

**NEVILLE HALL MIFA  
FREELANCE ARCHAEOLOGIST & CONSULTANT**

LEVEL II HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
AT FRITH FARM,  
RYHALL ROAD,  
LITTLE CASTERTON, RUTLAND.

**National Grid Reference: TF 0200 1120**

**Accession No: OAKRM: 2015.17**

**Planning References: 2015/0358/FUL & 2015/0359/LBA**

PREPARED FOR MR. MIKE WILLIAMS OF THE WILLOUGHBY FARM PARTNERSHIP

By

Neville Hall MIFA

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## **Summary**

*An historic building survey equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 of Units 2 and 3 at Frith Farm, Ryhall Road, Little Casterton, Rutland was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 23rd of January 2016.*

*The enclosure award map for the parish of Little Casterton of 1797 features the roughly east-west orientated Grade II listed Barn of Unit 2 (North Range) confirming its construction date of 1763 from the datestone on the south elevation of this building. The barn is featured as a detached outbuilding to the north east of the Grade II listed Frith Farmhouse (Unit 1), of late 18th century date, which is also confirmed by this map.*

*The First Edition O.S. map of 1891 shows the current layout of the development site comprising Units 2 and 3 to a large extent. Within Unit 2, the Grade II listed Barn of the North Range is in existence by now as is its later 19th century western extension. The existing West Range of Unit 2 is also clearly of 19th century origin as shown on this map and includes the designated Outbuildings 1 and 2.*

*Within Unit 3, the North Range is similarly shown at its current location and is thus also clearly of 19th century origin. This 1891 map also features a further outbuilding at the eastern end of this North Range which was subsequently demolished in the 20th century. The roof line of this former outbuilding remains in the wall fabric of the East Elevation of the North Range. The West Range of Unit 3 is also featured at its current location with the Cells 7-9 shown. The building survey of this West Range determined that at least the East Elevation of this West Range had been constructed upon earlier foundations, though both these earlier foundations and the later rebuilding of the West Range are also both clearly of 19th century origin.*

*The Second Edition O.S. map of 1904 also features for the first time, the late 19th/early 20th century lean-to which is attached to the North Elevation of the North Range of Unit 2. The layout of the development site remains relatively unchanged until the O.S. map of 1983, when by then the outbuilding at the East Elevation of the North Range of Unit 3 had been demolished.*



## 1. Introduction

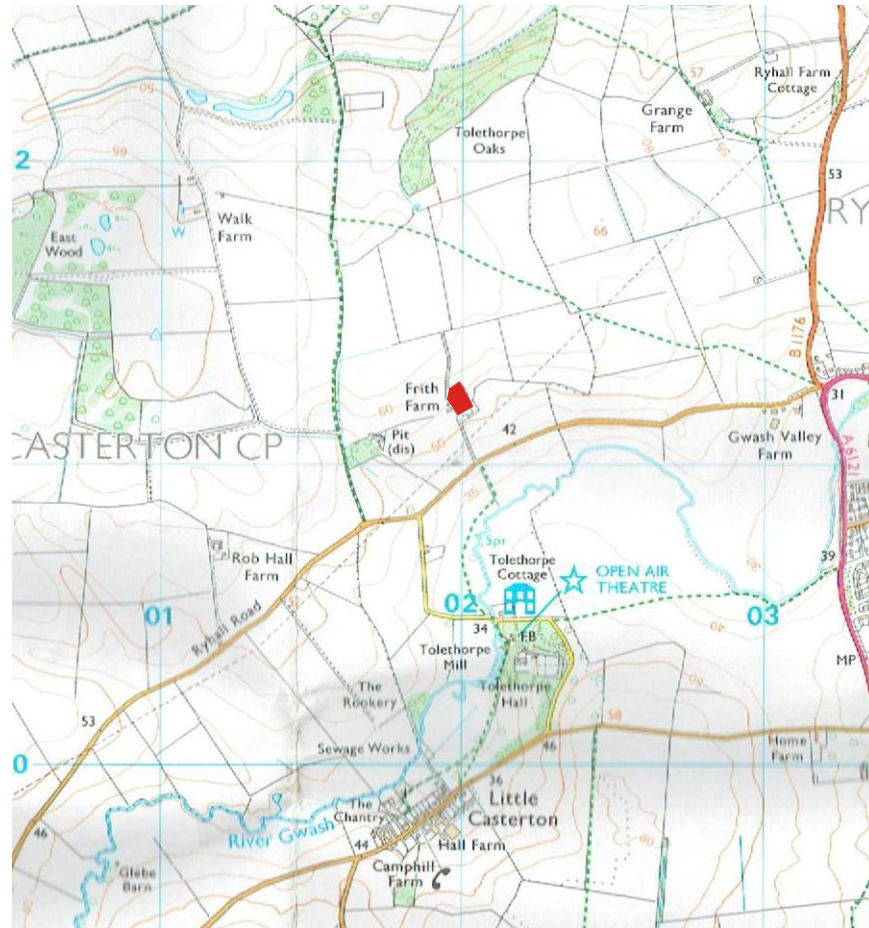
- 1.1 Neville Hall MIFA was commissioned by Mr. Mike Williams of the Willoughby Farm Partnership to undertake historic building recording equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 of Units 2 and 3 prior to their proposed conversion to residential accommodation at Frith Farm, Ryhall Road, Little Casterton, Rutland, centred at National Grid Reference TF 0200 1120. The historic building recording was undertaken at the site on the 23rd of January 2016.
- 1.2 The survey undertaken and the report of its results thereof were carried out in order to accompany and to inform a pending planning appeal by the applicant following the refusal of planning consent for the proposed development at this site. The survey was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which was submitted to and agreed with Mr. Richard Clarke, the Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council and the advisor on such planning issues with Rutland County Council, the Local Planning Authority. The survey work and report were carried out in compliance with the agreed scheme of works and with *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (IFA, 2008).
- 1.3 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the client, Mr Richard Clark, the Planning Department of Rutland County Council, the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) and with the Rutland County Museum, Oakham, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

## 2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site at Frith Farm is situated at the northern end of a farm trackway which in turn extends northwards from the northern frontage of the Ryhall Road at National Grid Reference SK 0200 1120 and at a height of approximately 55mAOD. The development site is located approximately 1.0km to the north of the village of Little Casterton, in the modern civil parish of the same name, county of Rutland [**Figures 1 and 2**].
- 2.2 The development site is located within an undulating upland area of Leicestershire Wolds.

## 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for planning permission for proposed alteration works to two existing barns comprising Units 2 and 3 to two new residential dwellings at Frith Farm, Ryhall Road, Little Casterton, Rutland (Planning References: 2015/0358/FUL & 2015/0359/LBA) have been submitted to Rutland County Council, the Local Planning Authority [**Figure 3**]. However, this application for planning consent has been refused by the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.2 Following this decision, it was decided by the applicant to appeal against this decision. Accordingly, the author was commissioned by Mr. Mike Williams of the Willoughby Farm Partnership to undertake a Level II Historic Building Survey of Units 2 and 3 and to compile a report based on the results of this survey. This document will both inform and will be submitted in support of this forthcoming planning appeal.



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

- 3.3 A Specification or a written scheme of investigation for the Level II Historic Building Survey of Units 2 and 3 at Frith Farm, Ryhall Road, Little Casterton, Rutland was submitted to and agreed by Mr Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) prior to the commencement of the site programme of works.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Programme of Works**

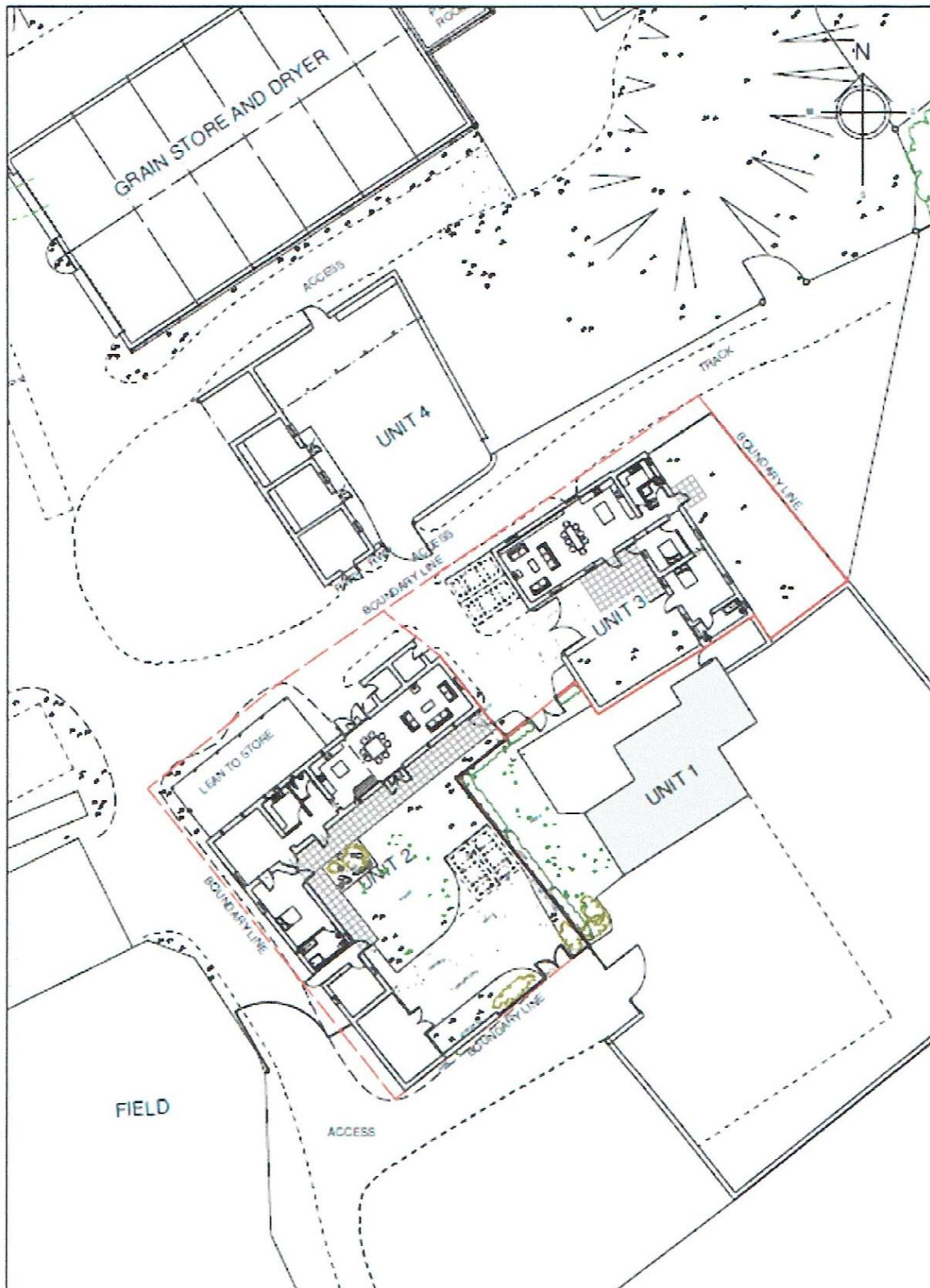
- 4.1 The aims of the project were the building recording to English Heritage Level 2 standard of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of Units 2 and 3 to be undertaken prior to any building conversion works taking place on this site.

- 4.2 The objectives of the project were:

To obtain a complete and detailed drawn, photographic and written record of the external elevations and of the interiors of Units 2 and 3.



**Figure 2:** Plan showing the existing layout of the proposal site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)



**Figure 3:** Block plan showing the proposed layout of the proposal site at an ordinal scale of 1:500, (extract from Architects plan)

- 4.3 The North Range of Unit 2 is a Grade II listed barn dating to 1763, whilst the remaining and unlisted portion of this range dates from the 19th century being constructed between 1797 and 1891. Unit 3 is also unlisted and is also of 19th century origin having been constructed sometime between 1797 and 1891. The specific objectives of the historic building recording will be to provide an historical background to Units 2 and 3 as an aid to their interpretation and on this basis to provide a full photographic and written record of same prior to and during their proposed conversions. This will provide an assessment of the impact of any proposed development on the historic fabric of the buildings and to provide an understanding of how the buildings have developed.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office and Local Studies Collection. A search of the National Heritage List of England of Historic England was also undertaken.
- 5.2 Two former agricultural buildings at Frith Farm, which comprise Units 2 and 3 respectively are proposed to be converted to residential accommodation. The north range of Unit 2 is a Grade II listed barn, which was constructed in 1763 (NHL 187210). Both buildings lie within the curtilage of Frith Farm farmhouse, which is also a Grade II listed building. Frith Farm farmhouse is a late 18th or early 19th century farmhouse (NHL 187209), shown on **Figures 2 and 3** respectively as 'Unit 1'. The Grade II listed Unit 2 comprises the north range of an 'L'-shaped building. The southern portion or West Range of this 'L'-shaped building of Unit 2 is not included in the listing even though it is part of Unit 2. To the east is a second 'L'-shaped building comprising a North Range and an East Range which comprises Unit 3. Unit 3 is in turn situated to the immediate north of the Grade II listed Frith Farm farmhouse (Unit 1).
- 5.3 Copies of both manuscript and early edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the development site were obtained from the Leicestershire and Rutland Record Office. The earliest map consulted was an extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Little Casterton of 1797 (Archive ref: DE 1748/1) [**Figure 4**]. This map shows the layout of the Frith Farm complex at the end of the 18th century, which is contained within a small enclosure, depicted on this map as plot no. 63. There are two buildings featured on this map. To the north-west is a roughly east-west orientated detached farm outbuilding. The interior of this building appears to be stippled, suggesting that it was possibly aisled. This is undoubtedly the present Grade II listed barn of the North Range. To the immediate south-east is the existing Grade II listed Frith Farm farmhouse, which confirms the late 18th century date for this building.
- 5.4 The extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891 shows that the Frith Farm complex has undergone a great deal of expansion [**Figure 5**]. The unlisted southern portion or West Range to Unit 2 has been added to the Grade II listed barn of the North Range by this time. The farmhouse remains to the south-east, having undergone a slight increase in extent. In addition, the 'L'-shaped range to the east, (now known as Unit 3) is also in existence by 1891. Several other outlying farm outbuildings to the north and west have also been added to this complex by this time.
- 5.5 The extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904 shows that little change took place to the Frith Farm complex between 1891 and 1904 [**Figure 6**]. An extension has been made to the northern side of the Grade II listed portion of Unit 2, whilst an additional outbuilding has been constructed to the immediate west of the Grade II listed Frith Farm farmhouse.



- 5.6 The extract from the six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950 shows that no change took place to the layout of the Frith Farm complex between 1904 and 1950 [**Figure 7**].
- 5.7 The extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1958 shows that no change took place to the layout of the Frith Farm complex between 1950 and 1958 [**Figure 8**].
- 5.8 The extract from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1983 shows that some minor alterations took place to the layout of the Frith Farm complex between 1958 and 1983 [**Figure 9**]. The outbuilding to the immediate west of the Frith Farm farmhouse has gone by this time. Two additional outbuildings have been constructed to the north-west of the Grade II listed portion of Unit 2 and the second to the north of the farm complex itself.

## 6. Methodology

- 6.1 The Level 2 Historic Building Survey of the exterior elevations and of the interiors of both Units 2 and 3 was undertaken by Neville Hall MIFA on the 23rd of January 2016. A full written record along with a full digital, colour slide and monochrome print photographic records were taken at this time. The digital photographic record was compiled using an Olympus Stylus TG-860 16 megapixel digital camera with the images produced in .jpeg format. Ground plans of the various buildings are reproduced from an Architects plan at various sizes and comprise **Figures 10-21** of this report. These plans show the current layout of the site and the directions from which the digital photographs were taken from.
- 6.2 All work was carried out according to the agreed Specification and to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures.

## 7. Results [**Figures 10-21; Appendix 1, Plates 1-190**]

**Plates 1-4** provide general views of Units 2 and 3, which were taken prior to the commencement of the Level 2 Historic Building Survey.



**Plate 1: General view of Unit 2, from the south**



**Plate 2: General view of Unit 2, from the north**



**Plate 3: General view of Unit 3, from the west**



**Plate 4: General view of Unit 3, from the east**

## **7.1 Unit 2**

Unit 2 is a two sided range of outbuildings comprising a West Range, (which is in turn composed of two portions, which are designated as Outbuilding 1 and Outbuilding 2) and a North Range, which comprises the Grade II listed Barn. These along with the southern boundary wall enclose three sides of a courtyard, with a detached Grade II listed farmhouse to the east.

### **7.1.1 The West Range and the Southern Boundary Wall**



**Plate 5: View of the South Elevation of the West Range (Outbuilding 1) and the Southern Boundary Wall, from the south**

**Plate 5** features both the South Elevation of the West Range (Outbuilding 1) and the southern face of the adjacent Southern Boundary Wall. Outbuilding 1 is a single storey farm building with





**Plate 6: View of the West Elevation of the West Range, (Outbuildings 1 and 2), from the south-west**



**Plate 7: View of the West Elevation of the West Range, (Outbuilding 2) from the south-west**

a modern gabled roof in slate with ridge tiles also of modern slate. The South Elevation of Outbuilding 1 is constructed of courses of roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks along with worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins at the south-western and south-eastern corners of this Elevation respectively. The original bonding material where apparent is composed of a light buff sandy mortar. The coursed stonework shows evidence of modern repointing. The adjacent south boundary wall, which is not bonded to this South Elevation, is similarly composed of courses of roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks. There is no evidence of any modern repointing in the south face of this wall, though the original bonding material to the stonework is apparent composed of a light buff lime mortar. The boundary wall is topped with stone capping slabs.

**Plate 6** features the West Elevation of the southern portion of the West Range, designated as Outbuilding 1. This West Elevation is similarly constructed of coursed roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks with much evidence of modern repointing. There is modern Upvc guttering at roof level which extends to a modern vertical Upvc downpipe at the northern end of this Elevation.

**Plate 7** provides a view of the northern portion of this West Range, which is designated as Outbuilding 2. This second outbuilding is slightly higher of one and a half storeys in height. This building similarly has a gabled roof in modern slate with modern slate ridge tiles. There is modern Upvc horizontal guttering at roof level which extends to a modern vertical Upvc downpipe. This second outbuilding is similarly constructed of coursed roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks with occasional reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar incorporated into this wall fabric with much evidence of modern repointing.

To the left (south) is a small unglazed two light timber casement window with a curved timber head and surrounds and a stone cill. Above the window opening is a curved upper head also in one course of roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks. To the north (left) is a door opening with two timber half doors composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks occupying this opening. There are four cast metal strap hinges to the left. There is also a simple door frame composed of a horizontal timber door head and surrounds. The external timber planks are attached to an internal timber framework of angled and horizontal timbers. The curved upper door opening head is composed of one course of roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks. The threshold is of stone. To the north (left) is a second window opening with a stone cill. This window opening has been boarded over externally with a series of horizontal timber planks, which obscures any underlying detail.



**Plate 8: View of the East Elevation of the West Range (Outbuildings 1 and 2), from the east**

**Plates 8 and 9** provide general views of the East Elevation of the West Range comprising Outbuilding 1 to the south and the adjoining Outbuilding 2 to the north.



**Plate 9: View of the East Elevation of the West Range (Outbuildings 1 and 2), from the east**



**Plate 10: View of the East Elevation of the West Range (Outbuilding 2), from the east**

**Plate 10** features the northern portion of the East Elevation of the West Range comprising Outbuilding 2. This East Elevation is constructed of coursed, roughly worked and shaped limestone blocks with much evidence of modern repointing. There is modern Upvc guttering at roof levels which extends to a central vertical modern Upvc downpipe. At the southern end of this northern portion of the East Elevation, the south-eastern corner of this outbuilding is marked by a vertical column of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins.

Also at the southern end of this northern portion of the East Elevation of the West Range comprising Outbuilding 2 is an infilled former east facing door opening, which is featured on **Plate 11**. The extent of this opening and the position of its former lintel are clearly visible in the wall fabric as two vertical lines in this fabric to either side and a widening in the infilling at the upper levels. The infilling is of later courses shaped and worked limestone blocks.





**Plate 11: Detail: View of a blocked in door opening within the East Elevation of Outbuilding 2, from the east**



**Plate 12: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 2 of the West Range, from the east**

**Plates 11 and 12** feature to the left (north) of the infilled door opening, a small two light unglazed timber casement window. The opening is occupied by a simple timber frame of transom, head

and surrounds with a modern stone cill. The upper curved window head is composed of one course of shaped and worked limestone blocks. The window is blocked in internally by a wooden board.



**Plate 13: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 2 of the West Range, from the east**



**Plate 14: View of the East Elevation of Outbuilding 1 of the West Range, from the east**

To the left (north) of this is a second east facing door opening, which is shown on **Plates 12 and 13**. The doorway itself is composed of two timber half doors of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The upper half door has become detached with the lower half door remaining *in situ*. Consequently there are only two cast metal strap hinges in place to the left. The door is contained within a simple timber frame of head and surrounds. The upper curved door head is of a series of shaped and worked limestone blocks. The upper half of the door opening has been boarded over.





