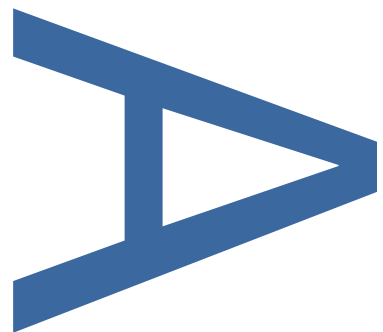
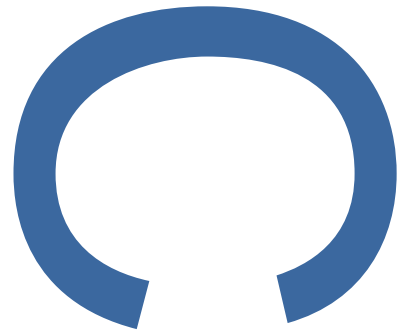


**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS ON
LAND NORTH OF WALSHES ROAD
(PHASE 1),
CROWBOROUGH,
EAST SUSSEX,
TN6 3RE**



PCA REPORT NO: R14636

AUGUST 2021

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Historic Building Recording of Agricultural Buildings on Land North of Walshes Road (Phase 1), Crowborough, East Sussex, TN6 3RE

Report compiled by Adam Garwood

Site Code: XWRC21

Planning Consent: WD/2020/0369/MFA & WD/2017/0615/MAO

Project Manager: Charlotte Matthews

Client: RPS Group

Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference: TQ 52656 29204

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August 2021

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PCA Report No. R14636

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

Land North of Walshes Road (Phase 1),
Crowborough,
East Sussex,
TN6 3RE

Type of project

Historic Building Recording of Agricultural Buildings

Quality Control

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Figure 10: Location and direction of Plates 1-16

Figure 11: Location and direction of Plates 17-21

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by the RPS Group on behalf of their client to carry out historic building recording of seven undesignated buildings within land to the north of Walshes Road (the site), Crowborough, East Sussex. Most of the buildings lie close to Hammers Farm (formerly known as Kemp's Farm. The historic building recording was completed prior to the demolition of the existing redundant agricultural and utility buildings within the site boundary and redevelopment of the site to provide 100 new residential dwellings, approved under Planning Permission (WD/2017/0615/MAO).
- 1.2 The buildings were either grouped to the south of a former farmhouse or more widely dispersed within the site. The recording has revealed that the majority were built post-World War Two and have little historic merit. In addition, two buildings (A and B) shown on recent maps have since collapsed or been demolished.
- 1.3 One farm building (Building 1) represents the only building that can be confidently dated to the 19th century. The cartographic evidence shows that it was built during the middle of that century (1841-1875), after the compilation of the Rotherfield parish tithe map (1841) and before the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875. The characteristics of the building, the original Sussex bonded brickwork, hand-made bricks and use of decorative burnt headers, all below a (part) hipped roof with a moderate pitch, are all features not atypical of this date range. A change in the character of the brickwork and to the roof structure at the southern end of this building, indicates that it had been rebuilt, probably during the interwar period (and after 1931) and following the removal of an earlier range to the south. This earlier range is shown on the 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, forming the southern end of an L-shaped range that together with Building 1 formed the eastern and southern sides of a small, enclosed stockyard. Blocking brickwork built along the western long elevation of Building 1 suggests that it was once open-sided to the stockyard and formed one of two open-sided shelters following the remodelling of the stockyard between 1910-1931. Building 1 was rendered internally and the exposed roof timbers were whitewashed, features synonymous with animal hygiene and a use as a dairy to a small dairy herd. The keeping of pigs, with sties shown on the maps from 1875-1931, are also features associated with dairy farms; the pigs fed on the bi-products of cheese and butter making. The site's use as a dairy appears to have continued after the war, with the cattle housed in rather rudimentary byres as opposed to an open yard system and hay sheltered within a large open-sided pole barn (Building 3).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by the RPS Group on behalf of their client to carry out historic building recording of seven undesignated buildings within land to the north of Walshes Road (the site), Crowborough, East Sussex (**Figures 1** and **2**). Most of the buildings lie close to Hammers Farm (formerly known as Kemp's Farm; **Figures 8** and **9**). The historic building recording was completed prior to the demolition of the existing redundant agricultural and utility buildings within the site boundary and redevelopment of the site to provide 100 new residential dwellings, approved under Planning Permission (WD/2017/0615/MAO).

2.1.2 The historic building recording was required by Greg Chuter, former County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council and advisor to the Local Planning Authority (Wealden District Council). The survey was completed in accordance with guidance defined in Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, and (ClfA, 2014 updated 2019 and 2020) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

2.2 Site Location and Description

2.2.1 Crowborough is located in a forest area where settlement is typically in small hamlets linked by a maze of narrow lanes; the town has grown by the joining together of a number of those hamlets so that the present urban area is diffuse and disjointed.

2.2.2 The site is located within agricultural fields lying to the south-east of Crowborough and to the north of Walshes Road at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 52656 29204 (**Figures 1** and **2**). The development area comprises a total of six fields to the south of an un-named brook and one field to the north of the brook. The boundaries are mainly mature hedges, but there are fenced boundaries to the south forming the garden boundaries for existing properties on Walshes Road.

2.2.3 The buildings mainly congregate around the historic farmyard to the south of the farmhouse, later referred to as Kemps Cottages (**Figures 7** and **8**). They include an historic brick-built former dairy (Building 1), a former byre (Building 2), a large open-sided pole barn (Building 3) and a small store (Building 5) (**Figure 2**). To the east of this group is a shed-like building (Building 5) and to the north-west a derelict shed (Building 6). Building 7 is an electricity sub-station. Buildings A and B, shown on recent mapping, are no longer extant.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), recently revised in 2021. The requirement for archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 190.

3.3 Planning Permission

3.3.1 Planning Permission (ref: WD/2020/0369/MFA) has been granted by Wealden District Council for 'Removal of Condition 4 of Planning Permission WD/2017/0615/MAO (Outline Application for up to 100 residential dwellings including demolition of existing redundant agricultural buildings, provision of new internal access roads and footways, open space, sustainable urban drainage systems and associated landscaping) to enable the site to deliver up to 100 dwellings as proposed in the original Outline Submission. Land North of Walshes Road, Crowborough TN6 3RE'.

3.3.2 Greg Chuter, former County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council and advisor to the Local Planning Authority (hereafter referred to as the Curator), commenting on the Outline Application WD/2017/0615/MAO in April 2017 to Wealden District Council stated:

'Hammers Farm is an isolated 19th century regular courtyard farm complex of L-plan. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. The condition and extent of survival of traditional buildings is unknown. The desk-based assessment identifies the development will involve the demolition of the historic outbuildings at Hammers Farm, and I assume the Conservation Officer will be making comment on the whether this is acceptable impact to an historic farm complex. If acceptable these buildings will require archaeological recording.'

