along within a timber frame of a head and surrounds. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.



Plate 97: View of the East Elevation of the North Range, from the east

Plate 99 presents a general view of the North Elevation of this North Range from a north-eastern perspective. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached modern Upvc horizontal guttering. This leads onto a modern vertical Upvc downpipe at the western end of this Elevation.

Plate 100 furnishes a detailed view of the eastern portion of this North Elevation. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. At the eastern end of this Elevation is the first north facing entrance opening. This is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds, with the basal ends of the surrounds resting atop two worked, shaped and faced stone ashlar that are incorporated into the brickwork. Attached to a surround by two pairs of horizontal metal strap hinges are two timber half doors. Each is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. Above the door is a ventilation panel that is made up of a series of vertical timber slats. Above the opening and also incorporated into the wall fabric and at just below roof levels is an horizontal timber lintel. There is a brick threshold at the base of the opening.

To the right (west) of this, is the first north facing window opening. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and is unglazed. Above the opening is a curved head in

brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.



Plate 98: View of the East Elevation of the North Range, from the north-east



Plate 99: View of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north-east

To the right (west) of this, is the second north facing entrance opening, which is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by two timber half doors, which are attached to a frame surround by two pairs of horizontal cast metal strap hinges. The basal ends of the door frame surrounds rest on the top of two worked, shaped and faced stone ashlar that are

incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end. There is a brick threshold at the base of the opening.



Plate 100: View of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north



Plate 101: View of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north

Plate 101 provides a detailed view of the central portion of the North Range. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of 2-3 courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Also featured is the third north facing entrance opening within this North Elevation. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with the basal ends of the surrounds resting on two worked, shaped and faced, stone ashlar that are also incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. Attached to the frame surrounds by two pairs of horizontal cast metal strap hinges are a pair of large timber doors, each

of which is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. There is a brick threshold at the base of the opening.



Plate 102: View of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north



Plate 103: View of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north-west

Plate 102 presents a detailed view of the western portion of this North Elevation. The brickwork wall fabric here is in two different and distinctive brick bonds. To the left (east), is a visible physical vertical dividing line in the wall fabric here, the brickwork to the east of this line is composed of the same three courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. To the west, the brickwork wall fabric here is composed of alternating courses of brick headers and brick stretchers in English Bond. It is considered that this second area of brick bonding is a probable slightly later addition or alteration to this North Elevation. an area of later brick repair.

Also shown are two north facing window openings. The first opening to the left (east) is occupied by a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a sill. The upper levels of the window are glazed of two lights with a horizontal timber transom and one vertical timber glazing bar. The lower levels are unglazed with a series of vertical timber ventilation slats. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.



Plate 104: View of the West Elevation of the North Range, from the north-west



Plate 105: View of the West Elevation of the North Range, from the west



Plate 106: View of the West Elevation of the North Range, from the south-west

The second opening to the right (west) is occupied by a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a sill. The window is unglazed and infilled with modern plastic clear sheeting. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.

Plate 103 presents a further general overall view of this North Range from a different north-western vantage point.

Plates 104-106 furnish several views from different positions of the West Elevation of this North Range. The western gabled end is furnished with two angled timber eaves. The brickwork wall fabric here is the same as that of the adjoining western end of the North Range and is composed of alternating courses of brick headers and brick stretchers in English Bond, which are considered to be probable slightly later additions or alterations to this North Range. At the upper levels of this brickwork are a series of small and rectangular shaped ventilation apertures in the brickwork arranged in a triangle, marking the presence of a former dovecote here.

Also shown are two west facing entrance openings. The first opening to the left (north) comprise a timber frame of a head and surrounds with a brick threshold at the base of the opening. Attached to a timber frame surround is a timber door composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The basal ends of the frame surrounds rest upon two worked, shaped and faced stone ashlar that are incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.

The second opening to the right (south) is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with a brick threshold at the base of the opening. The basal ends of the frame surrounds rest upon two worked, shaped and faced stone ashlar that are incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. Attached to a timber frame surround are two timber half doors, each of which are composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.

Plates 107 and 108 present detailed views of the South Elevation of this North Range. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards, to which is attached modern horizontal Upvc guttering. This in turn extends to a modern vertical Upvc downpipe to the right (east).



Plate 107: View of the South Elevation of the North Range, from the south



Plate 108: View of the South Elevation of the North Range, from the south

The brickwork wall fabric of this South Elevation is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Also shown are two south facing window openings. The first opening to the right (east) comprises a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a sill at the base of the opening. The window is partially glazed at its upper levels of two lights with one vertical timber glazing bar and an horizontal timber transom. The lower levels of the window are occupied by a series of vertical timber ventilation slats. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on

edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end. There is some limited modern brick repair below the opening.

To the left (west), is the second south facing window opening. This is occupied by a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a sill at the base of the opening. The window is partially glazed at its upper levels of two lights with one vertical timber glazing bar and an horizontal timber transom. The lower levels of the window are occupied by a series of vertical timber ventilation slats. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end. There is some limited modern brick repair below the opening.

Also featured are two south facing entrance openings. Both are slightly elevated above present ground levels, suggesting that there was once an elevated yard surface here, which has gone. The first entrance opening to the right (east), is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with the basal ends of each surround resting upon two worked, shaped and faced stone ashlar that are each incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. Attached to a frame surround by two pairs of horizontal cast metal strap hinges are two timber half doors, each of which are composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. At the base of the opening is a brick threshold. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.

to the left (west), is the second entrance opening. This is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with a threshold in brick at the base of the opening. The basal ends of each surround rest upon two worked, shaped and faced stone ashlar that are each incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. Attached to a frame surround by two pairs of horizontal cast metal strap hinges are two timber half doors, each of which are composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The upper levels of the opening are occupied by a series of open vertical timber ventilation slats. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is also incorporated into the wall fabric.

7.2.2 The Interior of the North Range

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the internal room spaces within the North Range is designated as **Cell 3**, which is at the eastern end of this outbuilding.



Plate 109: General view of the interior of Cell 3, from the south

Plates 109 and 110 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 3**, from different perspectives.



Plate 110: General view of the interior of Cell 3, from the north



Plate 111: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the north

Plates 111 and 112 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 3**, which is of modern concrete,. A shallow north-south orientated drainage channel may be seen to be cut into this flooring.



Plate 112: View of the flooring of Cell 3, from the east



Plate 113: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the north

Plates 113-121 present a number of views from different positions of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 3** and hence of the eastern end of the North Range. Of particular note is the intersection with or merging of the gabled roof structure of the bonded and adjoining East Range with that of the gabled roof structure of this North Range. The detail of the northern end of the gabled roof structure of the East Range (which has been described in detail earlier) is featured and terminates with the two principal and angled end rafters, which in turn form part of the gabled roof structure of this North Range.

The principal component part of the gabled roof structure of **Cell 3**, is the king post roof truss, which is also incorporated into the upper levels of the fabric of the west wall of **Cell 3**. The remainder of this roof structure is composed of a framework of timber rafters and horizontal

timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins that extend along the roof apex. The roof truss is attached to the timber purlins.



Plate 114: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the east



Plate 115: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the east



Plate 116: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the west



Plate 117: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the north



Plate 118: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the south



Plate119: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the west



Plate 120: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the east



Plate 121: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the south-east

Plate 122 presents a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 3**. The brickwork wall fabric of this north wall is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall, to which the basal ends of the timber rafters of the roof structure are attached to. Also shown and to the left (west), is the inner face of the north facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this outbuilding. The vertical timber planks of the doors are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. Above the opening and incorporated into the brickwork here is an horizontal timber lintel.



Plate 122: View of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south



Plate 123: View of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north

Plates 123-125 feature the south wall of **Cell 3**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 1** of the East Range to the south. The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. The detail of the brickwork at the upper levels has become partially obscured by the remains of plaster or mortar rendering. Incorporated into this wall fabric and at its mid levels is an horizontal timber wallplate. Also shown is the inner face of the south facing entrance opening that was also recorded within **Cell 1** of the East Range. The vertical timber planks of the two timber half doors are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. The doors are affixed to a frame surround by two pairs of horizontal cast metal strap hinges. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 124: View of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north



Plate 125: View of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north



Plate 126: View of the west wall of Cell 3, from the east



Plate 127: View of the west wall of Cell 3, from the east

Plates 126-129 feature in detail the west wall of **Cell 3**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 4** of the North Range to the west. As noted earlier, one of the king post timber roof trusses of the overlying roof structure is incorporated into the fabric at the upper levels of this west wall. Otherwise, this wall fabric is composed of horizontal timber weatherboarding that is attached to the roof truss and at the mid and lower levels, to a framework of angled and horizontal timbers. This wall also rests on a brick base composed of an uppermost course of brick headers with two courses of brick stretchers below this.



Plate 128: View of the west wall of Cell 3, from the east



Plate 129: View of the west wall of Cell 3, from the east

Plates 130-133 present views of the east wall of **Cell 3**. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall appears to be composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond, though much of the detail of this brickwork has become obscured by being partially covered over with plaster or mortar rendering. Also shown is the inner face of the east facing window opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this North Range. Incorporated into this brickwork and at mid levels are horizontal timber wallplates. At the base of the wall is a band of mortar or cement rendering. It may also be observed 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 the brickwork.



Plate 130: View of the east wall of Cell 3, from the west



Plate 131: View of the east wall of Cell 3, from the west



Plate 132: View of the east wall of Cell 3, from the west



Plate 133: View of the east wall of Cell 3, from the west

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the internal room spaces within the interior of this North Range is designated as **Cell 4**, which is situated to the west of **Cell 3**.

Plates 134 and 135 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 4** from different positions.



Plate 134: General view of the interior of Cell 4, from the north



Plate 135: General view of the interior of Cell 4, from the south

Plates 136 and 137 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 4**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 136: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the east



Plate 137: View of the flooring of Cell 4, from the south



Plate 138: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the south



Plate 139: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the east

Plates 138-145 provide a number of views of the nature of the roof supporting structure above **Cell 4**. This is a relatively simple structure that is composed of a framework of timber rafters and of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins that extend along the roof apex. **Plates 140 and 142** also feature the northern end of the gabled roof structure of the adjoining and bonded East Range.



Plate 140: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north



Plate 141: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the east



Plate 142: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the north



Plate 143: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4, from the west



Plate 144: View of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4**, from the south



Plate 145: View of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 4**, from the west

Plate 146 presents a detailed view of the south wall of **Cell 4**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 1** of the East Range to the south. The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to be incorporated into the wall fabric of the upper levels of this south wall. Also featured is the inner face of the south facing entrance opening that was also recorded within **Cell 1** of the adjoining East Range. The two timber half doors are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. Above this opening and also incorporated into the brickwork is an horizontal timber lintel.



Plate 146: View of the south wall of Cell 4, from the north



Plate 147: View of the north wall of Cell 4, from the south

Plate 147 features the north wall of **Cell 4**. Here also, the brickwork wall fabric is in the same English Garden Wall Bond. The inner faces of the north facing window and entrance openings that were recorded externally at the North Elevation of this North Range are also shown. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall. The vertical timber planks of the two timber half doors are each attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.



Plate 148: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the west



Plate 149: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the west

Plates 148-151 feature the east wall of **Cell 4**, which is also the internal dividing wall within the North Range with the adjoining **Cell 3** to the west. The wall fabric here is composed of horizontal timber weatherboarding. It may also be observed 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 wall fabric. This wall fabric rests upon a brick base of four courses in height with the uppermost course of brick headers and the three remaining courses, composed of brick stretchers.



Plate 150: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the west



Plate 151: View of the east wall of Cell 4, from the west



Plate 152: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the east



Plate 153: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the east

Plates 152-155 feature images of the west wall of **Cell 4**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 5** of this North Range to the west. Here also, the wall fabric is composed of the same horizontal timber weatherboarding. This wall fabric may also be seen to rest upon a brick base, which is of three courses in height with the uppermost course being of brick headers, with the remaining two courses of brick stretchers. The western ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may also be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of the wall fabric.



Plate 154: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the east



Plate 155: View of the west wall of Cell 4, from the east

For the purposes of this survey, the third of the internal room spaces within the interior of this North Range is designated as **Cell 5**, which is situated to the west of **Cell 4**.

Plates 156 and 157 furnish general views of the interior of **Cell 5** from different vantage points.



Plate 156: General view of the interior of Cell 5, from the north



Plate 157: General view of the interior of Cell 5, from the south

Plates 158 and 159 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 5**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 158: View of the flooring of Cell 5, from the south



Plate 159: View of the flooring of Cell 5, from the south-west

Plates 160-167 feature a number of views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 5**. The principal component part of this section of the roof structure is the king post roof truss, (which has had the central king post removed), which has been incorporated into the fabric of the east wall of **Cell 5**. The remainder of the roof supporting structure here is made up of a framework of timber rafters and of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins, which run along the roof apex.



Plate 160: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the south



Plate 161: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the west



Plate 162: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the south



Plate 163: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the east



Plate 164: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the north



Plate 165: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the east



Plate 166: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the west



Plate 167: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 5, from the north

Plate 168 furnishes a detailed view of the south wall of **Cell 5**. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this south wall. The slightly recessed inner face of the south facing window opening, which was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building may also be observed. The inner face of a south facing entrance opening, which was also recorded externally at the South Elevation of this building is also featured. The vertical tongued and grooved timber planks of the two timber half doors within this opening are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.



Plate 168: View of the south wall of Cell 5, from the north



Plate 169: View of the north wall of Cell 5, from the south

Plate 169 presents a detailed view of the opposing north wall of **Cell 5**. The panel of brickwork to the right (east) is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Much of this north wall is occupied by the inner face of the north facing entrance opening, which was recorded externally at the North Elevation of the North Range. The tongued and grooved timber planks of the pair of doors are each attached to internal frameworks of angled and horizontal timbers. Above the opening and extending up to a horizontal timber wallplate that extends along the top of this north wall, is a substantial horizontal timber lintel.



Plate 170: View of the east wall of Cell 5, from the west



Plate 171: View of the east wall of Cell 5, from the west

Plates 170-173 provide several views of the east wall of **Cell 5**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 4** to the east. At the upper levels of this east wall and incorporated into this wall fabric, is one of a series of king post roof trusses of the overlying roof structure of this North Range. The king post itself appears to have been removed from this truss. Otherwise the wall fabric is composed of the inner face of horizontal timber weatherboarding, which is in turn attached to an internal framework of mostly vertical along with other angled and horizontal timbers. This wall fabric rests upon a brick base which is of three visible courses in height. The uppermost course is of brick headers, whilst the two courses below this are of stretchers. The eastern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure are inserted into the uppermost levels of the wall fabric.



