

# FARM BUILDINGS AT MARR HALL FARM, MARR, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD



For: Rural Estates Ltd.

**CS Archaeology**  
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Frontispiece: view of the mistal with granary and hayloft over (building 1)

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- 1: Project Design
- 2: Archive Inventory
- 3: Designated Heritage Assets

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- [1] barn doorway evidenced by a vertical building line and remains of arch (2/0/12)
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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Marr Hall Farm formed part of the Brodsworth Estate but was divided in 1955 following the break up and sale of the estate. As a result the farm house and its former farm buildings went into separate ownership.
- 1.2 The farm buildings at Marr Hall Farm form an agglomerated series of traditional limestone buildings, which have witnessed the transition from mixed agricultural use to one primarily of cereal production. Recent cattle diseases have taken their toll on livestock farming and quickened the transition to cereal production. The result has been to leave the buildings seeking a new purpose.
- 1.3 This report documents part of the farmstead's development and the evidence for its historic and subsequent use. The remains of a threshing barn have been found with original limecrete flooring to the first floor granary and an array of original roof trusses all of which have contributed to the archaeological narrative.
- 1.4 This report recommends further archaeological work during the renovation to Building 1. This mitigation should ensure that evident original features such as stone floors, and/or potential features not evident during the photographic survey can also be recorded and archived.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Rural Estates Ltd to record the farm buildings in response to a condition placed on planning consent by Doncaster Council (App. No. 07/01159/FUL condition 14) and Listed Building Consent (07/01158/LBCSTR, condition 3).
- 2.2 Marr Hall Farm comprises of the following designated heritage assets (Listed Buildings): the Marr Hall (LBS No. 334550), the stable, dovecote and granary (LBS No. 334551), and the farm buildings east of the hall, (LBS No. 334552), which are the subject of this report. For full statutory details see Appendix 3. The farm buildings occupy a 0.3 hectare site and are centered on SE 5181 0524 (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 2.3 Marr Hall Farm lies immediately north of the A635 at the eastern end of Marr village, which is situated between Barnsley and Doncaster, just west of the A1 motorway. The farm buildings lie within the parish of Marr within the Doncaster Metropolitan District.

## 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the historic farm buildings, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing the report and archive with Doncaster Archives and South Yorkshire Archaeology's Historic Environment Record.
- 3.2 To analyze and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation / process flow will all be considered in this process of interpretation.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

This has been carried out according to the agreed specifications in the Project Design (Appendix 1).

## 5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### 5.1 **Geology**

5.1.1 The underlying geology of Marr comprises of Permian dolmitic limestone (BGS 2008), commonly know as the Lower Magnesian Limestone in the geological formation of the 'Limestone Ridge'.

5.1.2 Stone quarries are still evident around Marr village and can be seen on the historic maps entitled '*Old Quarries*', '*Warren*' and '*Hills and Holes*'. During the medieval period the local limestone was sought after for its quality and during the 14<sup>th</sup> century the village of Hampole to the north of Marr, supplied limestone for Westminster Abbey (Hey 1979, 103) and many local houses and churches.

### 5.2 **Topography and Drainage**

5.2.1 Marr is situated on 'Limestone Ridge's', east facing dip slope, between 50m – 60m AOD.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

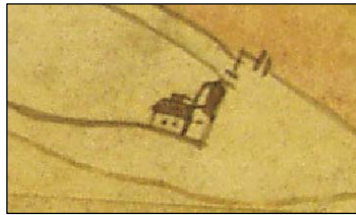
- 6.1 Marr Hall dates to at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was held by the Lewis family. Joseph Hunter (1828) records a marriage between the Lewis family and the Reresbys of Thrybergh, where John Lewis of Marr a justice of the peace married Mary daughter of Lionel Reresby. The marriage helped to connect the Lewis family with the principal gentry of West Yorkshire. The date of the marriage is unknown but John Lewis died aged 45 in 1589. There is an inscription on an inlaid panel close the stairs with the inscription 'BLESSED IS GOD IN AL HIS GIFTES AND HOLY IN AL HIS WORKS / ANNO 1582 / LEWYS / RERESBY' (English Heritage 2011). The Lewis family continued to hold the manor of Marr until the late 17<sup>th</sup> century when Edward Lewis, who was the last of his family line and passed the manor of Marr on to Lady Mary Deincourt, his niece. Lord Robert Deincourt, Lady Mary's husband, was the heir of the Earl of Scarsdale. During the late 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century Marr became the property of the Earl of Scarsdale and by the end of the century Marr was sold to the Earl of Kinnoul and passed to trustees under the will of Peter Thellusson Esq.
- 6.2 The Brodsworth Estate, including the village of Marr and Marr Hall Farm were eventually inherited by Mr Charles SA Thellusson, owner of the Brodsworth Estate. In 1859 Marr Hall was tenanted by Mr Thomas Snowden. By 1868 the tenancy had changed and Mr Samuel Barker took over and at this time a considerable amount of money £1482, was spent on farm improvements and is thought to have facilitated development of the *Cartsheds* and *Shelter Sheds* during the 1850s/1860s.
- 6.3 Between 1884 and 1888 Herbert Thellusson, Charles's son, took over the tenancy until 1892 when Mr Thomas Harrison succeeded the tenancy. Charles Thellusson was a livestock breeder and owned registered Jersey and Aberdeen Angus herds.
- 6.4 A Dutch barn was built in 1909 for cattle feed and 'sheaves of corn' hay storage and was positioned to the north of the farmstead. By the 1970s a grain silo was built reflecting investment in arable agriculture and from then on there was a decline in the use of the historic farm buildings.
- 6.5 Thomas Harrison was 30 when he took on the Marr Hall tenancy and by 1901 the census notes that as well as the immediate family Julia his wife, three children (John, Stanley and their daughter Kathleen) there were seven servants. The servants comprised of: a housemaid, a help, a 'waggoner', three 'horsemen' and a 'yardman'. Thomas Harrison also had two further sons William-Cooke Harrison, who moved to Canada and Lesley who tenanted the Hall. The Harrison family bought the farm in 1955 when it consisted of 530 acres (Figure 7). Half of the land was pasture but this has all been ploughed up, since the 1960s for cereal production. In 1978 the farmhouse, Marr Hall, was sold and in 1981 the farm's land was sold to a bank and Mr P Harrison and Mr J Harrison (father and son) kept the house and buildings and rented the land. Stock was kept on the farm until the 2001 foot and mouth outbreak (Barnwell and Carr-Whitworth 2006).



## 7 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

7.1 A series of maps has been obtained from Doncaster and Brodsworth Archives which document changes to the farmstead from 1711.

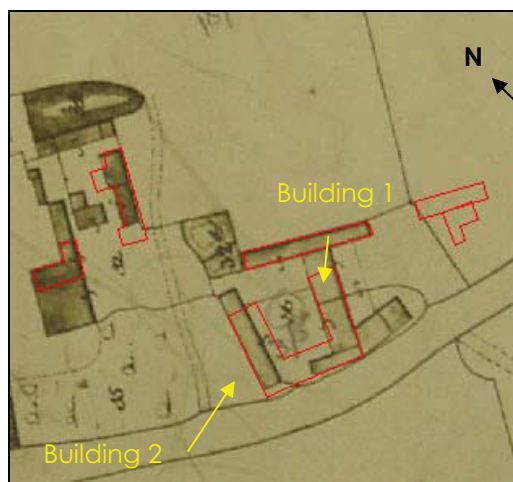
7.2 Probably the earliest depiction of Marr Hall Farm comes in the Marr estate map of 1711 where there is a depiction of two roofed buildings, the hall and a taller building closely associated, and set at right angles to the hall. Marr Hall lay within the fork of the road, with the gated northern road branching off towards the church. These two buildings both with windows were depicted with the church indication of the village's principal buildings. Lesser houses on the plan are depicted as a series of crosses along the north side of the road.



Extract from [Figure 3](#), the plan of 1711

7.3 The plan of the Marr estate in 1819 was noted and the results are approximately recorded in [Figure 3](#) (red overlay see below). By 1819 the layout of the farmstead features Marr Hall with a group of four buildings east of the hall. The buildings included a north-south range just northeast of the house, which is still extant and may be represented by the taller building depicted on the 1711 map (above). To the west is an east-west aligned building which correlates with Building 1, but appears, to be longer extending to the east beyond the present building. South of Building 1 is a 'U' shaped building which backs onto the road and probably encloses a central fold yard. Lastly there is a cluster of smaller buildings to the east, and these also lie next to the road.

7.4 The first detailed view of the farmstead is noted on the Marr Tithe Map of 1845 ([Figure 3](#): extract below).

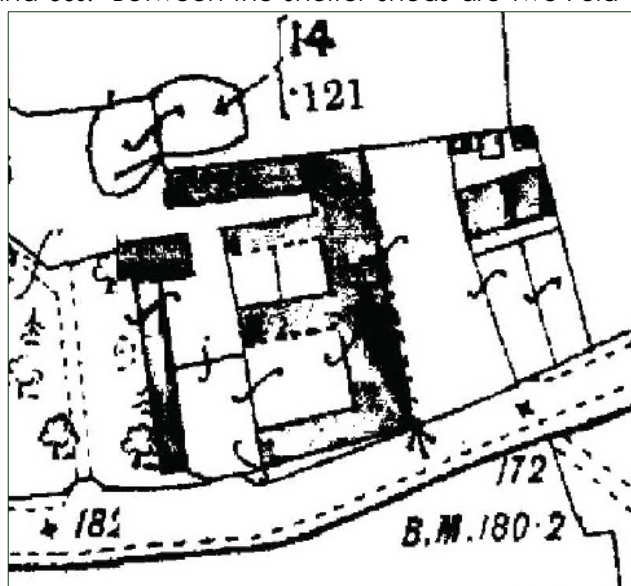


Extract from [Figure 3](#), the 1845 tithe map with 1819 buildings in red

7.5 The farmstead enjoyed a very spacious layout, with good communications and had the benefit of two ponds. Between 1819 and 1845 the hall was extended to the south together with a rear service range and detached dovecote. By 1845 Building 1 had been joined by the north-south range, which formed an irregular 'H' shaped

building with in turn three buildings backing onto the road. The southern most building correlates with Building 4C in the current buildings and other elements may also have been incorporated and remodeled during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Building 1 backs onto open fields to the north and its western gable abutted the pond which features a right angle corner to the northeast. West of the 'H' shaped building lay Building 2, which appears to be at a different angle to the existing building 2, a difference which might be attributed to a map maker's error, since its general proportions and orientation correlates well with subsequent depictions of the building and CS Archaeology's field notes. The 'U' shaped building range of 1819 appears to have been remodeled to create an entrance from the main road and a large central fold yard.

7.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (Figure 4) shows there has been almost no change to the farm's layout, although another pond has been excavated north of Building 1. However by 1892 (Figure 4) the layout of the farm changes; Buildings 1 and 2 remain and a number of additions have been made. The 'H' shaped plan of the 1845 buildings has altered with the widening of the north-south south range (Building 3) and demolition of the east end of Building 1, so the buildings now form a reversed 'E' shape in plan. This 'E' shaped enables the shelter sheds to be protected from the severe weather but facilitates good ventilation for housing stock over the winter (pers. comm. Mr A Harrison). Also depicted on the 1892 plan are the piers to the *Cart Shed* and *Shelter Sheds*, so we can date Buildings 3 and 4 to between 1851 and 1892 and represents the major agricultural investment in the farm, in the 1850s and 60s. Between the *Shelter Sheds* are two *Fold Yards* with the northern *Fold Yard*



Extract from Figure 4, the 25 inch 1892 map

being divided in two and there is a probable *Fold Yard* to the east of Building 2. Building 2 has also been extended at the northern end by the western and eastern *Pigsties* with *Hen Houses* over. By 1892 an in-turn and driveway were re-established to Marr Hall. To the east of the farm buildings the pair of semi-detached worker's cottages had been built with front gardens and rear utility stores.

- 7.7 From 1892 to 1906 the farmstead remains unaltered, but by 1907 the eastern pond has been reduced in size and the subdivision to the northern *Fold Yard* is no longer depicted.
- 7.8 By 1948 a detached building similar in length to Building 1 had been constructed, and was still extant in 1966 (Figure 6). The extent of Marr Hall Farm land is depicted in the 1954 sale map (Figure 7).

## 8 BUILDING RECORD

This records the buildings through a series of external and internal photographs and room descriptions. These have been arranged as a walk round tour of the buildings. Each building individually numbered and internal rooms are represented by a continual sequence of numbers (1-38). NB there are no basements areas but there are first floors to Buildings 1 and 2. The original room functions have been both evidenced and interpreted by the author and are denoted in italics. Plate numbers are in blue and are associated with photographic position numbers, which are also in italics and these are cross referenced with the archive.

### Window Typology

- Type 1 - 'hit and miss' wooden ventilator with a 4/5-light over
- Type 2 - plank and 'Z' battened shutter with a single light over
- Type 3 - 12-light with an 8-light top opener
- Type 4 - plank and battened shutters with 4/5-light over
- Type 5 - plank and 'Z' battened shutters

### Roof Typology

- Type 1 - king post truss with struts from the king post to the principal rafters, the tie-beam is oak (Blg.2)
- Type 2 - king post truss with struts from the tie-beam to the principal rafters the tie-beam is pitch pine (Blg.2)
- Type 3 - through purlin collar truss with single set of purlins (Blg.1)
- Type 4 - through purlin tie-beam truss with single set of purlins (Blg.1)
- Type 5 - through purlin king post with single sets of purlins (Blg.4)
- Type 6 - butt purlin king post truss with side posts and diagonal struts (Blg.3)
- Type 7 - butt purlin, king post truss with vertical struts (Blg.3)

### 8.1 Building 1 (Figures 9 & 12)

8.1.1 Building 1 (l 30.64m x 5.72m ht 7.93m) represents the earliest farm building. It is a 9 bay, 2 storey construction. The survival of its entire roof represents an important feature of the farmstead. The roof features two types of oak trusses: tie-beam and collar (types 4 and 5). This suggests that the building was built before the dominate use of the king-post truss during the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The building has been generally modified with increases in ceiling/floor heights. The original symmetry noted in the south elevation was retained even when two arched cart doors were inserted to the south elevation. Apart from the two *Cart Sheds* the ground floor has a series of small stables/loose boxes. There is also an inserted narrow saddle room at the west end with a fireplace to the north wall. Building 1 faces south and has an array of windows and doors and arched cart ways. It has in parts been historically modified, particularly the western half with its raised first floor, but overall represents an original building. The eastern half remains largely original and features an early possibly original limecrete first floor to the east end of the building. The building retains its original roof which is supported by a combination of tie-beam and collared oak trusses and a central cross wall.

8.1.2 The *South Elevation* (Plate 1, 7) represents the front of the building and is characterised by an array of original and inserted openings at both ground and first floor levels. The roof is covered with red clay pan-tiles and there is a single course of

flagstones above the eaves. Towards the centre of the elevation, is a pair of arches leading to two *Cart Sheds*. The walls are of rubble limestone, roughly coursed with unusually deeper coursing to the top of wall, which suggests possible modifications. Quoin stones are carried through from the gable elevation. The western end of the elevation ([Plate 2, 8](#)) features an original quoined doorway with a deep lintel above. Historically the lintel has failed and been repaired with a rudimentary segmental arch. Flanking this doorway are two windows with stone surrounds which appear to be subsequent insertions, probably inserted to increase the internal light levels.

- 8.1.3 The *North Elevation* ([Plate 3, 5](#)) features two tiers of ventilators which helped air circulate to both ground and first floors. Constructed of limestone these triangular ventilators consist of a thin base stone and two inclined stones above.
- 8.1.4 The *West Elevation* ([Plate 4, 6](#)) features a straight flight of stone steps to the first floor granary with a dog house beneath. The dog house was a feature of granary steps and interbedded to deter the entry of rodents. The steps are of sandstone (now deeply worn) and the top step is decorated with a projecting concave chamfer. There is a similar example at the 18<sup>th</sup> century dovecote at Glebe Farm, Tankersley, Barnsley. The rubble walls contrast with ashlar east elevation of Building 2: quoin stones feature at the building's corners and to the top of the gable walls. There is an absence of quoin stones to the first floor doorway suggesting it may be a later insertion or possibly an enlargement. At the apex of the gable is a stone plinth. Its purpose is unknown but historically it was the plinth for a weather vane ([Plate 5](#)).
- 8.1.5 *Internal, Room 16* (l 4.72m x w 4.22m x ht to joists c1.74m) is situated at the western end of building 1. The principal access is through the quoined doorway to the south wall. An internal doorway has been created during modifications probably during the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This doorway subdivided the original mistal into stables with a central mess/saddle room (Room 17). The floor is obscured and the walls have been lime plastered. The ceiling is exposed and features an original oak cross beam (w 0.27m x ht 0.24m), which was probably raised, and there is an additional increase in height marked by the raised pine joists c. 0.15m, that lie above the beam. The beam is finished with waney (plain) chamfers. To the southwest corner is a semi-circular recess ([Plate 6, 122](#)) the function of which is unknown. It is lime plastered and may have served as a grain store though there was no expected evidence of fittings or characteristic ware patterns. To the north wall is a brick plinth feed trough with evidence of 3 semi-circular hayracks above (one of which is still in situ). There is a type 1 window to the south wall.
- 8.1.6 Room 17 (l 4.75m x w 2.2m x ht to joists c2.86m) has been historically annexed from the original space with east and west cross walls inserted to create heated accommodation. There is a flagstone floor with brick sets to the small entrance lobby (along the south wall) at the southern end of the room. The lobby leads into room 16. To the north wall is the inserted fireplace. A section of the cast iron fireplace is still in situ ([Plate 7, 125](#)). Evidence for the localised heat can be seen in the north elevation ([Figure 12](#)) where most of the exterior wall was repaired in brick. Above the fireplace is a large plastered alcove. There is a type 2 window to the south wall slightly modified with a glazed lower light, probably a replacement for the shutter. High up on the east wall are two rows of saddle racks ([Plate 8, 129](#)) with their characteristic 'V' shaped cross section.

