

**A Level 2 Historic Building Recording at
7 King Street,
Sileby,
Leicestershire
NGR: SK 6013 1527**



**ULAS Report No 2021-093
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Site Name: 7 King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire.

Grid Ref: SK 6013 1527

Author: Andrew Hyam

Client: UCR Construction and Development Limited

Planning Ref. P/19/0218/2

Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council

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OASIS Information

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-501925		
	Project Name	A Level 2 Historic Building Recording: 7 King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire		
	Start/end dates	14th to 15-06-2021		
	Previous/Future Work	Trial trenching/Not known		
	Project Type	Historic Building Recording		
	Site Status	Grade II listed house		
	Current Land Use	Disused building and land		
	Monument Type/Period	Building. 18th century and later		
	Significant Finds/Period	18th century and later		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
Planning Ref.	P/19/0218/2			
PROJECT LOCATION	County	Leicestershire		
	Site Address/Postcode	7 King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire. LE12 7LZ		
	Study Area	300m ²		
	Site Coordinates	SK6013 1527		
	Height OD	52m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Leicestershire County Council		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Gavin Speed		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Andrew Hyam		
Sponsor/Funding Body	UCR Construction and Development Ltd			
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A Level 2 historic building recording at 7 King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 6013 1527)

Summary

A level 2 historic building recording was carried out at 7 King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire. The archaeological work was commissioned by UCR Construction and Development Ltd from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of the conversion of the main farmhouse and outbuilding. Some other barns and outbuildings will be demolished.

The site consists of an 18th century brick-built range with at least two phases identified by blocked windows which were replaced to create a more symmetrical façade. To the rear of this range is an earlier rear range built mostly of local stone patched with brick. Traces of possible earlier stonework can also be seen on the gable end of the 18th century range. Within the house many of the larger timbers are clearly older and have been re-used from elsewhere. Also on site are two brick-built barns, one of late 18th century date and the other is later 19th century which both belonged to an earlier open-courtyard range of buildings. Two small outbuildings are also present. A boundary wall built of stone and brick with a range of different ages runs around the west and north of the site.

The report and archive will be deposited under Accession Number X.A50.2021

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, (MHCLG 2019) this document forms the report for a level 2 historic building recording 7 King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 6013 1527).

Under planning application P/19/0218/2 approval has been granted for the erection of 8 dwellings and the conversion of the existing farmhouse into two dwellings. This report deals with the conversion of the farmhouse and rear outhouse along with other outbuildings which will be demolished as part of the scheme.

The Team Leader Natural & Built Environment, acting as advisor to Charnwood Borough Council, requested that a level 2 historic building recording take place in advance of any significant work taking place which would affect the Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse and any associated buildings. During the proposed works an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was also requested which will be the subject of a separate report. The University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) have been commissioned by UCR Construction and Developments Limited to carry out both parts of the archaeological work.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Sileby is located approximately 11km to the north of Leicester City and around 7km to the south-east of Loughborough (Fig. 1). The Midland Main Line railway cuts from south-east to north-west through the middle of Sileby with 20th century expansion extending to the north-east and south of the original village core. The site, at 7 King Street, lies on the northern side of King Street which extends eastwards from the High Street.

The farmhouse at Number 7 King Street faces to the south-east onto King Street with a garden and outbuilding extending to its rear. An additional plot of land joins the rear garden and extends to the north-east as far as the railway line (Fig. 2). The site lies within the Sileby Conservation Area and the Sileby Archaeological Alert Area. At the time of the building survey the buildings on site consisted of the main farmhouse, two large barns and two smaller outbuildings. For the purposes of identification in this report the buildings were numbered as shown in Figure 3 below.

The site is generally level and lies at around 52m aOD with a slight rise in the ground towards the north.

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying bedrock geology is likely to be Edwalton Member which is a form of mudstone. Superficial deposits of sands and gravels are present to the east of the site although nothing is recorded for the site.

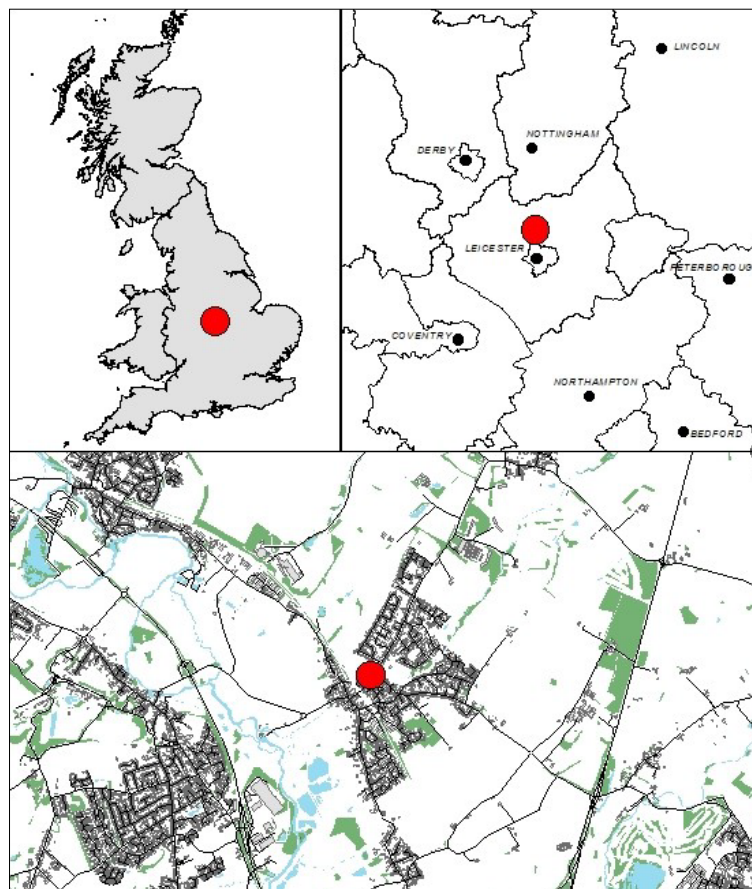


Figure 1 Site Location

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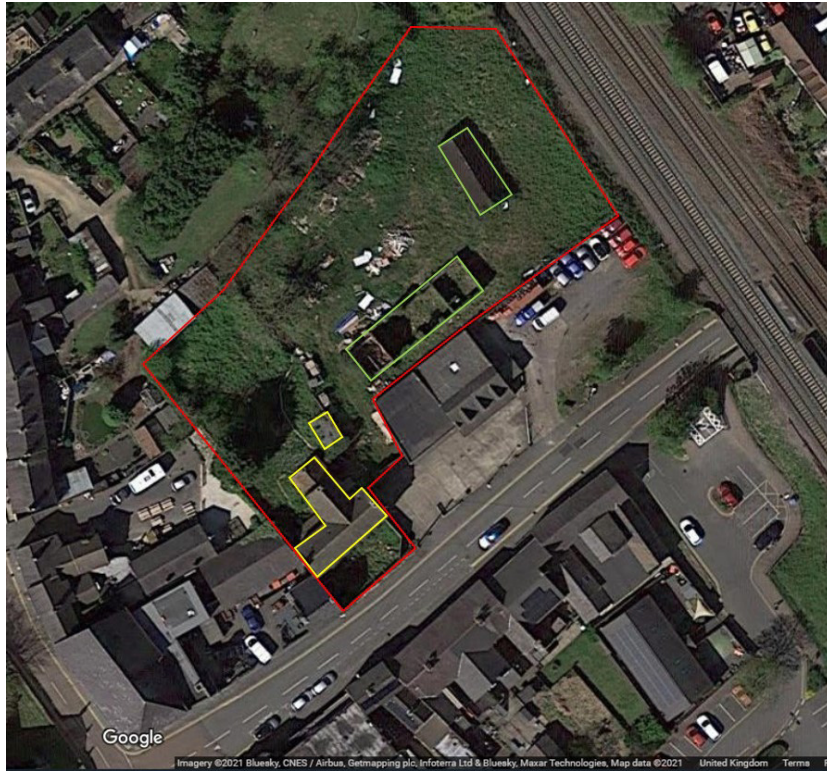


