

LOWER EASTFIELD FARM

Thurgoland, South Yorkshire



Historic Building Record

April 2020

Draft v1

Document No: TJC2020.52

Planning Reference: Barnsley MBC 2019/1210

OASIS ID: thejesso1-392858



Northern Office

Cedar House
38 Trap Lane
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S11 7RD

Tel: 0114 287 0323

Midlands Office

The Garden Room
Coleshill House (No.3)
75 Coleshill Street,
Sutton Coldfield
Birmingham
B72 1SH

Tel: 01543 479 226

Southern Office

The Old Tannery
Hensington Road
Woodstock
Oxfordshire
OX20 1JL

Tel: 01865 364 543

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared with the best data made available at the time of survey and research. It is, therefore, not possible to guarantee the accuracy of secondary data provided by another party, or source. The report has been prepared in good faith and in accordance with accepted guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Digital versions of this document may contain images that have been down-sampled and are reduced in quality.

Copyright

The copyright of this document is assigned to the Client, however the JESSOP Consultancy must be acknowledged as the author of the document.

The JESSOP Consultancy (TJC Heritage Limited)

The JESSOP Consultancy is the trading name of TJC Heritage Limited, a United Kingdom Registered Company - No.9505554.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

TJC Project Code:	D2
OASIS ID:	thejesso1-392858
Project Type(s):	Historic Building Recording
National Grid Reference:	SE 29846 02736 (centred)
County:	South Yorkshire
District/Unitary Authority:	Barnsley Metropolitan District Council
Parish:	Thurgoland
Elevation:	c. 174m above Ordnance Datum
Designation Status(s):	Non-designated.
Fieldwork by:	James Thomson MCIFA
Prepared by:	James Thomson MCIFA
Reviewed by	Oliver Jessop MCIFA
Date:	30.04.2020
Version:	Draft (v1)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge David Pogson for commissioning this report, providing information on the site, and for coordinating access.

The staff of Barnsley Archives and Local Studies and Sheffield Archives are thanked for assisting in locating historic information on the site

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	METHODOLOGY	6
3	SITE DESCRIPTION.....	7
4	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	8
5	PHASES	13
6	BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS	18
7	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND CONCLUSION.....	28
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES	29

Appendix 1: Historic mapping

Appendix 2: Photography

Appendix 3: Drawn Record

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording of the buildings that comprise Lower Eastfield Farm, Thurgoland, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference SE 29846 02736.

Lower Eastfield Farm represents a complex multi-phased farmstead of probable 18th Century origins. The main part of the farm is of 19th Century date, post-dating the realignment of Eastfield Lane through the farmyard to its current route to the north. There is evidence of substantial rebuilding within the footprint of earlier parts of the buildings which has made phasing difficult, although dating and comparison of structural detailing has assisted in establishing broad phases.

Documentary evidence has established the occupiers and owners of the farm from the 1820s onwards, with evidenced phases linking in well with changes of ownership which presumably provided the impetus for investment. No evidence has been found of the earliest occupants of the farm, or of any associated architects or builders involved in its construction and alteration over time.

The collective buildings of the site are typical of a late post-medieval farmstead, with the full range of anticipated structures identified for as site operating principally as a cattle farm with ancillary crop processing, presumably for feed. The evidenced changes in function of the building during the mid-20th Century in providing additional loose boxes and improved hygiene for cow houses and dairy are characteristic of the Milk and Dairy Regulations brought in during the 1920s-1950s.

The design of the buildings is also typical for the region being built of the local vernacular materials and, on the whole, functionally designed, with only limited architectural detailing to the arched elevation of Building 3.

I INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording of the at Lower Eastfield Farm, Thurgoland, South Yorkshire (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference SE 29846 02736.

AIMS

The programme of work was requested by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (MBC) as a condition of planning permission for the conversion, renovation and extension of the existing barns and farmhouse. The scope of this work was subsequently established in a Written Scheme of Investigation, approved by Barnsley MBC (TJC 2019).

The principal aim of the project was to record the structures of Lower Eastfield Farm, to make a permanent record in advance of their alteration, and to contribute to the understanding of the origin and development of the site. The specific objectives of the programme of archaeological recording were to:

- to provide a descriptive, drawn and photographic record of the buildings;
- to identify and record any structural evidence and fixtures/fittings that demonstrate the development and use of the buildings;
- to analyse the results of the survey including a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use, and a discussion of the buildings broader stylistic and historical context.

DISSEMINATION

Copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, and Barnsley Archives. In addition, a digital copy will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) with the reference number: **thejesso I-392858**.

The project archive, including all record photography and drawings will be deposited with Barnsley Archives.



Figure 1: Site location plan

2 METHODOLOGY

STANDARDS

The project has been undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a & 2014b); and Historic England (2016). The overall recording strategy was designed to be compliant with a **Level 3 (analytical) survey**.

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The historic baseline within this report draws upon material held by the Barnsley Archives and other readily available online sources relevant to the site (see TJC 2019, section 5).

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

The photographic record comprised:

1. General views of the building in its wider setting (HE 2016, photography item 1);
2. The building's external appearance (HE 2016, photography item 2);
3. Further views to reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect (HE 2016, photography item 3);
4. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas (HE 2016, photography item 4);
5. External and internal detail, structural or decorative (HE 2016, photography item 5);
6. Dates, signage, graffiti, makers plates etc. (HE 2016, photography item 7);
7. Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history (HE 2016, photography item 8).

MEASURED SURVEY

Existing architectural drawings exist for the site and will be used as a base for archaeological observation during the course of the works. The accuracy of all drawings will be checked on site:

1. Floor plans (drawn at 1:100 scale) illustrating all archaeological observations including the form and location of any structural features or evidence of fixtures of historic significance (HE 2016, drawn record items 2 and 6).
2. Sections (as shown on **Figure 2**; drawn at 1:50 scale) of Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6;
3. South elevation (as shown on **Figure 2**; drawn at 1:50 scale) of Buildings 1 and 2;
4. Measured drawings, as necessary, of historically significant structural or architectural details at a suitable scale (HE 2016, drawn record items 3 and 5).
5. A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs (HE 2016, drawn record item 8).

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

Lower Eastfield Farm situated on the southern side of Eastfield Lane in the parish of Thurgoland, c.1.75km north-east of Thurgoland and c.1.85km south of Silkstone Common.

ARRANGEMENT

The farm comprises a collection of agricultural buildings and a farmhouse (**Figure 2**), principally arranged around a regular courtyard plan with detached buildings to the south-east and larger modern sheds beyond the site boundary to the south-east and east.

DESIGNATION

Lower Eastfield Farm is a non-designated heritage asset.



Figure 2: Site Layout showing proposed section and elevation drawings

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

HISTORY OF THE FARM

Whilst the origins of Lower Eastfield Farm are not documented, the farm is shown on Thomas Jeffrey's map of 1771 (**Appendix I.1**), where two buildings are shown within the approximate vicinity of the site, either side of Eastfield Lane. An additional building is shown to the south, on the side of a small valley.

Further detail is provided on an enclosure map produced for Thurgoland in 1815 (**Appendix I.2**). The plan shows the farm split by Eastfield Lane, corroborating the depiction on Jeffrey's map, with the route of a proposed realignment of the road shown in red. The road is recorded as having been split between the ownership of General Bridges and Francis Fawkes. The buildings at the farm are shown to comprise a C-shaped range to the north of the road, with a cut out at the north-west corner, and a rectangular range to the south of the road, with a detached building to its east. The arrangement of these buildings roughly correlates with the present **Buildings I-5**.

The farm is allocated plot number 274, although this numbering system was not used within the award document at Barnsley Archives and no further information could be found to identify the owner at this time.

The farm was possible put up for auction in 1821, when an advert for the sale of an un-named farm appeared in the Leeds Mercury which has been linked to Lower Eastfield Farm from the reappearance of the same occupant and fieldnames in later documents. The farm at this time was occupied by Thomas Silverwood, and included a homestead and garden and numerous lands named Ing, Lucy Flatt, Quarry Close, Near Spring, Middle Spring, Far Spring, Long Carter Royd, Carter Royd Bottom, Great Carter Royd, Near Limekiln Close, Far Limekiln Close, Far Cockshutt, Near Cockshutt, Laith Flatt, Old Road, and Tom Royd Wood.

Of interest is the reference to "Old Road" that is suggestive of the proposed realignment of Eastfield Lane in 1815 having gone ahead by this day. The field names also suggest that a limekiln was once located near to the farm, perhaps used to improve the soil.

The following year another advert appeared in the Leeds Mercury for *"A Farm occupied by Joshua Silverwood, consisting of a homestead and other buildings and 76A of land"*. Again, the farm is not mentioned by name, but the acreage suggests it may well have been the same property. Those interested were to apply to Mr Raistrick at Caley Hall near Otley (5th October 1822, 1).

Caley Hall was part of the Fawkes estate and links with the mention of Fawkes in the Enclosure Award in 1815. The advert also suggests that the farm had passed from Thomas to Joshua Silverwood.