- 8.1.7 Room 18 (*l* 4.81m x *w* 3.45m x *ht to joists* c2.8m) is accessed by an original, part quoined doorway to the south wall, and probably served as a second mistal which was historically adapted as a stable. There is a stone feeding trough to the north wall and a corner wooden hay rack to the northeast corner of the room. The ceiling is exposed and features stop-chamfered cross beam (*w* 0.26, *ht* 0.23m: [Plate 9, 132](#)), with a type 2 window to the south wall. Because of the plastered and lime washed walls, it was not clear if the ceiling had been historically raised. The floor consists of brick sets, which slope to the south wall.
- 8.1.8 Room 19 (*l* 4.81m x *w* 3.45m x *ht to joists* c2.86m) the *Cart Shed* features a segmental arch. The cart door may be a later insertion as indicated by the irregular stone work to the eastern door jamb and may have been inserted at the same time as the floor was raised. The floor is obscured but the walls have been lime plastered. There is an exposed ceiling featuring a stop-chamfered transverse oak beam. To the northwest corner is a brick plinthead feeder trough with a corner hayrack to the northeast corner of the room.
- 8.1.9 Room 20 (*l* 4.9m x *w* 4.88m x *ht to joists* c2.58m) the western *Cart Shed*, is in good condition with exposed walls and ceiling. The ceiling features a stop-chamfered transverse beam (*w* 0.27m x *ht* 0.23m), machine cut pine joists and laths above which support a limecrete floor above. The floor is totally obscured; the walls are of limestone rubble with brick infill to the former joist and beam rebates which heighten the floor by 0.43m. The original triangular ventilators are extant to the south wall ([Plate 10, 143](#)). To the northeast corner is a quarter turn staircase, a historical insertion, since to the original joist holes are still evident to the east wall. As with the adjacent cart door examination of the exterior walls, notably the eastern door jambs, suggests that the arched openings are later insertions into the building.
- 8.1.10 Room 21 (*l* 5.98m x *w* 4.78m x *ht to beam* c1.8m) together with room 22 (*l* 4.66m x *w* 3.87m x *ht to beam* 1.864m) form the most original rooms to the ground floor, which are characterised by their low ceiling height and un-plastered walls. Originally these rooms served as a single mistal, with a centrally positioned doorway. This doorway still accesses the room and is marked out by its round internal jambs and the heavy oak lintel ([Plate 11, 146](#)). In addition to this principal door way there is a further early doorway into room 20, marked by angled jambs and deep oak lintel ([Plate 12, 144](#)). The original ceiling represents an interesting survival and is characterised by three transverse oak beams which have had the minimum of saw pit reduction, and still incorporate the bark. Above the beams are oak joists which are spread every 0.24m apart and have average dimensions of *w* 0.12m x *ht* 0.13m. Above the laths is the limecrete floor of the first floor *Hayloft* ([Plate 13, 231](#)).
- 8.1.11 Room 22 (*l* 4.66m x *w* 3.87m x *ht to beam* c1.85m) is now accessed by an inserted doorway ([Plate 14, 11](#)) and room 21 via a gap in the northern end of the inserted cross wall, between rooms 21 and 22. It has similar features to room 21, consisting of an original exposed ceiling triangular ventilators to north and south walls. The floor was largely obscured.
- 8.1.12 *Building 1 – first Floor*. The eastern half of the First Floor of this building was original and currently accessed via the external stone steps to the west elevation. Access to the eastern half of the building is more problematic in terms of evidence. There is a pitching hole to the now obscured east gable elevation and an inserted loading door in the north and south elevations. No further original access points could be

discerned and access to the hayloft was probably gained via trap doors to the ground floor ceiling which have subsequently been removed with the raising of the floor across in room 20 and insertion of the timber staircase. The whole of the first floor was also problematic in terms of health and safety so it was not possible to record the rooms as fully as CS Archaeology would have liked.

- 8.1.13 Room 23 (*l* 6.75m x *w* 4.86m x *ht* 2.285m) was in poor general condition with a number of large holes in the roof. Access is via the exterior stone sets to the western gable and through a doorway. The doorway has an oak lintel which has been truncated and heightened, and there is a plank and battened door with Suffolk style latch. To the east wall is a further doorway into room 24. The timber floor was largely obscured by roof debris. The walls were all lime plastered and white wash was still evident. A ceiling scar was evident and shows there was a historical ceiling. Further evidence for this was the addition of longitudinal ceiling beams (Plate 15, 152) still with lathe and plaster adhering. There is a substantial roof truss above the centre of the room, which is a through purlin collared (type 3) truss. The ridge purlin is clasped at the apex and the top of the principal rafters meet in a pegged halving joint. The meeting of the collar and the principal rafter was achieved with a further pegged halving joint. The truss was decorated by means of a chamfer to the principal rafters. The room's function was probably as a granary but historically the lining out of the room and blocking up of the original air ventilators (still evident to the exterior north elevation) is suggestive of a more domestic function.
- 8.1.14 Room 24 (*l* 6.572m x *w* 4.993m x *ht* 2.23m) is similar in appearance to room 23 with its inserted plastered walls and ceiling. The walls appear to have been painted and there is what appears to be Victorian graffiti to the east wall 'Caverk(?) Yorkshire England' and multiple '£' signs to the west wall. There are similar longitudinal inserted ceiling beams and a series of side mortice holes (Plate 16, 156). There is a boarded (*w* 0.165m) timber floor. There are no other fixtures or fittings. To the south wall a loading doorway has been inserted. The door is a plank and battened with a wooden bolt and strap hinges. The roof is supported by the two east and west cross walls and a centrally positioned type 3 truss (Plate 17, 157).
- 8.1.15 Room 25 (*l* 5.077m x *w* 4.937m x *ht to beam* 2.678m) is a small plain room. It has been modified by the insertion of windows to the south and north walls and a quarter turn staircase to the room's northeast corner. As noted in room 20 below the limecrete floor has been raised. There are rubble walls and all the ventilators, particularly to the north wall have been blocked.
- 8.1.16 Room 26 (*l* 10.134m x *w* 4.857m x *ht to beam* 2.403m) is probably the most original first floor room representing the former hayloft/granary. It comprises of over three bays and features three trusses which are similar to the rest of the building. There are two type 4 (tie-beam) trusses (Plate 18, 174) and a type 3 towards the east of the building. The trusses are notched onto an oak wall plate, and the plate is visible on top of the north and south walls and each length is connected by a scribe and pegged joint. The rubble walls feature a series of 7 triangular ventilators to the north wall and four to the south wall. To the upper east wall is a blocked window possibly a pitching hole (Plate 19, 173). Below the window is an oak beam which would have been constructed to stabilise the structure as the gable wall was built up.
- 8.1.17 Room 27 (not part of the redevelopment) is the northern most colonnaded Cart Shed (Blg. 3B-D).

## 8.2 Building 2 (Figures 10 & 13)

- 8.2.1 Building 2 (l 41.2m x w 9.9m (max. across extensions 14.5m) x ht 7.26m). The *East Elevation* (Plate 20, 38). The elevation was built from ashlar limestone blocks with course depth of 0.28m (11"). There are a series of regular well proportioned windows and doorways with ashlar surrounds and arching lintels. The windows have all been replaced but the first floor windows (Type 1s) are the earliest and feature 'hit and miss' ventilators and probably date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the southern end of the elevation is a wide doorway (1.26m) with interrupted ashlar jambs. This doorway accesses a stone stair case to the first floor *Granary*. Moving north there is a series of three doorways each with an associated window, which originally represented stables or loose boxes. Double sets of stable door hinges are still in situ to the external door surrounds but detailed examination shows that pairs of iron hinges were originally employed to the door jambs. At the junction of the eastern extension there is a vertical building line that extends above first floor level. At the northern end of the elevation is a protruding extension which represents purpose built pig sties with accommodation for chickens above (Plate 21, 44). Each *Pigsty* has a low doorway and adjacent inclined feeding chutes that drop into an internal sandstone trough.
- 8.2.2 The *South Elevation* consists of a plain rubble wall with a hipped pan-tiled roof with sandstone ridge pieces and flagstones across the eaves. The walls are of rubble limestone with quoin-stones. There are no openings apart from the square ventilators to the pigsties and two chicken accesses to the two flanking extensions.
- 8.2.3 The *North Elevation* also features a hipped roof as well as two vertical building lines of the two lean-to extensions representing at least 2 phases of construction, the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Threshing Barn and the late 19<sup>th</sup> *Piggeries* with *Hen Houses* above. The eastern extension has an original window to the *Hen House* with an ashlar lintel above a series of 3 ventilators to the pigsty (Plate 22, 46). The western extension has a similar first floor window opening but the window is no longer extant, and directly below is a doorway to the pigsty. Both these extensions have small opposing ventilators to the henhouses at ground floor level. A doorway has been inserted to the ground floor and a type 1 window also inserted at first floor level.
- 8.2.4 The *West Elevation* contrasts with the ashlar east elevation but it demonstrates buildings phased development of the buildings. This is noticeable by the quoin and vertical building line towards the mid point of the elevation, marking the southern limit of the Threshing Barn. The northern end of the building had a pigsty extension added. The pigsty is largely original and has a single doorway to the exercise yard, which is still largely extant with rounded capstones. Above the pigsty door is a chicken door with an alighting ledge. At ground floor level there is an inserted doorway next to the original barn doorway, marked by interrupted ashlar surround (Plate 23, 48) to access the tack room. The barn doorway is a tall imposing feature, historically it had been blocked but this limestone infill has recently been removed. The ashlar quoin surround to the barn door features a shallow segmental arch.
- 8.2.5 South of the barn doorway at first floor level is an inserted type 5 window, and adjacent to this window is an iron tripod mount with cast iron wheel and drive shaft

(Plate 24, 51). The wheel would have taken the belt from a portable engine, and the belt would have powered machinery at first floor level, such as threshers, corn dressers and feed crushers. There are a series of openings to the elevation, including a first floor loading door with interrupted ashlar surround. Further south are a series of windows that feature stone surrounds and an arched lintel. Further along the elevation three original windows (with type 1 windows) were built into the southern mistal?/stable extension (Plate 25, 53). At ground floor level there is a doorway with chamfer surround and an adjacent window, again with a type 1 window. Evidence for two blocked windows was noted north of the chamfered doorway (Plate 26, 59).

- 8.2.6 Room 1: (l 3.67m x w 1.35m x ht >6m) is the internal straight flight staircase to the first floor. The staircase was built of brick with stone treads. Today a timber staircase overlays the original and there is an associated handrail to the east wall. The walls have evidence for lime plaster.
- 8.2.7 Room 2: (l 4.10m x w 3.78m x ht 2.65m) represents the southwest ground corner. It features an original doorway and window to the west wall, and both feature oak lintels (internal). To the doorway is a plank and battened door which is set within a timber frame. Above the door's timber lintel is another arch echoing the external arch to the west elevation. The window is a 20<sup>th</sup> century insertion consisting of a Z battened, planked shutter with large single light above. The ceiling is underdrawn in lath and plaster and was whitewashed, then painted white. An exposed section of the ceiling shows the longitudinal joist and transverse pine laths. The walls have recently been cement plastered and smooth plaster finish and painted in a white. This wall treatment was associated with the insertion of a modern concrete floor with associated pig stalls and feeders.
- 8.2.8 Room 3: (l 15.4m x w 5.68m x ht 2.68m) extends across 5 bays marked by transverse ceiling beams (Plate 27, 65). The ceiling beams represent some of the few original features of the room and are regular and well finished with stop chamfered decoration, and are 0.25m wide x 0.27m deep. The room was most recently used as a series of five farrowing stalls with concrete floors, and concrete block dividing walls. Iron bars/tubes define stalls along the feeding passage and this which runs down the eastern side of the room and is 1.27m wide. Access and illumination is through the east wall is comprised of two doorways and two windows. The walls have a similar plaster treatment to Room 2. This treatment provided a sterile and easily cleanable surface. The doorways both retain evidence for stable doors, and at the centre of the east wall an iron water trough has been inserted with its associated concrete block walls and pitched corrugated iron roof. The windows have been refitted with 20<sup>th</sup> century shutters with single lights over. To the west wall are a series of 7 small modern inserted ventilators which meet up with clay air bricks to the outside elevation.
- 8.2.9 Room 4: (l 13.3m x w 5.6m x ht c.3.04m) represents the most significant rooms in the building and originally formed the southern half of the threshing barn. It has been largely modified with an inserted ceiling and remodeling of the doors and windows to the eastern wall. The large and imposing barn door to the west wall has recently been un-blocked: this has provided a sense of the building's original function as a hand-threshing barn. Originally there were two opposing barn doors. Evidence for the eastern barn doorway comes in the form of a vertical building line [1], indicating the east wall south of the building line had been entirely rebuilt (Plate 28, 71). Unfortunately a flagged floor in this room had been removed prior to survey, but was



still visible in an adjacent shelter shed suggesting that the room may have featured the original threshing floor. Also inserted but probably during the late 19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> century, is the underdrawn lathe and plastered ceiling with three protruding transverse beams and associated joists. The beams are clear insertions and the north one was supported by the infill walling of the barn doorway to the west wall. To the west wall are a series of four rectangular recesses which may have related to the original floor level, possibly associated with the original hayloft. The fenestration is provided by three windows, two type 2s and a type 3, to the east wall. The fittings also probably dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century are some wooden tack hooks and date to when the room was refitted as a large tack room/store, and prize rosettes associated with showing shire horses at regional shows are still in situ to the beams and walls. The protruding tack hooks are about 0.3m in length with a cross section of 0.07 x 0.08 and have square chamfered ends, and are arranged at the 2m level across the northern section of the east wall. In addition, to the north wall, there are seven ends from tack hooks which are associated with room 5. At the northwest corner of the room are two modern modifications: an external ventilator with electric motor to the west wall and an iron hopper which guided grain from the first floor.

- 8.2.10 Room 5: (l 5.6m x w 2.15m x ht 2.48m) is a small narrow space that has most recently been used as a feed store. Historically it would have functioned as the tack room as evidenced by a series of tack hooks. Nine were built into the north wall and seven into the south walls. There is a brick set floor, consisting of poorly ground red bricks (w 0.11, l 0.23m x 0.07m deep). To the west wall is an inserted doorway, marked by an absence of ashlar surround or quoins and a ragged break through. The walls are lime plastered and the ceiling is underdrawn with lath and plaster. Access into room 6 is served by a centrally offset doorway through a limestone rubble wall (0.38m wide). The wall appears to be a later insertion into the building associated with the remodeling of the barn probably during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.2.11 Room 6: (l 5.6m x w 3.56m x ht >4m) represents the northern end of the ground floor. The ceiling is largely open to the roof but a third of the way in is an original oak transverse beam (0.21m deep x 0.15m wide) which probably represents the original first floor and provides evidence for a hayloft associated with the original barn (Plate 29, 99). The floor was obscured and there is no evidence for setts or flagstones. To the northwest corner is a brick chimney flue which extends through the first floor to the roof. This was a later insertion which probably dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its function is unknown, there is no evidence for a fireplace/chimney breast, and therefore it could have served as a flue for possibly for a forge.
- 8.2.12 Room 7 (l 4.05m x w 3.492m x ht 1.8m) represents a large pigsty marking the ground floor of the western extension. There is a concrete floor, lime washed rubble walls and an exposed ceiling, consisting of an east-west beam with associated joists. Above the joists are two types of floor boards with the wider (0.21m) ones to the northern half of the ceiling and the narrower boards (0.11m) to the southern half. There is a low doorway to the west wall, which accesses the exercise yard. The exercise yard is still defined by a substantial coursed wall with rounded capstones. The limited ventilation to this pigsty compared to the ones in the eastern extension, and the large size suggests that it originally served as a sowing pen.
- 8.2.13 The Piggery, rooms 8, 9 & 10, are largely unaltered and are of similar proportions (e.g. Rm. 9, l 3.58m x w 2.34m x ht 1.76m). Through ventilation was originally designed via

three rectangular ventilators (0.29m x 0.2m) to all internal and external walls. There are original in situ stone feeding troughs towards the base of the east walls (Plate 30, 210) of each pig-sty. These troughs were filled from the outside by inclined wooden and brick ducts (Plate 31, 45). Each pigsty has rubble walls and brick floors that are sloped eastwards towards the door and former exercise yards, to facilitate cleaning. The exercise yards are no longer extant but a cart deflecting stone is still in situ. The ceiling is exposed to the transverse joists and first floor, floor boards to the *Hen House* above.

- 8.2.14 The first floor of Building 1 can be broadly divided into three parts: the northern half (Rms. 12 and 13) which was inserted into the former threshing barn and southern half rooms (Rms. 11A-C) above the original *Mistal/Stables*. There are two *Pig sties*, each with a *Hen House* above (Rooms 13 and 15) The *Pig Sties* and *Hen Houses* form lean-to extensions and these were built between 1851 and 1892 clearly post dating the *Threshing Barn*. The *Threshing Barn* was originally a detached 7 bay building (20.9m long). It was extensively extended and remodeled, doubling its size with the southern stable extension with granary above. The southern extension is 6 bays (19.83m).
- 8.2.15 Rooms 11A-C (l c.19.16m x w 5.6m x ht to the underside of the tie-beam 1.865m) are associated with the remodeling of the building, probably during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and this second phase in the building's construction is marked by a change of roof truss. Access was via a straight flight of stone steps to room 1. Both of the main phases of the building feature king-post trusses. The original barn features struts from the king posts to the principal rafters (type 1 truss) and sequential carpenter's marks (Plate 32, 100). The trusses to the southern extension, (Rms. 11A-C) have struts linking the tie-beams to the principal rafters (type 2 truss) and have the king post bolted to the tie-beam. At the southern end of the roof a half king-post supports the hipped roof.
- 8.2.16 The lower walls to all three subdivided rooms (11A-C) were half boarded with good quality pitch pine, which would have ensured dry storage for cereals. The windows to the east wall feature removable wooden shutters which slot into rebates to the side paneling. The carpentry was carried through to a series of internal partitions that feature very wide plank and batten doors, which were constructed to maintain grain separation of. For example oats, wheat etc. and represents an original feature and significant agricultural investment. The walls above the boarding are lime plastered with an underdrawn ceiling which has now partially collapsed allowing views of the roof. The roof consists of four king-post trusses with struts from the principal rafter to the tie-beam. Iron bolts secure the king post to the tie-beam. Fenestration is original and exists to both north and south walls and features type 1 windows, with hit and miss ventilators.
- 8.2.17 Room 12 (l 13.33m x w 5.6m x ht to underside of tie-beam 1.824m) has had its floor inserted and this is evidenced by the transverse beam built into the blocked barn door way to the west wall (Plate 33, 98). At the time of the survey the stone blocking had been removed and the beam remained in mid air. Evidence for an opposing barn doorway was found an in situ ashlar voussoir (Plate 34, 230) in the east wall was directly aligned with a vertical building line [1] that extended from the ground floor. Further evidence for the building's extension was noted in a relict notch in the tie-beam which would have featured a half king post truss supporting the original hipped roof (Figure 13: Plate 35, 118).

- 8.2.18 Room 13 (*l* 4.59m x *w* 3.42m x *max ht* 2.64m), the *Hen House* is largely original and is accessed via a doorway to the east wall and room 14. Internal fixtures survive in situ and feature an array of nesting boxes to the south and north walls, these are stepped in line with the pitched roof (Plate 37, 234). Each box has an opening c. 0.25m high x 0.26m wide and is built up from bricks and adapted timber floor boards which act as lintels. Through ventilation was provided by two rectangular ventilators at floor level to the north and south walls. To the centre of the west wall is a doorway with alighting ledge. The hen house represents a notable survival and it is rare to find them in such original condition.
- 8.2.19 Room 14 (*l* 6.09m x *w* 5.6m x *ht to underside of tie-beam* 2.33m) is situated at the northern end of building 2. It features an original hipped roof (Plate 36, 81) together with evidence for an original floor. The evidence for an original floor is represented by an oak transverse floor beam which probably formed part of the barns hayloft within the original *Threshing Barn*. It has a timber floor, rubble walls and an exposed ceiling.
- 8.2.20 Room 15 (*l* 7.67m x *w* 3.59m x *max ht* c2.64m) the *Hen House*, to the eastern extension, is similar but larger than room 13. The nesting boxes are largely obscured, the original brick similar to those see above, extant to the north and south walls and additional wooden boxes have been fitted to the east and west walls. There is a multi light window to the north wall and two ventilators to the lower walls but the absence of evidence for a door and the existence of the alighting ledge, suggests that the ventilators may also have acted as poultry access points.

