



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

Ling Villa Barn, Mickleton
Historic Building Survey

January 2023

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological building survey was required prior to the conversion of the barn at Ling Villa, Mickleton. The work was carried out by Steven Price of The Archaeology Co.

The barn was initially constructed in the late 18th / early 19th century as a small combination barn used as a cow house to the west side, a stable to the east with storage over. This was extended westward in the mid - late 19th century with a threshing barn and extra storage, as well as a small shed to the east. It was later extended again in the late 20th century and the first floors knocked through to allow access throughout.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to perform a level 2 historic building survey of Ling Villa Barn, Mickleton. It is a requirement of condition 8 of Planning Application DM/22/01163/FPA that:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of the programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been approved in writing by the local planning authority as follows:

- i. Methodologies for a Historic England-style Level 2 building record prior to, and during, any conversion works or stripping out of fixtures and fittings.*
- ii. A timetable of works in relation to the proposed development, including sufficient notification and allowance of time to ensure that the site work is undertaken and completed in accordance with the approved strategy.*
- iii. Monitoring arrangements, including the notification in writing to the County Durham Principal Archaeologist of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.*
- iv. A list of all staff involved in the implementation of the strategy, including sub-contractors and specialists, their responsibilities and qualifications.*

The development shall then be carried out in full accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To comply with paras 203 and 205 of the NPPF because the building is a nondesignated heritage asset.

The works are for the “Conversion of existing stone barn to form accommodation ancillary to the main house”.

- 1.2 This procedure followed the advice of Chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and requires that “Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost



(wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible” (NPPF 2021, 141).

- 1.3 Ms Sarah Saxby has commissioned Mr. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, PCifA of The Archaeology Co., to carry out the historic building recording. Steven Price is a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists with over 15 years’ experience of surveying and recording buildings of many types. He has carried out numerous standard Level 2 and 3 surveys for this type of property.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The barn lies in Mickleton centre, on the north side of the B6277. It lies to the north of Ling Villa, accessed via an unnamed track. The postal address is Ling Villa Barn, Mickleton, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham DL120LL and the NGR is NY 96580 23785.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of demolition or alteration. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.
- 3.2 The purpose of an Historic Building Recording, according to the ClfA (2020) is to "examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to inform a) the formulation of a strategy for the conservation, alteration, demolition, repair or management of a building, or structure, or complex and its setting or b) to seek a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results".
- 3.3 The NERRF has several research agenda, of which Pmed20: North Pennine Dales, was deemed relevant for this study. This states "it is important, however, to push beyond detailed investigation of the technological aspects of the industry and explore the social dimension of lead mining. For example, the pattern of company towns, miner-smallholdings and remote mine shops created a particular settlement landscape which was profoundly influenced by the industry, yet intimately bound up with co-existing upland agriculture, which was mainly dominated by sheep farming".

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An appropriate record has been made of the building to Historic England level 2 standards. Floor plans were required which have been drawn on site using permatrace. The drawn record shows all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.
- 4.2 The field survey recording of the building was carried out on 13/12/2022 according to best practice as set out in the following publications as stated in the DCCAS Standards for all Building Recording work:
- A. Yorkshire, the Humber and the North-East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process (SYAS 2011)
 - B. Standards and Guidance for archaeological work produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>
 - C. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/project-management-for-heritage/>
 - D. Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice 2016
 - E. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/heag099-understanding-historic-buildings/>
 - F. Any other relevant HE Guidance <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/>.
- 4.3 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated or described, if visible.
- 4.4 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:
- Truss positions and form;
 - Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc.
 - All blocked, altered or introduced openings;

- Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 4.5 Drawing conventions conform to Historic England guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2016.
- 4.6 Photographs were taken with an Olympus E600 Digital SLR camera (12 Megapixels) in RAW format. All detailed photographs and general shots contain a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure, where it was safe to do so.
- 4.7 The photographic coverage includes:
- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
 - The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
 - Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
 - Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
 - The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
 - Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 4.8 A plan showing the location from which the photographs have been taken has been produced.



- 4.9 A photographic register listing all photographs taken has been produced. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.
- 4.10 The site was visited on the 13th December 2022. Detailed notes were made of the structural details of the buildings and photographs taken. Measurements were taken with hand held and electronic 'tapes' which enabled the drawings to be produced.
- 4.11 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* 2020.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The manor of Mickleton was held by the Fitz Hugh's family following the Norman conquest. The Domesday survey of 1086 records it as having 6 carucates of land and was a league long and ½ a league wide. It remained in the family until the death of Baron George Fitz Hugh who died without heirs and his estate passed to his aunt, Lady Fiennes and his cousin, Thomas Parr. The estate later passed to Thomas' son William, and upon his death in 1571 the estate was sold to the Bowes family. The Bowes had held land in County Durham since the 12th century, when they held the manor of Streatlam (The Mickleton Lease 1607).
- 5.2 In 1607 Talbot Bowes granted a lease of Mickleton to four yeomen, which, amongst other things, meant that they could build on their land without getting permission from the lord. The lease records the names and lands as well as the rents payable, although Ling Villa is not listed. Ling is type of heather suitable for thatching and it is noted in the lease that the yeomen had the right to collect both ling and peat (The Mickleton Lease 1607).
- 5.3 Mickleton is shown on Greenwoods 1828 Map of Yorkshire and, although it does not give much detail, it shows a building in roughly the location of the present barn. The 1856 OS map shows a building near to Cobler Well (*sic*). The building appears to be shown as two separate units, one to the east and one to the west. The surrounding area shows fairly regular and rectangular field boundaries, suggesting they were formed as a part of the Post-medieval enclosures act (Adkins *et al.* 2008; Baker & Butlin 1973). However, to the east several fields are shown as long and narrow, suggestive of medieval strip fields and implying an earlier occupation.
- 5.4 The early census returns do not record the name of the properties in Mickleton, making it difficult to identify who was at Ling Villa at this time. However, it would appear that by 1871 the barn likely belonged to William Jackson, a 60 year old farmer, living with his wife Ann and their eight children. By 1881 William is recorded as a farmer of 10 ½ acres. Next door was Mathew Walton, a

24 year old butcher employing 1 boy. This was likely Ling Villa, although the barn was likely associated with the neighbouring farm than the cottage. The boy employed was William Dowson, listed as a 14 year old butcher's assistant elsewhere in the village. By 1891 however, the census records Ling Villa for the first time by name. Here it shows the now 24 year old William Dowson living there as a butcher. He was married to his wife Margaret and they had two young sons. Next door, the now 80 year old William Jackson was still working as a farmer and likely still using the barn.

- 5.5 The building is shown more clearly on the 1893 OS map. Here it is shown much as it appears today; it is aligned roughly east – west with a small extension to the east side and steps to the eastern end of the south elevation. The building is shown as comprising 2 units and butts against a further building to the west. To the eastern end of the northern elevation a partially enclosed area is shown, with walls to the west and north, but the east left open. The 1914 OS map shows a similar situation, although here the northern area had been fully enclosed with the erection of an eastern wall.
- 5.6 The 1901 census records William Dowson as a butcher and farmer, although again does not give an address. The neighbouring William Jackson is no longer listed, and with William Dowson listed as a farmer it may be that he was the owner of the barn. A reference in the North Star (Darlington), may confirm this, where a W. Dawson of Mickleton won an award for his horse in 1900 (17/09/1900). The 1911 census records Ling Villa by name once again, with William Dowson still present. He continued to live with his wife and their eight children. William died in April 1929 (Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 12/04/1929).
- 5.7 No prior archaeological work has been completed on the site. A Desk Based Assessment of the North Pennines was carried out in the area by Newcastle Archaeology Unit in 1993 and 1994, with first and second edition OS map used to record all industrial archaeology within the survey, including Mickleton. The building survey is the first record of the building.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Description

- 6.1 (Plate 1) The building is a two story stone built barn of 11 bays, with a small single story extension to the east side. The building is aligned roughly east – west, with the main frontage facing south. At the western end the building is attached to a neighbouring dwelling, and the first 2 bays are a single story only.