In 1838 a valuation of Thurgoland, made for the Wortley Board of Guardians, reveals that the farm was owned by John Thomely and occupied by Joshua Silverwood (Barnsley Archives SY-3-RD/13/1). Thomley, who was a landowner dwelling at Dodworth Hall, may have purchased the farm in c.1822 when it was advertised, and it appears that the Silverwood family continued their tenancy. The field names and acreages were also listed, the farm amounting to 57 acres and 13 perches:

Name of property	Name of owner	Name of occupier	Description of property	Area: Acres-roods-perches	Gross Rental	Rateable value £-s-d
Lower Eastfield (p24-25)	John Thomely	Joshua Silverwood	Housing and homestead Ing Lucy Flatt Quarry Close Near Spring Long Carter Royd Near Spring Middle Spring Low Carter Royd Great Carter Royd Near Lime Kiln Close Far Lime Kiln Close Near Cockshutt Allotment Far Cockshutt Smith Field Total	- 5-2-34 6-1-5 3-0-14 3-1-10 3-0-16 3-3-28 3-0-6 3-3-0 3-2-2 4-2-4 4-3-2 2-3-23 0-1-0 3-1-36 5-1-32 57-0-13	75-5-11	68-0-0
Lower Eastfield (p42)	John Thomely	Himself	Tomroyd Wood	14-0-0	5-12-0	5-3-0

The valuation book contains several other years of assessments although additional valuations only noted changes to property or valuations rather than being full re-listings. Only in 1846 did Lower Eastfield appear again with the addition of a cowhouse and shed owned and occupied by John Thomely.

The 1841 census shows Joshua Silverwood, 40, described as farmer, lived at the farm with his wife Charlotte, 50, and children Richard, 14, Frances, 12 and Thomas, 10. The West Riding Election Poll for that year (8-9th July) confirms his address as 'Low Eastfield' and showed that he voted for The Hon. John Stuart Wortley and Edmund Beckett Denison (p50). The poll also

records that Silverwood was regarded as an occupier rather than owner of property and paid more than £50 in rent a year. The 1849 poll no longer lists him or Low Eastfield.

The 1851 census does not allow for certainty the identification of the farm but in 1861 Low Eastfield was occupied by Henry Marshall, 30, described as a farm manager (Bailliff), together with his wife Hannah, 29, and children Mary, 3 and Francis, 8 months.

The 1855 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Appendix I.3**) shows the farm as comprising a courtyard plan, with the arrangement of the buildings conforming to the footprint of the existing **Buildings I-5**, with **Buildings 6-7** absent, but is of insufficient scale to determine any details.

By 1871 ownership of the farm had changed hands again with Joseph Nicholson, 52, described as a farmer of 96 acres living with his wife Ellen, 44, brother 44, also described as a farmer and Ephinitus Eastwood, 17, a domestic servant. Nicholson won first prize at the Penistone Show in 1874 for his pen of ewes (Yorkshire Post 21/8/1874, 3) suggesting that at this date the farm was involved, at least in part, with sheep farming.

At the end of the decade, in November 1879 Thomas Edward Taylor of Dodworth Hall drafted a memorandum of agreement with Edward Swift of Sim Hill, Thurgoland, surveyor and colliery proprietor to lease the land under Lower Eastfield for the purpose of getting coal (Barnsley Archives EM 2081/7/2).

In 1881 a new occupier Charles Brooke, 24 was described as a farmer of 93 acres employing 2 labourers. He lived with his sister Sarah Brooke, 26, described as a housekeeper, and domestic farmer and farm labourer George Bramall aged 21. The farm appears to have been divided into two properties as Charles Brook is listed under schedule 24a while at 24b lived William Brook, Coal leader, 36, his wife Sarah Brooke, 30 and their children George W, 9, Lilly, 8, Johathan, 7 and Laura 5 all described as scholar and baby Thomas aged 9 months. Charles Brooks remained at the farm in 1891 with children William E aged 8 and Charles aged 4 together with his niece Mary, 21 and a farmer servant Walter Lawton aged 26.

The 1893 OS map (**Appendix I.4**), the first 1:2500 edition for the area, shows the buildings at the site in detail. The general arrangement conforms with the footprint of **Buildings I-7**. The map shows a covered passage through the southern end of **Building 3**, and that **Building 7** was a bay smaller at both north and south ends. A pump (marked P) is shown within the yard. This same arrangement is shown on the subsequent OS map of 1906 (**Appendix I.5**).

The Brooke family had moved on by 1901 and older tenants Charles Hill, 56 and his wife Hannah occupied the farm with their servant George Kirk, described as a carter on the farm (agr.horse). In February 1903 Wilby & Son, Auctioneers were given instructions to sell the live and dead farming stock of Mr Hill, possibly suggesting he had given up the farm at this date (Barnsley Chronicle 7th February 1903, 8).

A few more details can be gathered from the 1911 census where again the farm seems to have been split in two. In the first part lived Charles Smithson, 55, a farm labourer with his wife aged 44 and children Constance, 12 and Clarice 6. The house was described as having 4 rooms. On a separate entry is listed James Ownsworth, 37, farmer, with the property described as being two rooms including the kitchen but excluding any scullery, landing lobby or bathroom. James Ownsworth is also named as occupier in Finance Act (1910 Domesday) valuation papers gathered in Thurgoland in December 1913. In these Low Eastfield is stated as containing house building and land amounting to 112 acres, 1 rood and 3 perches and records Rev JJ. Taylor, M.D. of Dodworth Grange as the owner (Sheffield Archives SY385/K37).

The 1939 Register shows a James Dodworth, Farmer, born 16th September 1873 living with his wife Rose born 24th February 1898. They had a domestic servant Ivy Catterer, born in 1917, and a farm servant called Lewis Perry, born in 1919 who was described as a horseman on the farm. Five other people also lived with them, although their names are still redacted.

The 1931 OS map (**Appendix 1.6**) shows the extension of the farm with an open sided shed to the east, and additional bays added to the north and south of **Building 7**. A glass house is also shown on the south-west corner of **Building 2**. By the production of the 1960 OS map (not reproduced), the cat passage through **Building 3** had been closed off, and an extension added to **Building 5**.

In the 21st century G Cotterill is recorded as living at the farm in 2019 (cylex-uk.co.uk). The property was sold in 2019. The details provided by Wilby's state that the property consisted of a farmhouse with attached three-storey cottage, a range of farm buildings and 97.86 acres of grassland and arable. The sales literature stated it was the first time it had been offered for sale in over 150 years and that the farm had been in the family for three generations. The land was "described as kind and easy working".



Figure 3: Phased ground floor plan

5 PHASES

INTRODUCTION

The following section presents the results of the archaeological recording. Annotated drawings are included as **Appendix 3** and images from the photographic record are included in **Appendix 2**.

PHASED DEVELOPMENT

The investigation of the building identified 6 principal phases of development which have been attributed to the following periods (**Figures 3**):

Phase 1: Early 18 th Century	Foundation of the farm including the construction of Building 1 , and elements of Building 4 .
Phase 2: 1815-1855	Construction of Building 3 & 5 .
Phase 3: 1855-1893	Construction of Buildings 2, 4, 6 & 7
Phase 4: 1906-1931	Extension of Building 6
Phase 5: 1931-1960	Infilling of arches to Building 3 and reconfiguration of Buildings 4 & 5 .
Phase 6: 1960-Present	Repairs to Building 6 .

PHASE 1: 18TH CENTURY

The origin of Lower Eastfield Farm is not known with certainty, although there appears to have been a building at this site from at least 1771.

Building 1

Whilst much altered, it is possible that **Building 1** represents an early 18th Century building. This interpretation is based on the presence of a blocked door adjacent to the fireplace in the south elevation of the building and the strap reinforced extension to the ceiling beam towards its junction with the chimney breast in **BIG1**. Such evidence is suggestive of an earlier end-lobby entrance plan, where the doorway entered a small lobby to the side of a wide fireplace with a smoke hood above. This date is potentially corroborated by several panelled doors and numerous wrought iron strap hinges (one set in situ, others potentially reused) throughout the property. The latter include expanded end and rounded end varieties with wide rectangular base plates (**Appendices 2.36-27**) which are of a type dated elsewhere to the 18th Century (Alcock & Hall, 1994).

The expected internal arrangement would have been for a main hall, with a pantry and parlour to one side and chambers above, however, no further evidence survives from this phase, with external windows all showing signs of alteration or insertion, and changes in floor levels at the first-floor indicative of later replacement.

Building 4

Whilst close to the alignment of a building shown on the 1815 enclosure plan, and reflective of the building arrangement shown on Jeffrey's map of 1771, the form, fabric and detailing of most of the **Building 4** is of 19th Century origin. It is possible, however, that the building retained an element of the earlier structure, with a clear vertical structural joint distinguishing the east-most bay of the building as a separate phase. That this element pre-dates the rest of the building is demonstrated through the fabric of the later phase lapping over and heightening this structure. A line of three stone quoins at the east gable illustrate where this heightening has taken place.