Figure 2 Aerial view of site

Imagery ©2021 Bluesky, CNES/Airbus, Getmapping plc, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies. Map data ©2021
Red outline highlights the site boundary. Yellow outline shows the farmhouse and outbuilding to be retained. The barns to be demolished are shown with a green outline

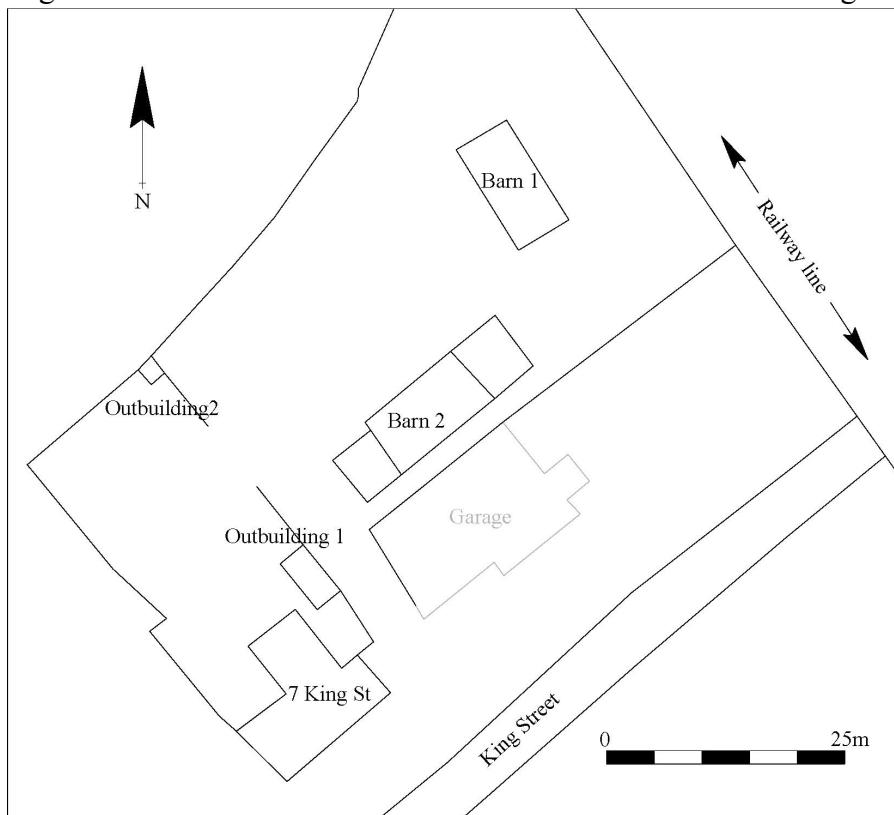


Figure 3 Site plan with existing buildings
Building titles used for the purposes of this report only

Historical and Archaeological Background

The farmhouse is a Grade II listed building with the following list entry:

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1230690

Date first listed: 06-May-1983

House. C18, possibly with earlier origins. Red brick with granite rubble stone plinth and walling on left end and rear wing, brick band and eaves and C20 concrete tile roof with rendered end stacks. T-plan, wing extending to rear. Brick coped gables. 2 storeys of 3 8/8 sash windows (2 further windows blocked). On ground floor a similar 8/8 sash either side central doorway with 6-panelled door and overlight with glazing bars. Stone sills and slightly cambered gauged brick lintels. Two storey wing and one storey extension to rear.

None of the outbuildings or barns are mentioned in the listing information although, as noted above, the entire site lies within the Sileby Conservation Area.

Objectives

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by ULAS defines the project and details the scope of the historic building project. Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the building recording was to provide a photographic, written and drawn record of the historic building and associated structures prior to the commencement of any significant redevelopment work.

In brief, the objectives of the Level 2 historic building Survey were to:

- To provide a photographic, written and drawn record of all the affected parts of the historic fabric prior to the commencement of works.
- To ensure the long-term preservation of the information through deposition of the record and a summary written report with an appropriate depository.

Methodology

The methodology and recording system employed for the Level 2 historic building recording was as stated in the ULAS WSI. The survey followed Historic England's guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016). The buildings included in the survey included all standing buildings within the site (i.e. the two storey detached farmhouse, two barns, single-storey outbuilding to the rear, brick/stone walls to all boundaries, and a further small single-storey outbuilding).

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014).

The fieldwork was undertaken on the 14th and 15th of June 2021.

Cartographic evidence

A full assessment of available cartographic sources is not normally required for this level of building recording. A full discussion is included in the Lanpro Services Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (Pollington, 2017). It is useful however to give an outline of the dates and phases of the buildings within the site.

The first available map is the 1760 Tithe Map which appears to show the farmhouse as a T-shaped structure much as it exists to the present although the rear range does not appear to be quite as long as it now is. The outbuilding close to the north-east corner of the farmhouse does not seem to be shown. To the east of the farmhouse a large courtyard range of buildings are shown with the open side facing towards the farmhouse. The northern side of these buildings survives as Barn 2. The First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series map, published in 1884, shows a similar arrangement of buildings although an extra range of buildings (Barn 1) can now be seen extending north-westwards from the northern corner of the courtyard range. This layout continues up to the 1967 edition but by the time of the 1980 OS map only the northern side of the courtyard range and the extra building to the north survive. A modern garage building sits within the area formerly occupied by the courtyard itself. The footprint of the farmhouse appears to remain fairly constant throughout this period with the outbuilding to the north-east being shown on the First Edition OS map (Fig. 4).