**Plate 15: View of the East Elevation of the West Range (Outbuildings 1 and 2), from the east**



**Plate 16: View of the north face of the Southern Boundary Wall, from the north**

To the immediate north (right) of this second door opening is a second unglazed two light timber casement window, the lower half of which has been boarded over with a series of vertical timber planks. The window opening is occupied by a simple timber frame of head and surrounds with a modern stone cill. The upper half of the window has been boarded over internally. There is in addition a curved upper window head of a series of shaped and worked limestone blocks.

At the northern end of this East Elevation of Outbuilding 2 is a third east facing door opening, which is also featured on **Plate 13**. This was composed of two timber half doors, the upper one of which is absent and has been boarded over. The remaining lower half door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. To the left are two remaining cast metal

strap hinges. The opening is also occupied by simple timber surrounds to either side with a stone threshold. **Plate 13** also shows the northern end of this Elevation tapering off to the left.



**Plate 17: Detail: View of a blocked in gateway within the north face of the Southern Boundary Wall, from the north-east**



**Plate 18: View of the north face of the Southern Boundary Wall, from the north-east**

**Plates 14 and 15** provide views of the southern portion of the East Elevation of this West Range which comprises the designated Outbuilding 1. This portion of the East Elevation is open to the east. There is an horizontal timber wallplate at roof level which supports the roof structure. This wallplate is in turn supported by two modern vertical steel columns. These columns are fixed to two carved and shaped timber heads which are in turn affixed to the wallplate. It would appear that the original supporting columns are absent and have been replaced by modern replacements.



**Plates 16 and 18** provide views of the north face of the Southern Boundary Wall, which is similarly composed of coursed roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks. There is no evidence of any modern repointing in the north face of this wall, though the original bonding material to the stonework is apparent composed of a light buff lime mortar. The wall is topped with stone capping slabs. Of particular note and featured on both **Plates 17 and 18** are the lower levels of a blocked in gateway with a stone threshold. The infill is clearly of later courses of shaped and worked stonework. The upper levels of this opening are obscured by dense vegetation growth.

#### 7.1.2 The Interiors of Outbuildings 1 and 2



**Plate 19: View of the interior of Outbuilding 1, from the south**



**Plate 20: View of the north wall of Outbuilding 1, from the south**



**Plates 19-21** feature the north wall of Outbuilding 1, which also corresponds to the south facing former South Elevation of Outbuilding 2. This north wall is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks. The bonding material is a light buff lime mortar. There are two small square shaped ventilation apertures situated at just below roof level. The wallplate at the East Elevation and the roof supporting timber purlins have been inserted into this wall fabric. The floor of this outbuilding is of modern concrete.



**Plate 21: View of the upper levels of the north wall of Outbuilding 1, from the south**



**Plate 22: View of the roof supporting structure of Outbuilding 1, from the north**

**Plates 22 and 27** provide views of the simple roof supporting structure of Outbuilding 1. At the lower levels are a series of pairs of horizontal timber collars which are attached to the aforementioned wallplate at the East Elevation and are inserted into the fabric of the west wall. To these are attached a series of horizontal timber purlins and common rafters, the latter of which extend to horizontal roof apex timbers.



**Plate 23: View of the west wall of Outbuilding 1, from the east**



**Plate 24: View of the west wall of Outbuilding 1, from the east**

**Plates 23 and 24** feature the west wall of Outbuilding 1. The fabric of this wall is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks. The bonding material is a light buff lime mortar. At the lower levels is a former animal trough, the interior of which is lined with concrete. This trough is bonded to the west wall and is constructed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, which have been rendered over with modern concrete. Inserted into this fabric are several vertical and horizontal timbers which extend along the top of the trough.





**Plate 25: View of the interior of Outbuilding 1, from the north**



**Plate 26: View of the south wall of Outbuilding 1, from the north**

**Plates 25 and 26** feature the south wall of Outbuilding 1. The fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks. The bonding material is a light buff lime mortar. There is a small square shaped ventilation aperture on the right and within the upper levels of the wall. This aperture was not featured on the opposing external South Elevation wall.



**Plate 27: View of the roof supporting structure of Outbuilding 1, from the south**

The northern portion of the West Range, which has been designated as Outbuilding 2 contains in turn two rooms, which have been designated as Cell 1 and Cell 2. Cell 1 is the largest and the northernmost of the two rooms of Outbuilding 2. Cell 2 is the southernmost of these two rooms.



**Plate 28: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north**

**Plates 28 and 29** provide detailed views of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1. This is identical in nature to that which was previously recorded within the adjacent Outbuilding 1 to the south. At the lower levels are a series of pairs of horizontal timber collars which are attached to tops of the east and west walls. To these are attached in turn a series of horizontal timber purlins and common rafters, the latter of which extends to horizontal roof apex timbers.





**Plate 29: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 1, from the north**



**Plate 30: View of the roof supporting structure and interior of Cell 1, from the south**

**Plate 30** provides an additional view of the supporting roof structure of Cell 1 along with a general view of the north and much of the east and west walls. The floor of Cell 1 is of modern concrete.

**Plate 31** provides a detailed view of the north wall of Cell 1 including the tapering of the northern portion of the east wall. This north wall including the tapered northern section of the east wall is constructed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, much of which has been whitewashed over. The bonding material is a light buff lime mortar. There are in addition, four small and square shaped ventilation apertures at ground floor ceiling level.



**Plate 31: View of the north wall of Cell 1, from the south**



**Plate 32: View of the roof supporting structure and interior of Cell 1, from the north**

**Plate 32** provides a further general view of the interior of Cell 1 taken from the vantage point of the northern end of this room and features the roof supporting structure, the south wall and much of the east and west walls.

**Plate 33** provides a detailed view of the south wall of Cell 1. The fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, some of which has been whitewashed over. The bonding material is a light buff lime mortar. To the left (east) is a door opening which leads onto the adjoining Cell 2 to the south. The door itself is absent with the door opening being only occupied by a simple timber frame of head and surrounds. Above the head is a short length of horizontal timber lintel.



**Plate 33: View of the south wall of Cell 1, from the north**



**Plate 34: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the west**

**Plates 34 and 35** provide detailed views of the east wall of Cell 1. At the southern end of this wall is the inner face of a door opening which was previously recorded in detail on the external East Elevation of this outbuilding. The surviving lower half door is attached to a framework of angled and horizontal timbers. Above the door opening is an horizontal timber lintel. To the immediate north (left) of this is a window opening which was also previously recorded in detail on the external East Elevation of this outbuilding. There is a further horizontal timber lintel above this opening. Towards the northern end of this wall is an infilled fireplace with an horizontal timber lintel above it [**Plate 36**]. The infill is a mixture of uncoursed and roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks, some brick headers and stretchers and cement rendering at the upper levels.

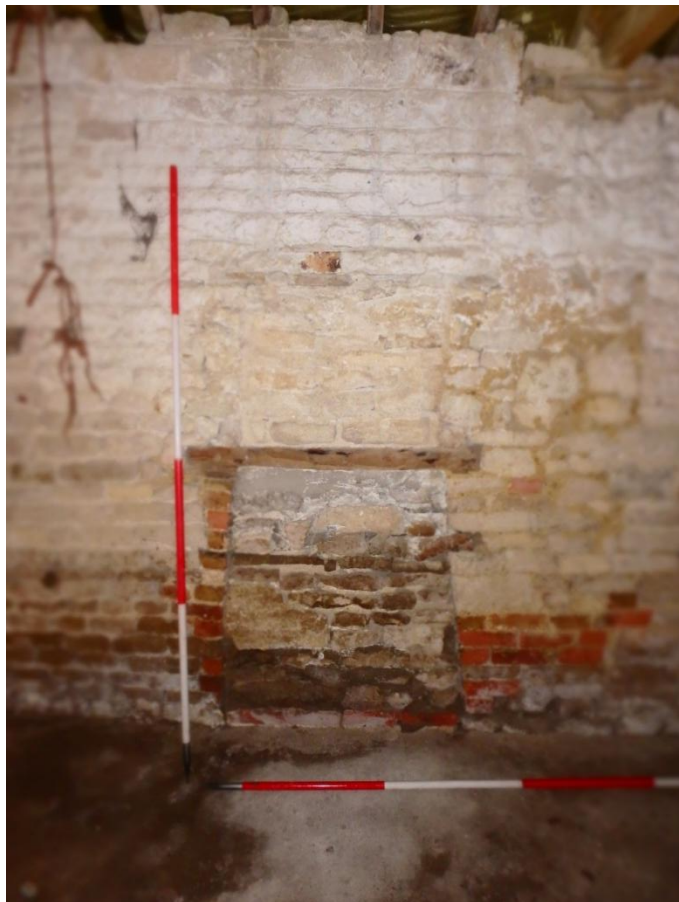
The wall fabric of this east wall is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, much of which has been whitewashed over. The bonding material is a light buff lime mortar. At



the door opening at the northern end of the east wall is a column of worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar at the internal door opening surrounds. The inner face of this door opening is of a simple timber frame of head and surrounds.



**Plate 35: View of the east wall of Cell 1, from the west**



**Plate 36: Detail: View of the infilled fireplace in the east wall of Cell 1, from the west**



A small alcove with a short section of horizontal timber incorporated into the wall fabric is also situated at the northern end of the east wall [Plate 35]. There is also some more recent repair to the fabric of the east wall with brick stretchers around the infilled fireplace [Plate 36].



**Plate 37: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the north-east**



**Plate 38: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the south-east**

**Plates 37-39** feature in detail the west wall of Cell 1. The fabric of this west wall is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, much of which has been whitewashed over. The bonding material is a light buff lime mortar. At the northern end of this east wall is a window opening which was previously recorded in detail on the exterior West Elevation of this outbuilding. The window opening surrounds are constructed of columns of worked shaped and faced limestone ashlar to either side. At the southern end of this east wall is a door opening which was also previously recorded in detail on the exterior West Elevation of this outbuilding. There is an internal horizontal timber lintel above this door opening.



**Plate 39: View of the west wall of Cell 1, from the north-east**



**Plate 40: View of the south wall of Cell 2, from the north**

**Plates 40 and 41** provide views of the south wall of Cell 2. The lower levels of the wall fabric have been rendered over with modern cement which obscures the nature of the underlying wall fabric. However, the upper levels are composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone

blocks, which has been whitewashed over. There is an horizontal timber wallplate incorporated into this wall fabric at ground floor ceiling level along with two small rectangular ventilation apertures just below this.



**Plate 41: View of the interior of Cell 2, from the north**



**Plate 42: View of the west wall of Cell 2, from the east**

**Plate 41** also features the modern concrete floor of Cell 2.

**Plate 42** shows the west wall of Cell 2. The lower levels of this wall have similarly been rendered over with modern cement thus obscuring any underlying detail of the wall fabric. The upper levels of the wall fabric by contrast are readily apparent composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, which has been whitewashed over. The inner face of a small window opening which was previously recorded in detail on the opposing exterior West Elevation of this outbuilding is also revealed with an internal horizontal lintel above it.





**Plate 43: View of the north wall of Cell 2, from the south**



**Plate 44: View of the east wall of Cell 2, from the west**

**Plate 43** features the north wall of Cell 2. The lower levels of this wall have similarly been rendered over with modern cement thus obscuring any underlying detail of the wall fabric. The upper levels of the wall fabric by contrast are readily apparent composed of courses of shaped

and worked limestone blocks, which has been whitewashed over. There is an horizontal timber wallplate incorporated into this wall fabric at ground floor ceiling level. The inner face of the door opening which extends onto the adjoining Cell 1 to the north is also revealed with an horizontal timber lintel above the doorway.



**Plate 45: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the north**



**Plate 46: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2, from the south**

**Plate 44** features the east wall of Cell 2. The lower levels of this wall have similarly been rendered over with modern cement thus obscuring any underlying detail of the wall fabric. The upper levels of the wall fabric by contrast are readily apparent composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, which has been whitewashed over. The inner face of a small window opening which was previously recorded in detail on the opposing exterior East Elevation of this outbuilding is also revealed with an internal horizontal timber lintel above the opening.

**Plates 45 and 46** provide detailed views of the supporting roof structure of Cell 2. The supporting roof structure of Cell 2 is relatively simple in nature composed of two horizontal timber collars to which are attached two horizontal timber purlins along with a series of common rafters, which extend to an horizontal timber at the roof apex. The purlins and rafters are inserted into the walls. There is a notable absence of wallplates on the east and west walls.

### 7.1.3 The Grade II Listed North Range or Barn



**Plate 47: View of the West Elevation, from the west**

**Plate 47** provides a view of the West Elevation of the Grade II listed Barn or North Range. This building is of two storeys in height with a gabled roof in slate and slate ridge tiles. The wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks with modern repointing evident. A vertical series of worked shaped and faced limestone quoins occupy the north-western corner of this building.

At the ground floor level and to the right (south) is a west facing door opening. The doorway is of two half doors, which are composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. A simple timber frame of head and surrounds also occupies this door opening. A small partially glazed and partially boarded over window opening is within the upper half door. The curved upper door head is composed of one course of roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks.

At first floor level is an original window opening which has been boarded over with a series of horizontal timber planks. There is a stone cill at the base of the opening and a curved window head above this of one course of roughly shaped and worked limestone blocks.



**Plate 48** provides a general view of this West Elevation and also of the West Elevation of the West Range composed of Outbuildings 1 and 2.



**Plate 48: General view of the West Elevation of the North Range and the West Elevation of the West Range, from the west**



**Plate 49: View of the West Elevation and the western side of the lean-to of the North Range, from the west**

**Plate 49** provides a further view of the West Elevation of this North Range along with the western side of a lean-to, which is attached to the North Elevation of this building. This lean-to first appears on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1904. This lean-to is of one storey in height and has a flattish though slightly angled roof or half-gabled roof with a roof covering of modern sheets of corrugated metal. The western facing side of this lean-to comprises a timber frame which is made up of one substantial vertical timber post at the northern end along with a second substantial angled timber which is part of the supporting roof structure and which is inserted into the wall

fabric of the North Elevation. Attached to this angled timber is a framework composed of a series of secondary vertical timbers and a single horizontal timber at the base at ground level. To this in turn are attached the remnants of timber weatherboarding, of which only the upper levels survive composed of a series of horizontal timber planks.



**Plate 50: View of the North Elevation of the North Range including the northern side of the lean-to, from the north**



**Plate 51: View of the North Elevation of the North Range including the northern side of the lean-to, from the north**

**Plates 50 and 51** provide general views of the North Elevation of this North Range showing the lean-to to the right (west), the double-doored north facing entrance to the east of this and a single storey side extension at the eastern end of this North Elevation. The lean-to is open to the north. The northern face of this structure is composed of a series of five substantial vertical timber posts which support the roof structure.





**Plate 52: Detail: View of the lower levels of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north**



**Plate 53: Detail: View of the lower levels of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north**

**Plates 52 and 53** feature in detail two of the substantial vertical timber posts at the north face of the lean-to. Behind and in the foreground of this is the wall fabric of the North Elevation. The wall fabric of this North Elevation is composed of coursed shaped and worked limestone blocks with modern repointing. There are in addition, three rectangular shaped ventilation apertures at ground floor ceiling levels cut into this wall fabric. At ground level is a foundation offset composed of a string course of chamfered shaped and faced limestone blocks below which are further coursed shaped and worked limestone blocks which make up the remainder of the foundation.

**Plate 54** features further parts of the wall fabric of this North Elevation showing a fourth vertical ventilation aperture. Below this fourth ventilation aperture and the foundation offset, the

foundation is composed of courses and thin shaped and faced limestone slabs. Behind the roof of the lean-to is modern Upvc guttering at roof level which extends to a vertical VPVC downpipe to the east (left) of the fourth ventilation aperture. The floor of the lean-to is composed of modern concrete providing an external yard surface.



**Plate 54: Detail: View of the lower levels of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north-east**



**Plate 55: View of the roof supporting structure of the lean-to, from the east**

**Plates 55 and 56** both feature in detail the nature of the roof supporting structure of the lean-to. This is a relatively simple structure consisting of a timber framework of horizontal principal purlins and principal rafters. The southern ends of the rafters are attached to a substantial horizontal timber wallplate at roof level, which is inserted into the wall fabric of the North Elevation. This wallplate in turns rests upon a series of six carved and shaped limestone plinths which are part of the wall fabric of this North Elevation.



**Plate 56: View of the roof supporting structure of the lean-to, from the west**



**Plate 57: View of the northern portion of the North Elevation of the North Range including side extension, from the north**

**Plate 57** shows a double-doored north facing entrance to the North Range. The door head consists of a substantial horizontal timber lintel, which is inserted into the wall fabric of this North Elevation. The double doors are composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. To either side are four modern cast metal hinges. The lower levels of the door opening are occupied by a series of horizontal timber planks, which board up these lower levels. At ground floor level and to either side of the opening are two short stubs of vertical timbers, which may mark the basal remnants of an earlier door frame. Any door frame is not visible externally. There are two vertical counns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins to either side of this door opening, which marks it as an original feature.



**Plate 57** also features the single storey side extension at the eastern end of this North Range. This structure has a half-gabled roof in slate. There is modern Upvc guttering at roof level which leads to a vertical modern Upvc downpipe to the left (east). The North Elevation of this side extension is also featured on **Plate 57**. The wall fabric here is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks with modern repointing. There are also some reused worked, shaped, and faced limestone ashlar incorporated within this wall fabric. There are the vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins at the north-western and north-eastern corners of this extension. There is no foundation offset here.



**Plate 58: View of the northern portion of the North Elevation of the North Range including side extension, from the north**



**Plate 59: Detail: View of the original western end of the Grade II listed Barn, from the north**

**Plates 59 and 60** feature in detail a vertical dividing line in the wall fabric of the North Elevation. This vertical division is further marked by a vertical column of worked, shaped and faced

limestone quoins. The wall fabric to the west of this vertical dividing line is composed of similar coursed shaped and faced limestone blocks as the wall fabric to the east of this vertical division. It is thus clear that a later western two storied extension to the North Range has been constructed.



**Plate 60: Detail: View of the original western end of the Grade II listed Barn, from the north**

**Plate 61** features the west facing West Elevation of this Side Extension. The wall fabric here is identical to that of the adjoining North Elevation composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks with modern repointing. The foundation offset is absent here also. At ground floor level is a west facing door opening. The door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks with two cast metal strap hinges to the right. The door opening also contains a simple timber frame of head and surrounds. There are the remains of a stone threshold. The upper levels of the door opening are boarded over with two horizontal timber planks. These may cover over an unglazed fanlight. Above the door opening is a modern horizontal timber lintel. Above this and built into the wall fabric is a rectangular shaped ventilation aperture with a modern horizontal timber lintel above it. There are in addition a vertical line of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins at the north-western corner of this building.

**Plate 62** provides a view of both the East Elevation of the North Range and also of the East Elevation of the single storey Side Extension and **Plate 63** - a detailed view of the East Elevation of the Side Extension. The layout of this East Elevation is identical to that of the opposing West Elevation of this building. To the right (north) is an east facing door opening with the door constructed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. To the left are two cast metal strap hinges. Also within the doorway is a simple timber frame of head and surrounds with a stone threshold. Above this is a modern horizontal timber lintel. Above the door opening is a second rectangular shaped ventilation aperture within the wall fabric which is topped with a

further modern horizontal timber lintel. The wall fabric is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks with modern repointing. The foundation offset is absent here also.



**Plate 61: Detail: View of the West Elevation of the Side Extension, from the west**



**Plate 62: View of the East Elevations of the North Range and Side Extension, from the east**





**Plate 63: Detail: View of the East Elevation of the Side Extension, from the east**



**Plate 64: View of the South Elevation of the North Range, from the south**

The wall fabric of the East Elevation of the North Range is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks with modern repointing. At ground level is a foundation offset composed of a string course of chamfered shaped and faced limestone blocks below which are further

coursed shaped and faced limestone blocks and reused ashlar which make up the remainder of the foundation. There are in addition the vertical lines of two columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins at the north-eastern and south-eastern corners of this building respectively. At first floor level is an east facing window opening. The window opening is occupied by a wooden shutter composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks with two cast metal strap hinges to the left. The window opening also contains a simple timber frame of head and surrounds with a stone cill. Above this is a modern horizontal timber lintel.



**Plate 65:** View of the eastern portion of the South Elevation of the North Range, from the south

**Plate 64** provides a general view of the whole South Elevation of the North Range.

**Plate 65** features in detail the eastern portion of the South Elevation of the North Range. The wall fabric of this South Elevation is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks along with distinctive courses of reused, worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar with modern repointing. There is modern Upvc guttering at roof level leading to a vertical modern UPVC downpipe at the eastern end of the Elevation. At ground level is a foundation offset composed of a string course of chamfered shaped and faced limestone blocks below which are further coursed shaped and faced limestone blocks and coursed and reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar which make up the remainder of the foundation. To the right (east) are two vertical ventilation apertures or slits at ground floor level.

**Plate 66** provides a detailed view of the central south facing door opening. This is a double doored entrance with two vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins to either side. The curved decorative external door head is of carved worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar with a decorative carved keystone at the midst of the head. To either side and at the base of the head are two rectangular shaped and slightly protruding worked, shaped and faced decorative limestone ashlar. The door itself is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved vertical timber planks with four cast metal strap hinges to either side.