3.3.3 The following planning conditions (Conditions 5 and 6) have therefore been applied to planning permission (WD/2020/0369/MFA):

Condition 5

No works below ground level shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, including the buildings to be demolished on Hammers Farm, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, in accordance with the requirements of SPO2, SPO13 and WCS14 to the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013, coupled with the requirements of paragraphs 189-199 of the National Planning

Condition 6

The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post-investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 5 and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

REASON: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, in accordance with the requirements of SPO2, SPO13 and WCS14 to the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013, coupled with the requirements of paragraphs 189-199 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 The aim of the historic building recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation was to provide a record of the agricultural buildings within the Site in their present condition, prior to the commencement of demolition. This record was to be in accordance with an Historic England (2016) Level 2 survey for the 19th century and early 20th century buildings and a Level 1 survey for the late 20th century buildings. The aim was to provide a better understanding of the agricultural buildings, to compile a lasting record, to analyse the results and to disseminate these results.

4.2 On-Site Recording

- 4.2.1 The historic building recording was carried out on the 23rd June 2021 to a level commensurate with a Level 1 survey as set out in Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* This involved documentary research, a photographic record and a descriptive account.
- 4.2.2 A photographic survey comprising high resolution digital images was maintained throughout the project and a selection of photographs have been included in this report (**Plates 1 to 21**). **Figures 10** and **11** show the location and direction of the plates.

4.3 Project Archive

- 4.3.1 A full and ordered archive including written, drawn, survey and photographic records will be completed in accordance with guidelines defined in ClfA (2014 updated 2020); Taylor with Brown (2009) and UKIC and ADS guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage. The archive will be provisionally stored in Pre-Construct Archaeology's Office in London before being transferred to the relevant Museum.

4.4 Guidance

- 4.4.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

ClfA (2014, updated 2019 and 2020) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

English Heritage (now Historic England) (2005) *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD*

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The site lies within an area identified by the East Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation as regular piecemeal enclosure, bisected by a strip of woodland. These enclosures have been dated to the 16th century and probably formed part of woodland clearance. Crowborough is a town on the Forest Ridge, which was formed into an ecclesiastical parish on 19th September 1880 and into a civil parish on 1st April 1905 from the parish of Rotherfield. Crowborough also includes Crowborough Town (also known as Withyham St John's), an ecclesiastical parish formed in December 1871 out of the parish of Withyham (<https://www.theweald.org>).
- 5.1.2 Crowborough is referred to in historical documents as Crohbergh, Crowbergh, Croweborowghe, Crowbarrow and Crowboro. Croh is the Old English 'croh', meaning saffron and denoting a golden-yellow colour and 'bergh' means hill. The first reference to Crowborough is in 1734 when a chapel and school were built at the bequest of Sir Henry Fermor (Crowborough Parish Council 1973). The opening of the railway station in 1868 prompted the growth of the town, initially as a retreat for the wealthy from London (famous residents included Sir Arthur Conan Doyle), but from the early 20th century it developed as a small town.
- 5.1.3 The tithe's for this parish were commuted in 1841 and the map (**Figure 3**) and award for Rotherfield record that the site had been subdivided into eight fields with various ownerships. The Tithe Apportionment of 1839 shows that Plot 2967 (Homestead; House and buildings) was owned and occupied by Nicholas Martin. He also owned and occupied Plots 2961 (Middle Field: Arable), 2962 (North Field: Arable), 2963 (Home Meadow: Meadow), 2964 (Hop Garden: Hops), 2968 (Malt House Plot: Pasture), 2969 (Old Hop Garden: Arable). Plots 2526 and 2527 (Arable) were owned by the executors of Weatherhead and occupied by John Hide, while Plot 2524 (Arable) was owned by Alfred Dadswell and occupied by William Card.
- 5.1.4 The tithe map of 1841 (**Figure 3**) shows the farmhouse in its present position and two farm buildings to the south and adjacent to Walshes Lane. The western building had been demolished by the compilation of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (**Figure 4**). It is thought that the eastern of the two did not later become part of the L-shaped range (Building 1) shown on later Ordnance Survey maps (**Figures 4 to 9**).
- 5.1.5 This 1875 map (**Figure 4**) shows that some of the fields within the site had been subdivided since 1841 and that a L-shaped farm building (part of building 1), pig stie and a small, enclosed yard are present to the south of the farmhouse. The farmhouse lies to the north and west and shares the same site as the present house (Kemp Cottages). Ribbon development built on common or unclaimed land to the north of the Walshes Lane, extends to the east.
- 5.1.6 There is little change to the farm out-buildings shown on the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1898 and 1910 (**Figures 5 and 6**). The Ordnance Survey map of 1931 (**Figure 7**) shows roughly the same layout for the farm buildings, although the southern, east-west arm of the L-shaped building appears to be less substantial in size and is open-sided to the north, probably a cow shelter to a small stockyard. A pair of pig sties, which also appear on the previous map of 1910, project east from the north end of the farm Building 1. Together these built elements suggest the farm kept a small dairy herd and was historically in use as a dairy. Something approaching the present layout is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1971 (**Figure 8**). The open-sided cow shelter that formed the southern boundary to the stockyard has been removed and replaced by two cow sheds (Building 2), built with the former stock yard. Another small shed (Building 4) lies to the north backing onto the yard wall, while the open-sided pole (hay) barn (Building 3) is shown to the east. The farm is first annotated as Kemps Farm on this map. Shed (Building 6) first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1985 (**Figure 9**) as does another outbuilding (Building A) to the east of Buildings 1 to 4. Building A has since been demolished.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 Introduction & General Description

6.1.1 The following descriptions are based upon observations made during a site visit in June 2021. The survey targeted four farm buildings (1 to 4) grouped to the south and south-east of Kemp Cottages and another three buildings (5 to 7) located at a distance to the east, north-west and west, respectively (**Figures 10** and **11**). Where access was deemed to be safe and was possible, the interiors of the buildings were photographed.

6.2 Dairy (Building 1)

6.2.1 Building 1 was, until the recent past, in use as a dairy for a small dairy herd (pers comm.). It is aligned north-south, with its long elevations facing east and west, the latter once facing into a small enclosed stockyard, first shown on the 1875 Ordnance survey map (**Figure 4**). At this date, Building 1 was part of a larger L-shaped range, which formed the east and south sides of the aforementioned stockyard. Now only a short length or bay of the southern range survives.

6.2.2 The dairy is brick-built using well-made soft red bricks laid in Sussex bond (also known as Flemish Garden Wall) and in a lime rich mortar. The bricks typically show evidence of horizontal skintling or pressure marks (from stacking), a feature more synonymous with 19th century production. Purple headers are used for decorative effect, particularly on the rear (east) elevation (**Plate 6**) and the northern end elevation (**Plate 2**), but not on the southern end wall, where the brickwork is more uniform in colour and displays more kiss marks (**Plate 1**). This change in the character of the brickwork would suggest a later reworking of this southern end.