The original planform and use of this structure are unclear, however there is a narrow breather slit within both north and south elevations, at approximately the level of the present floor (**Appendix 2.55 & 2.57**) that are indicative of agricultural use and that the floor internally may have been raised. At ground floor level of the south wall are a blocked door and window (facing into a part of **Building 5** that may have once been a through cart-passage, also known as a drift), with a further retained first floor door above, that appears original, possessing a threshold below the present floor level (**Appendix 2.84**).

PHASE 2: 1815 TO 1855

The farm went through a substantial phase of redevelopment during the first half of the 19th Century, during which time ownership of the farm changed hands and Eastfield Lane was relocated from its earlier route through the farmyard to its present route to the north.

Building 3

The character and fabric of **Building 3** suggests it was built within the same period, potentially as part of a staged redevelopment of the farm.

When built **Building 3** was a cart shed of four arched doorways with a single storey over, indicative of a granary. A blocked door at the first-floor level in the east elevation may have been used as a taking in door. Enclosure of the west side of the yard would have been made possible by the relocation of Eastfield Lane and would have been a general improvement in providing a barrier to the prevailing wind. Cartographic evidence indicates that the southern-most bay of the building

was open on both sides to enable through movement between the yard and the fields to the west. This passage, or drift, would have lain close to the earlier alignment of Eastfield Lane, and may have been retained to preserve existing patterns of access and movement between the farm and its surrounding land.

Building 5

Building 5 is dated to this phase based on cartographic evidence which suggests it overlies the line of the earlier Eastfield Lane present on the 1815 Enclosure map (**Appendix 1.2**) and the appearance of a building on its site by the production of the 1855 OS map (**Appendix 1.3**). The earliest fabric of the building suggests it may originally have been an open-sided shed, facing into yard. The northmost bay of the building is an infill of an earlier passage, possibly covered, with two large stone jamb stones and a long timber lintel still evident in the east elevation.

PHASE 3: 1855-1893

Building 2

Building 2 is dated to this phase based on its architectural detailing, suggestive of a date in the 1860s to 1880s and may lie on the site of an earlier building shown on maps of 1815 and 1855 (**Appendices 1.2-3**). This date of construction coincides with a change in tenancy between 1871 and 1881, with the census for the latter date suggesting the property had been divided into two cottages.

The building comprises a purpose-built cottage of two storeys with attic room and cellar. Distinctive architectural details present comprise the presence of window horns to original sash windows which were an innovation of the early second half of the 19th Century, the Gothic influenced cast iron fireplace in **B2F1**, and the general character of joinery throughout. There appears to have been a connecting door to the earlier cottage from the start, which also appears to have served as the principal entrance to the cottage.

Building 1

Various alterations took place to **Building 1** during this period potentially in association with the construction of **Building 2**. Whilst internally the building has been largely redecorated, horned sash windows are present in the north and east elevations.

Building 4

The character and fabric of **Building 4** is suggestive of it having been built during this period, the masonry of its west wall showing a structural joint that suggests it was keyed into the fabric of **Building 3**. This structure was evidently erected within the footprint of the earlier range shown in 1815 and incorporated an element of that structure within its eastern end. The roof structure of this range bears close resemblance to that of **Building 7** which both share an unusual arrangement of purlins. The basic arrangement of this building has remained, although the cow stalls have been rearranged in **B4G3**, originally comprising two perpendicular rows of stalls facing into a central feeding passage. The interior of the east end of the building was joined to the new range, and the interior ground floor converted to cow stalls.

Building 6

Building 6 first appears on the 1893 OS map (**Appendix 1.4**) at which time it comprised the central two bays of the building. The original fabric of the building suggests that it may have comprised a series of loose boxes with the east elevation showing the remains of two to three openings with low doors and adjoining high-level unglazed windows. The interior of this building has been refaced in brick at low level and the doorways altered such that the precise arrangement and use of the space cannot be accurately determined. Given the building's date coincides with the documented keeping of sheep at the farm, and the absence of alternative sites within the farm complex, it is possible that this building comprised a sheep shelter.

Building 7

Building 7 first appears on the 1893 OS map (**Appendix 1.4**) and until its recent partial collapse remained largely unaltered. The building comprised an open-sided implement shed with boarded out loft or garret over incorporating a pigeon loft. Two iron framed windows in either gable-end are identical to a window in the cellar of **Building 2**, suggesting the two buildings may be closely dated.

PHASE 4: 1906-1931

Building 6

Cartographic evidence illustrates that **Building 6** was extended with additional bays to the north and south within this period, with structural differences suggesting this work was undertaken in three stages. The initial expansion appears to have been the addition of the northern bay, utilising stone and keying in the masonry to the earlier building. A coal store has then been built on the

western part of this extension; the earlier ridgeline visible where their northern elevations abut. The last stage was the extension of the building to the south in brick.

PHASE 5: 1931-1960

Building 1

Building 1 was renovated during this period, refurbishing the interior and replacing windows in the south elevation. The first-floor configuration is also likely of this phase.

Building 3

Cartographic evidence shows the drift through **Building 3** was closed off in this period, potentially also indicating that this was when the arched openings had also been infilled and subdivided into their present arrangement, adding loose boxes and a potential new dairy.

Buildings 4

The cow stalls in Building 4 were rearranged during this period, bringing them into line with current cowhouse design and the health regulations for dairy farms in this period. This involved realigning the stalls parallel with the building and reforming the dividers and floor in concrete with wide drain, and a concrete skim to the lower part of the walls and the enclosure of the ceiling. These features were all intended to enable thorough cleaning and reduce contamination of milk. Two earlier doors were also replaced with windows, improving light and ventilation.

Building 5

The former open frontage of **Building 5** was potentially infilled during this period, converting the building to a cow house. The interior of the cow house was laid out in accordance with the measures detailed above for **Building 4**, with the exception that an un-sealed loft was retained above.

PHASE 6: 1960-PRESENT

Building 6

There have been extensive changes made to **Building 6**, most likely associated with a program of repair and their conversion to accommodate loose boxes. The entrances in the east wall were rearranged, and the interiors rebuilt partially in brick.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

BUILDING 1

Exterior

Building 1 is a rectangular structure of two storeys, built from roughly dressed coursed sandstone with larger stone forming the corner quoins. The stone is heavily eroded in places, but where a dressed face survives it has hammer dressed tooling. The roof is pitched and clad in concrete tiles with a brick chimney stack rising from its east gable. The building adjoins **Building 2** to the west and faces north into the central farmyard, and south onto a small garden with views across it the valley of the Bagger Brook.

The south elevation (**Appendix 2.5**) comprises two principal bays. At ground floor level are two large windows with smooth dressed sandstone lintel and sill and heavily altered jambs, the eastern window appearing to sit within an earlier wider opening (**Appendix 2.9**). Both windows have late 20th Century timber frames with top hung casements. Centred above these at first floor level are two further windows, similarly with stone sill and lintel and possessing evidence of alteration to their jambs (**Appendix 2.10**). These windows have timber side opening casements of two lights and four panes, with monkey tail latches (**Appendix 2.25**), evidently of early 20th Century date. To the eastern side of the elevation is a blocked doorway, the lintel and sill of which have been removed (**Appendix 2.8**). Above the doorway at first floor level is a small window of mid-20th Century character, with stone sill and lintel and altered jambs.

The north elevation (**Appendix 2.6**) is irregularly ordered with an inserted late 19th Century sash (**Appendix 2.13**) and doorway at ground floor level, the latter with a 20th Century glass panelled door with overlight, and two windows at first floor including a small square window to the east with fixed two light frame (**Appendix 2.15**), and an inserted late 19th Century sash to the west (**Appendix 2.14**). A large patch of render is present within the centre ground floor area of the building, of indeterminate function.

The east gable (**Appendix 2.7**) is rendered in cement, obscuring any evidence of earlier openings or alterations. The elevation contains a single doorway at ground floor level with 20th Century door (**Appendix 2.11**) and a window above with 20th Century sash frame (**Appendix 2.12**). Both have stone sills and lintels.

Interior

The ground floor of the building is divided into three rooms, with the principal entrance in the east gable leading into **BIG1** from where there are connecting doors to **BIG2** and **BIG3** and a staircase leading up to **BIFI**.

Room **BIG1** (**Appendix 2.16**) is roughly square in plan, with a projecting chimney breast in the centre of the east wall containing a late 20th Century tiled fireplace. To the north of the chimney breast, between it and the external door, is a timber full height cupboard with four-panel door. Modern kitchen units are fitted around the south-west corner of the room. The floor is carpeted, and the walls papered. There are no skirting or cornice present. The ceiling is plastered with an exposed central beam running east-west. The beam has roughly chamfered edges and is reinforced towards its east end with iron straps, potentially supporting a scarf joint with the joist east of the repair comprising a roughly shaped timber. The staircase against the north wall is timber built and of 20th Century character.

Room **BIG2** (**Appendix 2.17**) is accessed from the south-west of **BIG1** through a six-panel door (**Appendix 2.24**) of morticed construction with plain 20th Century hinges. The room is rectangular in plan, with a projecting chimney breast in the centre of the west wall with late 20th century tiled fireplace. The floor of the room is carpeted with a combination of skirtings including a simple ogee skirting to the north, east and west and torus skirting to the south. The ceiling has a modern hollow coving and two exposed square sectioned ceiling beams.

