

Humbleton Farm  
Burtree Gate, Darlington

Historic Building Recording



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# Humbleton Farm, Burtree Gate, Darlington

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## Historic Building Recording

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Solstice Heritage was commissioned by Darlington Farmers Auction Mart Company Limited to produce an Historic Building Recording of the farmhouse and two adjacent barns at Humbleton Farm, Burtree Gate, Darlington in fulfilment of a condition of planning permission (13/00110/FUL) for redevelopment of the site.*

*It can be seen from the study of the structural evidence carried out as part of this study that the existing farmhouse building (Building A) developed in approximately eight distinct phases. Firstly, probably during the late 18th century, the earliest stone building, represented most clearly by the stonework within the south elevation, was built. This was latterly added to with the construction, in handmade brick, of an extension which added built form to the west of it and overbuilt it to create a two-storey structure. Based on the brick within this construction, this first addition to Building A took place in the early to mid-19th century and was intended to create a polite, double-fronted farmhouse. This farmhouse had a typically symmetrical layout, with a downstairs kitchen (Room G11) and reception room (Room G7) with a small central hallway between (Room G10). From the hallway, a central staircase led to two upstairs bedrooms (Rooms F5 and F8) accessed from a central landing with a small window.*

*This house was augmented by the construction of a linear two-storey extension during the first half of the 19th century, with the intention of creating a large barn attached to the farmhouse. This barn was most likely a combination barn which included stock accommodation at ground-floor level with a first-floor hayloft. All of the existing rooms within this part of the building are probably mid- to late 20th-century creations, altering the agricultural barn to create further domestic accommodation.*

*The farmhouse was first extended to the rear in the first half of the 19th century with the inclusion of Rooms G8, G9 and G12 as a single-storey, stone, lean-to extension. This arrangement was again altered between 1966 and 1978 with the creation of Rooms G1, G4 and G5. These additions probably date the domestic alterations to the interior of the barn, as through their creation, they add kitchen facilities, making a usable second dwelling within the linear farmhouse range.*

*Building B shows evidence of two main phases of initial barn construction: the first being the creation of the two-storey east-west-aligned range, followed by the addition of the north-south-aligned single-storey barn to the south. Both barns presumably date to the early 19th century and were ultimately constructed as part of the development of a regular courtyard plan farmstead with a detached linear farmhouse range (Lake and Edwards 2006, 40). The removal of much of this early 19th-century farmstead has occurred within the third quarter of the 20th century, leaving only the two barns recorded as Building B within this study as representatives of the wider grouping. The two-storey barn most likely represents a combination barn, with stock accommodation on the ground floor and a hayloft above, or possibly a threshing barn, while the single-storey barn most likely represents a cow-house or byre (Lake and Edwards 2006).*

*Due to the level of understanding that the study of the building has provided it is not considered necessary to recommend any further work to better understand the form or significance of the structures.*

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This Historic Building Recording (HBR) has been commissioned by Darlington Farmers Auction Mart Company Limited to provide a thorough record of the built heritage resource in fulfilment of a condition of planning permission (13/00110/FUL) for the redevelopment of the site.

## 1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is situated at the farmstead at Humbleton Farm, Burtree Gate, West Auckland Rd, Darlington, centred at grid reference NGR NZ 25958 19235 (Figure 1). In many ways, the farmstead is a typical small, lowland farm, with a linear farmhouse range and a loose courtyard plan common in this area and analogous to the plans of the surrounding farms. Such an arrangement is common throughout the Tees Lowlands (Lake and Edwards 2006). The farmstead most likely developed from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The older farmstead buildings have substantial interest in terms of their setting and are prominent within views along the A68 from the south. The fabric of the vernacular buildings also has inherent architectural and historic interest, consisting as it does of a set of related structures which has developed over time.

No previous built heritage assessment is known to have focused upon the farm buildings at Humbleton Farm; however, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (Lotherington and Grzybowska 2014) on the surrounding farmland. The evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological remains aside from field boundaries and ploughing of the post-medieval period.



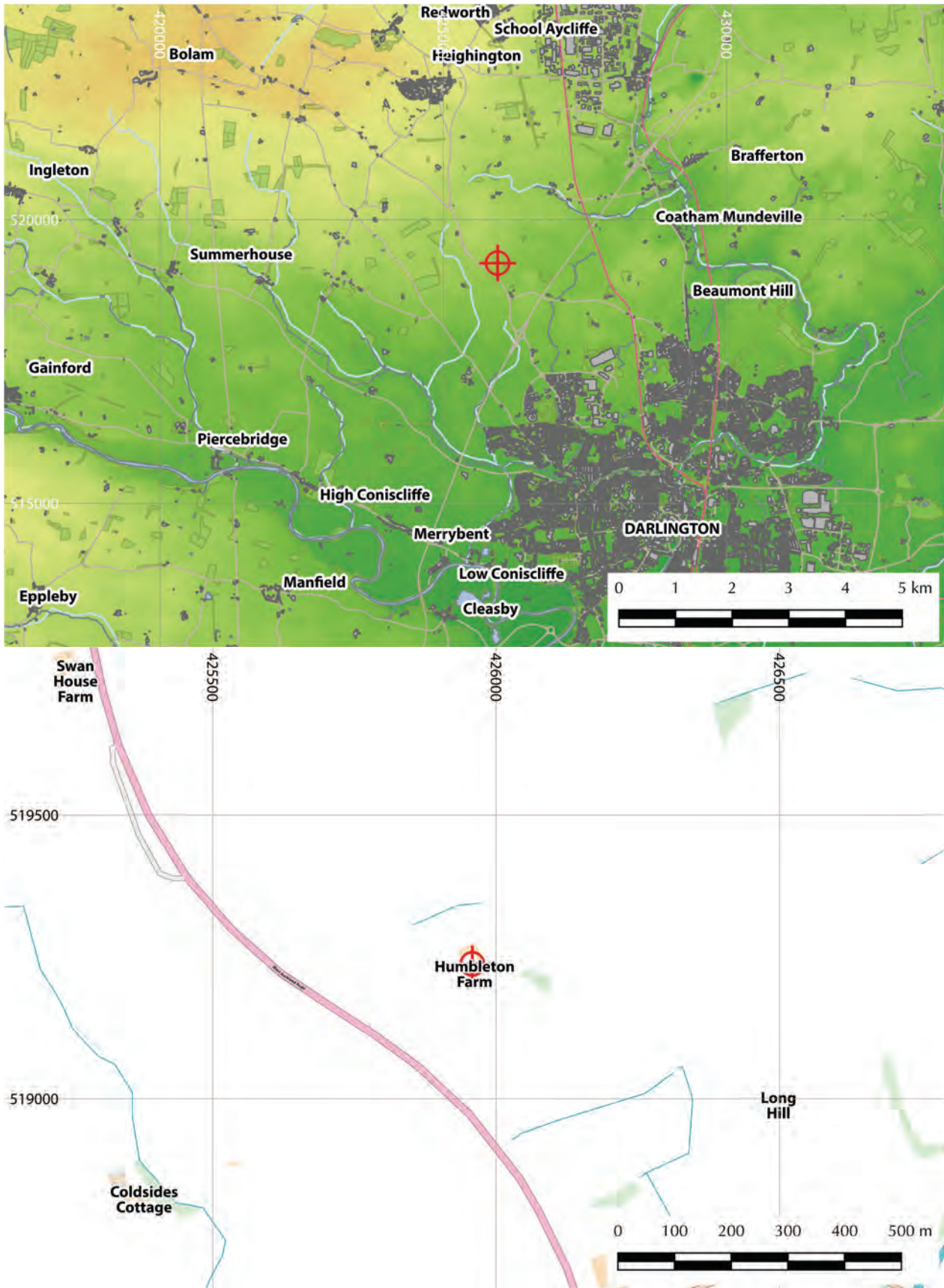


Figure 1 Site Location

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

### 2.1 BUILDING RECORDING

An historic building survey to Historic England Level 3 standard (Historic England 2016) was carried out by Chris Scott MCI(A) of Solstice Heritage in March 2016. This level of survey provides an introductory descriptive account of the building, together with a systematic account of its origins, development and use. The survey comprises a written, drawn (measured) and photographic account including the following:

- The written record: the precise location of the building together with any statutory and non-statutory designations; the date of the survey and the location of the archive; a systematic account of the form, function and phasing of the building identifying all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the site. A clear presentation of evidence-based conclusions will allow the record to be interpreted further. The report will also discuss any pertinent information readily available from appropriate public archives and will include a historic map regression.
- The drawn record: measured plans of each of the floors, together with drawings of the principal elevations. Existing plans and elevations, such as architect's drawings, will be adapted for parts of the building, and their accuracy will be checked. The plans will show the form and location of features such as blocked windows and doors, and evidence for fixtures of significance.
- The photographic record: photographs of the building's wider aspect together with general views of the external appearance of the building. These are normally oblique, but right-angle photographs of elevations containing complex detail will also be taken. The overall appearance of internal rooms and circulation areas will also be captured, together with detailed views of features of significance. The photographic archive will consist of digital colour photography at a minimum of 20 megapixels. All detailed photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot will also be compiled. The location and direction of photographs will be plotted on a structural plan.

### 2.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this report has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. The information accessed from the relevant HER and national lists of designated heritage assets represents a record of known assets and their discovery and further investigation. Such information is not complete and does not preclude the future discovery of additional assets and the amendment of information about known assets which may affect their significance and/or sensitivity to development effects. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

### 2.3 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage LLP will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988). The County Durham HER will be granted licence to use the report for its purposes, which may include photocopying

### 3. RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

The results of the photographic element of the recording work are presented with exterior elevations described first, followed by interior rooms. This account identifies all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the site. Phased construction plans, derived from surveys provided by Malcolm Pickering, have also been produced and are included with elevations in Appendix 1.

#### 3.1 BUILDING A - EXTERIOR

Building A is a part-stone, part-brick, linear-plan farmhouse with attached cottage and garage. The building consists of a two-storey range aligned east-west. There is substantial evidence for the building having altered significantly over time. The building was not in use at the time of survey.