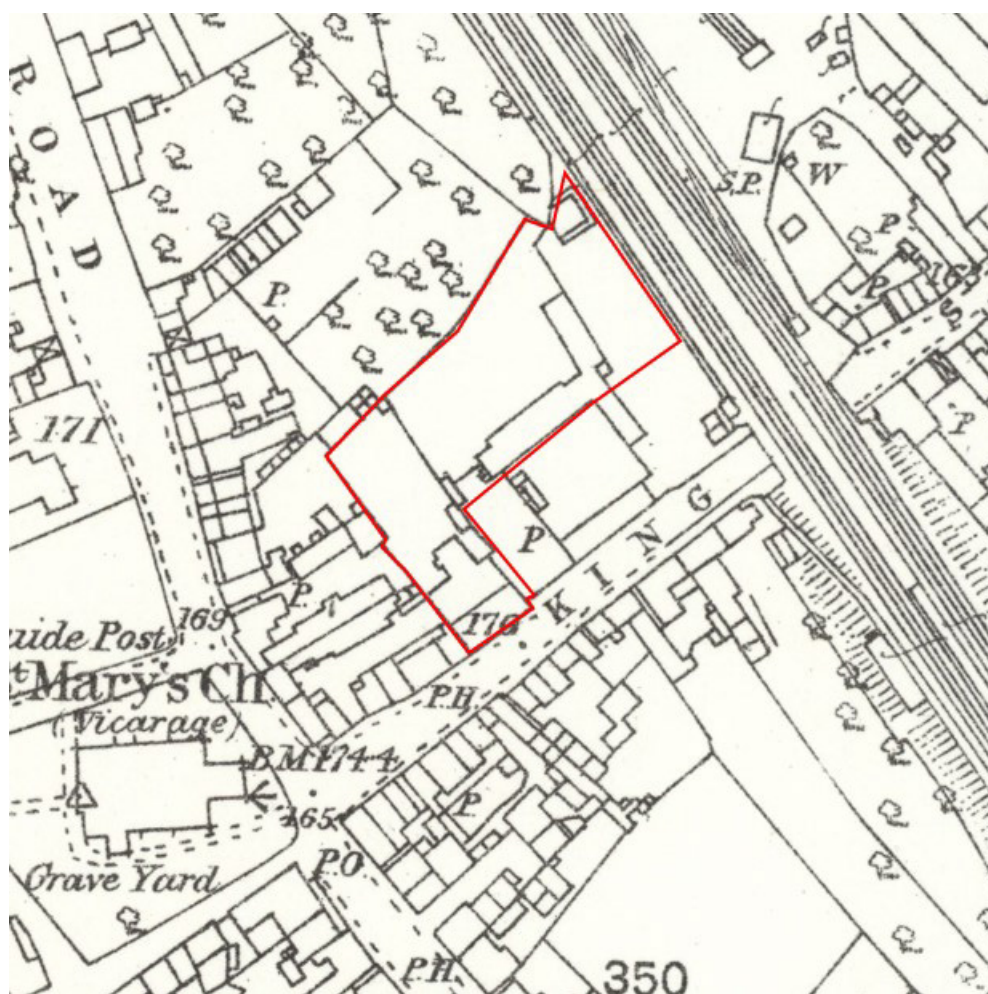
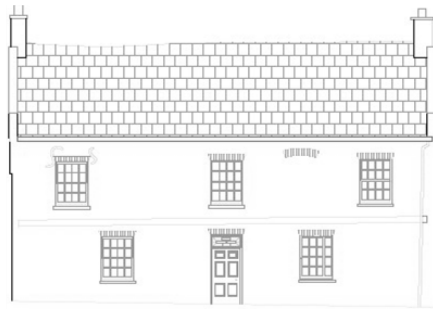


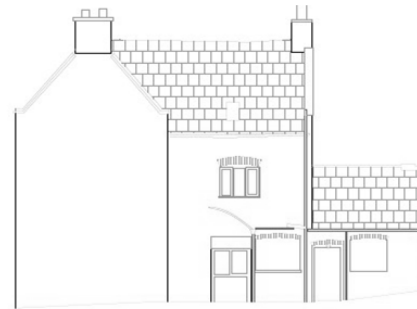
Figure 4 Detail from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884
Original scale 25inch to one mile. Sheet: Leicestershire XXV.3

Architect's Drawings

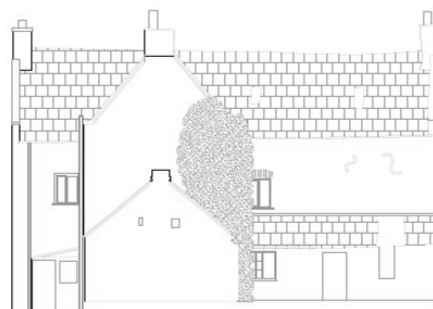
Architectural drawings of the farmhouse were available at the time of the survey but not of the outbuildings.



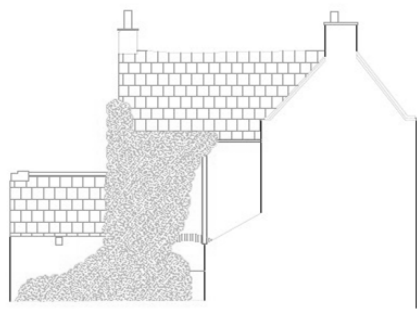
Front Elevation
Datum: 51.00m



Right Elevation
Datum: 51.00m



Rear Elevation
Datum: 51.00m



Left Elevation
Datum: 51.00m

Figure 5 Elevation drawings of farmhouse
Supplied by client. Original drawings by Survey Hub

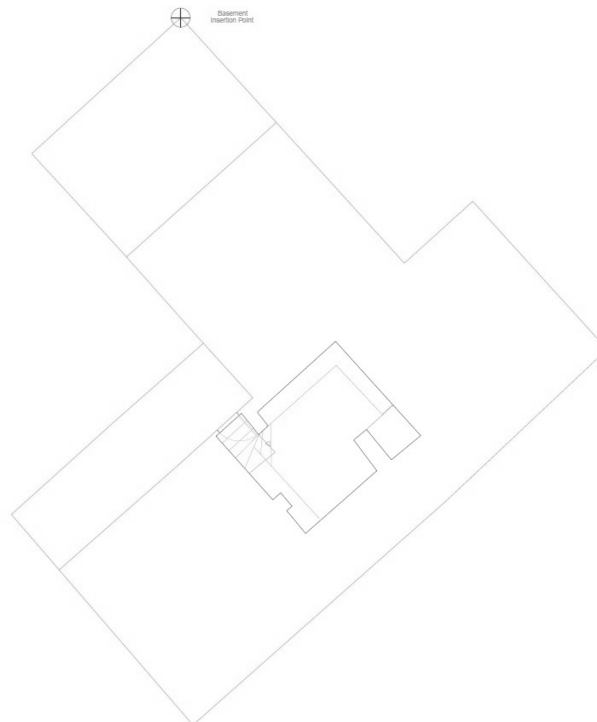
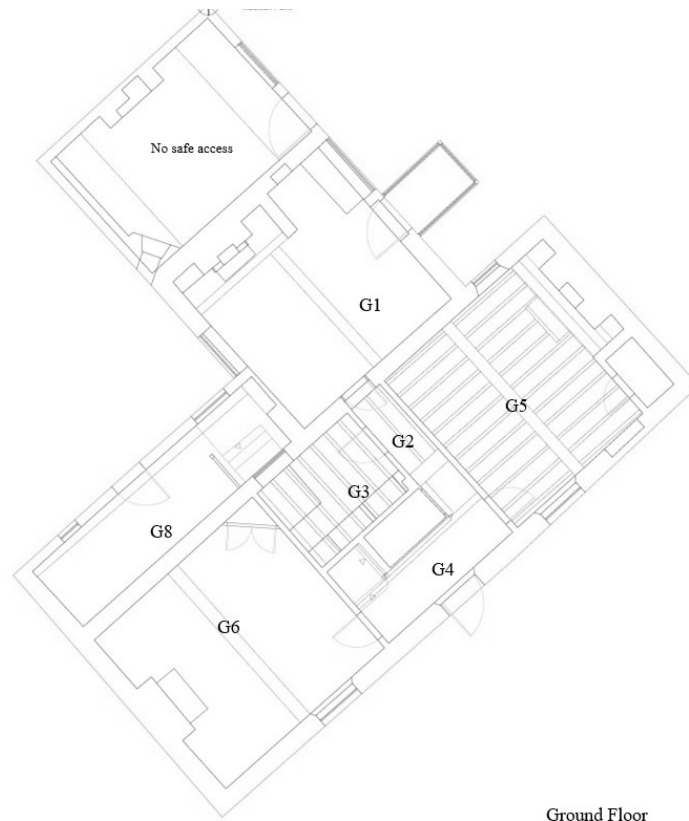
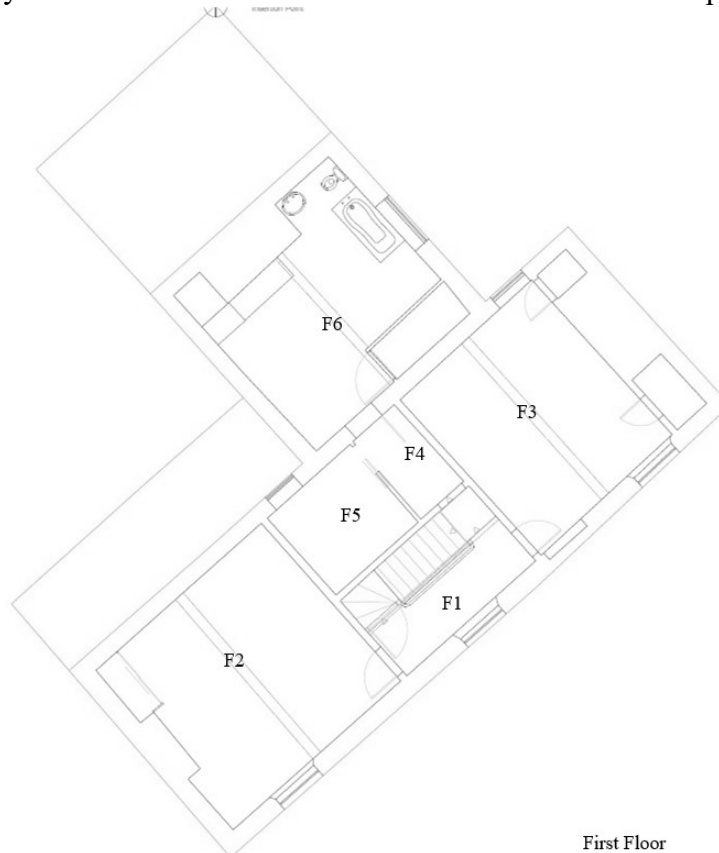


