

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
J. O. Brewis & Sons Ltd

Sheraton Hill Farm  
Sheraton  
County Durham

archaeological building recording

report 5050  
May 2019

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## **1. Summary**

### **The project**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological recording project conducted in advance of proposed alteration work at Sheraton Hill Farm, Sheraton, Co Durham. A Level 2 survey of the principal farm building has been carried out.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by J. O. Brewis & Sons Ltd and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

### **The buildings**

- 1.3 The Sheraton Hill Farm building is a good-quality structure designed for housing and feeding cattle. It was probably built in the late 1880s or early 1890s, when an older steading at Hill Top was abandoned, and it shows little evidence of significant alteration. In its original form, the building incorporated two stock yards and substantial byres with stalls, a large hay barn, an engine for feed processing and a granary. A number of labour-saving arrangements, including well-designed feeding passages and sliding doors, as well as the generally high standard of construction, show that it was the product of a successful business. Though no documentary evidence about its building has been found, it seems likely that the relocation of the farm and the construction of Sheraton Hill were paid for by Anthony Wilkinson, the landowner and lord of the manor.
- 1.4 The building seems to have remained largely unaltered until after the Second World War, when the yards were covered over. Alterations made since 2000 have masked some details but the building remains substantially intact. The contemporary farm house is still standing. The other buildings on the steading are of no historical interest.

## 2. Project background

### Location (Figures 1 and 2)

- 2.1 Sheraton Hill Farm, Sheraton, Co Durham lies 0.96km north of the hamlet of Sheraton, Co Durham, at grid reference NZ 4402 3593.

### Development

- 2.2 Planning consent has been granted for the residential conversion of the main farm building and for associated works. Condition 7 of the planning approval, reference DM/15/03402/FPA, requires the implementation of the programme of archaeological recording work.

### Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the project was to provide a record of the building in its present state. The regional research framework (Petts & Gerrard 2006) contains an agenda for archaeological research in the region, which is incorporated into regional planning policy implementation with respect to archaeology. In this instance, the scheme of works was designed to address agenda item MOiii: Agriculture.

### Specification summary

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation provided by Archaeological Services Durham University and approved by Durham County Council's Archaeology Section.

### Dates

- 2.5 The site was examined on 17th April 2019. This report was prepared for May 2019.

### Personnel

- 2.6 The survey and report preparation work were carried out by Richard Annis and the illustrations were prepared by Dr Helen Drinkall.

### Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The project archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service and Durham Record Office, in accordance with *Building and Structure Recording Archives Durham County Council Guidance* (2016). Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-350274**.

## 3. Landuse, topography and geology

### Landuse

- 3.1 The farmstead is now unused, but modern houses immediately to its east and west are occupied. The most recent use of the site was as a riding and livery stable. Modern structures around the old buildings housed loose-boxes, stores for feed, straw and manure, and an indoor arena. A large building formerly used as a covered cattle yard stands near the east end of the site. The land to the east and west of the farmstead are used as pasture; elsewhere the land is in arable cultivation.

### **Site and situation**

- 3.2 The buildings are at an elevation of about 103m above sea level, on undulating land between the A19 and the sea. The north side of the main building faces down-slope towards a tributary of the Bellows Burn. The village of Sheraton is out of sight to the south.
- 3.3 The steading covers approximately 2.1ha in total; the floor area of the main building is about 1560 square metres.

### **Geology and soils**

- 3.4 The bedrock is dolostone of the Ford formation, overlain by Devensian glacial deposits and slightly acid loamy and clayey soils.

## **4. Historical and archaeological development**

- 4.1 The history of the site has been set out in an earlier heritage assessment report. This concluded that

“the archaeological significance of the site (in the sense of relating to possible sub-surface archaeological remains) is slight. There is no particular reason to expect the presence of prehistoric or Romano-British remains here, and it is fairly clear that the site lies well outside any medieval settlement cluster” (Turnbull & Walsh 2015, 6).

The history of the occupation of Sheraton Hill is slightly confused in the heritage assessment and a revised account is provided below.

### **The farm**

- 4.2 Early maps show the site of the existing farm as open land. The oldest survey is in a book of plans of farms in Sheraton, Nesbitt and Hulam, made around 1790 (DCRO). This includes Sheraton Hill Farm, then occupied by Christopher Porritt, who farmed over 400 acres (162ha). The field pattern is recognisable from later maps. In the 1790s the site of the present buildings was part of a large pasture called Spring Close. Christopher Porritt’s farmstead, shown on this plan, was about 600m south of the present Sheraton Hill. This is named as Hill Top on the 1839 tithe map of the township (DULASC). That plan (Figure 2) shows a rectangular arrangement of buildings set about 300m north of the centre of Sheraton village. The tithe records show that the present farm site was still known as Spring Close and was in grass. The land was owned by Alexander Wilkinson of Sheraton Hall and farmed by Alexander Hall, who was tenant of more than 345 acres (140ha) of land. The only building in the vicinity of the present farm is an isolated field barn about 350m east of Sheraton Hill.
- 4.3 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861 (Figure 3) shows the same arrangement, with the farmstead at Hill Top and open ground on the site of the present buildings. The field barn is marked; the only change is that some fields shown on the tithe map have been amalgamated. By 1897, when the second edition map was made, Hill Top had been abandoned and the present Sheraton Hill Farm had been built. The old steading was cleared, leaving only one small building and a pond. In later years the old farm site was planted with trees which still stand at the top of an embankment east of the A19.

### Owners and occupiers

- 4.4 Writing in 1816, the historian Robert Surtees recorded that ownership of much of the land around Sheraton was brought together by a Durham man, Anthony Wilkinson of Crossgate (Surtees 1816, 56). He says that Wilkinson's estates formed "the chief, though not [the] sole property in Sheraton". The land remained in the possession of the Wilkinson family into the 20th century.
- 4.5 Information about the farmers of the land at Sheraton Hill comes from trade directories. The 1873 *Post Office Directory* for County Durham lists Jonathan Angus as the farmer of Hill Top; he was a tenant of Anthony Wilkinson JP, who lived at Sheraton Hall. The description of the township says that
- "there is no place of worship, but the Wesleyans hold service in a room lent by Mr Angus on Sunday afternoons. The chief landowners are Anthony Wilkinson, who is lord of the manor, R. Richmond and G. Roper Esqs."
- Though he was not a major landowner, the entry shows that Mr Angus was a fairly prosperous man. A separate entry mentions John Pickering, Mr Wilkinson's farm bailiff, with no address. A note in the preface to the *Directory* says that listing of "farm bailiffs of gentlemen farming their own land" was a recent addition. There is nothing to suggest that either Anthony Wilkinson or John Pickering were directly involved with Sheraton Hill.
- 4.6 The Commercial sections of entries for Sheraton-with-Hulam in *Kelly's Directory* for 1894, 1897 and 1902 all list "Jonathan Robert Angus, farmer, Sheraton Hill". Another directory of the time lists Mr Angus as farmer and "manager to Anthony Wilkinson Esq., Sheraton Hill" (Whellan 1873, 134). A separate farm bailiff is also included in the entry for Sheraton.
- 4.7 A subtle shift in Jonathan Angus's social status can be seen in later entries. In 1906 he is described as "farm bailiff to Anthony Wilkinson, Sheraton Hill" and in 1910 as "Jonathan R Angus, farm bailiff and farmer, Sheraton Hill". By 1914 he was listed as a JP and a private resident at Sheraton Hill, with a separate commercial entry as farmer at the same address. From the 1921 edition, Kelly's lists the occupant and farmer as Edward Weightman.