**Plate 71** provides a detailed view of part of the interior of this entrance with a slightly recessed carved and curved inner door head composed of worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar. **Plate 71** also shows that the two doors are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.





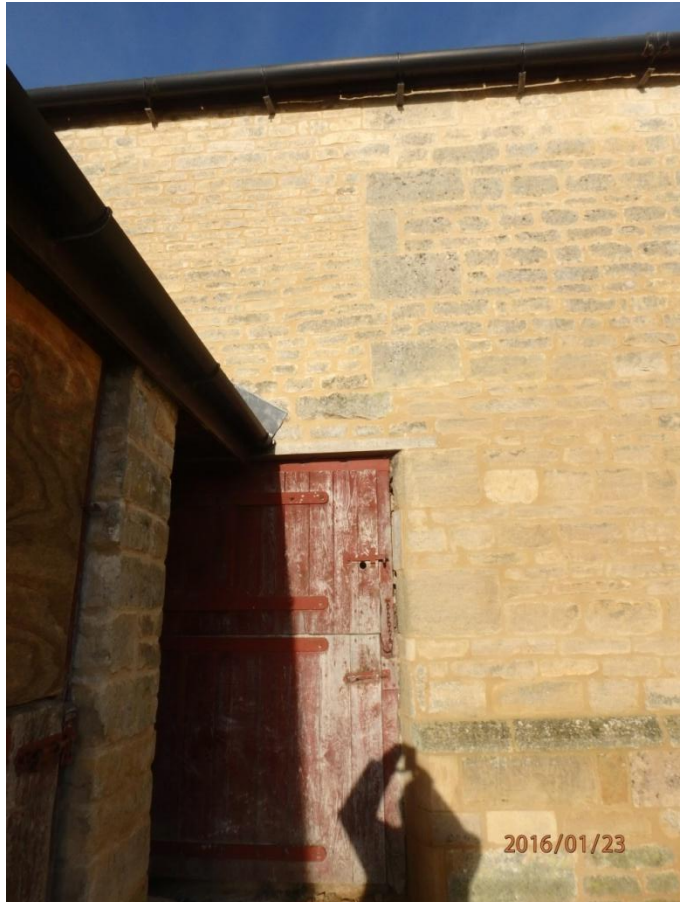
**Plate 66: Detail: View of the south facing entrance to the South Elevation, from the south**



**Plate 67: View of the western portion of the South Elevation of the North Range from the south**

**Plate 67** features the western portion of the East Elevation of the North Range. To the left (west) and at ground floor level is a third vertical ventilation aperture or slit.





**Plate 68:** Detail: View of the division between the Original Barn and the western extension, from the south

**Plates 67 and 69** also feature a second door opening at first floor level. This opening originally had an east facing stone stairwell leading onto it from the ground levels. It is understood that this was recently demolished though the outline of this can still be observed on the external wall fabric leading up to this opening. The opening itself is boarded over with a wooden board. To either side are two vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins indicating that this is an original feature of the building. To the immediate west (left) of this and at ground floor level is a third south facing door opening. This door opening is occupied by two timber half doors composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks with four cast metal strap hinges to the left. The door frame is not visible externally. There is an unglazed fanlight above the upper timber half door, which is boarded over. Above this is a modern horizontal timber lintel.

**Plates 67 and 69** also show a decorative carved datestone above this door opening, which is attached to the wall fabric. This datestone is featured in detail on **Plate 70**, with which the date '1763' can be clearly discerned along with initials below it.

**Plate 68** also features a vertical dividing line in the wall fabric, which is marked by a vertical column of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins. This line marked the original western end to this building and clearly indicated that the western portion of this North Range was a later extension. There is an identical dividing line in the wall fabric on the opposing North Elevation of this building.



**Plate 69: Detail: View of a door opening with datestone above in the South Elevation, from the south**



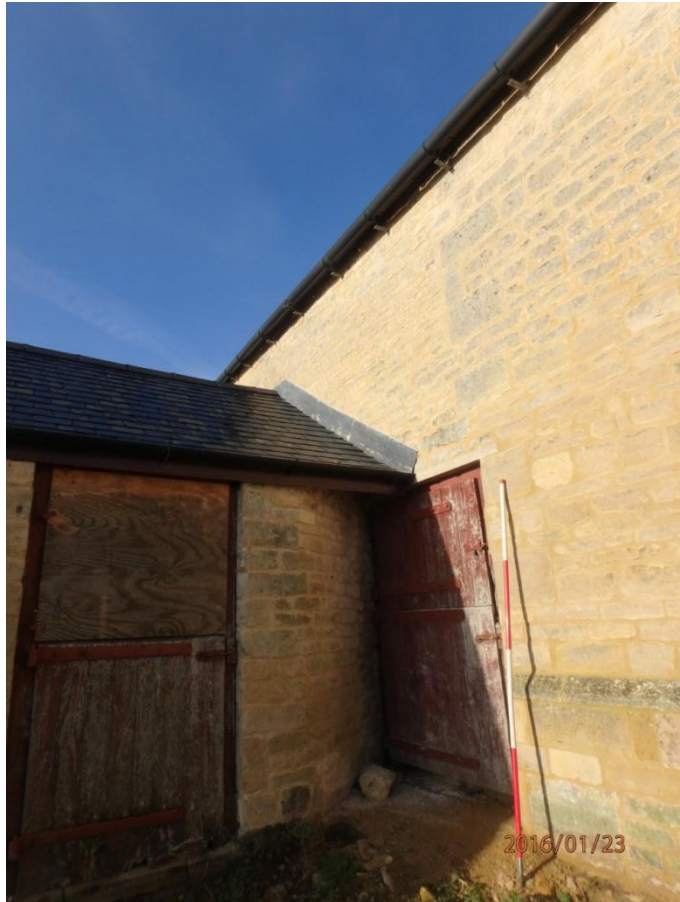
**Plate 70: Detail: View of the datestone, from the south**



**Plate 71: View of the interior of the south facing entrance in the South Elevation, from the south**

**Plates 67-68 and 72** feature a third south facing door opening at ground floor level at the western end of the South Elevation of this North Range. The door opening itself is composed of two timber half doors consisting of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks with four cast metal strap hinges to the left. Also within the door opening is a simple timber door frame of head and surrounds with a threshold in stone and an horizontal stone lintel above the door opening itself. Immediately above this door is a line of modern lead flashing along the roof line of the adjacent single storey West Range. The vertical dividing line in the wall fabric here also indicates that this third ground floor door opening was a later addition and contemporary with the construction of the later western extension to this North Range.





**Plate 72: View of the western end of the South Elevation, from the south-east**

#### **7.1.4 The Interior of the Grade II Listed North Range or Barn**

##### **7.1.4.1 Cell 3**

The two storied interior of the Grade II listed Barn is designated as Cell 3. This is the main portion of the North Range of Unit 2.



**Plate 73: General view of the interior of Cell 3, from the east**

**Plate 73** provides a general view of the interior of Cell 3, which has a modern concrete floor.

**Plate 74** provides a detailed view of the west wall of Cell 3. The wall fabric of this west wall is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks along with distinctive courses of reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar. There is also much evidence of modern repointing along with evidence of earlier bonding material in places comprising a light buff sandy mortar.

**Plate 75** provides a further general view of the interior of Cell 3.



**Plate 74: View of the west wall of Cell 3, from the east**



**Plate 75: General view of the interior of Cell 3, from the west**

**Plate 76** provides a detailed view of the east wall of Cell 3. The wall fabric of this east wall is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks along with distinctive courses of reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar. There is also much evidence of modern



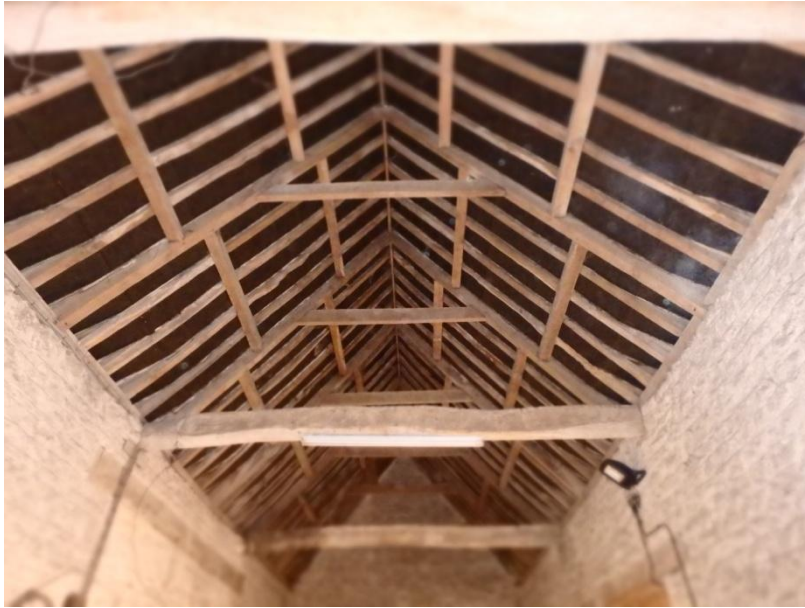
repointing along with evidence of earlier bonding material in places comprising a light buff sandy mortar. There is an horizontal timber wallplate at first floor ceiling level. Just below this is the inner face of the window opening previously recorded on the opposing exterior East Elevation. This reveals a simple timber frame of head and surrounds and an internal horizontal timber lintel.



**Plate 76: View of the east wall of Cell 3, from the west**



**Plate 77: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the east**



**Plate 78: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the east**



**Plate 79: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the east**

**Plates 77-82** provide various detailed views of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3. Along the tops of both the north and south walls are a series of horizontal timber wallplates. A series of substantial horizontal tie beams are inserted in the wall fabric of both the north and south walls. The main component parts of this roof supporting structure comprises a series of simple roof trusses which consist of principal rafters to either side with connecting horizontal timber collars. The remainder of this roof supporting structure is composed of a framework of common rafters and horizontal purlins.



**Plate 80: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the west**

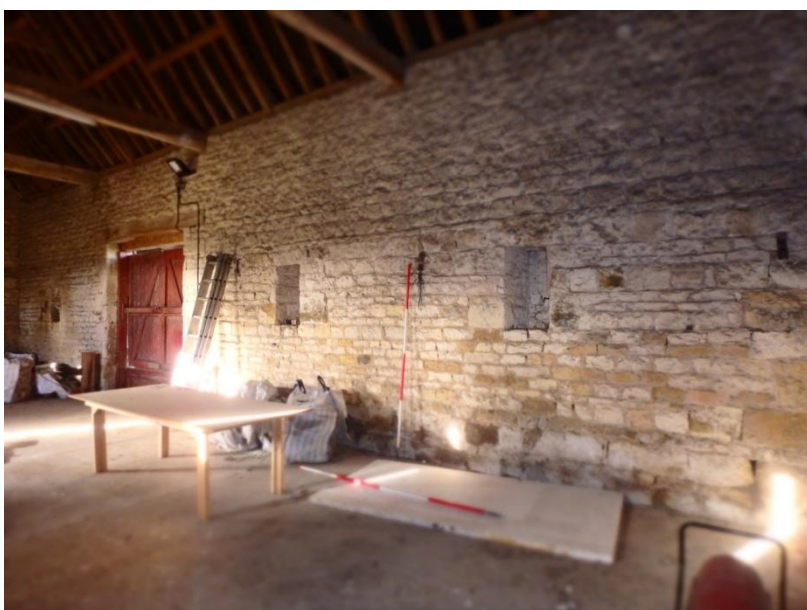


**Plate 81: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the west**





**Plate 82: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 3, from the west**



**Plate 83: View of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south-east**

**Plate 83** provides a view of the eastern portion of the north wall of Cell 3. The wall fabric is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks along with courses of worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar, particularly towards the base of the wall and much evidence of modern repointing. In addition, the inner faces of two vertical ventilation apertures or slits, which were previously recorded on the opposing external North Elevation are shown with internal chamfered recesses.

**Plate 84** shows in detail the north facing entrance to Cell 3, which was previously recorded on the opposing external North Elevation. This image features the inner face of this entrance with a substantial internal horizontal timber lintel above. To either side of the entrance are two vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins. The door frame is composed of timber

head with surrounds to either side. The double doors themselves are attached to an internal framework of angled, vertical and horizontal timbers.



**Plate 84: View of the north facing entrance of Cell 3, from the south**



**Plate 85: View of the north wall of Cell 3, from the south-west**



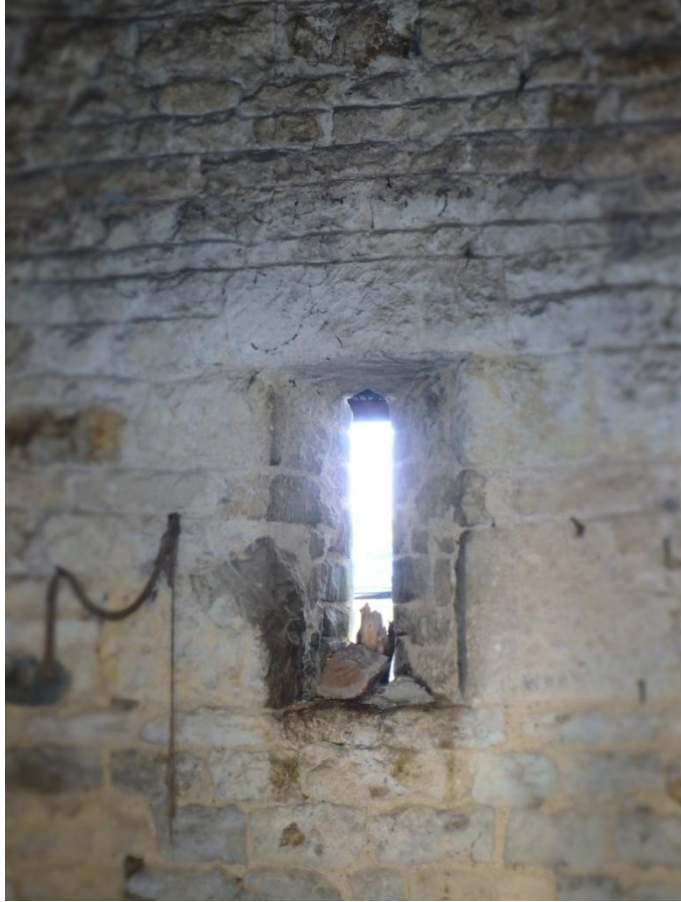
**Plate 86: View of the south facing entrance of Cell 3, from the north-west**



**Plate 87: View of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north-east**

**Plate 85** provides a view of the western portion of the north wall of Cell 3. The wall fabric here is as previously described for the eastern portion. There is a third vertical ventilation aperture or slit to the left (west) of the north facing entrance. This similarly, has a chamfered recess.





**Plate 88: Detail: View of a ventilation aperture in the south wall of Cell 3, from the north**

**Plate 86** features in detail the inner face of the south facing entrance of Cell 3. The inner face of the curved door head with central keystone matches that of the outer faced previously recorded on the opposing external South Elevation. To either side of the entrance are two vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins. There is no door frame with the hinges inserted directly into the stonework. The double doors are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers.

**Plate 87** provides a view of the eastern portion of the south wall of Cell 3. The lower levels of this wall have been rendered over with modern cement thus obscuring any underlying detail of the wall fabric. Above this the wall fabric is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks along with courses of worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar, particularly towards the base of the wall with much evidence of modern repointing. In addition and to the left (east) of the south facing entrance are the inner faces of two vertical ventilation apertures or slits, which were previously recorded on the opposing external South Elevation are shown with internal chamfered recesses.

**Plate 88** provides a detailed view of one of the vertical ventilation apertures or slits with its chamfered recess within the wall fabric of the south wall of Cell 3.

**Plate 89** features the western portion of the south wall of Cell 3. The wall fabric here is as previously described for the eastern portion though with the cement rendering being absent here. There is a third vertical ventilation aperture or slit to the right (west) of the south facing entrance. This similarly, has a chamfered recess.



**Plate 89: View of the western portion of the south wall of Cell 3, from the north**

#### **7.1.4.2 Cell 4**

##### **7.1.4.2.1 The Ground Floor**



**Plate 90: View of the ceiling of Room A, from the west**

Cell 4 is the designated two storied western portion of the North Range of Unit 2, incorporating a ground floor and a first floor. Within these two stories are four rooms which in turn have been designated as Rooms A-D. Room A is the designated westernmost ground floor room of the later Western Extension to the North Range.

**Plates 90-93** provide detailed views of the ground floor ceiling of this room. The main component part of this is a north-south orientated substantial principal horizontal timber floor joist which is inserted in the wall fabric of the east and west walls. Attached in turn to this are a series of

horizontal secondary timber joists, the ends of which are affixed to two horizontal timber wallplates which extend along the tops of the north and south walls. To the secondary joists is attached the floor of timber planks. All parts of this ceiling have been painted white.



**Plate 91: View of the ceiling of Room A, from the south**



**Plate 92: View of the ceiling of Room A, from the east**





**Plate 93: View of the ceiling of Room A, from the north**



**Plate 94: View of the north wall of Room A, from the south**

**Plate 94** provides a view of the north wall of Room A. The wall fabric of this north wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with the light buff sandy mortar bonding. The upper levels of this wall have been whitewashed over. At just below ground floor ceiling level are the inner faces of two rectangular shaped ventilation apertures which were previously recorded on the opposing external North Elevation. At the lower levels is a ceramic lined trough, which is constructed of courses of modern brick stretchers with occasional headers with cement rendering at the lower levels. Along the top of the trough is an horizontal timber. The floor of Room A is of modern concrete.

**Plate 95** features the adjoining west wall of Room A which is an internal dividing wall of the ground floor of Cell 4. The wall fabric of this north wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with the light buff sandy mortar bonding along with occasional shaped,

worked and faced limestone ashlar incorporated into this fabric. Much of this wall fabric has been whitewashed over. To the left (south) is the inner face of a door opening, which was previously recorded on the opposing external West Elevation of the North Range. There is an horizontal internal timber lintel above the opening. The two timber half doors are attached to an internal timber frame of angled and horizontal timbers.



**Plate 95: View of the west wall of Room A, from the east**



**Plate 96: View of the south wall of Room A, from the north**

**Plate 96** provides a view of the south wall of Room A. Much of this wall fabric has been whitewashed over. Where visible, the wall fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with the light buff sandy mortar bonding along with occasional shaped, worked and faced limestone ashlar incorporated into this fabric. The very lowest levels of the wall have been rendered over with modern cement. The inner face of the south facing door opening, which was previously recorded on the opposing external South

Elevation of the North Range has an horizontal internal timber lintel above the opening. The two timber half doors are attached to an internal timber frame of angled and horizontal timbers.



**Plate 97: View of the east wall of Room A, from the west**

**Plate 97** features the east wall of Room A. The wall fabric is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks with much evidence of modern repointing. This image is significant in that it features the lower levels of the original West Elevation of the North Range prior to the construction of the later Western Extension. This is attested to by the presence of the string course of the chamfered limestone foundation offset at the lower levels; below which are courses of worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar to either side of the west facing internal door opening, which leads eastwards onto the adjoining Room B. This matches the corresponding foundation offsets on the North, East and South Elevation of the original building. This door opening appears to be a later insertion into this wall fabric contemporary with the construction of the later Western Extension. This is attested to by the crude insertion of several reused limestone ashlar to the right (south) of the door opening.

Room B is the designated second room on the ground floor of Cell 4. The floor of Room B is of modern concrete.

**Plate 98** features the ground floor ceiling of Room B. The structure of this ceiling is identical to that which was previously recorded within the adjoining ground floor Room A. The main component part of this is a north-south orientated substantial principal horizontal timber floor joist which is inserted in the wall fabric of the east and west walls. Attached in turn to this are a series of horizontal secondary timber joists, the ends of which are affixed to two horizontal timber wallplates which extend along the tops of the north and south walls. To the secondary joists is attached the floor of timber planks. All parts of this ceiling have been painted white.

**Plate 99** provides a view of the west wall of Room B which is an internal ground floor dividing wall between this room and Room A. This west wall is the inner face of the lower levels of the original West Elevation of the North Range discussed earlier. The wall fabric is of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks along with courses of reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar with the light buff sandy mortar. The upper levels of the wall have been whitewashed over. To the left (south) is a door opening, which appears to be a later insertion into this wall fabric contemporary with the construction of the later Western Extension. This is attested to by the crude insertion of several reused limestone ashlar to the left (south) of the door opening. The



door itself is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks which are in turn attached to an internal timber frame of angled and horizontal timbers. There are also two cast metal strap hinges to the left. The simple door frame consists of a head and surrounds and above the head is an horizontal timber lintel.



**Plate 98: View of the ground floor ceiling of Room B, from the west**



**Plate 99: View of the west wall of Room B, from the east**

**Plate 100** features the south wall of Room B. In the upper left of this image are the remains of the inner face of a stairwell which led from the outside to the first floor (Room D). This is composed of a series of horizontal timber planks which are attached to an internal timber frame. The wall fabric is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks along with courses of reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar with the light buff sandy mortar. The upper levels of the wall have been whitewashed over. The inner face of the south facing door entrance previously recorded in the opposing external South Elevation is also featured. Above the door

opening is an internal horizontal timber lintel. The two timber half doors are attached to an internal frame of angled and horizontal timbers.