Plate 172: View of the east wall of Cell 5, from the west



Plate 173: View of the east wall of Cell 5, from the west



Plate 174: View of the west wall of Cell 5, from the east



Plate 175: View of the west wall of Cell 5, from the east

Plates 174-177 present several views of the west wall of **Cell 5**, which is also the internal dividing wall within this North Range with the adjoining **Cell 6**, to the west. The wall fabric here is also composed of internal horizontal timber weatherboarding. The western ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure are inserted into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric. This boarding rests upon a brick base that is composed of one course of brick headers and below this one course of brick stretchers. At the northern end of this west wall and inserted into this wall fabric is a wrest facing entrance opening. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a timber door that is made up of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks.



Plate 176: View of the west wall of Cell 5, from the east



Plate 177: View of the west wall of Cell 5, from the east

For the purposes of this survey, the fourth and last internal space within the interior of this North Range is designated as **Cell 6**, which is situated to the west of **Cell 5**.



Plate 178: General view of the interior of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 179: General view of the interior of Cell 6, from the east

Plates 178-181 provide general views of the interior of **Cell 6** from both eastern and western vantage points.



Plate 180: General view of the interior of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 181: General view of the interior of Cell 6, from the south-west

Plates 182 and 183 feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 6**, which is of modern concrete and which is on two slightly different levels.



Plate 182: View of the flooring of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 183: View of the flooring of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 184: View of the west wall of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 185: View of the west wall of Cell 6, from the east

Plates 184-186 furnish several views of the southern portion of the west wall of **Cell 6**. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to be incorporated into this brickwork wall fabric at mid levels. To the left (south) and which is flanked to the right (north) by a vertical brick column, (which is composed of courses of a mix of brick stretchers and of bull nosed brick stretchers), is the inner face of a west facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the West Elevation of this North Range. The two timber half doors are affixed to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.



Plate 186: View of the west wall of Cell 6, from the south-east



Plate 187: View of the former dovecote attached to the west wall of Cell 6, from the south-east

Plates 187-189 present several views of a timber box-like structure that is attached to the upper levels of this west wall to the west and to a king post roof truss to the east. It was noted earlier that there is a triangular shaped arrangement of small ventilation apertures at the upper levels of the external West Elevation of this North Range here associated with a possible dovecote. It is considered that this timber structure may perhaps have a former dovecote itself. This is a relatively simple timber box like structure with a flat base and two sides. The base is composed of a series of horizontal timbers, the ends of which are inserted into the west wall to the west and into a king post roof truss to the east with a timber floor of horizontal planking attached to these timbers. The sides are made up of a series of further timber planks, which are attached to the roof rafters and to the roof truss. The dovecote is accessed via small timber door to the east.



Plate 188: View of the former dovecote attached to the west wall of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 189: View of the former dovecote attached to the west wall of Cell 6, from the east

Plates 190 and 191 present views of the east wall of **Cell 6**, which is also the internal dividing wall within the interior of the North Range with the adjoining **Cell 5** to the east. Featured is the inner face of the horizontal timber weatherboarding, which comprises the fabric of this east wall. These horizontal timbers are attached to an internal framework composed of one of the king post timber roof trusses along with a further series of vertical timbers. At the lower levels of this east wall and attached to it, is a timber animal feed byre and below this and at floor levels is a part of low level timber feed trough. It is considered that this testifies to a probable former dual use of **Cell 6**, latterly as an animal shelter, possibly for sheep given the low level nature of the food trough and perhaps also to an earlier use as a horse stable as proven by the feed byre and the timber half doors on the South Elevation of **Cell 6**.



Plate 190: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 191: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 192: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 193: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the east

Plates 192-198 present a number of views from different vantage points of the south wall of **Cell 6**. The brickwork of this south wall is composed of two different brickwork bonds. Though this difference in the brickwork bonding here is not apparent externally at the South Elevation. This Flemish bonding is considered to be a later alteration. To the left (east) of the south facing entrance opening, the brickwork here is in English Garden Wall Bond, composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers. By contrast, to the west (right) of the entrance opening, the brickwork here is in a variation of Flemish Bond, composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers.

At the eastern end of this south wall is the slightly recessed inner face of a south facing window opening that was recorded externally at the South Elevation of this North Range. To the right (west) of this is one of the south facing entrance openings that was also recorded externally at

this South Elevation. This entrance is also slightly recessed. Featured are the inner faces of the two timber half doors, each of which are attached to internal frameworks of angled and horizontal timbers. Above the opening and incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here is an horizontal timber lintel. To the immediate right (west) of this entrance opening and bonded to the brickwork is a wide vertical column in Flemish Bond. Further to the right (west) of this first column, is a second and narrower vertical column in brick, which is also bonded to this south wall, which is composed of courses of mixed brick stretchers and of bull nosed brick stretchers. A series of horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of the eastern portion of this south wall. It should also be noted that the western portion of this south wall is also an internal dividing wall with the bonded and adjoining northern portion of the West Range to the south with wallplates being absent here.



Plate 194: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 195: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 196: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 197: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 198: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 199: View of the interior of the former dovecote, from the east

Plates 199-203 present a number of views of the interior of the dovecote, with its timber floor and sides. Also featured are the inner faces of the triangular shaped arrangement of small ventilation apertures that were recorded externally at the West Elevation of this North Range along with the brickwork, which also represents part of the upper levels of the west wall of **Cell 6**. The brickwork here is in English Bond. The roof of this dovecote is formed by the apex of the roof supporting structure at the western end of this North Range.



Plate 200: View of the interior of the former dovecote, from the east



Plate 201: View of the interior of the former dovecote, from the east



Plate 202: View of the interior of the former dovecote, from the east



Plate 203: View of the interior of the former dovecote, from the east



Plate 204: View of the low animal feed trough at the east wall of Cell 6, from the south



Plate 205: View of the low animal feed trough, from the south-east



Plate 206: View of the low animal feed trough, from the south-east

Plates 204-213 furnish a number of images from differing positions of the low animal timber feed trough, which was presumably used for the feeding of sheep, and which was noted extending along the base of the east wall of **Cell 6**. This trough turns at right angles and thence extends along the northern side of **Cell 6**, terminating at the west wall. This feed trough has a timber base and sides of horizontal timber planking. The northern side is attached to a lower level fence made up of a series of vertical timber posts, that are sunk into the concrete flooring and are topped with a horizontal timber hand rail. The southern side of the trough is also attached to a series of further vertical timber posts that are also sunk into the concrete flooring. The whole trough appears to be constructed in turn on a brick base of which one course of brick stretchers is visible above the concrete flooring. The upper ends of the vertical posts on the southern side are affixed to a higher horizontal timber rail that is affixed to the roof trusses of the overlying roof structure. At the eastern end of this trough is a low timber gate, that is composed of a series of vertical timber planks that are attached to an inner framework of several horizontal timbers. This low gate provides access into the interior of **Cell 6**, from the east-west orientated passageway that extends along the northern side of **Cell 6**. It may also be observed that there are a series of circular metal tethering rings attached to the vertical timber posts of the southern side of the feed trough.



Plate 207: View of the low animal feed trough, from the south



Plate 208: View of the low animal feed trough, from the south-west



Plate 209: View of the low animal feed trough, from the south



Plate 210: View of the low animal feed trough, from the west



Plate 211: View of the low animal feed trough, from the east



Plate 212: View of the low animal feed trough, from the east



Plate 213: View of the low animal feed trough, from the west



Plate 214: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the west

Plates 214-229 furnish a number of views from different vantage points of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 6**, and hence of the western end of the North Range. The main component parts of the roof supporting structure at this western end comprise a series of three king post timber roof trusses, from which the timber king posts appear to have been removed. The ends of the tie beams of the roof trusses are inserted into the upper levels of the north and south walls of **Cell 6**. The remainder of this roof structure is composed of a framework of timber rafters and horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins that run along the roof apex. The roof trusses are also affixed to the timber purlins.

Plates 214-215, 222-223, 226 and 228-229 also feature the intersection with or merging of the gabled roof structure of the bonded and adjoining West Range with that of the gabled roof

structure of this North Range. The detail of the northern end of the gabled roof structure of the West Range (which will be discussed in more detail later) is featured and terminates with the two principal and angled end rafters, which in turn form part of the gabled roof structure of this North Range.



Plate 215: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 216: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 217: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 218: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 219: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 220: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 221: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 222: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 223: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 224: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 225: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the north-east



Plate 226: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 227: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 228: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the north-west



Plate 229: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the north



Plate 230: View of the former dovescote attached to the west wall of Cell 6, from the north

Plate 230 features a further image of the former dovescote that is attached to the west wall of **Cell 6**.

Plates 231 and 234 present general views from either ends of the east-west orientated passageway that extends along the northern side of **Cell 6**. This passageway is created and defined by the timber fence (described earlier) that extends along the southern side of this passageway.

Plates 232-233 feature the nature of the flooring of this northern passageway, which by contrast appears to be composed of brick stretchers laid on bed.



Plate 231: General view of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 232: View of the flooring of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 233: View of the flooring of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 234: General view of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 235: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 236: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 6, from the west

Plates 235 and 236 furnish further views of the nature of the roof supporting structure above the northern passageway of **Cell 6**, which was described in detail earlier.

Plate 237 provides a detailed view of the northern portion of the west wall of **Cell 6**. Featured is the inner face of a west facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the West Elevation of this North Range. This shows the inner face of the timber door composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. To the immediate left (south), is a vertical column in brick, which is bonded to this west wall. This column is composed of courses of mixed brick stretchers and of bull nosed brick stretchers.



Plate 237: View of the west wall of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 238: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 239: View of the timber fence along the southern side of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 240: View of the timber fence along the southern side of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 241: View of the timber fence along the southern side of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 242: View of the timber fence along the southern side of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 243: View of the timber fence along the southern side of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 244: View of the low timber gate at the southern side of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 245: View of the timber fence along the southern side of the northern passageway of Cell 6, from the east

Plate 238 features the northern portion of the east wall of **Cell 6** and in particular the inner face of the east facing entrance opening that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 5** to the east. The door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. The door is attached to a frame surround by two horizontal metal strap hinges.

Plates 239-243 and 245 present further views of the external northern face of the timber fence that extends along the southern side of the northern passageway of **Cell 6** and also forms the northern side of the low animal feed trough described in detail earlier. It may be observed that the vertical timber posts are sunk into the brick flooring of the passageway. The fence is also built upon a modern 20th century brick base that is of five courses in height of brick stretchers.

Plate 244 also features the outer northern face of the low timber gate and attached section of low timber fencing, both composed of a series of vertical timber planks at the eastern end of the passageway.



Plate 246: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 247: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 248: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 249: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the east



Plate 250: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 251: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 252: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 253: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the west



Plate 254: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south-east



Plate 255: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south

Plates 246-258 present a number of views of the north wall of **Cell 6**. The brickwork wall fabric of this north wall, despite the detail being partially obscured by mortar or plaster rendering, is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall. Also featured are the slightly recessed inner faces of two north facing window openings that were recorded externally at the North Elevation of this North Range.



Plate 256: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south



Plate 257: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south



Plate 258: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south

7.3 The West Range

7.3.1 The Exterior of the West Range

For the purposes of this survey, the northernmost of the former farm outbuildings that comprise this West Range is designated as **Outbuilding 2**.

Outbuilding 2 is a two storey outbuilding, which has a gabled roof with a roof covering of modern asbestos sheeting. At the southern gabled end of this outbuilding are two angled timber gable eaves.



Plate 259: View of the West Elevation of Outbuilding 2, from the west



Plate 260: View of the West Elevation of Outbuilding 2, from the west



Plate 261: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 2, from the south-west



Plate 262: View of the South Elevation of Outbuilding 2, from the south



Plate 263: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 2, from the east

Plates 259 and 260 provide detailed images of the West Elevation of **Outbuilding 2**, which clearly shows that it is bonded to the western end of the adjoining North Range of this complex. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards, to which is attached modern horizontal Upvc guttering. This extends onto a modern vertical Upvc downpipe at the southern of this Elevation. The brickwork wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond.

Also featured is a west facing window opening, which is open to the elements. The opening has a timber frame of a head and surrounds with the opening itself being unglazed with the remnants of three vertical timber glazing bars and an horizontal timber transom being present. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.

To the right (south), is a west facing entrance opening. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with a brick threshold at the base of the opening. The basal ends of the surrounds rest upon two worked, shaped and faced stone ashlar, that are incorporated into the brickwork here. The door itself is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to a frame surround by two horizontal cast metal strap hinges. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each end of the head laid on end.

Extending through the gabled roof is a vertical chimney stack composed of course of brick stretchers and atopped with a mix of bricks and ceramic tiles and above these, a plastic pipe.

Plates 261 and 262 show the South Elevation of **Outbuilding 2**. The brickwork wall fabric of this South Elevation is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond.

Plate 263 furnishes a detailed view of the East Elevation of **Outbuilding 2** and shows its bonding to the western end of the adjoining North Range. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached modern horizontal Upvc guttering. The brickwork wall fabric of this East Elevation is of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Also shown is an east facing entrance opening, which is slightly elevated above current ground levels indicating the absence of a possible former higher levelled yard surface here. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a brick threshold at the base of the opening. The basal ends of the timber frame surrounds rest upon two, worked shaped and faced stone ashlar that are both incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. The door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks and is attached to a frame surround by two cast metal horizontal strap hinges. Above this opening and extending up to the roof levels is a small area of modern brick repair that includes a curved head in brick. This is composed of both of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge along with two brick headers at each and of the head laid on end.



Plate 264: General view of the former piggery, from the south-west

Plate 264 presents a general view of the former piggery, which is a single storey outbuilding, with a gabled roof and a roof covering of modern asbestos sheeting.

Plate 265 features the northern boundary wall of the piggery. The brickwork here is composed of 3-5 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is topped with a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 265: View of the northern boundary wall of the piggery, from the north



Plate 266: View of the western boundary wall of the piggery, from the west

Plate 266 features the western boundary wall of the piggery with three intervening gaps or the sites of former gates. The brickwork here is composed of 3-5 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.

Plate 267 presents a view of the southern boundary wall of the piggery. The brickwork here is composed of 5-6 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 267: View of the southern boundary wall of the piggery, from the south



Plate 268: View of the exterior of the first sty, from the west

Plate 268 features the western exterior of the first sty. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached modern Upvc horizontal guttering. The brickwork here is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Inserted into this brickwork is an open west facing entrance opening above which is an horizontal concrete lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork.