Figure 6 Farmhouse cellar plan
Supplied by client. Original drawings by Survey Hub



Ground Floor

Figure 7 Farmhouse ground floor plan
Supplied by client. Reference numbers for identification in this report only



First Floor

Figure 8 Farmhouse first floor plan
Supplied by client. Reference numbers for identification in this report only

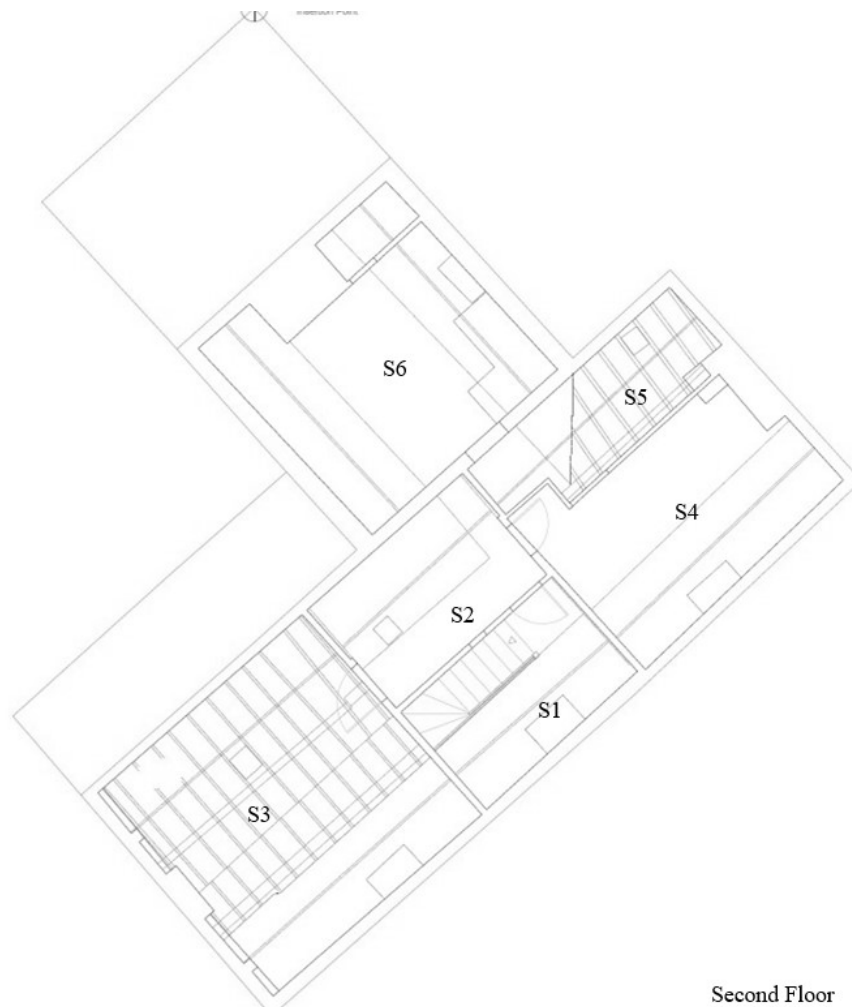


Figure 9 Farmhouse second floor plan
Supplied by client. Original drawings by Survey Hub

Results

The site was visited on the 14th and 15th of June 2021. The weather was dry and sunny. The farmhouse was in a variable state of repair due to not being occupied and suffering from the effects of anti-social behaviour. The land to the front, rear and side of the house was heavily overgrown and tall hoardings had been erected along the edge of King Street which partially obscured the front elevation. A stone boundary wall alongside King Street had also been removed by the time of the survey. Barn 1 (see Figure 3 above) was in reasonable condition and still retained its corrugated iron roof. Barn 2 had long since lost its roof and was in a state of partial collapse. Outbuilding 1, close to the house, was heavily overgrown and had a collapsing roof whilst Outbuilding 2 was in a reasonable state beneath a lot of vegetation. A boundary wall consisting of stone and brick of various ages ran around the western and northern boundaries of the site.

The Farmhouse, 7 King Street

The farmhouse is on a NW to SE alignment with the SE elevation facing onto King Street (Fig. 10). The main body of the house forms a T-shaped footprint with the longest range being the SE facing elevation and built of brick. This range appears to be of 18th century date and has had two first floor windows blocked to be replaced by larger ones to create a more symmetrical façade. Remnants of stone in the SW facing gable end suggest that the brick-built range may have been rebuilt from an earlier building. A range extending to the NW from the main range is built from a mix of stone heavily patched and infilled with brick. This is the earliest part of the standing building and appears to have formed a small farmhouse facing to the NE. Traces of the former staircase can be seen extending from ground floor to the second floor in this part of the house. It is possible that this range was attached to an earlier range which was replaced by the 18th century brick range. Throughout the house many of the larger timbers show evidence of being re-used as there are many redundant sockets and joints visible. These may have come from the earlier building or from buildings beyond the site. The layout of the house is typical of the late 18th century with servant quarters being located within the roof space on the second floor.

Barn 1

Barn 1 is located towards the east of the site and once formed a spur building to the main courtyard range of agricultural buildings (see OS map in Figure 4). The bricks and bolted roof structure suggest a later 19th century construction date. The corrugated sheet roof is likely to be of 20th century date. The development proposals are to demolish this building.

Barn 2

Map evidence suggests that brick-built Barn 2 is of probable 18th century date as it appears on the 1760 Tithe map. The surviving roof timbers however suggests that it was re-roofed in the later 19th century. As with Barn 1 this building is proposed for demolition. To the south of this building a modern garage has replaced the earlier courtyard range. The garage is beyond the site boundary and does not form part of the proposed development.

Outbuildings 1 and 2

The two outbuildings to the rear of the farmhouse are of later 19th century date and are brick-built.