Exterior

- 6.2 South elevation (Plates 2 - 18). At the western end bay one (plate 2) has a brick lean-to butting against the face. This is featureless, although whitewashed. To the east is the face of the barn proper. A large doorway lies in bay two, with a dressed sandstone surround (plate 3). Between the bays is a small timber framed portrait window. Bay 3 contains a stable door with dressed sandstone surround at ground floor level. Above is a pitching eye with timber shutter over and dressed sandstone surround matching the doorway below (plates 4 – 7). Bay 4 is featureless to both ground floor and first floor levels. Bay 5 (plates 7 – 9) contains a barn door with rounded arch lintel of bricks and a pair of timber doors hung. At first floor level a straight joint runs up from the east jamb of the doorway. The construction of bays 1 – 5 is of shaped sandstone rubble, occasionally brought to course. Bay 6 is again featureless with bay 7 (plates 11 & 12) containing a wide doorway with dressed sandstone surround and a stable door hung. Above is a further rectangular pitching eye with dressed sandstone surround. Bay 8 (plate 13) contains a small square window at ground floor level with timber framed casement window of four lights. Bay 9 is again featureless, with the exception of a small ventilation slot at ground floor level. The stone steps to first floor level rise up here, cutting across the featureless bay 9. Bay 10 (plates 14 – 16) contains a pair of doorways, one at each level. The ground floor doorway lies below the stairs, with a short corridor formed by them to either side. Both have large sandstone surrounds. The construction of bays 6 – 10 is similar to the rest of the barn, although here the sandstone blocks are larger.

- 6.3 (Plates 17 & 18) Bay 11 is set back from the main barn elevation. It contains a doorway with sandstone surround to the east side with a small landscape window to the west with sandstone cill and lintel. Between them and above lies a further landscape window, close to the eaves.
- 6.4 East elevation (Plates 19 - 21). This forms the gable end of the building. It is relatively featureless, with a ventilation slot close to the apex. At ground floor level is the elevation of the small extension. This contains a small window at attic level, with timber surround and sandstone cill and lintel.
- 6.5 North elevation (Plates 22 - 29). This forms the rear elevation of the building. At the eastern end the rear elevation of the extension is featureless (plate 23). To the west bays 10 - 6 contain only a few features; bay 10 (plates 24 & 25) contains a doorway at first floor level, matching its counterpart in the opposing wall. Here, however, there are no stairs up to it. Below it is a small square window with sandstone surround. Ventilation slots are found at both ground and first floor levels in bay 9 and at first floor level only in bay 7. Quoins run up the corners of bays 10 and 6, with the straight joints evident. To the west are bays 5 - 1 (plate 26). Bay 5 (plate 27) contains a blocked barn door opening with rounded arch lintel of brick, similar to the barn door in the opposing wall. Within this blocking a timber framed portrait window has been inserted. To the west a small landscape window is located at ground floor level in bay 3, with a simple sandstone cill (plate 28). A larger portrait window lies to bay 1 (plate 29) with a sandstone surround. The first floor is featureless with the exception of quoins to the end of the first floor, between bays 2 and 3. The quoins do not continue to the ground floor which may suggest that wall has been rebuilt.

Interior

Ground floor

- 6.6 At the western end the doorway to bay 2 leads into a two bay room (plates 30 - 32) with modern concrete floor and the ceiling open to the rafters. A single machine cut timber A-frame truss spans the room north - south. The walls are all bare stone, with traces of whitewash. A pair of alcoves lie in the western wall, one near the centre of the wall, the other to north. In the south wall an

opening has been inserted into the brick lean-to. The doorway to bay 3 leads into a single bay room (plates 33 & 34) with window in the north wall and a hand cut timber upright post in the centre, suggestive of a former stall divider. The walls are again whitewashed stone with a concrete floor and the ceiling formed of the modern timber joists supporting the floor above. In the east wall a large timber framed cattle doorway is present. The barn doorway to bay 5 leads into a two bay room (plates 35 – 39) with cobbled floor and whitewashed stone walls. The blocked doorway in the opposite wall is apparent, with window inserted within it. The ceiling is two levels of modern timber joists. To the west the beams are lower and aligned north – south, whereas to the east they are higher and aligned east – west. The timber framed doorway lies in the west wall, to bay 3.

- 6.7 The doorway to bay 7 leads into the centre of a three bay room (plates 40 – 44). A pair of low concrete block walls flank the door and opposite the doorway, close to the centre of the room, is a timber post supporting a modern timber partition running to the north wall. The floor is flagged to the south side, with the northern side cobbled. A pair of machine cut timber beams span the room north – south and support the joists of the floor above. The walls are again whitewashed stone. The doorway to bay 10 leads into a two bay room (plates 45 - 47) with whitewashed stone walls. The floor is concrete along the eastern side, with a step up to cobbles on the west. The ceiling is the modern timber joists of the floor above. A small window lies in the north wall, opposite the door. At the far eastern side of the barn is the single story extension (plates 48 & 49). This is a single room with half rendered stone walls with whitewash above. The floor is flagged to the east with concrete, now removed, to the west. The ceiling is timber boards, hiding the rafters above.

First floor

- 6.8 The first floor is accessed via the stone steps and doorway to bay 10. This leads into an open space of 5 bays (plates 50 – 58), with four A-frame trusses of modern timber supporting the roof. The purlins and rafters are also modern machine cut timber. The stone walls are whitewashed and the floor is covered with ply boards. A pair of ventilation slots lie in the north wall, with a pitching



window in the south wall, with hand cut timber lintel visible. At the southern end of the west wall a doorway has been inserted, with concrete lintel over. It is set higher than the floor level and set of timber steps lead up to it. This leads into the first floor of the western end of the barn (plates 59 - 63). Here the floor is higher at the eastern end, over the location of the barn doors to bay 3, before dropping down to match the eastern side. The floor is again ply sheets with the stone walls whitewashed. The roof had three A-frame trusses supporting the roof, all of which is again modern timber. A pitching window lies in the south wall, this time with a modern timber lintel.

7. ANALYSIS

- 7.1 The building appears to have originally been built as a small five bay structure for housing animals, with storage over. To the west side was a three bay shippon for 6 cattle with central doorway in the south elevation from the farmyard. To the east was a two bay stable. The first floor was used for storage, accessed via the stone steps to the south elevation. A doorway and pitching eye in the north elevation, gave access to the fields. The cattle would have been fed from behind, as no feeding windows were present. The 1856 OS map appears to show that the eastern end of the barn was built at this time, with a separate building to the west. This latter building was likely demolished soon after for the erection of the western end of the barn.
- 7.2 The western end of the barn was constructed between 1856 and 1893, shown on the latter OS mapping for the first time. This comprised a threshing barn with the threshing floor to the east and a storage bay to the west. The wide doorway in the west wall led to a further bay. Due to the presence of the door, this was also likely for storage rather than for animal accommodation. At first floor level, access was likely from this western bay, although due to the ceiling replacement, no evidence was present of a hatch location. At the far western end a further two bays were erected of a single story. The window in the south wall is likely a later insertion and the south elevation to bay one has been removed for the later brick extension. Its use is unclear, but with the window in the north wall it may have been an additional stable.
- 7.3 The small eastern extension was also present by 1893. This small single bay room was too small for animal accommodation and likely used for tool storage, with a small loft space over. The brick extension to the western end of the south face was added after 1914, as it is not shown on this mapping. This involved the insertion of a large opening in the southern wall into the extension. It is also around this time that the doorway was inserted at first floor level, linking the two separate first floors of the barn. That this was inserted in the 20th century is suggested by the concrete lintel.