Plate 269: View of the frontal yard of the first sty, from the west



Plate 270: View of the southern yard wall of the first sty, from the north

Plate 269 features the frontal yard of the first sty, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 270 shows the southern yard wall of the first sty. The brickwork here is composed of 2-3 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.

Plate 271 presents a view of the western yard wall of the first sty with the former west facing gate opening. The brickwork here is composed of 2-4 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 271: View of the western yard wall of the first sty, from the east



Plate 272: View of the northern yard wall of the first sty, from the south

Plate 272 features the northern yard wall of the first sty. The brickwork here is composed of 2-6 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 273: View of the exterior of the second sty, from the west



Plate 274: View of the frontal yard of the second sty, from the west

Plate 273 features the western exterior of the second sty. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached modern Upvc horizontal guttering. The brickwork here is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Inserted into this brickwork is an open west facing entrance opening above which is an horizontal concrete lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork.

Plate 274 features the frontal yard of the second sty, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 275 shows the southern yard wall of the first sty. The brickwork here is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with a single course of brick headers. The wall is atopped with a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 275: View of the southern yard wall of the second sty, from the north



Plate 276: View of the western yard wall of the second sty, from the east

Plate 276 presents a view of the western yard wall of the second sty with the former west facing gate opening. The brickwork here is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with a single course of brick headers. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.

Plate 277 features the northern yard wall of the second sty. The brickwork here is composed of 3-6 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 277: View of the northern yard wall of the second sty, from the south



Plate 278: View of the frontal yard of the third sty, from the west

Plate 278 features the frontal yard of the third sty, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 279 features the western exterior of the third sty. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached modern Upvc horizontal guttering. The brickwork here is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Inserted into this brickwork is an open west facing entrance opening above which is an horizontal concrete lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork.



Plate 279: View of the exterior of the third sty, from the west



Plate 280: View of the southern yard wall of the third sty, from the north

Plate 280 shows the southern yard wall of the third sty. The brickwork here is composed of 5-6 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.

Plate 281 presents a view of the western yard wall of the third sty with the former west facing gate opening. The brickwork here is composed of 4-5 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.



Plate 281: View of the western yard wall of the third sty, from the east



Plate 282: View of the northern yard wall of the third sty, from the south

Plate 282 features the northern yard wall of the third sty. The brickwork here is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with one course of brick headers. The wall is atopped within a single course of brick stretchers laid on edge.

Plate 283 presents a detailed view of the South Elevation of the piggery and also features the angled timber eaves of the southern gabled end of the outbuilding. The brickwork of this South Elevation is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and bricks stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond.



Plate 283: View of the South Elevation of the piggery, from the south



Plate 284: View of the East Elevation of the former piggery, from the east

Plate 284 presents a detailed view of the East Elevation of the piggery. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached modern horizontal Upvc guttering. The original Elevation was open to the east and consisted of two vertical timber posts, the basal ends of which rest on two stone bases. This suggests that this outbuilding was probably once a low level storage shed for farm machinery prior to its conversion to a piggery. The modern infill brick panels are composed of 4-5 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond.

7.3.2 The Interior of the West Range

For the purposes of this survey, the interior of the northernmost portion of the West Range, comprising the two storey **Outbuilding 2**, is designated as **Cell 7**.



Plate 285: View of the flooring of Cell 7, from the west



Plate 286: General view of the interior of Cell 7, from the west

Plates 285 and 287 provide views of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 7**, which is of modern concrete.

Plates 286 and 288 feature general views of the interior of **Cell 7**.



Plate 287: View of the flooring of Cell 7, from the east



Plate 288: General view of the interior of Cell 7, from the east



Plate 289: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the east



Plate 290: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the north

Plates 290-293 feature the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 7**. The main component part of this structure comprises the single king post roof truss, from which the king post has been removed. The remainder of this structure consists of a framework of timber rafters and of horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins at the roof apex. The ends of the tie beam of the roof truss are inserted into the upper levels of the brickwork of the east and west walls with the upper portion of the roof truss being affixed to the purlins.



Plate 291: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the south



Plate 292: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the west

Plate 293 presents a view of the east wall of **Cell 7**. The brickwork of this east wall is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. The inner face of the east facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this outbuilding is also shown. The vertical tongued and grooved timber planks of the door are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. Above the opening is an area of modern brick repair that includes the brick head. Horizontal timber wallplates may also be seen to extend along the top of this east wall. The entrance opening is flanked to the immediate left (north) by a vertical brick column, which is bonded to the east wall. The column is composed of courses of mixed brick stretchers and of bull nosed brick stretchers.



Plate 293: View of the east wall of Cell 7, from the west



Plate 294: View of the west wall of Cell 7, from the east

Plate 294 features the west wall of **Cell 7**. The brickwork wall fabric of this west wall is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. To the right (north), is the inner face of the west facing window opening that was recorded externally at the West Elevation of this outbuilding. To the left (south), is the inner face of the west facing entrance opening which was also recorded externally at this West Elevation. The vertical tongued and grooved timber planking of the door is attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. Both openings are bisected by a further vertical brick column, which is composed of courses of mixed brick stretchers and of bull nosed brick stretchers. Horizontal timber wallplates may also be seen to extend along the top of this west wall.

Plate 295 shows the vertical brick chimney breast that is situated at the corner of the west and north walls of **Cell 7**. The base of the chimney breast is absent. The chimney breast is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers and extends through the gabled roof.



Plate 295: View of the vertical chimney breast at the west wall of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 296: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 297: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the south-east



Plate 298: View of the south wall of Cell 7, from the north-east

Plates 296 and 297 show the north wall of **Cell 7**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 6** of the North Range to the north. The brickwork of this north wall is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. The northern 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.

Plates 298 and 299 feature the south wall of **Cell 7**. The brickwork wall fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. The southern 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 299: View of the south wall of Cell 7, from the north-east

Plates 300-327 feature the interior of the three sties within the single storey piggery, and for the purposes of this survey will be designated as **Sties 1-3**.



Plate 300: View of the flooring of Stie 1, from the west

Plate 300 features the nature of the flooring of **Stie 1**, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 301 provides a view of the back east wall of **Stie 1**, which is composed of 3-5 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. An horizontal timber wallplate extends along the top of this wall.



Plate 301: View of the back east wall of Stie 1, from the west



Plate 302: View of the roof supporting structure of Stie 1, from the south

Plate 302 features the northern end of the roof supporting structure of **Sties 1-3**. This is a relatively simple structure that is composed of a framework of timber rafters and horizontal timber purlins that extend along both sides of this structure along with further horizontal timber purlins at the roof apex. Also featured in this image are several horizontal timber collars that are attached to the rafters.

Plate 303 shows the west wall of **Stie 1** with its open west facing entrance opening. The brickwork of this west wall is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. An horizontal timber wallplate extends along the top of this wall. Above the opening is a horizontal concrete lintel, which is also part of the wall fabric.



Plate 303: View of the west wall of Stie 1, from the east



Plate 304: View of the north wall of Stie 1, from the south

Plates 304 and 305 feature the north wall of **Stie 1**, to which is attached a timber animal feed byre. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers.



Plate 305: View of the north wall of Stie 1, from the south



Plate 306: View of the south wall of Stie 1, from the north

Plate 306 presents a view of the south wall of **Stie 1**, which is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers with a single course of brick headers.



Plate 307: View of the roof supporting structure of Sties 1-3, from the north



Plate 308: View of the roof supporting structure of Sties 1-3, from the north

Plates 307-309 provide several further images of the nature of the roof supporting structure above **Sites 1-3** from a northern position. In addition, to the timbers already described, there are a series of horizontal timber tie beams at the lower levels of this structure, which are below the series of horizontal timber collars.



Plate 309: View of the roof supporting structure of Sties 1-3, from the north



Plate 310: View of the east wall of Stie 2, from the west

Plate 310 features the east wall of **Stie 2**, which is composed of 4-5 courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. A horizontal timber wallplate extends along the top of this wall.



Plate 311: View of the south wall of Stie 2, from the north

Plate 311 presents a view of the south wall of **Stie 2**, which is composed of 4-5 courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond.



Plate 312: View of the roof supporting structure of Sties 2-3, from the north

Plates 312 and 313 feature further images of the nature of the roof supporting structure above **Sties 2 and 3** from a northern position.



Plate 313: View of the roof supporting structure of Sties 2-3, from the north

Plate 314 shows the west wall of **Stie 2**. The brickwork here is composed of courses of mixed birck headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Above the west facing entrance opening is an horizontal concrete lintel, which is also part of the wall fabric. An horizontal timber wallplate extends along the top of this wall.



Plate 314: View of the west wall of Stie 2, from the east



Plate 315: View of the roof supporting structure of Sties 1-2, from the south

Plates 315 provides a further view of the nature of the roof supporting strcture of **Sties 1 and 2** from a southern postion.

Plate 316 shows the north wall of **Stie 2**, which is constructed of 3-5 courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond.



Plate 316: View of the north wall of Stie 2, from the south



Plate 317: View of the flooring of Stie 2, from the west

Plate 317 features the nature of the flooring of **Stie 2**, which is of modern concrete.

Plate 318 features the nature of the flooring of **Stie 3**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 318: View of the flooring of Stie 3, from the west



Plate 319: View of the east wall of Stie 3, from the west

Plate 319 features the east wall of **Stie 3**, which is composed of 4-6 courses of brick stretchers alternating with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. A horizontal timber wallplate extends along the top of this wall.

Plate 320 presents a further view of the nature of the roof supporting structure of the former piggery.



Plate 320: View of the roof supporting structure above Stie 3, from the west



Plate 321: View of the west wall of Stie 3, from the east

Plate 321 features the west wall of **Stie 3**. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Above the west facing opening is an horizontal concrete lintel that is incorporated into the wall fabric. An horizontal timber wallplate extends along the top of this wall.

Plates 322 and 323 provide further views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of the former piggery.



Plate 322: View of the roof supporting structure above Stie 3, from the north



Plate 323: View of the roof supporting structure above Stie 3, from the east



Plate 324: View of the south wall of Stie 3, from the north



Plate 325: View of the south wall of Stie 3, from the north

Plates 324 and 325 show the south wall of **Site 3** with its earlier brickwork, composed of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers in a variation of Flemish Bond. Incorporated into this brickwork is an horizontal timber wallplate.

Plate 326 features the north wall of **Stie 3**, which is constructed of 3-6 courses of brick stretchers that alternate with single courses of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond.

Plate 327 provides a further view of the nature of the roof supporting structure above **Sties 1-3** from a southern position.



Plate 327: View of the north wall of Stie 3, from the south



Plate 328: View of the roof supporting structure above Sties 1-3, from the south

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record details Whaplode House, Whaplode as an extant 18th century farmstead. Whaplode House was clearly the original farmhouse to this farmstead, which is detached and situated to the west. Whaplode House is Grade II listed and is detailed in this listing as being of late 18th century origin.
- 8.2 An extract from the tithe map for the parish of Whaplode of 1843, however does not feature this farmhouse, so its origins are clearly much later, probably being nearer to the mid-late 19th century. This also advances the origins of the farmstead here into the early-mid 19th century as this tithe map also features two small rectangular shaped outbuildings, both on the northern frontage of the present Stockwell Gate West with a further third detailed and rectangular shaped outbuilding to the rear and north.
- 8.3 The recent photographic survey and site visit has enabled a reinterpretation of how the various outbuildings of this complex have evolved and developed since the 19th century and also give some indications as to how their various functions and purposes have also evolved and changed since that time.
- 8.4 By 1887, these three outbuildings had been demolished and a radical alteration to the layout of this development site had taken place between 1843 and 1887. It is clear from the First Edition O.S. map of 1887, that the present North Range and the northern portion of the West Range were both in place at this time and were bonded together and so have mid-late 19th century origins. In addition, four further and smaller new detached outbuildings had been erected to the south-east, south and south-west along with a further new detached and linear shaped outbuilding to the north-west.
- 8.5 It was noted that a difference of brickwork bonding at the western end of the North Elevation of the North Range and of Outbuilding 2 of the West Range, which have English Bond brickwork as compared with the English Garden Wall brick bonding of the remainder of the North Range may suggest that the North Range was perhaps slightly earlier in origin than its western portion and Outbuilding 2, which may have been constructed slightly later.

- 8.6 By 1904, the O.S. map of that date shows the present North, East and West Ranges of this outbuilding complex with their original respective layouts in place. The 1904 map features the present two storey East Range for the first time and one may conclude from this that this East Range had been constructed between 1887 and 1904 and is thus of late 19th century to early 20th century origin. This 1904 map also shows this East Range as being open to the west as denoted by the present timber weatherboarding on the West Elevation, which is considered to be a 20th century addition. One may infer from this that this outbuilding probably originally functioned as a probable cart shed or as a barn. The various timber half doors also on this West Elevation were probably added at the same time as the timber weatherboarding and this indicates that this outbuilding was subsequently converted in the 20th century into stabling for horses. A further internal 20th century addition, which may provide further evidence for this conversion to a stable, is a small brick built furnace with chimney stack with an internal metal dish. This is speculative and perhaps conjectural, but this is considered to have been an animal feed preparation area perhaps for the production of hot mash/gruel. The outbuilding appears to have been latterly used for storage. A possible datestone was also noted on the South Elevation of this outbuilding, though a date could not be seen, only a possible badge of a coat of arms that included a crown.
- 8.7 The northern portion of the West Range appears to have been part of the original layout of the farm outbuildings here that are first featured on the O.S. map of 1887. This outbuilding was bonded to the South Elevation of the North Range with which it is contemporary and so appears to have been built between 1843 and 1887 and is thus of mid-late 19th century origin. An elevated entrance opening on the East Elevation suggests that the level of the former enclosed crewyard here would have higher than the present site ground surface. It is unclear as to what the original function and purpose of this outbuilding may have been, since nearly all of the original internal fixtures and fittings here have been removed with the exception of a small vertical brick built chimney breast, the base of which has also been removed. It is possible to infer that a small furnace may have been here, but it appears to have been perhaps too small for a smithy furnace, so its original function remains unclear. Its recent function appears to have been for that of storage space.
- 8.8 The southern end of the present West Range of this outbuilding complex comprises a single storey former piggery of three sties. This outbuilding is also featured on the First Edition O.S. map of 1887 and so is similarly of mid-late 19th century construction. This outbuilding appears to have been much altered during the course of the 20th century with original brickwork within the West and South Elevations. The low East Elevation of this outbuilding has been infilled with 20th century brickwork. Two vertical timber posts remain within this infilling, suggesting that this outbuilding would originally have been open to the east. One possible function as denoted by this may have been as a storage shed for farm machinery. However, the 1887 map shows a series of three small enclosures on this East Elevation. This alternatively suggests that its original function may have been as a piggery in the mid-late 19th century and into the 20th century. The function as a machinery storage shed may have been a 20th century use. However, it is clear that in the mid-late 20th century, this outbuilding was much altered to create the present piggery of three sties.
- 8.9 The two storey North Range of this outbuilding complex was part of the original layout of farm outbuildings here and was in place by 1887 and so is considered to be of mid-late 19th century origin. Evidence for its predating the construction of the East Range is provided by the two timber half doors within the north wall of his East Range, which suggests that this north wall would originally have been a part of the external South Elevation of the North Range. The earlier use of this North Range as a former stable is shown not only by these two aforementioned timber half doors, but also by further such half doors within the North and South Elevations of this outbuilding. The half doors on the

South Elevation are similarly slightly elevated, illustrating that the enclosed former crewyard level would have been higher than the present ground surface. The presence of a large pair of timber doors in this North Elevation may suggest that the western portion of this outbuilding may have served both as part stables and also as a former part hay barn. A feed byre on the east wall of Cell 6 testifies to its former use as a stable.

