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County
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Historic
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GRETA VIEW BARN

Low Road, Bowes
County Durham

NGR 399932 513234

Historic Building Recording

Project 250-19-HBR | August 2019

for CMF Planning and Design Ltd
on behalf of Mr Martin Sayer

VINDOMORA SOLUTIONS LTD

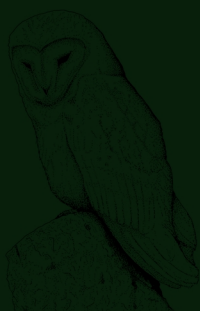
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Historic Building Recording

GRETA VIEW BARN

LOW ROAD, BOWES
COUNTY DURHAM

August 2019



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Archaeological Practice

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SUMMARY

Name of location:	Greta View Barn
Address of location:	Low Road, Bowes, County Durham DL12 9HX
National Grid Reference:	NGR 399932 513234
Client:	CMF Planning and Design Ltd
Project Type:	Historic Building Recording
Local Authority Conservation Team:	Durham County Council Archaeology Section
Planning Application Reference:	DM/16/02435/FPA, Condition 12
Project Site Code:	GVB-19
Vindomora Solutions Reference:	250-19-HBR
Report Author(s):	Mick Coates and Tony Liddell
This Report Version/Date:	V1 / 29 th August 2019
This Document Timestamp:	V1 / 19 th October 2019
OASIS Identifier:	vindomor1-349214
Ordnance Survey Licence Reference:	100053142
Google Earth Pro:	Licensed 2015-19

CONCISE SUMMARY OF REPORT

In June 2019 Vindomora Solutions Ltd were commissioned by CMF Planning and Design on behalf of their client, Mr Martin Sayer of Black Lodge Farm Bowes, to undertake a scheme of historic/archaeological building recording Greta View Barn, County Durham. The monitoring was undertaken to fulfil Condition 12 of planning application DM/16/02435/FPA: the planning application seeks to convert the barn into a residential dwelling with the provision of a side extension, and as such the need for an historic building recording was identified by the Local Authority, in line with saved policies BENV11 and BENV13(B4) of the Teesdale District Local Plan and with paragraph 141 of the NPPF.

This report details the results of the required Level 2 Historic England equivalent building recording project. In summary: Greta View Barn had been built by the time the 1849 Tithe Plan was produced with a similar building arrangement to the current existing layout, with the main barn to the east and a smaller extension to the west. However, in the mid-19th century the barn was depicted as a reversed 'L' shape with the northern elevation of the extension recessed from that of the main barn. This remained so through the 19th century, but by the time the 1919 Ordnance Survey map was produced the building belonged to its current format, suggesting that the western extension and its attached boundary wall were rebuilt and realigned between 1895 and 1919.

Overall, the barn is in a very poor state of repair, with the pre-20th century structure in the poorest state. The arched entrance in the southern wall is an excellent example of its type and the arrow-loop style embrasures lend character to the structure. The barn appears to be a combination barn, for storage of grain and a cart with a loading door in the upper storey of the original barn construction: the second storey only appears to have resided in the eastern section of the barn, with the majority of the building open to the eaves internally. The cart entrance lies on the south side of the barn, with the loading door onto the upper storey floor on the north side. The western early 20th century extension appeared to be single storey only.