### The development of the farmstead

- 4.8 Large-scale Ordnance Survey maps show only little change at Sheraton Hill Farm between the late 19th century and the Second World War (Figure 4). The steading consists of a single large E-plan building with the farmhouse in a garden to the south (Figure 5). There is a yard to the north of the main building and small blocks of trees at the east side of the site. A separate house, about 140m west of the main block, appears on the 1919 map; the 1939 edition marks some sheds and a sheep wash at the east side of the steading. A 1945 air photograph shows that the yards between the arms of the E-plan building were still open at that time. The open area to the north was in use as a stackyard and the isolated field barn to the east of the farm was still standing. In recent years a number of modern buildings, including a large covered cattle yard, were erected. The farm remained in agricultural use until 2003 when it was converted for equestrian activities. A covered arena at the north side of the site was the latest addition to the farmstead.

## 5. The building

- 5.1 The building is north of the house; there are several later sheds and a modern bungalow to the east (Figure 5). The plan of the main building is shown in Figure 6 and the elevations in Figure 7. The individual building elements are numbered 1-17 and these numbers are given in square brackets in the text.
- 5.2 The group stands on level ground with the steeper section of the valley slope just to the north (Photograph 1). There are more modern buildings, including the arena, on this lower ground (Photograph 2). The house, not surveyed as part of this project, is a double-pile brick building with a slate roof (Photograph 3). The Flemish Bond brickwork, the plain barge boards and the few architectural details reflect features in the main building.
- 5.3 The north side of the building consists of two two-storey blocks separated by a large open-fronted timber hay barn (Photograph 4). This is now partly concealed by a modern pole barn, now in a dilapidated state (Photograph 5). The south slope of the main roof runs down to meet three single-storey south ranges (Photograph 6). The yards between these are now covered by low-pitched roofs of asbestos cement sheets (Photograph 7). The west range is unusual in having a chimney; there is another larger chimney, now truncated, at the north-west corner of building (Photograph 8).
- 5.4 The pole barn against the north side of the building [1] is a simple structure of no historic significance. The north-west block has a wide opening in the middle of its north face, with a full-width sliding door at ground level and a double door for loading above (Photograph 9). The chimney runs up from the north-west corner here. There is a small lean-to against the end of the building; this was last used as a canteen but probably originally housed an engine (Photograph 10). The modern door and window fill a wide arched opening on its south side. Inside, the former canteen [2] is a bare single room with part-rendered walls (Photograph 11). Above the modern suspended ceiling is a plain surface and there are no traces of fixtures or machinery anywhere in the room. A stable door leads to the adjoining kitchen [3] within the western two-storey block. This is equally bare; there is a door to the main part of the present stables (Photograph 12). A rough channel in the cement floor, superficially similar to wear from a door or other fixture, is in fact simply a crude drain (Photograph 13).
- 5.5 In the western block, the main ground-floor room [4] contains a timber staircase and rows of recent tack lockers (Photograph 14). There are doors to the feeding passage [10] and a small store room [5] (Photograph 15). It is clear that the first-floor room was intended to contain heavy equipment, as the ceiling is unusually strongly constructed. The principal beam is a flitched member of timber and steel (Photograph 16); its south end carries a cast bracket for a drive shaft (Photograph 17). Just west of this, the spout from a vanished hopper emerges between the joists (Photograph 18). At the north-west corner, the small room [5] contains no trace of the corner chimney and no features other than supports for a water cistern (Photograph 19). The stair that rises across the east wall has turned newel posts, another indication of the generally high quality of this building's construction (Photograph 20). The first floor is a single room [6], open to the diagonally-boarded roof (Photograph 21). The chimney rises from a slab about 1.5m above the floor and there are no traces of openings or connections in its brickwork (Photograph 22). The



20th-century electrical switchgear below the window to the south carries markings that identify machinery and buildings, including ‘grain dryer, potatoe (*sic*) shed, machinery shed, grain bins, vacuum pump, mill motor’. The wooden south wall has the marks left by machinery (Photograph 23) and beside this is the frame of a large wooden grain hopper (Photograph 24). The east wall, also timber, has a door to the upper level of the hay barn; that floor has been removed. A door at the south gives access to a passage above the feeding corridor (Photograph 25). The wooden bolt on this door is another indication of the high quality of the building (Photograph 26). Most of the floor of the upper passage has been removed (Photograph 27); at the west end it steps up under a blocked window in the gable (Photograph 28).

- 5.6 The eastern block has a timber wall on its north side, somewhat altered on the ground floor (Photograph 29). The upper floor was a granary and the space below may have been for vehicles. A modern concrete block wall has been added in the middle bay and steel reinforcement has been inserted to make a wider door to the eastern bays. A single post remains inside the east half of the ground-floor room [7], near the remains of a grain auger (Photograph 30). The carpentry of the central bay, the only one that remains generally intact, is of good quality (Photograph 31). Some details of the timber wall and the ceiling beams can be seen where the intermediate post was removed (Photograph 32). At the west end, the timber stair is missing; a trap door remains close by (Photograph 33). The granary [8] on the upper floor is divided into six plank-walled bins with a larger open area near the trapdoor (Photograph 34). There are louvred windows and a loading door in the gable at the east end (Photograph 35). The tie beams of the simple roof truss support the sides of the bins (Photograph 36).
- 5.7 The hay barn [9] is an entirely timber structure that fills the space between the brick-built east and west blocks (Photograph 37). Two later concrete walls associated with the pole barn [1] subdivide the space. The smaller areas outside these have concrete floors; in the centre, the floor is earth. This is not the original surface, but reflects later use of the building as a cattle shed; there would have been a harder floor to keep the hay dry. Eight pairs of tall posts with long straight diagonal braces carry the roof trusses (Photograph 38) and shorter diagonal braces support the north wall plate (Photograph 39). The trusses have iron tension rods in the place of king posts; short struts run up to the principal rafters below the single side purlins (Photograph 40). At the sides of the roof, the soffit of each tie beam is slotted to accommodate vertical boards that filled the space above the braces (Photograph 41). On the south side the timber wall is founded on a brick sleeper wall, while the isolated northern posts have stone bases, most now repaired with cement (Photograph 42). Each bay of the south wall has a door at ground level and a smaller hatch above (Photograph 43). These give access to the feeding passage [10] that formerly ran along the whole length of the building. The smaller hatches open into the upper passage. Both were used to take hay from the barn to the animals in the three south ranges and the yards. There is no evidence of a floor and it is assumed that access to the upper doors was from the top of the stacked hay. The horizontal boarding of the south face of this wall is repeated in the upper floor of the western block (Photograph 44).
- 5.8 Inside the building, the feeding passage [10] now stops short of the east end (Photograph 45). The brick wall on its south side has large openings into the former

stock yards and byres; there is a small store room at the west end (Photographs 46, 47).