##### 3.1.1 EXTERNAL SOUTH-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is the principal façade of the farmhouse range (Figure 2). The elevation is constructed mainly of brickwork, with a rubble masonry section at the centre-left, ground floor (Figure 3) (see Appendix 1 for elevations). The elevation has been thickly painted, and so fine structural detail was difficult to discern. This elevation includes four casement windows and two doorways at ground-floor level, with six casement windows at first-floor level. All of the windows in this elevation have replacement uPVC frames, and all of the openings are inserted or enlarged from earlier positions with the possible exception of the small square window opening at first-floor level and lighting Room F2 internally. The single-pitch roof of the building has been entirely re-roofed with modern concrete tiles, with a further phase of re-roofing/repair evident at its western extent (Figure 3). The roof includes three brick stacks, the westernmost of which is the earliest, executed in handmade brick and likely to be of earlier 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. The other two are in later brick and most likely to be of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

The earliest phase of construction within this elevation is the section of single-storey rubble masonry extending from the westernmost entrance doorway to the western side of the easternmost doorway. This uncoursed masonry has been broken through centrally to insert a modern, presumably 20<sup>th</sup>-century, casement window with a concrete lintel, which itself has been altered by the removal of an earlier sill, presumably during the installation of the existing uPVC windows. At its eastern extent, the masonry forms the left-hand jamb of the entrance doorway at this side, while at its western extent the other entrance doorway has been partially inserted into it at its eastern side. This western entrance doorway appears to be contemporary with the next phase of the development of the building, comprising the construction of the two-storey brickwork western end of the linear range. This phase appears to have been built to extend the earlier masonry structure to its current western extent and to raise it to two storeys from the current western gable of the building to the eastern extent of the masonry, now marked by a clear construction break above the western side of the eastern entrance doorway. The handmade brick used to effect this scheme presumably dates this development to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and suggests that the object of the scheme was to create a typical double-fronted, two-storey farmhouse utilising an earlier stone structure of uncertain, presumably domestic, purpose. The current, approximately symmetrical, layout of the windows and door at this western extent of the linear range suggests that they reflect the layout of the windows created as an original part of this build; however, they seem to have been at least enlarged, if not possibly inserted altogether. The fact that the central doorway is original to this phase of brick construction, however, lends weight to the probability that the window positions were most likely created at this time despite being latterly altered.

To the east of this 'farmhouse' section, the linear range is continued by a subsequent phase of brick construction, consisting of a single-phase two-storey extension, also executed in handmade brick (Figure 4). This eastern extension includes the original eastern entrance doorway, which makes use of the earlier stone masonry as its western jamb. The other windows are all modern inserts with concrete lintels with removed sills, again presumably due to the installation of the existing uPVC windows. The possible exception to this is the small square window opening at first-floor level, lighting Room F2 internally. This small window close to the eaves may be original and is also representative of the probable original purpose of this section of the range. At ground-floor level, the easternmost window has been created from part of an original, now partly blocked, doorway, visible as blocking brickwork below the eastern part of the existing window opening. The brickwork above this window also shows significant rebuilding work, probably part of a subsequent alteration to enlarge it from a size similar to that of the window to the west, which exhibits a taller but narrower form.



Figure 2 South elevation of Building A, facing north. Scale 2x2 m



Figure 3 Western extent of south elevation of Building A. Scale 2x2 m



Figure 4 Eastern extent of south elevation of Building A. Scale 2x2 m



Figure 5 West elevation of Building A, facing east. Scale 2x2 m



Figure 6 East elevation of Building A, facing west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 7 North elevation of Building A, facing south. Scale 2x2 m



Figure 8 East extent of north elevation of Building A, facing south-west. Scale 2x2 m



Figure 9 West extent of north elevation of Building A, facing south. Scale 2x2 m

The two-storey, double-doorway form of this third phase of the development of the linear range seems to suggest that it was originally constructed as a combination barn attached to a farmhouse at its western side. The barn would have had small eaves windows at first floor, presumably ventilating a hayloft, with doorways at either extent of the ground floor to access stock accommodation. A probable blocked hayloft door noted on the east elevation and the blocked window on the north elevation provide further evidence for this interpretation of the original function of this part of the building, which itself probably dates to the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The latter insertion/enlargement of the window openings in this part of the building show that it was redeveloped as domestic accommodation, probably in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

The final part of this elevation of the linear range is completed by the single-storey garage extension at its eastern extent. The brickwork of this extension suggests a mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup>-century date and includes a latterly blocked doorway at its eastern extent. It is otherwise featureless.

### 3.1.2 EXTERNAL WEST-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is one of two gable elevations of the building (Figure 5). The elevation is rendered in a cementitious coating and thickly painted, making structural detail difficult to discern. The appearance of the gable elevation, as well as evidence from the other faces of the building, suggests that this elevation consists of the pointed gable end of the brick farmhouse at its southern extent, with a single-range gable topped with an end stack. To the north of this, a single-storey lean-to extension, built in stone, has been latterly raised to two storeys with the addition of a flat-roofed brick first floor.

### 3.1.3 EXTERNAL EAST-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is one of two gable elevations of the linear range (Figure 6). The elevation includes the eastern gable of the probable barn extension to the main farmhouse range, the eastern gable of the modern garage extension beyond that, and the eastern elevations of the single-storey and raised first-floor extensions to the north side of the range. The eastern gable of the two-storey probable barn extension is rendered with a cementitious coating but displays a central blocked opening at first-floor level, visible as an imperfection in the render where paint has differentially weathered. This blocked opening is considered most likely to represent a first-floor hayloft door, reflecting the original purpose of this extension. This blocked opening was not visible internally, where the eastern wall of Room F1 had been boarded over.

The eastern gable of the modern garage extension includes a modern metal double door in an original opening. The westernmost flat-roofed rear extension includes a replacement uPVC door in an original opening, while the east elevation of the first-floor rear brick addition at the western end of the linear range is blank.

### 3.1.4 EXTERNAL NORTH-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is the rear elevation of the linear range (Figure 7). At its eastern extent, this elevation comprises the north elevation of the modern garage extension, which includes an original entrance doorway set within modern stretcher-bond brickwork (Figure 8). This garage abuts the earlier probable barn, the north elevation of which includes an original, latterly blocked, entrance doorway at its eastern extent. Above and to the west of this is a blocked first-floor window, cut through by a later roof raggle for a continuation of the lean-to roof on the rear extension to the east. The roof of this extension was presumably altered to a flat roof for this portion in order to accommodate the first-floor inserted window above which lights Room F3. Equally, the flat-roof section of the rear extension has a clear construction break at its western extent where it joins the pitched-roof section. This construction break suggests that the flat-roof element has completely replaced a formerly longer rear extension, presumably a continuation of the rear pitched-roof extension, part of which is still present. Both the flat-roof and pitched-roof sections of rear extension contain original casement windows of differing dimensions, again illustrating the two-phase development of this rearward expansion. Above the pitched-roof rear extension, immediately below the eaves, is an original small, square window which mirrors the example noted on the south elevation of this part of the linear range, again suggesting that both elevations contained a row of small ventilating windows at eaves height for a hayloft when this extension was first added. To the west of this window is a short section of exposed construction break, indicating the addition of the probable barn to the farmhouse.

To the west of this the north elevation of the building is masked by two further rear extensions (Figure 9). The first phase of rearward extension to the entire building is represented here by a single-storey rubble stone extension





which has been latterly added to by the addition of a flat-roofed first-floor storey in brick. The single-storey, stone-built extension includes an inserted doorway at its western extent, which has been subsequently partly blocked to create the existing window present. This sits alongside another inserted doorway, which itself sits to the west of a further blocked doorway. To the east of this blocked doorway is a small inserted window lighting Room G9 internally. Also inserted are the full-length windows to the east of this, which appear to have been created from a previous inserted window by removing the walling beneath it. Finally, a further inserted window sits to the east of these, within an inserted doorway at its which has been subsequently partly blocked to create the existing window opening.

Above the earlier stone extension, a first-floor addition has been created in brickwork. The style of the brickwork and the window openings within it suggest an early to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date for this work. The first-floor brick addition has three original casement windows, all of which have had alterations to their sills, most likely during the installation of the existing uPVC glazing.

### 3.2 BUILDING A – INTERIOR GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor of Building A comprises Rooms G1 to G12.

#### 3.2.1 ROOM G1

Room G1 is contained within the modern garage extension at the eastern extent of the linear range. It is accessed by an entrance doorway at its north-western corner leading to a single main space (Figure 10). The west wall includes rubble stonework for much of its lower portion, suggesting that the current garage has replaced an earlier stone building in this location. The south wall includes the blocked doorway noted externally (Figure 11). The north wall is featureless aside from the entrance door already noted. The east wall contains the double door noted externally (Figure 12).

The roof structure within the room has clearly been renewed relatively recently. The room seems to have been created as a garage/workshop with plain blockwork and brick walls and a work bench still present. The date of the existing extension is likely to be late 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 10 Room G1, facing west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 11 Room G1, facing south-west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 12 Room G1, facing east. Scale 1x2 m

### 3.2.2 ROOM G2

Room G2 is accessed internally by a modern inserted entrance doorway at its south-western corner, leading from Room G3 (Figure 13). Unpainted plasterwork surrounding this doorway suggests that it was inserted relatively recently to incorporate this space into the domestic accommodation. The north wall of the room includes a blocked doorway (Figure 14), again with unpainted plaster, suggesting that the internal door replaced this blocked doorway, which was noted externally on the north elevation of the building, as part of the same phase of works. The south wall of the room includes the inserted casement window, also noted externally (Figure 15). No evidence was noted internally to show that this window had been created from a previous doorway, illustrated externally by the blocking visible on the south elevation of the building. The east wall of the room is featureless.

### 3.2.3 ROOM G3

Room G3 is accessed internally by a modern inserted entrance doorway at its south-eastern corner, leading from Room G2, and by another doorway at its north-western corner leading from Room G6. The east wall of the room includes an inserted doorway to Room G2 to the south side of a central chimney breast with a modern inserted brick fire surround (Figure 16). As noted from the brickwork of the chimney externally, the chimney breast is probably an inserted feature. The south wall of the room includes a central inserted casement window, noted externally (Figure 17), while the west wall includes a four-panel door at its northern extent (Figure 18). The north wall of the room is featureless aside from a modern radiator.

### 3.2.4 ROOM G4/G5

Room G4/G5 consists of two spaces separated by an archway, which was previously an external wall and is now knocked through to link the two spaces, presumably when Room G4 was added (Figure 19). Room G4 is accessed by an external doorway at its eastern side, while Room G5 has a doorway at its south-western corner leading from Room G6 (Figure 20). A modern fitted kitchen has been installed within Room G4. The north wall of the room includes two casement windows, as noted externally, while the west wall is featureless. The south wall of the room includes a doorway at its western extent. The ceiling of Room G5 is marginally lower than that of Room G4, providing further evidence that the two rooms represent distinctly separate phases of construction.