6.2.3 The roof is fully hipped to the north end (**Plate 2**) but gable ended at the southern return (**Plate 4**). It is covered using red clay plain tiles pegged over softwood battens, with red clay ridge tiles and tile bonnets to the hips. Four large slit-like openings had been inserted into the western pitch of the roof to provide light into the dairy (**Plate 3**). They were formerly glazed but the glazing had been removed when the building went out use and was boarded up. These openings provided some insight into the form of the roof structure, which was constructed using roughly sawn softwood rafters of 5 x 2 inch scantling, which rise to pinch a ridge board. The roof was a simple pitched construction, originally built without collars or purlins. Lateral bracing was through the tie beams, again rough sawn timbers set at bay intervals (**Plate 5**). Later 'collars' had been simply nailed across the common rafters at intervals. The rafters over the southern bay looked to be more uniform and machine-cut, supporting the suggestion of a later addition or reworking.

6.2.4 The eastern, rear elevation was mainly built blind, as were the southern and northern ends (**Plates 1, 2** and **6**). The western elevation to the former yard, showed much evidence of blocking brickwork to former openings, suggesting it was formerly open-sided or incorporated a series of large openings for cattle (**Plate 3**). The similar character of the blocking brickwork suggests that the blocking was undertaken at the same time. It used Flemish bonded brickwork, so was a brick thick, set in a hard, sandy mortar with some lime. The bricks were quite large, measuring 220-230x65x105-110mm. Two 8-inch scantling timber posts, at c.250cm centres apart, lay off-centre to the south. They possibly represent a former blocked door opening or part of the arcade of an open side. Another post, which had been rendered over, lay at an equivalent distance to the north. The posts directly supported the timber wall plate along this western side. A conventional door opening lay to the south, close to the angle of the two ranges. The small stub of the southern range is brick-built and externally rendered/painted (**Plate 4**). The plain tiles were torched and slightly over-sailed the gable wall, which appeared to have been boarded above the level of the eaves. The gable wall incorporated a large metal framed window and a door opening (blocked) to the south. Two iron pintles affixed to its northern angle evidence an internal gate and part of the layout to the former stockyard.

6.2.5 Internal access was not possible, although from a limited view through a roof opening,

there appeared to be a cattle food trough extending the length of the rear eastern wall (**Plate 5**). It was not historic, built using blockwork and re-using available timber. The rafters, tie beams and internal rendered walls were whitewashed, a feature more typical of a dairy.

6.3 Byre (Building 2)

6.3.1 This building or pair of conjoined buildings is a post-war addition added sometime before 1971 (**Figure 8**). It is formed of two parts, the northern half built using blockwork and the southern half a timber frame (**Plates 7 and 8**). Both are simple structures of no historic or architectural merit. The northern section is built with rendered blockwork walls below a shallow mono-pitched roof covered in corrugated iron sheets (**Plates 7 to 10**). It includes simple window openings in its north and west sides and a door opening, with a heck door, central to the eastern side. It is built up against the timber framed southern half, whose northern wall forms the internal party wall between the two. The interior includes a number of stalls and an internal pen built from blockwork (**Plate 10**). The roof is formed out of available timber. The southern section is a rudimentary timber framed building, with a shallow pitched roof covered with corrugated iron sheeting and elevations clad in either post-war softwood weatherboard or corrugated iron sheet (**Plate 11**). A blocked door opening is present in its eastern side, while another door lies along the south wall. The visible timber frame is comprised of a mismatch of re-used timber of little age. It was latterly used as a general 'store' but formerly as a cow byre.

6.4 Pole Barn (Building 3)

6.4.1 The pole barn lies to the east of the farmyard (**Figure 10**) and is a recent addition added after the war but before 1971 (**Figure 8**). It too re-uses timber, in this case, a number of former GPO telegraph poles, used as the main structural posts to support a flat, shallow, mono-pitched roof (**Plates 12 to 14**). The barn is open-sided but the lower half of some bays are part in-filled using corrugated iron sheets and one fully. It appears to have been used to store the hay used to feed the cattle.

6.5 Byre (Building 4)

6.5.1 This small, simple building shares many of the same structural characteristics as the northern half of Building 2, and therefore is very likely a contemporary addition, added post-war. It is built with blockwork elevations which support a flat, mono-pitched, corrugated roof (**Plate 15**). The rear blockwork wall laps over and utilises an existing boundary wall, likely that to the stockyard, which is constructed using large, dressed limestone blocks (**Plate 16**). The south facing elevation includes two small metal framed casement windows, set on each side of a central, heck door (**Plate 15**). It appears to have once been used for cattle as part of the dairy.

6.6 Shed (Building 5)

6.6.1 This building was added between 1971 and 1985 (**Figures 8 and 9**). It is a small prefabricated shed, with weatherboarded elevations and a pitched felt covered roof (**Plate 17**). It lay outside the site (**Figure 10**) and appears to have been recently renovated.

6.7 Shed (Building 6)

6.7.1 Located some distance from the farmstead, this outlying shed is probably also post-war, first appearing on the Ordnance Survey map of 1971 (**Figure 8**). It had clearly been derelict for some years and now lies within dense undergrowth and is in a poor semi-collapsed condition. It is built around a simple machine-cut softwood frame with weatherboarded elevations and a pitched roof covered with corrugated iron sheets (**Plates 18 and 19**).

6.8 Electricity Sub-Station (Building 7)

6.8.1 Electricity sub-station enclosed by a boarded fence (**Plate 20**). It lay outside the site.

6.9 Buildings A and B

- 6.9.1 There was no surviving evidence of the demolished Building A, whilst Building B remained as a disarticulated pile, comprising a former telegraph pole, corrugated iron sheets and a bath (**Plate 21**). It is likely that it was used as a small shelter in which drinking water could be given to the livestock.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The historic building recording of redundant farm buildings, either grouped to the south of the former farmhouse or more widely dispersed within the site, have revealed that the majority were built post-World War Two and have little historic merit. In addition, two buildings (A and B) shown on recent maps have since collapsed or been demolished.

7.2 Farm Building 1 represents the only building that can be confidently dated to the 19th century. The cartographic evidence shows that it was built during the middle of that century (1841-1875; **Figures 3 and 4**), after the compilation of the Rotherfield parish tithe map (1841; **Figure 3**) and before the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (**Figure 4**). The characteristics of the building, the original Sussex bonded brickwork, hand-made bricks and use of decorative burnt headers, all below a (part) hipped roof with a moderate pitch, are all features not atypical of this date range. A change in the character of the brickwork and to the roof structure at the southern end of this building, indicates that it had been rebuilt, probably during the interwar period (and after 1931) and following the removal of an earlier range to the south. This earlier range is shown on the 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, forming the southern end of an L-shaped range that together with Building 1 formed the eastern and southern sides of a small, enclosed stockyard. Blocking brickwork built along the western long elevation of Building 1 suggests that it was once open-sided to the stockyard and formed one of two open-sided shelters following the remodelling of the stockyard between 1910-1931. Building 1 was rendered internally and the exposed roof timbers were whitewashed, features synonymous with animal hygiene and a use as a dairy to a small dairy herd. The keeping of pigs, with sties shown on the maps from 1875-1931, are also features associated with dairy farms; the pigs fed on the bi-products of cheese and butter making. The sites use as a dairy appears to have continued after the war, with the cattle housed in rather rudimentary byres as opposed to an open yard system and hay sheltered within a large open-sided pole barn (Building 3).