- 7.4 The census records that the main occupation in the village was to do with lead mining, although there were also a high number of carpenters / joiners and farmers and 9 landed proprietors. The barn was likely not associated with Ling Villa in the late 19th century, when Ling Villa was home to William Dowson, the butcher. The barn was likely used, or possibly owned, by his neighbour, William Jackson, who was a farmer.
- 7.5 The village was likely established initially as a small farming village in the medieval period, as suggested by the strip fields to the east. It began to grow once the lead mining operations began, spreading westwards as the community grew. Various occupations were taken up in the village, as well as lead mining, to support the growing community, including a butcher at Ling Villa, but also blacksmiths and shoe makers. The barn itself was likely constructed in the late 18th / early 19th century to support a small farm looking after a small number of cattle and horses. This was later extended with a threshing barn, likely the result of more crops being farmed.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The barn was initially constructed in the late 18th / early 19th century as a small combination barn used as a cow house to the west side, a stable to the east with storage over. This was extended westward in the mid – late 19th century with a threshing barn and extra storage, as well as a small shed to the east. It was later extended again in the late 20th century and the first floors knocked through to allow access throughout.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The results of the survey will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with ClfA Archives Selection Toolkit, Archaeological Archives Forum (2011) Archaeological Archives and current ClfA “standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transportation and deposition of archaeological archive” (published October 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation’s code of conduct.
- 9.2 All documents and project files will be reviewed by Steven Price throughout the project lifespan. Material will be selected on the basis of its contribution to the overall aims of the project as set out in section 4. The selection of the archive will be undertaken by Steven Price with advice from the County Durham Historic Environment Record if important architectural features are encountered. The selection process will be a single phase following the approval of the final report by the Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the County Durham Historic Environment Record.
- 9.3 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition. Only final copies of any born digital data will be deposited in the final project archive. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. In terms of photographic images, this would include blurred or light imbalanced images. Deselected material will be deleted following acceptance of the archive.
- 9.4 The archive will comprise the report and digital photographs. The primary digital archive shall be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), with a PDF/A file transfer version of the report to be submitted to DCCAS. Within the primary digital archive the digital photographs shall be saved as tiff files following ADS guidance, and deposited with them, along with a digital copy



of the report. An appropriately formatted copy of the final report must also be uploaded to OASIS within 3 months of approval by the Curator. This final version will be the version downloaded and included in the HER. Should the results warrant it, a summary report, or detailed article on the work shall be submitted for publication in a regional or national journal, appropriate to the significance of the results and findings of the project, as well as being uploaded to the OASIS database. This shall be done no later than one year after the completion of the work.

10. COPYRIGHT

- 10.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

| | |
|------|--|
| ADS | Archaeological Data Service |
| CIfA | Chartered Institute for archaeologists |
| NPPF | National Planning Policy Framework |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |

Sources

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Appendix 1: Figures

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Figure 7: Ground and First Floor Plans

Figure 8: Ground and First Floor Photo Location Plan

Figure 9: Photo Register

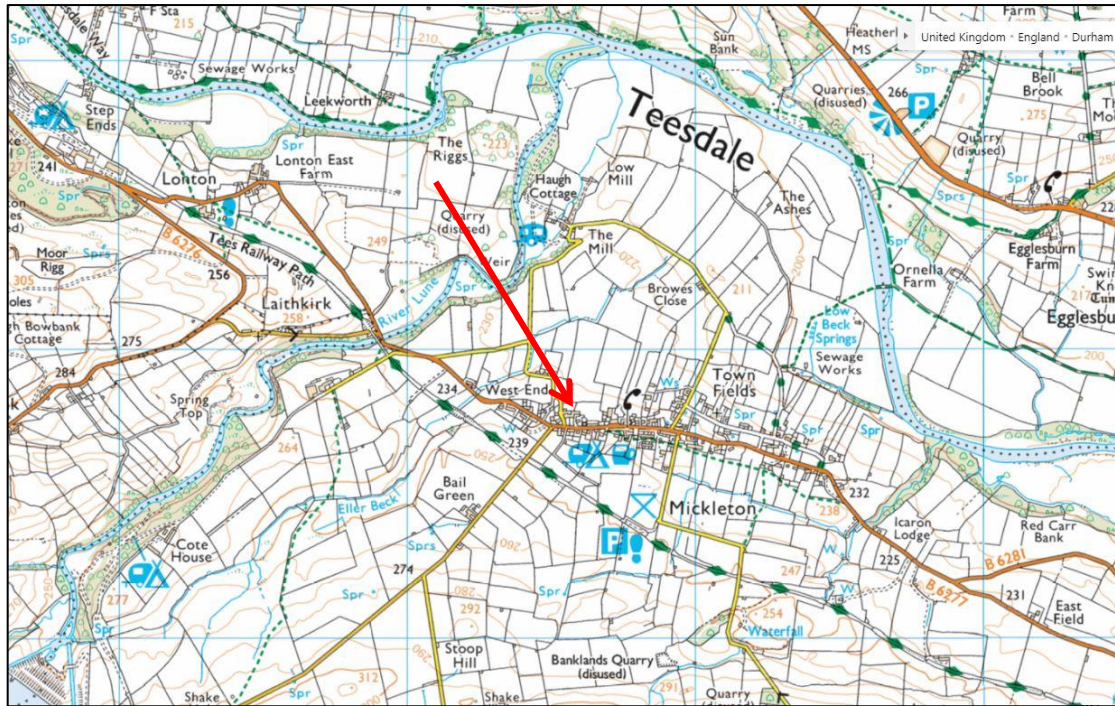


Figure 1: Location Plan (OS Licence Number: 100057911)