### 8.3 Building 3 (Figures 11, 14 & 15)

- 8.3.1 This north-south aligned building abutts the east end of Building 1 and can be dated, from cartographic and architectural details to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (*l* up to 48.7m x *w* 12m *max. ht* 10m).
- 8.3.2 Room 29 (*l* 4.14m x *w* 4.483m x *ht to beam* 2.4m) historically served as a stable and there is a stable door to the west wall which accesses the northern shelter shed (Blg. 4A). The doorway into the north wall has been inserted, as evidenced, by brick patching to the limestone rubble walls. There is a brick and wood feeding trough that abuts the room's east wall. The pitched roof is supported by a series of king post trusses with side post and struts (type 6) which were originally designed to span (11.2m) the combined buildings 3A and 3B and feature butt purlins.
- 8.3.3 Room 30 (*l* 4.42m x *w* 4.27m x *ht to beam* 2.472m) has a concrete floor, lime washed rubble walls and an exposed ceiling/roof. The roof features a type 5 truss to the roof. Access is via a stable door to the west elevation. And there is an internal doorway to the south (room 31).
- 8.3.4 Room 31 (*l* 4.44m x *w* 3.29m x *ht to beam* 2.48m) has historically been a stable but originally probably served as a small mistal with access out onto the north yard. Internally there is the inserted doorway to room 30, and a further doorway in the east wall leads into the cartshed (Rm. 38). There is a feeding trough to the east wall with hayrack above. The floor is concrete and the rubble walls still retain traces of lime-

wash, there is a timber ceiling rack with wheat stored above. The type 5 truss is therefore largely obscured.

8.3.5 Room 32 represented the former *Root Store* with accesses to the west. It is irregular and in plan is 'axe' shaped (*l* 10.4m x *w* 3.47-6.3m x *ht to beam* 3.155m). There is an earth floor throughout, with rubble walls with patches of lime plaster still adhering intermittently. The ceiling is exposed to the roof and the room offers an uninterrupted view of the type 6 struts (Plate 38, 225). The principal access is via the arched cart door to the east wall and to the west wall are two doorways which access the northern yard and the southern shelter shed (Rm. 33) to the west wall. Also to the west wall is a pier similar to those employed in the shelter sheds (Blgs. 4A and 4B), which evidences re-modeling of the building, during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The ceiling has been generally removed but a section towards the western end of the room reveals the location of a limecrete attic floor which probably extends north above room 31, and provided an additional cereal/grain storage.

8.3.6 Room 34 has been most recently used as a large 'L' shaped cattle shed which can be divided into the wider north-south section 34A (*l* 29.13m x *w* 6.02m x *ht to beam* 2.26m) and the narrower east-west section (*l* 6.71m x *w* 4.406m x *average ht to beam* 2.79m). There are lime-washed rubble walls, and the floor is of earth throughout. Towards a blocked door to the west wall flagstones are still extant. The blocked doorway is 3.5m wide and suggests the location of an original barn sized door with possibly with the remains of a threshing floor, represented by the flagstones (Plates 39,196 & 40,197). This blocked doorway also suggests that the original walls were at least two stories high. The pitched roof is supported by a series six king post trusses with vertical struts with through purlins (type 7) which span the width of the building (11.2m). The use of the type 7 trusses to the southern half of building 3A/3B suggests either a two phased construction or merely the use of a different approach or carpenter during construction.

#### 8.4 Buildings 4A, 4B & 4C (Figures 11, 14 & 15)

8.4.1 This has been subdivided into three buildings two of which, builds 4A and 4B) post date the construction of building 3. Building 4C appears to predate the Victorian modifications but was re-roofed at a similar time, and may relate to the earlier 'U' building depicted on the 1819 plan.

8.4.2 Room 28, Building 4A (*l* 17.72m x *w* 4.48m x *ht to beam* 3.29m and *ht to ridge* 4.90m). This is one of two shelter sheds built during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Room 28 is the northern 6 bay *Shelter Shed* which faces south. It features 6 arches supported by limestone piers which are circular in cross section (Plate 41, 20) and support segmental arches. The shed has a series of five similar through purlin, king-post trusses (Type 5s) which form a hipped roof and supports a covering of clay pan tiles with a single course of flagstones towards the eaves. High up along the north wall are a series of 12 brick blocked ventilators. The north elevation is apparently featureless but must have featured ventilators which are internally visible.

8.4.3 Building 4B is a very similar *Shelter Shed* compared to 4A (Rm. 28). The north elevation is featureless but again it must have featured a series of ventilators which are apparently invisible today. The north wall does feature, in the corner, a limestone pier which was built into the wall of building 3A (Plate 42, 27). NB this pier

was visible internally (room 32). Internally Room 33 (*l* 18.471m x *w* 4.546m x *ht to beam* 3.155m and *ht to ridge* 4.825m) represents a very similar space slightly longer than room 28, the northern shelter shed, but about the same width (Plate 43, 32) with five round limestone piers and six segmental arches (Plate 44, 30). The hipped roof is characterised by pine timber and features five type 5 trusses very similar to room 28 with an identical roof covering. The floor is of earth and appears to have sunk (or been removed) during the buildings use a cattle shelter. The ground surface appears to have reduced by 0.25m, but no evidence of an original floor/surface was revealed.

- 8.4.4 Section 34B (Plate 45, 198) features two, type 5 king-post trusses very similar to those used in the shelter sheds. To the north wall is a large window with externally ashlared rebated surround.
- 8.4.5 Room 35 (*max. l* 7.7m x *w* 5.05m x *ht to beam* 2.7m) accesses the south yard to the north and features a type 5 truss. There is an internal doorway from Room 34B to the centre of the east wall and an external stable door to the southern fold yard to the north wall. Also set in the north wall is a type 1 window.
- 8.4.6 Room 36 (*l* 4.59m x *w* 4.357m x *ht to beam* 2.8m) forms the western end of Building 4C and has a hipped roof. Fixtures include an inserted brick corner feeder, with wooden hay rack above, to the southeast corner. To the north wall is a type 1 window with an adjacent stable door with is characterised by a worn thresh (Plate 46, 207) with re-used masonry to the east wall. Set high in the west wall was an alcove, probably which was probably used for lighting (above the livestock).

## 8.5 Buildings 3B, 3C & 3D (Figures 11, 14 & 15)

- 8.5.1 Although not formally part of the proposed development record shots of these buildings were made to provide for completeness of the record and to record access and features that may have related to the buildings which are proposed to be re-developed. The Cart sheds will be retained by the Harrison family following structural modifications to the wide spanning type 6 & 7 trusses. Root store (Rm. 32) will be divided along the line of the existing north-south wall. Access through the wall is currently served by two inserted access points: a cart door to Room 34A and a doorway to room 31. Originally the only access through building 3A was via the root store (Room 32) and this led to the south shelter shed (Building 4B) and the southern fold yard.
- 8.5.2 The nature and extent of the 14 arches at Marr Hall Farm (Plates 47, 14 & 48, 13) is striking, resembling more of an Italianate garden than a Yorkshire farm and described by Elliott (1997, 84-5) as 'a remarkable building elegantly fit for its purpose'.
- 8.5.3 During the 20<sup>th</sup> century surviving photographs taken during the war (Plates 49 and 50) depict the working farm and highlight the shire horses together with members of the Harrison family.

## 9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 The farm buildings at Marr Hall Farm provide evidence for the evolution of agricultural practice on the farm from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century and evidence changing agricultural strategies to the local and region economy.
- 9.2 Building 1 (c18<sup>th</sup> century), though modified, represents the most original building.
- 9.3 There was a major phase of investment in the buildings during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This expansion was associated with a large extension to the house. This period of expansion and agricultural investment was reflected in the 'scientific' farm planning, which became fashionable during the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Barnwell 2006).
- 9.4 Dr Paul Barnwell (2006) has concluded that the farm buildings, which form the subject of this report and lie to the southeast of Marr Hall, represented an expansion of the activity onto a new 'green field' site, previous activity being conducted in the smaller buildings, northeast of the hall. These smaller buildings went on to become the late 19<sup>th</sup> century cattle unit. This scenario is backed up by the estate map of 1711 when the land to the southeast of the hall was unenclosed and associated with the fork in the road (Figure 3), and CS Archaeology also concludes that this is currently the best hypothesis for the farm's development.
- 9.5 The major modification to the farm came between 1819 and 1845 where the 'U' shaped building c1819 was re-modeled and partly demolished to be replaced with the building range depicted on the tithe map of 1845. Also during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century a detached *Threshing Barn* was built. Unfortunately there is no cartographic evidence for this once detached building and it was subsequently remodeled to form a range of mistals/stables with a granary over. By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the so called 'high farming' reached its peak. Old 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings were thought of as less than ideal. The north-south range, which formed a link to Building 1 was adapted to create the present arrangement of *Shelter Sheds*, *Stables* and *Loose Boxes* during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably in the 1860s. Interestingly at Marr Hall Farm we see that not only were new buildings devised but the existing buildings were modified to facilitate the farm's arable evolution. E.g. we see inserted first floor to the threshing barn (the north end of Building 2) and a raising of the ceilings to the western half of Building 1, together with the insertion of new windows, throughout the farm buildings. These modifications would have provided better internal light levels during winter.
- 9.6 The 'new' buildings reflected the latest thinking concerning the keeping of cattle, as it was by then realised that the cattle were less stressed and benefited from increased levels of shelter, especially over winter. There was less energy and fat lost in keeping cattle warm and the manure was better quality since it had not been leached by the rain. This developing picture of process flow through the farmstead (Figures 16 and 17) provided enhanced arable production when spread back onto the land. The construction of improved buildings for cattle not only provided for fertile inputs back onto the land but also increased the value of the cattle themselves. The farm buildings therefore demonstrate the interlocked character of high farming and accounts for the need for larger *Cart Sheds* to house larger pieces of equipment (ploughs and harrows) and the larger wagons which were needed to move items around the farm and off it to local markets and railway stations. The

increase in production is also evidenced by the increase in the size of the granary (building 2), and the increase in the number and size of implements and wagons by the expansion of stabling (Barnwell 2006).

- 9.7 During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the old farm buildings to the northwest of the hall were adapted and became a separate Dairy unit probably in the 1870s/80s. This was probably in response to the agricultural depression of 1866-1939, when many farmers increased the income from fatstock (beef cattle) and the amount of manure available to revitalize the farm's arable land. Barnwell (2006) notes that both these strategies required the building of new yard systems, either to house the fatstock or to provide separate accommodation for a milk herd. The pig sty extensions to Building 2 indicate the symbiotic relationship between pigs and dairy within the farming system, since whey and other dairy byproduct was used to fatten pigs rapidly (Barnwell 2006).
- 9.8 Apart from the pole barn that was used for hay storage, after 1880 there appears to have been very little investment in new buildings until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century when cereal storage required the construction of large grain silos and stores.
- 9.9 The farm buildings at Marr Hall Farm represent an interesting series of adaptations that reflect changing agricultural requirements. The organic development of the buildings was, during the 1850s/60s, embellished by the addition of the striking ranges of Cart Sheds and Shelter Sheds. An investment no doubt designed by Mr Charles SA Thellusson to mark, with Italianate flair, 'modern' ideas and approaches that would benefit the Brodsworth Estate.

## 10 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

10.1 All the above buildings (1-4) are of regional significance as defined by their designated heritage status. In addition the settings of the buildings also enjoy statutory protection.

10.2 A summary of the information has been collated into Table 1 (below). Building significance has been based upon their designated status as well as date, surviving extent and architectural/archaeological detail.

Table 1: Marr Hall Farm: building chronology and significance

<b>Building</b>	<b>Date of construction</b>	<b>Building Type</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>1</b>	c. 1711-1819, modifications 1819-1845	<i>Mistals</i> with <i>Granary</i> and <i>Hayloft</i> above	Regional
<b>2</b>	c.1819-1845,  extended 1851-1892	<i>Threshing Barn</i> modified/extended to <i>Mistal</i> and later stables with large granary above. <i>Pig-sties</i> with <i>Hen</i> <i>Houses</i> over	Regional
<b>3</b>	Adapted and reroofed between 1851-1892, probably during the 1860s	<i>Mistals</i> with <i>Cart</i> <i>Sheds</i>	Regional
<b>4</b>	constructed 1851-1892, probably during the 1860s	<i>Shelter Sheds</i>	Regional



## 11 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

During the course of the building record it was possible for all the buildings to be closely examined and recorded. Obscured areas, covered by plaster or subsequent flooring could reveal further historic/archaeological details. Therefore an intermittent watching brief is recommended during the stripping out and removal of the ground floor to Building 1.

## 12 REFERENCES

### 12.1 Bibliographic References

Census Returns for 1901

Barnwell P, C Carr-Whitworth, S Booth & C Hunter 2006, 'Notes from a farm visit 8<sup>th</sup> August 2006' unpublished document (to retained within the archive).

Elliott B 1997, *Aspects of Doncaster: Discovering Local History*, Wharnccliffe

English Heritage 2011, Listed Building Data sheets, (Internet Source 1. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.)

Hey D 1979, *The Making of South Yorkshire, Moorland*

Hunter J 1828, *South Yorkshire: The History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster (Vol. II)*. London

### 12.2 Cartographic References

DA – Doncaster Archives

1711 The Marr Estate Map (DA Reference DZ/MD/483)

1819 Plan of the Brodsworth Estate (DA Reference DZ/MZ/158/1)

1845 The Marr Tithe Map 1845 (DA Reference DD.BROD/8/6&7)

1851 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, 6 inch Ordnance Survey map

1892 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map

1906 Ordnance Survey map

1907 Ordnance Survey map

1948 Ordnance Survey map

2004 1:10000 Ordnance Survey map

2008 The British Geological Survey, England and Wales, sheet 87

2011 Ordnance Survey digital (vector) map

### 12.3 Internet Sources

1. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.

2. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>

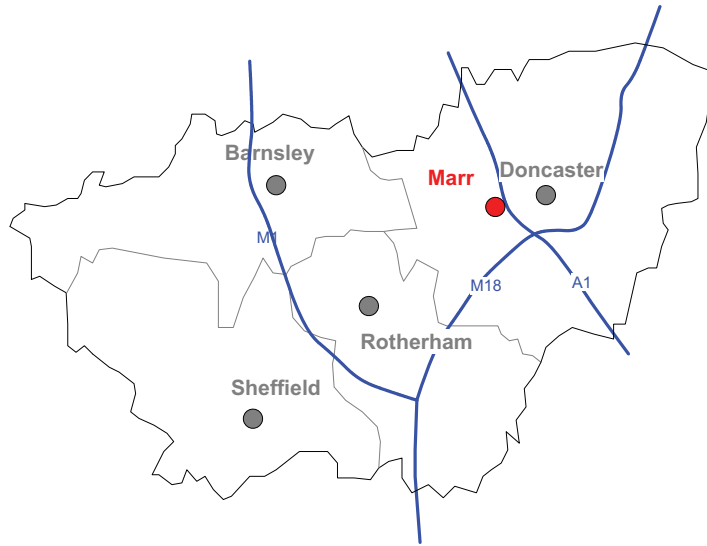
3. <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a>

4. <http://www.old-maps.co.uk>

## 13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks go to Mr M Murtagh for commissioning this report, to Ms R Codling (Doncaster Council) for highlighting the need to record the site and also to Ms C Carr-Whitworth (English Heritage) for her assistance in providing invaluable background information for the report.