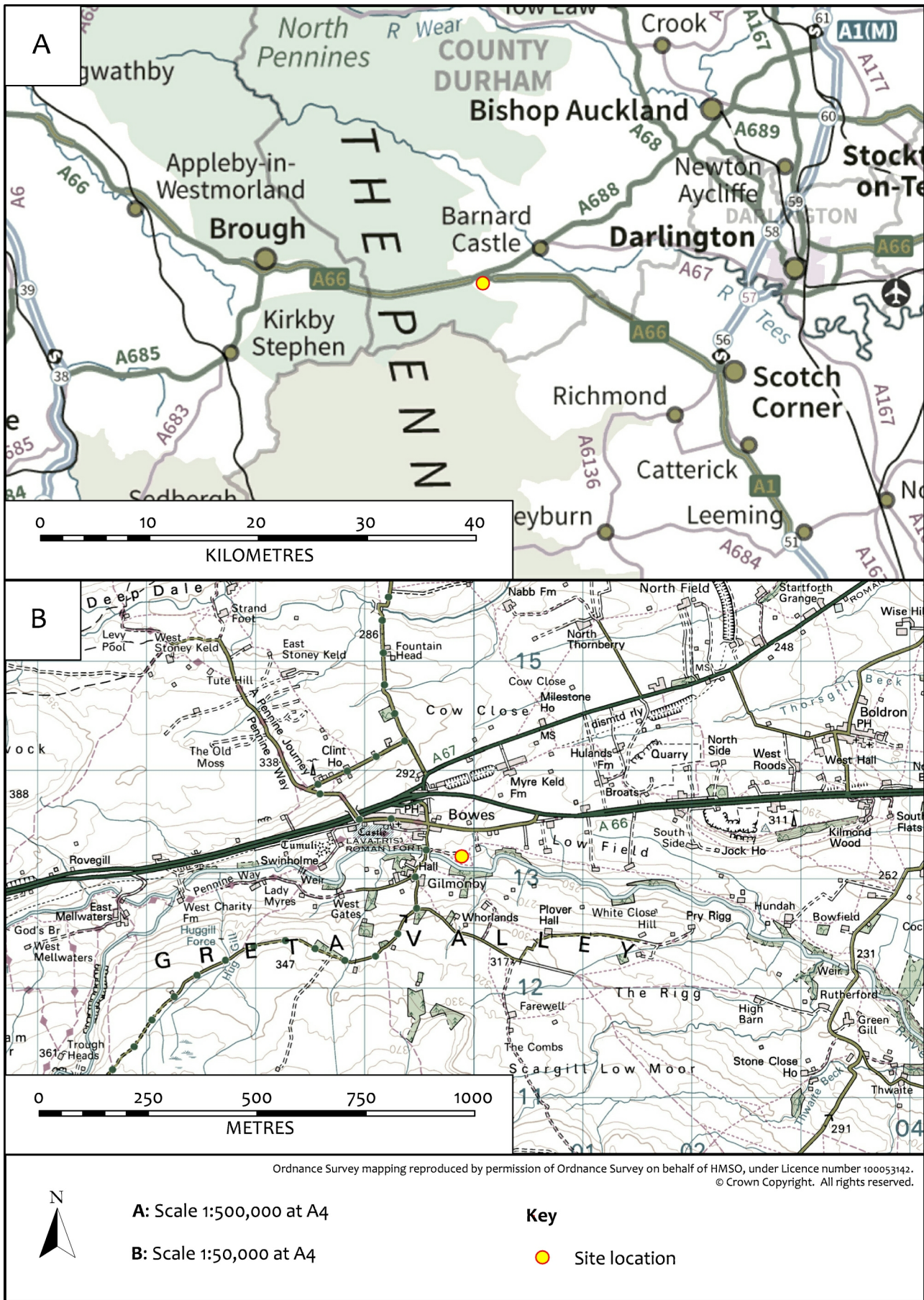


Figure 1. Location of the site, regionally.

1. SCOPE OF PROJECT



Plate 1. Aerial view of the site courtesy of Google Earth Pro 2019.

1.1 Project location

1.1.1 Greta View Barn is located at Low Road, Bowes, County Durham (centred at NGR 399932 513234). The site is accessed via a gate on the southern edge of The Street (the old A66 route). The building is in a ruinous state and lies within the stone wall line between West Low Fields to the east and the Bowes sewerage works to the west.

1.1.2 The barn lies at a height of 267m OD (Ordnance Datum, above sea level).

1.2 Circumstances of the Project

1.2.1 In June 2019 Vindomora Solutions Ltd were commissioned by CMF Planning and Design on behalf of their client, Mr Martin Sayer of Black Lodge Farm Bowes, to undertake a scheme of historic/archaeological building recording Greta View Barn, County Durham. The monitoring was undertaken to fulfil Condition 12 of planning application DM/16/02435/FPA. The location of the barn can be seen in a regional context on *Figure 1* and in a local context on *Figure 2*.

1.2.2 The planning application seeks to convert the barn into a residential dwelling with the provision of a side extension, and as such the need for an historic building recording was identified by the Local Authority, in line with saved policies BENV11 and BENV13(B4) of the Teesdale District Local Plan and with paragraph 141 of the NPPF. The level of recording required was equivalent to a **Level 2** Historic England building recording project.

1.2.3 Archaeological and historical research objectives are built into developer funded archaeological schemes of work. This is the result of a number of English Heritage national policy frameworks: *Exploring our Past* (1991), *Frameworks for our Past* (1996), *Research Agenda* (1997) and *Policy Statement on Implementation* (1999). The research priorities proposed initially to have potential direct relevance to this project are set out in *Shared Visions: North East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (2006), in particular:

Post-medieval: PMviii - Industrial intensification

1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation

1.3.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for this project was produced by Tony Liddell, Principal Archaeologist for Vindomora Solutions Ltd and approved by Nick Boldrini, Historic Environment Record Officer for Durham County Council (Version 1, dated 16th April 2019).

1.4 Timetable of works

1.4.1 The inspection and survey of the building was undertaken on 17th June 2019.

1.4.2 The results of the inspection and survey were compiled into this report during July 2019, with the report finalised on 29th August 2019.

1.5 Professional standards

1.5.1 All work undertaken was in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014) and their *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014). The following English Heritage / Historic England standards were also adhered to: *Measured and Drawn - Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings* (second edition, 2009) *Conservation Principles - Policies and Guidance* (2008) and *Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice* (2016). Standards were also in accordance with the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group's *Code of Practice* (1988) and Durham County Council's *Standards for all Archaeological Work in County Durham and Darlington* (Version 2, 2019).

1.6 Health and safety

1.6.1 Standard PPE was utilised for health and safety purposes throughout the fieldwork. All issues of on-site health and safety were undertaken in accordance with the Vindomora Solutions Limited *Health and Safety Manual* (updated 2018).

1.7 Archive

1.7.1 A full archive has been compiled in line with the specification and current UKIC and English Heritage Guidelines. The project code is **GVB-19 (Greta View Barn Bowes 2019)**. Vindomora Solutions support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations** project (OASIS). As a result, this report will be made available to the project under the unique identifier **vindomor1-349214**.