- 5.9 The north end of the western byre [11] is now a separate room, the door to the rest of the range being covered by tack lockers (Photograph 47). Half-trusses carry the roof down from the upper feeding passage. The same arrangement appears in the central section of the east-west stable [12], where loose boxes have been added on the site of individual stalls. The marks of thin stall partitions can be seen in the north walls and floors here (Photographs 48, 49). The north wall of the west stock yard is still in place, with later shallow windows and cement render on the inside face (Photograph 50).
- 5.10 The three south ranges that contained the original byres are of unequal size but have similar construction details. Each has shallow buttresses supporting the roof trusses and large south doors with half-moon openings above them. The western byre [13] has three modern uPVC units in old window and door openings on its west face (Photograph 51). There is a tall stack for a stove; inside, the flue has been removed to make way for recent tack lockers. There are now five loose boxes along the east wall (Photograph 52); all of the old doors to the yard at the east side have been partly or completely blocked up (Photograph 53). The central range [14] is wider and higher than the east and west byres; its gable window is proportionately larger and has a small vent of bull-nosed brick above (Photograph 54). The space extends north to the east-west stable [12], and has two rows of loose boxes (Photographs 55, 56). The queen-post roof has iron fittings linking the collar, principal rafter and tie beam (Photograph 57). As in the west range, all of the original doors to the yards have been closed up (Photograph 58). The east range [15] is a mirror image of the west but retains the original door (Photograph 59). As in the other byres, the projecting ends of the purlins have been shaped with a decorative chamfered ogee (Photograph 60). The stable extends as far as the south wall of the granary and contains a single row of loose boxes. The members of the simple roof truss are marked with stencilled identifying letters (Photograph 61). The western covered yard [16] has a steel frame and a corrugated roof (Photograph 62), and contains three rows of boxes (Photograph 63); like the other stables, it has a concrete floor. The east yard [17] is similar in construction and internal details (Photographs 64, 65). Its north end is the timber wall of the hay barn, where two of the original feeding doors can be seen (Photograph 66).

## 6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The Sheraton Hill Farm building is a good-quality structure designed for housing and feeding cattle. It was probably built in the late 1880s or early 1890s, when an older steading at Hill Top was abandoned, and it shows little evidence of significant alteration. In its original form, the building incorporated two stock yards and substantial byres with stalls, a large hay barn, an engine for feed processing and a granary. A number of labour-saving arrangements, including well-designed feeding passages and sliding doors, as well as the generally high standard of construction, show that it was the product of a successful business. Though no documentary evidence about its building has been found, it seems likely that the relocation of the farm and the construction of Sheraton Hill were paid for by Anthony Wilkinson, the landowner and lord of the manor.

- 6.2 The building seems to have remained largely unaltered until after the Second World War, when the yards were covered over. Alterations made since 2000 have masked some details but the building remains substantially intact. The contemporary farm house is still standing. The other buildings on the steading are of no historical interest.

## 7. Sources and references

DCRO *Book of plans of farms in Sheraton, Nesbitt and Hulam, c.1790*. Durham County Record Office reference D/X 1205/1.

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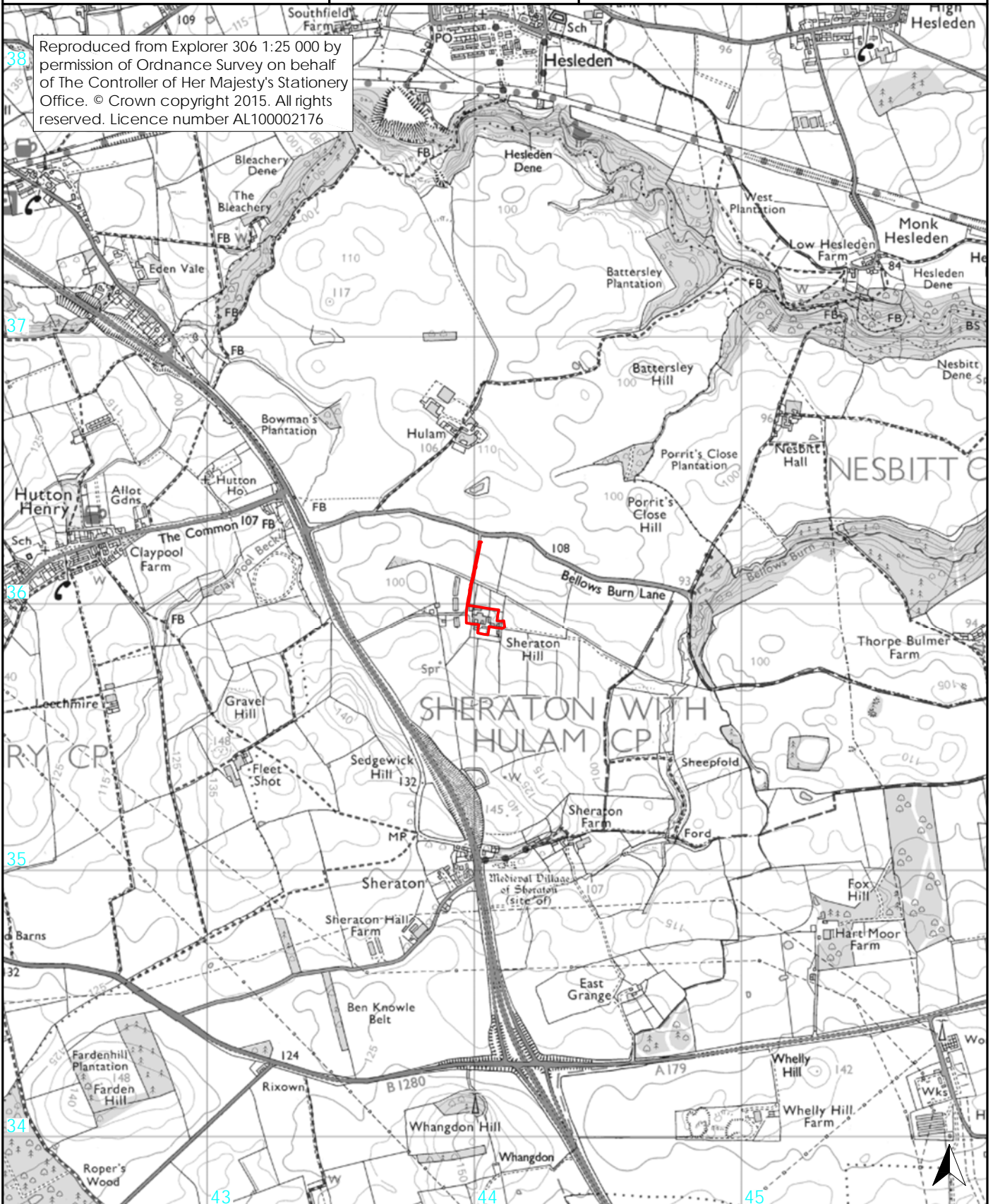
## Appendix: Catalogue of photographs

The photographs were taken by Richard Annis on 17th April 2019, using a Nikon D3300 digital SLR. Filenames are 01-66\_Sheraton\_Hill\_Farm\_5050.