**Plate 100:** View of the south wall of Room B, from the north



**Plate 101:** View of the east wall of Room B, from the west

**Plate 101** provides a view of the east wall of Room B, which represents the lower levels of the internal dividing wall between Cells 3 and 4. Part of the upper levels of this wall have been whitewashed over. The wall fabric is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks along with courses of reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar with the light buff sandy mortar.

**Plate 102** features the north wall of Room B. At the upper levels and just below the ground floor ceiling are two rectangular shaped ventilation apertures, which were previously recorded on the opposing external North Elevation. Much of the wall fabric has been whitewashed over. Where

visible, the wall fabric of this north wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with the light buff sandy mortar bonding material. At the lower levels is a ceramic lined trough, which is constructed of courses of modern brick stretchers with occasional headers with cement rendering at the lower levels. Along the top of the trough is an horizontal timber. The floor of Room B is of modern concrete.



**Plate 102: View of the north wall of Room B, from the south**

#### **7.1.4.2.2 The First Floor**



**Plate 103: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 4 in Room D, from the west**

Room D is the easternmost designated first ground floor room of Cell 4 being directly above Room B on the ground floor.



**Plates 103-106** provide detailed views of the roof supporting structure within Room D of Cell 4. This is similar in nature to that of the roof supporting structure within the adjoining Cell 1 of the North Range, though with the absence of the aforementioned substantial horizontal tie beams.



**Plate 104: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2 in Room D, from the south**



**Plate 105: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2 in Room D, from the south**

The main component parts of this roof supporting structure comprise two simple roof trusses which consist of principal rafters to either side with connecting horizontal timber collars. The remainder of this roof supporting structure is composed of a framework of common rafters and horizontal purlins. The purlins are also inserted into the wall fabric of the east and west walls. The rafters and principal rafters are inserted into the wall fabric of the north and south walls given the absence of wall plates here.



**Plate 106:** View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 2 in Room D, from the east



**Plate 107:** View of the east wall of Room D, from the west

**Plate 107** provides a detailed view of the east wall of Room D which comprises the upper levels of the internal dividing wall between Cell 4 and Cell 3 of the North Range. This wall fabric is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks and courses of worked, shaped

and faced reused limestone ashlar. The wall fabric has been covered over with whitewash whilst the lower levels have been rendered over with modern cement, obscuring underlying detail. The floor of Room D is of timber planks.



**Plate 108:** View of the north wall of Room D, from the south



**Plate 109:** View of the west wall of Room D, from the east





**Plate 110: View of the west wall of Room D, from the east**

**Plate 108** provides a view of the north wall of Room D. This wall has been rendered over probably with plasterwork or cement, which has in turn been whitewashed over. It can be also observed that the roof rafters are clearly inserted into the upper levels of this wall fabric, given the absence of a wallplate.

**Plates 109-111** provide various views of the west wall of Room D, which are the upper levels of the original West Elevation to the North Range and also provides the internal dividing wall between this room and Room C to the west. In the foreground are two timber stalls composed of a series of vertical planks which are attached to both the floor and also to frameworks of vertical and horizontal timbers. Both stalls are in turn attached to the roof structure by two further timbers. In the background is the west wall, the fabric of which is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks and courses of worked, shaped and faced reused limestone ashlar, which have been whitewashed over. The lower levels of this wall have been rendered over probably with plasterwork or cement, which has in turn been whitewashed over. There is in addition a central door opening, which consists of a simple frame of head and surrounds. Above the head are three courses of brick stretchers which are topped with a horizontal timber lintel. It would appear that the upper levels of this door opening have thus been infilled with brick and the height of the opening consequently lowered.

**Plate 112** provides a view of the south wall of Room D. This wall has been rendered over probably with plasterwork or cement, which has in turn been whitewashed over. It can be also observed that the roof rafters are clearly inserted into the upper levels of this wall fabric, given the absence of a wallplate. To the left (east) is the opening which extended to the aforementioned and demolished former external stone stairwell of the South Elevation. There is an horizontal

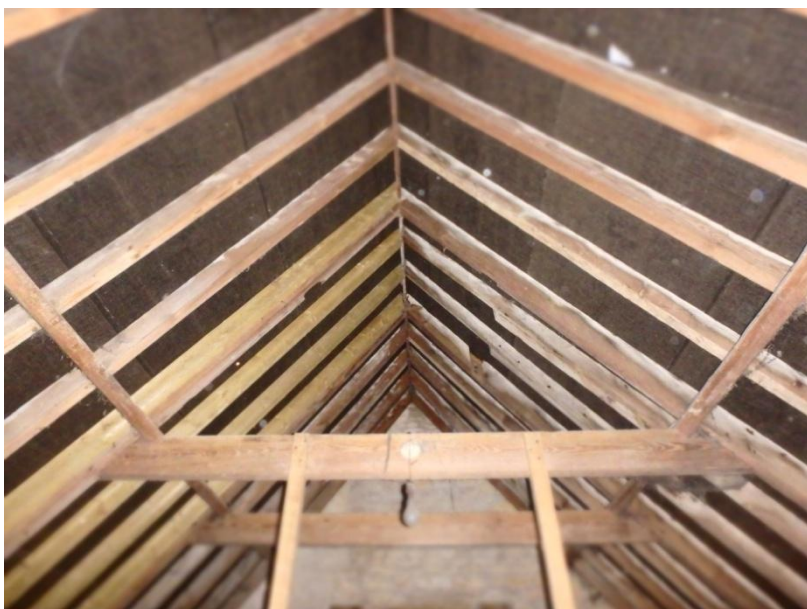
timber lintel above this opening. There is in addition a single short vertical timber supporting the roof structure at this point.



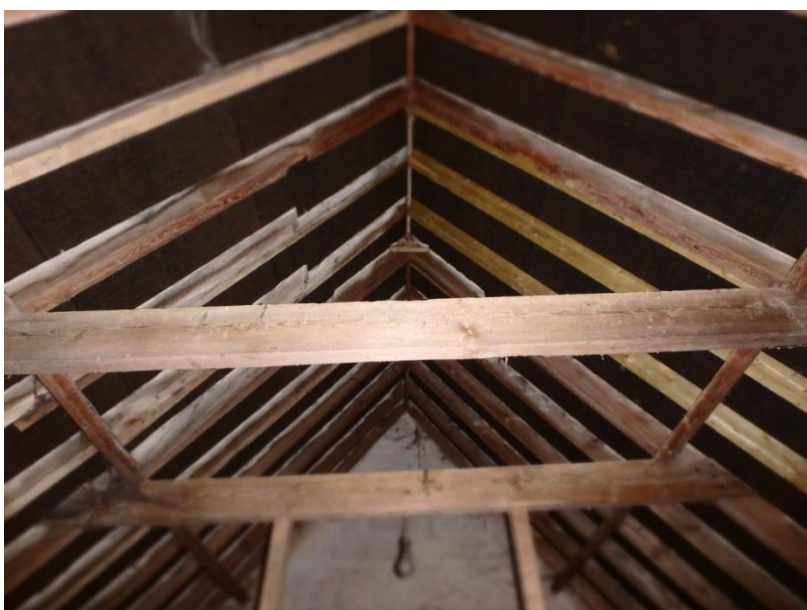
**Plate 111: View of the west wall of Room D, from the east**



**Plate 112: View of the south wall of Room D, from the north**



**Plate 113: View of the roof supporting structure of Room C in Cell 4, from the east**



**Plate 114: View of the roof supporting structure of Room C in Cell 4, from the west**

Room C is the designated first floor room of the later Western Extension to the North Range. The floor of Room C is of modern concrete.

**Plates 113-116** feature in detail the nature of the roof supporting structure of this later Western Extension within Room C. This relatively simple roof supporting structure contrasts sharply with that of the earlier Cell 1 of the North Range. This later roof framework is composed of two principal and horizontal tie beams to which are attached a principal horizontal purlin to either side along with a series of common rafters which extends upwards to an horizontal apex timber. The rafters are inserted into the upper levels of the wall fabrics of the north and south walls given the absence of wallplates here and the principal purlins into the fabric of the east and west walls respectively.





**Plate 115:** View of the roof supporting structure of Room C in Cell 4, from the south



**Plate 116:** View of the roof supporting structure of Room C in Cell 2, from the north

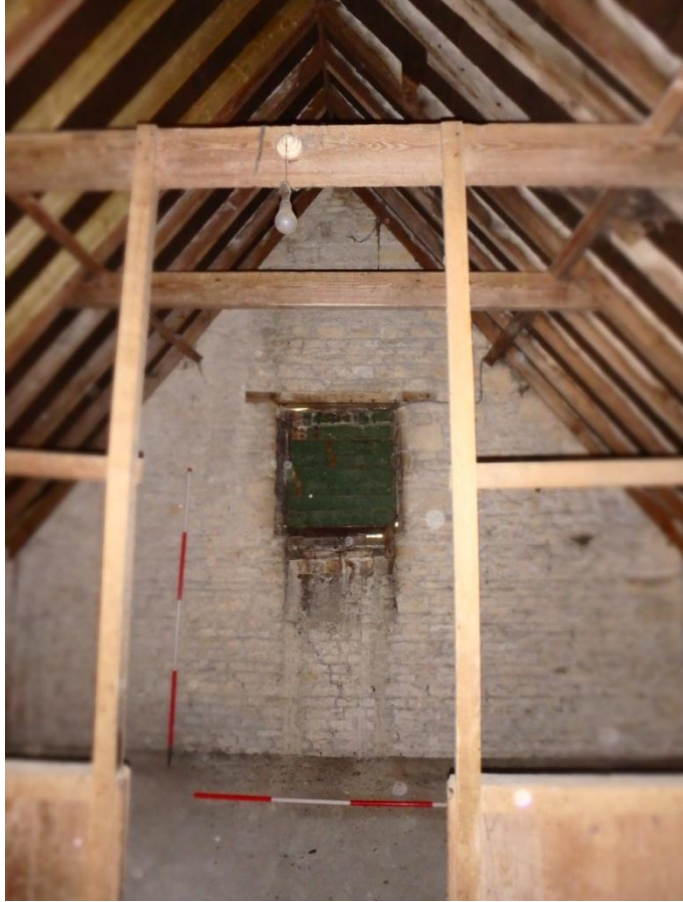
**Plate 117** features the east wall of Room C. The fabric of this wall is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks and occasional limestone ashlar may also be discerned. However, this wall appears to have been rendered over with plasterwork or of cement, which has in turn been whitewashed over obscuring much of the underlying detail of the wall fabric.



**Plate 117: View of the east wall of Room C, from the west**

**Plate 118** provides a detailed view of the west wall of Room C. This wall similarly has probably been rendered over with plasterwork or cement and subsequently whitewashed, though it is possible to discern courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks within the wall fabric. At the upper levels of this wall is a west facing window opening, which was previously recorded within the opposing external West Elevation of the North Range. This image reveals the inner face of this window opening, which has a simple timber frame of head and surrounds and an horizontal timber lintel over it. The opening is infilled with a series of horizontal timber planks.

**Plates 119 and 120** feature the north wall of Room C. This wall has been rendered over probably with plasterwork or cement and has been subsequently whitewashed over which has obscured the underlying detail of the wall fabric. The wall is bisected by a modern timber stall which is constructed of a timber frame onto which is attached a sheet of hardboard. The timber frame is in turn attached to a rafter and to one of the tie beams.



**Plate 118: View of the west wall of Room C, from the east**



**Plate 119: View of the north wall of Room C, from the south**





**Plate 120: View of the north wall of Room C, from the south**



**Plate 121: View of the south wall of Room C, from the north**

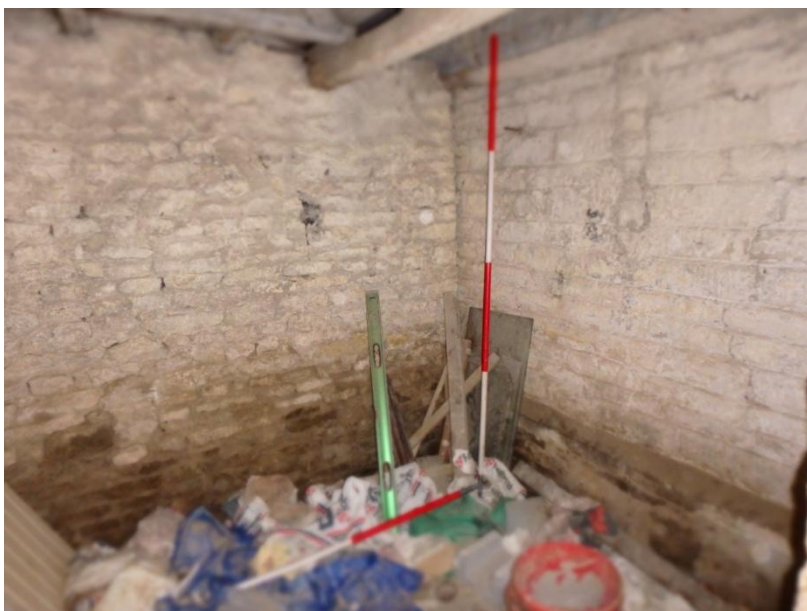
**Plates 121 and 122** provide images of the south wall of Room C. This wall has been rendered over probably with plasterwork or cement and has been subsequently whitewashed over which has obscured the underlying detail of the wall fabric. The wall is bisected by a modern timber stall which is constructed of a timber frame onto which is attached a sheet of hardboard. The timber frame is in turn attached to a rafter and to one of the tie beams.



**Plate 122: View of the south wall of Room C, from the north**

#### **7.1.5 The Interior of the Side Extension on the North Elevation of the North Range**

The interior of the single storey side extension, which is attached to the North Elevation of the North Range of Unit 2, consists in turn of two small rooms, which have been designated as Cell 5 and Cell 6 respectively. Cell 5 is the westernmost of these two small rooms. The floor of Cell 5 is of modern concrete.



**Plate 123: View of the east wall of Cell 5 and the lower part of the wall of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the west**

**Plate 123** provides a view of the east wall of Cell 5 and the lower part of the wall of the North Elevation of the North Range. The east wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks, which have been whitewashed over. This is an internal dividing wall, which does not extend as far as the roof structure. This wall does not appear to be bonded to the

adjoining wall of the North Elevation, but abuts it. The lower levels of the adjoining wall features the familiar chamfered offset of the North Elevation of the North Range at the lower levels. Above this the wall fabric is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks, which have been whitewashed over.



**Plate 124: View of the ceiling of Cell 5, from the west**



**Plate 125: View of the upper levels of the west wall of Cell 5, from the east**





**Plate 126: View of the roof supporting structure of Cells 5-6, from the west**

**Plate 124** features the 'ceiling' or mezzanine of Cell 5. This is constructed on an east-west orientated horizontal timber tie beam which extends across the length of Cell 5 and also to two wallplates which extend along the tops of the north and south walls of Cell 5. Inserted into the wallplates and attached to the tie beam are a series of horizontal timber floor joists upon which are attached a series of horizontal timber planks forming a 'floor'. **Plate 124** also features a portion of the north wall of Cell 5, which is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, which have been whitewashed over.

**Plate 125** features the upper levels of both the west wall of Cell 5 and that of the North Elevation wall of the North Range. The fabric of both walls is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, which have been whitewashed over. At the upper levels of the west wall is the inner face of a ventilation aperture which was previously recorded on the opposing external West Elevation of the Side Extension. There is an internal horizontal timber lintel above the aperture.

**Plates 126-127** provide views of the roof supporting structure of Cells 5 and 6 from the west. This half gabled roof structure is composed of one principal horizontal purlin and a series of common rafters which are attached to three short horizontal timber collars. These are in turn affixed to three short vertical timbers which in turn are attached to a horizontal timber wallplate which is affixed to the North Elevation wall. The principal purlin is inserted into the wall fabric of the west wall of Cell 5 and into the east wall of Cell 6 respectively. The rafters are attached to the wallplate in the north Elevation wall.



**Plate 127: View of the roof supporting structure of Cells 5-6, from the west**

**Plate 128** provides a further view of the upper levels of the west wall of Cell 5. The wall fabric is composed of courses of shaped and worked limestone blocks, which have been whitewashed over. At the upper levels of the west wall is the inner face of a ventilation aperture which was previously recorded on the opposing external West Elevation of the Side Extension. There is an internal horizontal timber lintel above the aperture.

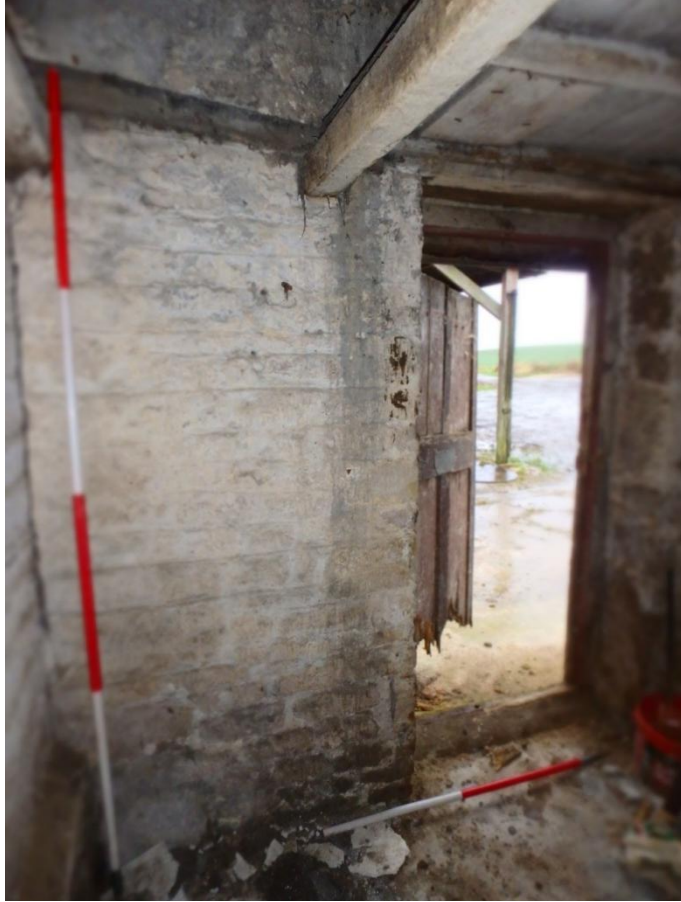


**Plate 128: View of the upper levels of the west wall of Cell 5, from the east**

**Plate 129** features the lower levels of the west wall of Cell 5 composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks which have been whitewashed over. The aforementioned horizontal timber tie beam which supports the ceiling here is inserted into the fabric of both the east and west walls of Cell.5. The inner face of the west facing entrance is also featured with a simple frame of head and surrounds with a horizontal timber lintel above this.

**Plates 130 and 131** provide further views of the roof supporting structure of Cells 5 from an eastern perspective. In the foreground is a second horizontal tie beam, which is orientated from north-south and which is inserted into the wall fabric of the North Elevation wall and into the opposing north wall of Cell 6. Above this is the half gabled roof supporting structure that is composed of one principal horizontal purlin and a series of common rafters which are attached to three short horizontal timber collars. These are in turn affixed to three short vertical timbers which in turn are attached to a horizontal timber wallplate which is affixed to the North Elevation wall. The principal purlin is inserted into the wall fabric of the west wall of Cell 5 and into the east wall of Cell 6 respectively. The rafters are attached to the wallplate in the North Elevation wall.





**Plate 129: View of the lower levels of the west wall of Cell 5, from the east**



**Plate 130: View of the roof supporting structure of Cells 5-6, from the east**



**Plate 131: View of the roof supporting structure of Cells 5-6, from the east**



**Plate 132: View of the west wall of Cell 6, from the east**

Cell 6 is the easternmost of the two internal rooms of the single storey Side Extension. The floor of Cell 6 is of modern concrete.

**Plate 132** features the west wall of Cell 6. This is an internal dividing wall, which does not extend as far as the roof structure. The wall fabric is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks which have been whitewashed over. This wall does not appear to be bonded to the adjoining wall of the North Elevation, but abuts it.



**Plate 133:** View of the lower levels of the wall of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north-west



**Plate 134:** View of the upper levels of the wall of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north-east

**Plate 133** features the lower levels of the wall of the North Elevation of the North Range. The chamfered foundation offset is once more featured along with the wall fabric which consists of the coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks which have been whitewashed over. **Plate 134** features the upper levels of this wall, into which is inserted elements of the roof supporting structure along with the aforementioned horizontal timber wallplate.