- 8.10 It is clear that recently, the interior of the western portion of this North Range or Cell 6 appears to have been converted into a modern animal shelter or winter feeding station, possibly for sheep given the low timber feed trough and low level metal tethering rings here. The western portion of this North Range was until recently used for storage purposes. Of particular note, is the former dovecote at the western end of the interior of this North Range. This may have been an original feature as shown by the triangular shaped arrangement of ventilation apertures within the external West Elevation. A timber box built dovecote structure is attached to the rafters and to a king post roof truss of the roof structure here.
- 8.11 The 1931 Edition O.S. map shows two further outbuildings added to this complex and bonded to the northern side of the North Range between 1904 and 1931. These are similarly featured on the subsequent O.S. maps of 1951 and 1956, though both appear to have been demolished in the mid-late 20th century.
- 8.12 The last addition to this outbuilding complex took part in the mid-late 20th century with the addition of the modern single storey lean-to or garage at the southern end of the East Range.

9. Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to G. R. Merchant Ltd. and to their client - Mr. Jacob Bell for commissioning this work and for their kind assistance in arranging access to the site. Thanks are also extended to Mr. Ian Marshman and to Mr. Matt Adam of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

10. Bibliography

Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Whaplode of 1843 (Archive ref: K275).

Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135SW.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135.9.

Extract from the 1931 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135.9.

Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135SW.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956, map sheet no. TF 32 NW.

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

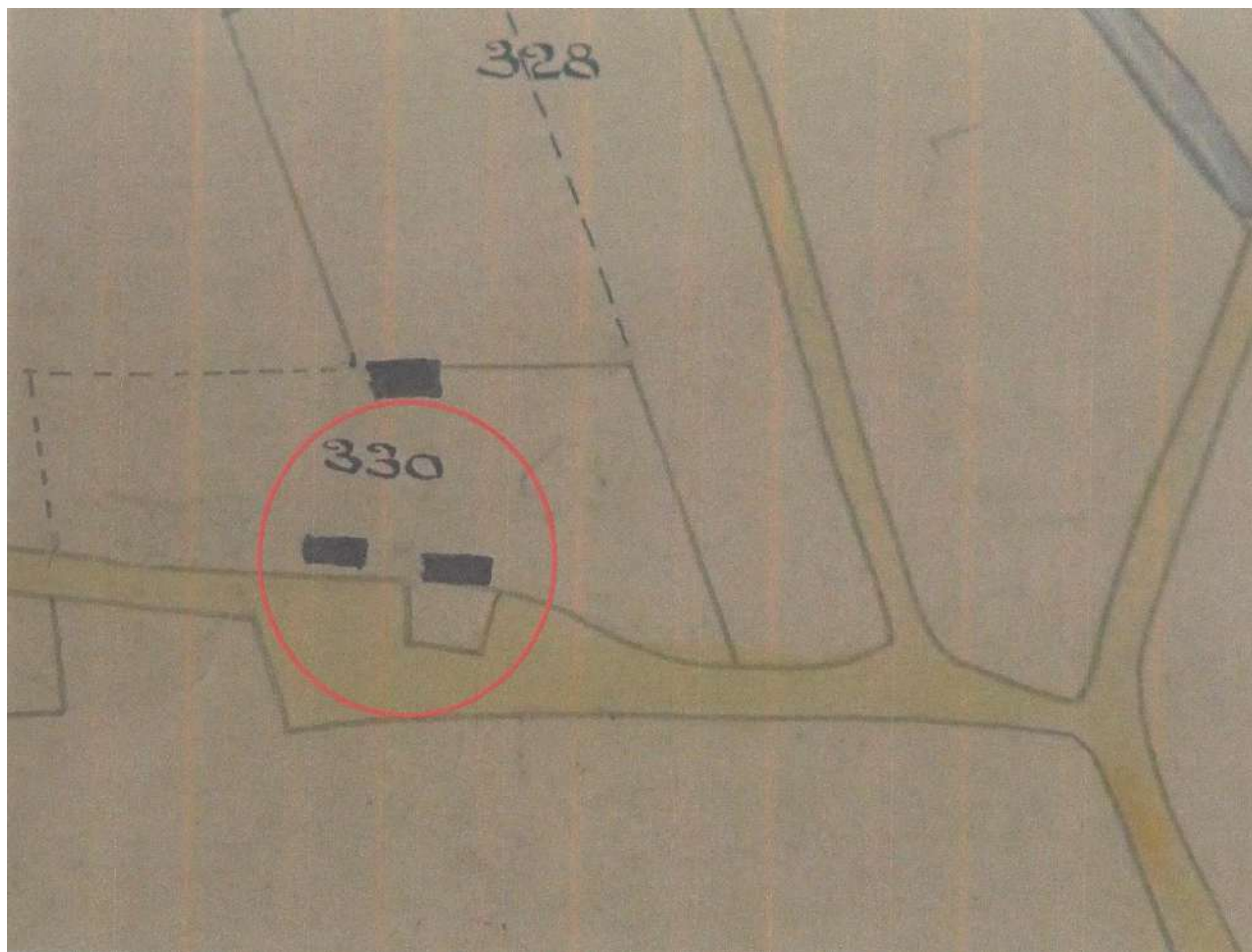


Figure 7: Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Whaplode of 1843 (Archive ref: K275). The site is shown encircled in red.

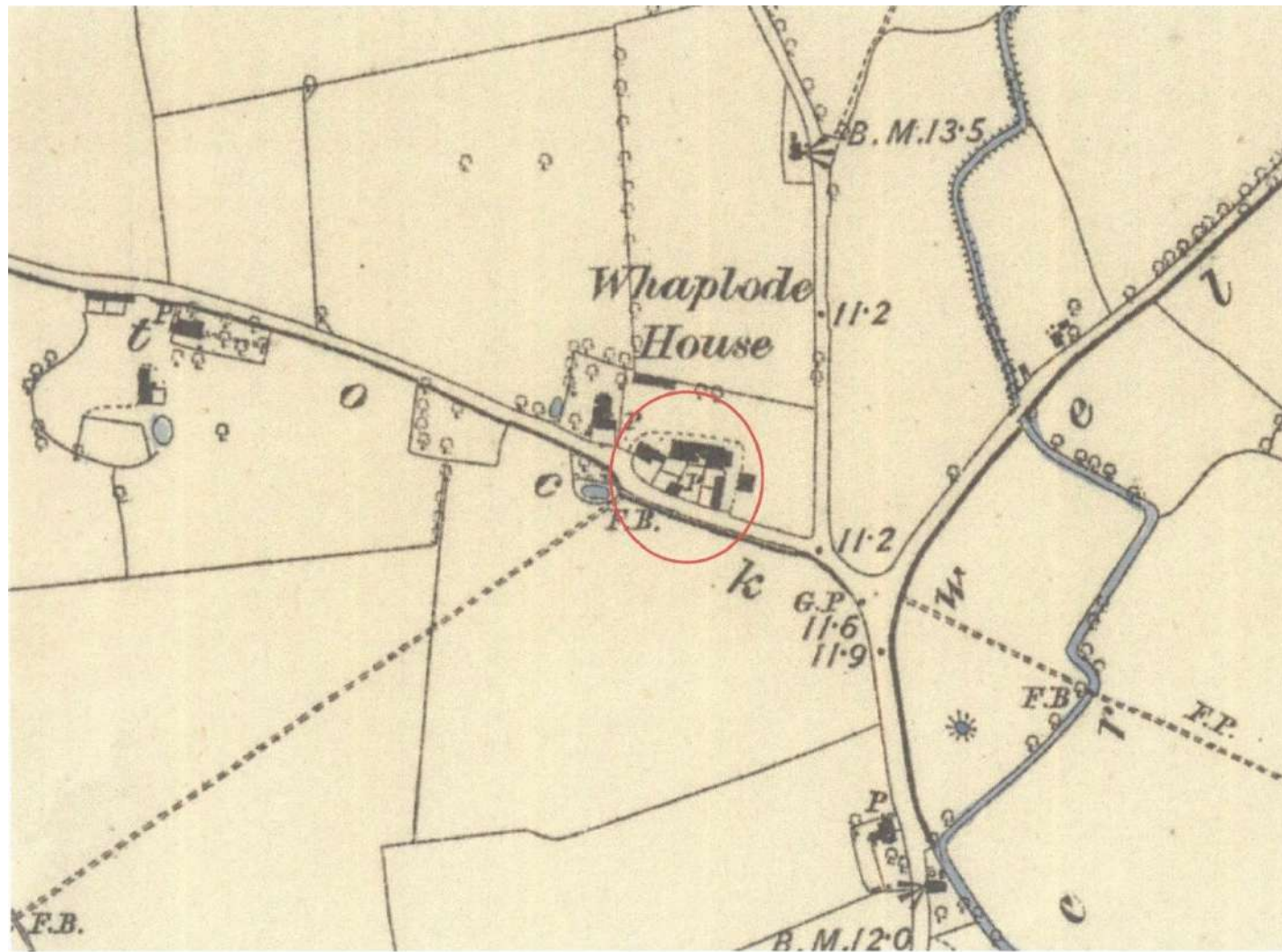


Figure 8: Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135SW. The site is shown encircled in red.

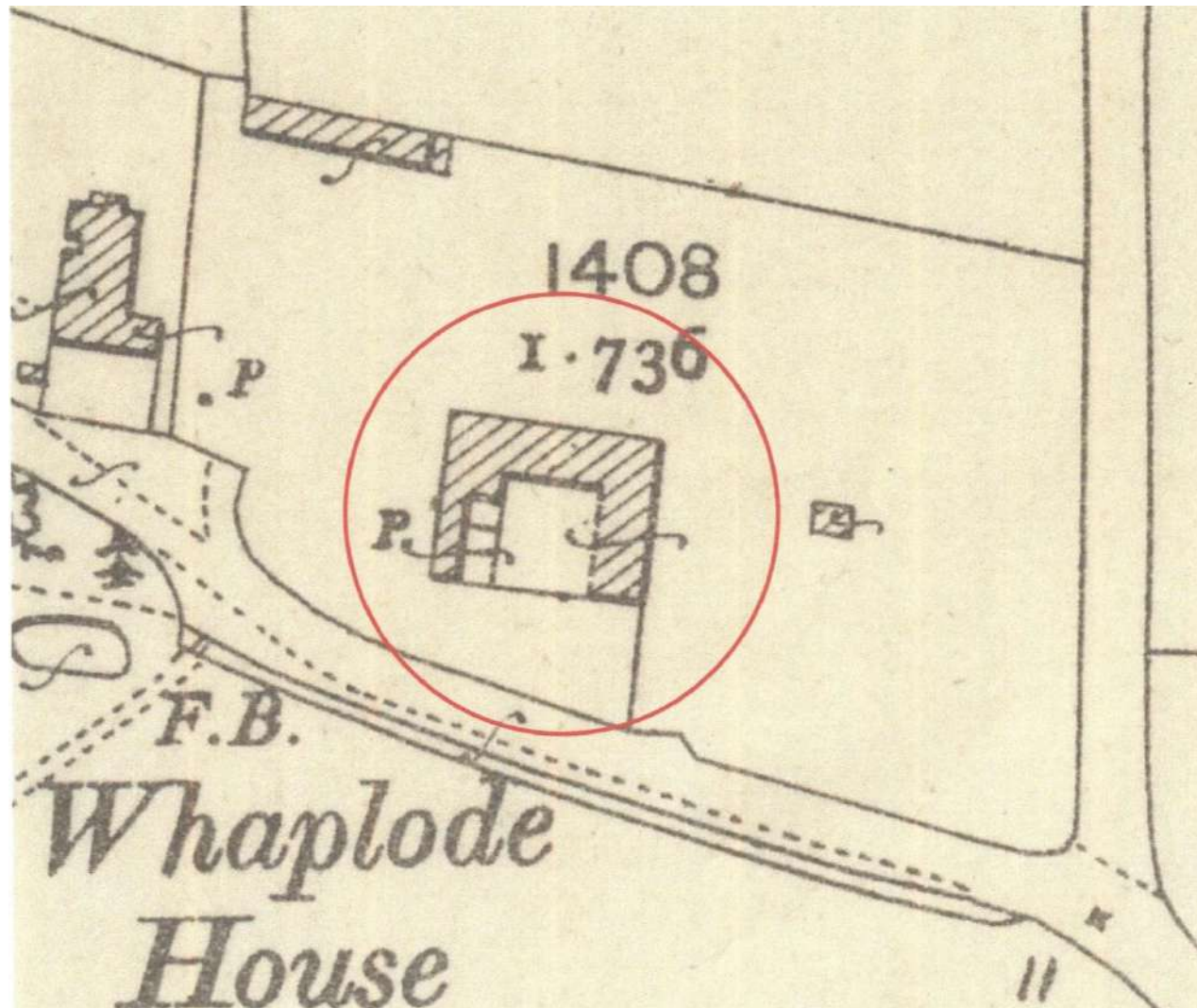


Figure 9: Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135.9. The site is shown encircled in red.