No.	Subject
1	A view looking south-west towards Sheraton Hill Farm
2	The steading seen from the west
3	The farmhouse is contemporary with the main building
4	The north-west corner of the main building
5	The dilapidated pole barn [1], seen from the north-east
6	The east end of the building
7	The south face, with three original brick-built byres
8	The west face
9	The north face of the west block
10	The lean-to formerly had a wide door in its south wall
11	The canteen [2], showing the door to the kitchen
12	A view looking south in the kitchen [3]
13	The crude floor drains between rooms [2] and [3]
14	The ground floor room [4] in the west block
15	Most of the west wall in [4] is concealed by lockers
16	Detail of the heavy flitched ceiling beam in room [4]
17	An iron bracket at the south end of the ceiling beam in room [4]
18	The south-west corner of room [4], showing the beam, bracket and wooden chute
19	The small store room [5]
20	The staircase at the north-east corner of room [4]
21	The former machine room [6] on the first floor of the west block
22	The chimney and later electrical equipment at the north-west corner of room [6]
23	An oil mark on the south wall of room [6]
24	A view looking west at the remains of the hopper in room [6]
25	The doors in the south-east corner of room [6]
26	High-quality joinery in the bolt of the door from [6] to the feeding passage
27	The upper passage has lost most of its floor. A view looking east
28	A view looking west from the same position in the upper passage
29	The north face of the east block, with its timber-fronted granary
30	The open-fronted shed [7] under the granary
31	The timberwork of the middle bay
32	Detail of the crude alteration at the east side of the shed [7]
33	A trapdoor and the opening for the original granary staircase in the west bay
34	The granary [7] seen from the east end
35	The loading door and louvred windows at the east end of the granary [8]
36	The roof truss in the granary
37	A view looking south-west into the hay barn [9]
38	The whole of the hay barn's south wall is timber
39	Posts and braces on the north wall of the hay barn
40	Detail of the roof trusses in the barn [9]
41	Detail of the slots and plank partition below one of the tie beams in the barn
42	The stone blocks supporting the timber columns on the north side of the barn
43	A typical bay in the south wall, with upper and lower feeding doors
44	Open feeding doors at the south-west corner of the hay barn

No.	Subject
45	The feeding passage [10], seen from the west end
46	The west end of the passage [10]
47	Modern lockers cover the walls of the west stable [11]
48	Loose boxes in the east-west stable [12]
49	The marks of old stall partitions in one of the loose boxes in [12]
50	A view looking south-west at the old north end of the west yard
51	The west range [13]
52	The interior of the west range [13]
53	A blocked door at the south-east corner of the byre [13]
54	The central range [14] is much larger than the other two
55	The interior of the centre range [14], seen from the south end
56	The junction of the centre range [14] and the east-west stable [12]
57	Detail of one of the timber and iron roof trusses in the central range [13]
58	One of the blocked doors in the east wall of the central range
59	The east range [15], with the old timber door frame
60	Detail of one of the shaped purlin ends
61	The interior of the east range
62	The western covered yard [16]
63	The interior of the yard [16] is filled with loose boxes and lockers
64	The east yard [17]
65	A view looking north into the east yard
66	Two of the feeding doors from the hay barn, at the north end of yard [17]