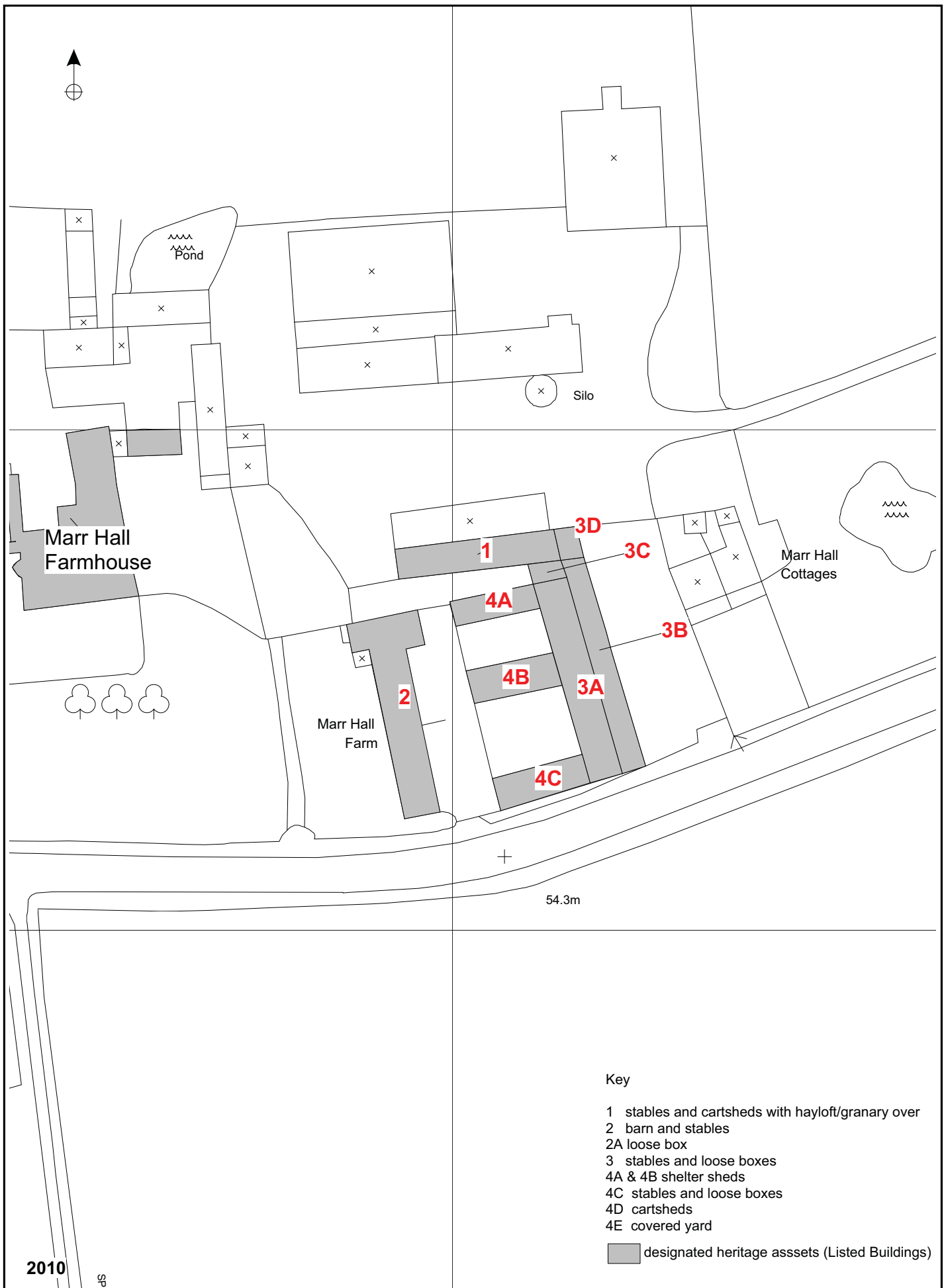
# FIGURES

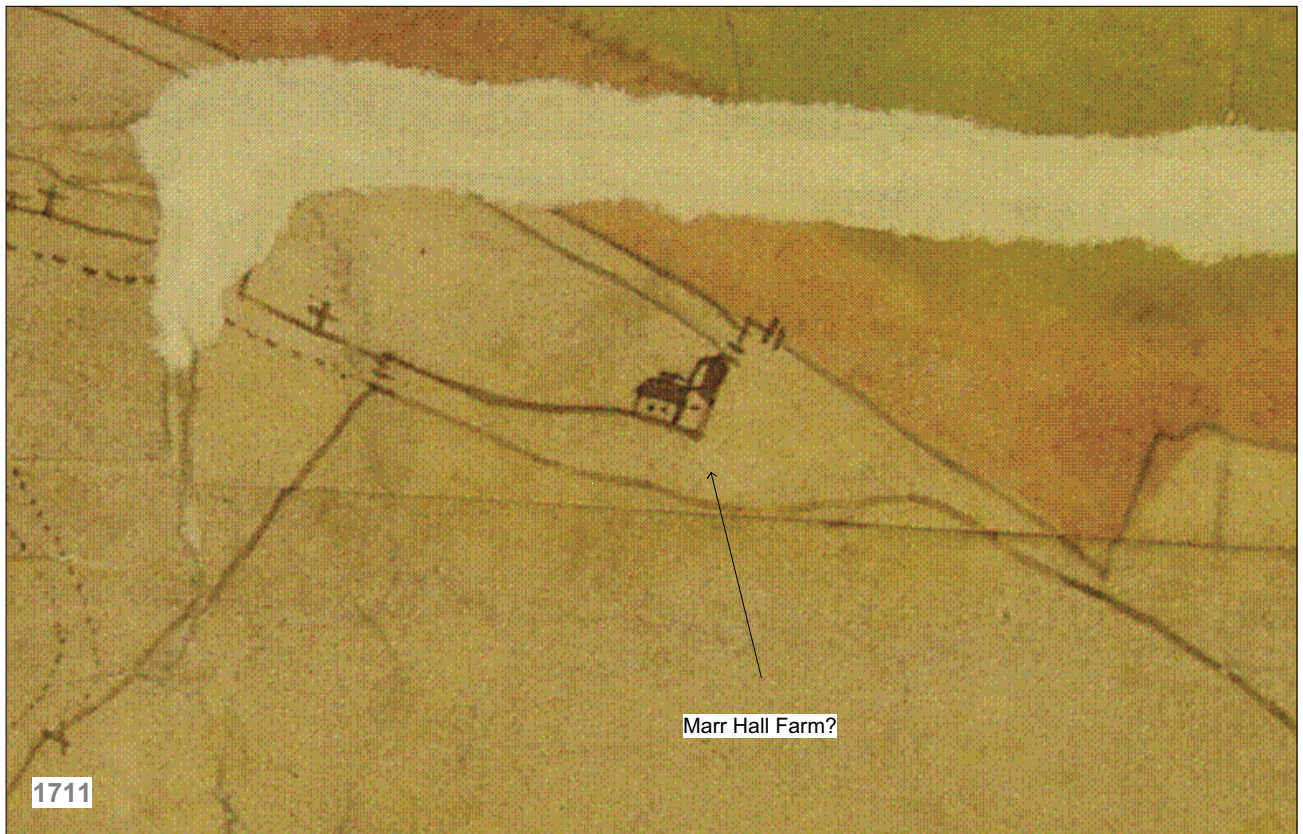


Marr Hall Farm Buildings, Marr,  
South Yorkshire: An Archaeological  
Building Record

Figure 1: Location Map

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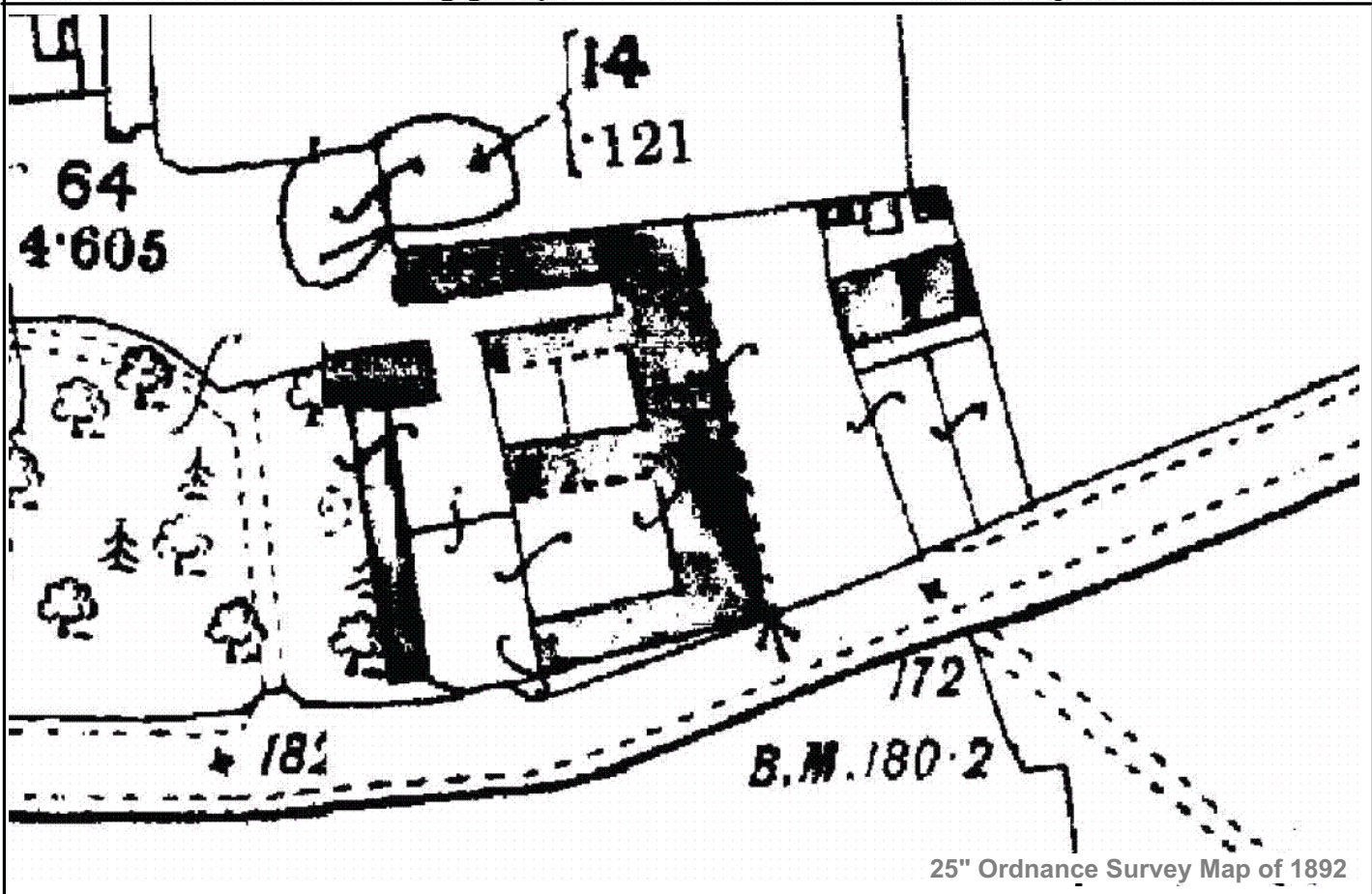
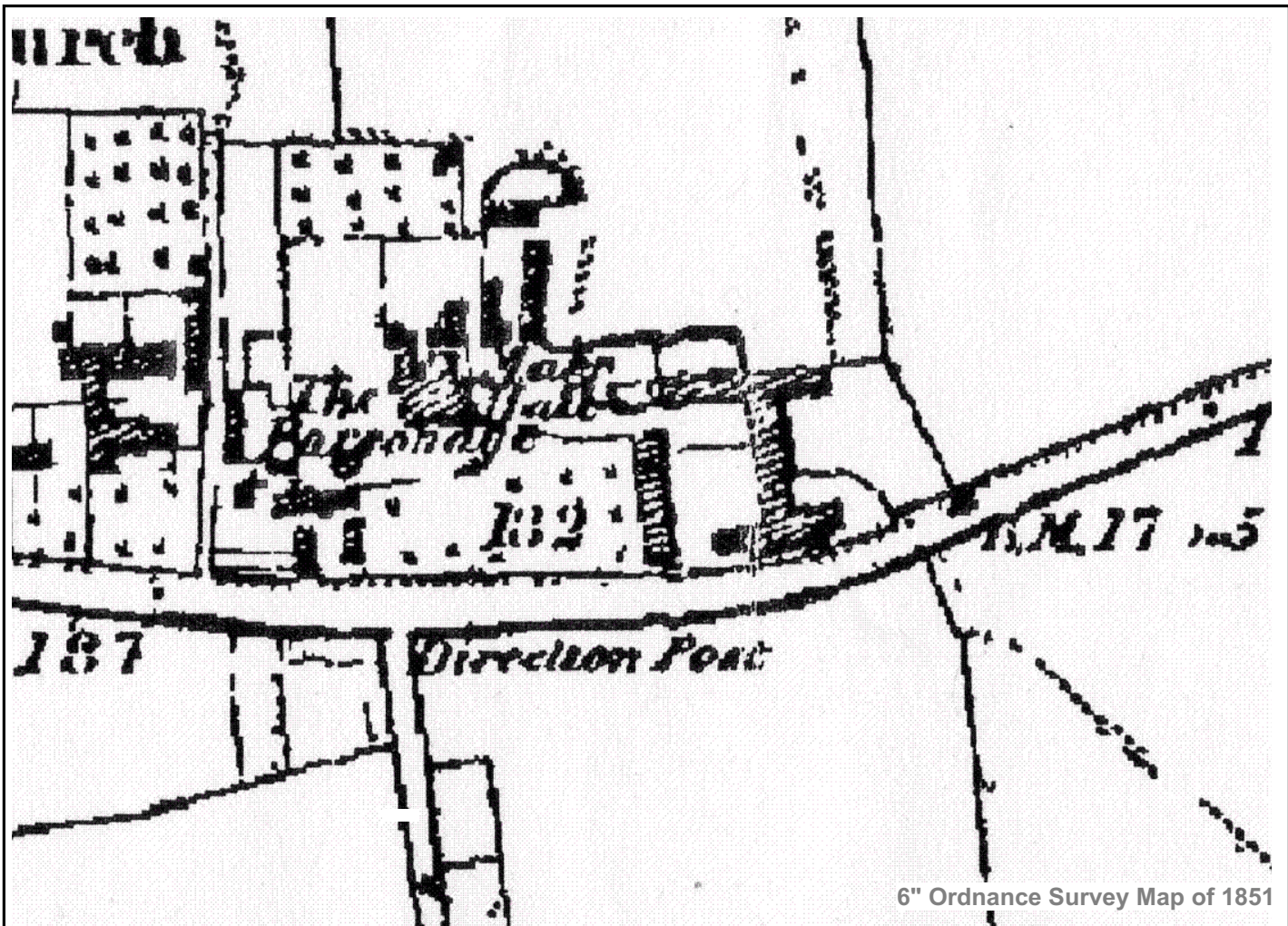




Farm Buildings at Marr Hall Farm ,  
Marr, South Yorkshire: An  
Archaeological Building Record

Figure 3: Historic  
Maps 1711-1845

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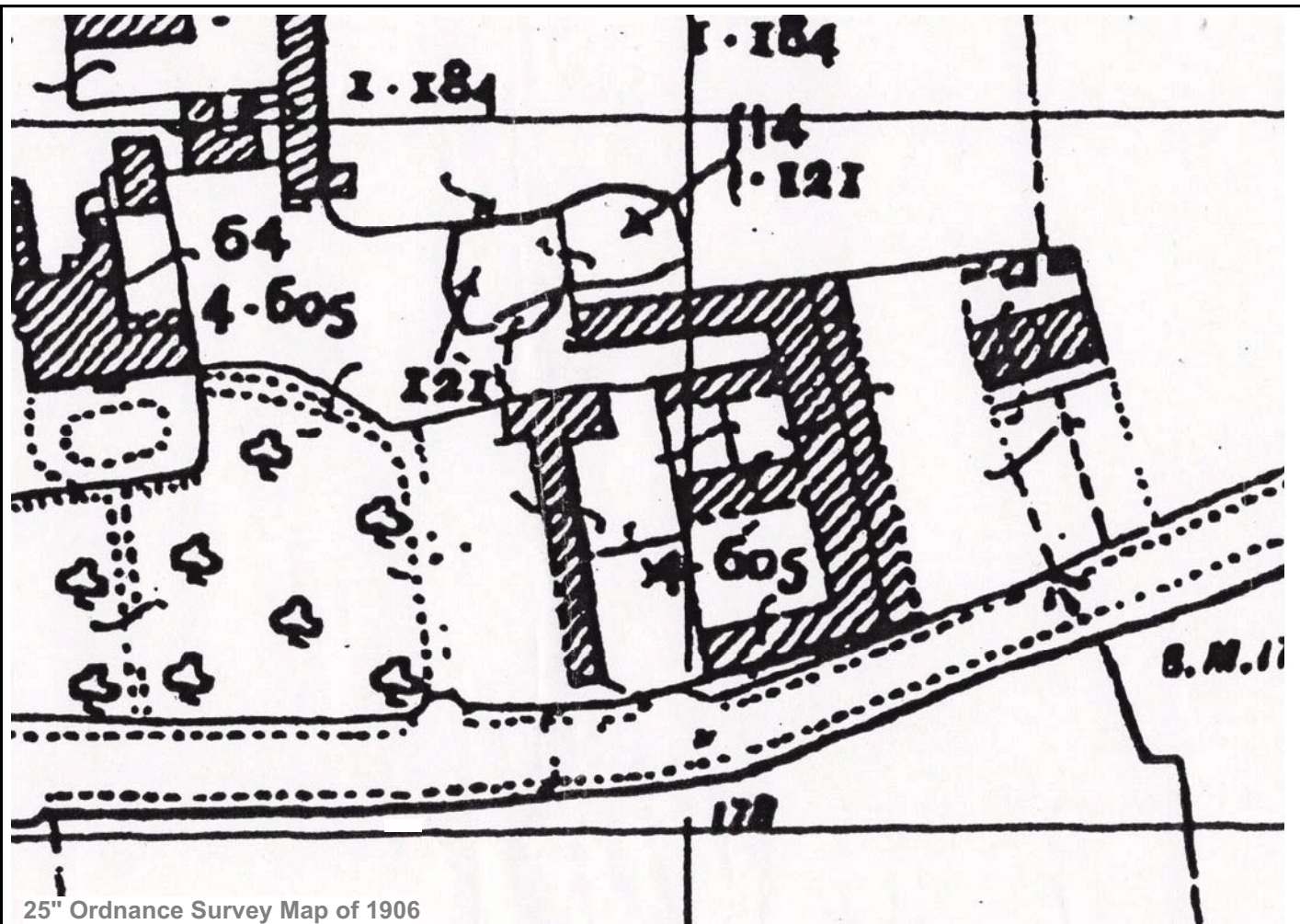


Farm Buildings at Marr Hall Farm ,  
Marr, South Yorkshire: An  
Archaeological Building Record

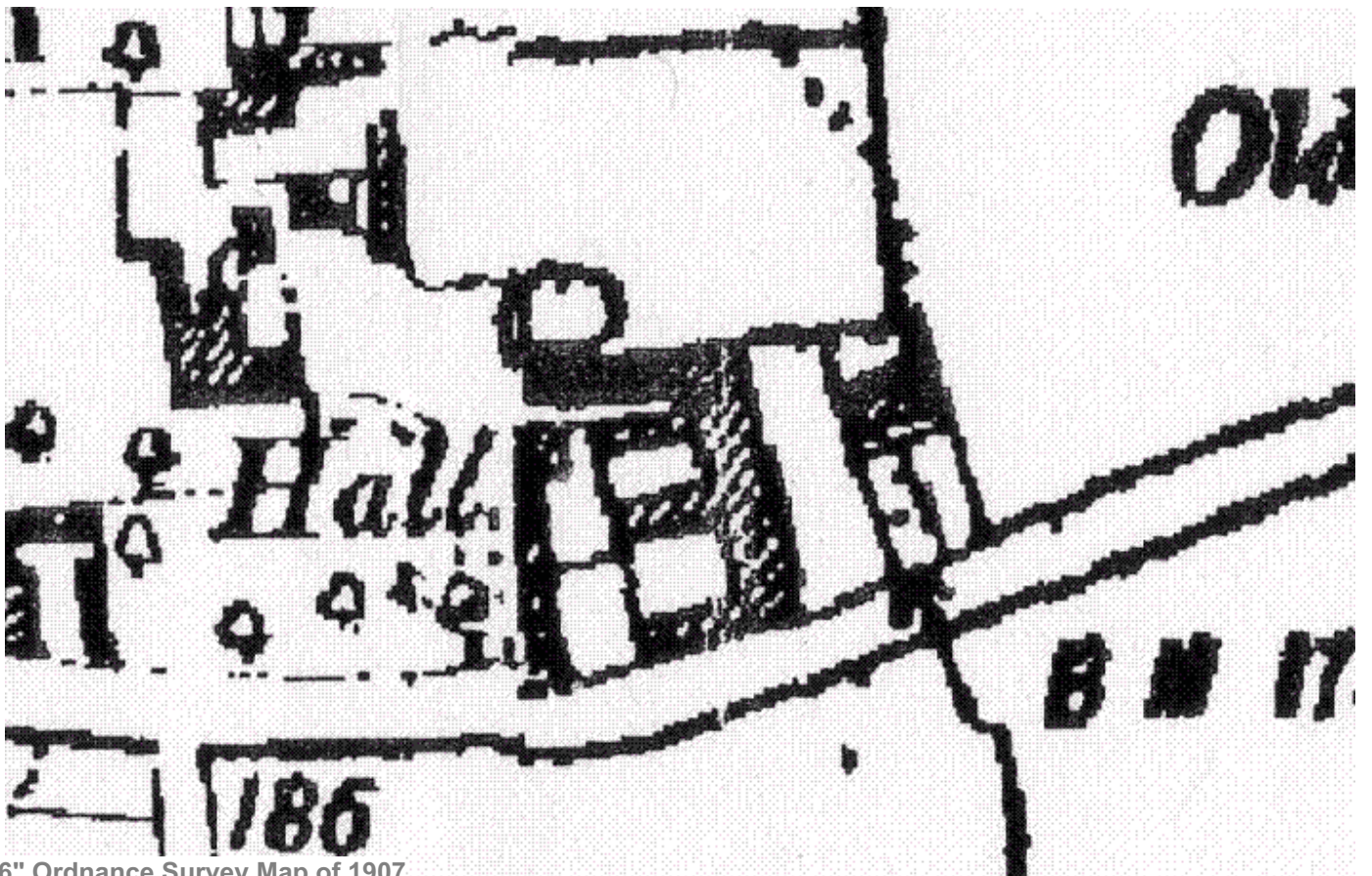
Figure 4: Historic  
Maps 1851- 1892

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25" Ordnance Survey Map of 1906