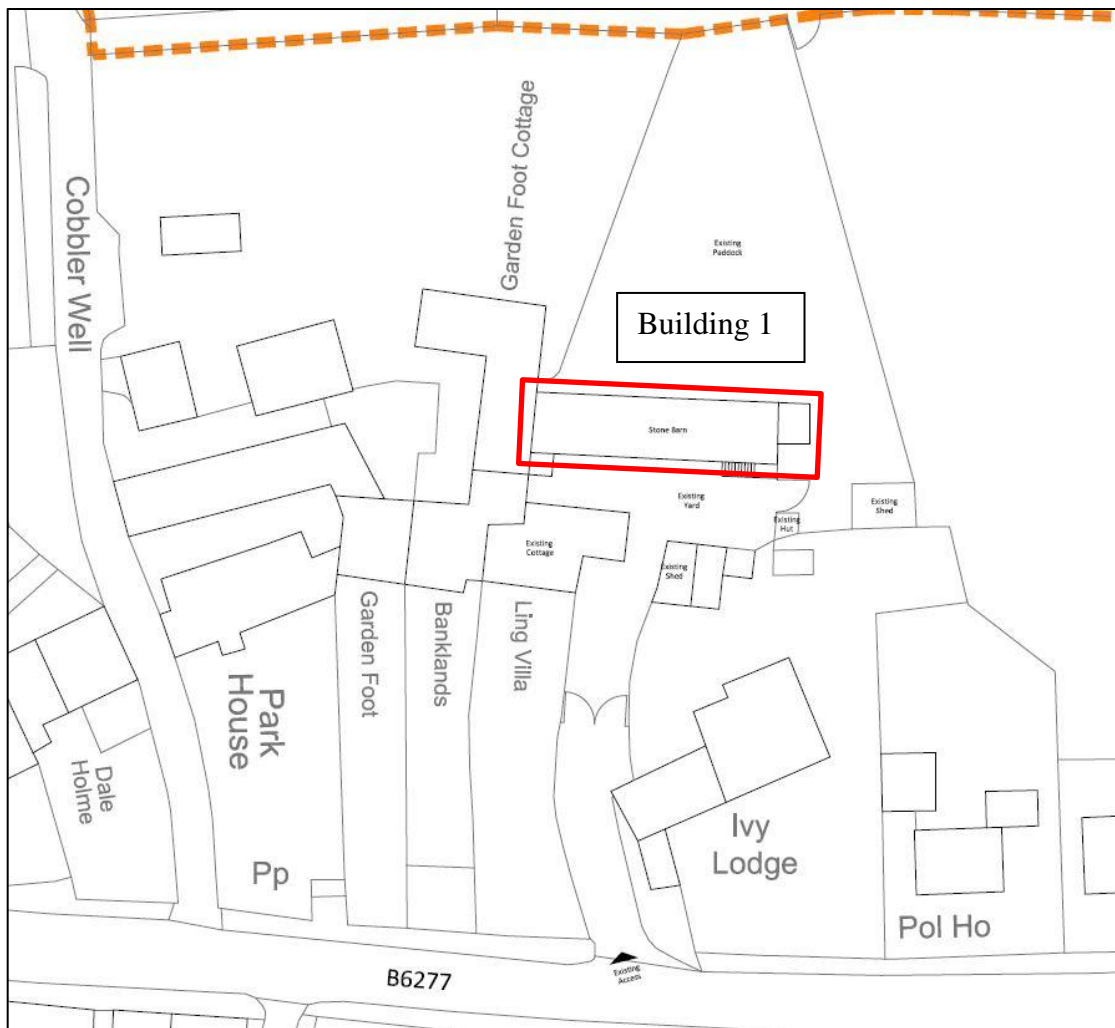


Figure 2: Site Plan (Courtesy of client)