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank RPS Group for commissioning the project on behalf of their client.
- 8.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. The historic building recording was carried out by Adam Garwood and the illustrations were prepared by Hayley Baxter.

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APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-425339

Project details

Project name	Agricultural Buildings on Land North of Walshes Road (Phase 1), Crowborough, East Sussex.
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned to complete a Level 1 built heritage survey of seven undesignated buildings within land to the north of Walshes Road. The majority (6) were built post-war and have little historic merit. One building, latterly in use as a dairy, can be confidently dated to the mid-19th century, built between 1841 and 1875. It once formed part of a range of farm-buildings built around a small stockyard and appears to have continued in use as a cow shed/dairy until after the war.
Project dates	Start: 23-06-2021 End: 23-06-2021
Previous/future work	No/No
Any associated project reference codes	XWRC21 – Site code
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	FARM Post Medieval
Monument type	FARM Modern
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX WEALDEN CROWBOROUGH Land North of Walshes Road (Phase 1), Crowborough, East Sussex.
Postcode	TN6 3RE
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 52656 29204 51.041319891916 0.177783889993 51 02 28 N 000 10 40 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	NA
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Adam Garwood

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Agricultural Buildings on Land North of Walshes Road (Phase 1),
Crowborough, East Sussex, TN6 3RE