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 site location

0 1km  
scale 1:20 000 for A4 plot

on behalf of  
**J. O. Brewis & Sons Ltd**

Sheraton Hill Farm  
Sheraton  
County Durham

archaeological building recording  
report 5050

Figure 2: Extract from the 1839  
tithe plan of Sheraton and Hulam

0  400m  
approximate scale 1:8000 for A4 plot

 approximate location of  
site

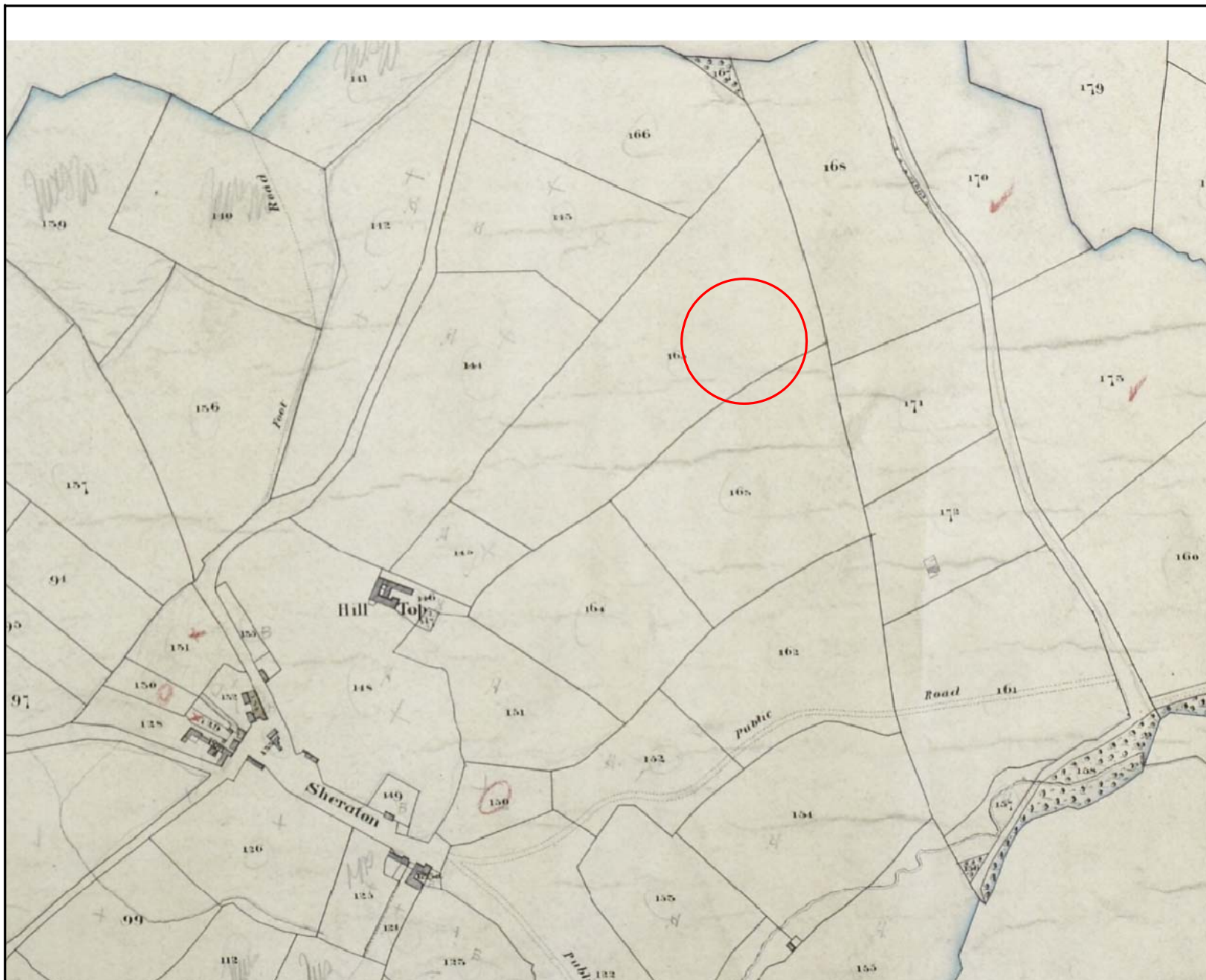


Figure 3: Extracts from the first and second edition County Series maps

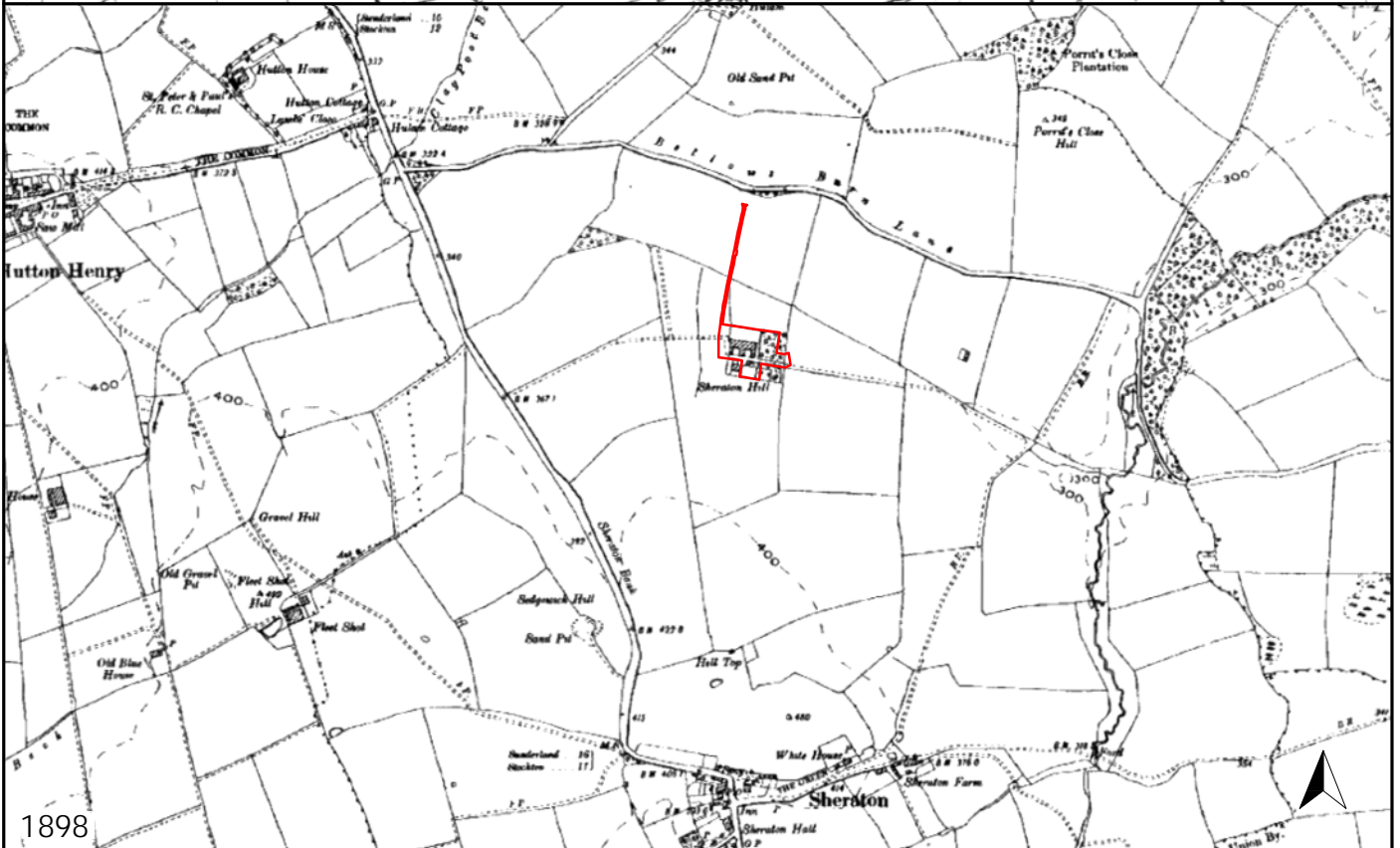
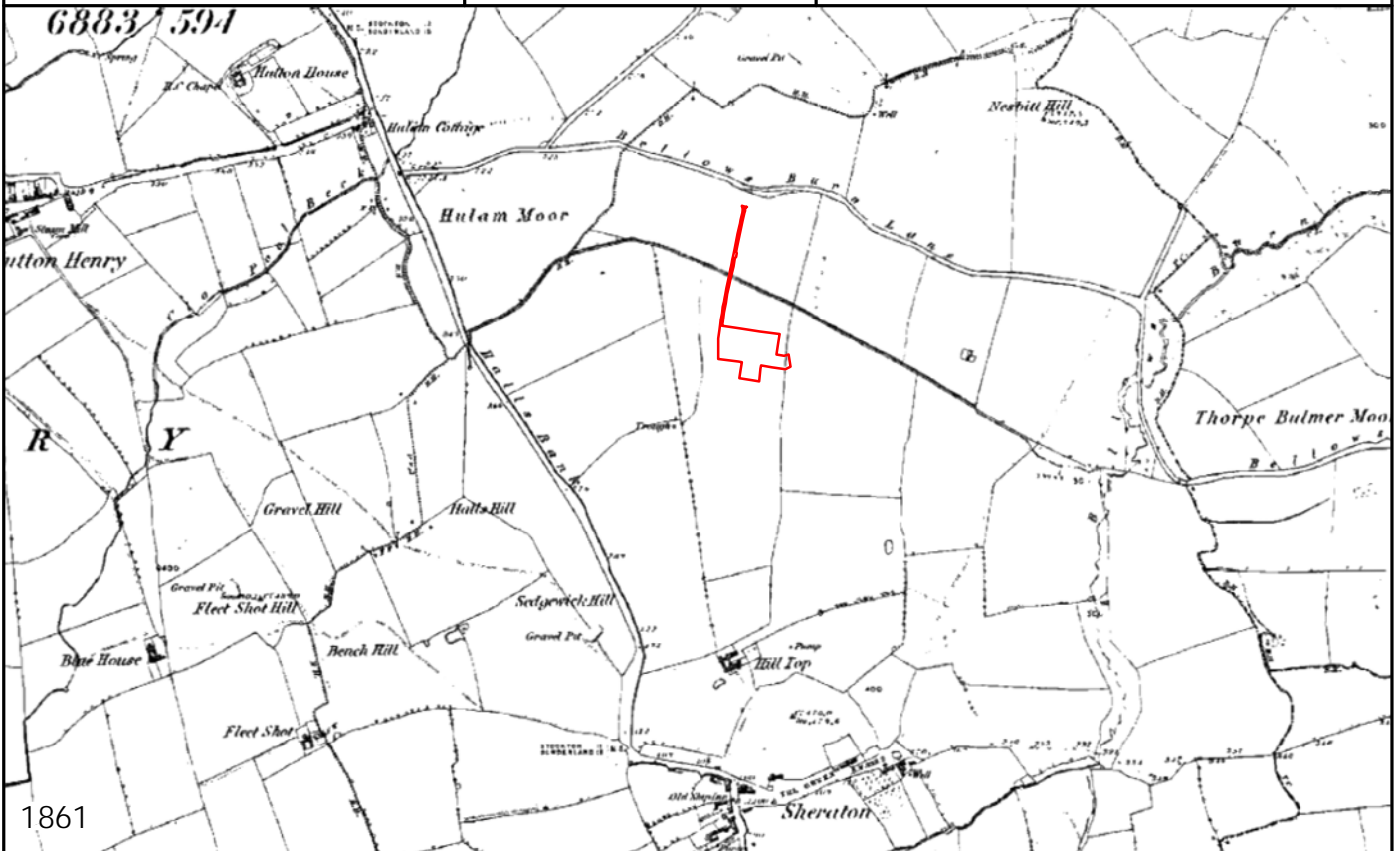
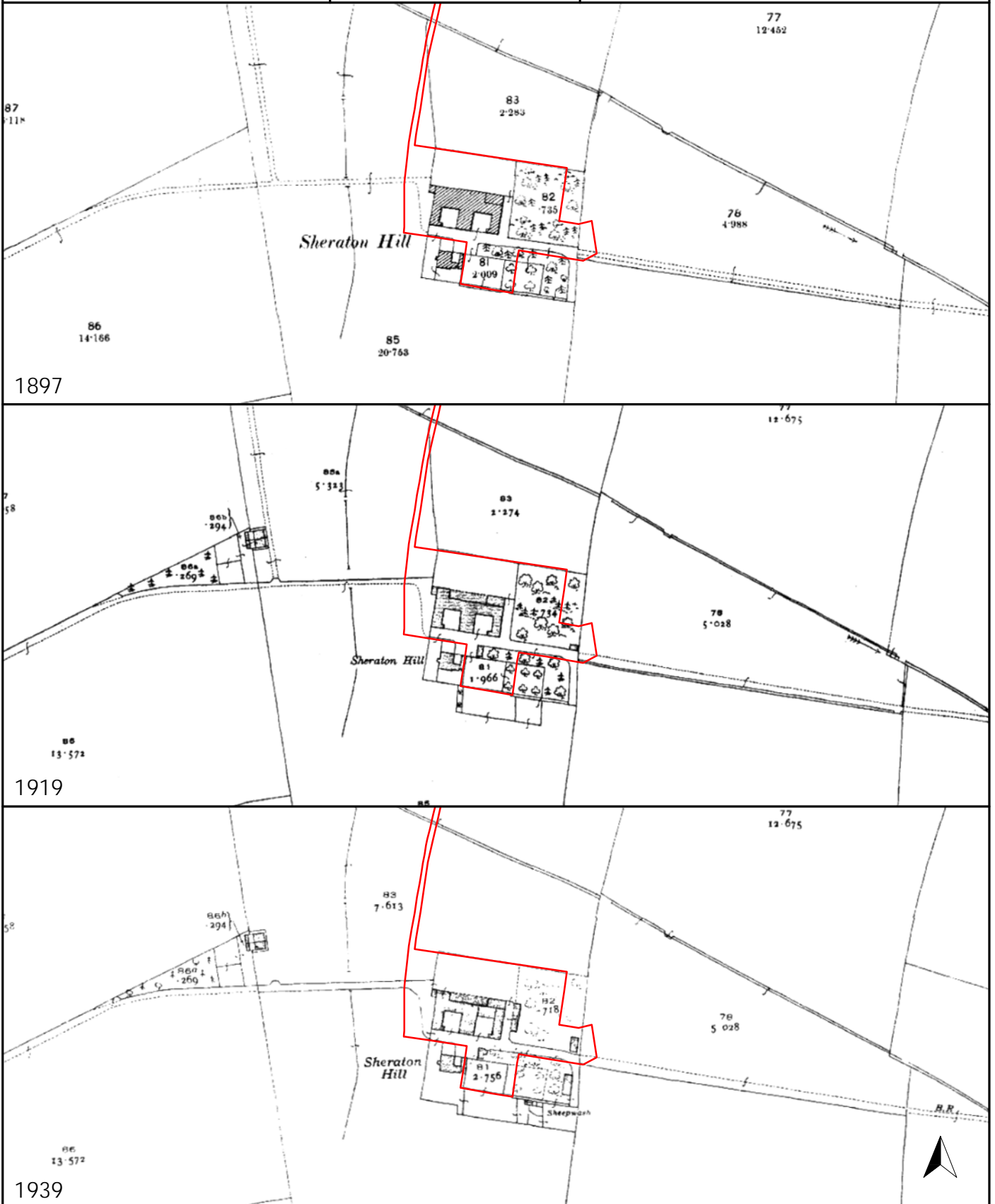