Room **BIG3** (**Appendix 2.18**) is accessed from the north-east of **BIG1**, separated by a small lobby formed beneath the stairs. The lobby door to **BIG1** is of plank and batten construction, the planks joined with a bead and quirk, and with lozenge end wrought iron strap hinges of possible early 18th Century date. A similar door is also present to the under-stair cupboard. The door between the lobby and **BIG3** is a late 19th Century plank and batten door. Room **BIG3** itself is a narrow corridor with concrete floor and plain painted walls. A ceiling beam with roughly chamfered edge is present above the south wall. Within the south-east corner of the room is a stone trawl which has had a cupboard built over it. An inserted door in the north of the room leads to the farmyard, whilst a further door at its west end provides access into **Building 2**.

The first floor is accessed from the staircase in **BIG1** which rises into a small landing, **BIFI**, off which bedrooms in **BIF2**, **BIF3** and **BIF5** are accessed. The wall forming the wall around the stairwell is of lath and plaster construction with lime plaster.

Room **BIF2** is situated in the north-east corner of the building, with a plain carpeted floor over MDF floorboards. The walls are papered and there is no skirting or cornice. The door to **BIFI** is an 18th Century eight panelled door with moulded inner panels and wrought iron lozenge ended strap hinges (**Appendices 2.24 & 2.27**).

Room **BIF3** (**Appendix 2.20**) is similarly furnished with no historic features present. The room has been divided by an inserted studwork partition to create a bathroom, room **BIF4** (**Appendix 2.22**), which has a mid-20th Century door and bathroom suite.

Room **BIF5** (**Appendix 2.21**) is carpeted over MDF boards, which themselves are fixed to wide tongue and grooved floorboards. The door to **BIFI** is of plank and batten construction with bead and quirk detail and expanded end strap hinges. The western wall was observed to be boarded out to square it up, with a tapering void behind.

BUILDING 2

Exterior

Building 2 is a narrow rectangular structure of a single room width and two storeys built from coursed sandstone. The roof of the building is pitched and covered with slate and there are brick-built chimneys emerging from both gables. The building abuts and laps over **Building 1** to its east and abuts **Building 3** to its north.

The south elevation (**Appendix 2.28**) has a tall patio door with ashlar lintel and timber French doors with morticed and pegged joints, divided into three lights with a fanlight over of three lights (**Appendix 2.30**). The remains of an external timber porch are evident around the door. Centred above is a rectangular window with timber frame of four lights with top hung casement, presumably replacing an earlier sash.

The west gable has three identically sized windows at ground, first and attic level, situated north of the central internal chimney breast (**Appendix 2.29**). The windows are fitted with horned timber sashes, each sash of two lights and filleted ogee moulded glazing bars (**Appendix 2.31**). The ground floor window also possessed panelled internal shutters.

Interior

The principal entrance into **Building 2** appears to have been from **BIG3** to the east, with the garden doorway providing a secondary access to the garden. From **BIG3** there are two steps leading up to a four panelled door, and beyond a small lobby from where further doors open

into **B2GI** to the south and west onto a set of stairs down to the cellar. The stairwell runs the full height of the building with plain treaded stairs, torus skirting and fitted cupboard at the first-floor landing. All the doors connecting into the space are of a four panelled design.

Cellar room **B2CI** (**Appendix 2.32**) lies beneath the full footprint of the building with the staircase from above running down the north wall. At the base of the stairs is an externally blocked cast iron framed window with bullseye glass panes and ventilation grill along its top edge (**Appendix 2.33**). The floor of the cellar is stone flags, and the walls are painted stonework, with an additional projecting brick panel in the centre of the east wall of unclear function. Within the cellar is a long stone thrawl that runs around the north and east walls, with a scar indicating it had also previously run along the south wall. There is a blocked opening in the south wall, possibly a light well, and an open coal drop to its west.

Room **B2GI** (**Appendix 2.34**) comprises rectangular room with narrow tongue and groove floorboards, torus skirting, and projecting chimney breast from the west wall with 20th century tiled fireplace. A 19th Century fitted cupboard with panelled doors is in the south-east corner, and modern kitchenette in the south-west corner.

Room **B2FI** (**Appendix 2.35**) is a rectangular room with narrow tongue and groove floorboards, torus skirting, moulded picture rail and projecting chimney breast from the west wall with a cast iron fire surround. The surround (**Appendix 2.36**) has a central segmental arched fireplace with decorative mouldings and bowed two-bar fire grate. The surround has a moulded plinth, chamfered edge with roll stop, stylised floral medallions and flared cornice with geometric and floral pattern supporting a mantel shelf with chamfered corners. A plank and batten door in the north-east corner of the room provides access to an under stairs cupboard.

Room **B2F2** (**Appendix 2.37**) is a rectangular room situated within the roof space of the building. It has narrow tongue and groove floorboards and torus skirting. A plain timber railing surrounds the stairwell.

BUILDING 3

Exterior

Building 3 is a rectangular structure of two storeys built from coursed narrow squared sandstone with a pitched stone slated roof. It abuts **Building 1** to the south and **Building 4** to the north.

The east elevation (**Appendix 238**) contains four segmental arches supported on stone piers with a flat projecting stone band at their capital. These arches have all been infilled in a variety of styles.

The southern two blockings show the greatest consistency, both blocked in a late 19th to mid-20th Century brick with same sized window (albeit one with a Yorkshire sash and one with a top-hung casement; **Appendices 2.42 & 2.45**) and panelled and ledged doors with plain iron strap hinges (**Appendices 2.39 & 2.41**). The southern door also retains an ornate latch plate (**Appendix 2.40**). To their north the next arch is blocked principally in stone, with another type of window (**Appendix 2.43**), whilst the northernmost arch is blocked with blockwork. Across the elevation at first floor level are three square windows with ashlar sills and lintels and top-hung timber frames of eight rectangular panes (**Appendix 2.44**). A blocked first floor doorway is evident at the north edge of the elevation, retaining its stone sill.

The west elevation (**Appendix 2.46**) is principally blind with the exception of a probable inserted window to the north and a patchwork of alterations to the south around the location of a former cart door where a window has been inserted and subsequently blocked and a brick chimney added.

Interior

All the ground floor rooms are access externally through the east elevation, whilst the first floor communicates with **Building 4** to the north.

Room **B3G1** (**Appendix 2.47**) has a concrete floor, stone walls to the north, south and west with a concrete skim to approximately 1m in height, and a brick wall to the east. A line of quoins is visible in the south wall, corresponding to the corner of **Building 1**. There is a freestanding kiln or oven in the south-west corner, corresponding to the external brick chimney on the west elevation. Against the east wall is a stone basin on brick piers. It is likely that this room was converted to a dairy in the mid-20th Century.

Room **B3G2** (**Appendix 2.48**) is entirely surfaced in concrete and plaster with no discernible historic fabric. It is likely that this room was converted for the storage of milk in the mid-20th Century.

Room **B3G4** (**Appendix 2.49**) has a stone flag floor, stone walls to the east, west and north and brick walls to the south. A brick manger and timber hay rack are located against the west wall. The ceiling is exposed to the beams of the floor above.

Room **B3G5** (**Appendix 2.50**) has a concrete floor, stone walls to the east, west and south and blockwork wall to the east. A timber manger and hay rack are located against the west wall, with a window (possibly inserted) behind. The ceiling is exposed to the beams of the floor above.

Room **B3F1** (**Appendix 2.51**) was not accessed due to the unsafe condition of the floor. The room runs the full length of the building, with MDF floor laid over floorboards and gypsum plastered and painted walls. The ceiling of the room is open to the rafters, exposing well joggled-king-post trusses with morticed and pegged purlins (**Appendix 2.52**). The king post is secured to the tie beam with a square bolted iron pin.

BUILDING 4

Building 4 is a long two storey range built from coursed squared sandstone with ashlar used to form windowsills and lintels and at corner quoins. The roof is pitched and slated. The building forms the northern side of the courtyard. It is abutted by **Buildings 3 and 5**.

Exterior

The south elevation (**Appendices 2.54-55**) is divisible into three sections. At the south is the threshing barn with large roller doors of steel framed construction running on a top rail and within a recess that are evidently part of the original barns design. To its east is a doorway of plank and ledged design which is well detailed with bead and quirk edge to panelling, ornate iron latch plate and rolled edge to the door surround (**Appendix 2.61**).

The central division of the barn comprises the cow house with central doorway of similar design to that described above but split to form a stable door (**Appendix 2.63**). Centred above is a taking in door. Either side of this division are two timber top-hung casement windows formed with earlier doorways (**Appendices 2.62 & 2.64**). Centred above each of these are first floor windows from which the frames have been removed.