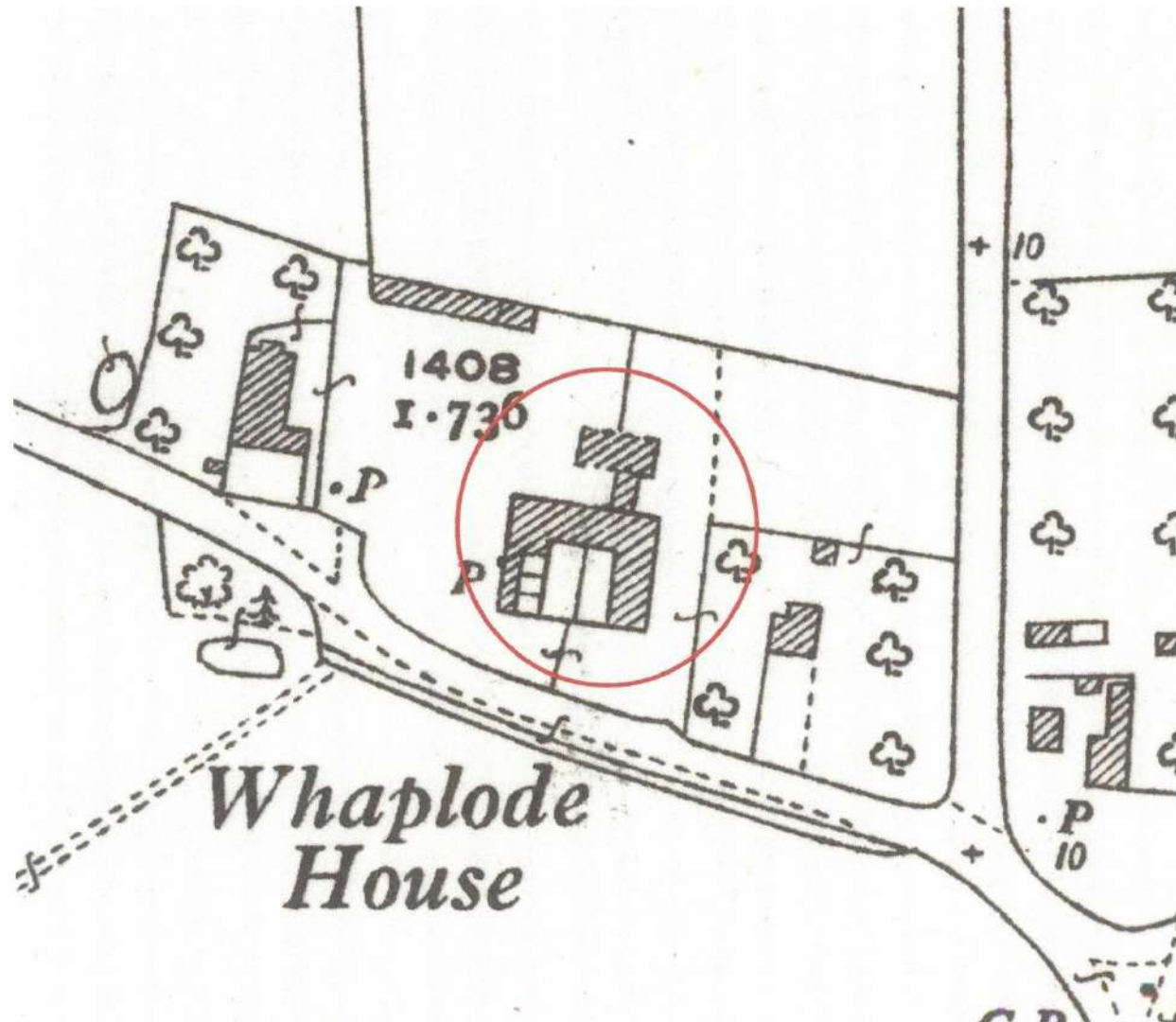


Figure 10: Extract from the 1931 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135.9. The site is shown encircled in red.

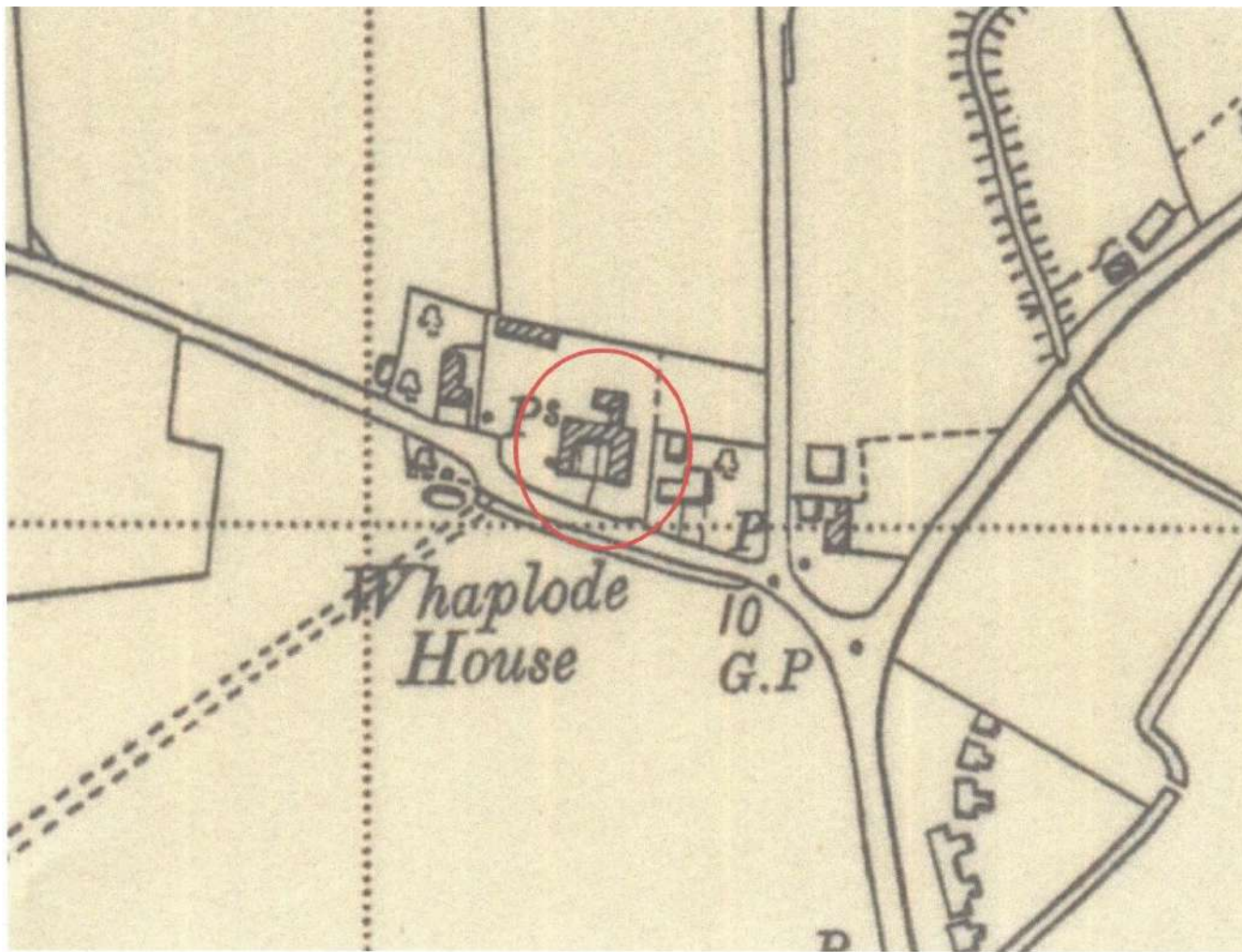


Figure 11: Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey O.S. map of 1951, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135SW. The site is shown encircled in red.

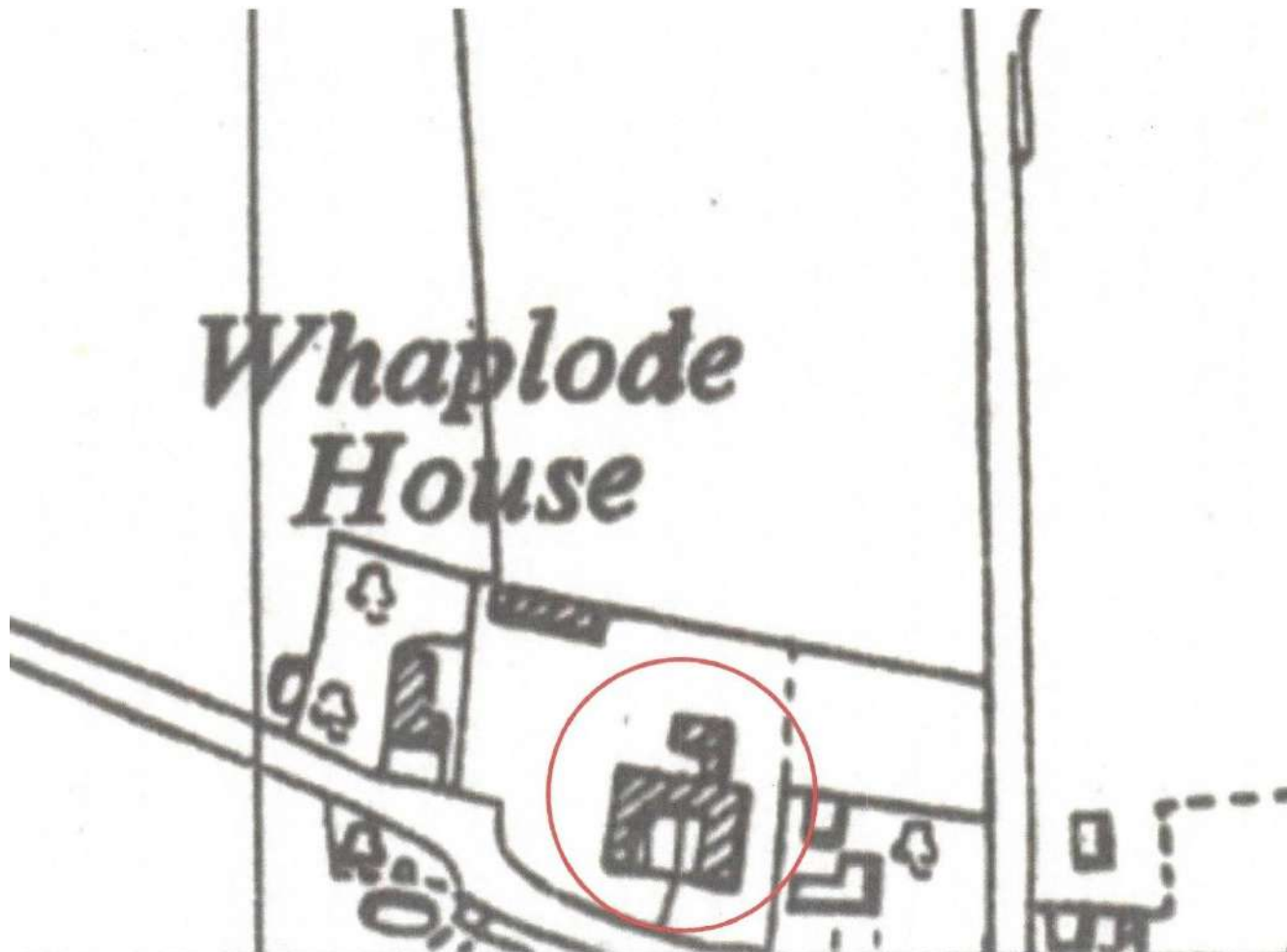


Figure 12: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey O.S. map of 1956, map sheet no. TF 32 NW. The site is shown encircled in red.



Figure 14: Plan of the East Range showing the directions from which various images (14-27 and 35-95) were taken from at an original scale of 1:50, (extract from Architects plan)

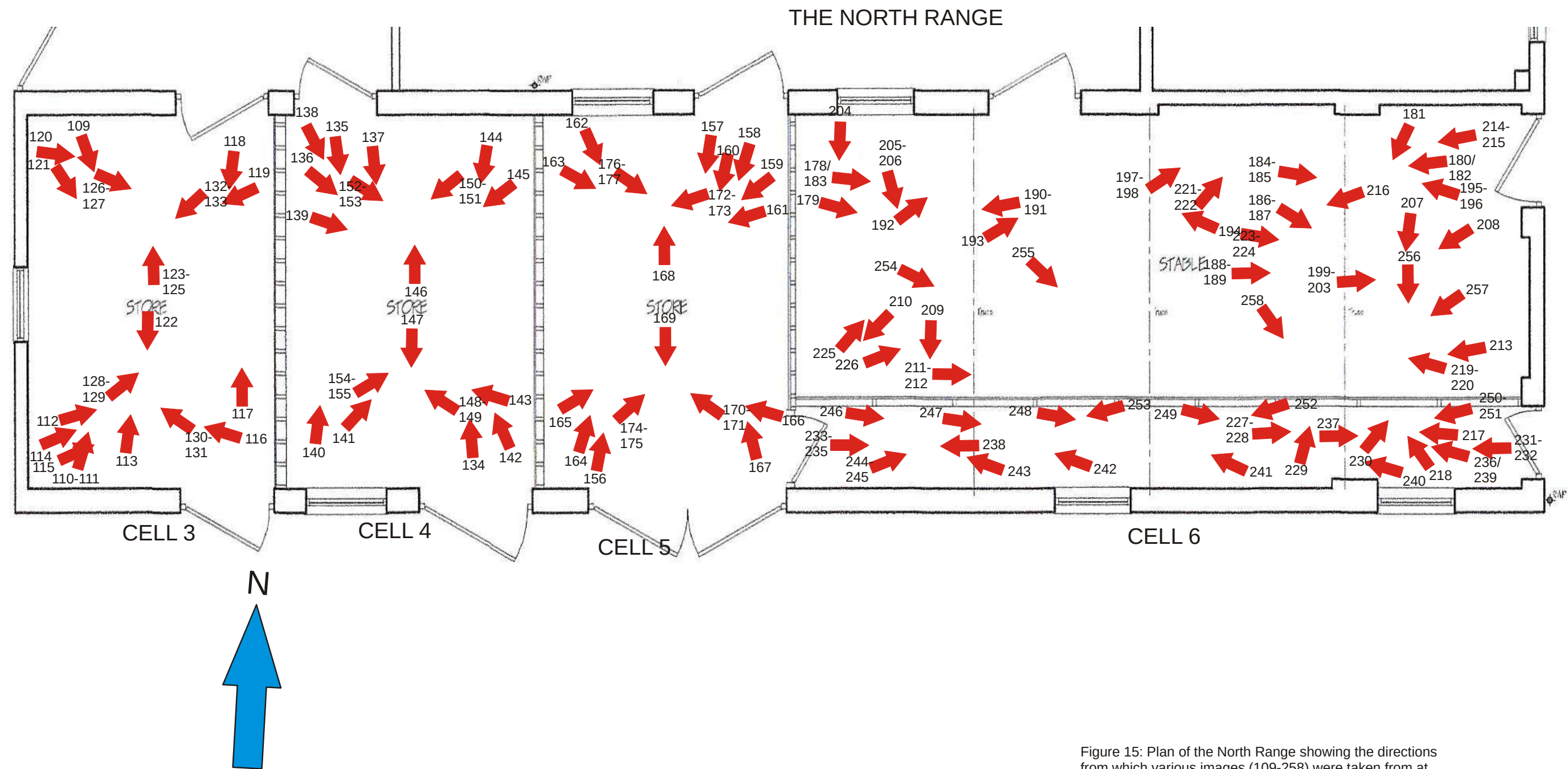


Figure 15: Plan of the North Range showing the directions from which various images (109-258) were taken from at an original scale of 1:50, (extract from Architects plan)