**Plate 135** provides a further view of the aforementioned roof supporting structure of Cells 5 and 6 from the east



**Plate 135: View of the roof supporting structure of Cells 5-6, from the east**

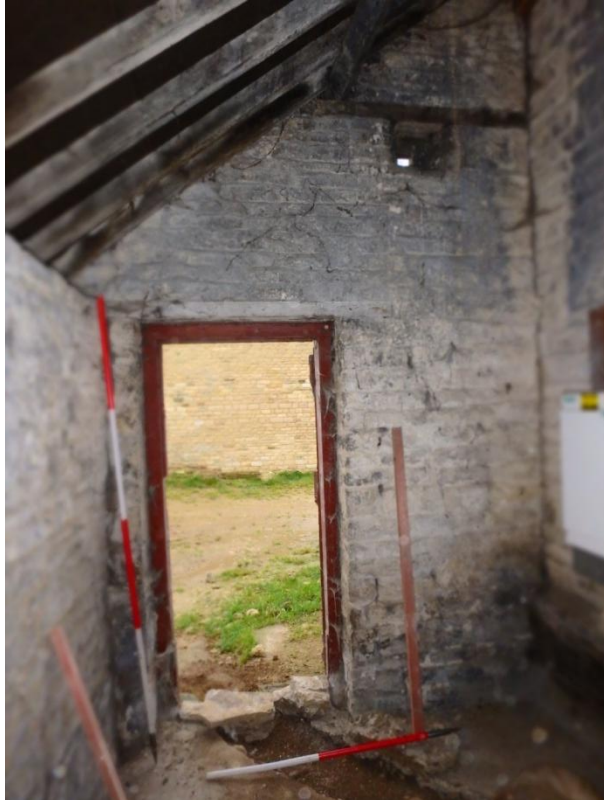


**Plate 136: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south-west**

**Plate 136** features the north wall of Cell 6 composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with the familiar light buff sandy mortar bonding material.

**Plate 137** provides an image of the east wall of Cell 6. The fabric of this wall is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks which have been whitewashed over. This east wall does not appear to be bonded to the adjoining wall of the North Elevation of the North Range, but abuts it. The inner face of the east facing door opening is also featured with a simple timber frame of head and surrounds and a horizontal timber lintel above this. At the upper levels is the inner

face of the ventilation aperture that was previously recorded on the opposing East Elevation of this Side Extension. A horizontal timber lintel is featured above this.



**Plate 137: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the west**

## **7.2 Unit 3**

### **7.2.1 The Exterior of the North Range**

Unit 3 is a two sided range of outbuildings composed of a North Range and an East Range, which enclose two sides of a second west facing courtyard. The North Range is single storied with a gabled roof in modern slate with slate ridge tiles. The North Range is east-west orientated.

**Plate 138** features the West Elevation of this North Range. The wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with much evidence of modern repointing. At either corner of the Elevation are two vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins along with a modern vertical Upvc downpipe at the northern end of this Elevation.

**Plates 139 and 140** provide images of the North Elevation of this North Range. The wall fabric of this North Elevation is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with much evidence of modern repointing. At either corner of the Elevation are two vertical columns of worked shaped and faced limestone quoins. There is modern Upvc guttering at roof level.

At the western end of this Elevation is a window opening at just below roof level with a stone cill, which has also been boarded over. At the eastern end of this Elevation is a north facing door opening. The door itself is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks with two cast metal strap hinges to the left (east). There is a simple timber frame of head and surrounds with a horizontal timber lintel above the door head.



**Plate 138: View of the West Elevation of the North Range**



**Plate 139: View of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north-west**

**Plates 141 and 142** both feature the East Elevation of this North Range. The wall fabric of this East Elevation is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with modern repointing along with a vertical column of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins at the northern end of this Elevation. To the left (south) is a former east facing door opening, which has been infilled with modern breeze block work.

To the right (north) of this and at the upper levels is a former window opening which is marked by an horizontal timber lintel with the infilling matching that of the surrounding wall fabric. Above this and clearly visible within the wall fabric of this East Elevation is the gabled roof line and a vertical division in the wall fabric which marks the location of a further single storey outbuilding, now demolished, which would have been situated to the east of this Elevation. To the north (right) of



this vertical division and towards ground level is a second infilled former window opening, the infilling similarly matching that of the surrounding wall fabric.



**Plate 140: View of the North Elevation of the North Range, from the north-east**



**Plate 141: View of the East Elevation of the North Range, from the north-east**

**Plate 143** features the South Elevation of this North Range. The wall fabric of this South Elevation is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with modern repointing. Also visible is at least one course of reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar with a column of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins at the western end of this Elevation. There is modern Upvc guttering at roof level, which extends to a vertical modern Upvc downpipe at the eastern end of this Elevation.

Inserted into this wall fabric are two south facing window openings which have been boarded over. Both have modern stone cills and horizontal timber lintels. To the right (east) is a south

facing door opening. This is composed of two timber half doors of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks with four cast metal strap hinges to the right (east). There is a simple timber frame of head and surrounds with a stone threshold and an horizontal timber lintel above the door head.



**Plate 142: View of the East Elevation of the North Range, from the east**



**Plate 143: View of the South Elevation of the North Range, from the south**

### **7.2.2 The Interior of the North Range**

**Plates 144 and 145** provide images of the floor of the interior of the North Range which is composed of courses of stone cobbles or setts which are laid on bed within a series of decorative panels of different orientations.



**Plate 144: View of the floor of the North Range, from the east**



**Plate 145: View of the floor of the North Range, from the north**





**Plate 146: View of the roof supporting structure of the North Range, from the east**

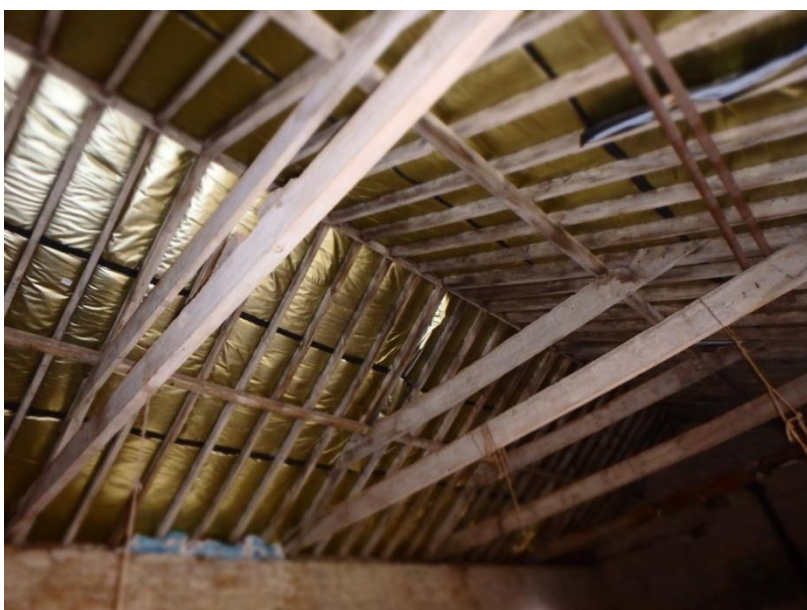


**Plate 147: View of the roof supporting structure of the North Range, from the west**

**Plates 146-149** provide various views of the roof supporting structure of the interior of this North Range. The main component part of this structure comprises three roof trusses which are composed in turn of principal rafters to which are attached three pairs of horizontal timber collars. The lower of these collars are also attached to the tops of the north and south walls and the upper collars to the principal rafters. The remainder of this roof structure is composed of a series of common rafters and two principal horizontal timber purlins to either side. The rafters extend upwards to horizontal roof apex timbers. The purlins are inserted into the fabric of the east and west walls.



**Plate 148: View of the roof supporting structure of the North Range, from the south-west**



**Plate 149: View of the roof supporting structure of the North Range, from the south-east**

**Plate 150** provides a view of the west wall of the interior of this North Range. Much of this wall has been the subject of modern repair with breeze block work. The remainder of the wall fabric is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks which have been whitewashed over. There is in addition a modern steel brace supporting this wall and an horizontal timber wallplate at ceiling level.





**Plate 150:** View of the west wall of the North Range, from the east



**Plate 151:** General view of the interior of the North Range, from the east

**Plate 151** provides a general view of the interior of the North Range.





**Plate 152: View of the east wall of the North Range, from the west**



**Plate 153: General view of the interior of the North Range, from the west**

**Plate 152** features the east wall of the interior of this North Range. The wall fabric is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks. Much of this wall has been whitewashed over, but is absent from the lower levels revealing a bonding material of light buff sandy mortar. There is an

horizontal timber lintel at ceiling level. To the right (south) is the inner face of the breeze block infilled east facing door opening with internal horizontal timber lintel. To the immediate left (north) of this is a second horizontal timber which is incorporated into the wall fabric. Above this timber is the inner face of the former window opening which is denoted by a horizontal timber cill and horizontal timber lintel above this.

**Plate 153** provides a general view of the interior of the North Range.



**Plate 154:** View of the eastern portion of the south wall of the North Range, from the north



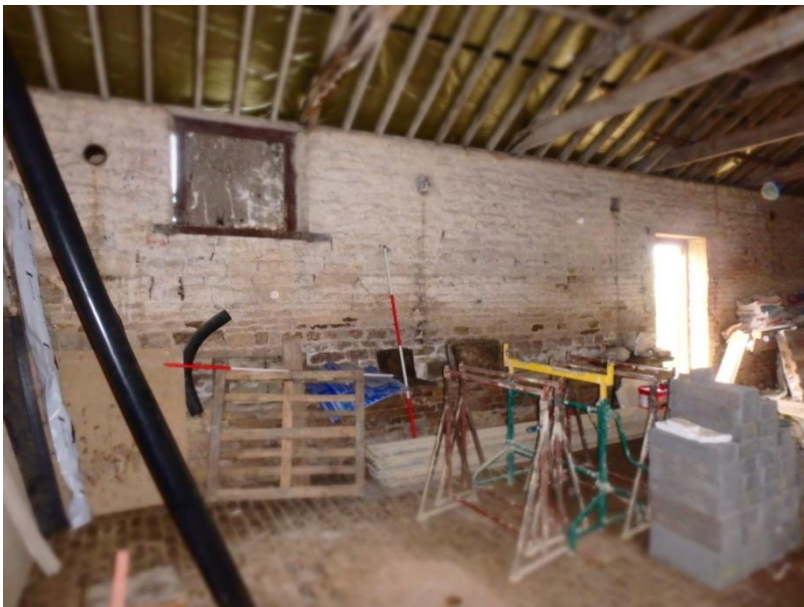
**Plate 155:** View of the western portion of the south wall of the North Range, from the north

**Plates 154 and 155** provide views of the south wall of the interior of this North Range. At the eastern end of this wall is further evidence of modern breeze block repair work. Otherwise the wall fabric is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks with some reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar. Much of this wall has been whitewashed over,

though is partially absent at the lower levels of the wall, where the exposed bonding material is the light buff sandy mortar. Also at this eastern portion of the south wall are the inner faces of the two aforementioned window openings, both of which have internal horizontal timber lintels. To the left (east) is the inner face of the aforementioned south facing door opening composed of an inner frame of angled and horizontal timbers to which the external door covering is attached to. There is a simple timber frame of head and surrounds and an internal horizontal timber lintel above the door head.



**Plate 156: View of the eastern portion of the north wall of the North Range, from the south**



**Plate 157: View of the western portion of the north wall of the North Range, from the south**

**Plates 156 and 157** provide views of the north wall of the interior of this North Range. The wall fabric is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks which has been whitewashed over. The inner face of the north facing door opening was also revealed with a simple timber frame of head and surrounds with a horizontal timber lintel above the door head.



Also featured is the inner face of the window opening with simple timber frame. At the lower levels of this wall is a row of stone seating composed of a mix of brick headers and stretchers of seven courses in height and topped with a stone capping. This has been constructed over the stone floor setts.

### **7.2.3 The Exterior of the East Range**



**Plate 158: View of the North Elevation of the East Range, from the north**



**Plate 159: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 160: Detail: View of the earlier foundations in the East Elevation of the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 161: Detail: View of the earlier foundations in the East Elevation of the East Range, from the north-east**

**Plate 158** provides a view of the North Elevation of the East Range. The East Range is a single storey outbuilding with a gabled roof in modern slate topped with ridge tiles also in modern slate. This North Elevation is bonded to the East Elevation of the North Range. The wall fabric of this North Elevation is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks with at least one course of worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar with modern repointing. To the left (east), is a north facing door opening with two timber half doors composed of a series of tongued and grooved timber planks with a door frame of timber surrounds and an horizontal timber lintel above the opening. There are vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins to either side of the opening.



**Plate 162: Detail: View of the earlier foundations in the East Elevation of the East Range, from the south-east**





**Plate 163: View of the South Elevation of the East Range, from the south**

**Plate 159** features the East Elevation of the North Range. Much of the wall fabric is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with modern repointing. There is modern Upvc guttering at roof level extending to a vertical modern Upvc downpipe at the southern end of this Elevation. Three east facing window openings are also featured within this East Elevation. All have modern stone cills and horizontal timber lintels and all have been boarded over.

**Plates 160-162** are significant in that they feature in detail an earlier wall foundation composed of courses of small worked and shaped stone slabs and it is thus clear from this that this East Range has been constructed upon earlier foundations. **Plate 163** features the South Elevation of this East Range. The wall fabric of this South Elevation is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks along with courses of worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar.



**Plate 164: View of the West Elevation of the East Range and enclosed courtyard, from the west**



**Plate 165: View of the southern portion of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the west**

**Plate 164** features the main portion of the West Elevation of the East Range along with a view of the west facing enclosed courtyard. The roof of this East Range is attached to the wall fabric of the adjoining North Range. At the northern end of the East Range is an open east facing alcove. There is modern Upvc guttering at roof level leading to a vertical modern Upvc downpipe at the southern end of this Elevation. The wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks along with courses of worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar with modern repointing.

To the right (south) of the alcove is a window opening comprising an unglazed timber casement window with three lights visible at the upper levels and the lower levels boarded over. There is a simple timber frame of surrounds and a stone cill below this. To the right (south) of this is a west facing door opening with one lower timber half door, the upper half door being absent and this portion being boarded over. The surviving half door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks with two cast metal strap hinges to the right. The threshold is of modern concrete and there is a simple timber frame of head and surrounds. Above the head is a curved head in limestone blocks. There are vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins to either side.

To the right (south) of this is a second window opening which is an unglazed two light timber casement window with stone cill and a timber frame of surrounds. The window opening has been boarded over. To the right (south) of this is a second west facing door opening with one lower timber half door, the upper half door being absent and this portion being boarded over. The surviving half door is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks with two cast metal strap hinges to the right. The threshold is of modern concrete and there is a simple

timber frame of head and surrounds. Above the head is a curved head in limestone blocks. There are vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins to either side.

To the right (south) of this is a third west facing door opening at the southern end of this East Elevation, which is featured on **Plate 165**. This opening consists of a modern door of a series of modern tongued and grooved timber planks with two cast metal strap hinges to the right. The timber door frame consists of a curved head with surrounds. Above the head is a curved stone head in limestone blocks. There are vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins to either side.

## **7.2.4 The Interior of the East Range**

### **7.2.4.1 Cell 7**

Cell 7 is the northernmost of four rooms within this north-south orientated East Range, which is designated as Cell 7. The floor of Cell 7 is of modern concrete.

**Plates 166 and 167** both feature the roof supporting structure of Cell 7 from different perspectives. This is identical to that which was previously recorded within the adjacent North Range. The main component part of this structure comprises one roof truss which is composed in turn of principal rafters to which are attached one pair of horizontal timber collars. The lower of these collars are also attached to the tops of the north and south walls and the upper collars to the principal rafters. The remainder of this roof structure is composed of a series of common rafters and two principal horizontal timber purlins to either side. The rafters extend upwards to horizontal roof apex timbers. The purlins are inserted into the fabric of the east and west walls.



**Plate 166: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the south**





**Plate 167: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 7, from the north**

**Plate 168** provides a view of the west wall of Cell 7. The northern portion of this west wall has been removed leaving this open to the west. However, the internal face of a partially removed former window opening can be discerned here by the presence of a modern stone cill. The wall fabric of this west wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with the upper levels of the wall having been whitewashed over. Within the lower parts of this wall, this covering is absent exposing the bonding material of a light buff sandy mortar.



**Plate 168: View of the west wall of Cell 7, from the east**



**Plate 169: View of the east wall of Cell 7, from the west**

**Plate 169** features the east wall of Cell 7. This image is significant in that it features at the very lowest levels of the wall, the inner face of the foundations of the aforementioned earlier building, which is featured in detail on **Plate 170**. These foundations are quite distinct from those of the wall fabric of the later building, which in this east wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with the upper levels of the wall having been whitewashed over. Within the lower parts of this wall, this covering is absent exposing the bonding material of a light buff sandy mortar. Also of significance is that at the northern end of the earlier foundations, a distinctive vertical division line in the wall fabric can also be discerned, which probably marks the limit of the northern end of the earlier building. The wall fabric also included a horizontal band of modern concrete. The inner face of a window opening which was previously recorded on the opposing external East Elevation is also shown including the inner face of an modern stone lintel.



**Plate 170: Detail: View of the earlier foundation at the base of the east wall of Cell 7, from the west**



**Plate 171: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the south**

**Plates 171 and 172** feature the north wall of Cell 7. The wall fabric of this north wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks with the upper levels of the wall having been whitewashed over. Within the lower levels, the wall fabric is exposed revealing the bonding material of a light buff sandy mortar. There is an horizontal timber wallplate which extends across the whole width of this wall and which doubles as a lintel for the door opening to the right. The inner face of this door opening is also revealed with simple timber frame of head and surrounds and an internal frame of angled and horizontal timbers upon which the external door planks are fixed to. There is also some modern brick repairs and infilling to the right and at the upper levels.

To the left (west) is an infilled former south facing door opening, which is also shown on Plates **171-172** and is featured on **Plate 173**. This is clearly discernible within the fabric of this north wall by two vertical divisions within the wall fabric to either side. The stone infilling also attempts to match that of the surround wall fabric.



**Plate 172: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the south**





**Plate 173: Detail: view of infilled door opening in the north wall of Cell 7, from the south**

**Plates 174 and 175** provides views of the opposing South Wall of Cell 7. The wall fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks, of which the upper levels have been whitewashed over. The wall fabric is fully exposed at the lower levels with the bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar. This south wall is the internal dividing wall between Cell 7 and Cell 8 to the south.



**Plate 174: View of the south wall of Cell 7, from the north**



**Plate 175: View of the south wall of Cell 7, from the north**

#### **7.2.4.2 Cell 8**

Cell 8 is the designated second of the rooms within the East Range, which is situated to the south of Cell 7. The floor of Cell 8 is of modern concrete.

**Plates 176 and 177** both feature the roof supporting structure of Cell 8 from two different perspectives. This roof structure is identical in nature to that of the adjoining Cell 7. The main component part of this structure comprises one roof truss which is composed in turn of principal rafters to which are attached one pair of horizontal timber collars. The lower of these collars are also attached to the tops of the north and south walls and the upper collars to the principal rafters. The remainder of this roof structure is composed of a series of common rafters and two principal horizontal timber purlins to either side. The rafters extend upwards to horizontal roof apex timbers. The purlins are inserted into the fabric of the east and west walls. There is in addition a substantial horizontal timber tie beam which spans the width of Cell 8 and which is attached to the top of the east and west walls.



**Plate 176:** View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 8, from the north



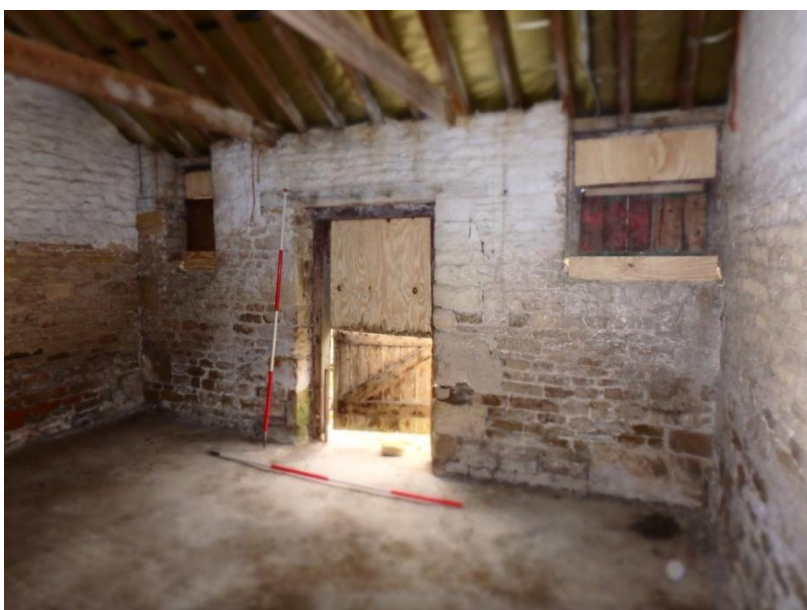
**Plate 177:** View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 8, from the south

**Plate 178** provides an image of the east wall of Cell 8. The wall fabric of this east wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestones blocks, the upper levels of this have been whitewashed over. The lower levels do not have this covering so exposing the wall fabric and the bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar. The inner face of a window opening, which was previously recorded on the opposing external East Elevation is also shown with a modern concrete stone lintel. At the lower levels of this wall is a trough constructed of courses of modern brick stretchers and atopped with an horizontal timber. The interior of the trough is rendered over with concrete.





**Plate 178: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the west**



**Plate 179: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the east**

**Plates 179 and 180** feature the opposing east wall of Cell 8. The wall fabric of this west wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks, the upper levels of this have been whitewashed over. The lower levels do not have this covering so exposing the wall fabric and the bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar. To the right (north) the inner face of a window opening is featured partially boarded over internally showing the inner face of the timber frame surrounds. To the left (south) of this is the west facing door opening with timber frame of head and surrounds and an internal timber frame of angled and horizontal timbers upon which the external door covering of planks is fixed to. There are vertical columns of worked, shaped and faced limestone quoins to either side of this door opening. To the left (south) of this is a second window opening, partially boarded over internally.