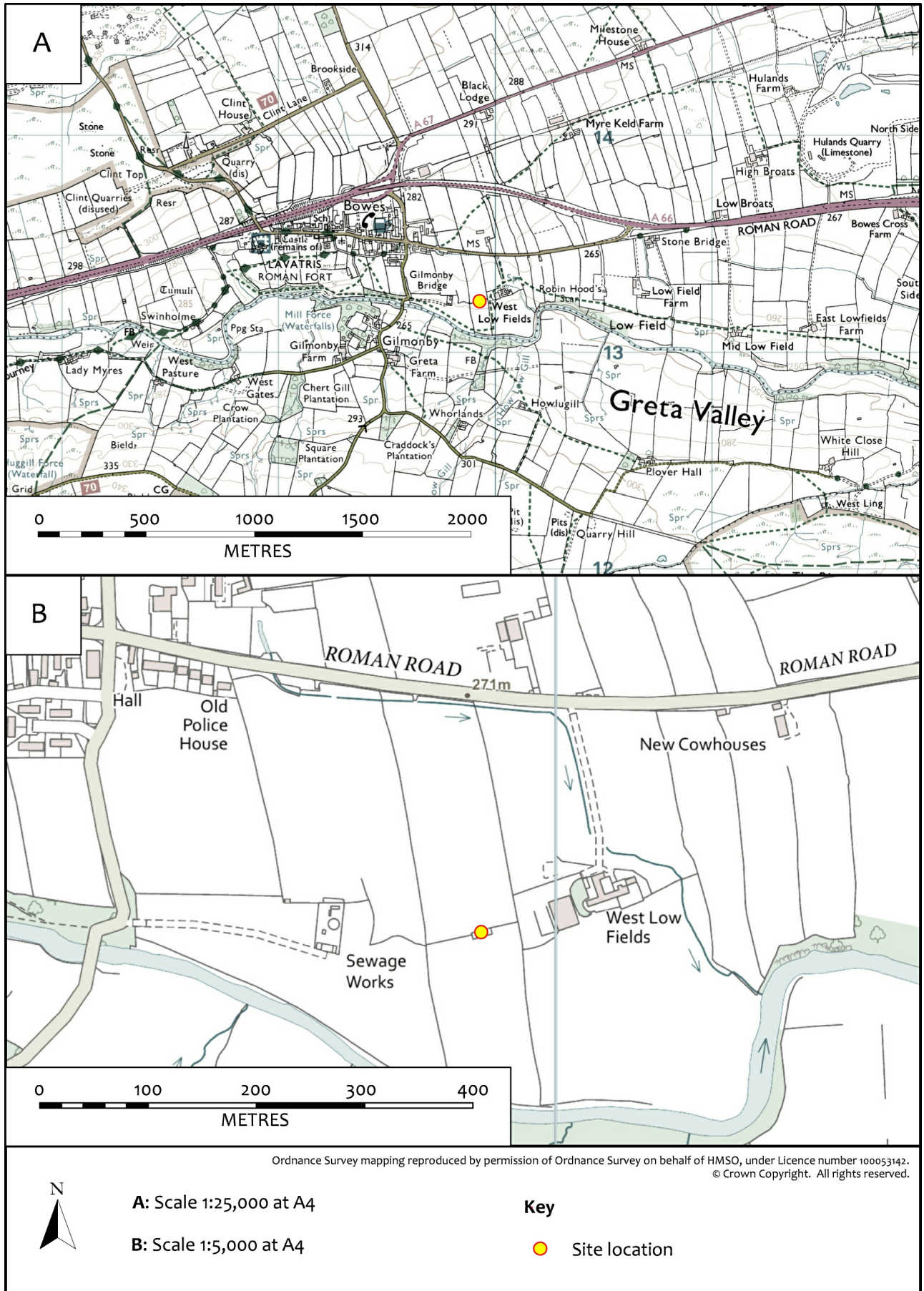


Figure 2. Location of the site, locally.

2. BACKGROUND



Plate 2. Extract from the 1849 Tithe plan of Bowes.

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Greta View Barn is not a Listed Building but holds the status of a non-designated heritage asset, as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework. The barn received its name due to its location overlooking the River Greta.

2.2 Greta View Barn

2.2.1 Plate 2 (above) shows an extract from the 1849 Tithe Map of Bowes which shows that the building was *in-situ* in 1849. The 1851 Census shows the farmer at West Low Field as John Hutchinson, who farmed 46 acres.

2.2.2 First Edition Yorkshire series Ordnance Survey map, originally surveyed in 1854 but not published until 1857 can be seen in Plate 3 below. This map shows the building as a main block on the east

Plate 3. Extract from the 1857 Ordnance Survey map (Yorkshire 12, 6 inch to 1 mile)





Plate 4. Extract from the 1895 Ordnance Survey map (Yorkshire XII.SW, 6 inch to 1 mile)

with an extension to the west: the wall line also respects the northern faces of both main barn and extension.

- 2.2.3 The building and wall format remained the same through to the end of the 19th century as can be seen on the 1895 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 4). By 1919, the barn was being depicted as a simple rectangle.