The Boundary Wall

Around the western and northern edges of the site is a boundary wall. This is of piecemeal construction using stone and a variety of different bricks and methods of coursing. This would suggest that early property boundaries are still present but that the wall has been repaired, blocked and re-laid at intervals throughout its life.

The Farmhouse - outside

Figure 10 South-east facing elevation of farmhouse
Picture source: Lanpro Services DBA 2017. Photograph taken before erection of hoardings and demolition of boundary wall



Figure 11 View along King Street looking north-west
Hoardings around building now present. Garage on right is located where the courtyard range of agricultural building were



Figure 12 View along King Street looking east
No. 7 is the central gable and chimney stack in this picture



Figure 13 General view of site looking west
Farmhouse on far left, Barn 2 in centre, Barn 1 on right



Figure 14 General view looking south-east
Farmhouse on right, Outbuilding 1 centre left, ivy covered gable of Barn 2 on left



Figure 15 South-east facing elevation first floor detail
Looking north-west. Note earlier and smaller infilled windows either side of the central window. The cement tiles are likely to be 1950s or later



Figure 16 South-east facing elevation
Looking north-east over hoardings



Figure 17 Decorative brick string course along south-east facing elevation
Looking south-west



Figure 18 South-west facing gable end seen from King Street
The rectangle of stonework suggests that part of an earlier range was incorporated into the 18th century range



Figure 19 North-east facing gable end of 18th century range
Looking south-west. Earlier stone-built range on right



Figure 20 North-east facing elevation
18th century range on left, earlier rear range on right



Figure 21 North-east facing elevation of rear range
Note rather haphazard use of uncoursed stones and brick infilling



Figure 22 Rear of farmhouse looking south
Note gable end of rear range is of brick suggesting stone range may have extended further. Outbuilding 1 on left



Figure 23 North-west facing elevations of farmhouse
Looking south-east



Figure 24 Rear of farmhouse looking south-east
Note remnants of stone walling in the single storey building and the rear two-storey range (see Figs 25 and 26 below)



Figure 25 Remnant of stone wall in single storey rear range
Looking south-east



Figure 26 SW facing elevation of rear range and NW facing elevation of 18th century range

Looking south-east. Note mix of stone and brick on rear range



Figure 27 North-west facing elevation of 18th century range

Looking south-west

Inside the Farmhouse – cellar



Figure 28 Cellar steps from lean-to extension at the rear
Looking south-east. The cellar sits below the 18th century range



Figure 29 Cellar
Looking north-east. Stone walls, brick vaulting, floors and thralls

Farmhouse – ground floor

For the purposes of this report each room was given a reference number (see Figs 7 to 9). The numbers do not relate to any earlier identifications. At the time of the survey the only access was through the door into the rear range.



Figure 30 Door detail of rear range door into G1
Note that the earlier staircase was located in the corner behind the door



Figure 31 General view of Room G1
Looking south towards doorway to G2 and 18th century range. A blocked doorway from G8 is in the corner behind the safety barriers although no trace is visible here



Figure 32 General view of Room G1
Looking north towards outside door. 1m scale



Figure 33 Room G1 fireplace
Looking north-west. Note the blocked possible former doorway to right of fireplace.
1m scale



Figure 34 Room G1 beam detail
Looking north. Note hook, also that the chamfer continues into the wall above the fireplace



Figure 35 Room G1 beam detail at south-east end
The chamfer appears to end in a stop-chamfer at the wall suggesting that it was once a longer beam cut to fit this room



Figure 36 View from G1 into corridor G2
Looking south-east. Doorway to G3 on right, hallway G4 at far end. 1m scale



Figure 37 5½ inch square quarry tiles on floor of G2
These tiles continue into hallway G4



Figure 38 Room G3 door detail
Looking north-west from G2. 1m scale



Figure 39 General view of Room G3
Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 40 Room G3
Looking north. The brick base forms the roof of the cellar stairs



Figure 41 Hallway G4
Looking north-east. Front door on right. Room G5 ahead and corridor G2 left beyond the stairs



Figure 42 Hallway G4 door detail
Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 43 General view of Room G5
Looking north-east. The fireplace brickwork is fairly modern. 1m scale



Figure 44 South-east wall and window detail of Room G5
Looking south-east. Note earlier and smaller blocked window on right adapted to be used as shelving. The later windows are splayed whilst the earlier blocked ones are not. 1m scale



Figure 45 Window detail on north-west wall of Room G5
Horizontal sliding sash



Figure 46 Room G5 door detail
1 metre scale



Figure 47 Beam detail Room G5
Nails on the underside of the joists suggest that they were originally hidden



Figure 48 General view of Room G6
Looking east towards Hall G4 doorway. 1m scale



Figure 49 Fireplace detail Room G6
Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 50 Corner cupboard detail Room G6
Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 51 Room G8 lean-to
Looking north-west. The white rail marks the top of the cellar stairs. Evidence of a blocked doorway on far wall leading into G1 (see Fig. 31)

Farmhouse – first floor

Figure 52 Stairs from ground floor G4 up to first floor F1
Looking west. Doorway to F5 and rear range on right



Figure 53 Room F1
Looking south-west towards Room F2. Note stairs to second floor servant's quarters
to right of 1m scale



Figure 54 Window detail Room F1
Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 55 General view of Room F2
Looking south-east. A blocked window can be seen on the outside wall to the left of
the 1m scale



Figure 56 General view of Room F2
Looking west. The beam in this room has a rudimentary chamfer. 1m scale



Figure 57 General view of Room F3
Looking south-west. Door on right leads to landing Room F1. Note smaller blocked window used for shelving to left of doorway



Figure 58 General view of Room F3

Looking north. Doors to right lead to cupboards either side of chimney. Note iron bar added to strengthen the beam where it has cracked at a redundant socket. The repair appears to be quite old. 1m scale



Figure 59 Wall detail of Room F3

Looking at straw and plaster partition wall between F3 and F4



Figure 60 Room F4 seen from F1
Looking north-west towards F6. 1m scale



Figure 61 Room F4
Looking north-west. Door to F5 on left, F6 on right



Figure 62 General view of Room F5
Looking north-west



Figure 63 General view of Room F6
Looking north. The raised woodwork to the right of the bath show where the stairs came up from the ground floor. The stairs to the second floor were enclosed by the partition on the right. 1m scale



Figure 64 Room F6 and enclosed staircase partition
The stairs are no longer present. Doorway to Room F4 on right



Figure 65 Room F6 ceiling and former staircase scar
Modern ceiling covering masks the original location of the stairs which had a dogleg

Farmhouse – second floor



Figure 66 View up the servant's stairs to second floor
Looking north-west



Figure 67 View down stairs to first floor from Room S1
Looking south-west. Note window on right wall to allow light into the adjacent room



Figure 68 General view of Room S1
Looking north-east. Door on left leads to S2. 1m scale



Figure 69 General view of Room S1
Looking south-west. Note redundant socket towards the end of the purlin



Figure 70 General view of Room S2
Looking west. Doorway leads to Room S3



Figure 71 General view of Room S2
Looking north-west. The door on right leads to stairs and Room S1. The door on left
leads to Room S4. 1m scale



Figure 72 Detail of the door from S2 to S4



Figure 73 Handmade fittings of door between S2 and S4



Figure 74 General view of Room S3
Looking west. Note supported purlin and the two later replacement purlins and rafters probably added in the later 20th century. 1m scale



Figure 75 General view of Room S3
Looking east. Doorway leads to Room S2. Both purlins and the rafters survive on this side of the roof. The lower purlin has begun to split and has had a plate bolted to it. Pegged roof truss with redundant sockets on the left side. 1m scale