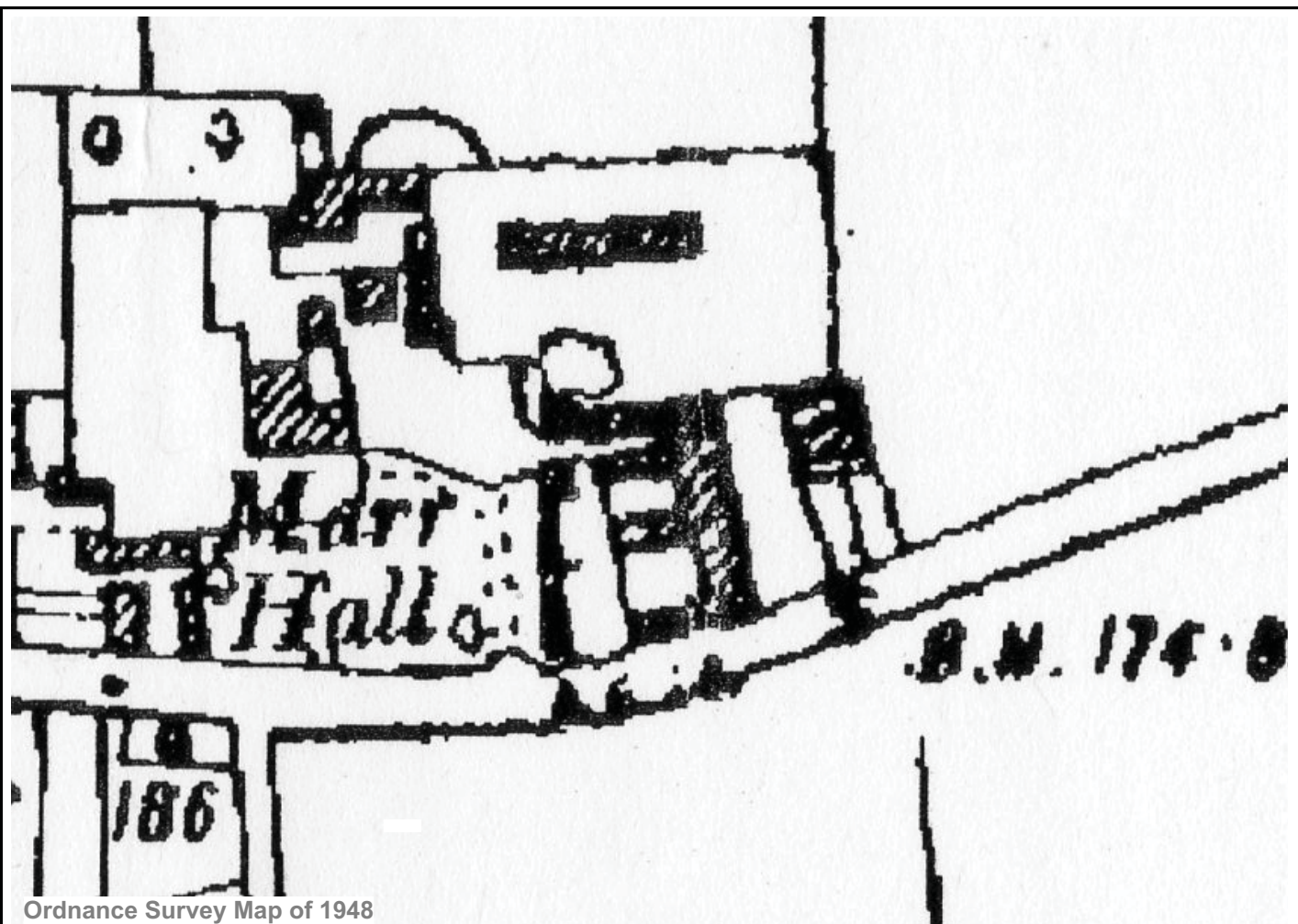


6" Ordnance Survey Map of 1907

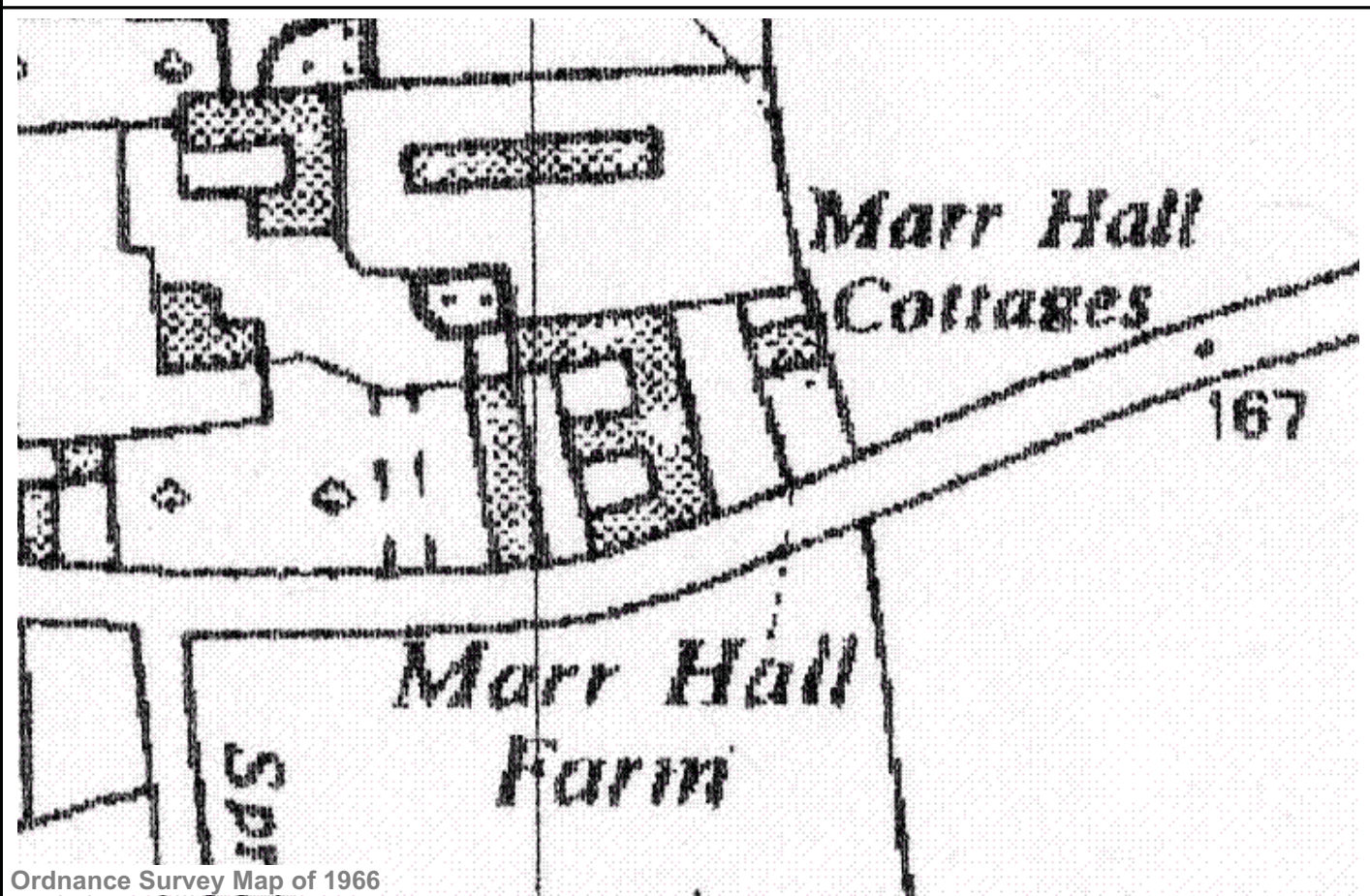
Farm Buildings at Marr Hall Farm ,  
Marr, South Yorkshire: An  
Archaeological Building Record

Figure 5: Historic  
Maps 1906 - 1907

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Ordnance Survey Map of 1948

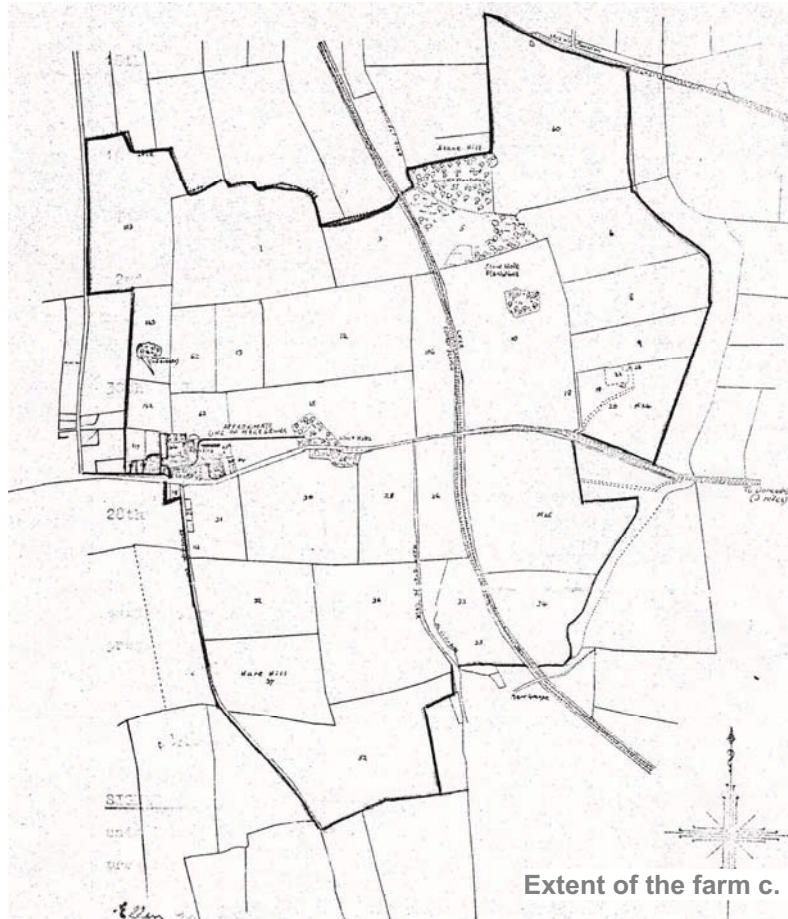


Ordnance Survey Map of 1966

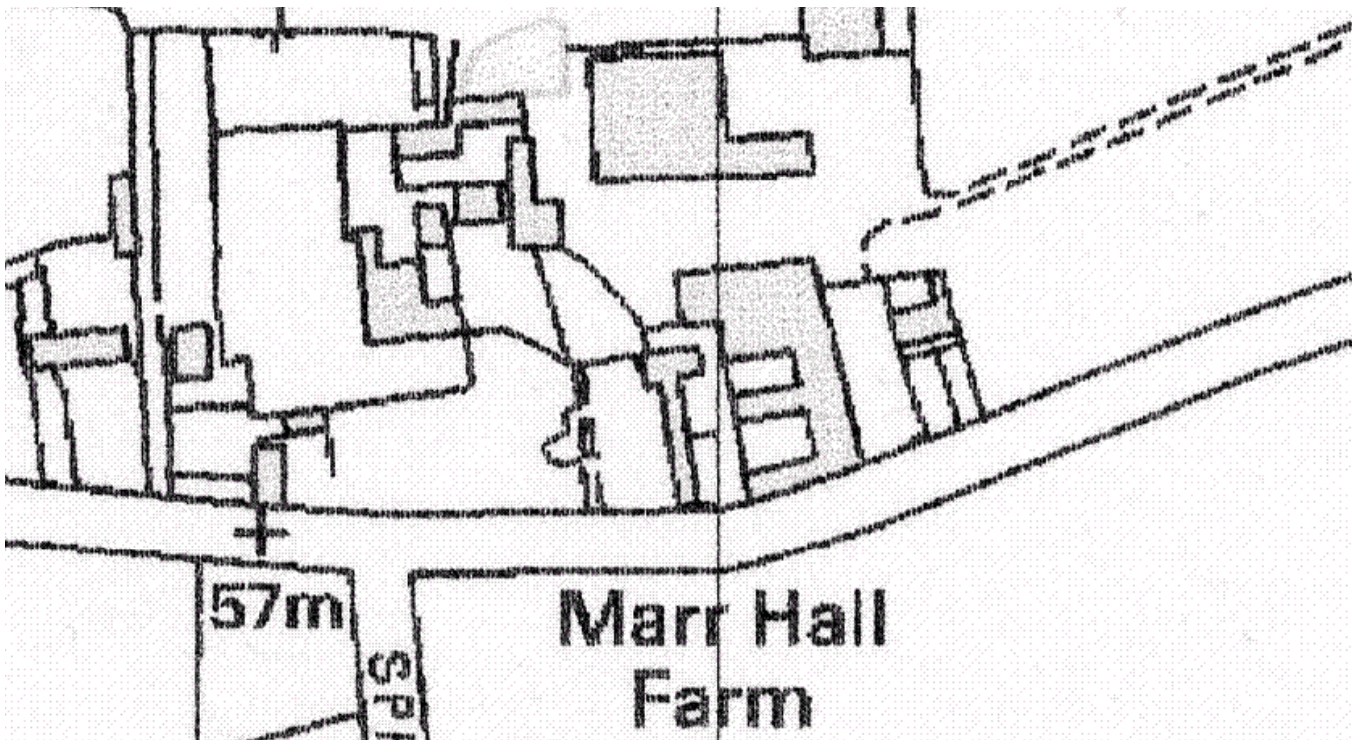
Farm Buildings at Marr Hall Farm ,  
Marr, South Yorkshire: An  
Archaeological Building Record

Figure 6: Historic  
Maps 1948 - 1966

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Extent of the farm c. 1954

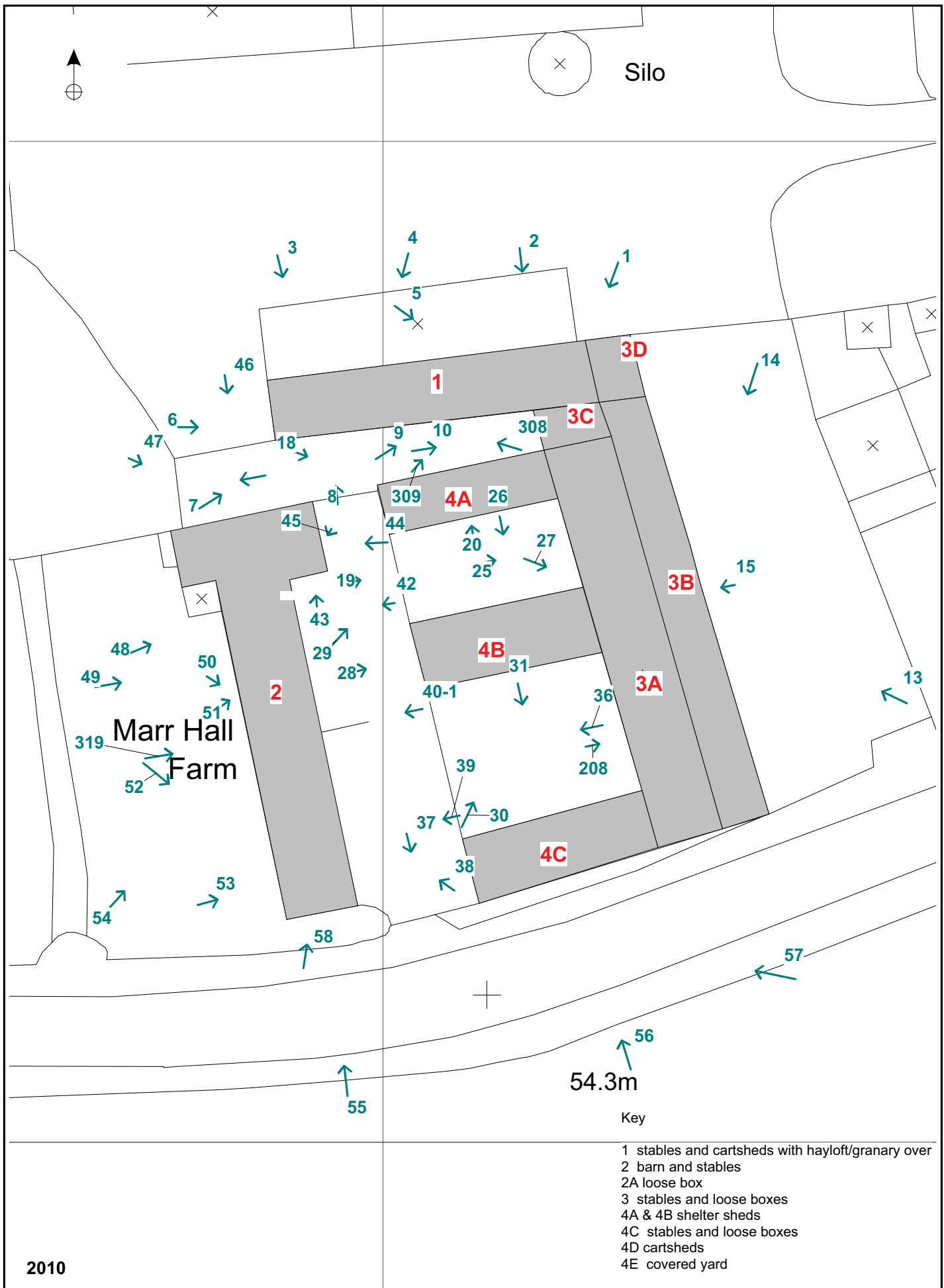


Ordnance Survey Map of 2004

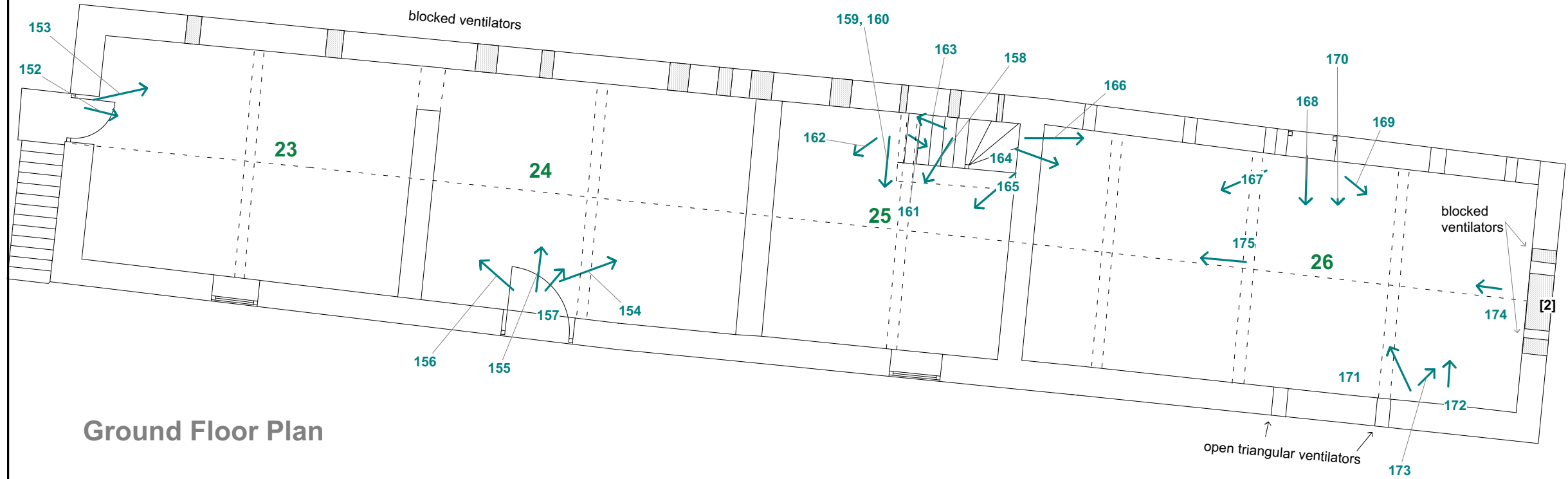
Farm Buildings at Marr Hall Farm ,  
Marr, South Yorkshire: An  
Archaeological Building Record