The eastern end of the elevation has a further doorway, missing its door with window offset to it right above. A straight joint in the elevation, above where **Building 5** abuts, marks the edge of an earlier structure incorporated into the west end of **Building 4**. This part of the elevation is rendered in concrete but appears to be of narrow sandstone blocks with a narrow ventilation slot visible. The latter walling of the main part of the south elevation sails over this earlier section, raising it by approximately 1 m.

The north elevation (**Appendix 2.57-58**) is similarly divisible into three parts. The western part featuring the same rolling door as evident to the south, whilst to its east is a timber framed top-hung casement window at ground floor with a slightly taller version repeated at first floor above. The central division has a further three top-hung windows (**Appendices 2.71-72**), centred on the

openings of the south elevation. To the east a straight joint is again visible demonstrating the edge of the earlier structure, with a central narrow ventilation slit.

The west elevation (**Appendix 2.60**) of the building contains a large upper taking in door of similar construction to those of the south elevation but with a narrow fan light above; and a square cast iron frame window of 20 panes below. This same arrangement may have been repeated on the east elevation (**Appendix 2.59**), presumably inserted into the earlier fabric of this end of the building, although the lower window has since been blocked and a new ground floor window inserted to the south of the elevation. The interior and exterior of this elevation has been rendered over making phasing difficult.

Interior

B4G1 (**Appendix 2.65**) is situated at the western end of the building. It comprises a double height space with floors set at either end of the building and a brick wall enclosed stone staircase along the western side of the south wall. The floor is flagged, and the walls are bare rubble with the remnants of limewash in places. A work bench is formed along the edge of the stair wall. The first-floor structure appears original to the space, with noggin, or herringbone struts, strengthening which is a feature throughout the floors of this building. **B4F1** (**Appendix 2.74**) above is unfurnished, with the ceiling open to the rafters above exposing a joggled king post truss with morticed and pegged purlins. The purlins are recessed below the face of the principal rafters and unusually lap around the underside of the principals.

B4G2 (**Appendix 2.66**) forms a narrow corridor between **B4G1** and **B4G3**, with a stone flag floor, small blockwork dividing wall and telegraph pole pillars at the northern end of the room reinforcing the floor. The doors communicating with the rooms to either side are of similar design to those of the south elevation, with that to the east being a stable door (**Appendix 2.73**).

B4G3 (**Appendices 2.67-8**) comprises a cow house with east-west aligned concrete cow stalls with feeding passage to their north. The floor throughout is largely of concrete, raised towards the stalls with a drainage channel to the south of the stalls. A strip of flags survives between the drains and the south wall.

B4G4 (**Appendices 2.69-70**) has a stone sett floor retaining scars of four equally sized stalls corresponding to a timber beam in the ceiling where holes to receive vertical posts are evident. The vertical straight joint evident externally is visible in the north and south walls. Numerous blockings are evident in the east, west and south walls of the room, corresponding to the position

of a former hay rack and/or manger along the north wall; a central blocked window in the east wall; and a blocked door and two blocked windows in the south wall used as storage recesses. The latter are unusual in that although the blocking carry through the full depth of the wall, the central recess has been cased with brick and a stone shelf inserted, and the one to its west being of a height that would not be usual for a window.

B4F1 (Appendix 2.74) is unfurnished, with the ceiling open to the rafters above exposing a joggled king post truss with morticed and pegged purlins. The purlins are recessed below the face of the principal rafters and unusually lap around the underside of the principals.

Rooms **B4F2-3** are also unfurnished with timber boarded floor and limewashed walls. The only features of note are hatches in the floor for distributing hay to the lower floor. The ceilings are open to the roof the construction of which matches that above **B4F1**.

BUILDING 5

Exterior

Building 5 is a single storey rectangular range with mono-pitched slated roof. The east and south walls (**Appendices 2.78-80**) are built from coursed sandstone, the latter being blind except for a wide blocked cart entrance defined by two large stone piers with a timber lintel over. The south elevation has a single inserted window. The west elevation (**Appendix 2.77**) has a single stone pier aligning with the edge of the blocked cart passage that previously ran through the northern end of the building. This section, and the remaining elevation have been infilled with brick. The blocking within the extent of the former passage is a small timber top-hung casement window (**Appendix 2.83**) with stone lintel and sill, and timber door case from which the door has been removed. Within the rest of the elevation is a central stable door of plank and ledge construction and steel strap hinges set within an irregular stone surround (**Appendix 2.83**); with windows set to either side of it of three fixed upper lights and open lower sections now barred but presumably once with slatted vents (**Appendix 2.82**).

Interior

Room **B5G1 (Appendix 2.84)** is unfurnished with stone sett floor incorporating a drainage channel, and bare walls which are of stone to the north and south, and brick to the east and west. The north wall has numerous blocking relating to those observed from **B4G4 (Appendix 2.69)**.

Room **B5G2 (Appendix 2.85)** comprises a cowhouse with north-south aligned concrete stalls along the east wall. The floor is of concrete with a central drainage channel and there is a concrete

skim along the lower c.1.2m of the wall. Above the room is a half-loft, the construction of which closely matches that of the floor in **Building 3**.

BUILDING 6

Exterior

Building 6 is a single storey rectangular range built primarily from coursed sandstone with a pitched slate roof.

The central section of the building is constructed from narrow squared sandstone blocks forming a series of interrupted and altered stone piers with a continuous timber lintel running over within its east elevation (**Appendix 2.86**). The original arrangement of this section is unclear, although the presence of low stone piers within the edges of the surviving stone piers suggests there may have been a series of low doors along this elevation. The west elevation of this range is blind (**Appendix 2.89**).

To the north (**Appendix 2.87**) the building has been extended with an additional bay in sandstone, keyed into the earlier masonry, with a door and window formed in the northern gable (**Appendix 2.90-91**).

To the south (**Appendix 2.92**) another additional bay has been added, this one in brick, with a door in the east elevation and high-level window in the south gable.

A third small extension (**Appendix 2.88**) has also been added the northern end of the west elevation, with stone built north elevation, brick built west and south elevation, and mono pitched slate roof. There is a small hatch in the centre of the north elevation and a door in the west gable (**Appendix 2.93**).

Interior

Room **B6G1** (**Appendix 2.94**) lies in the northern extension of the building. The floor in the room is concrete, the wall bare stonework with remnants of limewash and the ceiling open to the rafters of the roof. No historic fixtures survive.

Rooms **B6G2 & B6G3** (**Appendix 2.95-96**) lies in the central section of the building. The floors in the rooms are of brick, the internal walls have been largely refaced in brick, and the ceiling open to the rafters of the roof. No historic fixtures survive.

Room **B6G4 (Appendix 2.97)** lies within the southern extension of the building. The floor in the room is concrete, the wall bare stonework to the north and brick to other walls with remnants of limewash and the ceiling open to the rafters of the roof. No historic fixtures survive.

Room **B6G5** lies within the western extension to the building. The room is undecorated with extensive coal dust signifying its former use as a coal store.

BUILDING 7

Exterior

Building 7 (Appendix 2.98) is a rectangular single storey building built from coursed sandstone with a pitched slate roof. By time of survey the western gable of the building had collapsed, and close inspection of the structure was not possible.

The building is open sided to the north with a central plain cast iron column supporting a three narrow joists across the opening. The other elevations of the building were largely blind except for two small cast iron framed windows in either gable end, and a flight hole and alighting ledge for a dovecote in the east gable (**Appendices 2.99 & 2.101**).

Interior

B7GI was unfurnished, presumably used as an implement store. The floor of the building was unsurfaced. The internal walls were exposed masonry, with the southern wall having been refaced in blockwork.

Above **B7GI** is a loft with timber boarded floors and eaves level walls. An enclosed room with plank and batten door was evident at the east side of the loft, presumably a bird loft. The wall is formed at the line of a truss, the principle rafters of which are visible with the purlins morticed and pegged. The purlins are aligned below the face of the principal as in **Building 4**, an unusual arrangement suggesting that the roofs may be contemporary.

7 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Lower Eastfield Farm represents a complex multi-phased farmstead of probable 18th Century origins. The main part of the farm is of 19th Century date, post-dating the realignment of Eastfield Lane through the farmyard to its current route to the north. There is evidence of substantial rebuilding within the footprint of earlier parts of the buildings which has made phasing difficult, although dating and comparison of structural detailing has assisted in establishing broad phases.

Documentary evidence has established the occupiers and owners of the farm from the 1820s onwards, with evidenced phases linking in well with changes of ownership with presumably provided the impetus for investment. No evidence has been found of the earliest occupants of the farm, or of any associated architects or builders involved in its construction and alteration.

The collective buildings of the site are typical of a late post-medieval farmstead, with the full range of anticipated structures identified for as site operating principally as a cattle farm with ancillary crop processing, presumably for feed. The evidenced changes in function of the building during the mid-20th Century in providing additional loose boxes and improved hygiene for cow houses and dairy are characteristic of the Milk and Dairy Regulations brought in during the 1920s-1950s.

The design of the buildings is also typical for the region being of the local vernacular in local materials and, on the whole, functionally design with limited architectural detailing to the arched elevation of Building 3.