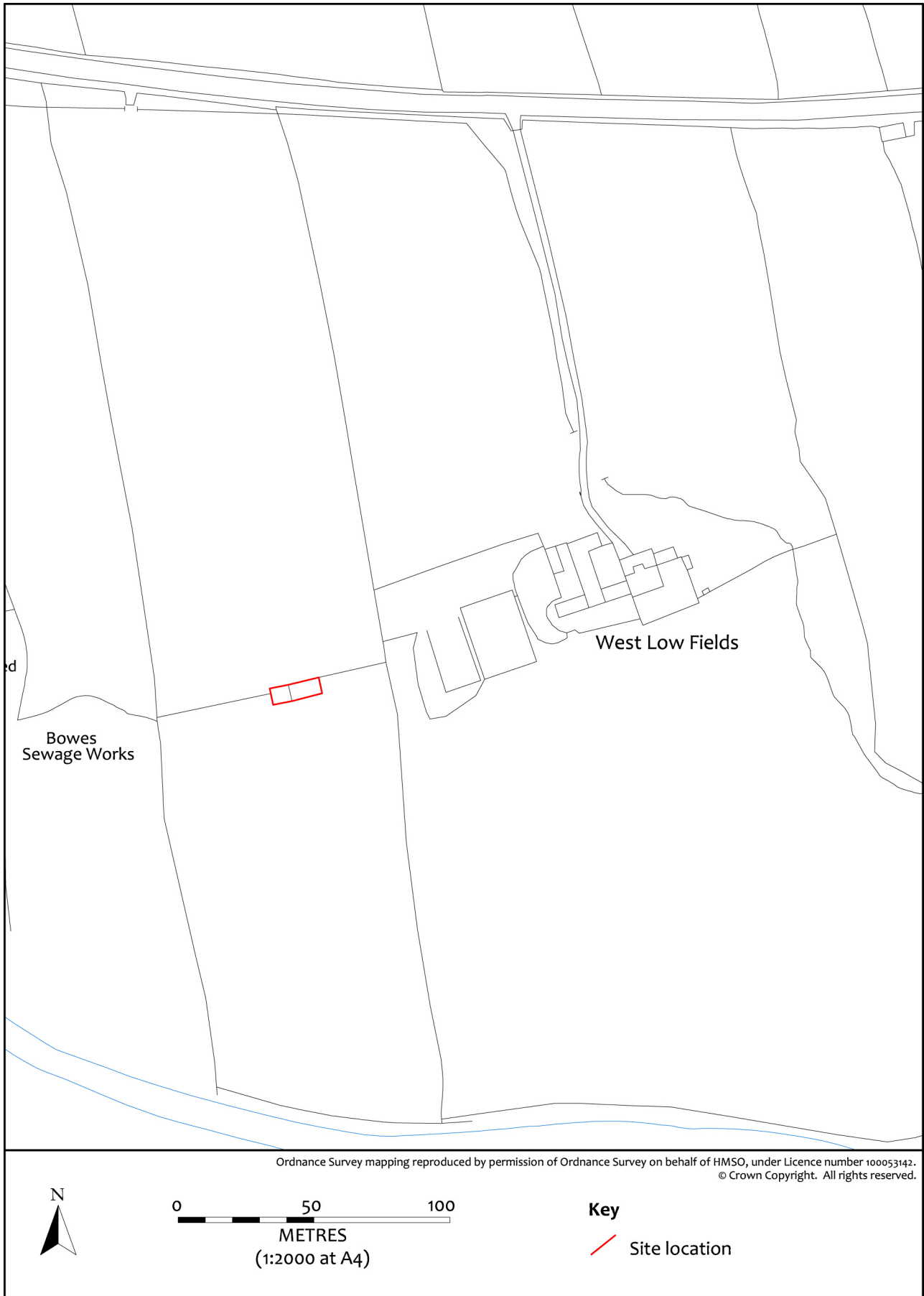


Figure 3. Location of the barn in relation to West Low Fields.

3. THE BUILDING RECORDING



Plate 5. The northern elevation of the overall building (frame GVB19002)

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following chapter of the report contains a selection of relevant photographs to adequately illustrate the written record. *Figure 4* shows the location and direction of each photograph plate referenced in this text, while a full index of images (including those not used in this text) can be found in *Appendix 1*, which relates to images contained on the archive disc accompanying this report.
- 3.1.2 For ease of recording, the external structure has been detailed by elevation, and the internal structure divided into three areas (rooms).

3.2 External

- 3.2.1 **Northern elevation:** The northern elevation of Greta View Barn is constructed of dressed sandstone blocks presented and built in a random un-coursed fashion with mortared joints, the corners being built with stressed quoins. There are four vertical arrow loops within the northern elevation located on its lower level and positioned equidistant to each other on an east-west axis. There are three prominent string courses on the northern elevation with a string course below and above the arrow loops and a further string course central to the two large window bays: these window bays are unframed and in a dilapidated condition, with the eastern window in a state of collapse. There are coping stones on the uppermost course of the northern elevation but these appear random as there is no roof or framework attached.
- 3.2.2 There is an extension built against the main barn's western side, not tied to the original structure. The extension is stone built with square blocks and lain to courses with mortared joints. There is no surviving roof associated with the extension. However the pitch of the stone roof-slates associated with the western extension are still visible against the western gable of the original barn.

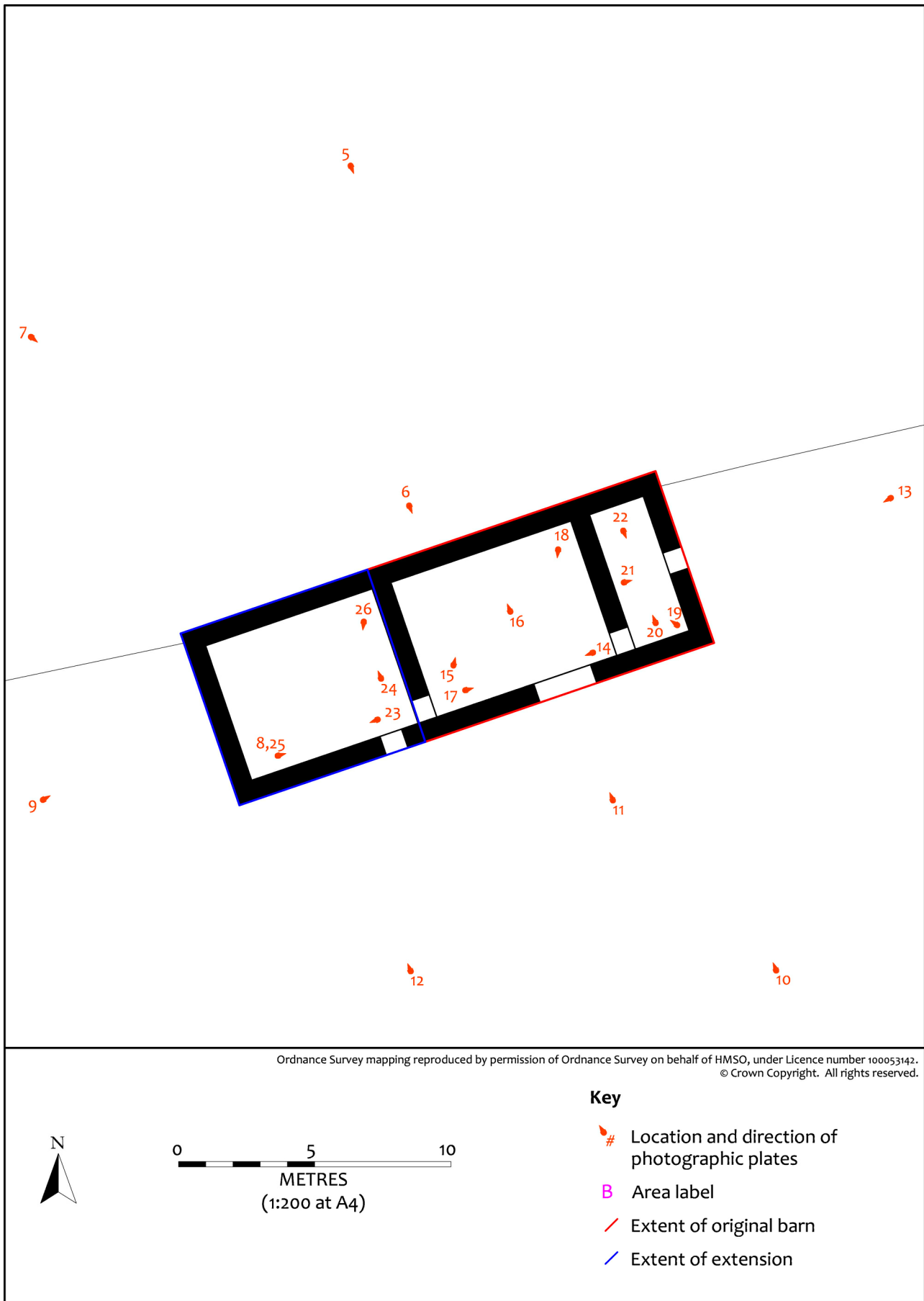


Figure 4. Location of and direction of the photographic plates within Section 3.