**Plate 180: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the east**



**Plate 181: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the south**

**Plate 181** provides a view of the north wall of Cell 8. The wall fabric of this north wall is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks, the upper levels of this have been whitewashed over. The lower levels do not have this covering so exposing the wall fabric and the bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar.

**Plate 182** features the opposing south wall of Cell 8. This south wall is the internal dividing wall between Cell 8 and the adjacent Cell 9 to the south. The wall fabric of this south wall is composed of coursed worked and shaped limestone blocks, the upper levels of this have been whitewashed over. The lower levels do not have this covering so exposing the wall fabric and the bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar. There is also evidence of modern brick repair at the base of this wall.



**Plate 182: View of the south wall of Cell 8, from the north**

#### **7.2.4.3 Cell 9**

Cell 9 is the designated third in a series of four rooms within the north-south orientated East range. Cell 9 has a floor of modern concrete. To the south of Cell 9 is Cell 10, which is the southernmost designated of these four rooms. This is not part of this development as it is part of the Farmhouse complex.

**Plate 183** provides a view of the roof supporting structure of Cell 9, which is identical in nature to that which was previously recorded within the adjoining Cells 7 and 8. Here the roof structure is composed of parts of two horizontal timber purlins to which are attached a series of common rafters extending upwards to horizontal timbers at the roof apex. The purlins are inserted in the fabric of the north and south walls and the rafters atop the east and west walls of Cell 9.





**Plate 183: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 9, from the west**

**Plate 184** provides a view of the lower levels of the south wall of Cell 9. The fabric of this south wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks, the upper levels of which are covered over by whitewash. This covering is absent over the lower levels thus exposing the wall fabric and bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar.

**Plate 185** features the upper levels of this south wall.



**Plate 184: View of the lower levels of the south wall of Cell 9, from the west**



**Plate 185: View of the upper levels of the south wall of Cell 9, from the north**



**Plate 186: View of the lower levels of the north wall of Cell 9, from the west**



**Plate 187: View of the upper levels of the south wall of Cell 9, from the south**

**Plate 186** provides a view of the lower levels of the north wall of Cell 9. The fabric of this north wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks, the upper levels of which are covered over by whitewash. This covering is absent over the lower levels thus exposing the



wall fabric and bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar. There is also some very limited repair in brick.



**Plate 188: View of the east wall of Cell 9, from the west**



**Plate 189: General view of the interior of Cell 9, from the west**

**Plate 187** features the upper levels of the north wall of Cell 8.



**Plate 190: View of the west wall of Cell 9, from the east**

**Plate 188** provides a view of the east wall of Cell 8. The fabric of this east wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks, the upper levels of which are covered over by whitewash. This covering is absent over the lower levels thus exposing the wall fabric and bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar. The inner face of a window opening is also shown with a simple frame of head and surrounds and above this head, a modern horizontal stone lintel.

**Plate 189** provides a general view of the interior of Cell 9 from the west.

**Plate 190** features the west wall of Cell 9. The fabric of this east wall is composed of courses of worked and shaped limestone blocks, the upper levels of which are covered over by whitewash. This covering is absent over the lower levels thus exposing the wall fabric and bonding material of the light buff sandy mortar. There are also reused worked, shaped and faced limestone ashlar incorporated into this wall fabric. The inner door frame of the west facing entrance of a simple head and surrounds along with the internal face of an horizontal timber lintel above this are revealed.

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The enclosure award map for the parish of Little Casterton of 1797 features the roughly east-west orientated Grade II listed Barn of Unit 2 (North Range) confirming its construction date of 1763 from the datestone on the south elevation of this building. The barn is featured as a detached outbuilding to the north east of the Grade II listed Frith Farmhouse (Unit 1), of late 18th century date, which is also confirmed by this map.

- 8.2 The First Edition O.S. map of 1891 shows the current layout of the development site comprising Units 2 and 3 to a large extent. Within Unit 2, the Grade II listed Barn of the North Range is in existence by now as is its later 19th century western extension. The existing West Range of Unit 2 is also clearly of 19th century origin as shown on this map and includes the designated Outbuildings 1 and 2.
- 8.3 Within Unit 3, the North Range is similarly shown at its current location and is thus also clearly of 19th century origin. This 1891 map also features a further outbuilding at the eastern end of this North Range which was subsequently demolished in the 20th century. The roof line of this former outbuilding remains in the wall fabric of the East Elevation of the North Range. The West Range of Unit 3 is also featured at its current location with the Cells 7-9 shown. The building survey of this West Range determined that at least the East Elevation of this West Range had been constructed upon earlier foundations, though both these earlier foundations and the later rebuilding of the West Range are also both clearly of 19th century origin.
- 8.4 The Second Edition O.S. map of 1904 also features for the first time, the late 19th/early 20th century lean-to which is attached to the North Elevation of the North Range of Unit 2. The layout of the development site remains relatively unchanged until the O.S. map of 1983, when by then the outbuilding at the East Elevation of the North Range of Unit 3 had been demolished.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Mr. Mike Williams of the Willoughby Farm Partnership for commissioning this work and for arranging access to this site. Thanks are also extended to Mr Richard Clark, Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council and to the staff of the Leicestershire and Rutland Archives for their kind assistance.

## **10. Bibliography**

Extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Little Casterton of 1797 (Archive ref: DE 1748/1).

Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891, map sheet no. Rutland 6.16.

Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904, map sheet no. Rutland 6.16.

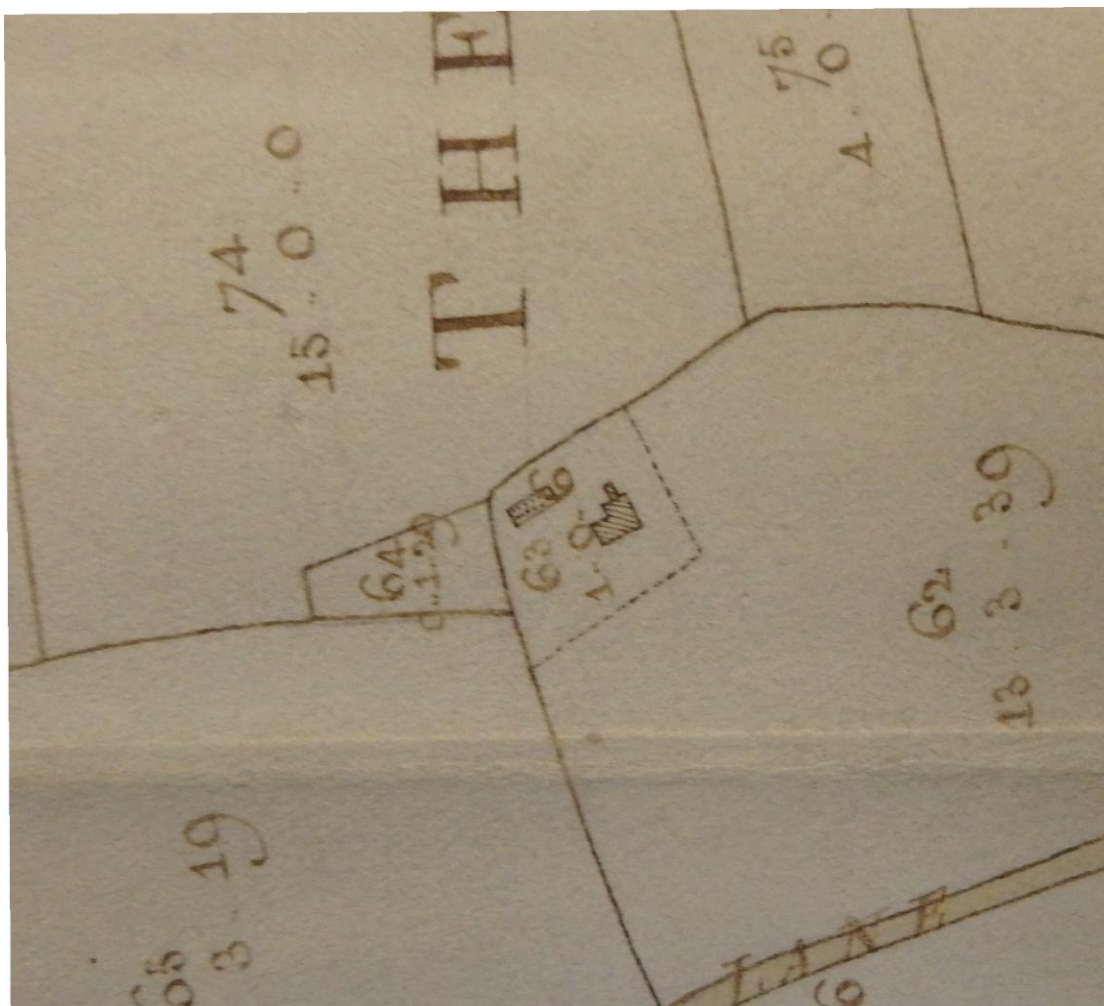
Extract from the six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950, map sheet no. Rutland 6SE.

Extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1958, map sheet no. TF 01 SW.

Extract from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1983, map sheet no. TF 01 SW.

Ordnance Survey, (2010), 1:25,000 scale map, *Rutland Water, Stamford & Oakham*, Explorer Sheet No. 234.

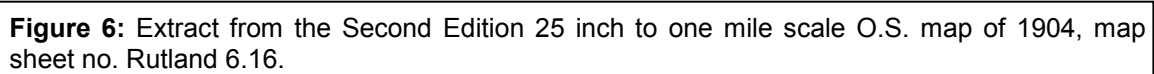




**Figure 4:** Extract from the enclosure award map for the parish of Little Casterton of 1797 (Archive ref: DE 1748/1).

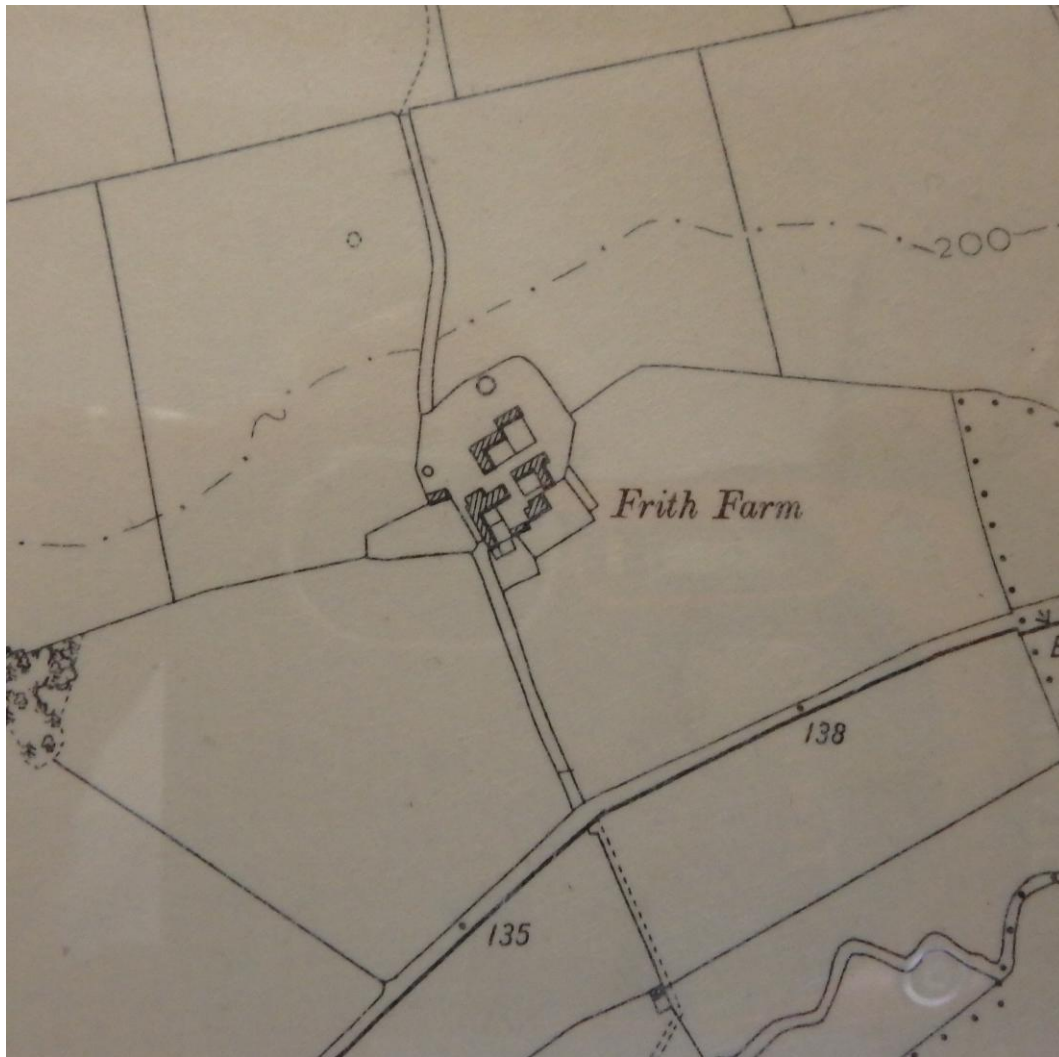


**Figure 5:** Extract from the First Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1891, map sheet no. Rutland 6.16.

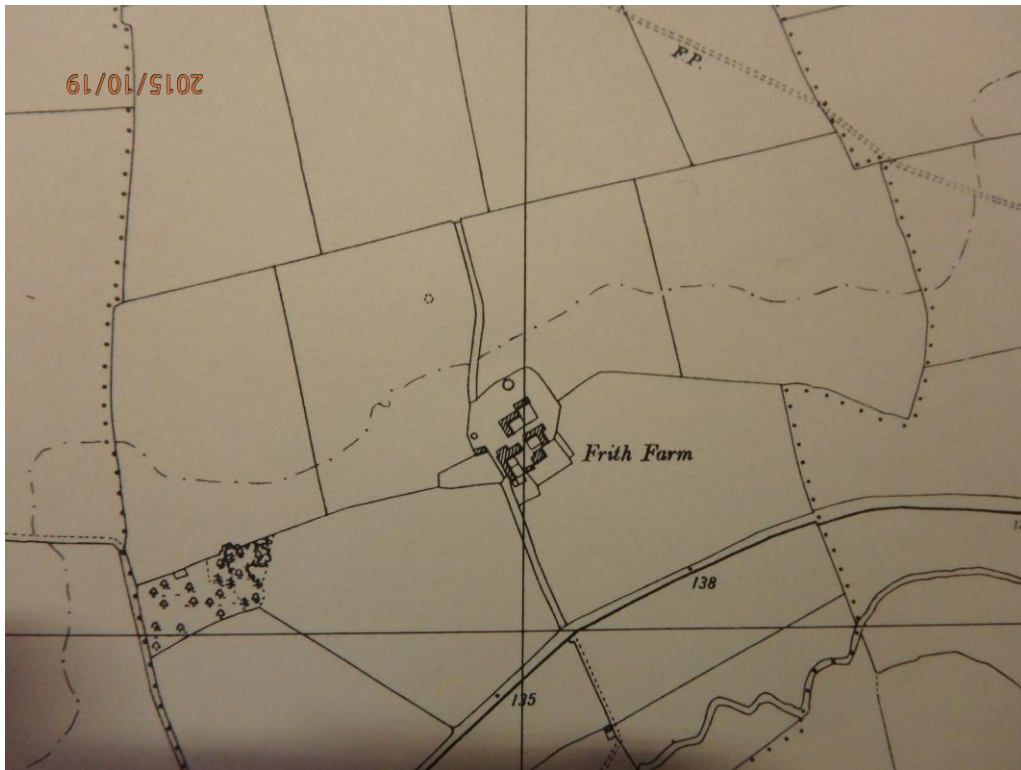


**Figure 6:** Extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904, map sheet no. Rutland 6.16.





**Figure 7:** Extract from the six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1950, map sheet no. Rutland 6SE.



**Figure 8:** Extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1958, map sheet no. TF 01 SW.



**Figure 9:** Extract from the 1:10,000 scale O.S. map of 1983, map sheet no. TF 01 SW (Crown Copyright Reserved)



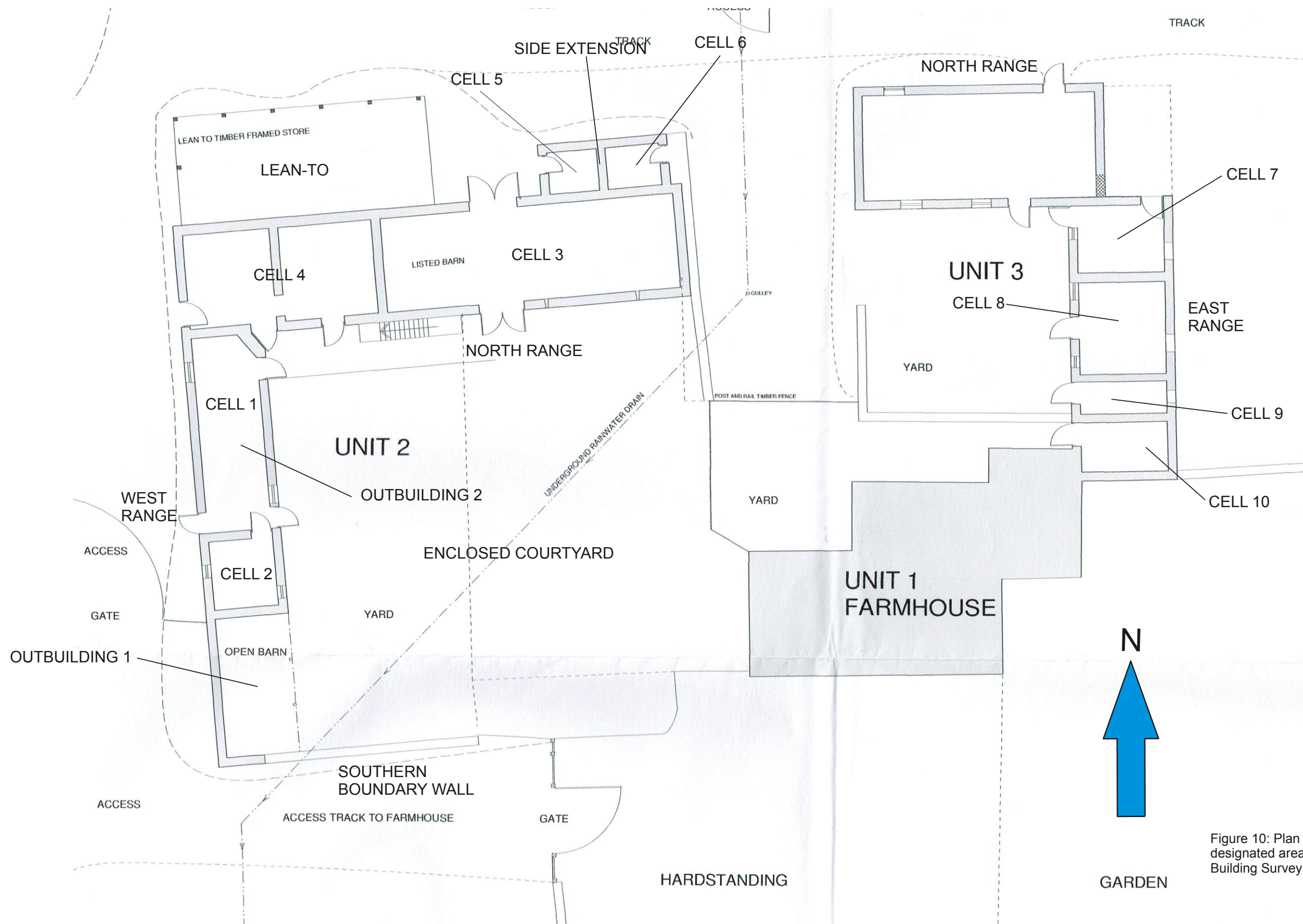


Figure 10: Plan showing the designated areas of the Building Survey (not to scale)