Figure 7: Historic  
Maps 1954 - 2004

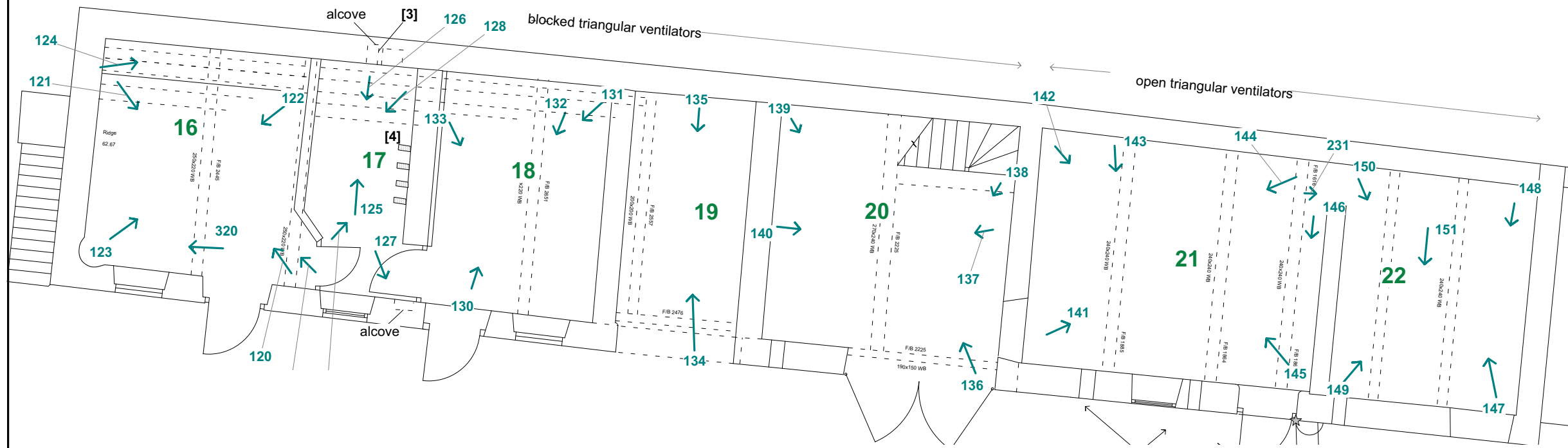
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### First Floor Plan



### Ground Floor Plan



- Key
- photographic position and reference number
  - timber partition
  - brick (blocking)
  - blocked openings
  - reflective ceiling and roof trusses
  - reflective roof line
  - room numbers
  - [2] blocked pitching hole
  - [3] inserted fireplace
  - [4] tack hooks

scale 1:100

Figure 9: Building 1, Plans with Internal Photographic Positions








- Key
- photographic position and reference number
  - timber partition
  - blocked feature (brick)
  - reflective ceiling and roof trusses
  - reflective roof line
  - 21** room numbers
  - [1] vertical building line with in situ arch

scale 1:200 @ A3

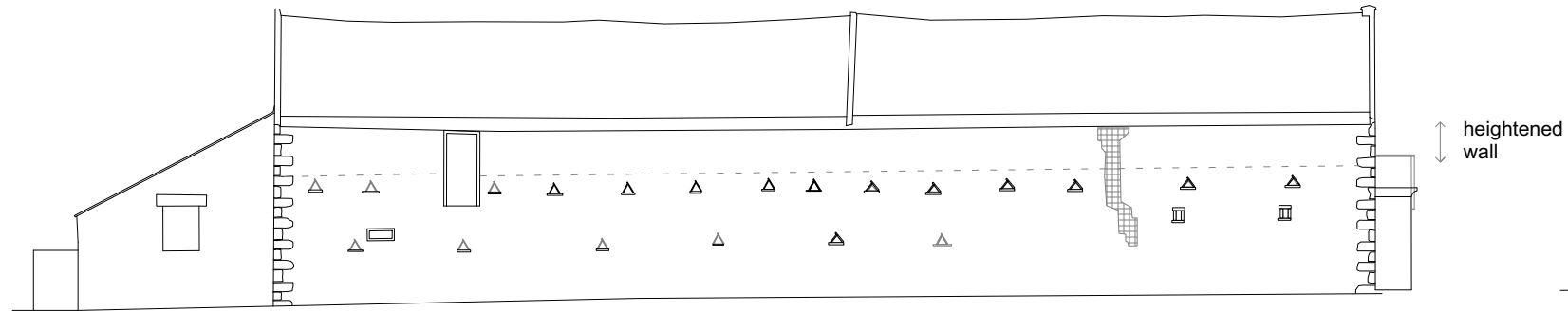
Figure 10: Building 2, Plans with Photographic Positions



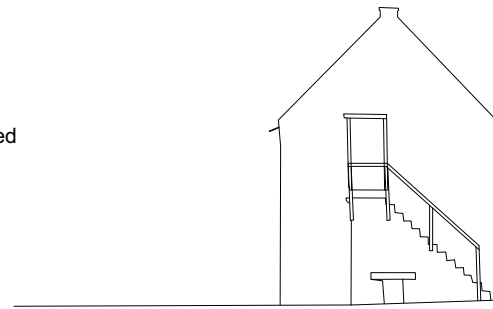
- Key
-  photographic position and reference number
  -  timber partition
  -  blocked feature (brick)
  -  reflective ceiling and roof trusses
  -  reflective roof line
  - 21** room numbers
  - [1] vertical building line with in situ arch

scale 1:200 @ A3

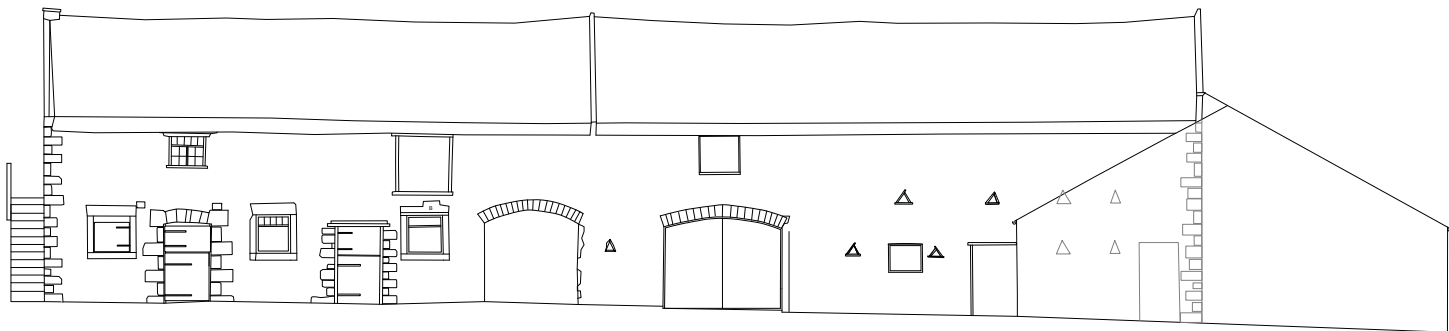
Figure 11: Buildings 3 and 4,  
Plans with Photographic  
Positions



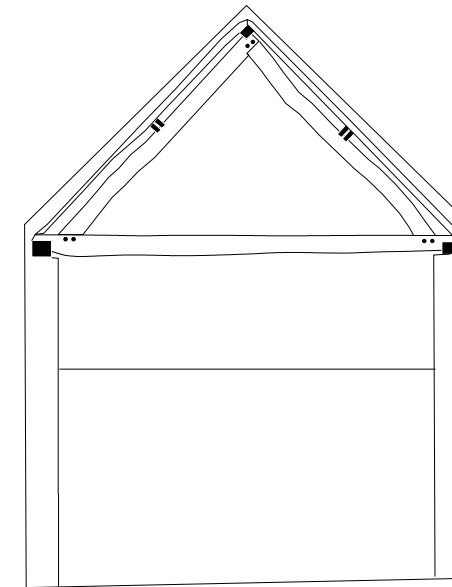
North Elevation



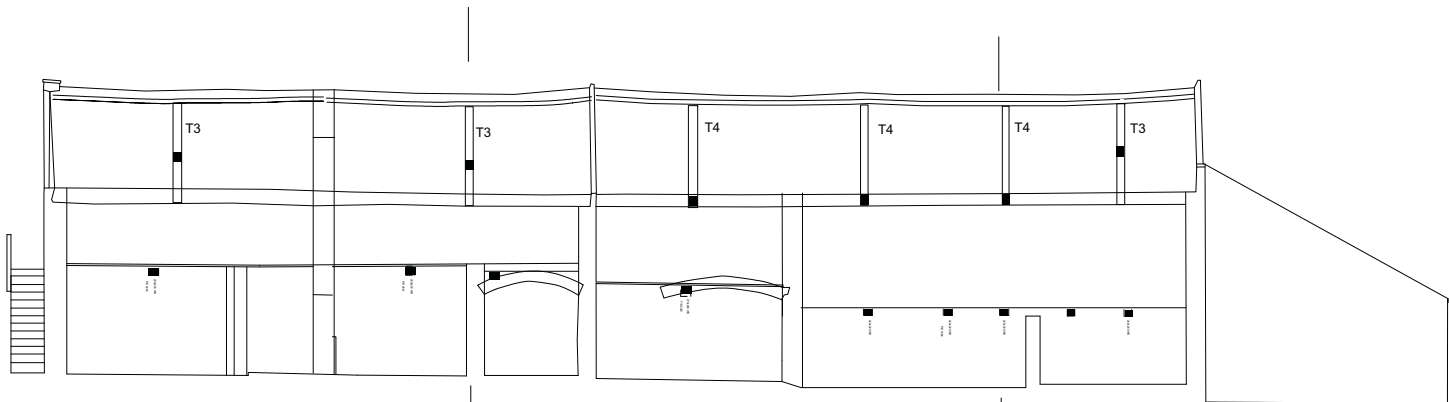
West Elevation



South Elevation



Section A-A1 (Type 4 truss, 1:100)

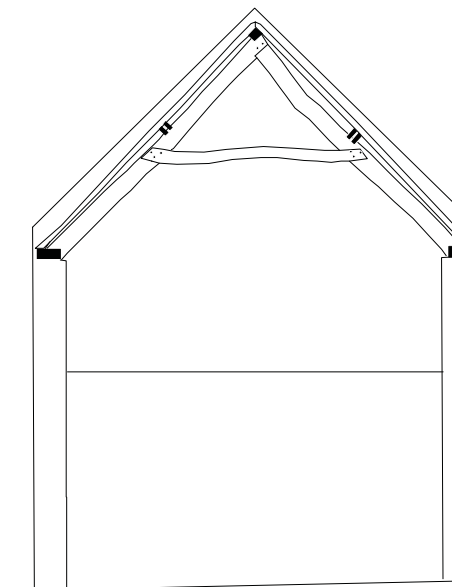


Longitudinal Section

A-A1

B-B1

B-B1



Section B-B1 (Type 3 truss, scale 1:100)

Key

blocked feature (brick)

reflective ceiling and roof trusses

reflective roof line

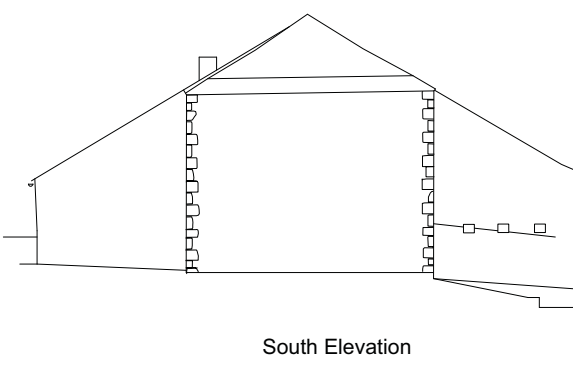
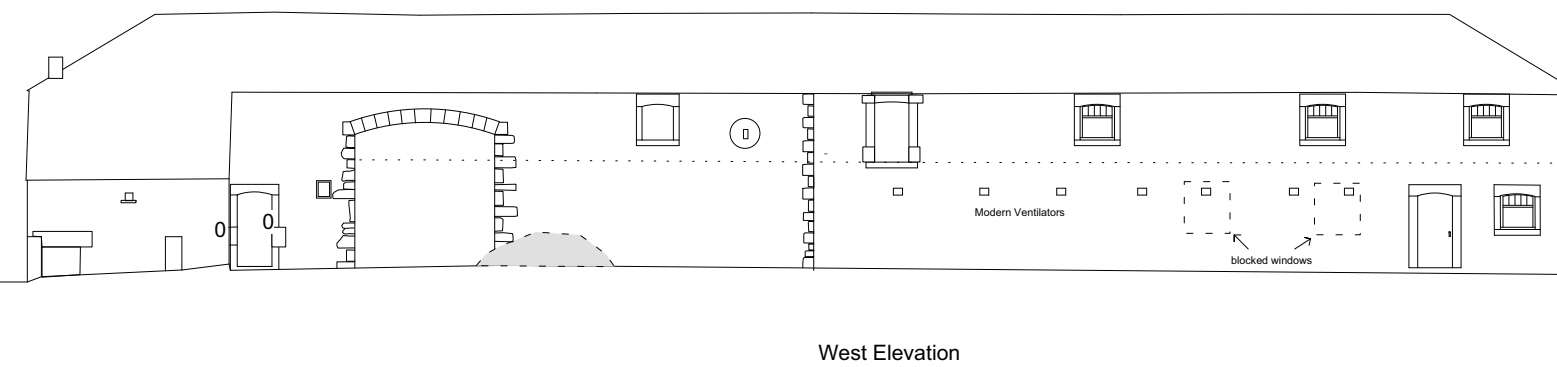
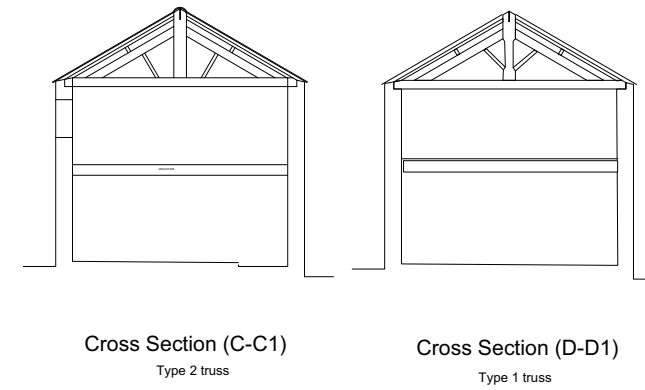
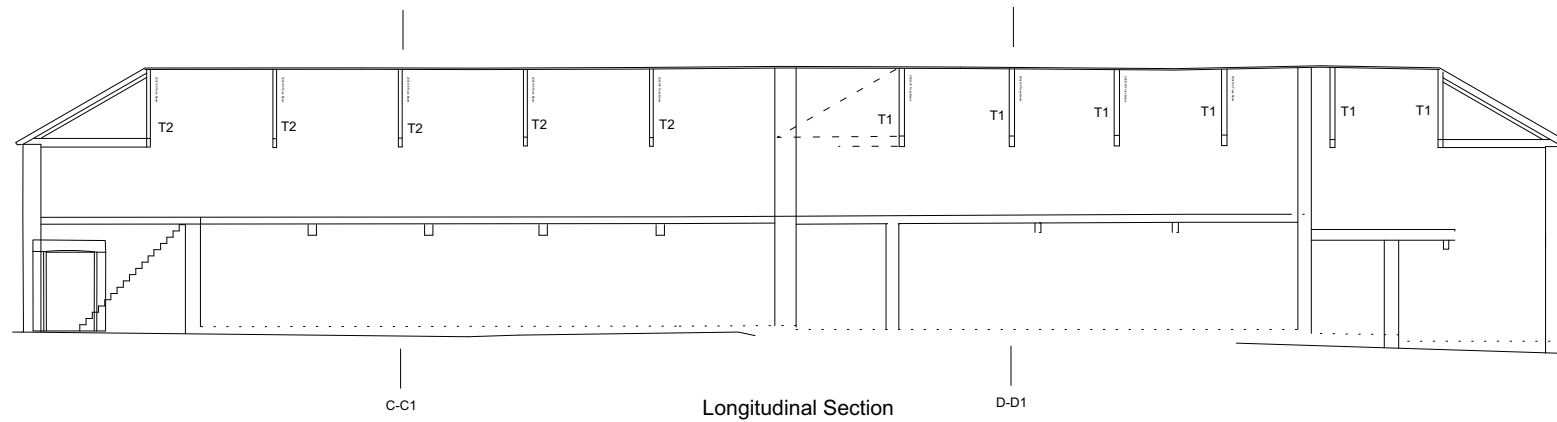
**21** room numbers

[1] vertical building line with in situ arch





scale 1:200 @ A3

Figure 12: Building 1, Elevations and Cross Section



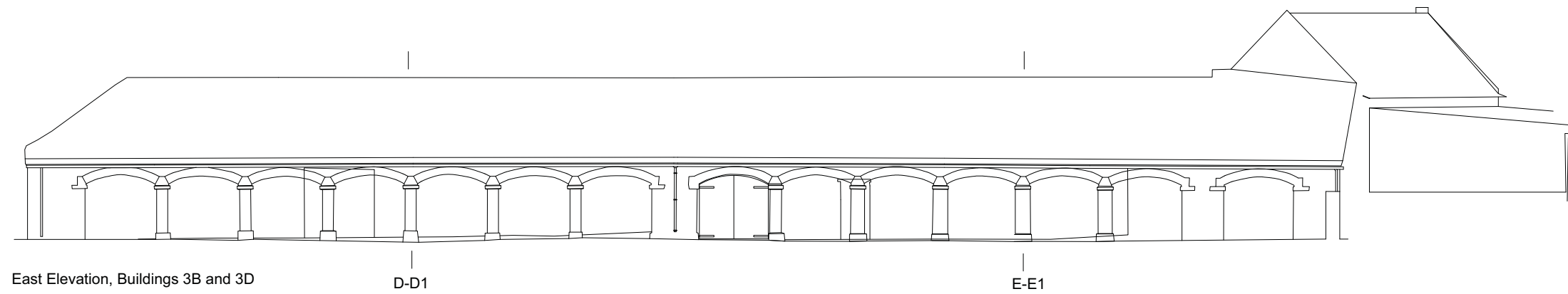


Key

-  blocked feature (brick)
-  reflective ceiling and roof trusses
-  reflective roof line
-  reflective floors
- 21** room numbers
- [1] vertical building line with in situ arch

scale 1:200 @ A3

Figure 13: Building 2, Elevations and Cross Section





East Elevation, Buildings 3B and 3D

D-D1

E-E1

Key

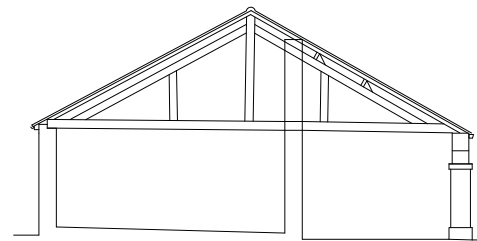
 blocked feature (brick)

 reflective ceiling and roof trusses

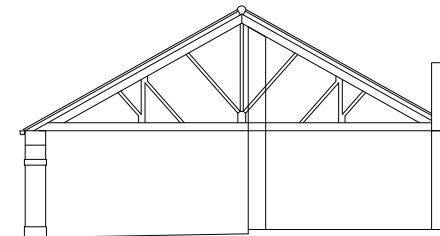
 reflective roof line

**21** room numbers

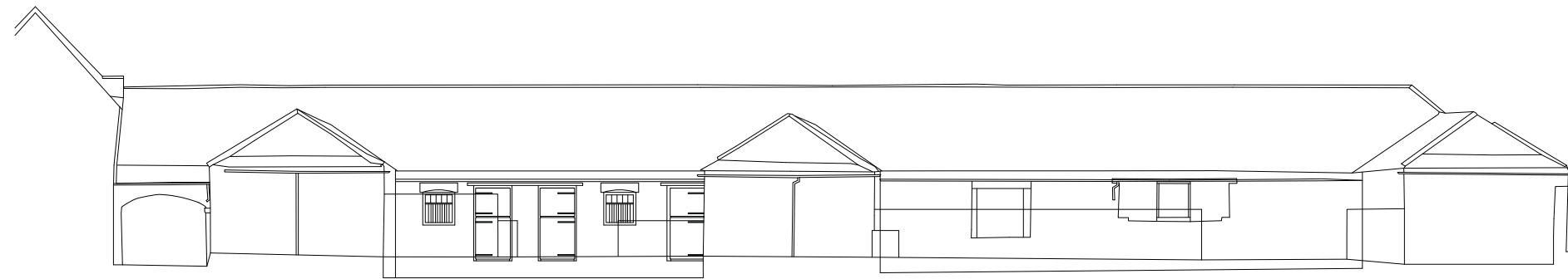
[1] vertical building line with in situ arch