Figure 76 Room S3 upper purlin detail on SE side of roof
This is a re-used timber with many redundant sockets. Looking east



Figure 77 General view of Room S4
Looking west. The door on the right leads to Room S5. Note the use of large oversized bricks similar to “Measham or Wilkes Gobs” on partition wall on right. These date to the mid-18th century. 1m scale



Figure 78 General view of Room S4
Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 79 Partition wall between S4 and S5
Looking north from Room S4. The oversized bricks are set within a timber framework
made of thin battens. 1m scale



Figure 80 Partition wall between S5 and S4
Looking east at the oversized brick and timber wall. Doorway to S4 on right. 1m scale



Figure 81 General view of Room S5
Doorway to Room S4 on left, S6 on right. The purlin has many redundant sockets and
peg holes (see next image). 1m scale



Figure 82 Redundant peg holes and carpenter's marks, Room S5
Looking south-east. The carpenter's marks are seen as Roman numerals II and are highlighted with the arrows



Figure 83 General view of Room S6
Looking north-west. The doorway to the right of the 1m scale leads into a large cupboard space



Figure 84 General view of Room S6

Looking south-east towards doorway to Room S5. Note the timber floor area in the left hand corner which marks to location of the earlier stairs these led down to Room F6 – see Figs 63 to 65. 1m scale

The Barns



Figure 85 Barn 1, south-west facing elevation

Looking north-east. Modern blocking to entrance to left of 1m scale. The corrugated sheeting is probably mid-20th century or later



Figure 86 Barn 1, south-east facing gable end
Looking north-west. The OS maps show this gable continuing south-eastwards to join
the courtyard barns. 1m scale



Figure 87 Barn 1, north-east facing elevation
Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 88 Barn 1, north-west facing elevation
Looking south-east. The bolted roof structure suggests a later 19th century date although the purlins inside are re-used and earlier. Barn 2 to right.



Figure 89 Barn 1, northern room
Looking south-east. Note redundant sockets for braces on the purlins



Figure 90 Barn 1, southern room
Looking east at raised brick stands for cattle and byers



Figure 91 Barn 2, north-west facing elevation
Looking south. Single storey block on left, two storey on right. The roof of the modern garage can be seen above the arched doorway centre left. Farmhouse rear range chimney above ivy on right



Figure 92 Barn 2, north-west facing elevation
Looking east towards the two-storey section of the barn



Figure 93 Barn 2, south-west gable end (hidden by ivy)
Looking north. Modern garage on right is in the location of the former courtyard



Figure 94 Barn 2, south-east facing elevation
Looking west. This elevation originally faced into the courtyard hence the wide opening. The modern garage is on the left



Figure 95 Barn 2 door detail on south-east facing elevation
Stable type doors with limestone inserts to support the hinges and fittings



Figure 96 Barn 2, south-east facing elevation blocked ventilation slit
Looking north-west



Figure 97 Barn 2, north-east facing elevation
Looking south-west. The evaluation trench shows the foundations of the corner of the
former courtyard ranges which can be seen in the foreground, as can the link to
Barn 1 on the right



Figure 98 Barn 2, eastern room
Looking south-west towards two-storey hayloft

The Outbuildings



Figure 99 Outbuilding 1, north-west facing elevation
Looking south



Figure 100 Outbuilding 1, north-west facing elevation
Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 101 Outbuilding 1, south-west facing elevation
Looking north-east. The roof uses graded slates which have been drilled suggesting a
19th century date



Figure 102 Inside Outbuilding 1
Looking west



Figure 103 Outbuilding 2
Looking north. The building forms a small rectangular structure located in an angle in the boundary wall which is brick-built at this point (see following figures)

The boundary wall

Figure 104 Boundary wall along west side of site
Looking north-west. The wall along this side of the site is a mix of stone and brick



Figure 105 Boundary wall close to north-western corner of the site
Looking west. Note the area of stone towards the left of the picture which has been incorporated into the building. The capped brick wall runs towards Outbuilding 2 (see Fig. 103 above)



Figure 106 Boundary wall along northern edge of site
Looking north



Figure 107 Boundary wall in north-eastern corner of site
The wall is completely brick-built at this point. The eastern boundary alongside the railway is a modern steel fence

Conclusion

Number 7 King Street appears to have three main phases with the earliest phase being the stone and brick-built rear range. There are no accurately dateable features visible but this part of the building is likely to be older than the 18th century range and it is also likely to have been considerably larger and extended beyond its current limits. The brick-built range facing onto King Street has a typical 18th century layout with the servant's quarters being located in the second floor roof space. The use of so much old timber suggests that the owners were, perhaps, not as wealthy as they would have like to have been and were keen to use cheaper materials where possible. This may explain the rather clumsy brick patching of the older stonework. The re-used timbers may have come from the earlier building on this site or could have been imported from elsewhere. The blocked windows on the frontage and the incorporation of existing stonework on the south-west gable end suggest an improvement and slight remodelling of the building in its first 18th century phase. The present windows form the final stage although these are still likely to be late 18th or early 19th century. These create a much more symmetrical façade. The barns are a small remnant of the larger courtyard range of agricultural buildings which once served the farm.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1 Digital Photographs taken during the survey



XA50 2021 (1)



XA50 2021 (2)



XA50 2021 (3)



XA50 2021 (4)



XA50 2021 (5)



XA50 2021 (6)



XA50 2021 (7)