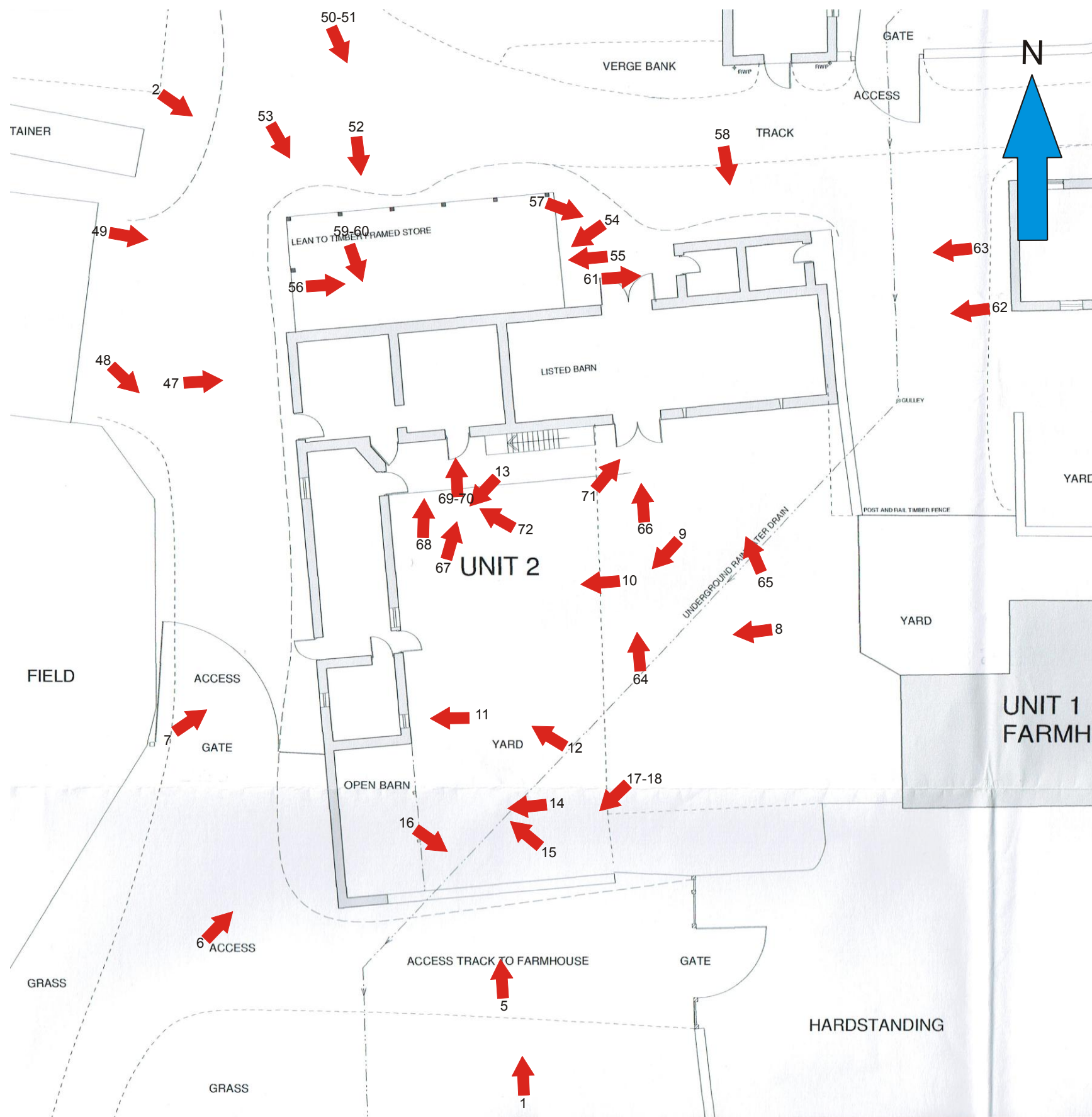


Figure 11: Plan showing the layout of Unit 2 and showing the directions from which the various images (1-2, 5-18 and 47-72) were taken from (not to scale)

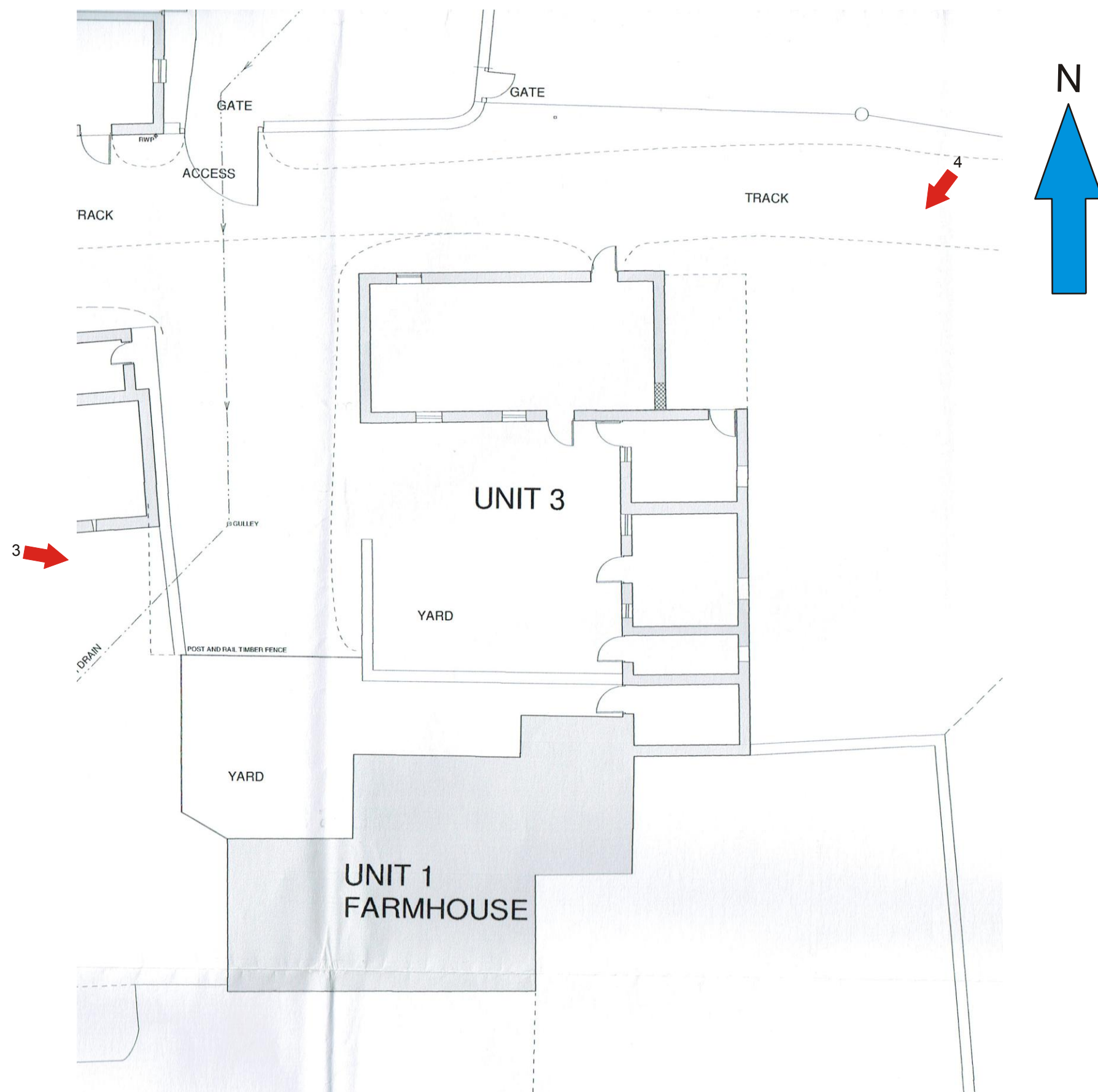


Figure 12: Plan showing the layout of Unit 3, showing the directions from which images 3-4 were taken from, (not to scale)



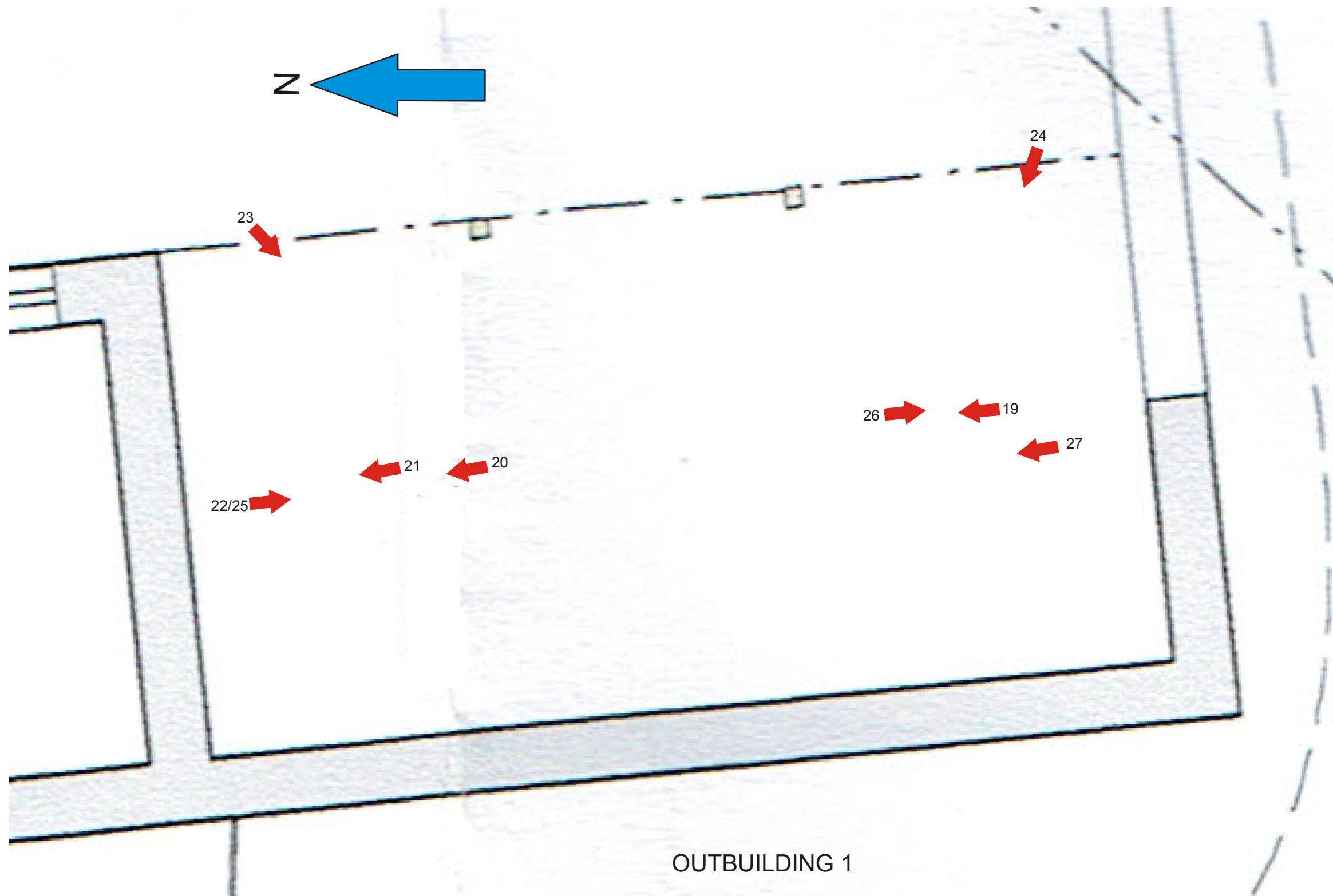


Figure 13: Plan showing the layout of Outbuilding 1, West Range, Unit 2, and showing the directions from which the various images (19-27) were taken from, (not to scale)

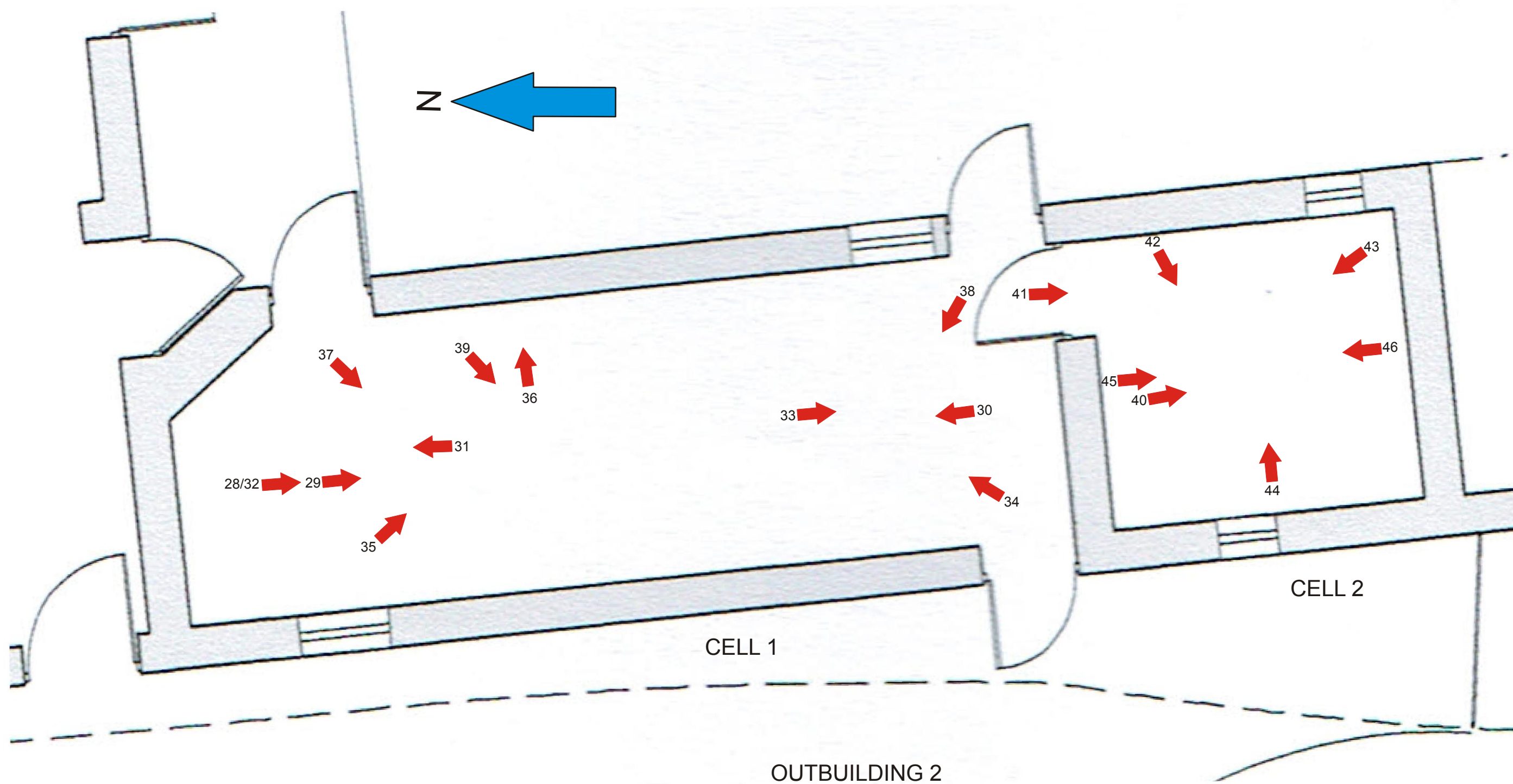


Figure 14: Plan showing the layout of Outbuilding 2, West Range, Unit 2, and showing the directions from which the various images (28-46) were taken from (not to scale)

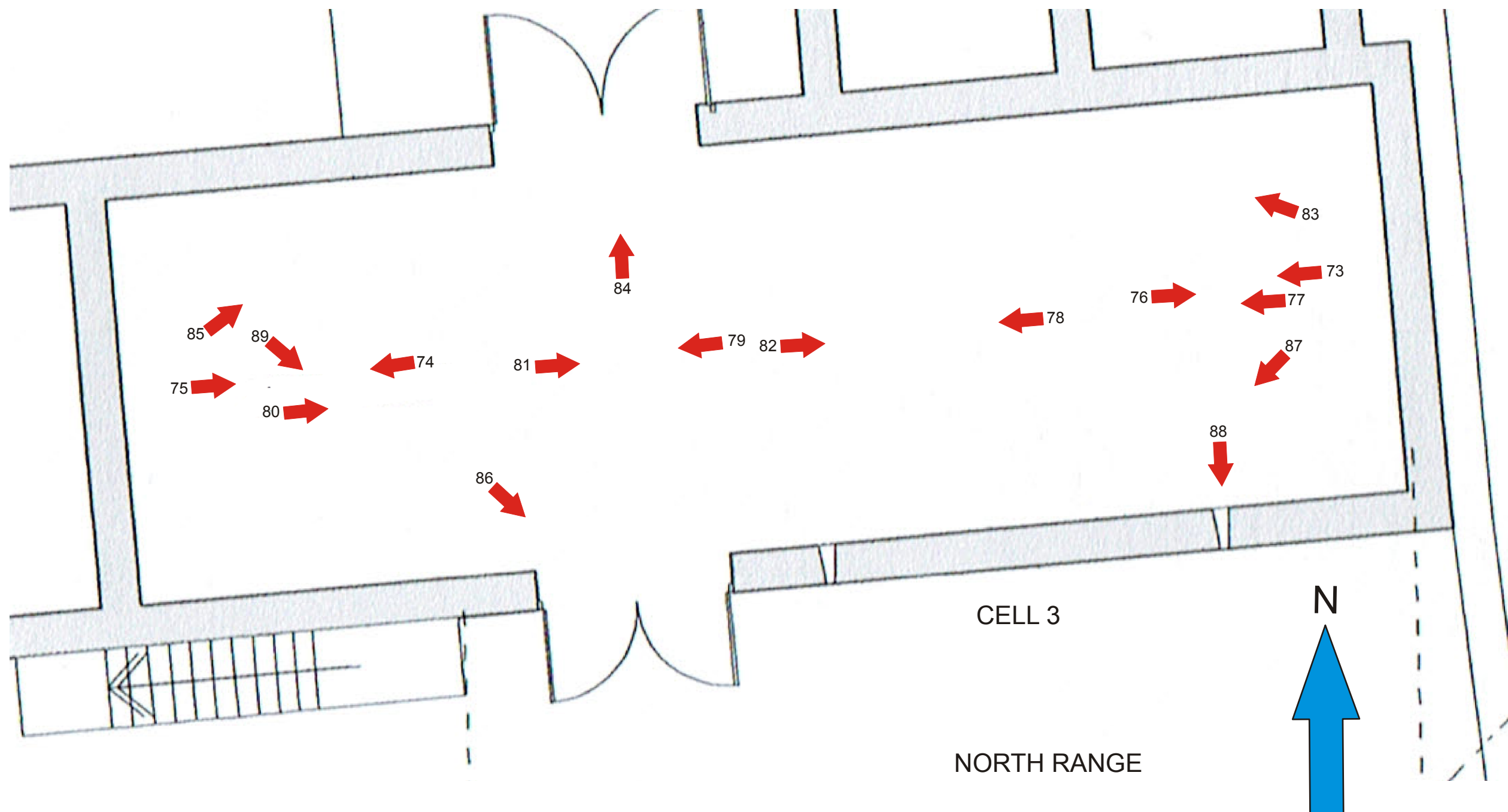


Figure 15: Plan showing the layout of Cell 3 of the Grade II Listed Barn, North Range, Unit 2, showing the directions from which the various images (73-89) were taken from, (not to scale)



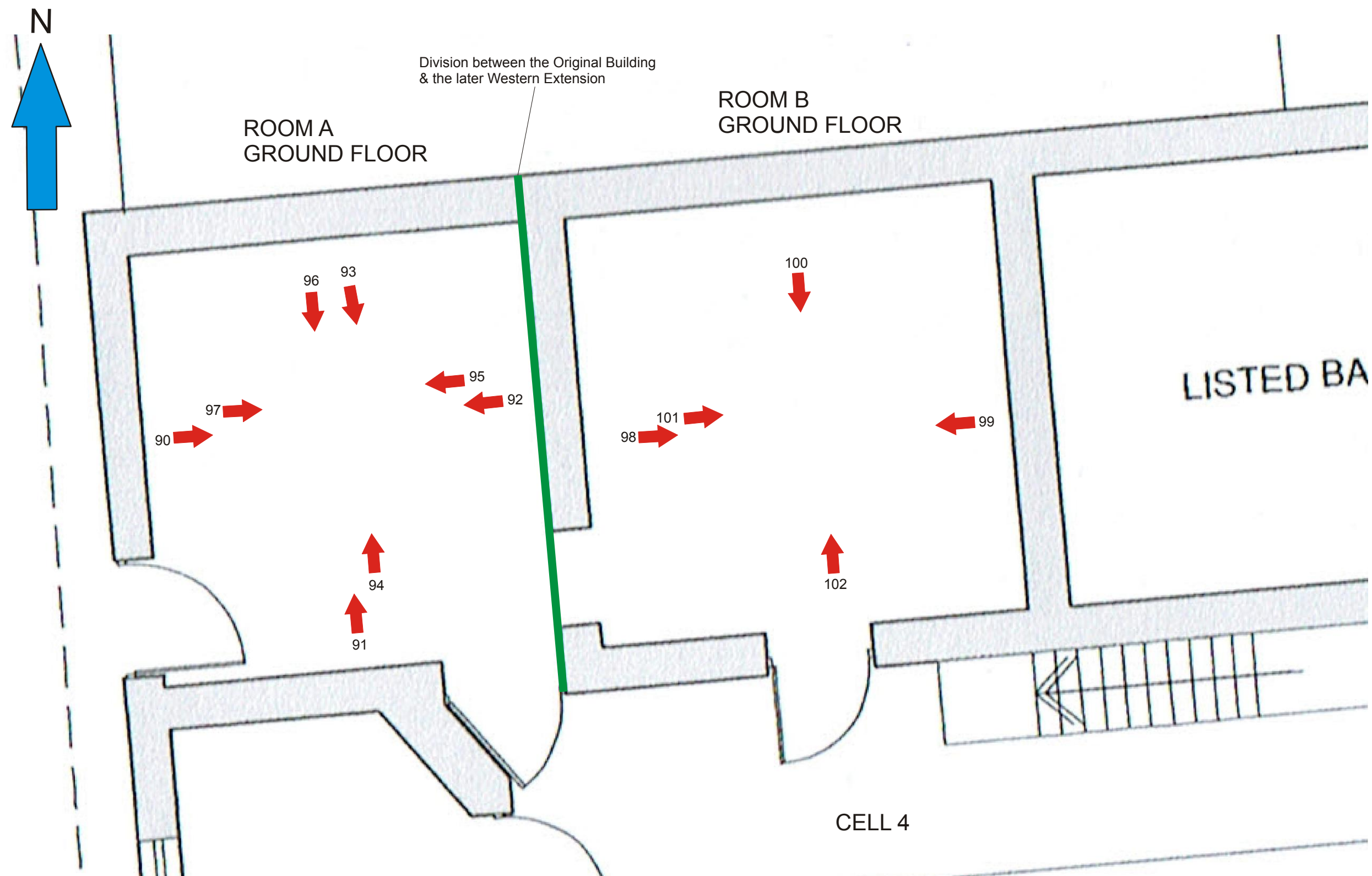


Figure 16: Plan showing the layout of the ground floor of Cell 4, North Range, Unit 2 and showing the directions from which the various images (90-102) were taken from, (not to scale)