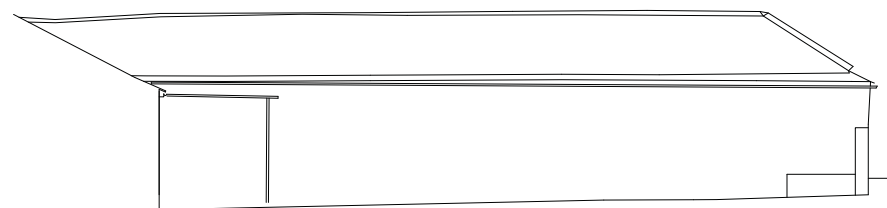
Section E-E1



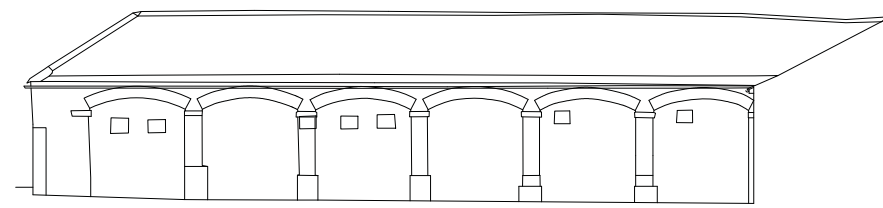
Section D-D1



West Elevation

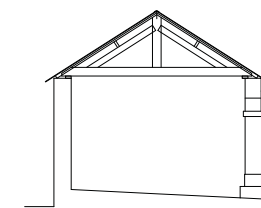


North Elevation, Building 4A



West Elevation, Building 4A

F-F1

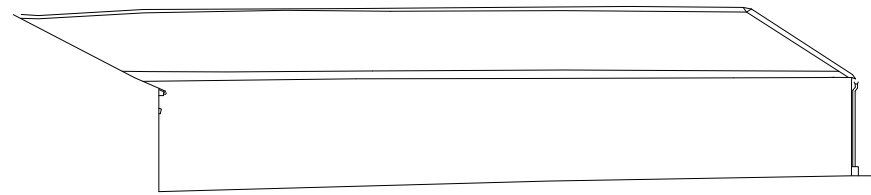


Section F - F1

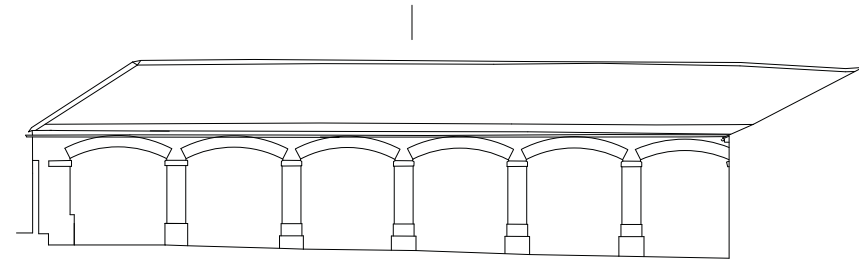
scale 1:200 @ A3

Figure 14: Building 3 and 4,  
Elevations and Cross  
Sections (Part 1)

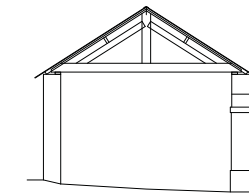
North Elevation (Blg. 4B)



South Elevation (Blg. 4B)





G-G1



Cross Section, G-G1 (Blg. 4A)

Key

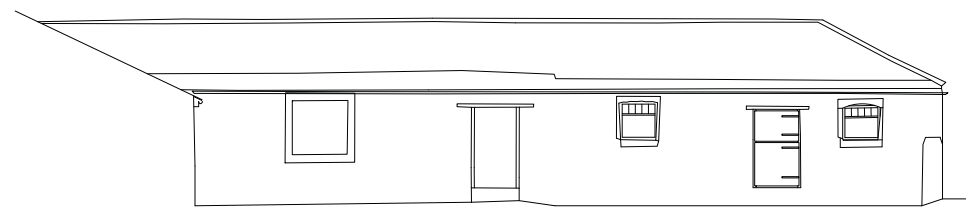
 blocked feature (brick)

 reflective ceiling and  
roof trusses

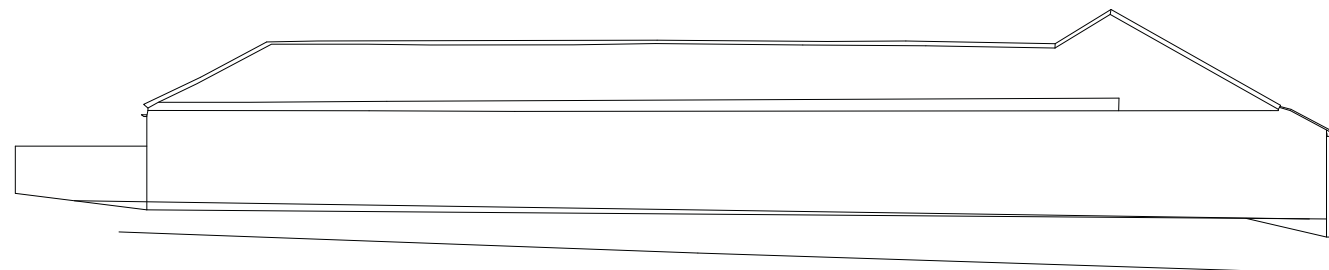
 reflective roof line

**21** room numbers

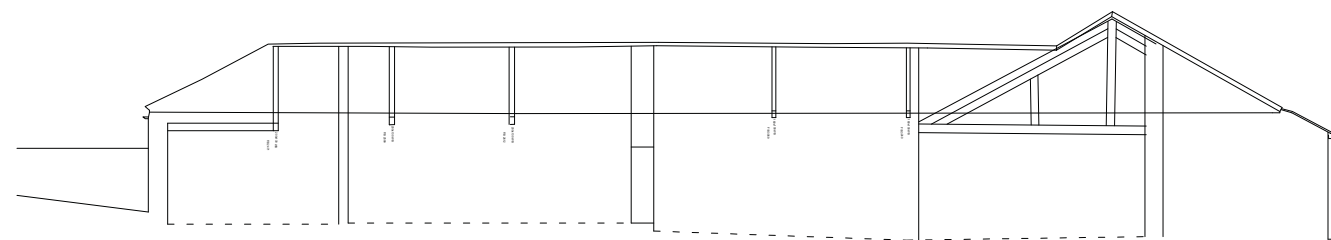
[1] vertical building line  
with in situ arch



North Elevation (Blg. 4C)



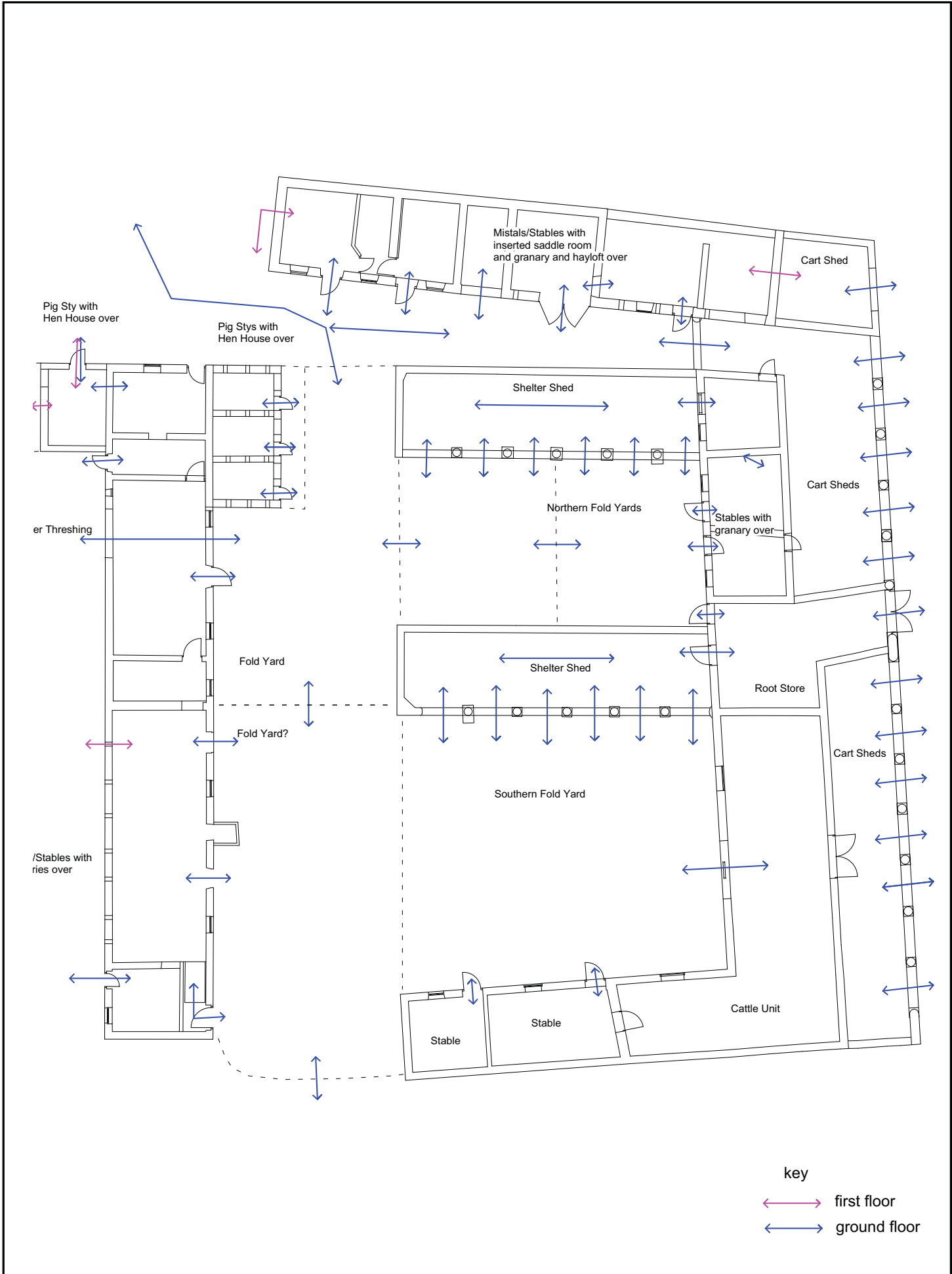
South Elevation (Blg. 4C)

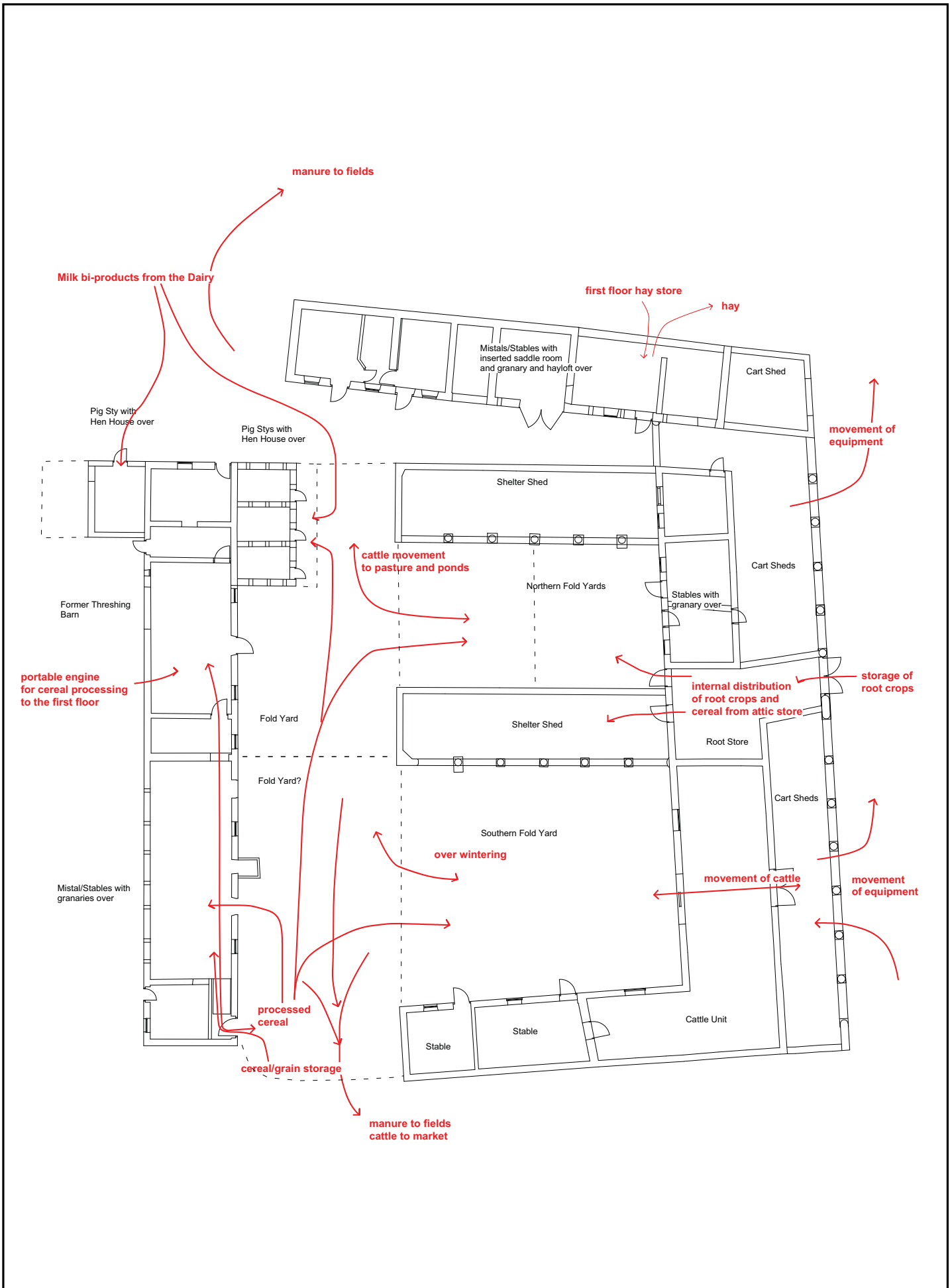


Longitudinal Section, Building 4C

scale 1:200 @ A3

Figure 15: Building 3 & 4,  
Elevations and Cross  
Sections (Part 2)





Marr Hall Farm Buildings, Marr,  
 South Yorkshire: An Archaeological  
 Building Record

Figure 17: 19th Century  
 Process Flows  
 scale 1:350

CS Archaeology  
 February 2011

# PLATES



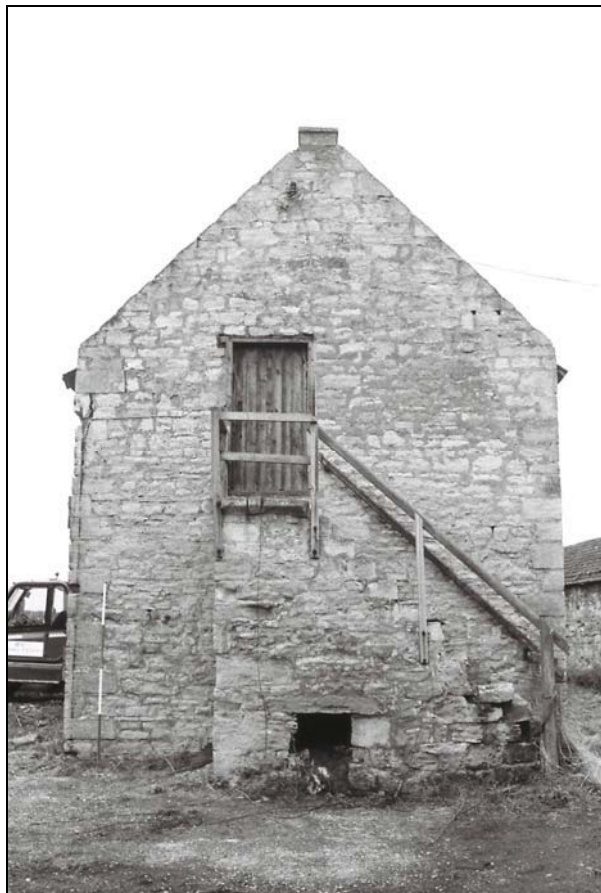
**Plate 1, 7:** oblique view of the west and south elevations, from the southwest



**Plate 2, 8:** western end of the south elevation, from the south



**Plate 3, 5:** oblique view of the eastern end of the north elevation, from the northwest



**Plate 4, 6:** view of the west elevation from the west





**Plate 5** (historic photograph), view of the former pond north of Building 1, from the west



**Plate 6**, 122: view of the south wall with semi-circular recess to the corner, from the north northeast



**Plate 7, 125:** general view towards the fireplace in the north, from the south



**Plate 8, 129:** view of the saddle racks to the east wall, from the southwest



**Plate 9, 132:** oblique view of the ceiling, from the northeast



**Plate 10, 143:** view of the south wall with original triangular ventilator, from the north



**Plate 11, 146:** general view with the beam notched onto the oak lintel, from the north



**Plate 12, 144:** general view, from the northeast



**Plate 13, 231:** detail of the limecrete ceiling, from the west



**Plate 14, 11:** general view of the inserted doorway, from the southeast



**Plate 15, 152:** general view of the type 3 truss, from the west



**Plate 16, 156:** General view with the inserted ceiling beam with mortice holes, from the southeast



**Plate 17, 157:** General view of the type 3 truss, from the southeast



**Plate 18, 173:** oblique view of the blocked pitching hole [2] and ventilators to the east wall



**Plate 19, 174:** general view of the roof, from the east



**Plate 20, 38:** oblique view of the east elevation, from the southeast





**Plate 21, 44:** view of the front, east elevation of the eastern extension, from the east



**Plate 22, 46:** view of the north elevation with the two appended extensions, from the north



**Plate 23, 48:** view of the barn doorway and western extension, from the southwest



**Plate 24, 51:** oblique view of the drive wheel, from the southwest



**Plate 25, 53:** view of the southern end of the west elevation, from the south southwest



**Plate 26, 59:** view of the west elevation with original arched windows, inserted modern ventilators and two blocked windows, from the west



**Plate 27, 63:** general view, from the west



**Plate 28, 71:** view of the east wall with vertical building line [1], from the west



**Plate 29, 79:** general view with the probably original oak beam (ladder abutting) that would have supported the original hayloft