Author(s)/Editor(s) Garwood, A

Date 2021

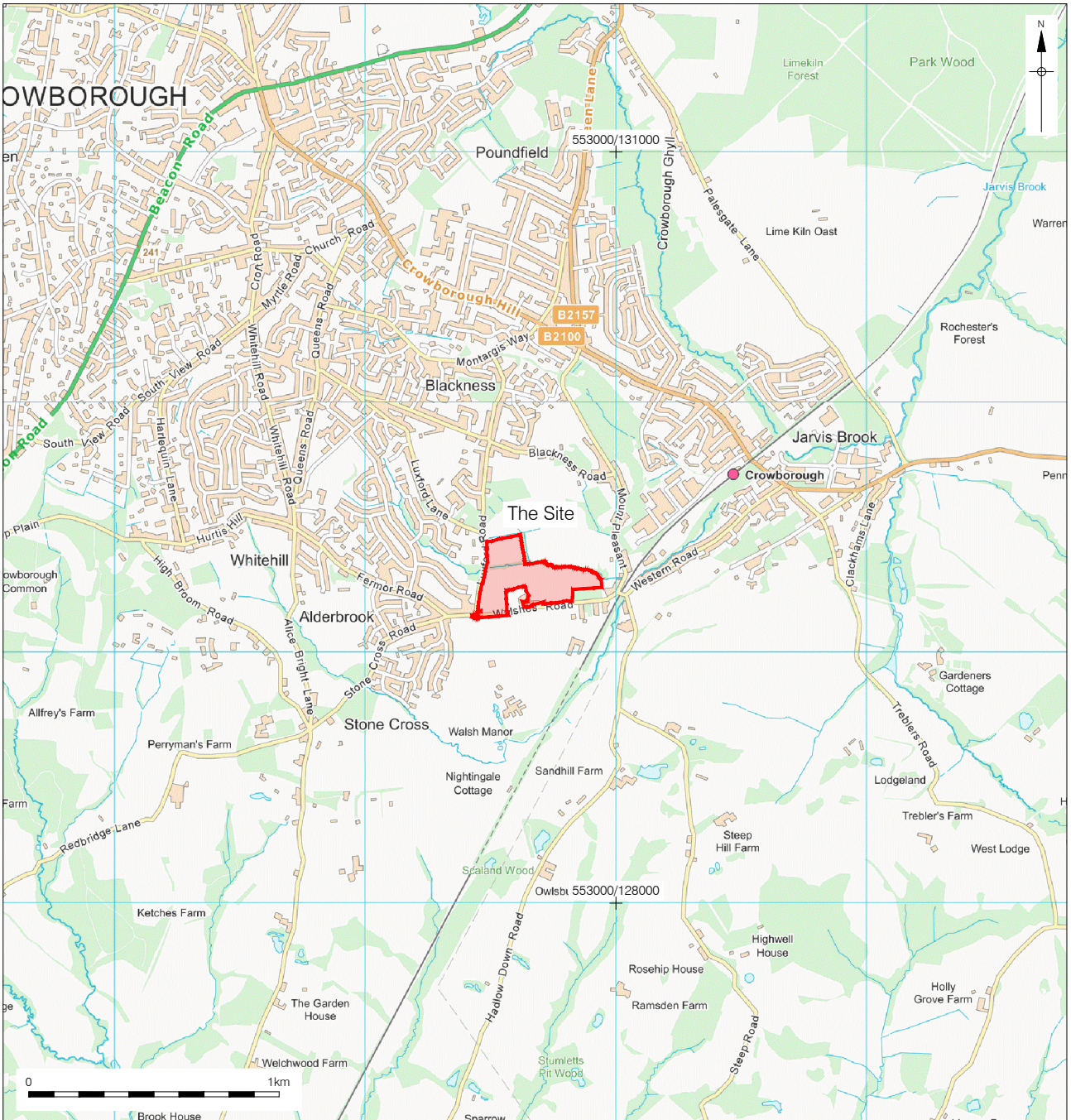
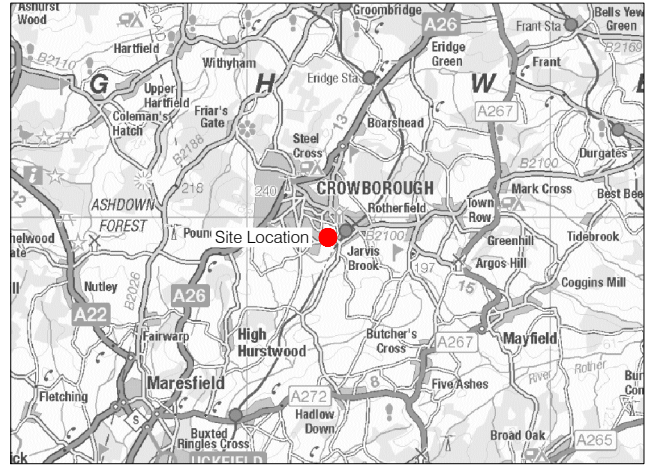
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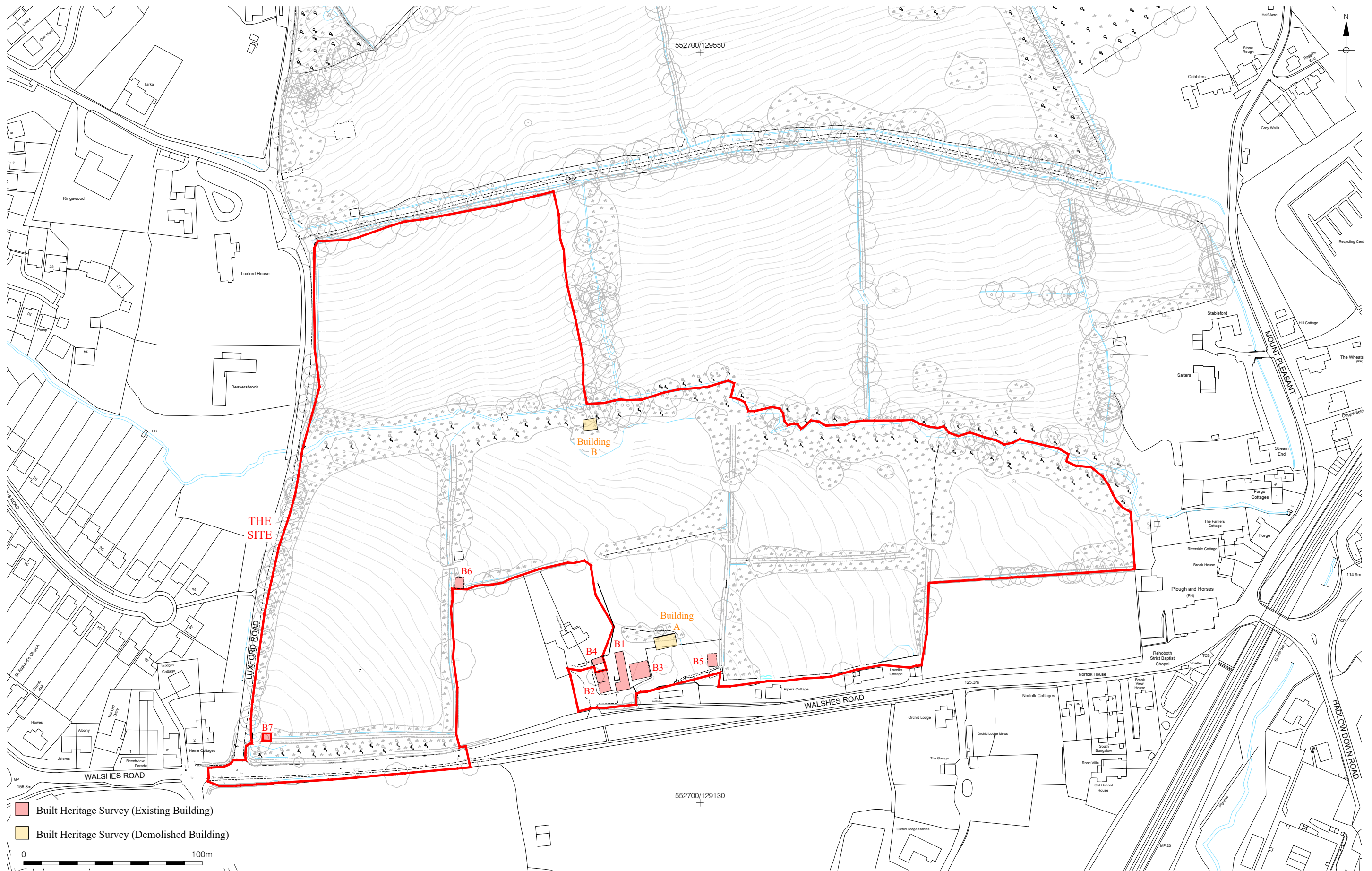