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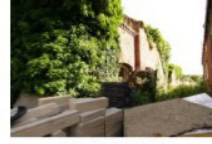
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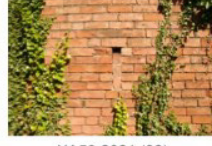
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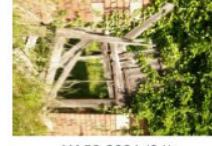
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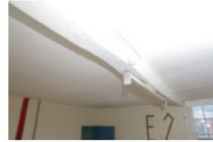
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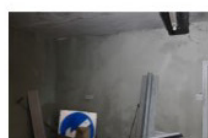
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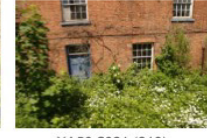
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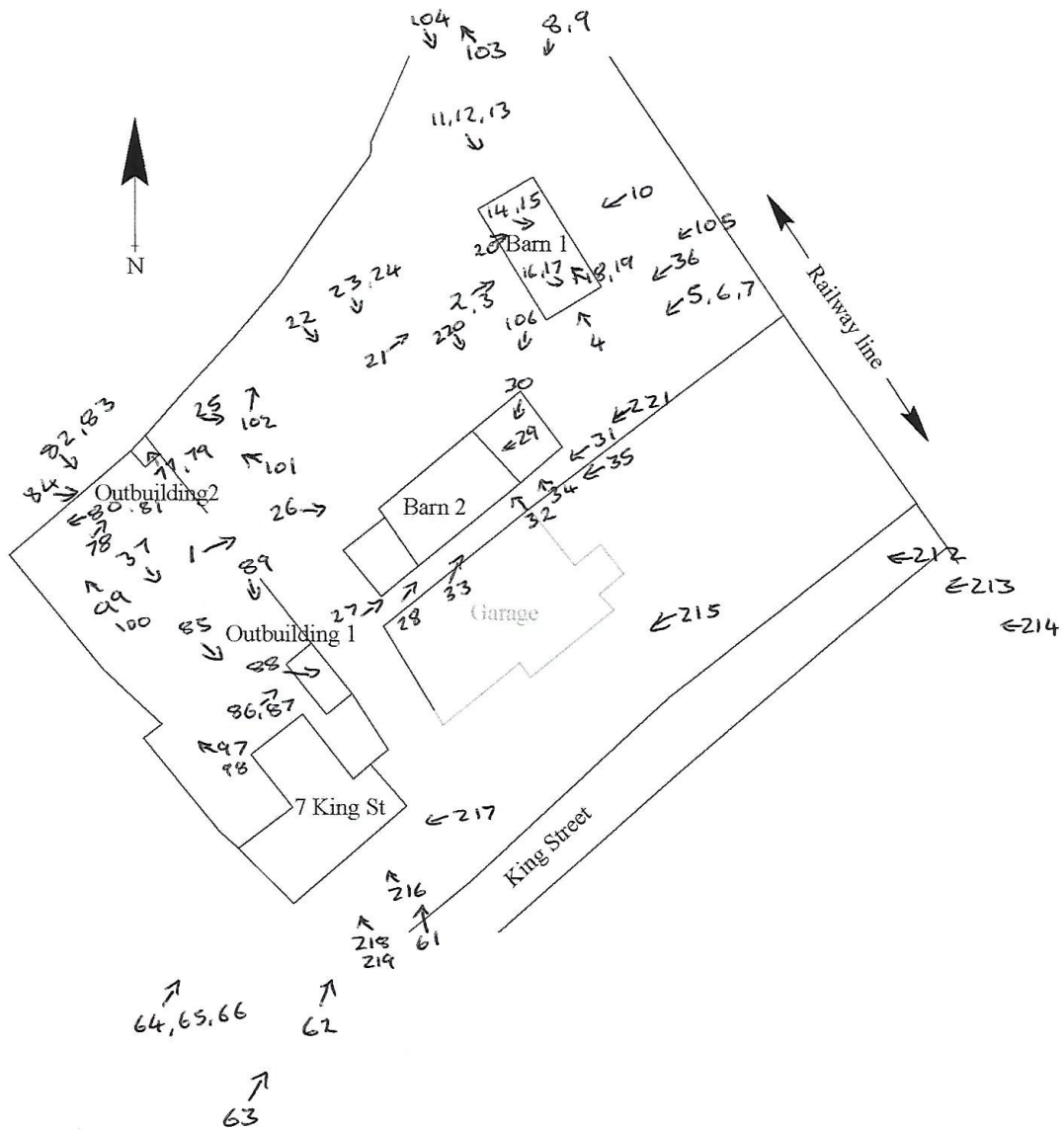


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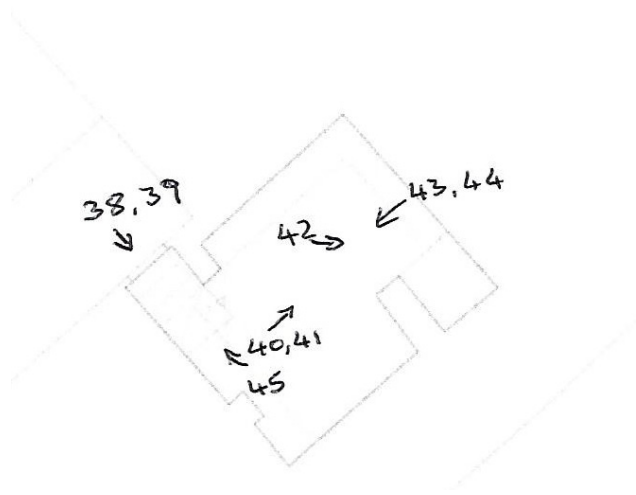


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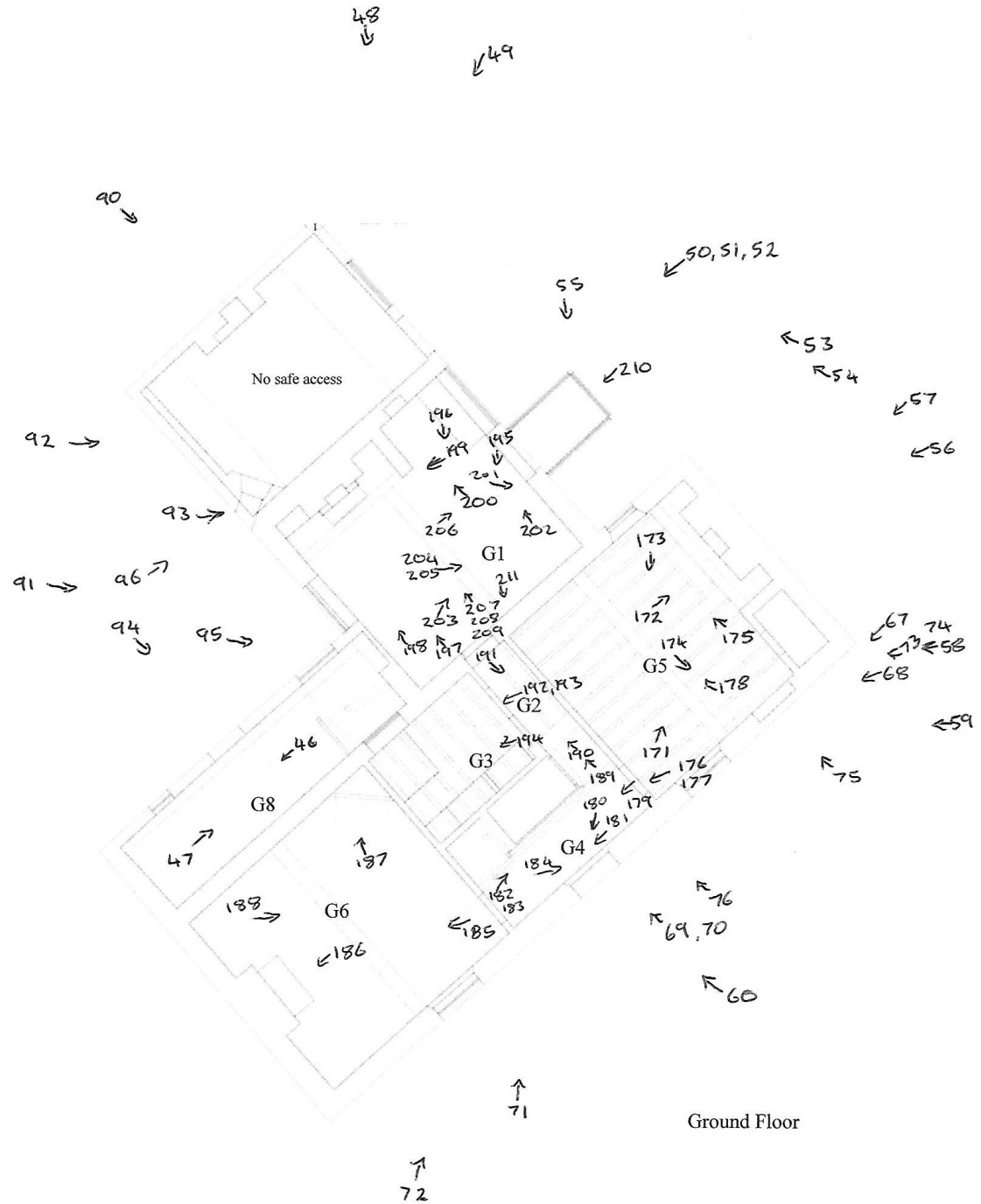
Appendix 2 Photograph locations taken during the survey