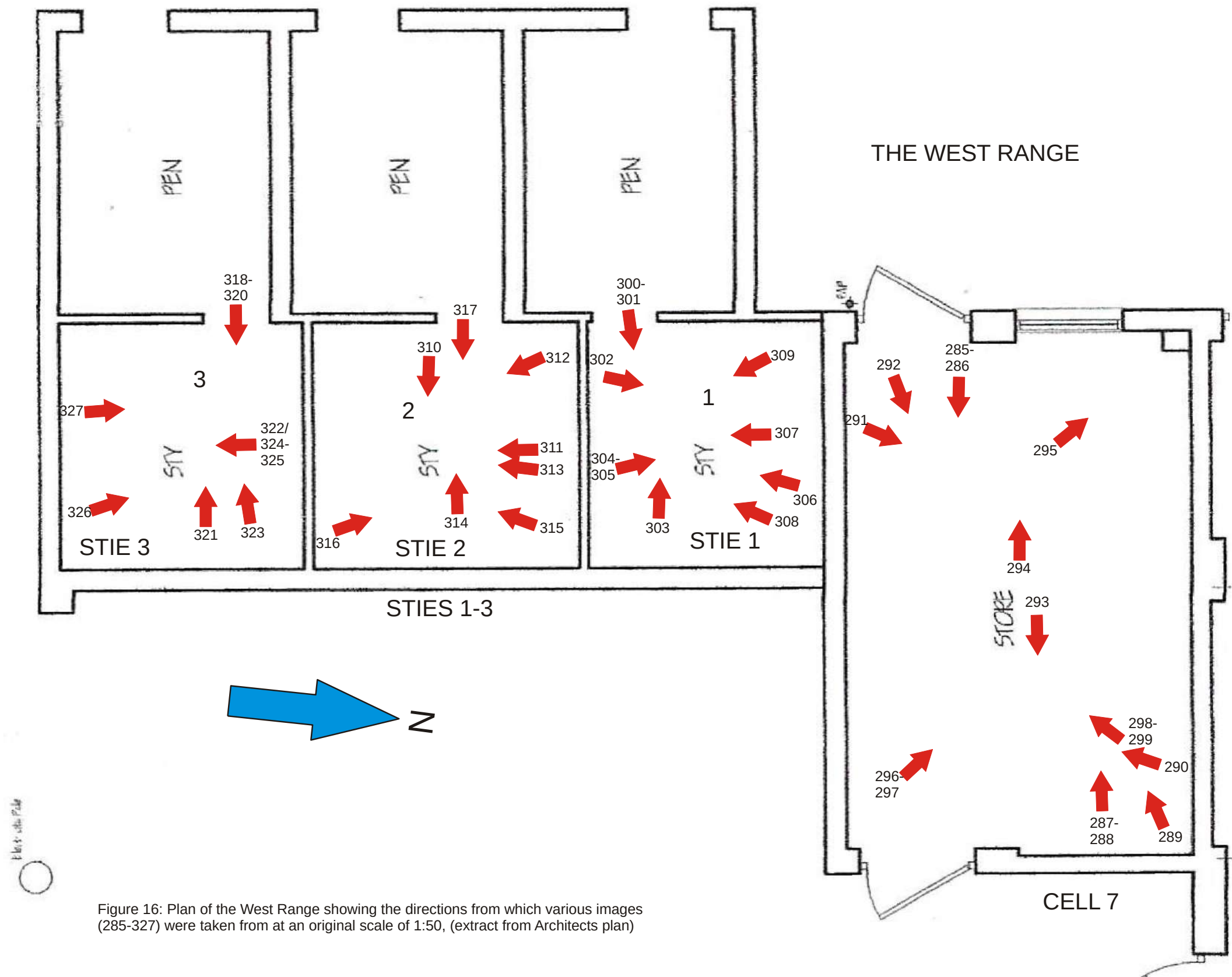


Figure 16: Plan of the West Range showing the directions from which various images (285-327) were taken from at an original scale of 1:50, (extract from Architects plan)

Appendix 1: OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS Summary for nevilleh1-517576

OASIS ID (UID)	nevilleh1-517576
Project Name	Historic Building Recording at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire
Sitename	Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire
Sitecode	CFWH23
Project Identifier(s)	Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire
Activity type	Historic Area Assessment
Planning Id	H23-1116-21
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Neville Hall
Project Dates	24-Jun-2023 - 24-Jun-2023
Location	Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire NGR : TF 33060 25040 LL : 52.80650431298048, -0.027504344242276 12 Fig : 533060,325040
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Lincolnshire District : South Holland Parish : Whaplode
Project Methodology	A programme of historic building recording was carried out on a series of former farm outbuildings comprising East, North and West Ranges prior to their proposed conversion to a new residential dwelling.
Project Results	The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record notes Whaplode House, Whaplode an an 18th century farmstead. The detached farmhouse at Whaplode House is Grade II listed and in the listing id dated to the late 18th century. However, the parish tithe map of 1843 does not feature this farmhouse and so this and the farmstead appears to have had later early-mid 19th century origins. Three outbuildings are shown on this map, which were demolished by 1887. The North Range and the northern portion of the West Range are of mid-late 19th century date. The East Range and the remainder of the West Range wee constructed between 1887 and 1904 with a modern garage/lean-to added to this complex in the mid-late 20th century.
Keywords	
Funder	Private individual ,Private individual
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	N Hall
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Documentary Archive - to be deposited with The Collection: Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire;

Report generated on: 15 Jul 2023, 07:04

Appendix 2: Specification

**Specification for Historic Building Recording
at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West,
Whaplode, Lincolnshire (Version 2).**

Prepared for G. R. Merchant Ltd.

National Grid Reference: TF 3306 2504

Planning Reference: H23-1116-21

Site Code: CFWH23

Accession Number: LCNCC: 2023.77

**Prepared by Neville Hall, Freelance Field Archaeologist &
Consultant**

June 2023

S. Non-technical summary

- S1 A scheme of works comprising historic building recording is required in advance of the proposed conversion of former farm outbuildings to a new residential dwelling at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record describes Whaplode House as an extant 18th century farmstead and it is considered highly likely that the farmstead on this site dates from that time. The tithe map of 1843 features three small outbuildings on the development site. By 1887, radical alteration had taken place to this layout with these earlier outbuildings all having been demolished and replaced by a larger outbuilding that subsequently formed the North Range of a subsequent three sided range of outbuildings of North, East and West Ranges that enclosed a central crewyard that remain on the site to the present time. The series of four smaller outbuildings that were shown on the map of 1887 had also been demolished by 1904. So the present three sided range of outbuildings had its origins with the North Range in the mid-late 19th century with the addition of the East and West Ranges to this complex in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. The specific objectives of the historic building recording will be to provide an historical background to the outbuildings on this site 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 will provide an assessment of the impact of development on the historic fabric of the outbuildings and to provide an understanding of how the buildings have developed.*
- S3 The historic building recording will be undertaken prior to any alteration/conversion works at the site. The structure, ground plans, external elevations and internal details will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 On the completion of the fieldwork, a report will be produced detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1-3]

- 1.1 The development site at Crown Farm is situated on land off the northern frontage of Stockwell Gate West at National Grid Reference TF 3306 2504 and at a height of approximately 3mAOD. The development site is situated within the modern civil parish of Whaplode, administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 The development site is located within a flat and a relatively low-lying area of the Lincolnshire Fens.*

2. Planning background [Figures 4-6]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of works for historic building recording at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire (Planning Reference: H23-1116-21).*

3. Historical Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), at the Lincolnshire Archives and at the online National Library of Scotland. The National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.*
- 3.2 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record holds an entry for Whaplode House, Whaplode (HER MLI94595), which was part of a national survey of farmsteads undertaken by English Heritage in 2015:*

Whaplode House, Whaplode. Extant 18th century farmstead. Regular courtyard of U plan. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site.

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



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

- 3.4 The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the tithe map for the parish of Whaplode of 1843 (Archive ref: K275). This map shows the area of this development site as then being occupied by two small rectangular shaped outbuildings on the northern frontage of Stockwell Gate with a third rectangular shaped boundary to the rear and to the north. This map comprises **Figure 7**.
- 3.5 An extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887 forms **Figure 8**. This map shows that radical alteration had taken place to the layout of this site between 1843 and 1887. The three small rectangular shaped outbuildings that were featured on the map of 1843, had by 1887, all been demolished. They were replaced by a large rectangular shaped outbuilding, along with four further and smaller detached outbuildings to the south-east, south and south-west of the first large outbuilding. A further detached linear shaped outbuilding is also shown to the north-west.
- 3.6 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1907, forms **Figure 9**. This map shows that further radical alteration had taken place to the layout of this site between 1887 and 1904. The large rectangular shaped outbuilding shown on the map of 1887 remained and by 1904, forms the North Range to a three sided range of outbuildings with additional East and West Ranges that enclosed a central crewyard that was fenced or walled off to the south. The four smaller detached outbuildings shown on the map of 1887 have all gone by this time. The linear detached outbuilding to the north-west remained.
- 3.7 An extract from the 1931 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map comprises **Figure 10**. This map shows that no change had taken place to the three sided range of outbuildings of North, West and East Ranges and the enclosed central crewyard

[illegible]

Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500, (extract from Architects plan)

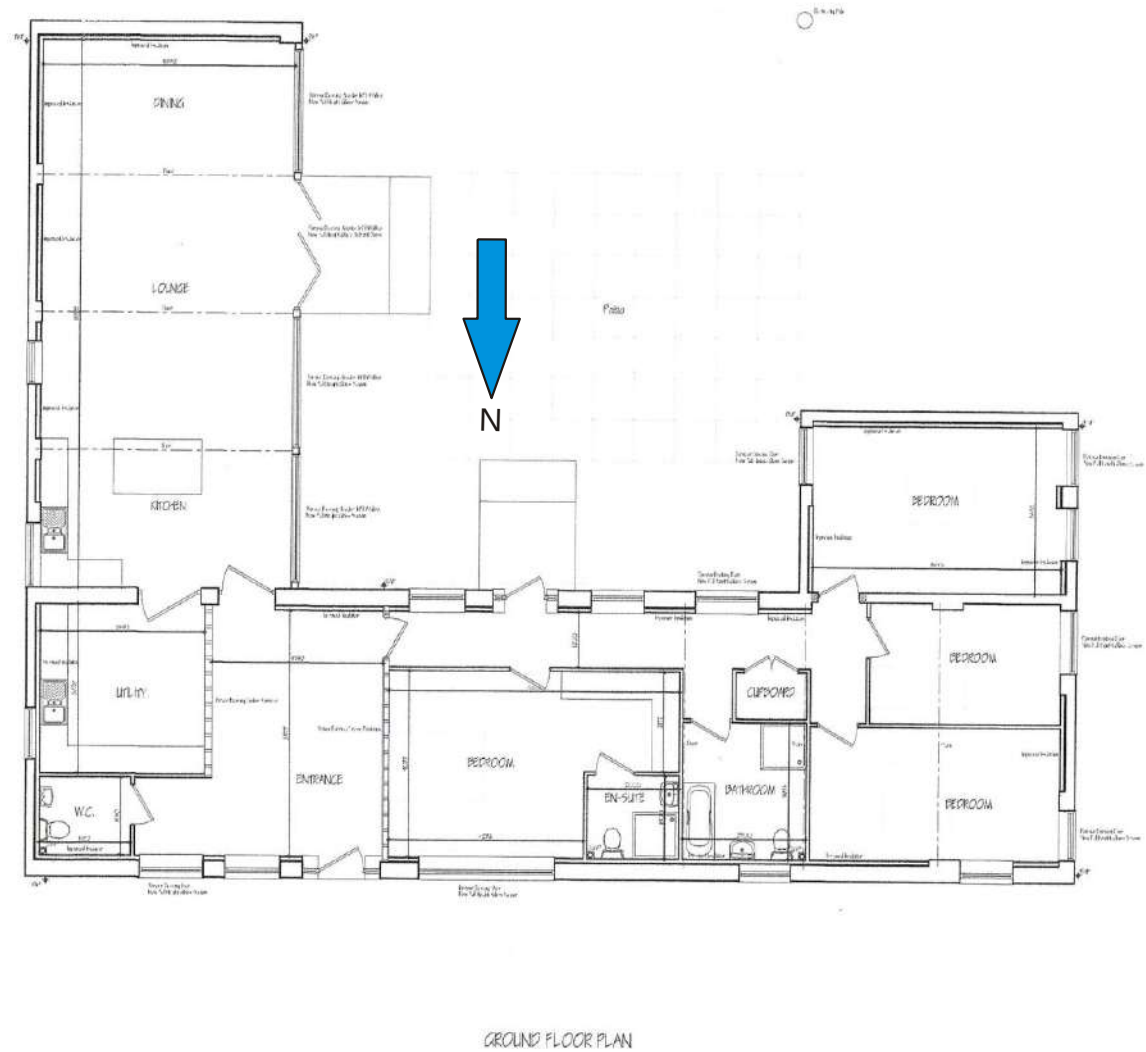
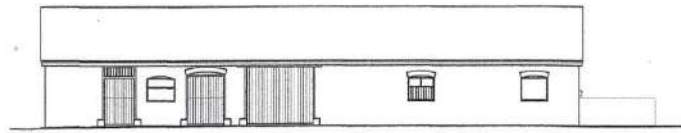


Figure 5: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:50, (extract from Architects plan)