### 3.2.5 ROOM G6

Room G6 consists of a hallway with an external doorway at its south wall (Figure 21) and a single-flight stair at its eastern side (Figure 22). The door is a uPVC replacement which has been cut down to fill the low opening, illustrating that this doorway is likely to be original, as noted externally. The stair has a plain newel and solid balustrade. The north wall of the room has a doorway to Room G5, while a doorway to Room G3 sits beneath the stair at the north-east corner.

### 3.2.6 ROOM G7

Room G7 is accessed internally by a doorway at its western side, leading from Room G10. The east wall of the room includes a chimney breast, slightly offset to the south of centre, with a modern surround (Figure 23). The west wall includes a six-panel door to Room G10 and another six-panel door to an understairs cupboard at its northern extent (Figure 24). The south wall of the room includes a central inserted casement window, noted externally (Figure 25), while the north wall of the room includes a blocked doorway, now boarded and plastered over, close to its eastern extent (Figure 26).

### 3.2.7 ROOM G8

Room G8 is accessed by a doorway at its south-western corner leading from Room G9 (Figure 28). A modern fitted kitchen has been installed within the room. At the south-eastern corner of the room the blocked door noted in Room G7 has been partially retained as an alcove with shelving and a lower cupboard (Figure 27). The north wall of the room includes a casement window and a full-length window, as noted externally.



Figure 13 Room G2, looking north-west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 14 Room G2, looking north. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 15 Room G2 looking south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 16 Room G3 looking east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 17 Room G3 looking south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 18 Room G3 looking south-west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 19 Room G4/G5 facing east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 20 Room G4/G5 facing west. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 21 Room G6 looking south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 22 Room G6 looking north. Scale 1x2 m





Figure 23 Room G7 facing east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 24 Room G7 facing west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 25 Room G7 facing south-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 26 Room G7 facing north-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 27 Room G8 facing east. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 28 Room G8 facing west. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 29 Room G8 facing north-west. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 30 Room G9 looking east. Scale 1x1 m

### 3.2.8 ROOM G9

Room G9 gives access to Room G8 via a doorway at its south-east corner (Figure 30) and to Room G12 at its western side (Figure 32). There is also access to Room G11 via a door at the western extent of the south wall (Figure 33). The room also includes a section of sloping ceiling where the stair from Room G10 carries over this space at its south side (Figure 30). Within the north wall the room has a small inserted rectangular window close to its eastern extent (Figure 31).

### 3.2.9 ROOM G10

Room G10 consists of a hallway with a single-flight stair at its western side (Figure 34) and an external doorway at its south wall (Figure 35). The door is a uPVC replacement. There is a small cupboard to the east of the stair and doors to Room G11 to the west and G7 to the east respectively. The portion of wall at the south-east side of the room is extremely thick and terminates in a rounded end at its northern extent by the doorway to Room G7. The thickness of this wall section and its position at the western end of the stone-built masonry section of the south elevation of the building noted externally suggest that this is a fragment of the earlier stone building likely to have been the earliest phase of the farmhouse range. As this wall was plastered it was not possible to say anything further about this probable interpretation.

### 3.2.10 ROOM G11

Room G11 is accessed internally by an inserted doorway at its north-eastern corner leading from Room G9 (Figure 36) and by another doorway placed centrally in its eastern wall leading to Room G10 (Figure 37). The south wall of the room includes a central casement window with replacement uPVC frame, noted externally (Figure 38), with a modern radiator beneath. The west wall of the room includes an offset chimney breast with a modern inserted stone surround (Figure 39). The room has modern applied coving.



Figure 31 Room G9 looking north. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 32 Room G9 looking west. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 33 Room G9 looking south-east. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 34 Room G10 looking north. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 35 Room G10 looking south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 36 Room G11 looking north. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 37 Room G11 looking north-east. Scale 1x2 m





Figure 38 Room G11 looking south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 39 Room G11 looking south-west. Scale 1x2 m

### 3.2.11 ROOM G12

Room G12 is accessed by an inserted external doorway at its north-east corner, as noted externally. The east wall of the room includes a doorway which gives access to Room G9 (Figure 40). The western extent of the room includes an inserted cubicle for a modern toilet (Figure 41). Within the north wall the room has a small casement window, shown externally to have been created from a previous doorway, close to its western extent.

## 3.3 BUILDING A – INTERIOR FIRST FLOOR

The first floor of Building A comprises Rooms F1 to F10.

### 3.3.1 ROOM F1

Room F1 is accessed internally by a door at its north-west corner from Room F3. The south wall of the room includes an inserted casement window offset to the west of centre and below a sloped section of ceiling following the roofline externally (Figure 42). The west wall of the room includes a doorway to Room F3 at its northern extent (Figure 43) while the north wall is featureless aside from a modern radiator and the opposing section of sloping ceiling, matching that next to the south wall (Figure 44). The east wall of the room has been mostly masked by fitted wardrobes, but where visible it was not possible to see any evidence of the probable blocked hayloft door noted externally as the wall seems to have been internally re-boarded (Figure 45).

### 3.3.2 ROOM F2

Room F2 is accessed internally by a door at the western extent of its north wall from Room F3. The south wall of the room includes a small square window, potentially original to the construction of this part of the linear range. Aside from this, the room contains a modern bathroom suite with a timber-boarded cupboard at its north-east corner (Figure 46).

### 3.3.3 ROOM F3

Room F3 is a corridor space, accessed from a stair from Room G6 at the western extent of its southern wall. The room includes a door to Room F1 at its eastern end (Figure 47) with doors to Rooms F2 and F4 at its southern side. The room's northern wall includes an inserted rectangular casement window, noted externally, while its western extent includes a door into a small cupboard (Figure 48).

### 3.3.4 ROOM F4

Room F4 is accessed internally by a door at the eastern extent of its north wall from Room F3. The west wall of the room includes an inserted timber and board construction within the north-west corner of the room, to take the stairs from Room G6 to Room F3, and includes an overstairs cupboard (Figure 49). The north wall of the room includes a doorway to Room F3 at its eastern extent with a modern radiator to the west (Figure 50), while the east wall is featureless. The south wall of the room includes an inserted casement window, as noted externally (Figure 51).

### 3.3.5 ROOM F5

Room F5 is accessed internally by a door at the centre of its west wall from Room F10. The east wall of the room has been mostly masked by fitted wardrobes, but within the wardrobes themselves it was possible to see that they had been built around an earlier, centrally-placed chimney breast (Figure 52). The north wall is featureless aside from the modern built-in wardrobes (Figure 53), while the south wall of the room includes an inserted casement window offset to the east of centre and below a sloped section of ceiling following the roofline externally (Figure 54). The west wall of the room includes a central doorway to Room F10 (Figure 55).

### 3.3.6 ROOM F6

Room F6 is accessed internally by a door at the northern extent of its west wall from Room F10. The east wall of the room has been mostly masked by modern fitted wardrobes and is otherwise featureless (Figure 56). The north wall of the room includes a central casement window with a modern radiator beneath and a wide wooden-board dado rail (Figure 57). The west wall of the room includes a doorway to Room F10, as well as the continuation of the dado rail (Figure 58). The dado is also present on the south wall, which is otherwise featureless.



Figure 40 Room G12 looking east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 41 Room G12 looking west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 42 Room F1, facing south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 43 Room F1, facing south-west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 44 Room F1, facing north. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 45 Room F1, facing north-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 46 Room F2, facing south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 47 Room F3, looking east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 48 Room F3, facing west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 49 Room F4, looking north-west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 50 Room F4, looking north. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 51 Room F4, facing south. Scale 1x2 m





Figure 52 Room F5, facing south-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 53 Room F5, facing north-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 54 Room F5, facing south-west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 55 Room F5, facing west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 56 Room F6, facing east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 57 Room F6, facing north-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 58 Room F6, facing west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 59 Room F7, looking south-west. Scale 1x2 m

### 3.3.7 ROOM F7

Room F7 is accessed internally by a door at the eastern extent of its north wall from Room F10. The south wall of the room includes a small inserted rectangular window (Figure 59). Aside from this, the tiled room contains a modern bathroom suite with a corner bath at its north-west corner.

### 3.3.8 ROOM F8

Room F8 is accessed internally by a door close to the centre of its east wall from Room F10. The north wall is featureless, while the south wall of the room includes an inserted casement window offset slightly to the east of centre and below a sloped section of ceiling following the roofline externally (Figure 60). The west wall of the room includes an offset chimney breast with a blocked fireplace (Figure 61). The east wall of the room has been altered to incorporate a projection housing the bathroom, Room F7; to the north of this is the entrance doorway from Room F10 (Figure 62).

### 3.3.9 ROOM F9

Room F9 is accessed internally by a door at the northern extent of its east wall from Room F10 (Figure 63). The south wall of the room is featureless, while the north wall of the room includes a central casement window with a modern radiator beneath. The west wall of the room includes a built-in shelving unit of modern design, which covers the entire wall (Figure 64).

### 3.3.10 ROOM F10

Room F10 is a dual landing space, accessed from a stair from Room G6 at the western extent of its southern side. The room includes two short stairs, south to a landing giving access to Rooms F5 and F8 and north to a landing giving access to Rooms F9 and F6 (Figure 65). The northern stair passes through an opening created through the earlier rear wall of the linear range, presumably created when the brick upper storey containing Rooms F6 and F9 was added to the single-storey rear stone extension at the north side of the range. The stair has a modern rail and balusters.

## 3.4 BUILDING B - EXTERIOR

Building B is a mainly stone-built, L-plan barn. The building consists of a two-storey, east-west range with a single-storey north-south addition. There is evidence of alterations and additions throughout. The building was not in use at the time of survey and was in a ruinous condition. As such, no access to the first-floor of the two-storey barn was safely possible.

### 3.4.1 EXTERNAL SOUTH-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is the principal façade of the L-plan barn range. The elevation includes the south elevation of the two-storey east-west-aligned barn (Figure 66) and the south elevation of the single-storey north-south-aligned barn which has been added to it (Figure 67).