Plate 6. The northern elevation of the original barn (frame GVB19005)

Plate 7. The northern elevation from the northwest with the extension in the foreground (frame GVB19001)





Plate 8. The remains of the original barn western gable end, obscured by the roofline from the extension (frame GVB19017)

- 3.2.3 **Western elevation, original barn:** The western gable of Greta View Barn is mainly in a state of disrepair. It has been constructed from roughly coursed sandstone with stressed quoins. The elevation was mostly masked by the eastern wall of the later extension.
- 3.2.4 **Western elevation, extension:** The western elevation of the extension appears to be in a fair condition and is almost complete with just the eave stones missing. It is constructed of large dressed sandstones which are squared and lain to courses, with the corners being stressed quoins. The joints have patches of mortar but the majority has been weathered out. The western side of the east-west aligned dry stone wall that Greta View Barn is situated within is constructed against the western side of the west gable extension and continues from this point in a westerly direction down to Bowes Sewerage Works.

Plate 9. The western elevation of the extension (frame GVB19008)





Plate 10. The southern elevation of the building (frame GVB19048)

- 3.2.5 **Southern elevation:** The southern elevation of the building is constructed of dressed sandstones which are squared and lain to courses with stressed quoins. The entrance way within the southern elevation allows access into **Area A** which is the central part of the existing barn. This entrance is an impressive archway and has a span of 2.33m, with ten *voussoirs* and a central keystone that form the arch; the upper portion of the arch is sprung from two vertical single stone piers that form the east and western side of the entrance. The arch has no impost and the piers have no base plinth. There are a total of six arrow loops within the southern elevation, two are located on the lower side of the elevation (either side of the arched entrance) and a further four which are equidistant from each other on the upper section of the southern elevation above the arched entrance. The joints of the southern elevation have mortared remnants but these are sporadic and patchy at best with the vast majority having been weathered out.
- 3.2.6 To the west of the original barn is the southern elevation of the extension, which is fairly robust and intact, constructed of dressed sandstones, squared and lain to courses with the southwest corner of stressed quoins and the southeast corner being abutted against the southwest side of the original barn. There had also been an attempt to externally render the extension's southern elevation: this rendering is brittle and weathered with degradation in places and the exposed

Plate 11. The southern elevation of the original barn building (frame GVB19020)





Plate 12. The southern elevation of the extension (frame GVB19011)

mortared joints are also weathered and degrading. The roof of the southern extension is missing. There is an access doorway within the southern elevation's extension, located on the east side. This doorway has a single dressed sandstone lintel and the sides of the doorway are squared stressed quoins. Two single sandstone steps adorn the entrance and allow access to the interior of the extension.

- 3.2.7 **Eastern elevation:** The eastern gable of Greta View Barn is in a generally poor state, constructed of dressed sandstones, squared and lain to courses. The corners of the east gable are stressed quoins, and the exposed mortared joints have heavily weathered and are badly degraded. There has been external rendering applied to the east gable's façade, but again this is brittle and in places missing. The central upper portion of the eastern gable has collapsed, leaving only lower remnants of the upper window visible, including the stone sill and the northern side of the window. The doorway within the eastern gable is recessed (rebated jamb) for a door frame but this frame is missing; the lintel above the doorway is a single dressed sandstone, trapezoidal in shape, and is sprung from two engaged impostes either side of the upper portion of the door aperture. The eastern side of the east-west aligned dry stone wall that Greta View Barn lies between is abutted against the eastern gable's northern side and runs east to West Low Fields Farm.



Plate 13. The eastern elevation (frame GVB19050)