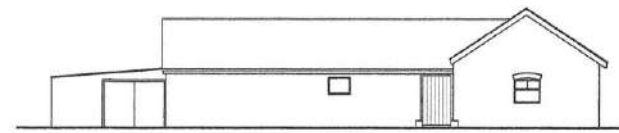
REAR ELEVATION - EXISTING



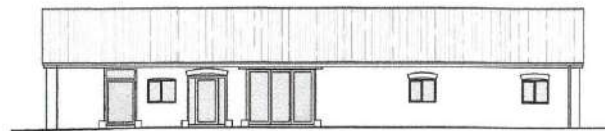
SIDE ELEVATION - EXISTING



FRONT ELEVATION - EXISTING



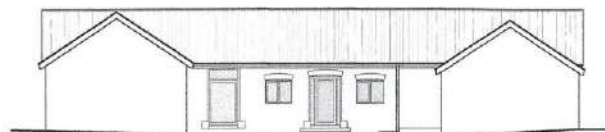
SIDE ELEVATION - EXISTING



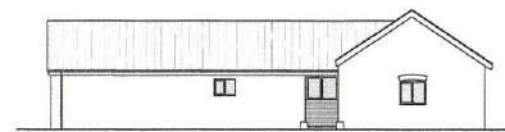
REAR ELEVATION - PROPOSED



SIDE ELEVATION - PROPOSED



FRONT ELEVATION - PROPOSED



SIDE ELEVATION - PROPOSED

Figure 6: Plans showing the existing and proposed elevations of the development site at an original scale of 1:50, (extracts from Architects plans)

- 3.8 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 comprises **Figure 11**. This map shows that no change had taken place to the layout of this development site between 1931 and 1951.
- 3.9 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1951 forms **Figure 12**. This map similarly shows that that no change had taken place to the layout of this development site between 1951 and 1956.
- 3.10 **Figure 13** shows how the farmstead has evolved since 1843 based on the maps studied for this document.
- 3.11 **Figures 2 and 3** feature the current layout of the development site. The two outbuildings that were situated to the north of and that were bonded to the north side of the North Range have gone by the present time.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

- 4.1 The general aim of the historic building recording of the exterior elevations and interiors of the former farm outbuildings at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire will be to undertake this work prior to any alteration/conversion works commencing on the site.
- 4.2 The objectives of the project will be:

To obtain a complete and detailed photographic, drawn and written record of the interiors and of the external fabric of the former farm outbuildings at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire.
- 4.3 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record describes Whaplode House as an extant 18th century farmstead and it is considered highly likely that the farmstead on this site dates from that time. The tithe map of 1843 features three small outbuildings on the development site. By 1887, radical alteration had taken place to this layout with these earlier outbuildings all having been demolished and replaced by a larger outbuilding that subsequently formed the North Range of a subsequent three sided range of outbuildings of North, East and West Ranges that enclosed a central crewyard that remain on the site to the present time. The series of four smaller outbuildings that were shown on the map of 1887 had also been demolished by 1904. So the present three sided range of outbuildings had its origins with the North Range in the mid-late 19th century with the addition of the East and West Ranges to this complex in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. The specific objectives of the historic building recording will be to provide an historical background to the buildings on this site 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 will 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. Methodology

- 5.1 The historic building recording will be undertaken by Neville Hall prior to any alteration/conversion works at the site and shall take full responsibility for the setting out of the project and for the adequacy, stability and safety of site operations and methods of archaeological site monitoring and recording.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CHIfA) standards.

- 5.3 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.4 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.5 The Proposed Development Site Methodology will comprise:
- The recording of the interiors and of the existing external build fabric of the former farm outbuildings at Crown Farm, Stockwell Gate West, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, to comprise a full written, drawn and photographic record of same.
- 5.6 The written record of the historic building recording shall include:
- The precise location of the building, including parish and National Grid Reference;
A note of the listing designation (if appropriate);
The date of the written record, the name of the compiler and the nature of the archive content and location;
A summary of the buildings type and purpose, including past historical and present usage, building materials and possible date;
A note of the buildings past and the its present relationship to its setting, its relationship to local settlement patterns and landscapes, and of its visual significance; and
A gazetteer of the photographs taken.
- 5.7 The drawn record of the Level 2 historic building recording shall include:
- Scaled plans of the existing floors showing the location of any structural features of historical significance e.g. blocked in windows, former fireplace openings etc.;
Scaled plans of the existing elevations showing the location of structural features of historical and architectural significance;
Site location plans at suitable scales; and
A scaled plan showing the location of the various images taken.
- 5.8 The photographic record of the Level 2 historic building recording shall include:
- The photographic record shall provide both a general and a detailed record of the building;
The photographic record shall comprise digital photography utilising a 16.1 megapixel digital camera, high quality images will be taken with the digital images being submitted in a compressed .tiff format on archival quality CD/DVD.
- The photographic record shall include:
General photographs of the exterior and setting of the building. A 2 metre ranging rod shall be included in general shots to ensure that all elements of the buildings will be established;
A record of any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the design development of the building;
A record of any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not adequately show on general photographs;
A record of any dates, inscriptions etc. which would contribute to an understanding of the building;
Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs illustrating the development and/or use of the building; and
A selection of photographs in the report which show the building in its context and the main focus of the survey, including areas subject to demolition/alteration.

- 5.9 Resources in terms of building recording have been estimated at up to two days fieldwork/site attendance and up to four days for reporting.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the site fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the historic building recording will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information.
- 6.3 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team (on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 It is understood that the programme of site historical building recording will begin as soon as possible following the agreement of this document with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team. A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team of the start date of this site historical building recording works programme.
- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the historic building recording will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their Guide Book.
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from The Collection for the site archive.
- 8.3 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln by December 2024.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the historic building recording will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the historic building recording;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the historic building recording;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including site location plans, scaled ground plans and elevations, plans showing the positions from which photographs have been taken, and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs generated by the historic building recording, a list of archive contents, a photographic register, a copy of the approved specification and an OASIS form.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2023).
- 10.4 Should the results of the historic building recording programme merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team.
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-fieldwork analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the client.

12. Variations to the proposed scheme

- 12.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

13. Resources

- 13.1 The historic building recording will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques. It is estimated that the site work will take up to a one days fieldwork/site attendance and up to five days for reporting.

14. Insurance statement

- 14.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250.000 with Towergate Insurance.

15. Copyright

- 15.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

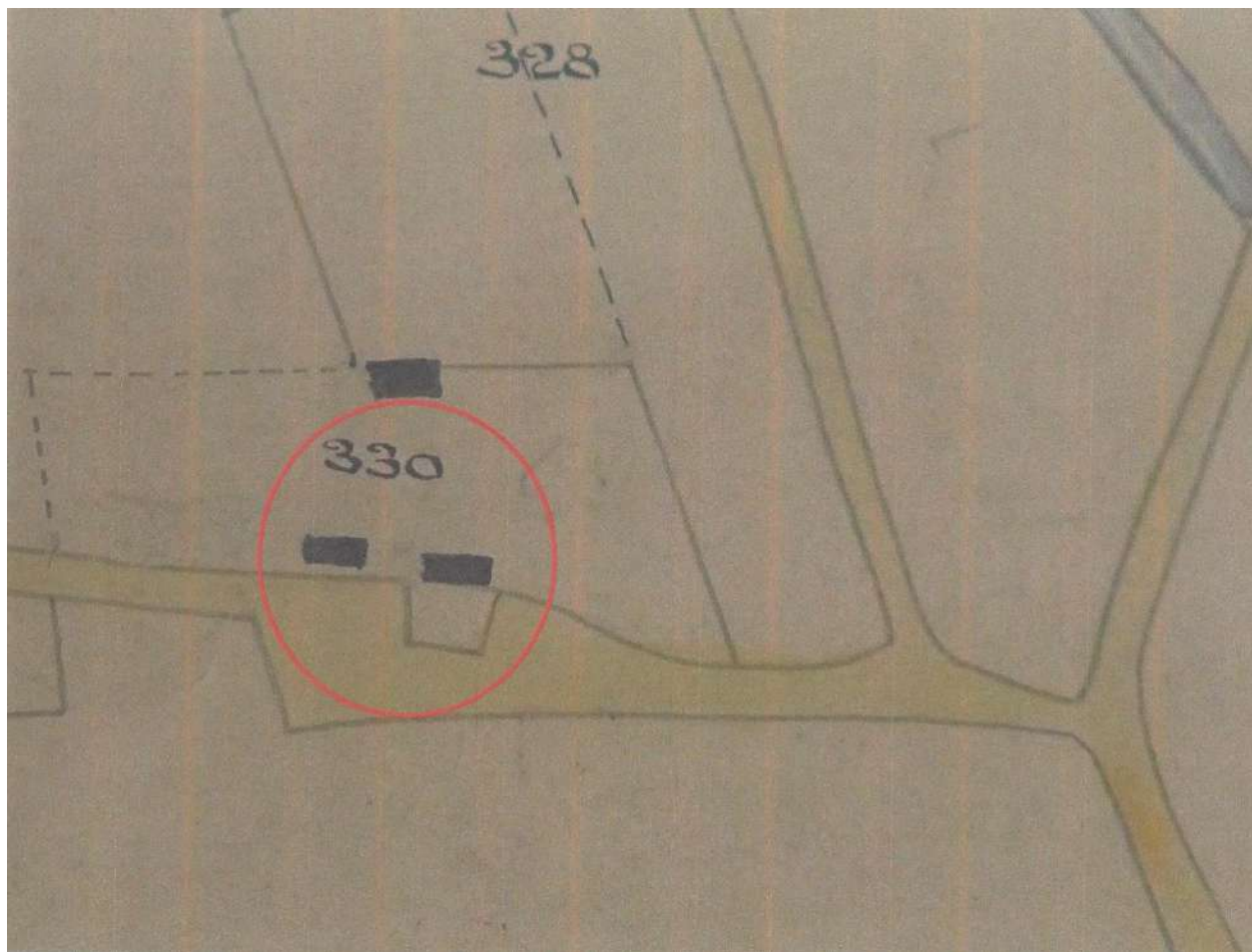


Figure 7: Extract from the tithe map for the parish of Whaplode of 1843 (Archive ref: K275). The site is shown encircled in red.

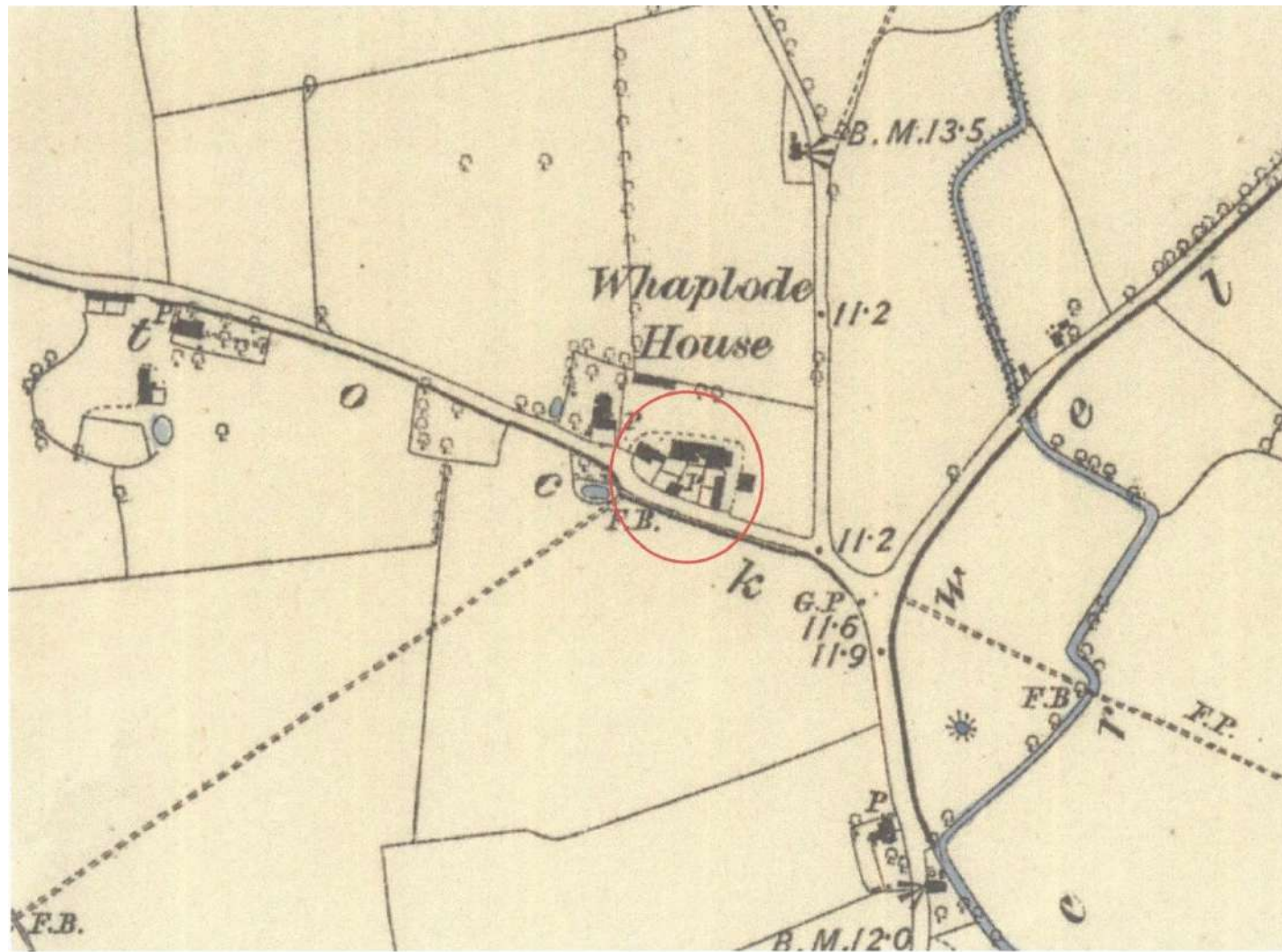


Figure 8: Extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135SW. The site is shown encircled in red.