The two-storey barn is constructed in roughly-coursed rubble with alternating quoins below a pitched pantile roof. This elevation is partly masked by the addition of the single-storey barn at its eastern extent. At ground floor there is an original square window with a flush stone lintel and projecting sill close to the western extent of the surviving building. To the east of the window is an inserted doorway, illustrated by the new stonework to both sides of the opening, which has a flush stone lintel. At first-floor level, the elevation includes a hayloft door centred over the square window below and incorporating a projecting chamfered threshold which may be a re-used window sill. This re-use suggests that the opening itself might not be original, but as no access was possible to the first floor this could not be ascertained for certain. To the east of the door is another square window with a matching chamfered sill, again suggesting the threshold of the hayloft door is a probable re-use, and even that the opening itself may be an earlier window.

The south elevation of the single-storey barn is also constructed in roughly-coursed rubble with alternating quoins and forms the gable end of the structure. This gable elevation includes a relatively modern wooden vent at high level and is otherwise featureless. The elevation does appear to have seen significant repair and/or repointing at its east and west extents.



Figure 60 Room F8, facing south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 61 Room F8, facing west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 62 Room F8, facing north-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 63 Room F9, looking east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 64 Room F9, looking west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 65 Room F10, looking north. Scale 1x2 m





Figure 66 Building B south elevation, facing north-east. Scale 2x2 m



Figure 67 Building B south elevation of southern extension, facing east. Scale 1x2 m

### 3.4.2 EXTERNAL EAST-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is formed by the side elevation of the single-storey barn and the gable elevation of the two-storey barn to the north of this (Figure 68). The side elevation of the single-storey barn includes alternating quoins at its southern extent, whilst to the north of this, small pyramidal arrangements of three clay field drain sections have been incorporated into the construction of the masonry to act as 'breathers' or ventilation for stock accommodation within (Figure 69). There are six such sets of these ventilators within the wall length. The roughly coursed rubble masonry of this barn sits below a pitched roof with a replacement covering of corrugated metal sheeting.

The conclusion of the north-south-aligned range is marked by a clear construction break at its northern extent where it has been butted against the southern face of the two-storey, east-west-aligned range (Figure 70). The gable elevation of the two-storey barn is also constructed in roughly coursed rubble with alternating quoins and includes a central first-floor window with a flush lintel and projecting chamfered sill over a wide cart-entry with a wooden lintel. The first-floor window is original, whilst the cart-entry may have been inserted.

### 3.4.3 EXTERNAL NORTH-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is the rear façade of the two-storey barn (Figure 71). The elevation is constructed in roughly-coursed, roughly-squared rubble masonry with alternating quoins below a pantile roof. The elevation itself is now covered by a modern metal and asbestos sheet barn which was not included within this study. The elevation displays a broadly original façade with a first-floor doorway, with a chamfered stone threshold and a wooden lintel, accessed from a now ruinous external staircase of uncertain, and probably later, construction. A ground-floor doorway to Room G3 was accessed internally and considered to be inserted.

### 3.4.4 EXTERNAL WEST-FACING ELEVATION

This elevation is formed by the side elevation of the single-storey barn and the gable elevation of the two-storey barn to the north (Figure 72). The side elevation of the single-storey barn (Figure 73) includes alternating quoins at its southern extent, whilst to the north of this, a clear construction break exists with new work in modern concrete blockwork replacing the line of the previously stone wall at this side of the building. The new blockwork most likely relates to the alterations within Room G1, discussed below, and may also explain the wholesale replacement of the roof covering with the existing corrugated metal sheeting.

The gable elevation of the east-west-aligned, two-storey range is marked by a clear roof raggle and whitewashed internal area, illustrating the previous connection to a single-storey building at this side, now removed. A ground-floor entrance doorway at the southern extent of this elevation was inspected internally and considered to be original to the building. This face of the building, constructed in roughly-coursed rubble masonry, was partly oversailed by a modern sheet metal barn, not part of this study.

## 3.5 BUILDING B – INTERIOR GROUND FLOOR

The ground floor of Building B comprises three principal rooms (Rooms G1 to G3) across the two main phases of the structure.

### 3.5.1 ROOM G1

Room G1 sits within the later, north-south-aligned phase of the barns, accessed internally by an inserted doorway from Room G2 at the eastern extent of its north wall. The room has modern inserted metal stalling at its west side with a walkway against the east wall (Figure 74). The stalling, and a lower trough at its western side, appears likely to be the reason for the removal and replacement of the west wall of the building. Above, the room is open to the roof, with three principal king-post trusses. Much of the roof structure appears to have been replaced. The south wall of the room is featureless aside from some evidence of repair at its east and west extents. The modern blockwork of the west wall is also featureless, while the north wall has an inserted doorway at its eastern extent (Figure 75). The lower half of the east wall of the room has a surviving cement render applied (Figure 76). The application of this cement render, which is often associated with stock accommodation and/or dairying, has preserved the outlines of previous stalls against this wall, illustrating an earlier internal arrangement. The clay pipe ventilators noted externally in the east wall appear to have been blocked internally at some point.



Figure 68 Building B, east elevation, facing north-west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 69 Building B, south extent of east elevation. Note 'breathers' for stock accommodation. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 70 Building B, north extent of east elevation. Note clear construction break between two phases of development. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 71 Building B, north elevation. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 72 Building B, west elevation of two-storey barn. Note raggle of previous roofline for single-storey extension. No scale



Figure 73 Building B, west elevation of single-storey barn. Scale 2x2 m



Figure 74 Building B, Room G1, facing south. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 75 Building B, Room G1, facing north. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 76 Building B, Room G1, detail of east wall, looking north-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 77 Room G2, facing west. Scale 1x2 m

### 3.5.2 ROOM G2

Room G2 sits within the earlier east-west, two-storey phase of the barns. It is accessed internally by an inserted doorway from Room G1 at the eastern extent of its southern wall, and from a doorway to Room G3 at the southern extent of its west wall. A large cart-entry leads to the outside through the centre of the east wall. The room has exposed replacement wooden squared joists supporting the floor above which have been underpinned further by the insertion of a steel 'I' beam running east to west. The west wall of the room includes an original door opening at its southern extent, although the wall itself appears to be a partial insertion given that it appears to have been increased in thickness by the addition of a brick skin to its eastern face (Figure 77). The south wall includes an inserted doorway, created with brickwork, at its eastern extent and is otherwise featureless (Figure 78). The north wall is also featureless (Figure 79). The east wall contains a large cart-entry opening at its centre, supported above by a squared timber lintel (Figure 80).

### 3.5.3 ROOM G3

Room G3 sits within the earlier two-storey range of the barns. This room is accessed internally by a door from Room G2 at the southern extent of its east wall and by external doorways within each of its other walls. The room has exposed replacement wooden squared joists supporting the floor above, which have been underpinned further by the insertion of a steel 'I' beam running east to west. The north wall of the room includes an inserted doorway (Figure 81). The east wall includes a doorway at its southern extent (Figure 82). The east wall also includes an original door opening at its southern extent, although the wall itself appears to be a partial insertion given that it appears to have been increased in thickness by the addition of a brick skin to its eastern face (Figure 83). The south wall of the room includes a probably inserted doorway close to its eastern extent, to the west of a square window (Figure 84).

## 3.6 BUILDING B – INTERIOR FIRST FLOOR

The first floor of Building A comprises one principal space (Room F1). Due to safety concerns and the state of the building it was not possible to enter this space to record it. Given the experience of the rest of the building, it is considered likely that this single space was most likely to represent a hayloft.



Figure 78 Room G2, facing south-west. Scale 1x2 m





Figure 79 Room G2, facing north-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 80 Room G2, facing east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 81 Room G3, facing north. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 82 Room G3, facing north-east. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 83 Room G3, facing south-west. Scale 1x2 m



Figure 84 Room G3, facing south Scale 1x2 m

## 4. MAP REGRESSION

### 4.1 1838 TITHE MAP - COATHAM MUNDEVILLE TOWNSHIP (HAUGHTON LE SKERNE PARISH)

The 1838 tithe map (Durham Tithe Records Online 2017) is the first map which shows the farmstead at Humbleton in any detail. Published in 1838, the map names the farmstead as 'Humbleton' and appears to show the linear farmhouse range as a linear block with a further L-shaped block to the north-east, which does not appear to be in the correct location to be the barns of Building B. The style of the map suggests that the buildings are unlikely to be shown accurately, and so it is simply taken as evidence that the barns and farmhouse range were partly in place by this time. The accompanying tithe apportionment lists the farmstead and its land as being owned by Ann Surtees and occupied by James Walker at this time. This reference further supports the attested ownership of the farm by the prominent Surtees family of Redworth Hall in Heighington (DCRO D/X 1022/108). The Surtees family acquired Redworth Hall in 1744, and it is possible that it was at this date that Humbleton also came into their ownership.

### 4.2 1856 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

The 1856 Ordnance Survey First Edition map shows Humbleton as a well-developed farmstead by this date. An almost fully-enclosed courtyard farmstead exists to the north of a detached linear farmhouse range, while another, no longer extant, building is also present to the south of the farmhouse. Building A has the main farmhouse unit, with the attached probable barn in place, as well as the rear, stone-built extension to the north, all still present. The map also shows a small projection to the western extent of the south elevation of the farmhouse, of which no sign is now present, as well as an extension to the eastern end of the probable barn, approximately in the position of the current modern garage. This building, having been replaced by the existing brick and block-work garage, is probably the source of the surviving stonework noted within the west wall of Room G1.

Building B is shown as forming the north-east angle of a courtyard plan farmstead. The building which has survived as a raggle on the west face of the two-storey barn is in place, while another building, of which no notable trace has survived, is shown attached to the east face of the two-storey range. Aside from this, a further building is shown attached to the southern wall of the north-south, single-storey barn and a large apsidal structure, presumably a horse gin, is shown partly attached to the northern elevation of the two-storey barn. Again, no evidence of this connection appeared to survive on site.

### 4.3 1896 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

The 1896 Ordnance Survey map now shows the farmstead at Humbleton without the probable horse gin and without the buildings previously present to the east or south of Building B. Building A is shown as a simple rectangular, linear block without extensions to the east or south sides. There are no recorded changes from this layout between 1896 and 1957.

### 4.4 1966 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

The 1966 Ordnance Survey map is the first to show any changes relevant to the development of Buildings A or B since the map of 1896. It shows that between 1957 and 1966 the existing large metal sheet barns covering the north and west sides of Building B were constructed. This is presumably the date when the older building attaching to the western side of the two-storey part of Building B was demolished. No changes are notable to the farmhouse range.