Figure 4: The farmstead on the 1897, 1919 and 1939 maps



 site boundary

0  200m  
scale 1:4000 for A4 plot

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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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

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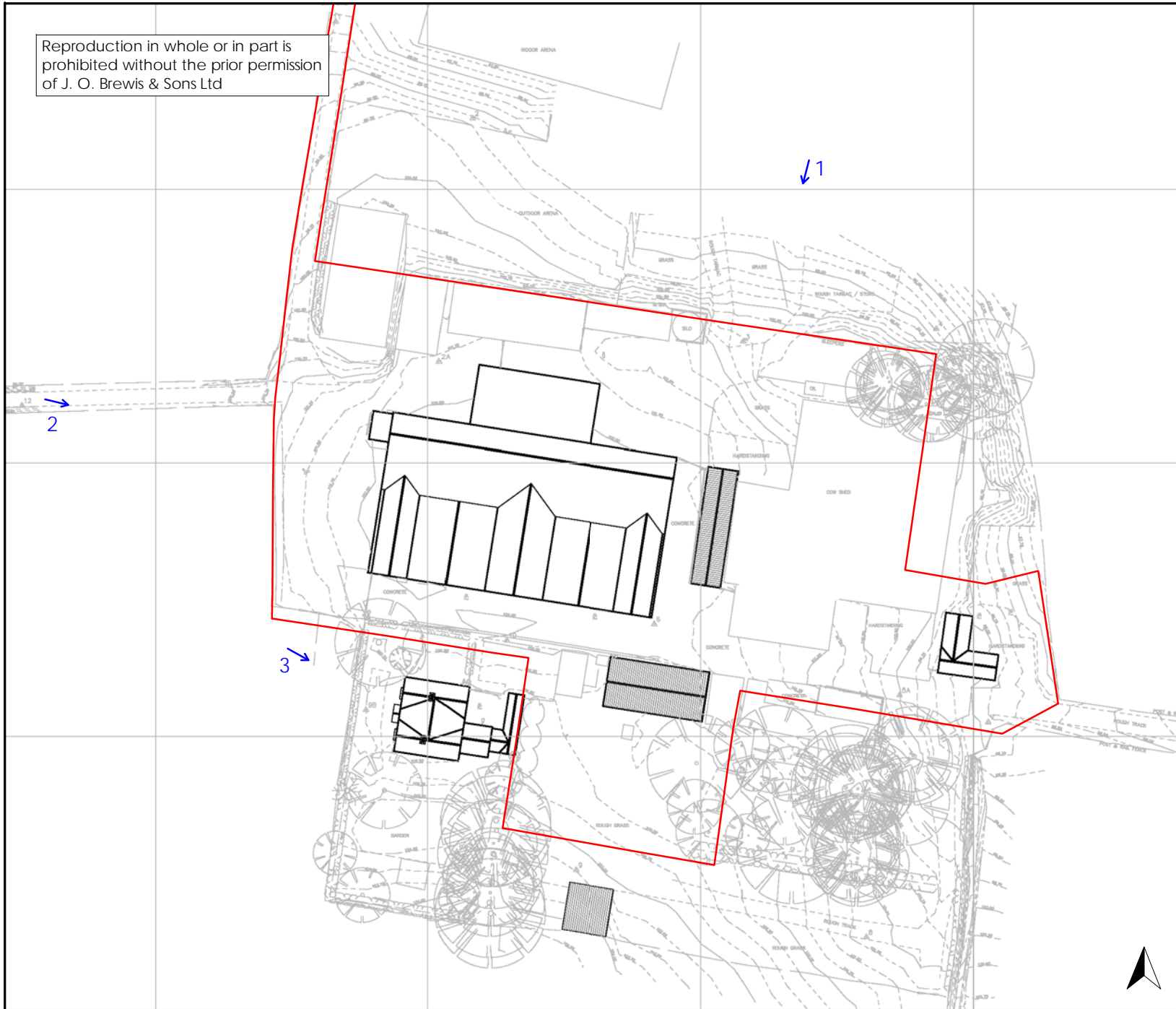
Sheraton Hill Farm  
Sheraton  
County Durham

archaeological building recording report 5050

Figure 5: The site and the buildings

0 50m  
scale 1:1000 for A4 plot

-  site outline
-  photograph



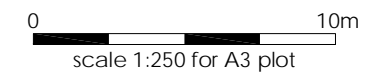
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Figure 6: Plan



- 4 room number
- 8 photograph
- brick wall
- timber wall
- concrete wall
- blocked opening

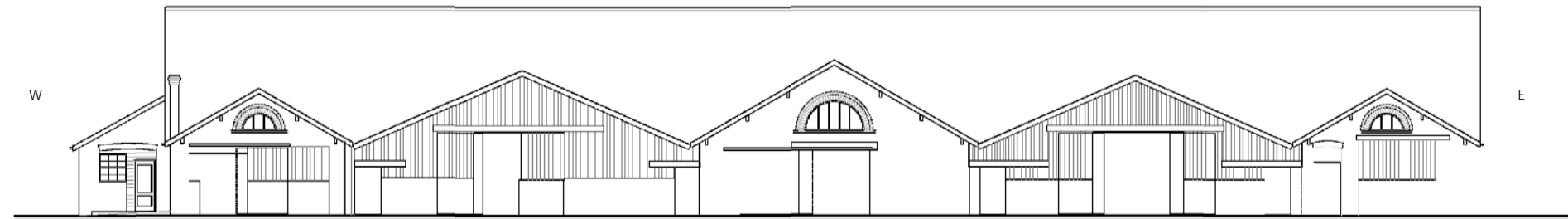


ground floor plan

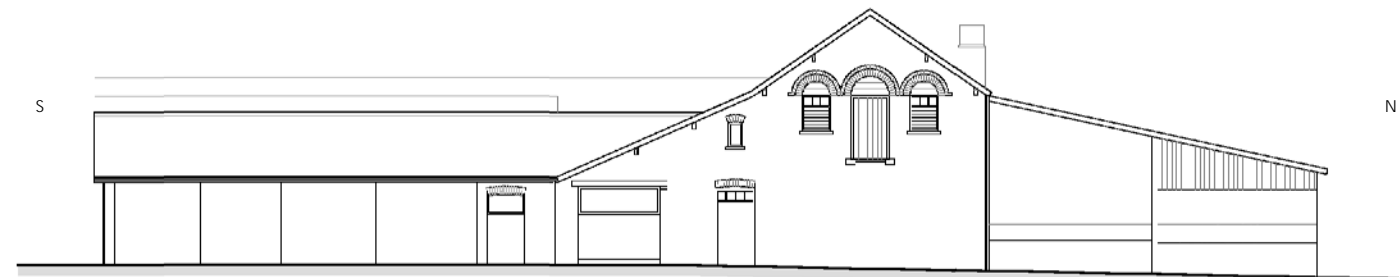
first floor plan

first floor plan

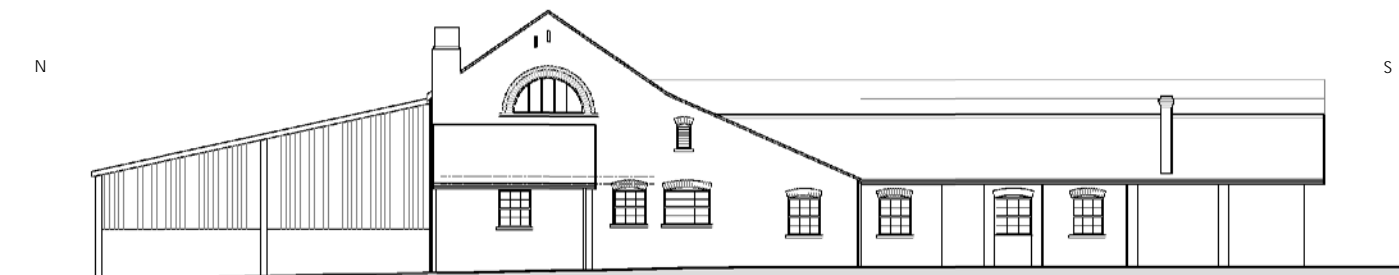
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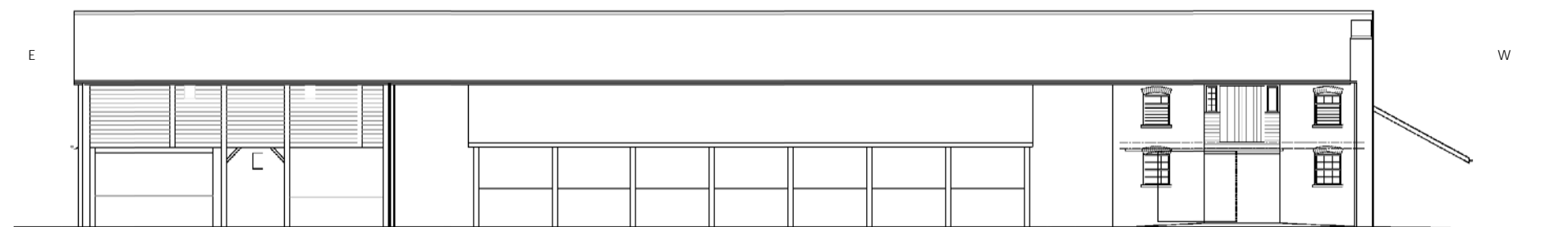
South facing elevation