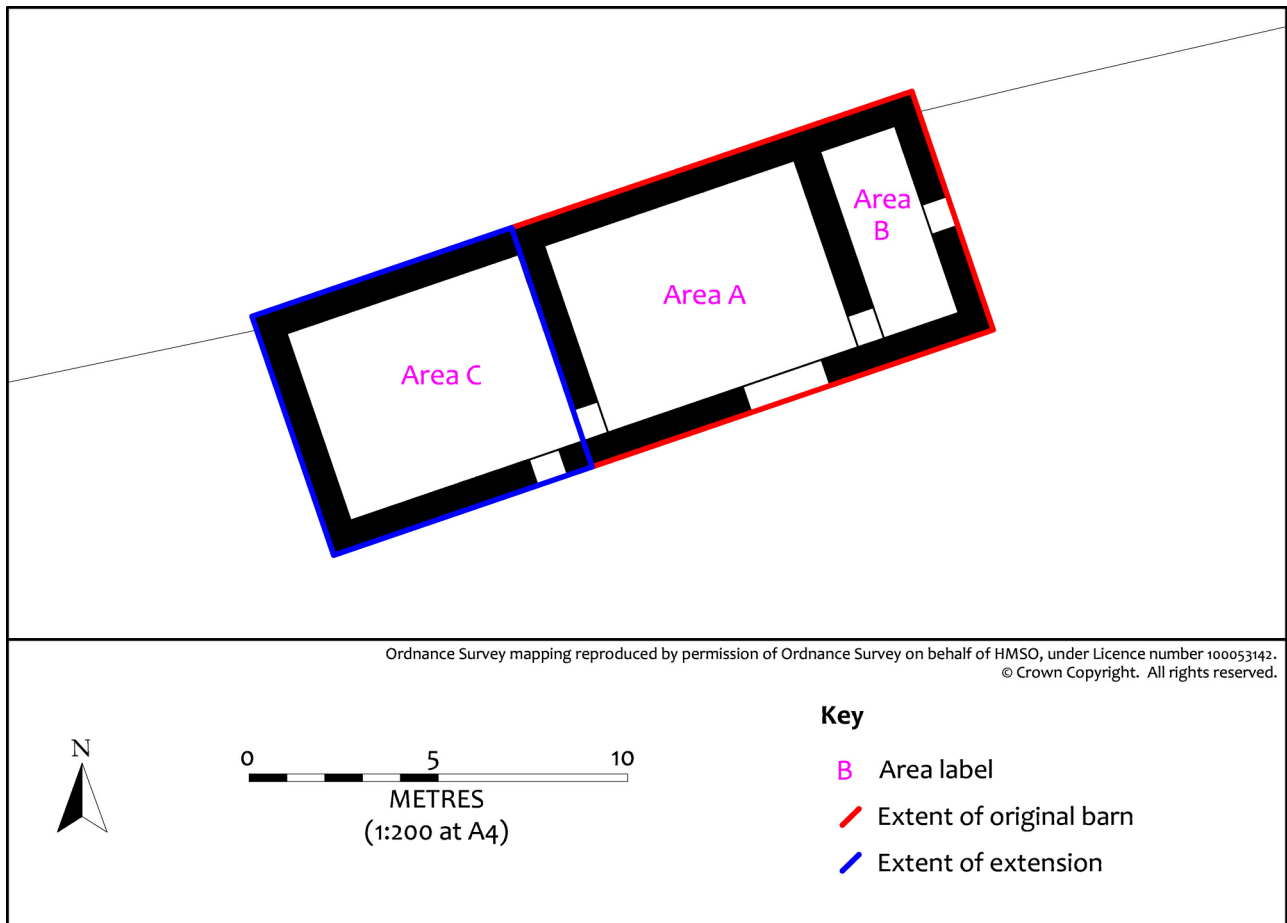


Figure 5. Internal room designations

3.3 Internal

- 3.3.1 **Area A:** The western elevation of **Area A** is in a bad state of collapse, especially the central section. Constructed of randomly un-coursed partially dressed sandstone and limestone sub-angular

Plate 14. Area A, western wall (frame GVB19024)





Plate 15. Area A, northern wall (frame GVB19030)

blocks, the mortared joints have suffered heavy weathering and the remaining mortar is degraded and patchy. There is a large vertical fissure within the internal western elevation's northern side, possibly due to subsidence. The doorway set within the internal western elevation corresponds to the doorway described in Section 3.3.13 and allows access between the two areas.

- 3.3.2 The northern elevation is in a poor state overall, the two large upper window apertures remain squared but frameless and the lintels attached to these windows are *in situ* but on the point of collapse. Of the four arrow loops viewed externally within the northern elevation three are internal to this room, the other being internal to **Area B**. The internal aspects of these arrow loops differ to the external views, with an apparent widening internally that incorporates a single sandstone sill and a



Plate 16. Area A, arrow loop window detail (frame GVB19032)



Plate 17. The eastern wall of Area A, with Area B beyond (frame GVB19028)

single sandstone lintel possibly to allow more light to enter the area.

- 3.3.3 The eastern elevation is constructed of partially dressed sandstone and limestone blocks, squared and randomly laid to courses. There is no roof attached and it is basically acting as a partition wall with **Area B** beyond. The door to the southern extent of the elevation has quoins on its northern side, and a collapsed wooden lintel with the south side of the lintel being tied into the internal southern elevation above the door immediately east of the arched entrance way.
- 3.3.4 The southern elevation is constructed of coarsely dressed sandstone and limestone which are laid random and partially coursed. The joints have been mortared and in some places appear pointed. Of the two lower level arrow loops viewed externally, only the western arrow loop appears internally to this room, with the external eastern arrow loop appearing internally to **Area B**. The internal aspects of these arrow loops differ to the external view, with an apparent widening possibly to allow more light into **Area A**, as noted with those in the northern elevation. Internally the arrow loops all have stone lintels and sills. Of the four upper arrow loops three are within **Area A** with the easternmost being within **Area B**. The archway within the elevation differs to its external appearance, mainly by differing construction materials in the form of roughly hewn sandstone blocks. Partially dressed and mortared, the mortar is heavily degraded and weathered. The westernmost upper and lower arrow loops show a large vertical fissure between the upper lintel of the lower arrow loop and the lower sill of the upper arrow loop: this adds generally to the overall degraded and poor condition of the internal southern elevation.
- 3.3.5 The internal floor surface within the room has remnants of formed concrete and sporadic patches of beaten earth visible. The floor surface is almost entirely obscured by heavy vegetation and the collapsed and degraded building materials associated with the collapse of Greta View Barn.



Plate 18. The south wall of Area A, showing detail of the arch and arrow loop windows (frame GVB19025)

3.3.6 **Area B:** The western partition wall of **Area B** is in a very poor condition and in a state of collapse in places. The upper portion and internal roof are missing with the remaining upper courses un-mortared. An attempt to re-point the internal western elevation on its lower portion is evident, however this mortar has now weathered and degraded. There are two apparent vertical fissures within the Western elevation, located centrally and running from the base to the surviving upper courses. The doorway at the south side of the partition wall corresponds to the doorway within the internal east elevation of **Area A** and allows access between **Areas A** and **B**. This access contains the wooden lintel above the doorway that is tied into the internal face of the southern elevation wall immediately east of the main arched entrance. The block work associated with the internal western partition wall elevation is constructed of roughly hewn, partially dressed coursed sandstone and limestone.