### 4.5 1978 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

The 1978 Ordnance Survey Map suggests that the farmhouse range had acquired the existing garage extension between 1966 and 1978, as well as the rear extensions containing Rooms G4, G5, G8, G9 and G12; however, it seems most likely that the rear extension containing Rooms G8, G9 and G12 was, in fact, in place much earlier but was simply not mapped due to its limited additional area.



## 5. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 DISCUSSION

The historic building recording of the farmhouse range and barn at Humbleton Farm has provided a comprehensive record of the building, which has been analysed through this study.

It can be seen from the study of the structural evidence that the existing farmhouse building (Building A) developed in approximately eight distinct phases. Firstly, probably during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the earliest stone building – represented most clearly by the stonework within the south elevation – was built. This was latterly added to with the construction in handmade brick of an extension which added built form to the west of it and overbuilt it to create a two-storey structure. Based on the brick within this construction, this first addition to Building A took place in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and was intended to create a polite, double-fronted farmhouse. This farmhouse had a typically symmetrical layout, with a downstairs kitchen (Room G11) and reception room (Room G7) with a small central hallway between (Room G10). From the hallway, a central staircase led to two upstairs bedrooms (Rooms F5 and F8) accessed from a central landing with a small window.

This house was augmented by the construction of a linear two-storey extension during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the intention of creating a large barn attached to the farmhouse. This barn was most likely a combination barn which included stock accommodation at ground-floor level with a first-floor hayloft. All of the existing rooms within this part of the building are probably mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup>-century creations, altering the agricultural barn to create further domestic accommodation.

In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the farmhouse was first extended to the rear with the inclusion of Rooms G8, G9 and G12 as a single-storey, stone, lean-to extension. This arrangement was again altered between 1966 and 1978 with the creation of Rooms G1, G4 and G5. These additions probably date the domestic alterations to the interior of the barn, as through their creation, they add kitchen facilities, making a usable second dwelling within the linear farmhouse range.

Building B represents two main phases of initial barn construction. The first being the creation of the two-storey east-west-aligned range, followed by the addition of the north-south-aligned single-storey barn to the south. Both barns presumably date to the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century and were ultimately constructed as part of the development of a regular courtyard plan farmstead, with a detached linear farmhouse range (Lake and Edwards 2006, 40). The removal of much of this early 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead has occurred within the third quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, leaving only the two barns recorded as Building B as representatives of the wider grouping. The two-storey barn most likely represents a combination barn, with stock accommodation on the ground floor and a hayloft above, or possibly a threshing barn, while the single-storey barn most likely represents a cow-house or byre (Lake and Edwards 2006).

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the level of understanding that the study of the building has provided it is not considered necessary to recommend any further work to better understand the form or significance of the structures.

## 6. SOURCES

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### 6.2 ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Durham County Record Office (DCRO)

D/X 1022/108 - 16 May 1864. Probate of will, 8 May 1856 of Robert Lambton Surtees of Redworth House esq., deceased. Devises his Merryshields estate in Bywell St. Peter, Northumberland, and farms of Humbleton and Greystones in Heighington to his two brothers Henry Edward Surtees and Charles Freville Surtees; and his Mainsforth estate in Bishop Middleham and all lands in Stranton to pay his nephew Herbert Conyers Surtees £300 per annum for life, then to his two brothers. Remainders as specified (parchment, 7 membranes)

### 6.3 WEB SOURCES

*Durham Tithes Records Online*. 2017. Available from: <[http://reed.dur.ac.uk/xtf/view?docId=ark/32150\\_s1gf06g2666.xml#DDR-EA-TTH-1-t](http://reed.dur.ac.uk/xtf/view?docId=ark/32150_s1gf06g2666.xml#DDR-EA-TTH-1-t)>. [4th April 2017].



## APPENDIX 1 - PROJECT ILLUSTRATIONS



### Building A Floor Plans

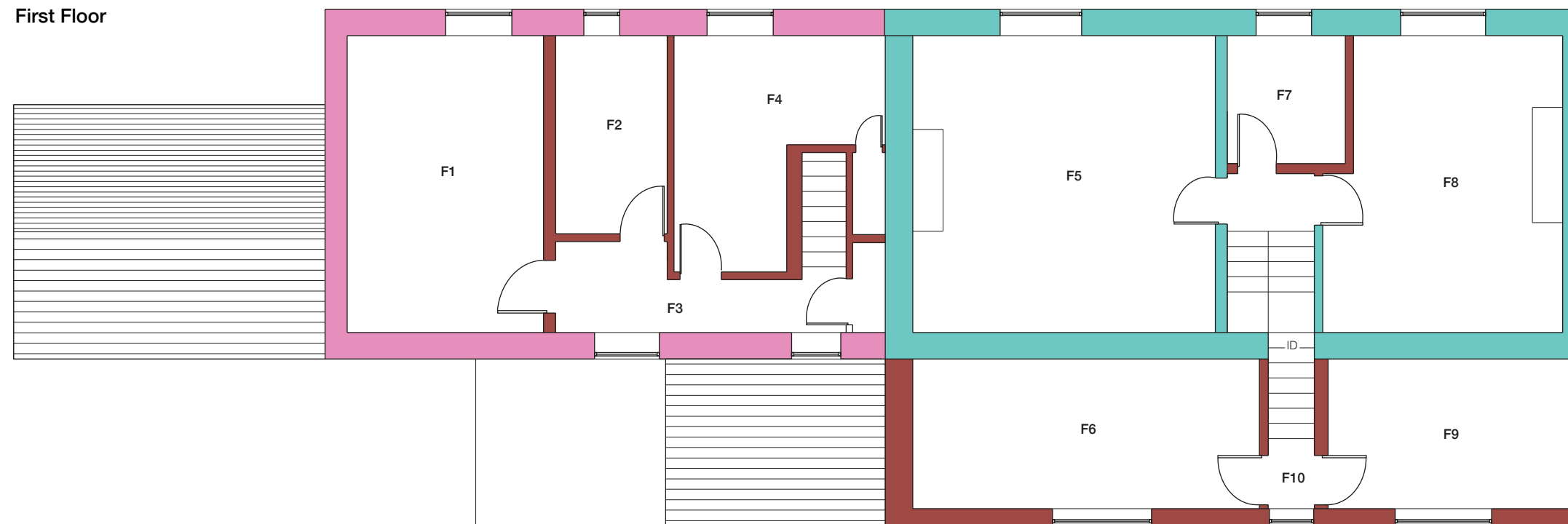
Analysis and fieldwork: CS, CH March 2017  
Drawn: JB April 2017  
Scale: 1:100 @ A3  
Drawing Version: 1.1

- Phase 1 - c. late 18th to early 19th century
- Phase 2 - early 19th century
- Phase 3 - early 19th century
- Phase 4 - early 19th century
- Phase 5 - early to mid-20th century
- Phase 6 - late 20th century
- Blocked door/window
- ID Inserted door/window
- FP Fireplace

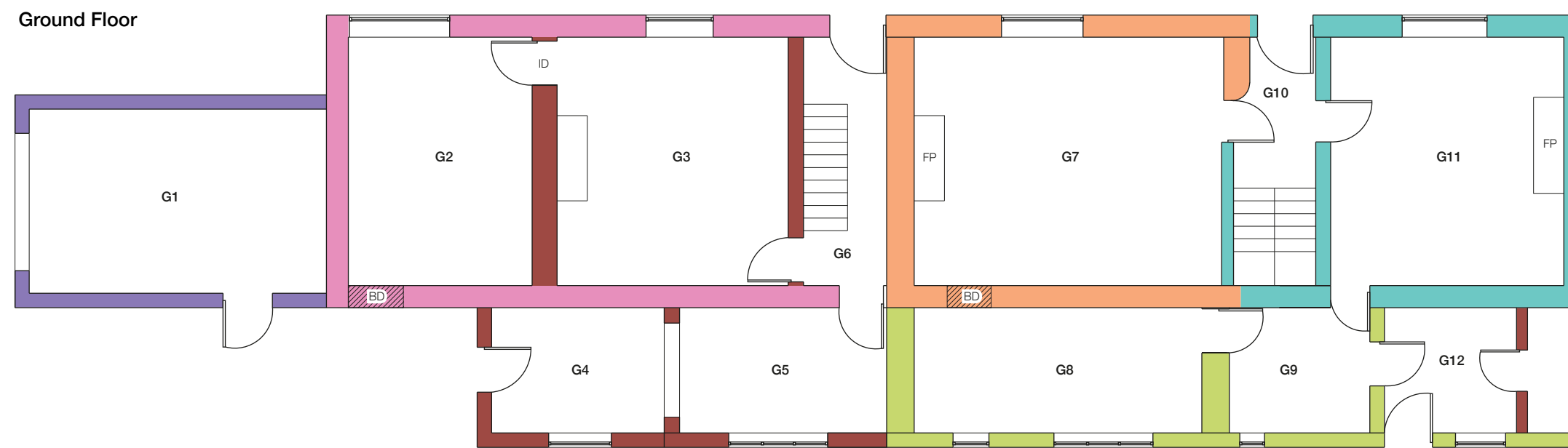


This drawing has been derived from previous survey undertaken and supplied by G.M. Pickering.  
This drawing is for planning purposes and is not considered to be a construction drawing.  
Do not scale to this drawing. All dimensions are to be checked on site.