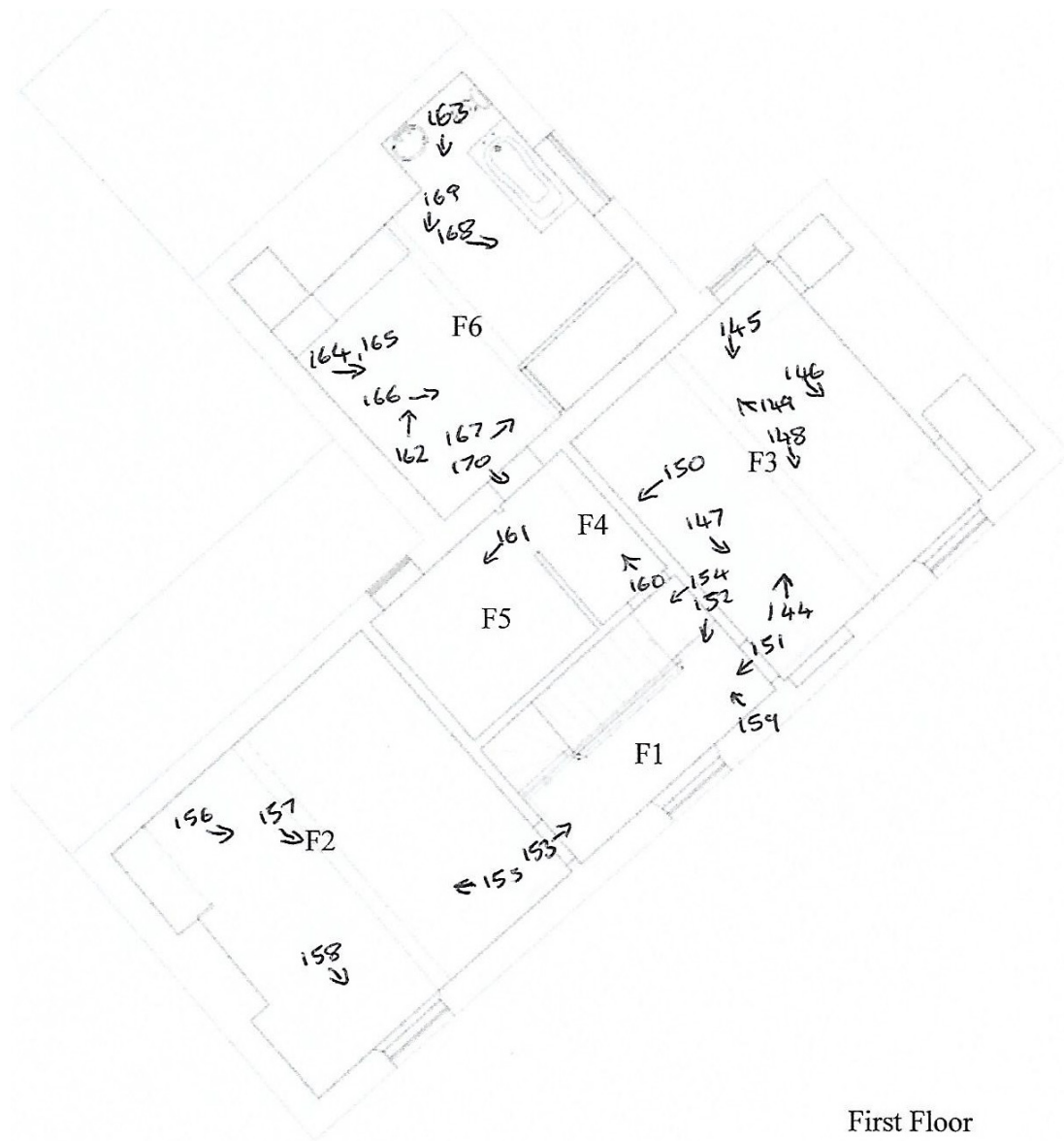
Photographs taken around site, barns and outbuildings



Cellar photographs

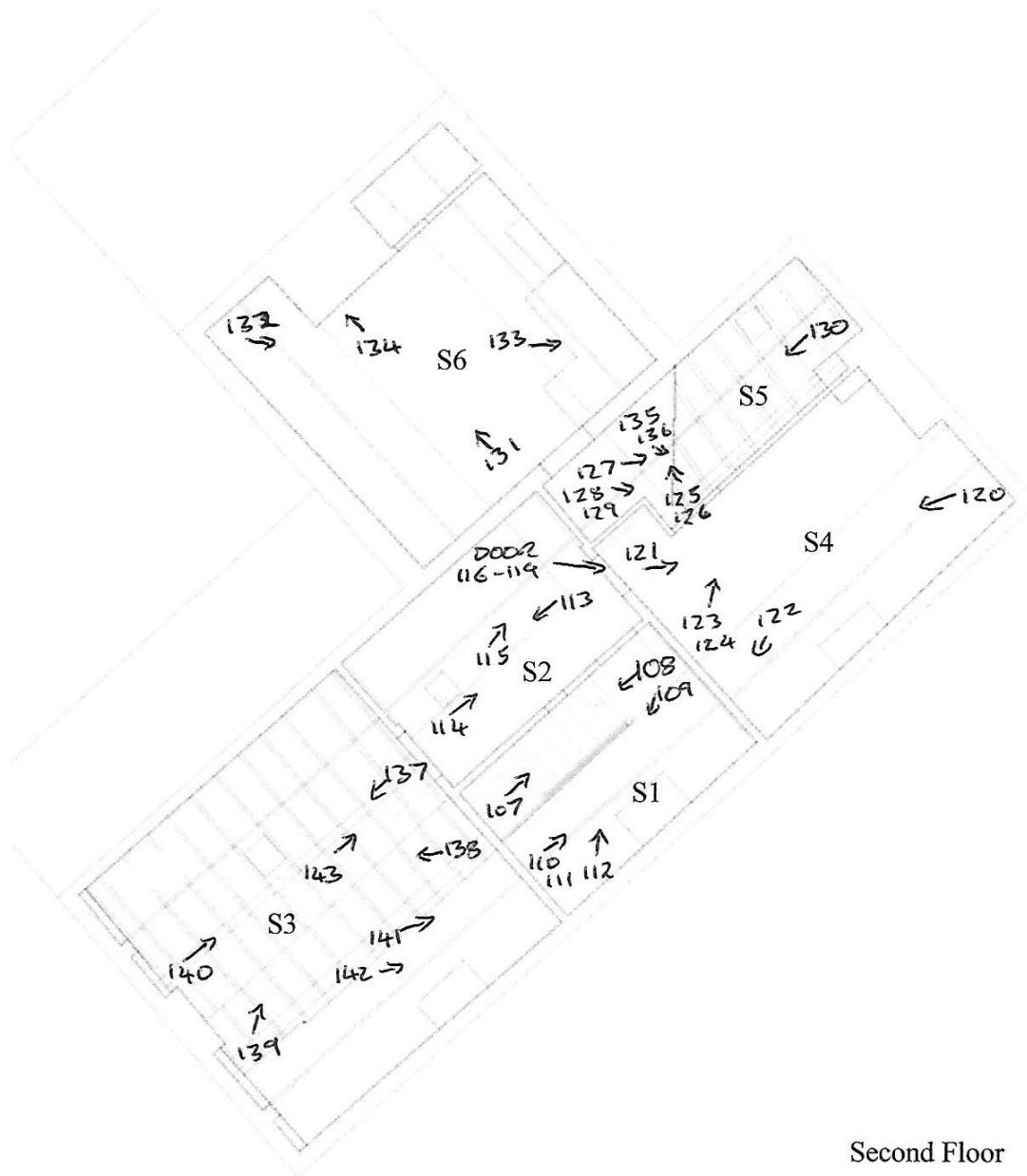


Ground floor and external views of farmhouse



First Floor

First floor photographs



Second Floor

Second floor photographs



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