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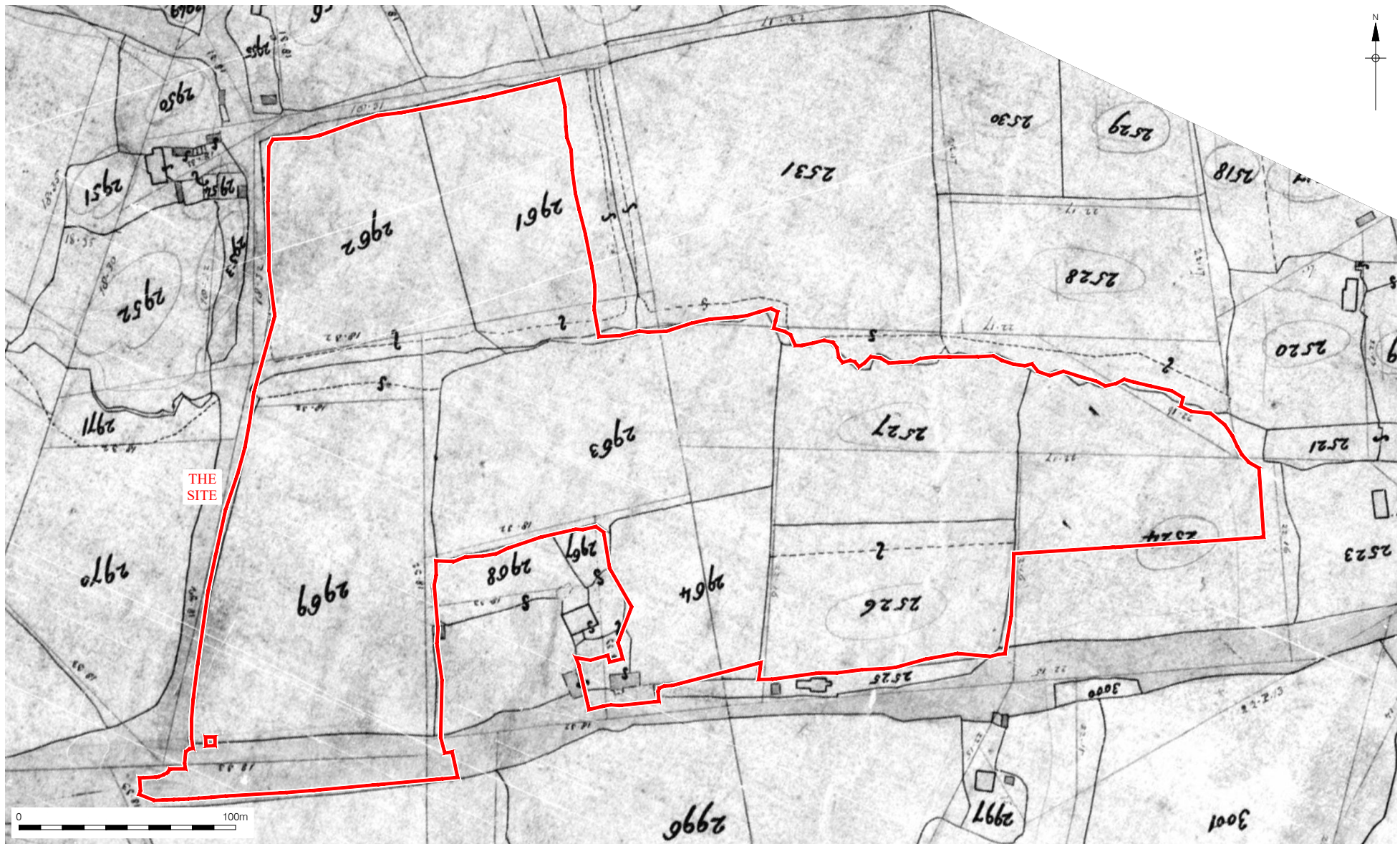
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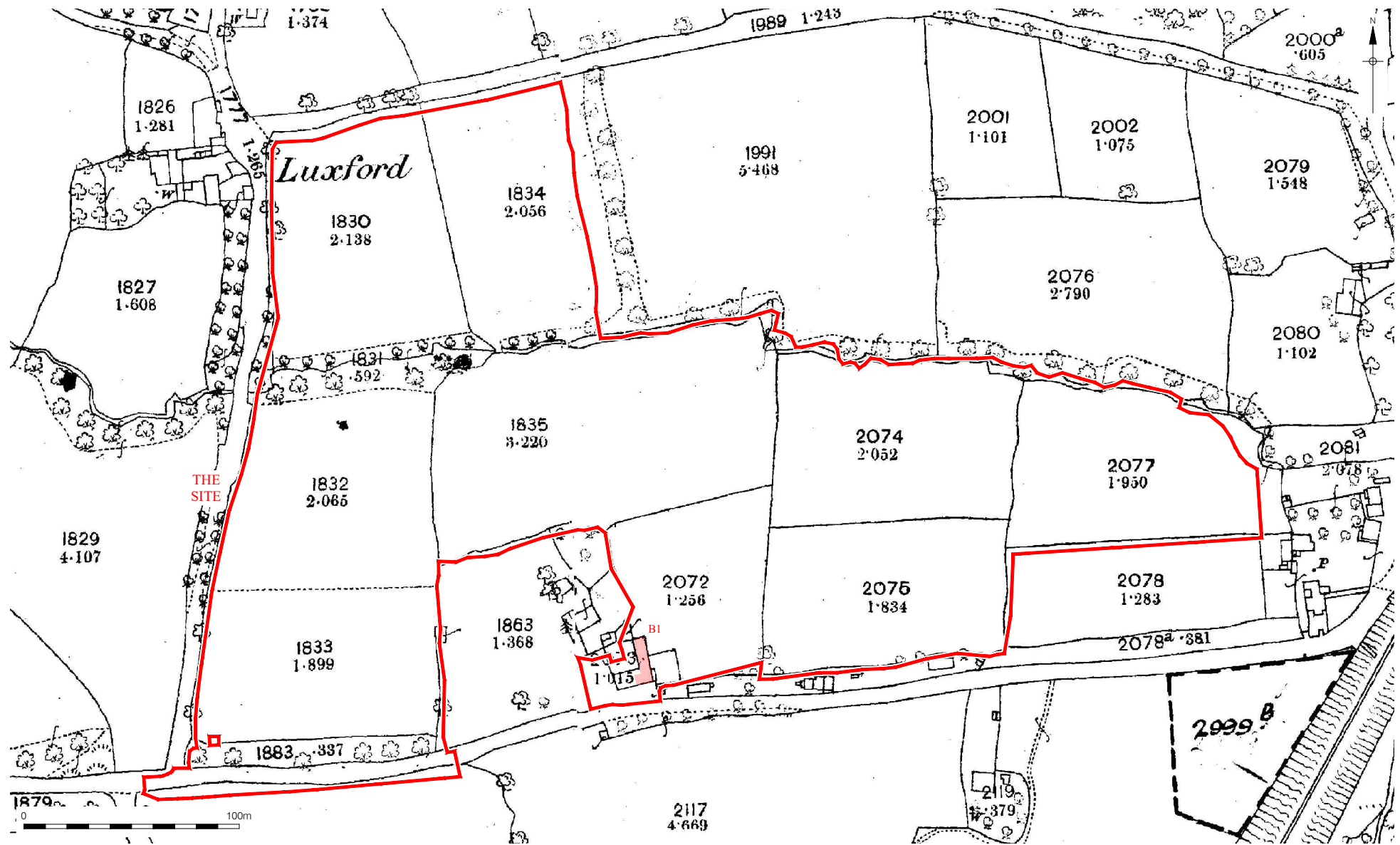
Entered by adam garwood (agarwood@ pre-construct.com)