### First Floor




### Ground Floor

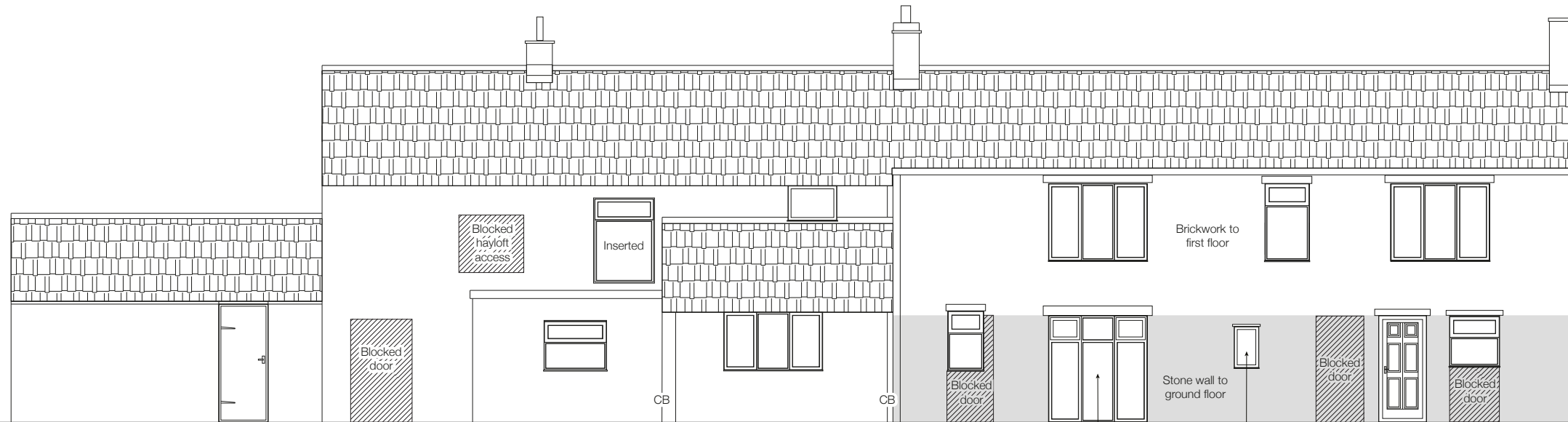




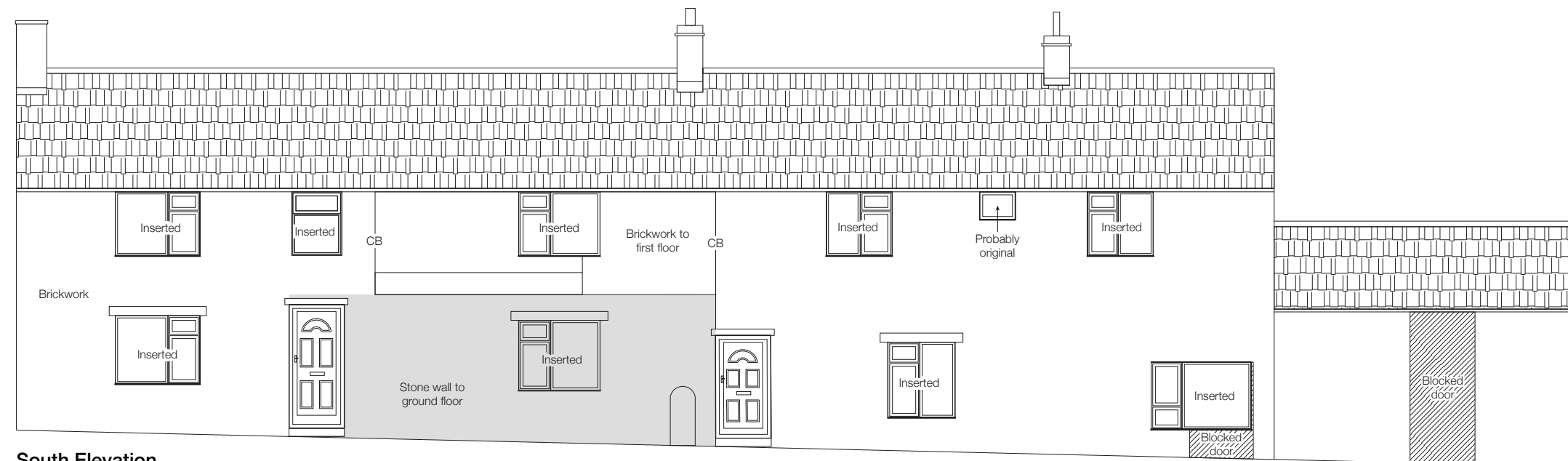
### Building A Elevations

Analysis and fieldwork: CS, CH March 2017  
Drawn: JB April 2017  
Scale: 1:100 @ A3  
Drawing Version: 1.1

-  Blocked door/window
- ID Inserted door/window
- FP Fireplace
- CB Construction break



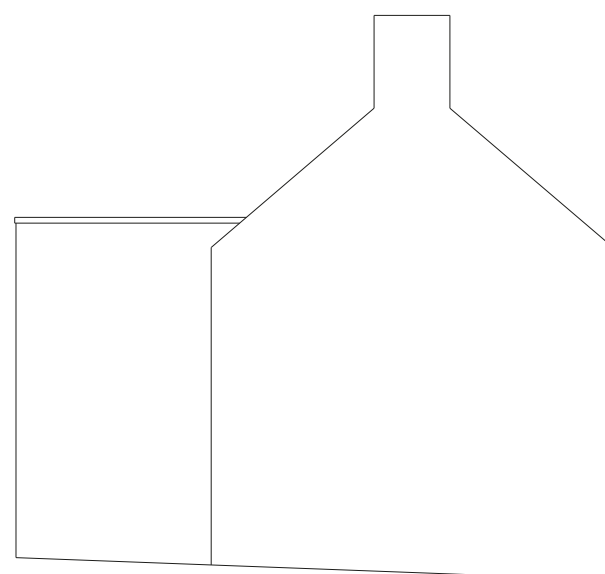
North Elevation



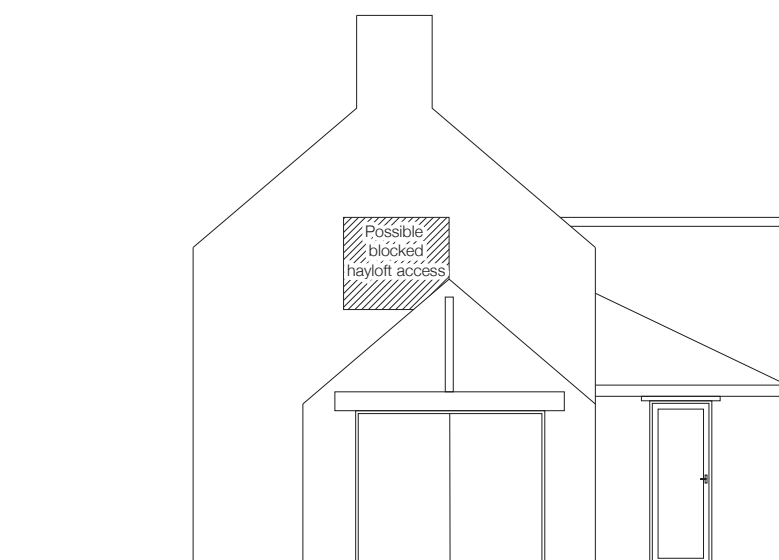
South Elevation



This drawing has been derived from previous survey undertaken and supplied by G.M. Pickering. This drawing is for planning purposes and is not considered to be a construction drawing. Do not scale to this drawing. All dimensions are to be checked on site.



West Elevation



East Elevation



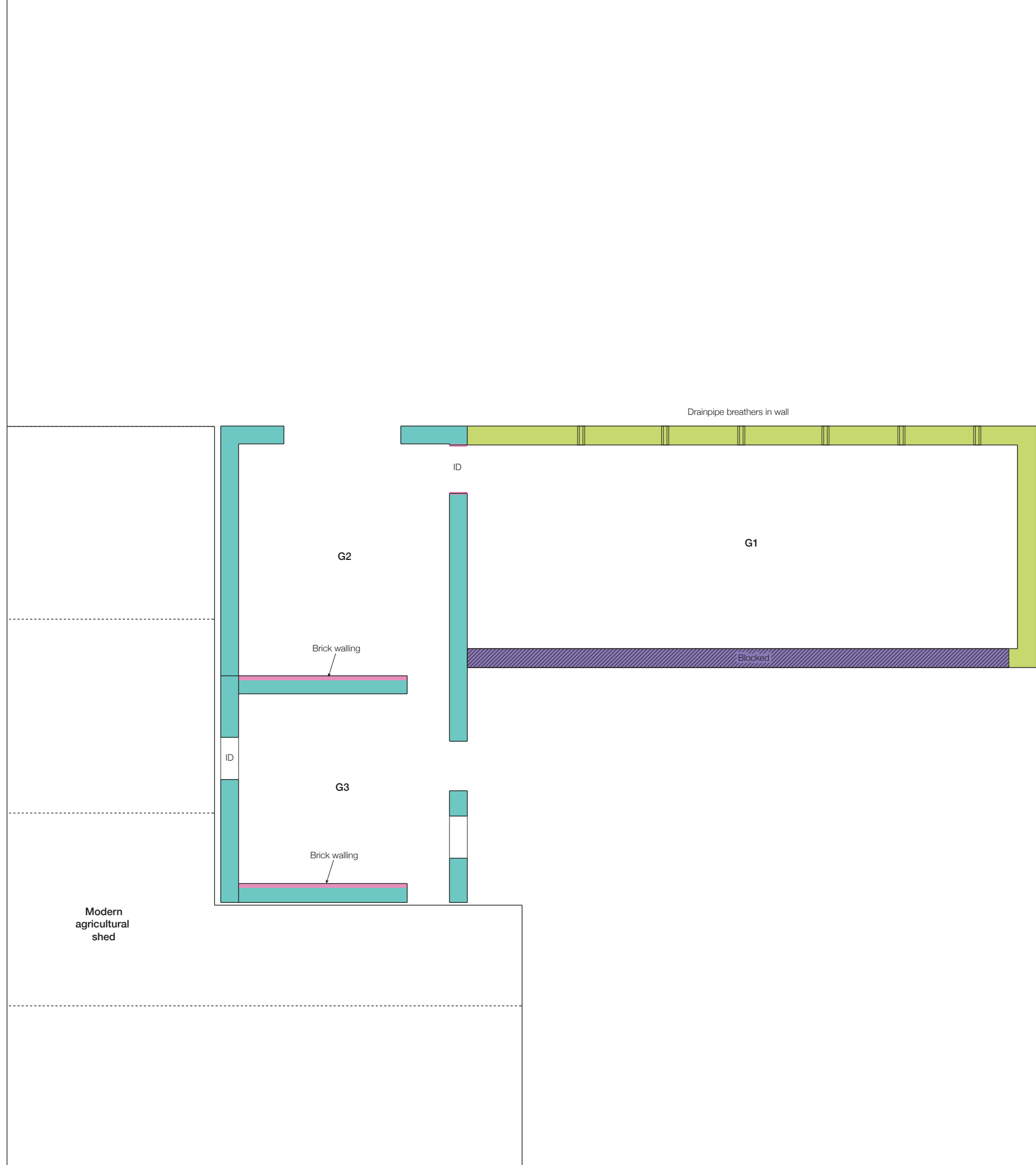
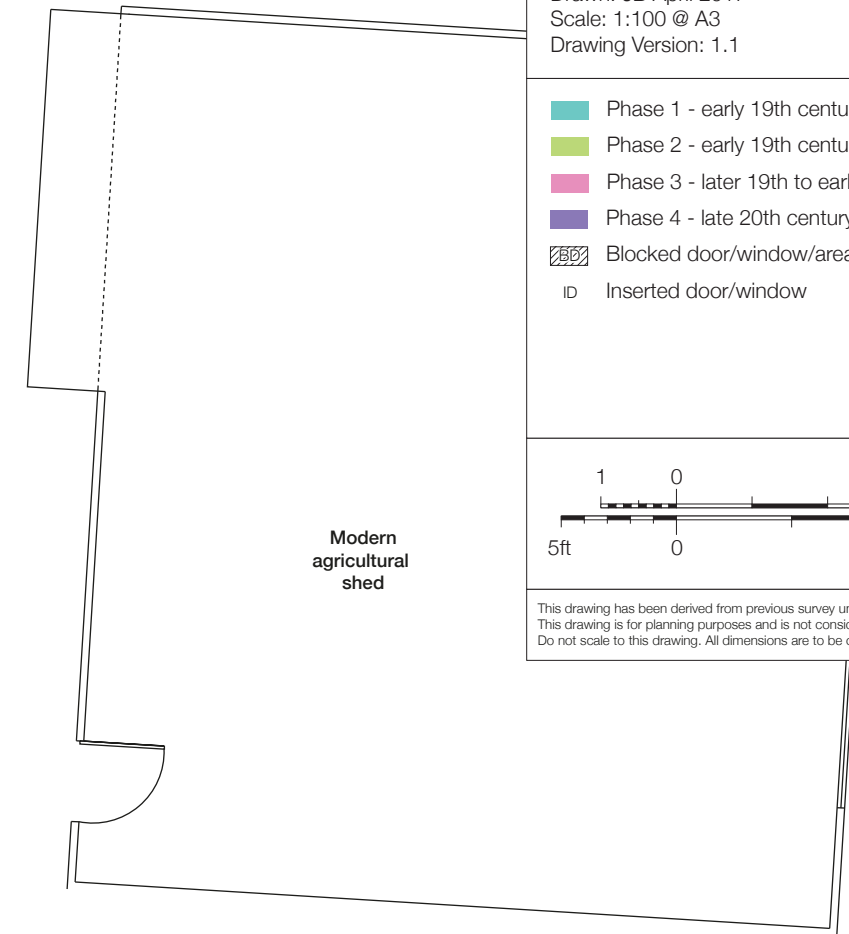
### Building B Floor Plan