Plate 19. The west wall of Area B, (frame GVB19040)

Plate 20. The north wall of Area B, showing detail of upper floor joists (frame GVB19040)

- 3.3.7 The internal northern elevation is generally in a fair condition with the lower portion having been well mortared internally, with a horizontally attached wooden beam/spar located between the upper window and the lower arrow loop of the elevation and spanning the width of the room from the east side of the western partition wall to the internal eastern elevation. This beam/spar along with the recessed floor joist sockets visible within the internal eastern elevation are associated with a probable upper floor above the room. The window aperture within the



Plate 21. The east wall of Area B, showing detail of upper floor joist sockets (frame GVB19043)



northern elevation is located directly above the internal west partition wall and is generally in a poor condition, with the sill missing allowing a partial collapse of the window's lower courses. There is no frame but the window's lintel is still *in situ*. There is one lower arrow loop within the elevation, with an upper lintel and lower sill intact and its description conforming to the other arrow loops. The block work associated with the northern elevation is of roughly hewn, partially dressed un-coursed sandstone and limestone

- 3.3.8 The internal eastern elevation of the room is constructed of partially dressed sandstone and limestone, squared and randomly coursed. The lower portion has been mortared and pointed in places although this is sporadic. There are eight recessed joist sockets visible within the elevation located midway within the elevation immediately above the access door to **Area A**. These recessed joist sockets are integral supports for the missing/collapsed roof associated internally with the room. The external access doorway within the elevation has an impressive single limestone lintel but has no frame; the sides of the doorway have been pointed. The central portion of the elevation has collapsed above and around the centrally located single window aperture within the wall, leaving only remnants visible. There are no frame, sill or lintel remaining. The internal eastern elevation is generally in a very poor condition.
- 3.3.9 The internal southern elevation is constructed from roughly hewn, partially dressed un-coursed sandstone and limestone blocks, mainly mortared and pointed on its lower section with the upper portion randomly coursed and un-mortared. The upper courses are in a state of collapse. Of the two window arrow loops visible within the wall the lower has been mortared and pointed and still contains its stone sill and stone lintel, with the upper window loop in a state of collapse and disrepair with no lower sill and a displaced lintel. The wooden door lintel located within the western partition wall elevation at its south side, immediately east of the arched entrance is tied into the

Plate 22. The south wall of Area B (frame GVB19039)



internal southern elevation at this point. Overall the southern elevation of the room is in a poor state.

- 3.3.10 The internal floor surface within the room is completely carpeted with a dense layer of thick vegetation and debris.
- 3.3.11 **Area C:** The internal west elevation of the extension is constructed of randomly coursed, partially dressed sandstone with heavily mortared joints. A lime whitewash has been applied to this internal elevation and there is a small fissure on the northern side of the wall (this fissure is not visible on the external side of the elevation).
- 3.3.12 The north elevation of the extension is constructed of roughly hewn, randomly coursed sandstone blocks; the joints are heavily mortared and a lime whitewash has been applied. Heavy vegetation and collapsed roof beams mask the lower portion of the internal Northern elevation.
- 3.3.13 The eastern elevation of the extension is mainly in a state of disrepair. It has been constructed from random and un-coursed partially dressed sandstone with remnants of badly degraded plaster between the joints. Remnants of white washed patches are still visible on the stone. The central portion of the wall has collapsed with a large vertical fissure splitting the wall on the central southern side, and also a patched repair on the lower northern quadrant, likely to be the remains

Plate 23. The west wall of Area C (frame GVB19015)





Plate 24. The north wall of Area C (frame GVB19016)

of a blocked door. There is a wooden door within the wall's south side, which allows access between the original barn (**Area A**) and the western extension (**Area C**). The door is composed of vertical wooden slats and braces with two strap hinges and is set within a wooden frame. The door also has a steel lintel which is a reused rigid supporting joist (RSJ).

3.3.14 The southern elevation is constructed of roughly hewn sandstone blocks, partially dressed in areas with heavily mortared joints with a lime whitewash applied. There is a small fissure visible internally on the western side but not externally visible. The doorway within the elevation has a wood frame

Plate 25. The eastern wall of Area C (frame GVB19017)





Plate 26. The southern wall of Area C (frame GVB19018)

attached but no door. Internally there is a wooden lintel above the door which is set immediately behind the stone lintel visible externally within the external elevation (see Section 3.2.6). Two single sandstone steps spanning the width of the doorframe door allow access to this area.

- 3.3.15 The internal floor surface within the room is completely carpeted with a dense layer of thick vegetation and debris.

4. OVERVIEW

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 Greta View Barn had been built by the time the 1849 Tithe Plan was produced, with a similar arrangement to the current existing layout, with the main barn to the east and a smaller extension to the west. However, in the mid-19th century the barn was depicted as a reversed 'L' shape with the northern elevation of the extension recessed from that of the main barn. This remained so through the 19th century, but by the time the 1919 Ordnance Survey map was produced the building belonged to its current format, suggesting that the western extension and its attached boundary wall were rebuilt and realigned between 1895 and 1919.
- 4.1.2 Overall, the barn is in a very poor state of repair, with the pre-20th century structure in the poorest state. The arched entrance in the southern wall is an excellent example of its type and the arrow-loop style embrasures lend character to the structure.
- 4.1.3 The barn appears to be a *combination barn*, for storage of grain and a cart with a loading door in the upper storey of the original barn construction: the second storey only appears to have resided in the eastern section of the barn, with the majority of the building open to the eaves internally. The cart entrance lies on the south side of the barn, with the loading door onto the upper storey floor on the north side. The western early 20th century extension appeared to be single storey only.

5. REPOSITORIES AND SOURCES

5.1 Repositories

Beamish Museum People's Collection. Online at <http://collections.beamish.org.uk/>

Britain from Above Project. Online at <http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>

British Library. Online at <http://www.bl.uk/>

British Geological Survey. Online at <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Durham Record Office. County Hall, Durham DH1 5UL

Historic England Archive. Online at <http://archive.historicengland.org.uk>

Keys to the Past. Online at <http://www.keystothepast.info>

Newcastle City Library. Local studies section, Princess Square, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1DX

PastScape Project. Online at <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/default.aspx>

Portable Antiquities Scheme. Online at <https://finds.org.uk/>

Tyne and Wear Archives. Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA

ViewFinder Project. Online at <http://viewfinder.english-heritage.org.uk/>

Vindomora Solutions Ltd Archive. Prospect House, Prospect Business Park, Leadgate, Consett, County Durham DH8 7PW

5.2 Sources

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APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

Key

- Frame #:** digital filename of the photograph as found on the archive disk and as labelled on *Figure 6*. On the disk the file will be prefixed with the five digit project code **GVB19**.
- Facing:** direction the photograph was taken in.
- Fig:** refer to *Figure #*
- Area:** The room/area the image lies within.