Entered on 5 July 2021









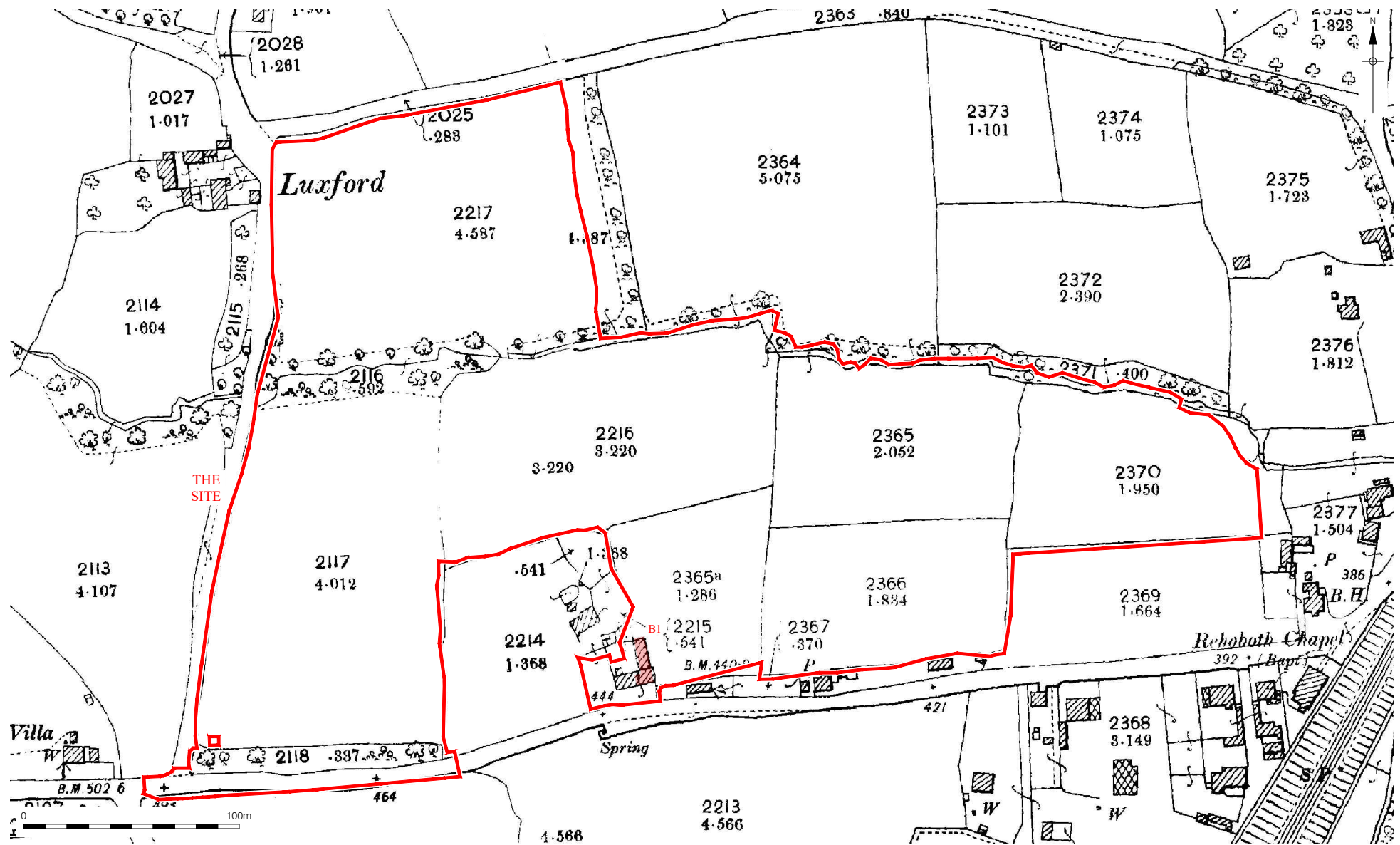
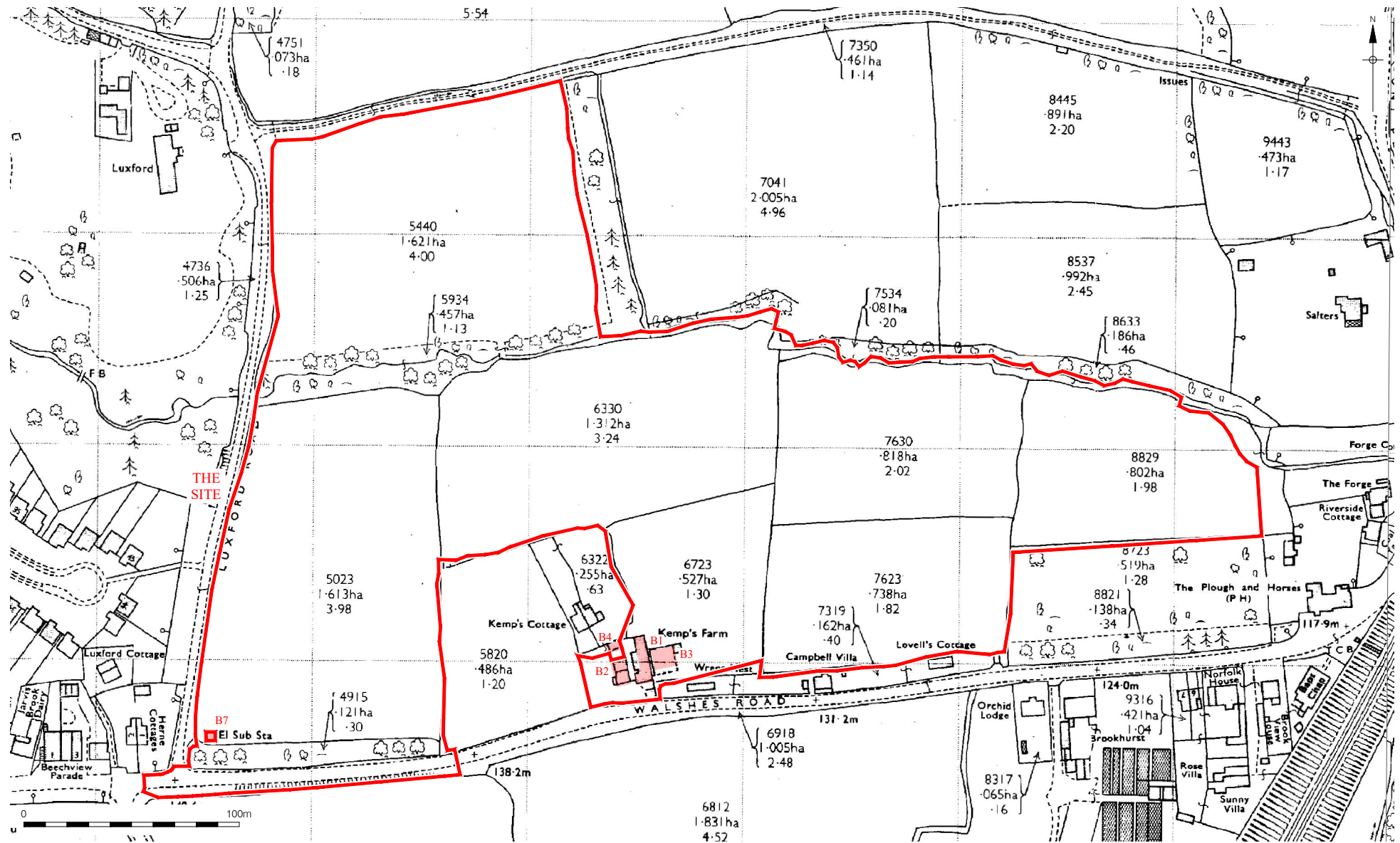
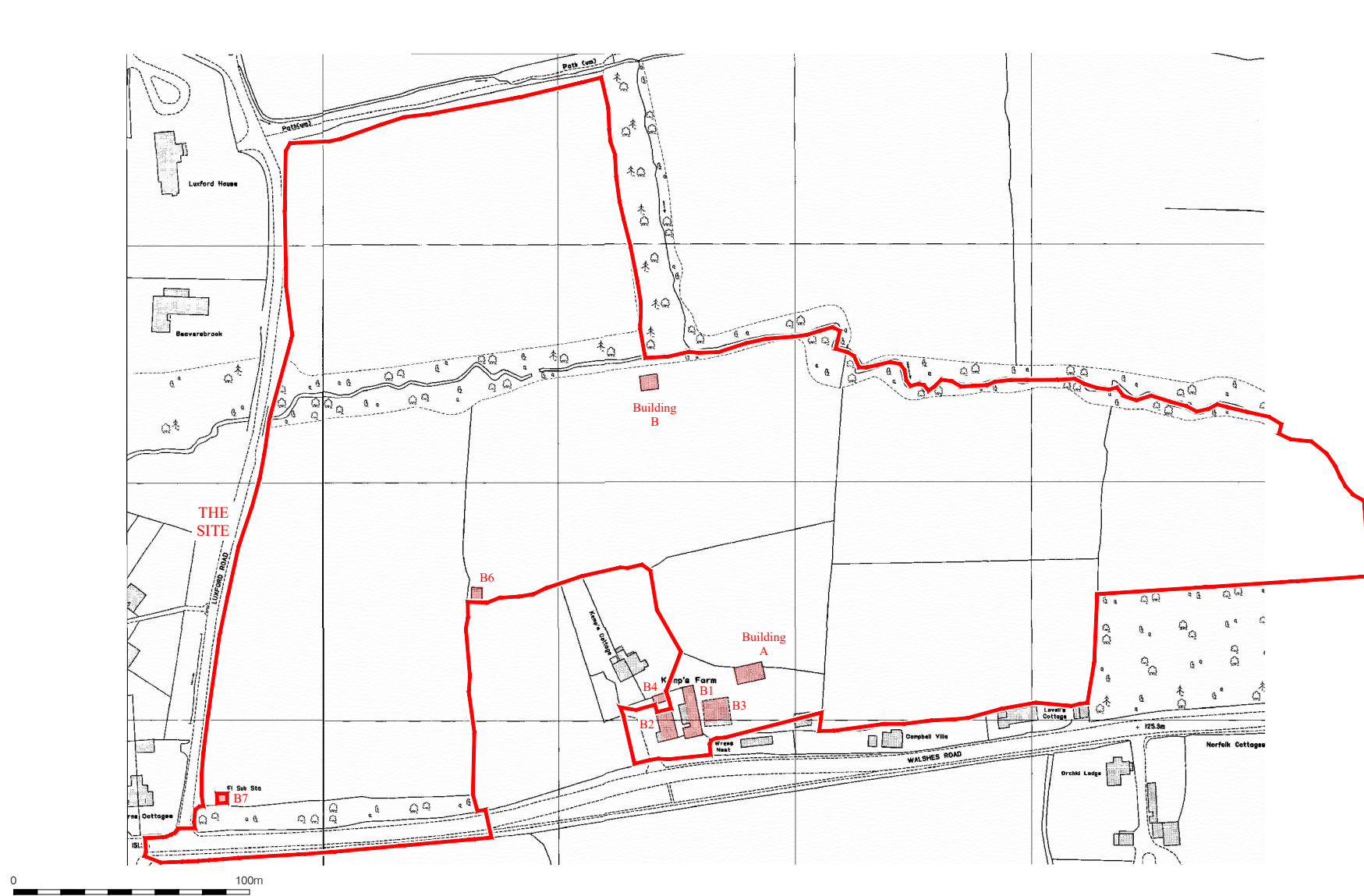