Figure 3: Greenwood's Map of Yorkshire 1828 showing approximate location of site



Figure 4: 1856 OS Map Yorkshire sheet IV

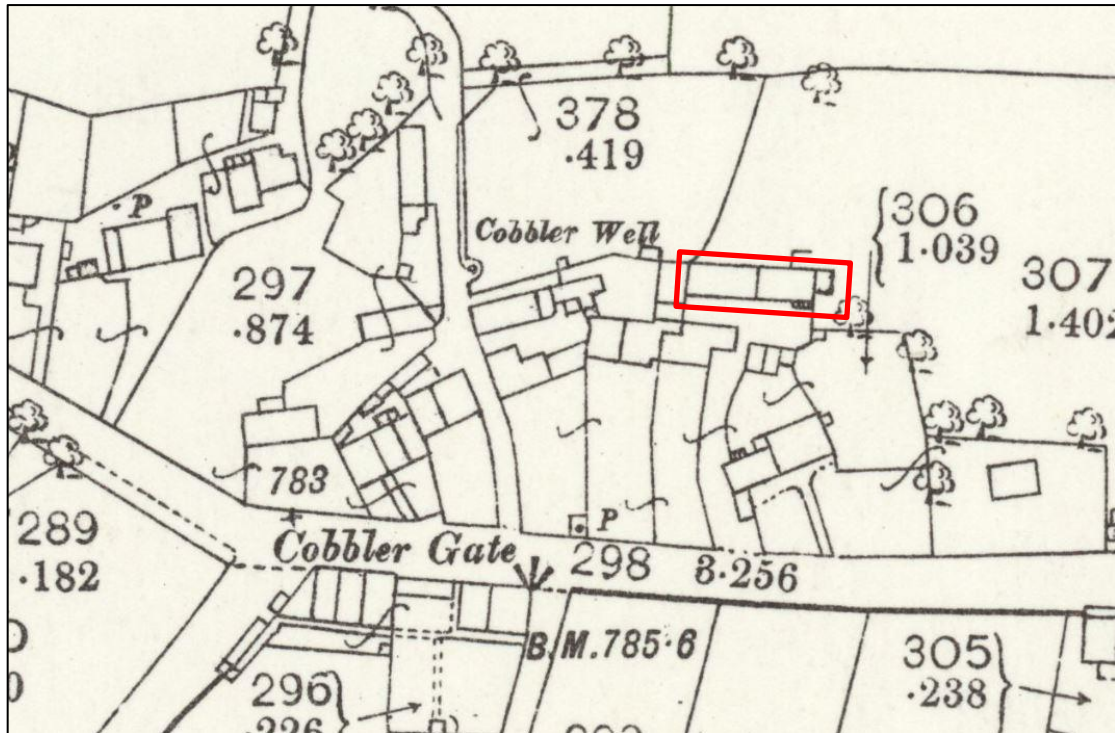


Figure 5: 1893 OS Map Yorkshire sheet IV.4

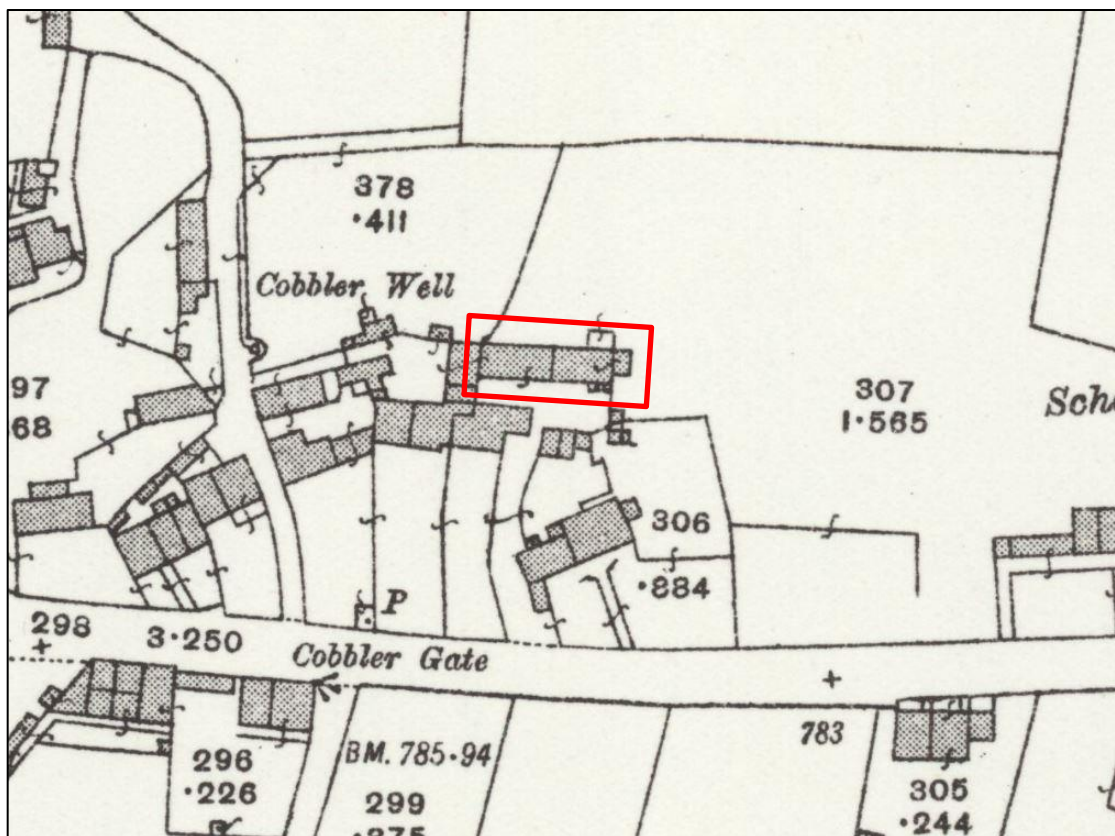


Figure 6: 1914 OS Map Yorkshire sheet IV.4



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Ling Villa Barn,
Mickleton

Figure 7:
Ground and First Floor plans

Scale: 1:100 @ A3

Date: January 2023

 late 18th / early 19th C

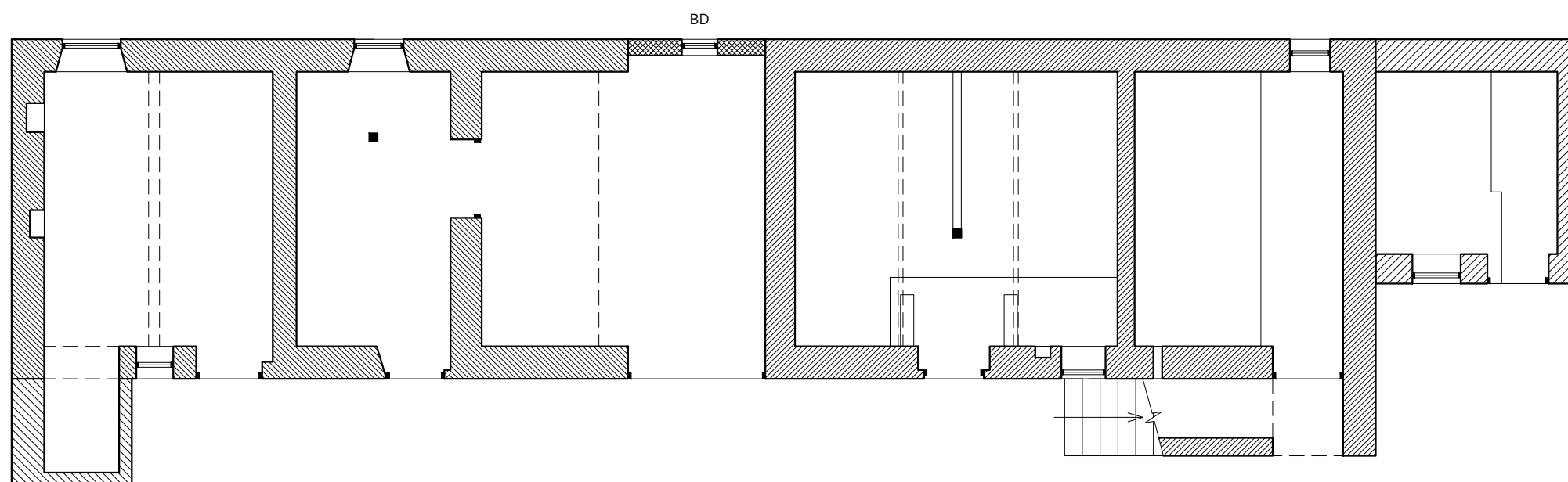
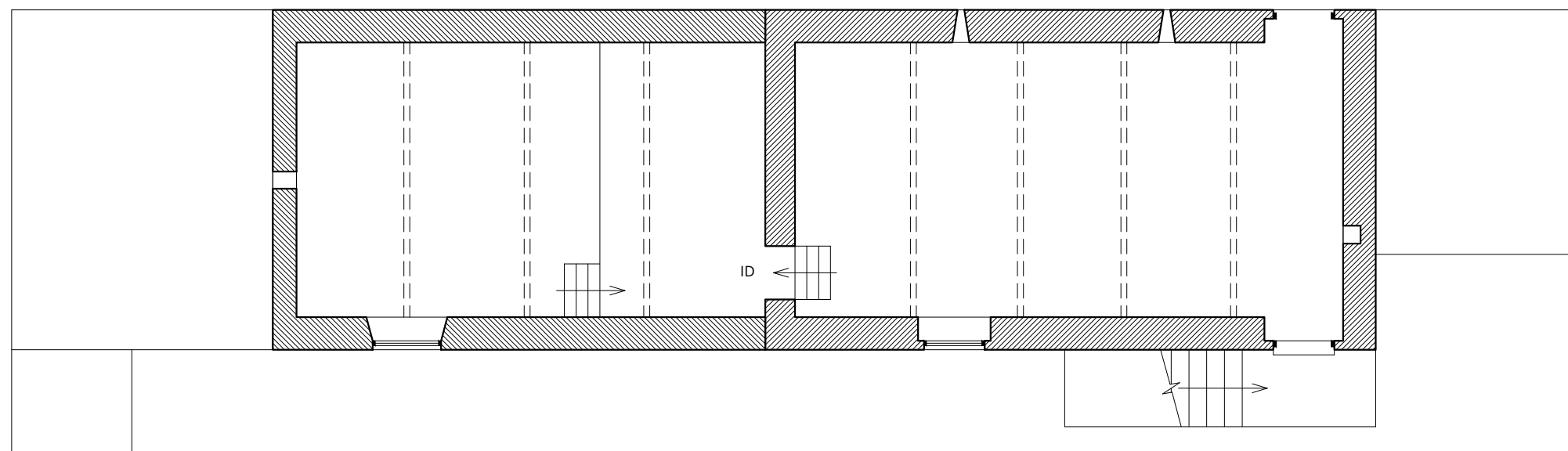
 1856 - 1893