Frame #	Facing	Fig	Area	Frame #	Facing	Fig	Area
001	SE	6	External	034	NW	6	External
002	SE	6	External	035	W	6	External
003	S	6	External	036	SW	6	External
004	SE	6	External	037	NW	6	External
005	SE	6	External	038	SW	6	External
006	SE	6	External	039	SE	6	Area B
007	SE	6	External	040	NW	6	Area B
008	NE	6	External	041	NW	6	Area B
009	NE	6	External	042	S	6	Area B
010	NE	6	External	043	NE	6	Area B
011	NW	6	External	044	SE	6	Area B
012	NW	6	External	045	NE	6	Area B
013	NE	6	External	046	NE	6	Area B
014	NW	6	External	047	NW	6	Area B
015	SW	6	Area C	048	NW	6	External
016	NW	6	Area C	049	NE	6	External
017	NE	6	Area C	050	SW	6	External
018	S	6	Area C	051	NE	6	External
019	N	6	External	052	NE	6	External
020	NW	6	External	053	SE	6	External
021	NW	6	External				
022	NE	6	External				
023	NW	6	External				
024	SW	6	Area A				
025	S	6	Area A				
026	SE	6	Area A				
027	NE	6	External				
028	NE	6	Area A				
029	NW	6	Area A				
030	N	6	Area A				
031	NW	6	Area A				
032	NW	6	Area A				
033	NW	6	Area A				

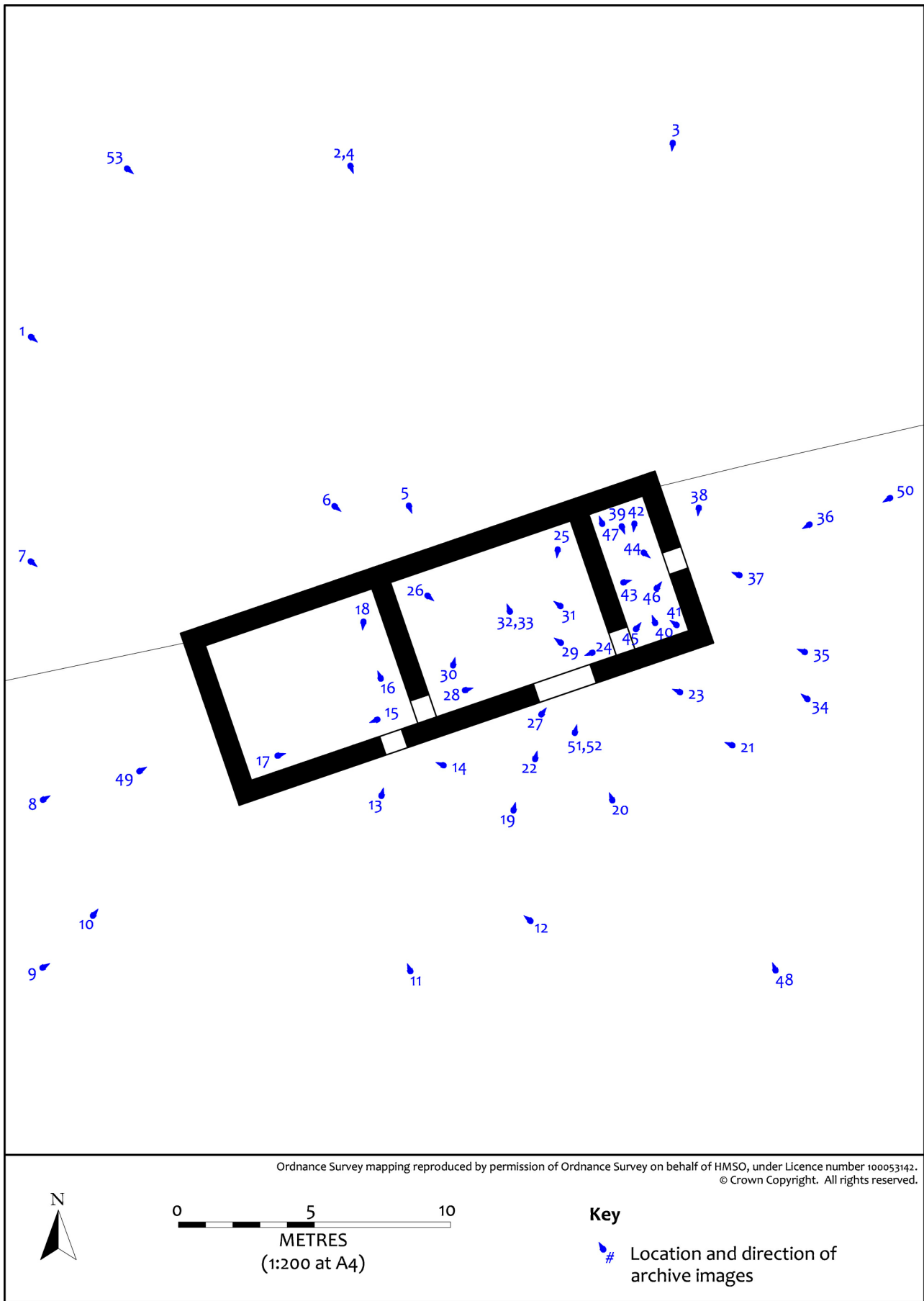


Figure 6. The location and direction taken of the archive images for the project.

Contact images



GVB19001-JPG



GVB19002-JPG



GVB19003-JPG



GVB19004-JPG



GVB19005-JPG



GVB19006-JPG



GVB19007-JPG



GVB19008-JPG



GVB19009-JPG



GVB19010-JPG



GVB19011-JPG



GVB19012-JPG



GVB19013-JPG



GVB19014-JPG



GVB19015-JPG



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GVB19026-JPG



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GVB19029-JPG



GVB19030-JPG



GVB19031-JPG



GVB19032-JPG



GVB19033-JPG



GVB19034-JPG



GVB19035-JPG



GVB19036-JPG



GVB19037-JPG



GVB19038-JPG



GVB19039-JPG



GVB19040-JPG



GVB19041-JPG



GVB19042-JPG



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GVB19044-JPG



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