Analysis and fieldwork: CS, CH March 2017  
Drawn: JB April 2017  
Scale: 1:100 @ A3  
Drawing Version: 1.1

- Phase 1 - early 19th century
- Phase 2 - early 19th century
- Phase 3 - later 19th to early 20th century
- Phase 4 - late 20th century
- Blocked door/window/area
- ID Inserted door/window

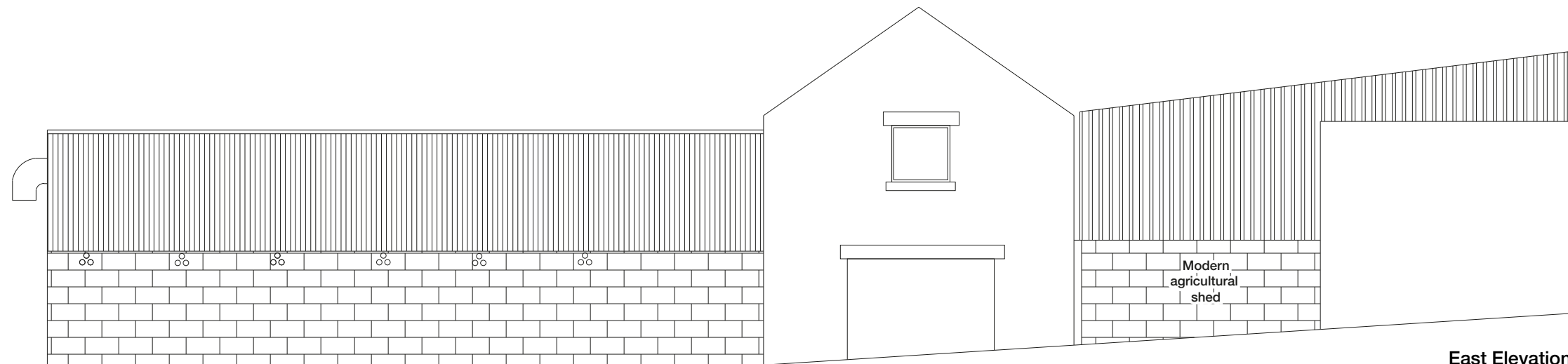


This drawing has been derived from previous survey undertaken and supplied by G.M. Pickering.  
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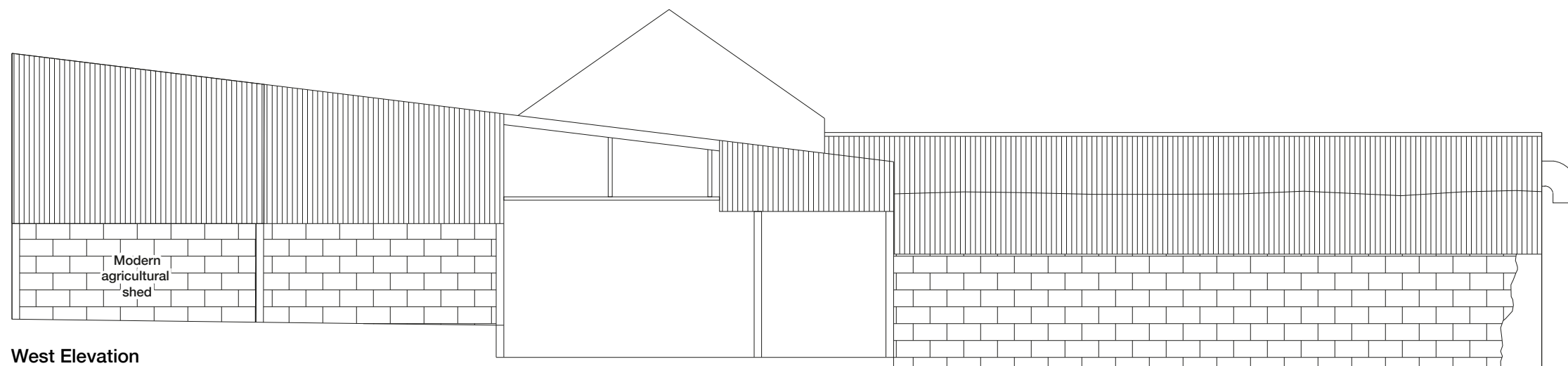
### Building B Elevations

Analysis and fieldwork: CS, CH March 2017  
Drawn: JB April 2017  
Scale: 1:100 @ A3  
Drawing Version: 1.1



East Elevation

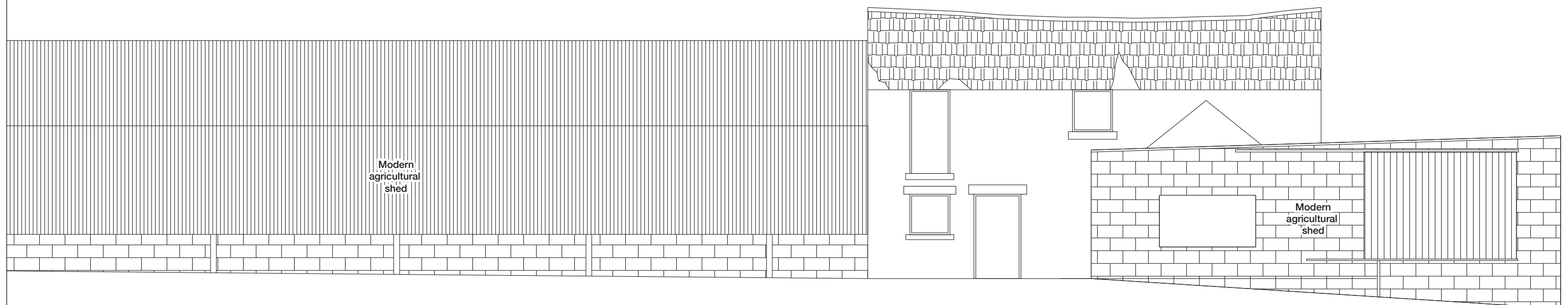
Drainpipe breathers in wall



West Elevation



This drawing has been derived from previous survey undertaken and supplied by G.M. Pickering.  
This drawing is for planning purposes and is not considered to be a construction drawing.  
Do not scale to this drawing. All dimensions are to be checked on site.



South Elevation

## APPENDIX 2 - PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

Shot Number	Direction of View	Scale	Description	Taken by:
1	E	2x2m	Building A – West Elevation	CS
2	S	2x2m	Building A - North Elevation	CS
3	S	2x2m	Building A - North Elevation, West extent	CS
4	SW	2x2m	Building A - North Elevation, East extent	CS
5	W	1x2m	Building A - East Elevation	CS
6	N	2x2m	Building A – South Elevation	CS
7	N	2x2m	Building A – South Elevation	CS
8	N	2x2m	Building A – South Elevation, West extent	CS
9	N	1x2m	Building A – G 11 North wall	CS
10	E	1x2m	Building A – G 11 East wall	CS
11	S	1x2m	Building A – G11 South wall	CS
12	W	1x2m	Building A – G11 West wall	CS
13	N	1x2m	Building A – G10 Stairs	CS
14	S	1x2m	Building A – G10 Door	CS
15	E	1x2m	Building A – G7 East wall	CS
16	N	1x2m	Building A – G7 North wall	CS
17	W	1x2m	Building A – G7 West wall	CS
18	S	1x2m	Building A – G7 South wall	CS
19	W	1x1m	Building A – G12 West wall	CS
20	E	1x1m	Building A – G12 East wall	CS
21	E	1x1m	Building A – G9 East wall	CS
22	N	1x1m	Building A – G9 North wall	CS
23	W	1x1m	Building A – G9 West wall	CS
24	S	1x1m	Building A – G9 South wall	CS
25	E	1x1m	Building A – G8 East wall	CS
26	NW	1x1m	Building A – G8 West wall	CS
27	W	1x1m	Building A - G8 South and West wall	CS
28	E	1x2m	Building A – F5 East wall	CS
29	NE	1x2m	Building A – F5 North wall	CS
30	SW	1x2m	Building A – F5 South wall	CS
31	W	1x2m	Building A – F5 West wall	CS
32	SW	1x2m	Building A – F7 Bathroom	CS
33	S	1x2m	Building A – F8 South wall	CS
34	W	1x2m	Building A – F8 West wall	CS
35	N	1x2m	Building A – F8 North wall	CS
36	E	1x2m	Building A – F8 East wall	CS
37	N	1x2m	Building A – F10 Stairs	CS
38	W	1x2m	Building A – F9 West wall	CS
39	SW	1x2m	Building A – F9 South wall	CS