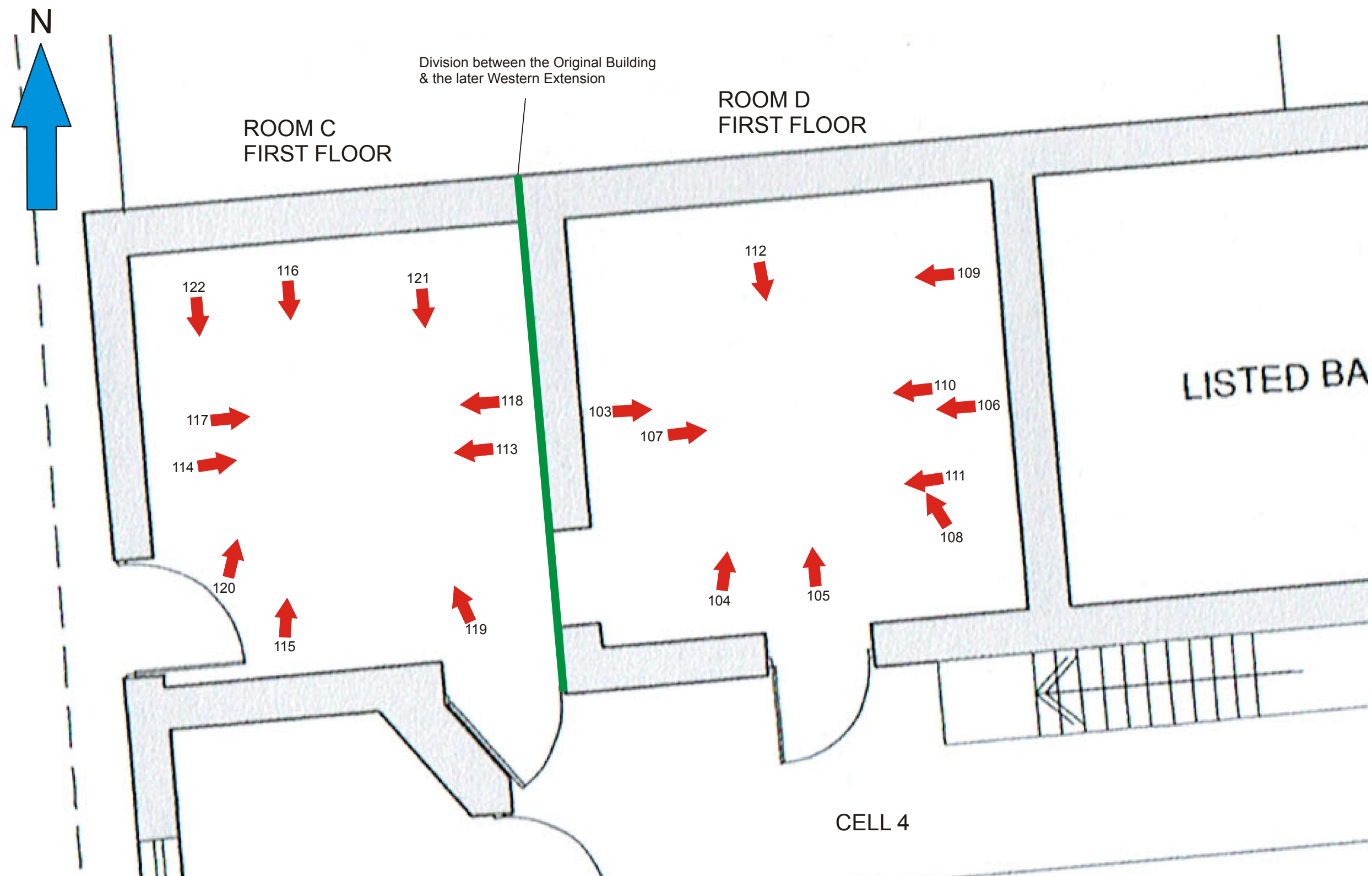


Figure 17: Plan showing the layout of the First Floor of Cell 4, North Range, Unit 2, and showing the directions from which the various images (103-122) were taken from, (not to scale)

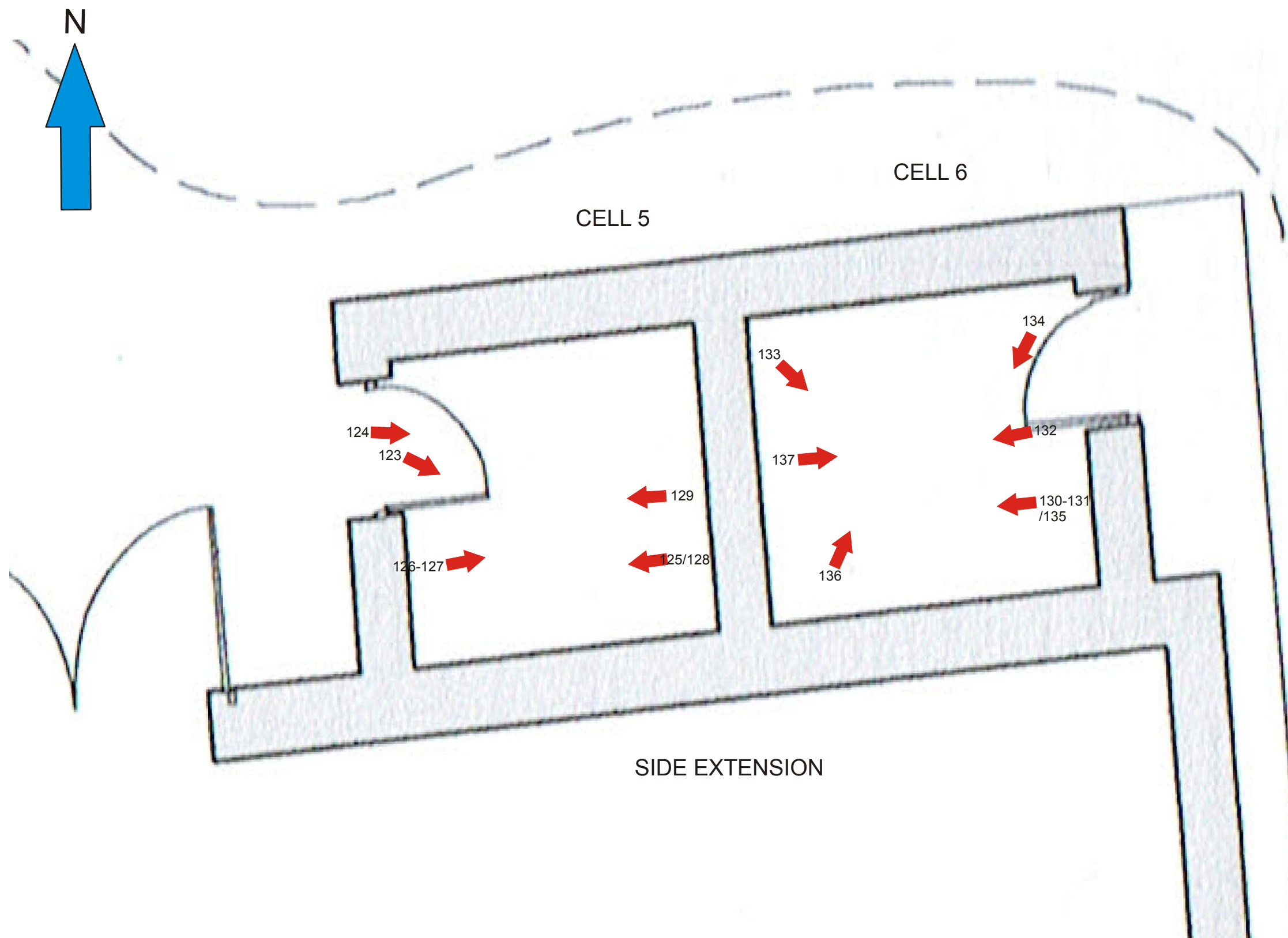


Figure 18: Plan showing the layout of the Side Extension, North Range, Unit 2, and showing the directions from which the various images (123-137) were taken from, (not to scale)



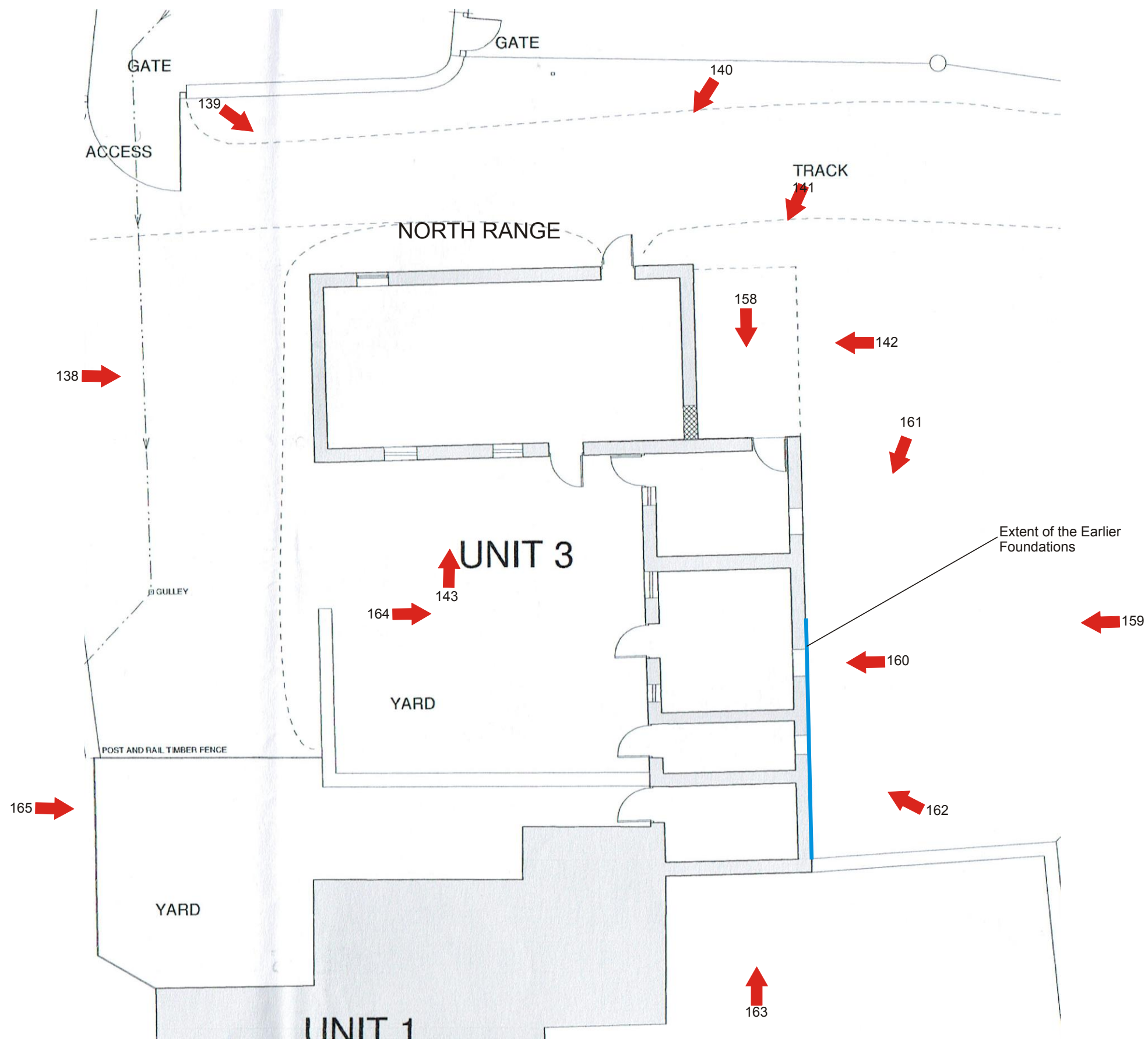


Figure 19: Plan showing the layout of the North and West Ranges of Unit 3 and showing the directions from which the various images (138-143 and 158-165) were taken from, (not to scale)

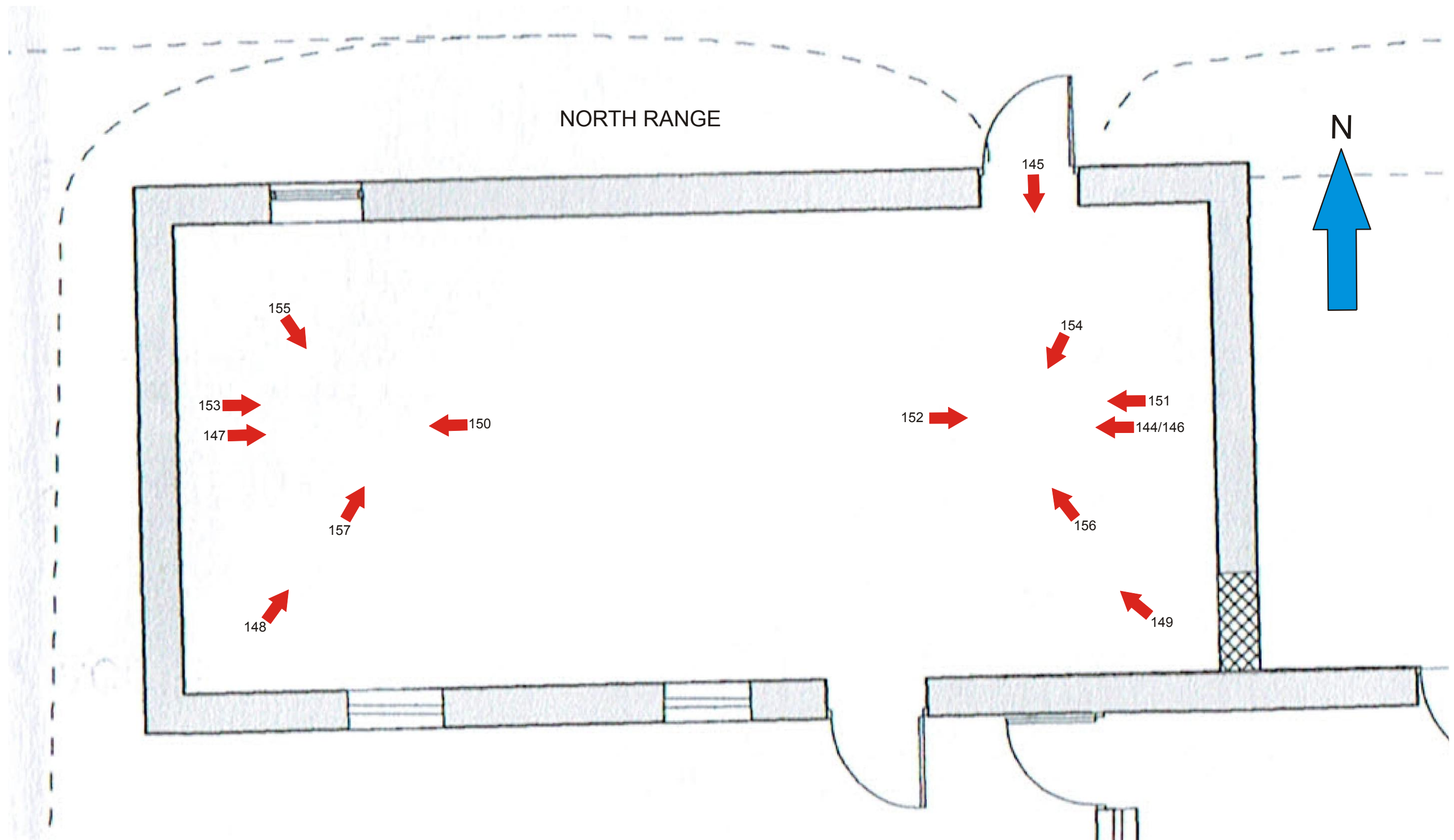


Figure 20: Plan showing the layout of the North Range of Unit 3 and showing the directions from which the various images (144-157) were taken from, (not to scale)

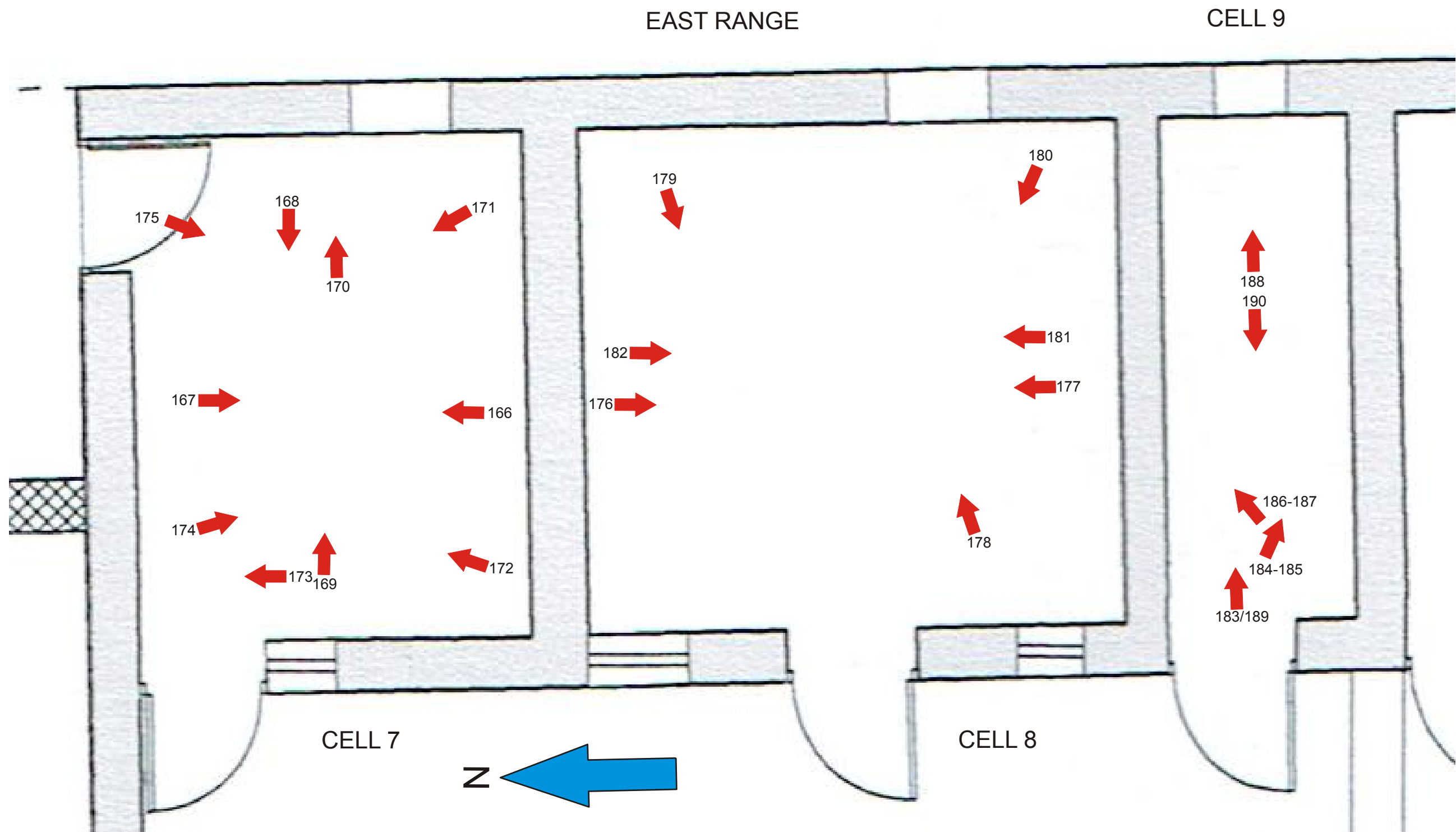


Figure 21: Plan showing the layout of the Cells 7-9, West Range, Unit 3 and showing the various directions from which the images (166-190) were taken from (not to scale)



**Appendix 1: OASIS Summary Sheet**

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### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
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### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

### File submission and form progress

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