East facing elevation



West facing elevation



North facing elevation



Photograph 1: A view looking south-west towards Sheraton Hill Farm from Bellows Burn Lane. The building described in this report is in the centre of the group, with the farm house behind



Photograph 2: The steading seen from the west. The later buildings at the left were used for straw and feed storage and stabling after the farm became an equestrian centre; note the lunge ring in the foreground



Photograph 3: The farmhouse is contemporary with the main building and shares some of its features, such as shallow arches over the windows



Photograph 4: The north-west corner of the main building, with the later pole barn left of centre



Photograph 5: The dilapidated pole barn [1], seen from the north-east



Photograph 6: The east end of the building, showing the first-floor door to the granary at the far end



Photograph 7: The south face, with three original brick-built byres separated by later covered yards



Photograph 8: The west face. Note the altered doors in the single-storey byre, the chimneys and the lean-to that formerly housed an engine





Photograph 9: The north face of the west block. The opening at the left is the end of the hay barn [9]. The chimney has been truncated and capped



Photograph 10: The lean-to formerly had a wide door that filled most of its south wall. A view looking north-east



Photograph 11: The canteen [2], showing the door to the kitchen inside the main block



Photograph 12: A view looking south in the kitchen [3]. The door leads into the locker room [11]



Photograph 13: The crude floor drains between rooms [2] and [3]



Photograph 14: The ground floor room [4] in the west block, showing the stairs and the door to the feeding passage [10]



Photograph 15: Most of the west wall in [4] is concealed by lockers; the door leads to the small store room [5]



Photograph 16: Detail of the heavy flitched ceiling beam in room [4]



Photograph 17: An iron bracket at the south end of the ceiling beam in room [4]. This supported a bearing for a shaft that ran parallel with the wall



Photograph 18: The south-west corner of room [4], showing the beam, bracket and wooden chute from a first-floor hopper



Photograph 19 (left): The small store room [5]. Note the bull-nosed brick around the window



Photograph 20 (below): The staircase at the north-east corner of room [4]



Photograph 21: The former machine room [6] on the first floor of the west block. A view looking north-west



Photograph 22: The chimney and later electrical equipment at the north-west corner of room [6]



Photograph 23: An oil mark on the south wall of room [6] indicates the position of some vanished piece of machinery. The timber at the left is the side of a former hopper



Photograph 24: A view looking west at the remains of the hopper in room [6]





Photograph 25: The doors in the south-east corner of room [6], with the upper feeding passage beyond



Photograph 26: High-quality joinery in the bolt of the door from [6] to the feeding passage



Photograph 27: The upper passage has lost most of its floor. A view looking east from the door to room [6]



Photograph 28: A view looking west from the same position shows the blocked window at the end of the upper passage



Photograph 29: The north face of the east block, with its timber-fronted granary



Photograph 30: The open-fronted shed [7] under the granary. Dark marks and mortices on the underside of the ceiling beams show the position of timber posts like the one in the centre of the picture



Photograph 31: The timberwork of the middle bay shows the same level of quality seen in other parts of the building



Photograph 32: Detail of the crude alteration made to create a wide opening at the east side of the shed [7]. The form of the double-skinned timber wall of the granary is clearly seen here. A view looking south-west



Photograph 33: A trapdoor and the opening for the original granary staircase in the west bay



Photograph 34: The granary [7] seen from the east end



Photograph 35: The loading door and louvred windows at the east end of the granary [8]



Photograph 36: The roof truss in the granary



Photograph 37: A view looking south-west into the hay barn [9]. The concrete wall is part of the late pole barn [1]



Photograph 38: The whole of the hay barn's south wall is timber and the opposite side was originally open to the yard



Photograph 39: Posts and braces on the north wall of the hay barn



Photograph 40: Detail of the roof trusses in the barn [9]





Photograph 41: Detail of the slots and plank partition below one of the tie beams in the barn



Photograph 42: The stone blocks supporting the timber columns on the north side of the barn; note the crude cement repair on the left



Photograph 43: A typical bay in the south wall, with upper and lower feeding doors. Steel sheets, installed when the building was used as a cow-house, cover the lower section of the face. The brick sleeper wall can be seen in the middle of this picture



Photograph 44: Open feeding doors at the south-west corner of the hay barn. The brick and timber wall at the right is the end of the west block



Photograph 45 (above): The feeding passage [10], seen from the west end



Photograph 46 (left): The west end of the passage [10], with the truncated floor of the upper passage above



Photograph 47: Modern lockers cover the walls of the west stable [11]



Photograph 48: Loose boxes in the east-west stable [12]; the upper feeding passage can be seen at the top



Photograph 49: The marks of old stall partitions can be seen in the floor and north wall of one of the loose boxes in [12]



Photograph 50: A view looking south-west at the old north end of the west yard



Photograph 51: The west range [13]. As on the other south faces, there are plain barge boards and shaped purlin ends



Photograph 52: The interior of the west range [13]. The scar of the lower part of the chimney is covered by one of the lockers at the left



Photograph 53: A blocked door at the south-east corner of the byre [13]



Photograph 54: The central range [14] is much larger than the other two



Photograph 55: The interior of the centre range [14], seen from the south end



Photograph 56: The junction of the centre range [14] and the east-west stable [12]. A view looking north-west





Photograph 57: Detail of one of the timber and iron roof trusses in the central range [13]



Photograph 58: One of the blocked doors in the east wall of the central range, with part of the steel frame of the covered yard [17]



Photograph 59: The east range [15], with the old timber door frame



Photograph 60: Detail of one of the shaped purlin ends



Photograph 61: The interior of the east range, with the wall of the granary block at the far end. Note the stencilled letters painted on the roof trusses



Photograph 62: The western covered yard [16]



Photograph 63: The interior of the yard [16] is filled with loose boxes and lockers. A view looking north



Photograph 64: The east yard [17]



Photograph 65: A view looking north into the east yard



Photograph 66: Two of the feeding doors from the hay barn, seen at the north end of yard [17]