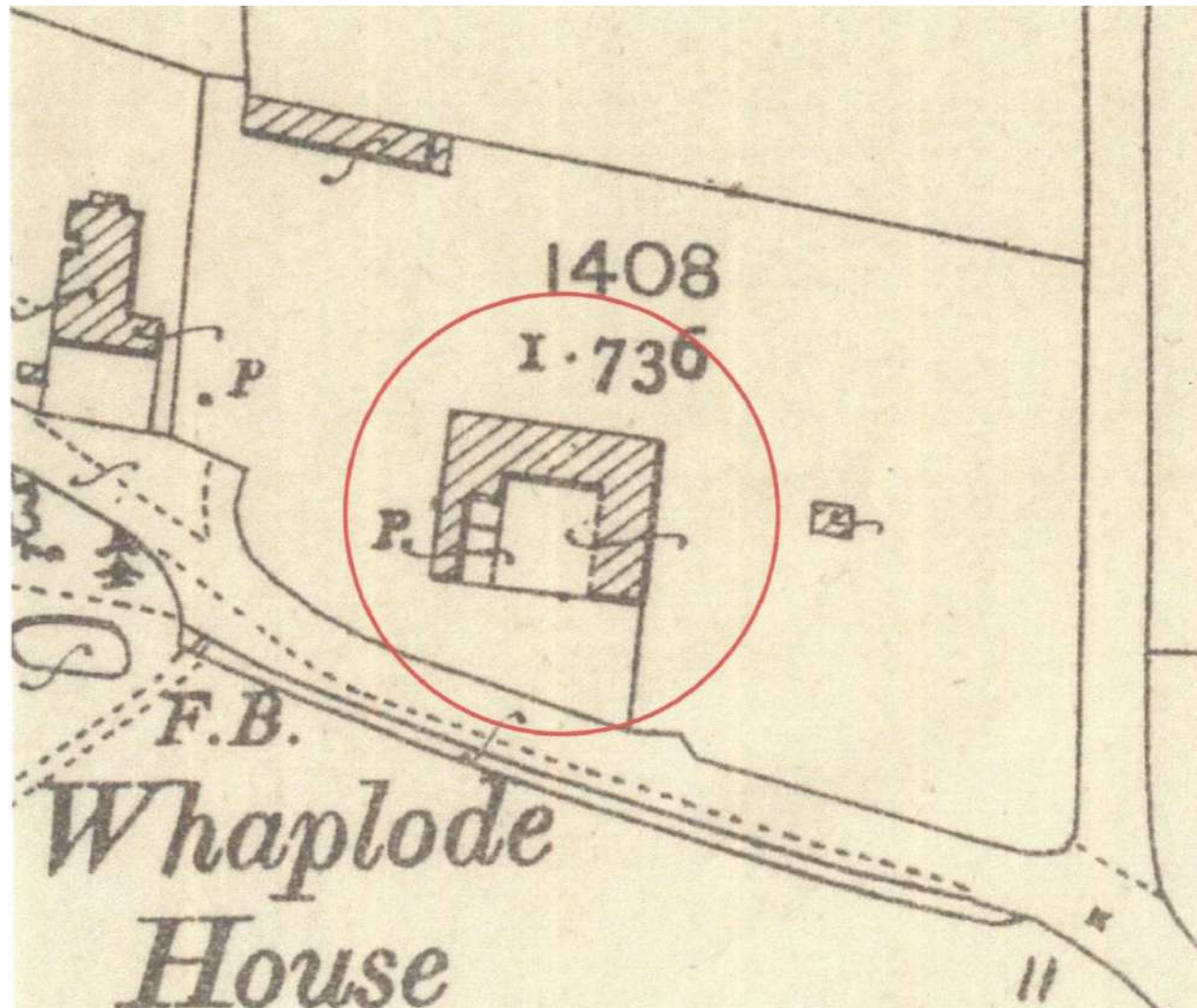


Figure 9: Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135.9. The site is shown encircled in red.

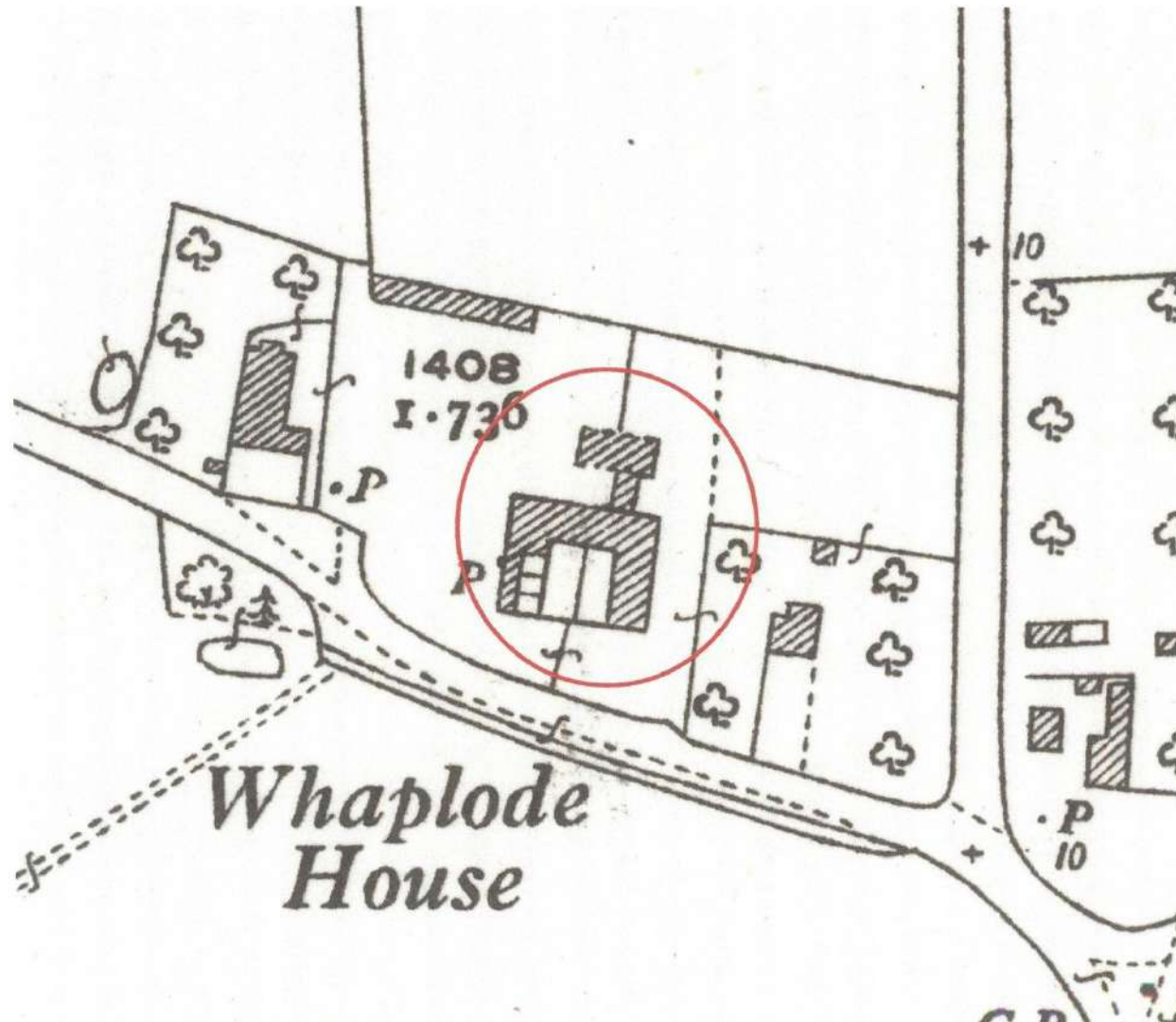


Figure 10: Extract from the 1931 Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135.9. The site is shown encircled in red.

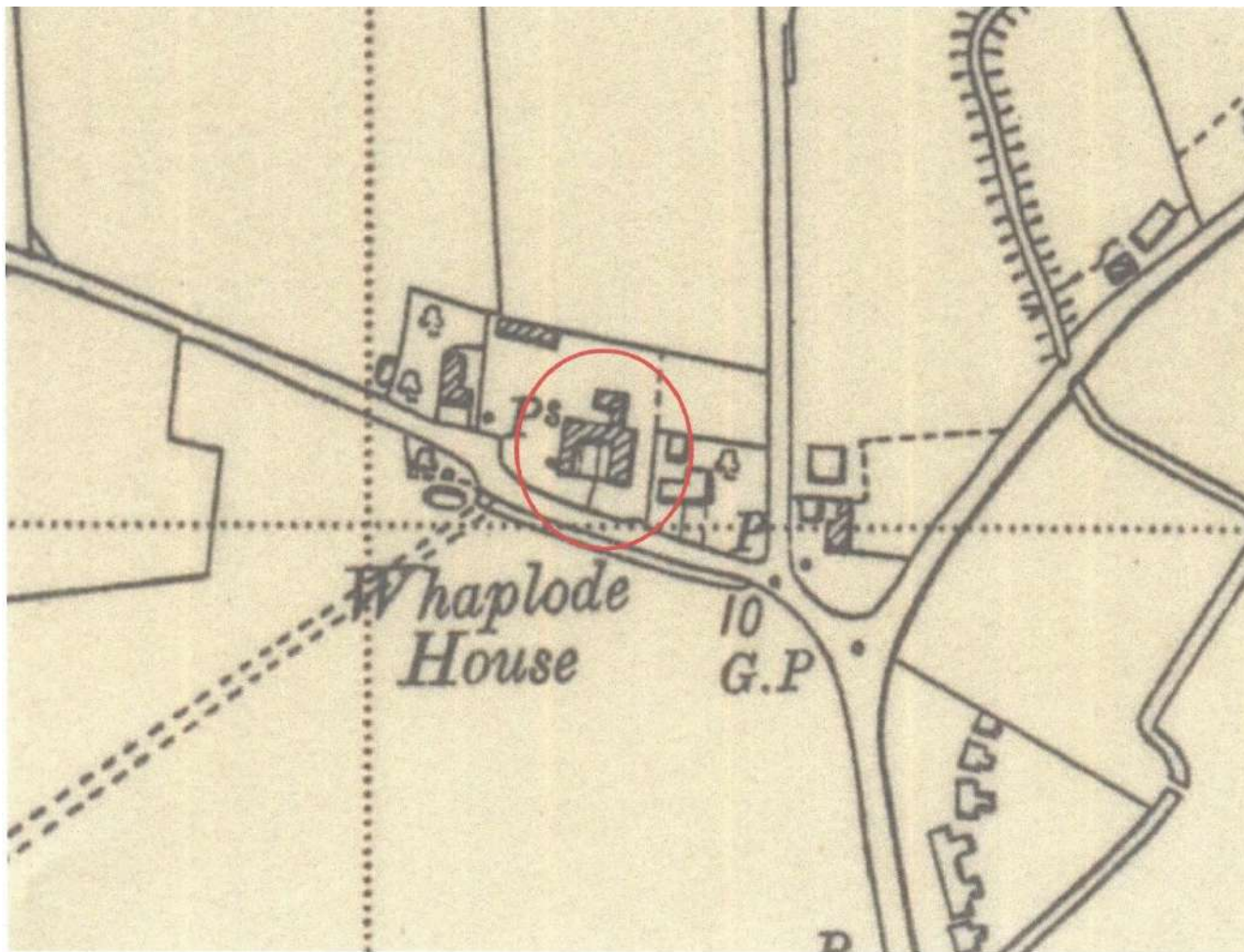


Figure 11: Extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey O.S. map of 1951, map sheet no. Lincolnshire 135SW. The site is shown encircled in red.

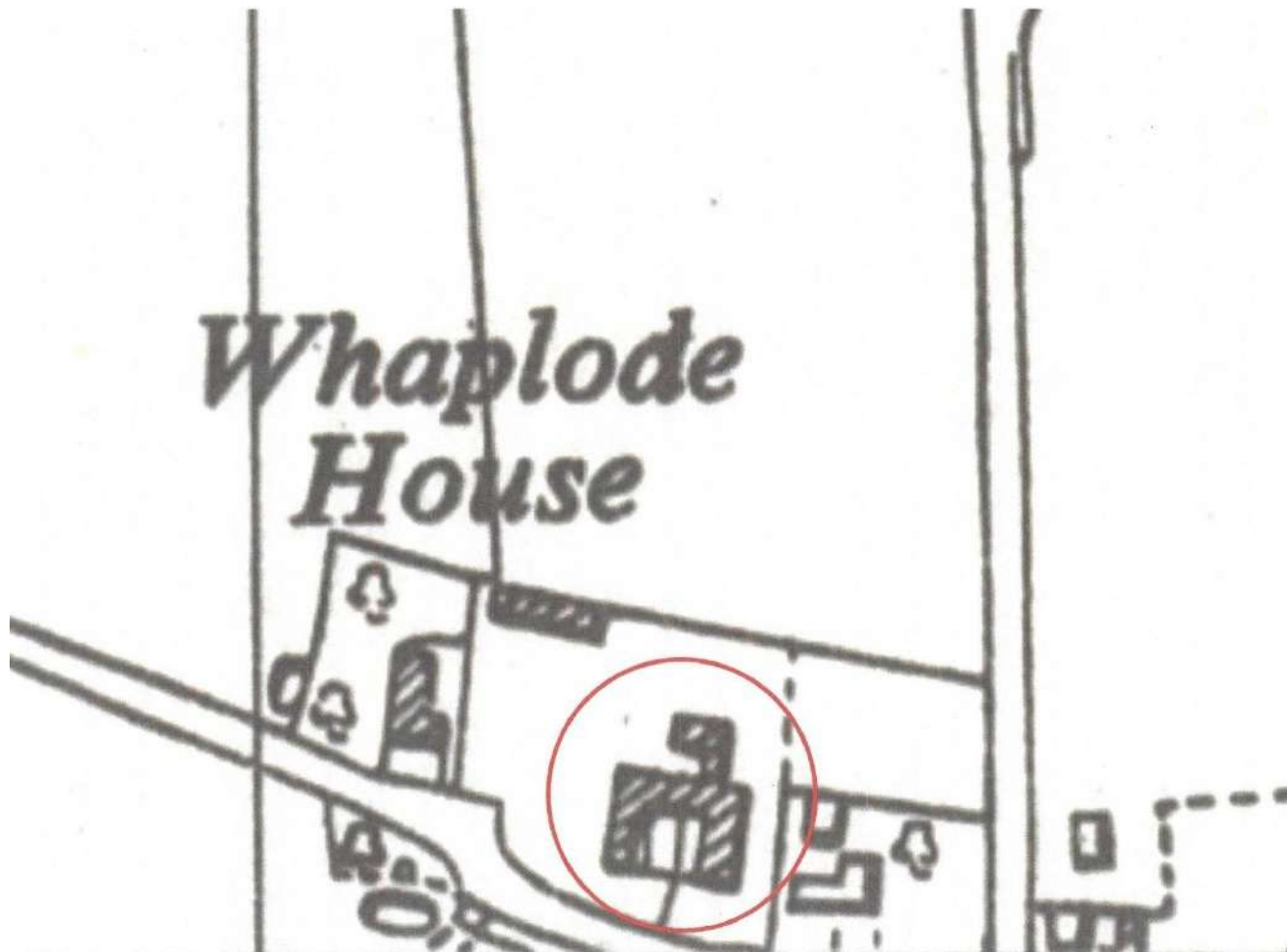


Figure 12: Extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey O.S. map of 1956, map sheet no. TF 32 NW. The site is shown encircled in red.



Figure 13: Sketch plan showing how the farmstead at the present Crown Farm, Whaplode has evolved since 1843 (not to scale)