Summary of Significance

Lower Eastfield Farm is considered to possess a local level of heritage significance deriving from:

- * Its moderate level of architectural interest as a vernacular farm from the period of high farming in the 19th Century date.
- * Its moderate level of historical interest in relation to its possible early 18th Century origins and in representing an illustrative example of the developments of farming in the region over a period of three centuries.
- * Its moderate level of archaeological interest, in relation to the possible early 18th Century origins of Building 1 and the potential for evidence of its age and original form to be preserved within the fabric of the building.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Historic England. 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*.

National Galleries Scotland. *Caley Hall Yorkshire with Stag Hunters Returning Home* by JMW Turner, D. 5023.41

<https://www.nationalgalleries.org/art-and-artists/19247/caley-hall-yorkshire-stag-hunters-returning-home> (accessed 23/1/2020)

Thurgoland local history group <https://thurgolandhistory.co.uk/thurgoland/> (accessed 23/1/2020)

PRIMARY SOURCES

Burke, B., 1852. *A genealogical and heraldic dictionary of the landed gentry of Great Britain* Colburn and Co, London (vol 2 P-Z)

West Riding Election The Poll for two knights of the Shire 8-9th July 1841 and Dec 14-15th 1849

Barnsley Archives

SY-56-P/5/1: Thurgoland inclosure award and plan 1815

SY-3-RD/13/1: Valuation of Thurgoland

SY-56-P/16/1: Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps covering Thurgoland parish

EM/2081/7 (d): Lease of Coal under Low Eastfield 1879 Thomas Edward Taylor to Edward Swift

Sheffield Archives

SY385/K37 Barnsley District: Thurgoland Date 1910 - 1913

VWM/Maps/9R Estate in Thurgoland and Oxspring townships belonging to H. H. Taylor and Thomas Thornely Taylor 19/20th century (Based on 1855 OS 6 inch map)

Newspapers

Barnsley Chronicle : 7th February 1903

Leeds Mercury: 6th October 1821, 5th October 1822

Census records:

1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911

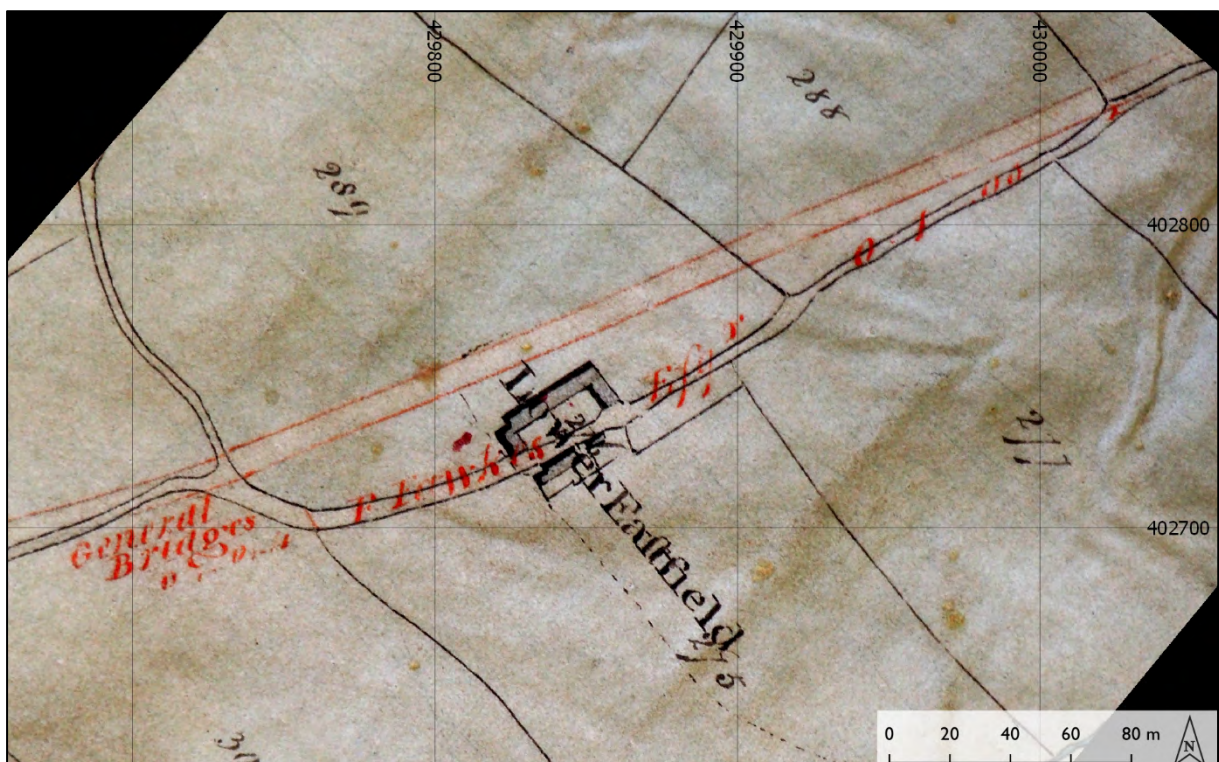
1939 Register

APPENDIX I:

HISTORIC MAPS

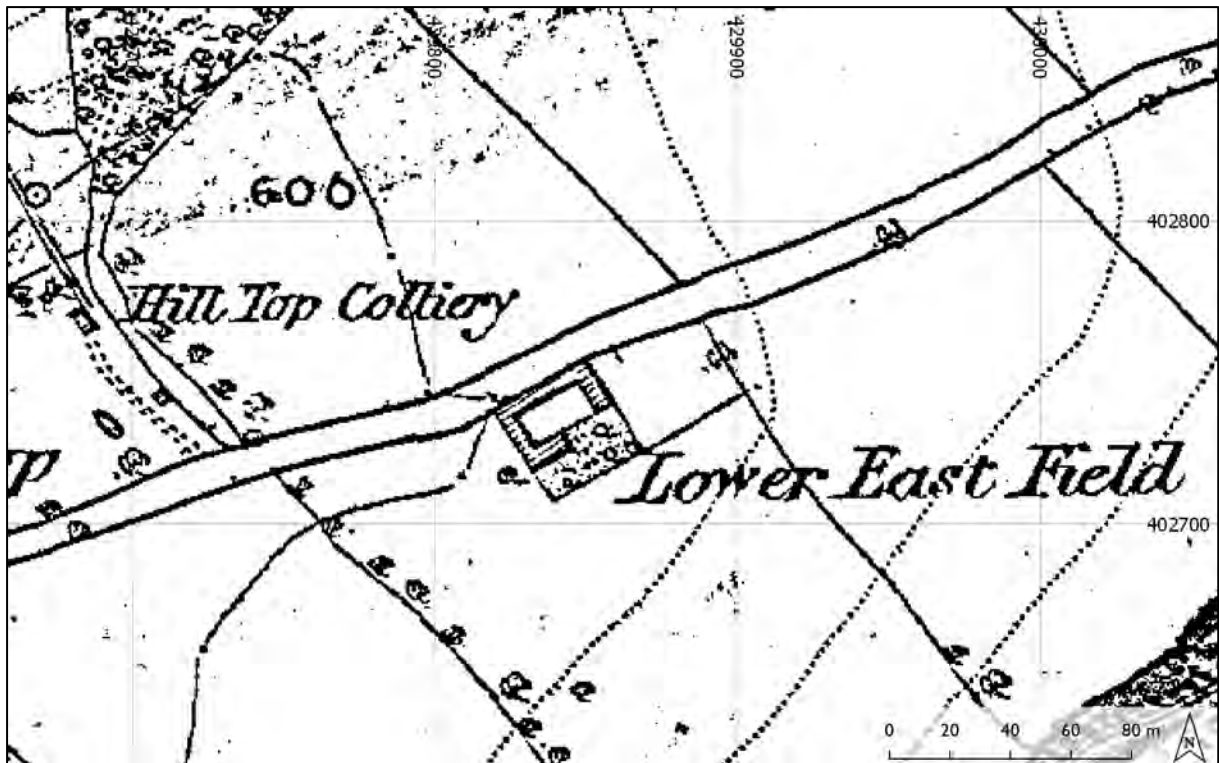


Appendix I.1 1771 Thomas Jeffrey's map of the West Riding of Yorkshire (site circled)