 pre 1893

 Late 20th C

BD - Blocked Door

ID - Inserted Door



0 5 10m





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Ling Villa Barn,
Mickleton

Figure 8:
Ground and First Floor
Photo Location Plans

Scale: Not to scale

Date: January 2023

Key
23 - Plate Number

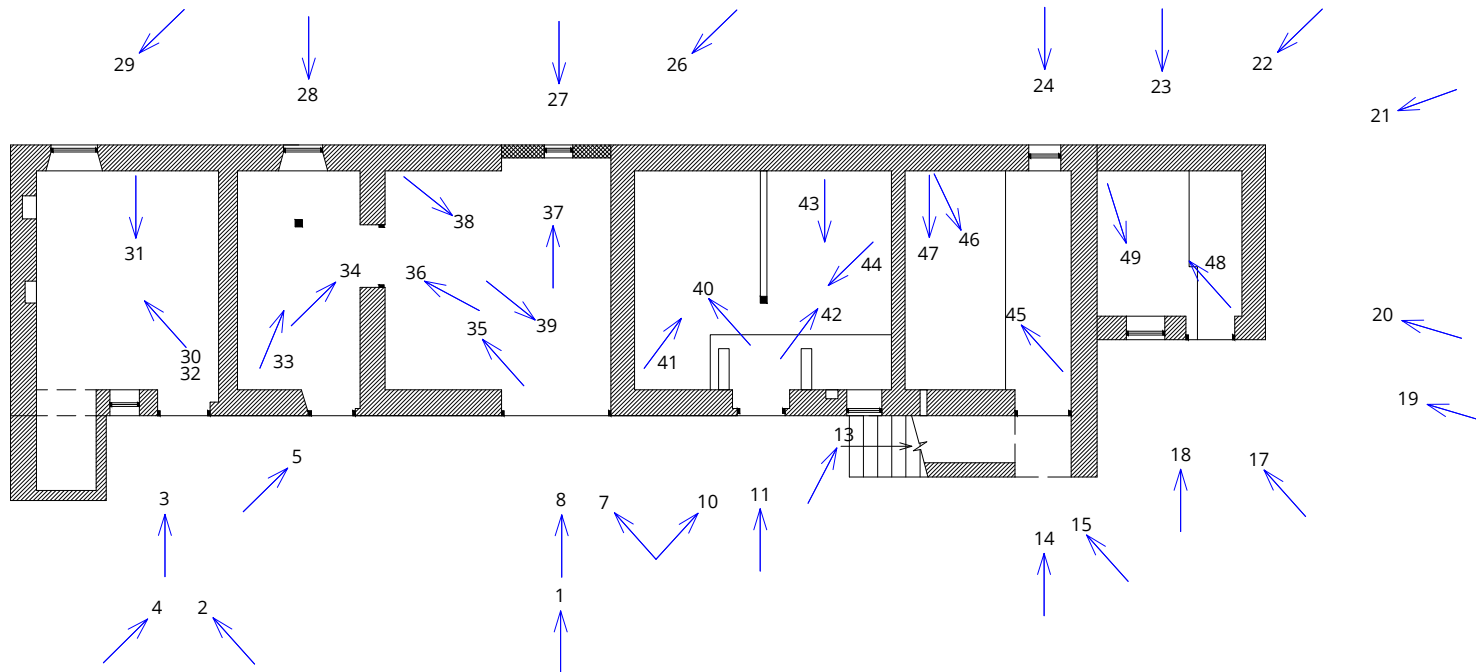
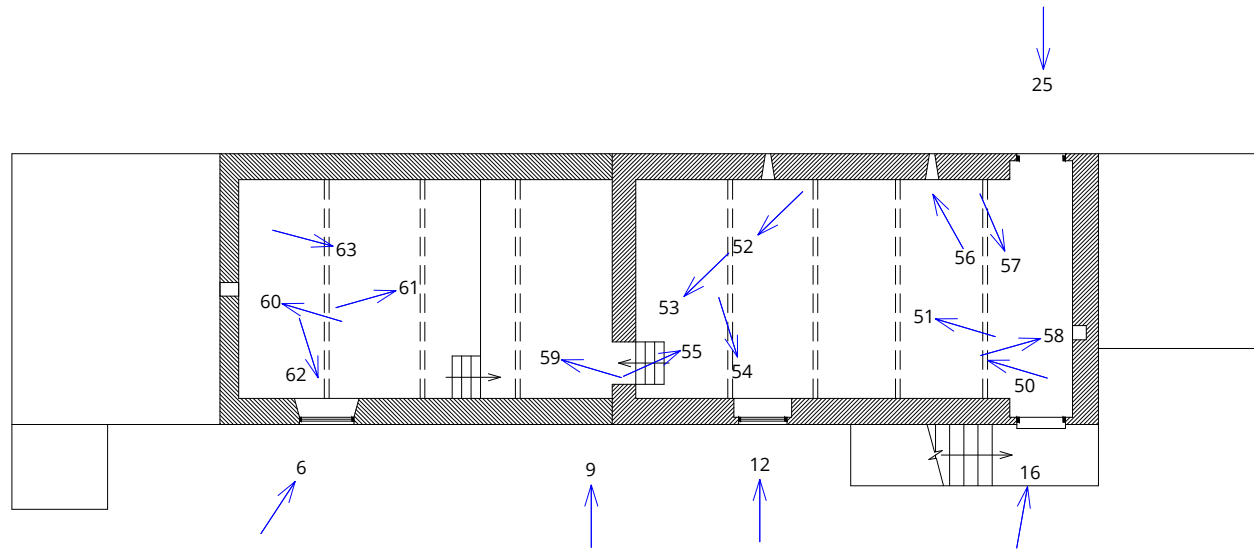


Figure 9: Photo Register

| Plate No. | Digital No. | Description | View to |
|-----------|-------------|---|---------|
| 1 | PC132516 | Ling Villa barn seen in relation to Ling Villa (left) looking north | N |
| 2 | PC132528 | Brick lean-to to bay 1 looking northwest | NW |
| 3 | PC132526 | Doorway and window to bay 2 looking north | N |
| 4 | PC132524 | General shot of western end of south elevation showing bays 2 - 5 looking northeast | NE |
| 5 | PC132527 | Doorway to bay 3 looking northeast | NE |
| 6 | PC132529 | Pitching eye at first floor level, bay 3 looking northeast | NE |
| 7 | PC132522 | General shot of west end of barn looking northwest | NW |
| 8 | PC132521 | Barn door to bay 5 looking north | N |
| 9 | PC132523 | As above showing straight joint at first floor level looking north | N |
| 10 | PC132530 | General shot of east end of barn showing bays 6 - 10 looking northeast | NE |
| 11 | PC132531 | Doorway to bay 7 looking north | N |
| 12 | PC132532 | Pitching eye to first floor level in bay 7 looking north | N |
| 13 | PC132533 | Window to bay 8 looking northeast | NE |
| 14 | PC132534 | Bays 9 and 10 looking north | N |
| 15 | PC132535 | Ground floor doorway to bay 10 below stairs looking northwest | NW |
| 16 | PC132536 | First floor doorway to bay 10 looking north | N |
| 17 | PC132537 | Bay 11 extension looking northwest | NW |
| 18 | PC132538 | Bay 11 extension detail looking north | N |
| 19 | PC132539 | Eastern gable looking west | W |
| 20 | PC132540 | East gable of extension looking west | W |
| 21 | PC132541 | East gable looking west | W |
| 22 | PC132543 | General shot of north elevation looking southwest | SW |
| 23 | PC132542 | North elevation of eastern extension looking south | S |
| 24 | PC132544 | Ground floor window to bay 10 looking south | S |
| 25 | PC132545 | First floor doorway to bay 10 looking south | S |
| 26 | PC132546 | West end of elevation, bays 1 - 5 looking southwest | SW |
| 27 | PC132547 | Blocked barn door with window inserted looking south | S |
| 28 | PC132549 | Ground floor window to bay 3 looking south | S |
| 29 | PC132550 | Window to bay 1 looking southwest | SW |
| 30 | PC132551 | Room at western end of barn in bays 1 & 2 looking northwest | NW |
| 31 | PC132552 | As above showing inserted opening to brick lean-to looking south | S |
| 32 | PC132553 | Details of roof structure looking northwest | NW |
| 33 | PC132555 | Room to bay 3 looking northeast | NE |
| 34 | PC132554 | Room to bay 3 showing doorway in east wall looking northeast | NE |
| 35 | PC132557 | Threshing barn in bays 4 and 5 looking northwest | NW |
| 36 | PC132558 | Doorway to bay 3 in west wall looking northwest | NW |
| 37 | PC132559 | Blocked barn door in north wall looking north | N |