Figure 5
 Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1898-9
 1:2,500 at A4





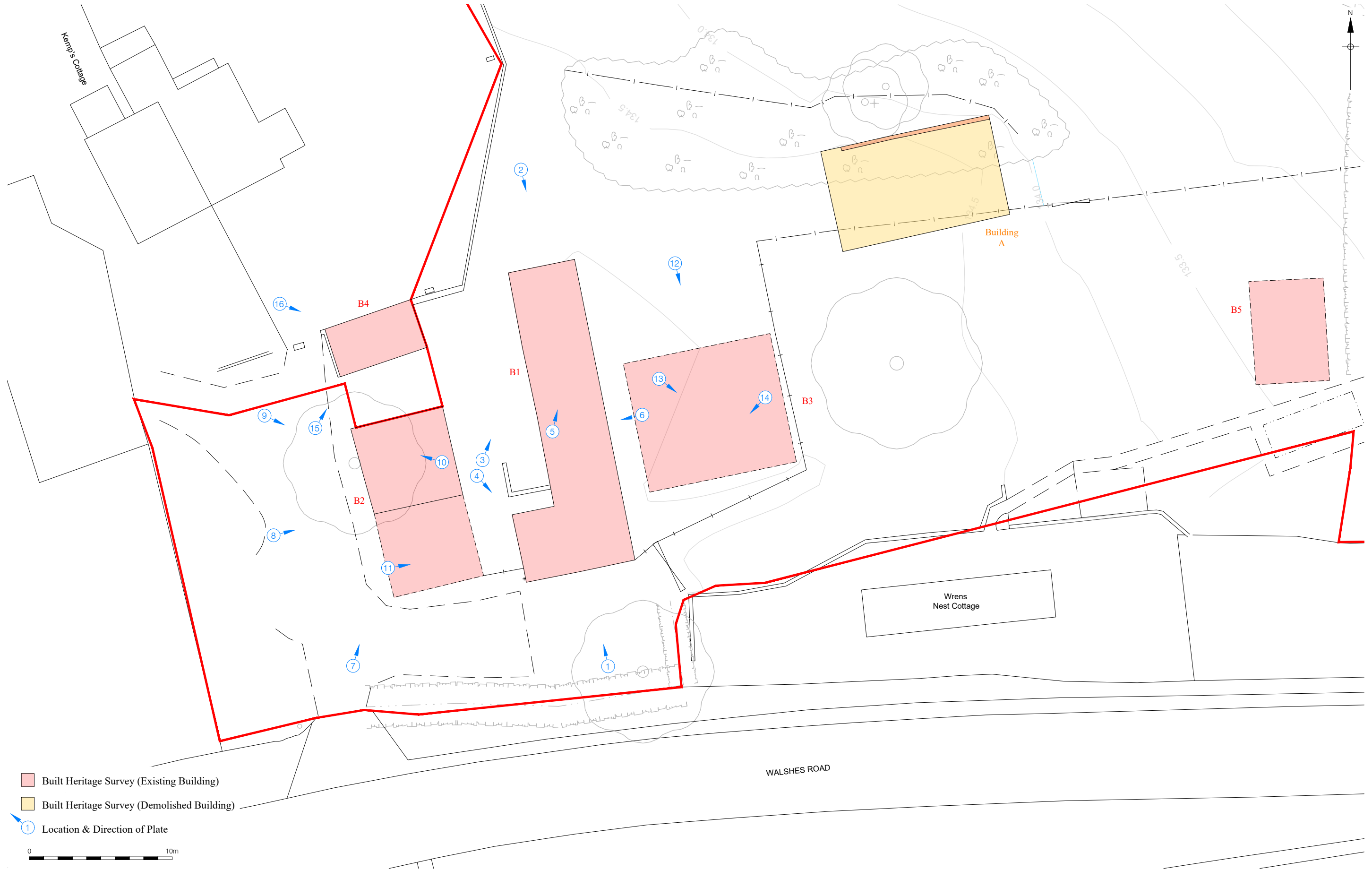






Plate 1 Building 1 southern elevation, looking north



Plate 2 Building 1 northern elevation, looking south



Plate 3 Building 1 Western elevation, looking north-east



Plate 4 Building 1, southern return, looking south-east



Plate 5 Building 1, Interior looking north-east



Plate 6 Building 1, eastern return, looking west



Plate 7 Building 2, looking north-east



Plate 8 Building 2, looking east



Plate 9 Building 2, looking south-east



Plate 10 Building 2, northern bays, looking north-west



Plate 11 Building 2, southern bays, looking east



Plate 12 Building 3, Pole Barn, looking south



Plate 13 Building 3, Pole Barn, looking south-east



Plate 14 Building 3, Pole Barn, looking south-west



Plate 15 Building 4, looking north-east



Plate 16 Building 4, lapping over earlier boundary wall, looking south-east



Plate 17 Building 5, looking south-east



Plate 18 Building 6, looking south



Plate 19 Building 6, looking north



Plate 20 Building 7 Electricity Sub-station, looking east



Plate 21 Remains of Building B, looking south

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