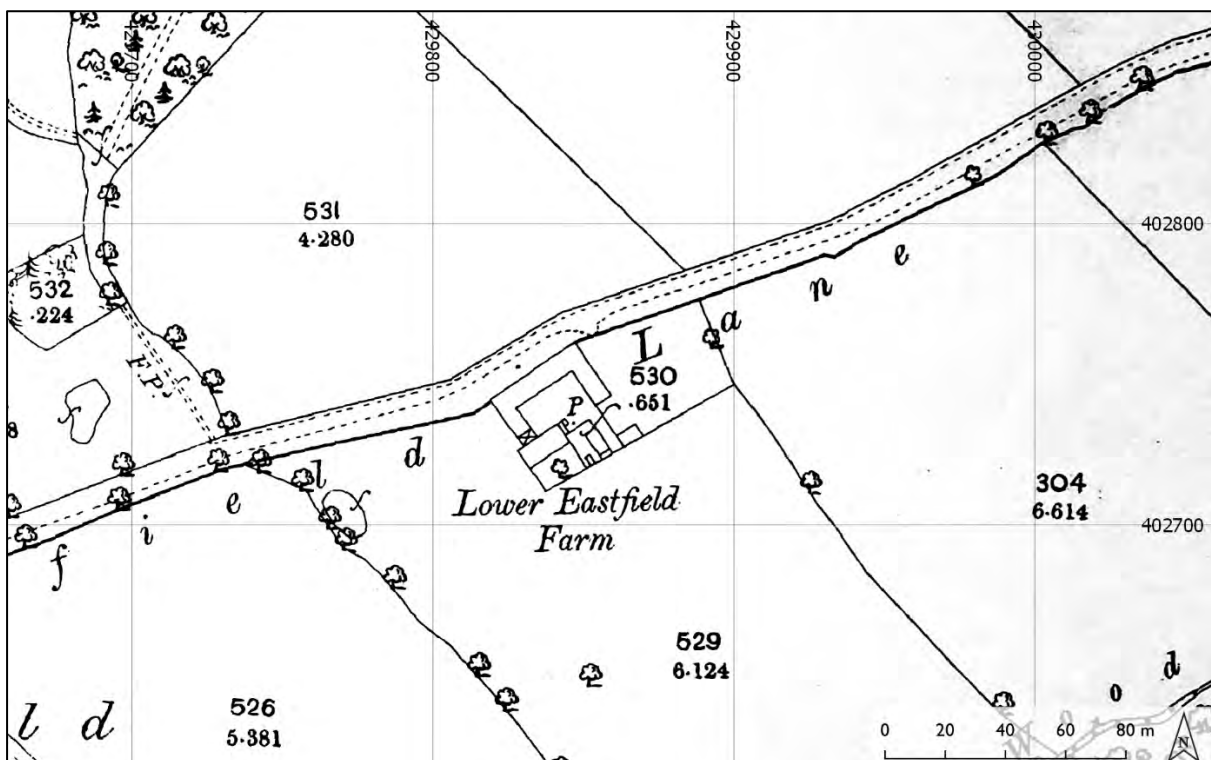


Appendix I.2 1815 Thurgoland Enclosure map

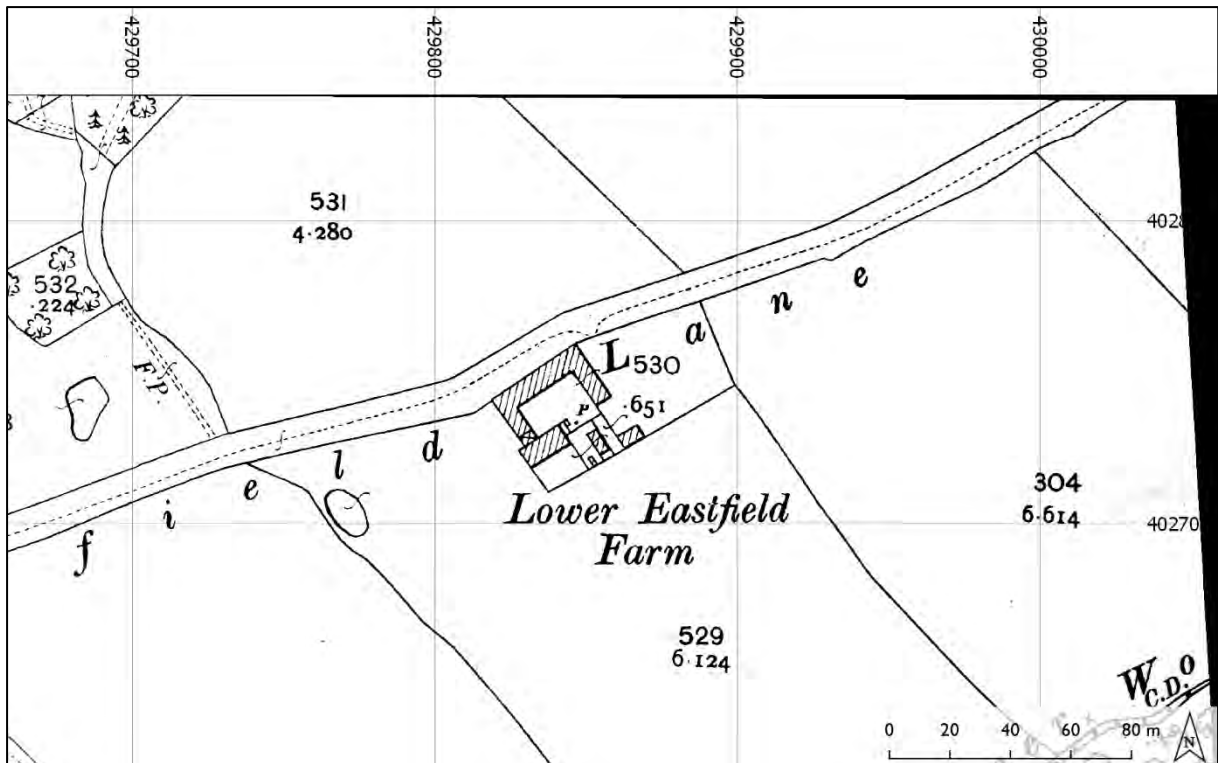
(© Barnsley Archives, ref: SY56-P5-1)



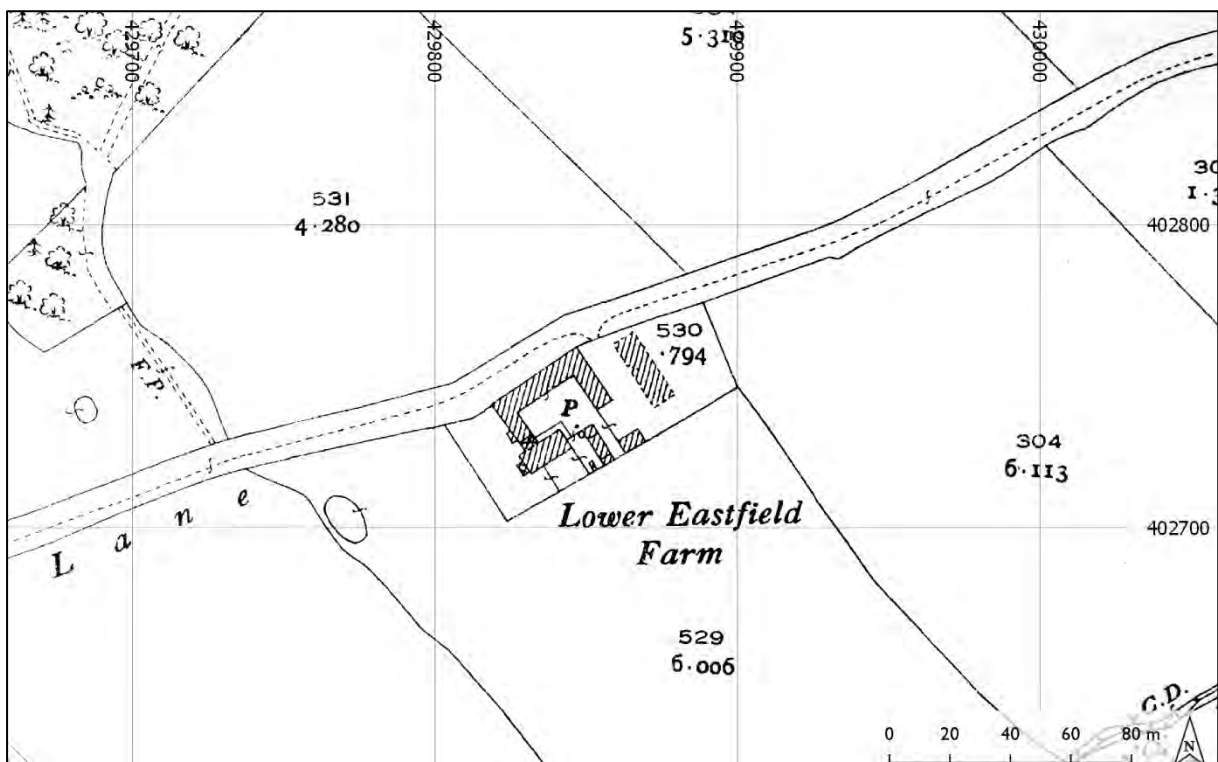
Appendix I.3 1855 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.4 1893 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.5 1906 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.6 1931 Ordnance Survey map

APPENDIX 2:

PHOTOGRAPHY

Appendix 2.1:
General view of
Lower Eastfield
Farm from the
south

(Film no. 1.26)



Appendix 2.2: View
into the farm yard
looking north-west

(2m scale; Film no. 1.11)



Appendix 2.3:
View out of the
farm yard looking
south-east

(Film no. 1.10)





Appendix 2.4 General view of Building 1, looking south-west (film no. 3.10)

Appendix 2.5:
Building I looking
north

(2m scale; Film no. 1.22)



Appendix 2.6:
Building I looking
west

(2m scale; Film no. 1.9)