| | | | |
|----|----------|--|----|
| 38 | PC132560 | General shot showing whitewashed walls looking southeast | SE |
| 39 | PC132561 | Cobbled floor looking southeast | SE |
| 40 | PC132563 | Eastern end of room in bays 6 - 8 looking northwest | NW |
| 41 | PC132564 | As above looking northeast | NE |
| 42 | PC132568 | Eastern end of room | NE |
| 43 | PC132569 | Southern wall showing window and doorway | S |
| 44 | PC132570 | Doorway with niche in wall to the east looking southwest | SW |
| 45 | PC132571 | Room in bays 9 & 10 looking northwest | NW |
| 46 | PC132572 | South wall of above looking southeast | SE |
| 47 | PC132574 | Modern ceiling looking south | S |
| 48 | PC132577 | Interior of eastern extension looking northwest | NW |
| 49 | PC132578 | Interior of eastern extension looking southeast | SE |
| 50 | PC132580 | East end of first floor looking west | W |
| 51 | PC132581 | Truss detail looking west | W |
| 52 | PC132582 | Internal cross wall of barn showing inserted doorway looking southwest | SW |
| 53 | PC132583 | Detail of inserted doorway looking southwest | SW |
| 54 | PC132584 | Pitching eye to south elevation looking south | S |
| 55 | PC132585 | General shot looking east | E |
| 56 | PC132586 | Ventilation slot in north wall looking northwest | NW |
| 57 | PC132588 | Entrance from south elevation looking southeast | SE |
| 58 | PC132589 | Niche in east wall looking east | E |
| 59 | PC132590 | Western end of first floor looking west | W |
| 60 | PC132591 | Ventilation slot in west gable | W |
| 61 | PC132592 | Detail of roof structure looking east | E |
| 62 | PC132593 | Pitching eye to south elevation looking south | S |
| 63 | PC132594 | Former external west gable of barn with door inserted looking east | E |

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: Ling Villa barn seen in relation to Ling Villa (left) looking north



Plate 2: Brick lean-to to bay 1 looking northwest



Plate 3: Doorway and window to bay 2 looking north



Plate 4: General shot of western end of south elevation showing bays 2 - 5 looking northeast