Shot Number	Direction of View	Scale	Description	Taken by:
40	E	1x2m	Building A – F9 East wall	CS
41	NE	1x2m	Building A – F9 North wall	CS
42	E	1x2m	Building A – F6 East wall	CS
43	SE	1x2m	Building A – F6 South wall	CS
44	NE	1x2m	Building A – F6 North wall	CS
45	N	1x2m	Building A – F6 West wall	CS
46	N	1x2m	Building A – G2 North wall	CS
47	E	1x2m	Building A – G2 East wall	CS
48	S	1x2m	Building A – G2 South wall	CS
49	W	1x2m	Building A – G2 West wall	CS
50	E	1x2m	Building A – G3 East wall	CS
51	S	1x2m	Building A – G3 South wall	CS
52	N	1x2m	Building A – G3 North wall	CS
53	W	1x2m	Building A – G3 West wall	CS
54	S	1x2m	Building A – G6 South wall/door	CS
55	N	1x2m	Building A – G6 North doorway	CS
56	E	1x2m	Building A – G4/G5 East door	CS
57	W	1x1m	Building A – G4/G5 West door	CS
58	S	1x2m	Building A – F1 South wall	CS
59	SW	1x2m	Building A – F1 South wall	CS
60	N	1x2m	Building A – F1 North wall	CS
61	NE	1x2m	Building A – F1 East wall	CS
62	W	1x2m	Building A – F3 West	CS
63	E	1x2m	Building A – F3 East	CS
64	S	1x2m	Building A – F2 Bathroom	CS
65	N	1x2m	Building A – F2 Bathroom	CS
66	SW	1x2m	Building A – F4 South wall	CS
67	NW	1X2m	Building A – F4 West wall	CS
68	NW	1x2m	Building A – F4 Cupboard	CS
69	N	1x2m	Building A – F4 North wall	CS
70	E	1x2m	Building A – F4 East wall	CS
71	W	1x2m	Building A – G1 West wall	CS
72	SW	1x2m	Building A – G1 South wall	CS
73	N	1x2m	Building A – North wall (G1)	CS
74	E	1x2m	Building A – East wall (G1)	CS
75	E	2x2m	Building B – West elevation	CS
76	NE	2x2m	Building B – South West angle	CS
77	NE	2x2m	Building B – Closer /detail	CS
78	NE	2x2m	Building B – South elevation	CS
79	NE	1x1m	Building B – Gable South end	CS
80	W	1x1m	Building B – East elevation	CS



Shot Number	Direction of View	Scale	Description	Taken by:
81	W	1x1m	Building B – South extent detail	CS
82	SW	1x1m	Building B – East elevation	CS
83	SW	1x1m	Building B – East detail	CS
84	SW	1x1m	Building B – North elevation	CS
85	E	1x1m	Building B – West elevation	CS
86	N	1x2m	Building B – G3 North wall	CS
87	NE	1x2m	Building B – G3 East wall	CS
88	SW	1x2m	Building B – G3 West wall	CS
89	S	1x2m	Building B – G3 South wall	CS
90	W	1x2m	Building B – G2 West wall	CS
91	SW	1x2m	Building B – G2 South wall	CS
92	NE	1x2m	Building B – G2 North wall	CS
93	E	1x2m	Building B – G2 East wall	CS
94	S	1x2m	Building B – G1 South wall	CS
95	N	1x2m	Building B – G1 North wall	CS
96	NE	1x2m	Building B – G1 detail East wall	CS

## APPENDIX 3 - PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION PLANS





### Building A Photograph Locations

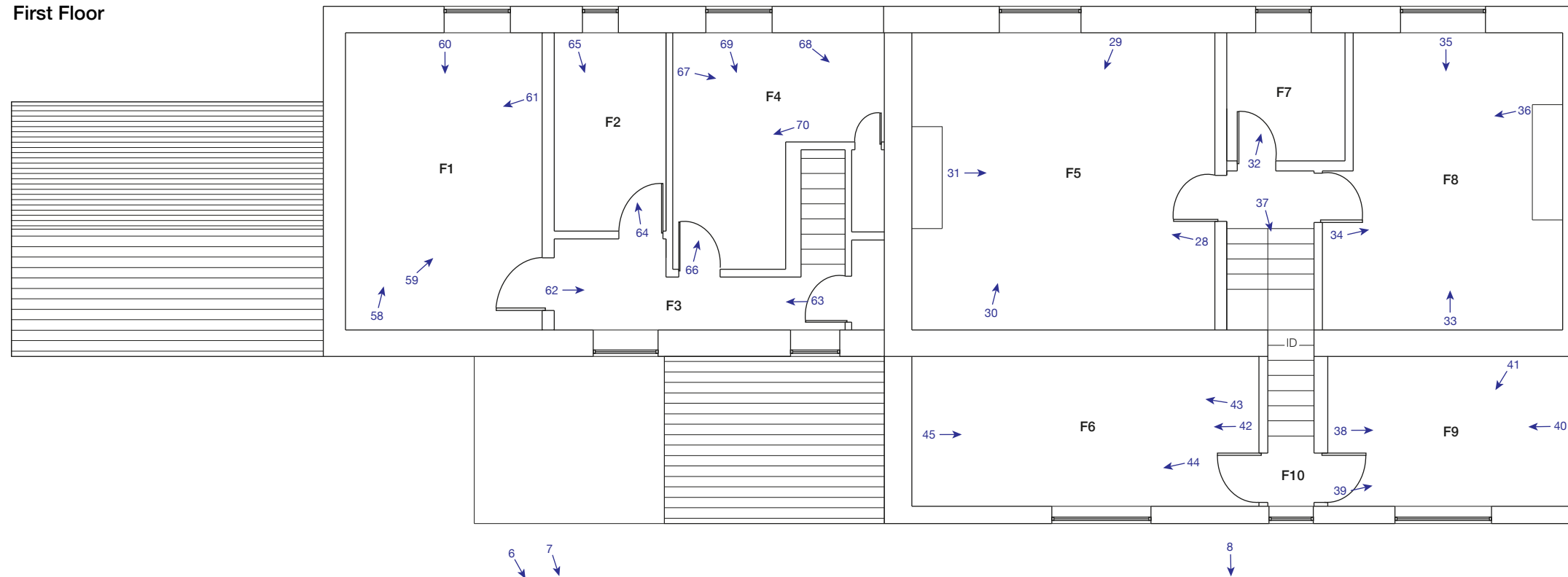
Analysis and fieldwork: CS, CH March 2017  
Drawn: JB April 2017  
Scale: 1:100 @ A3  
Drawing Version: 1.0

-  Blocked door/window
- ID Inserted door/window
- FP Fireplace

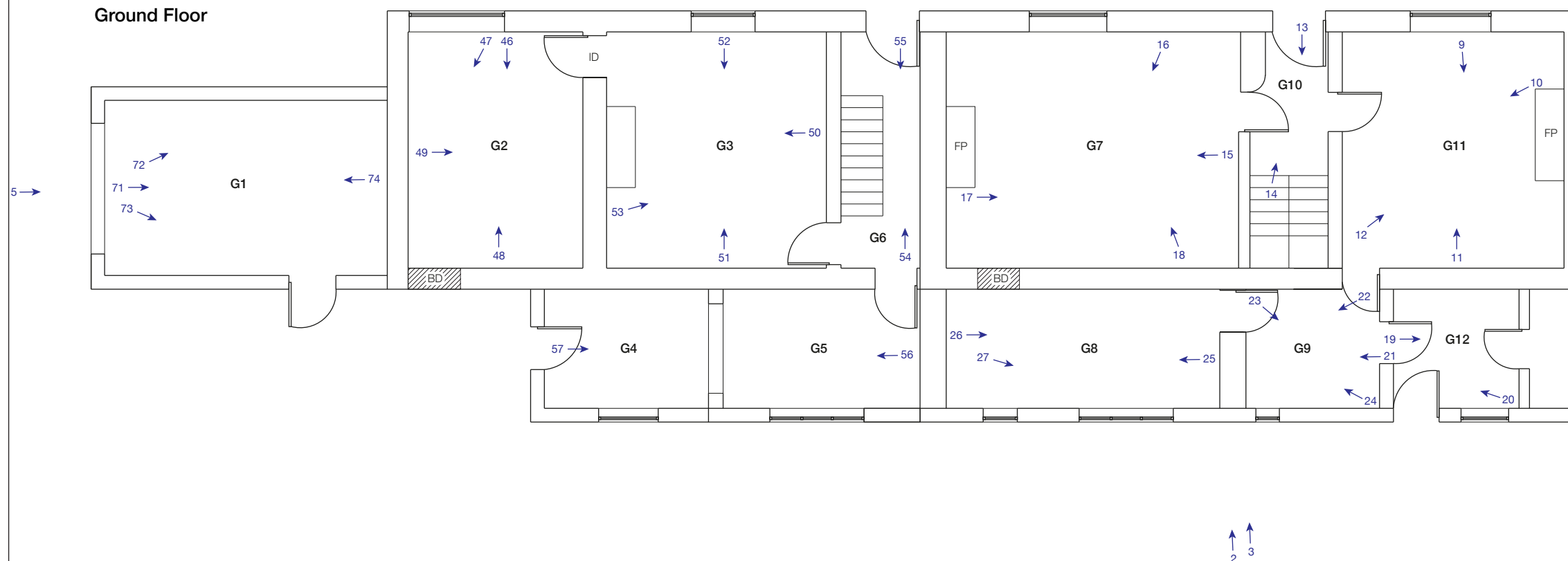


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Do not scale to this drawing. All dimensions are to be checked on site.

### First Floor



### Ground Floor







### Building B Photograph Locations

Analysis and fieldwork: CS, CH March 2017  
Drawn: JB April 2017  
Scale: 1:100 @ A3  
Drawing Version: 1.0

- Blocked door/window/area
- ID Inserted door/window



This drawing has been derived from previous survey undertaken and supplied by G.M. Pickering.  
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