Appendix 2.7:
Building I looking
south

(2m scale; Film no. 1.6)



Appendix 2.8: Detail of blocked door in south elevation of Building I

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.21)



Appendix 2.9: Detail of ground floor window in south elevation of Building I

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.20)



Appendix 2.10 Detail of first floor window in south elevation of Building I

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.22)



Appendix 2.11: Detail of door in east elevation of Building I

(10cm scale; Film no. I.34)



Appendix 2.12: Detail of first floor window in east elevation of Building I

(Film no. I.35)



Appendix 2.13: Detail of first floor window in north elevation of Building I

(10cm scale; Film no. I.36)



Appendix 2.14: First
floor window of
north elevation of
Building I

(Film no. 1.37)



Appendix 2.15: First
floor window of
north elevation of
Building I

(Film no. 1.37)



Appendix 2.16:
General view of
BIG1, looking
south-east

(1m scale; Film no. 3.27)



Appendix 2.17:
General view of
BIG2, looking
south-west

(2m scale; Film no. 3.29)



Appendix 2.18:
General view of
BIG3, looking east

(1m scale; Film no. 3.26)



Appendix 2.19:
General view of
BIF2, looking east

(1m scale; Film no. 3.35)



Appendix 2.20:
General view of
BIF3, looking
south-east

(1m scale; Film no. 3.33)



Appendix 2.21:
General view of
BIF5, looking north

(1m scale; Film no. 3.30)



Appendix 2.22: General view of B1F4,
looking south-east

(1m scale; Film no. 334)



Appendix 2.24: Detail of door in B1F2

(10cm scale; Film no. 336)



Appendix 2.23: Detail of door in BIG2

(1m scale; Film no. 329)



Appendix 2.25:
Detail of window in
B1F5, looking south

(10cm scale; Film no. 3.31)



Appendix 2.26:
Detail of hinge to
door in B1F5

(10cm scale; Film no. 3.32)



Appendix 2.27:
Detail of hinge to
door in F2

(10cm scale; Film no. 3.37)





Appendix 2.28: View of Building 2, looking north

(2m scale; Film no. 1.21)

Appendix 2.31: Detail of window in west elevation of Building 2

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.24)



Appendix 2.30: Detail of door in south elevation of Building 2

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.23)



Appendix 2.29: West elevation of Building 2

(2m scale; Film no. 1.19)



Appendix 2.32:
General view of
B2C1, looking south

(1m scale; Film no. 3.18)



Appendix 2.33:
Detail of window in
north wall of B2C1

(10cm scale; Film no. 3.20)



Appendix 2.34:
General view of
B2G1, looking
south

(1m scale; Film no. 3.21)



Appendix 2.35:
General view of
B2F1, looking
north-west

(1m scale; Film no. 3.23)



Appendix 2.36:
Detail of fireplace in
west wall of B2F1

(1m scale; Film no. 3.24)



Appendix 2.37:
General view of
B2S1, looking
north-west

(1m scale; Film no. 3.25)





Appendix 2.38 General view of Building 3, looking west (film no. 1.2)

Appendix 2.39: Detail of door in east elevation of Building 3

(10cm scale: film no. 2.5)



Appendix 2.40: Detail of door handle in east elevation of Building 3

(10cm scale: film no. 2.3)



Appendix 2.41: Detail of door handle in east elevation of Building 3

(10cm scale: film no. 2.6)



Appendix 2.42: Detail of central window in east elevation of Building 3

(10cm scale: film no. 2.4)



Appendix 2.43: Detail of northern window in east elevation of Building 3

(10cm scale: film no. 2.7)



Appendix 2.44: Detail of second floor window in east elevation of Building 3

(film no. 2.8)



Appendix 2.45:
Detail of southern
window in east
elevation of
Building 3

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.2)



Appendix 2.46:
General view of
west elevation of
Buildings 3 and 4

(2m scale; Film no. 1.18)



Appendix 2.47:
General view of
B3GI, looking east

(1m scale; Film no. 3.17)



Appendix 2.48:
General view of
B3G2, looking west

(1m scale; Film no. 3.16)



Appendix 2.49:
General view of
B3G3, looking west

(1m scale; Film no. 3.15)



Appendix 2.50:
General view of
B3G4, looking west

(1m scale; Film no. 3.14)



Appendix 2.51:
General view of
B3F1, looking south

(Film no. 3.13)



Appendix 2.52:
Detail of truss in
B3F1, looking south





Appendix 2.53 General view of Building 4, looking north-west (2m scale; ilm no. 15)

Appendix 2.54:
General view of
B3G2, looking west

(2m scale; Film no. 1.3)



Appendix 2.55:
General view of
B3G3, looking west

(2m scale; Film no. 1.4)



Appendix 2.56:
West and north
elevations of
Building 4

(2m scale; Film no. 1.16)



Appendix 2.57:
North elevation of
Building 4

(2m scale; Film no. 1.15)



Appendix 2.58:
North elevation of
Building 4

(2m scale; Film no. 1.17)



Appendix 2.61: Detail of Door to B4G2

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.9)



Appendix 2.60: Detail of door and window in west elevation of Building 4

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.25)



Appendix 2.59: East elevation of Building 4

(2m scale; Film no. 1.14)



Appendix 2.62: Window in former door to
B4G3 (west)

(2m scale; Film no. 1.10)



Appendix 2.63: Door to B4G3 (west)

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.11)



Appendix 2.64: Window in former door to
B4G3 (east)

((Film no. 2.12)



Appendix 2.65:
General view of
B4G1 looking west

(1m scale; Film no. 3.5)



Appendix 2.66:
General view of
B4G2, looking north

(1m scale; Film no. 3.4)



Appendix 2.67:
General view of
B4G3, looking west

(1m scale; Film no. 2.36)



Appendix 2.68:
General view of
B4G3, looking east

(1m scale; Film no. 2.37)



Appendix 2.69:
General view of
B4G4, looking
south-west

(1m scale; Film no. 2.33)



Appendix 2.70:
General view of
B4G4, looking
north-east

(1m scale; Film no. 2.34)



Appendix 2.71: Detail of window in north elevation of Building 4 to B4G2

(10cm scale: Film no. 2.26)



Appendix 2.72: Detail of east window in north wall of B2G3

(10cm scale: Film no. 3.2)



Appendix 2.73: Detail of door in west wall of B4G3

(1m scale: Film no. 3.3)



Appendix 2.74:
General view of F1,
looking west

(1m scale; Film no. 3.12)



Appendix 2.75:
General view of
B4F2, looking west

(1m scale; Film no. 3.9)



Appendix 2.76:
General view of
B4F3, looking east

(1m scale; Film no. 3.8)





Appendix 2.77 General view of Building 5, looking east (2m scale; film no. 1.8)

Appendix 2.78:
South elevation of
Building 5

(2m scale; Film no. 1.12)



Appendix 2.79:
East elevation of
Building 5

(2m scale; Film no. 1.13)



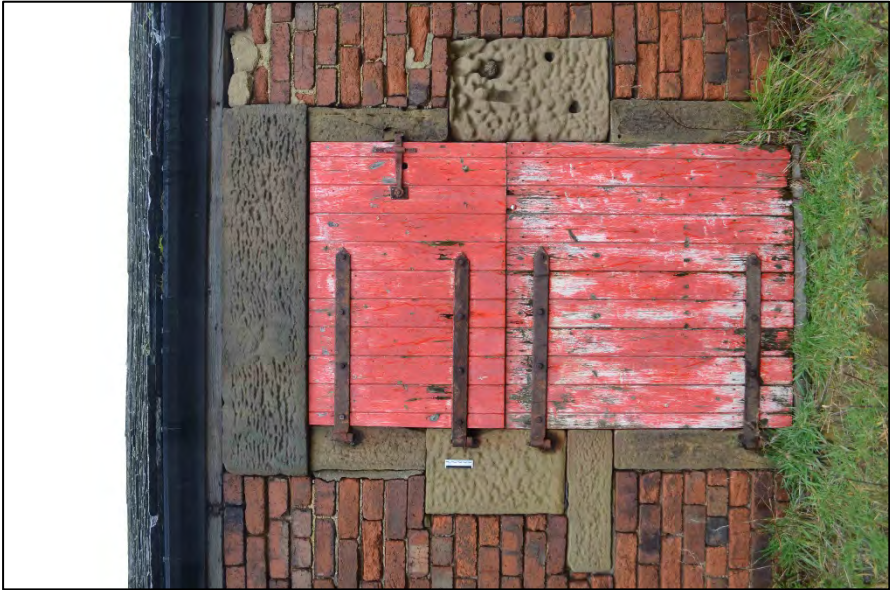
Appendix 2.80:
Detail of blocked
door in east
elevation of
Building 5

(1m scale)



Appendix 2.81: Detail of door in west elevation
of Building 5 to B5G2

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.15)



Appendix 2.82: Detail of window in west
elevation of Building 5 to B5G2

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.14)



Appendix 2.83: Detail of window in west
elevation of Building 5 to B5G1

(10cm scale; Film no. 2.13)