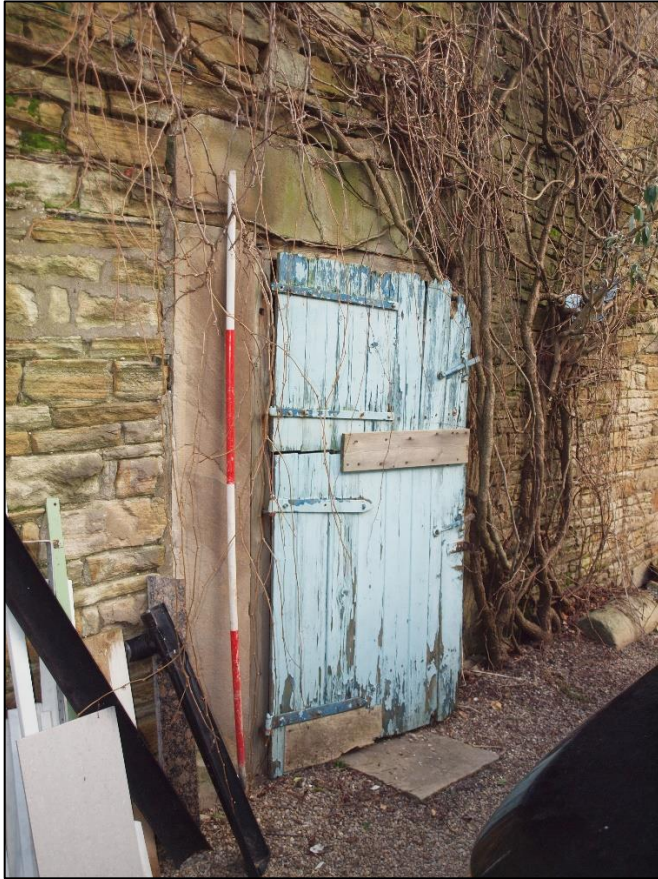


Plate 5: Doorway to bay 3 looking northeast



Plate 6: Pitching eye at first floor level, bay 3 looking northeast



Plate 7: General shot of west end of barn looking northwest

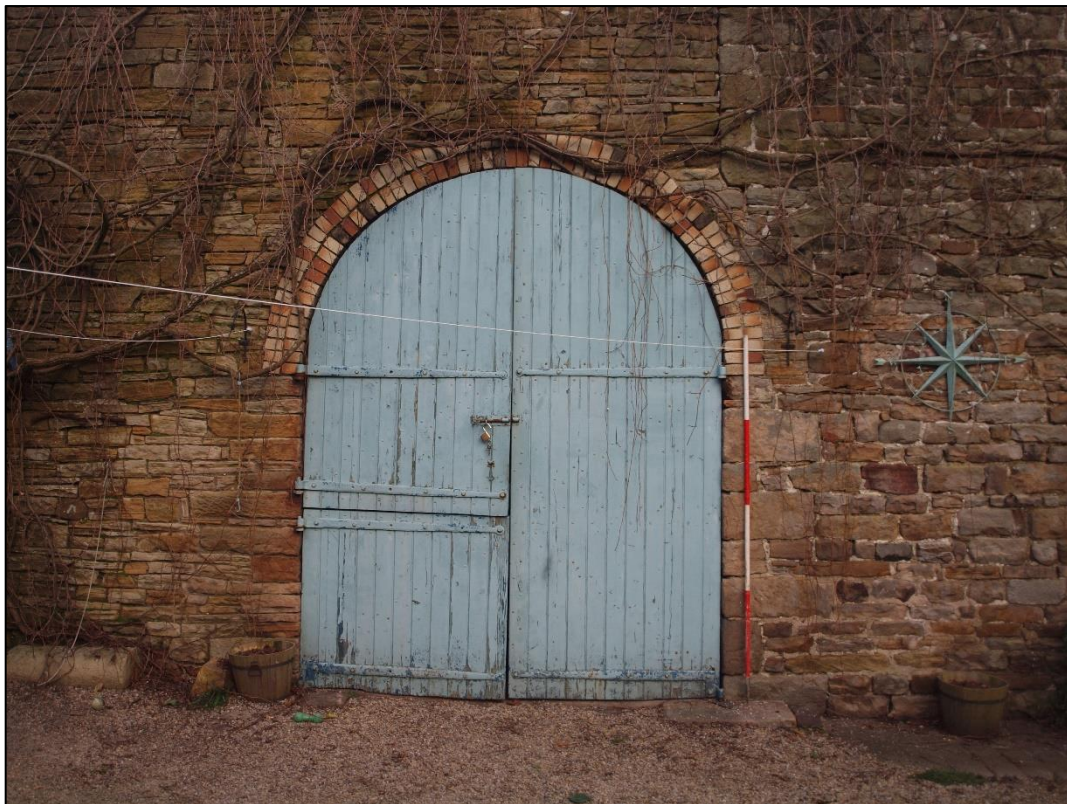


Plate 8: Barn door to bay 5 looking north



Plate 9: As above showing straight joint at first floor level looking north



Plate 10: General shot of east end of barn showing bays 6 – 10 looking northeast



Plate 11: Doorway to bay 7 looking north



Plate 12: Pitching eye to first floor level in bay 7 looking north



Plate 13: Window to bay 8 looking northeast



Plate 14: Bays 9 and 10 looking north



Plate 15: Ground floor doorway to bay 10 below stairs looking northwest



Plate 16: First floor doorway to bay 10 looking north



Plate 17: Bay 11 extension looking northwest



Plate 18: Detail of above looking north



Plate 19: Eastern gable looking west



Plate 20: East gable of extension looking west



Plate 21: East gable looking west



Plate 22: General shot of north elevation



Plate 23: North elevation of eastern extension looking south



Plate 24: Ground floor window to bay 10 looking south



Plate 25: First floor doorway to bay 10 looking south



Plate 26: West end of elevation, bays 1 - 5 looking southwest



Plate 27: Blocked barn door with window inserted looking south

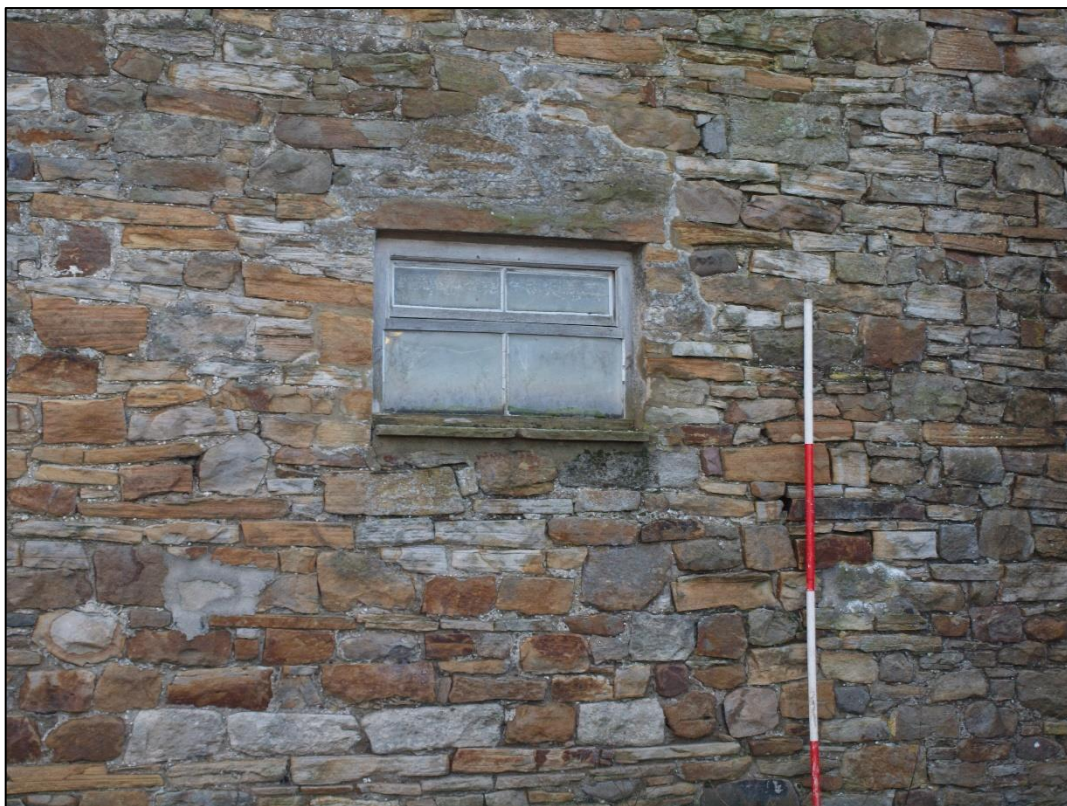


Plate 28: Ground floor window to bay 3 looking south



Plate 29: Window to bay 1 looking southwest



Plate 30: Room at western end of barn in bays 1 & 2 looking northwest



Plate 31: As above showing inserted opening to brick lean-to looking south



Plate 32: Details of roof structure looking northwest



Plate 33: Room to bay 3 looking northeast



Plate 34: Room to bay 3 showing doorway in east wall looking northeast



Plate 35: Threshing barn in bays 4 and 5 looking northwest



Plate 36: Doorway to bay 3 in west wall looking northwest



Plate 37: Blocked barn door in north wall looking north



Plate 38: General shot showing whitewashed walls looking southeast



Plate 39: Cobbled floor looking southeast



Plate 40: Eastern end of room in bays 6 – 8 looking northwest



Plate 41: As above looking northeast



Plate 42: Eastern end of room



Plate 43: Southern wall showing window and doorway

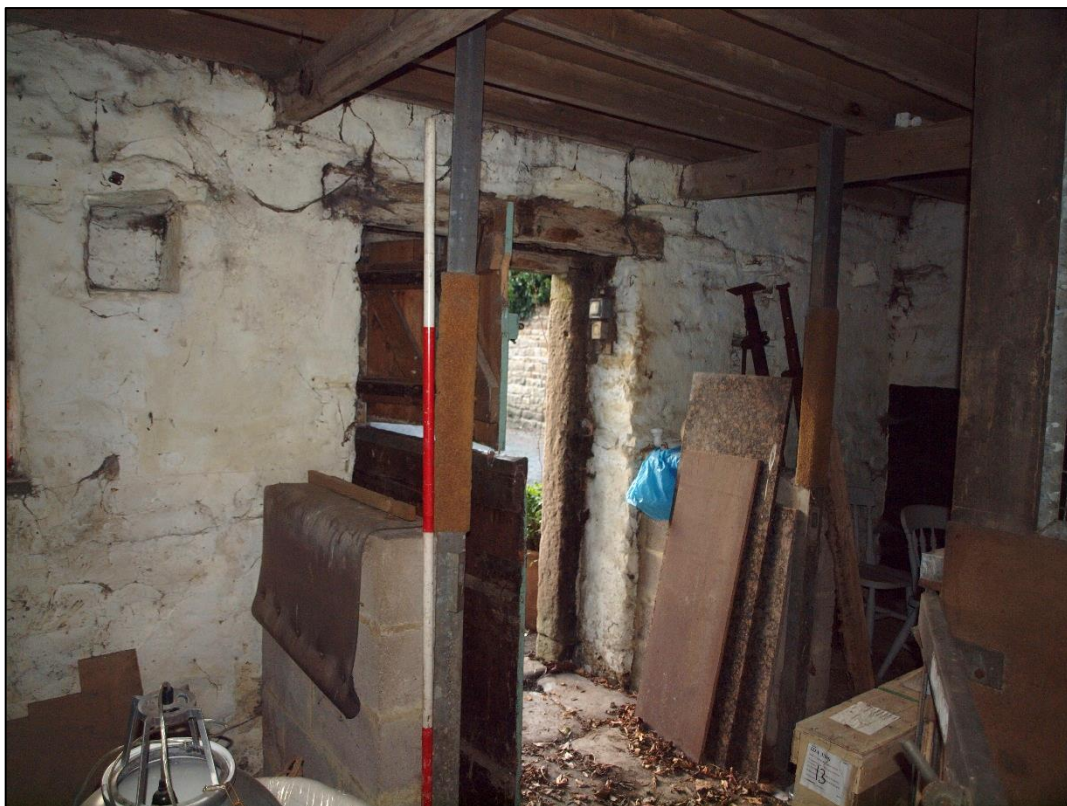


Plate 44: Doorway with niche in wall to the east looking southwest



Plate 45: Room in bays 9 & 10 looking northwest



Plate 46: South wall of above looking southeast



Plate 47: Modern ceiling looking south



Plate 48: Interior of eastern gable extension looking northwest



Plate 49: As above looking southeast



Plate 50: East end of first floor looking west



Plate 51: Truss detail looking west



Plate 52: Internal cross wall of barn showing inserted doorway looking southwest



Plate 53: Detail of inserted doorway looking southwest



Plate 54: Pitching eye to south elevation looking south



Plate 55: General shot looking east



Plate 56: Ventilation slot in north wall looking northwest



Plate 57: Entrance from south elevation looking southeast



Plate 58: Niche in east wall looking east



Plate 59: Western end of first floor looking west



Plate 60: Ventilation slot in west gable



Plate 61: Detail of roof structure looking east



Plate 62: Pitching eye to south elevation looking south



Plate 63: Former external west gable of barn with door inserted looking east