**Plate 30, 210:** general view, from the west



**Plate 31, 45:** detail of the trough, from the northeast



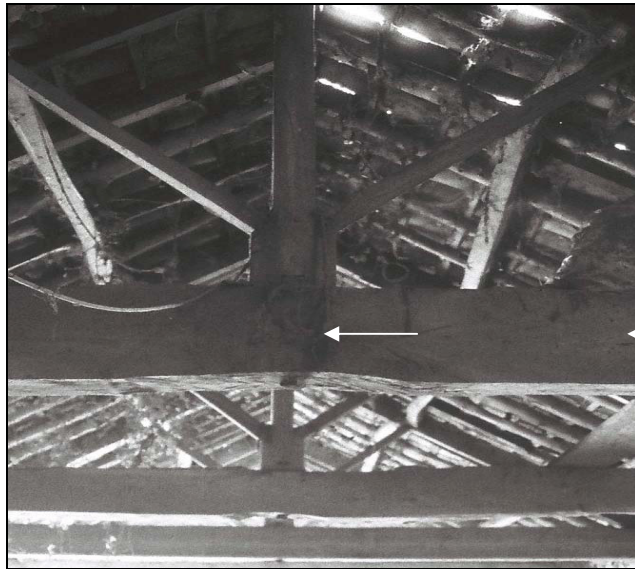
**Plate 32, 100:** detail of the carpenters marks (truss '1111') in ascending order S-N, from the south



**Plate 33, 98:** general view of the east wall with the top of the exposed barn door and inserted floor, from the east



**Plate 34, 230:** detail of the in situ voussoir to the east wall, from the west



**Plate 35, 118:** general view with the notched southern truss (Type 1, '1'), from the northeast



**Plate 36, 81:** general view of the hipped roof, from the north northeast





**Plate 37, 234:** view of the brick hen boxes, from the north



**Plate 38, 225:** view of the roof truss, from the northeast



**Plate 39, 196:** view of the blocked barn doorway, from the east



**Plate 40, 197:** view of the flagstones, inside (east) of the blocked barn doorway, from the south



**Plate 41, 20:** view of the front, east elevation of the eastern extension, from the east



**Plate 42, 27:** detail of the corner with the built in pier, from the northwest



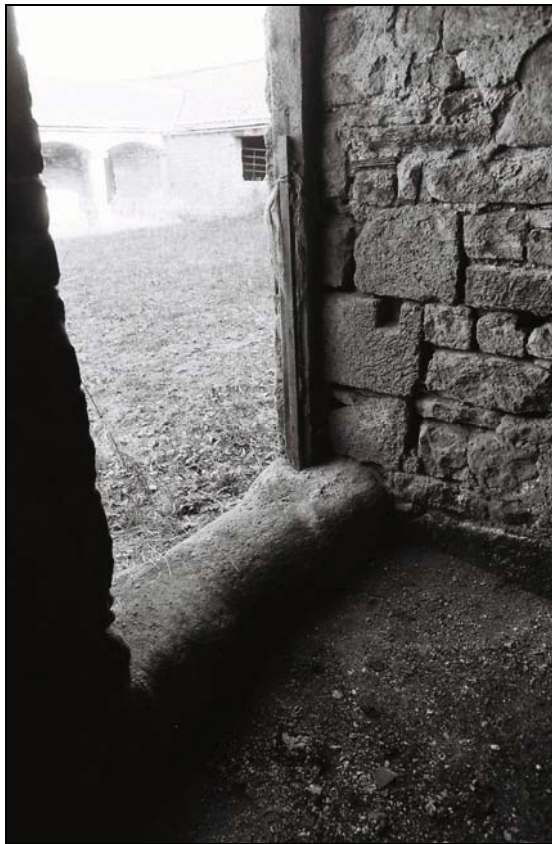
**Plate 43, 33:** general internal view of the shelter shed piers and exposed roof, from the east



**Plate 44, 30:** view of the shelter shed's south elevation, from the southwest



**Plate 45, 199:** general view of the roof with type 5 trusses, from the west



**Plate 46, 207:** detail of the stone worn stone door thresh, from the southwest



**Plate 47**, 14: view of the shelter sheds, from the northeast



**Plate 48**, 13: view of the shelter sheds, from the southeast



**Plate 49**, view of the Shire horses and members of the Harrison family with the farm buildings behind c. 1940-45, from the northwest



**Plate 50**, view of the Shire horses and members of the Harrison family with the farm buildings in proximity to the hall c. 1940-45, from the southeast

# APPENDICES



**APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN  
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD AT  
MARR HALL FARM, MARR, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

**CS Archaeology**  
January 2011

## 0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Project Design (PD) is in response to a condition placed on planning consent by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (App. No. 07/01159/FUL condition 14) and Listed Building Consent (07/01158/LBCSTR, condition 3) associated with the proposed renovation of the historic farm buildings at Marr Hall Farm, Marr, South Yorkshire.
- 0.2 This design involves to general drawn and photographic record together with an historic appraisal, and the results will provide a permanent archaeological record of the historic buildings within their local context.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site name:* Marr Hall Farm
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Marr, South Yorkshire (Figure 1)
- 1.1.3 *Grid reference:* SE 5181 0524 (45182 40525 (centre))
- 1.1.4 *Total area:* c. 0.3ha

### 1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 Marr Hall Farm lies on the east facing slopes of the Magnesian limestone ridge the area has been particularly favorable for farming. The village at Marr, forms a back cloth to a range of archaeological features from prehistoric burial mounds and trackway, Romano-British findspots and settlements, to relatively recent extractive industries.
- 1.2.2 Marr church dates to the Norman period and it had a rectory since it was gifted to the nuns at Hampole. A medieval grange was established at Marr and this belonged to the Cistercian, Roche Abbey.
- 1.2.3 Across the limestone lands of south Yorkshire open (arable) fields had started to be enclosed by during the sixteenth century and Marr had been completely enclosed before the parliamentary enclosures of the seventh and eighteenth centuries. Marr Hall Farm formed part of the Brodsworth Estate and evidence for significant investment, Marr Hall farm is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851, but in a slightly different configuration. There is a very good correlation between two of the building (1 and 3) but building 2, appears to have been built post 1851.

### 1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This Project Design represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of the renovation work on the historic farm buildings. This is in accordance with local plan policies and the National Planning Policy 5 (PPS5).
- 1.3.2 Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council are the Local Planning Authority, and may be advised by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) at Sheffield.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the historic farm buildings, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing the report and archive with Doncaster Archives and South Yorkshire Archaeology's Historic Environment.
- 2.1 to analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation / process flow will all be considered in this process of interpretation.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Documentary research

3.1.1 A review of readily available primary and secondary sources will provide background information for the building record.

3.1.2 This assessment is based on the following information:

- site visit with a detailed examination of the building complex;
- visit to Doncaster Archives and Local History Library;
- Brodsworth Hall Archives;
- published and unpublished documentary sources.

### 3.2 Written Record

3.2.1 CS Archaeology will carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, CS Archaeology will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process will include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room will be examined individually, that the results of that examination will be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations will be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the farm.

### 3.3 Drawn Record

3.3.1 The drawn record will be based upon existing survey plans and elevations which will be adapted and annotated and will comprise of:

- floor plans of each building;
- elevation drawings of each building;
- cross sections of each building with particular reference to the roof trusses.

3.3.2 Drawings will be made at an appropriate floating scale, which maximises the drawing size for clarity. The structures will be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction will be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced during the late 20<sup>th</sup>-century.

3.3.3 *Scope of the Record.* All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal will be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:

- roof trusses including removed ones the various changes in roof truss down the length of the east range,
- the fragmentary stone piers embedded, now internally, in the west wall of the east range (building 3B);
- the pigsties, including details of the feeding shutles;
- roof line scars;
- joist holes;
- mason's and/or carpenter's marks and any other pertinent features.

This list will not be treated as exhaustive. CS Archaeology will also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size;
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings;

- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- 3.3.3 *Dimensional accuracy* will accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements will be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.
- 3.3.4 *Drawing method.* The survey will be use recently prepared plans, cross sections and elevations. Additional architectural and detail will be appended, in accordance with national guidelines<sup>1</sup>, drawings executed on site will be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, CS Archaeology will ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature will then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. This will enable a well-modelled and clear drawing to be produced; ambiguous flat-line drawings will be avoided. Drawing conventions will conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice.*

### **3.4 Photographic Record**

- 3.4.1 *External photographs* will be made of all elevations of each historic building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. CS Archaeology will ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points without the constraints of scaffolding. A general external photographic record will also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the complex as a whole in their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings will also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record will be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the complex and of the individual structures.
- 3.4.2 *Internal photographs* will be made of each building. General views will be taken of *each room* or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.
- 3.4.3 *Detailed photographs,* In addition, detailed record shots will be made of all individual elements. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 3.4.4 *Equipment.* General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera using a tripod and a range of appropriate lenses. CS Archaeology has proven expertise in this type of work. Any detail photographs of structural elements will, if possible, be taken with a camera with perspective control. All photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions.
- 3.4.5 *Film stock.* All record photographs will be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, Ilford HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220).

- 3.4.6 *Printing*, Record photographs will be printed at 6" x 4" on to proven archivally stable paper. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints will be reproduced, but all viewpoints will be represented within the report.
- 3.4.7 *Documentation*, a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot will accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register will be supplied for colour slides. The positions and direction of each photograph will be noted on a copy of the building plan, which will also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans will be annotated for each floor of each building.

### **3.5 Site Monitoring**

- 3.5.1 Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council will be responsible for monitoring the building record. A minimum of one week's notice of the start of the field work will be given by CS Archaeology to Doncaster Borough Council so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

### **3.6 Health and Safety**

- 3.6.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitor (DMBC).

### **3.7 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation**

- 3.7.1 The preparation of the report will follow the guidelines published by the institute of Field Archaeology.
- 3.7.2 The report will include as a minimum:
- non-technical summary;
  - introductory statement;
  - aims and purpose of the project;
  - methodology;
  - an objective summary statement of results;
  - conclusion;
  - supporting illustrations at appropriate scales tied into the Ordnance Datum;
  - illustrative plates of key/representative features;
  - supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including photographic registers;
  - index to the archive with confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements;
  - references;
  - a copy of the Oasis form;
  - a copy of this report (PD) as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.7.3 *Drawings*, the report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500; photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All historic maps copied during the map analysis stage (section 5.0) should also be included within the report with the building(s) of interest clearly visible. The photographic record plan must also be included. In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, are to be included in the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.
- 3.7.4 *Archive Deposition*, arrangements are being made with Doncaster Archives. The archive will be deposited in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. A Museum accession number has been applied for and will be used in the final report.

- 3.7.5 At the start of the project an Oasis online record will be initiated and key fields completed on details, location and creators forms. All parts of the Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded.pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

### **3.8 Report Submission**

- 3.8.1 Upon completion of the field work a full report will be produced and copies with CD Rom containing the text of the report and illustrations (including all photos and slides taken), scanned at 300 dpi, is to be provided with each copy of the printed report submitted to the client, the client's agent, Ms R Codling (DMBC) and SYAS (Mr. A Lines). As a minimum, a summary or interim statement will be produced 6 weeks after completion of the fieldwork, and a full report within 6 months.
- 3.8.2 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, will be prepared and submitted in digital format (word/jpg >300dpi), for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

### **3.9 Publicity**

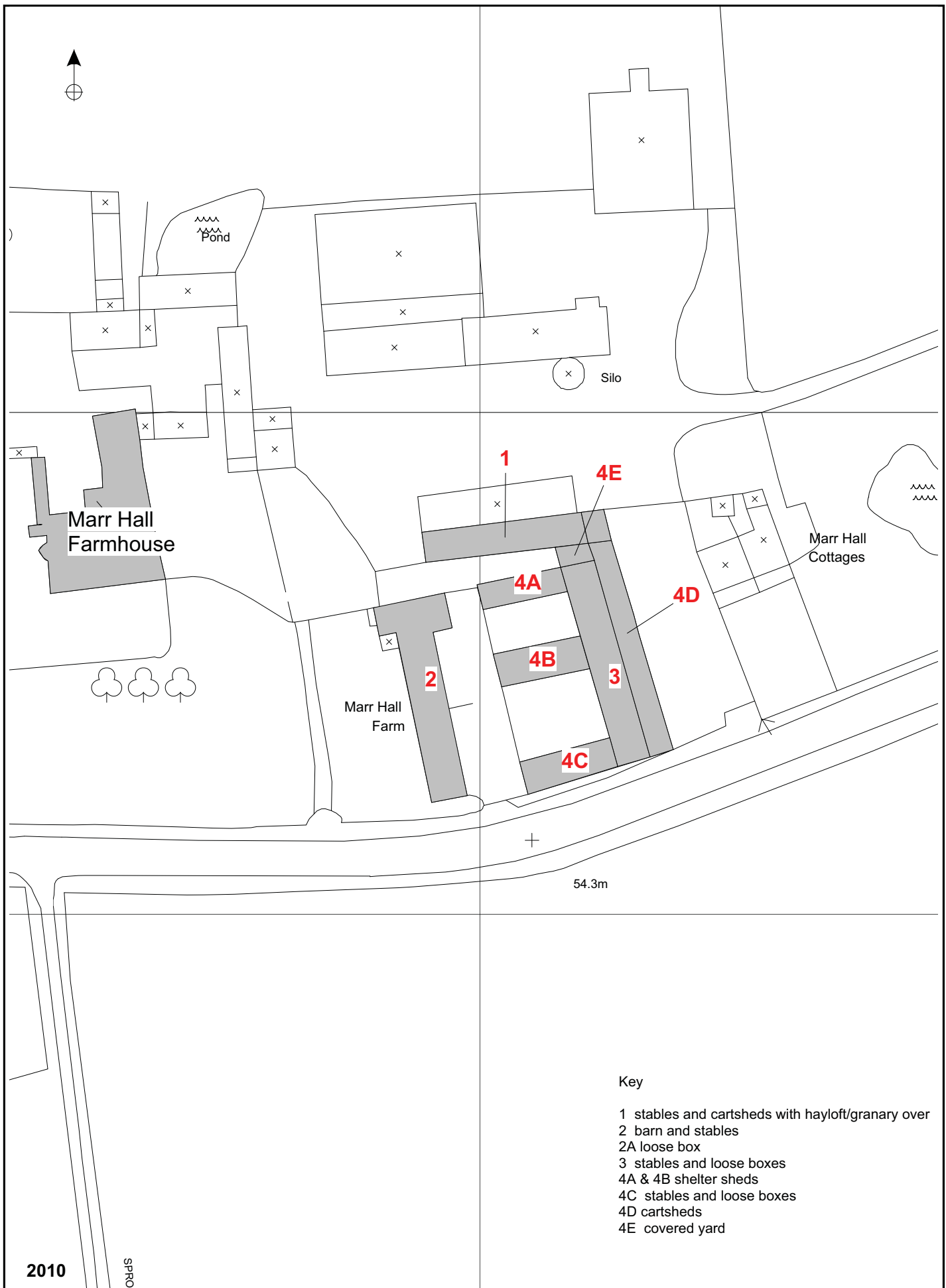
- 3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.
- 3.9.2 CS Archaeology will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the Doncaster Archives in perpetuity; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 3.9.3 CS Archaeology is aware that this work may lead to further archaeological dissemination.

### **3.10 References**

English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

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## Appendix 2: The Archive Index

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A: 35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta 400) Professional).

Duplicate digital photographs have been archived by photographic position number.

NB Photographic positions taken at first floor level are denoted by e.g. 2/1 (Building 2, floor 1)

Photo. Position	Film/Frame No.	Plate	Location Blg/Floor/Rm.	Description	From
1	1/35		1 & 3D/Exterior (Ext.)	General view of the NE corner	NE
2	1/34		1/Ext.	General view of the eastern end of the north elevation	N
3	1/33		1/Ext.	view of the western end of the north elevation	N
4	1/32		1/Ext.	view of the western end of the north elevation	NE
5	1/31	3	1/Ext.	Oblique view of the eastern end of the north elevation	NW
6	1/30	4	1/Ext.	View of the West (Gable) Elevation	W
7	1/29	1	1/Ext.	Oblique view of the western gable and south elevation	SW
8	1/28	2	1/Ext.	Western end of the south elevation	S
9	1/27		1/Ext.	Oblique view of the two cart doorways	SW
10	1/26		1/4A & 4E	General view of the covered yard	W
11	1/25, 8/22, 21	14	1, 3C	View of the southeast corner (Blg. 3B abutting)	SE
12	1/24		1,3C	General view with inserted doorway	NE
13	1/23	48	3B/Ext.	General view of the cart sheds	SE
14	1/22	47	3B/Ext.	General view of the cart sheds	NE
15	1/21		3B/Ext.	View of the arched piers	E
16	1/20		4A/Ext.	General view of the north wall	ENE
17	1/19		3A/0/Rm.39	View of the roof	NW
18	1/18		4A/Ext.	View of the NW corner	SW
19	1/17		4A ,3,4B/Ext.	General view	W
20	1/16	41	4A/Ext.	Detail of the pier to the south elevation	S
21	1/15		4A/0/Rm.28	View of the roof	W
22	1/14		4A/0/Rm.28	View of the roof	E
23	1/13		4A/0/Rm.28	View of the brick blocked ventilators	S
24	1/12		4A/0/Rm.28	View of the east wall (Blg. 3A)	W
25	1/11		3A/Ext	View of the western elevation	W
26	1/10		4B/Ext.	View of the north elevation	N
27	1/9	42	3-4B/Ext.	Detail of the corner with the built in pier	NW
28	1/8		4B/Ext.	General view of the west gable with hipped roof	W
29	1/7		Ext.	View of the farmstead across the northern yard	SW
30	1/6	44	4B/Ext.	View of the shelter shed's south elevation	SW
31	1/5		4C/Ext.	General view of the north elevation	N
32	1/4		4B/0/Rm.33	General internal view of the shelter shed its exposed roof	W
33	1/3	43	4B/0/Rm.33	General internal view of the shelter shed piers and exposed roof	E
34	1/2		4B, 3A/Ext.	General view of the east wall	W
35	1/1, 2/36		4B/Ext.	Detail of the pier to the south elevation	S

## Farm Buildings at Marr Hall Farm, Marr, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record

Photo. Position	Film/Frame No.	Plate	Location Blg/Floor/Rm.	Description	From
36	2/35		2 /Ext.	General view of the southern yard with building 1 in the background	E
37	2/34		Ext	View of the former farmstead's entrance	N
38	2/33	20	2/Ext.	Oblique view of the east elevation	SE
39	2/32		2/Ext.	View of the southern end of the east elevation	E
40-1	2/31-30		2/Ext.	View of the east elevation (centre left)	E
42	2/29		2/Ext.	View of the east elevation (centre right)	E
43	2/28		2/Ext.	View of the gable of the eastern extension	S
44	2/27	21	2/Ext.	View of the front, east elevation of the eastern extension	E
45	2/26		2/Ext.	Detail of the trough	NE
46	2/25	22	2/Ext.	View of the north elevation with the two appended extensions	N
47	2/24		2/Ext.	Oblique view of the northern gable	NW
48	2/23	24	2/Ext.	View of the barn doorway and western extension	SW
49	2/22		2/Ext.	General view of the west elevation (centre)	W
50	2/21		2/Ext.	Oblique view of the drive wheel	NW
51	2/20	23	2/Ext.	Oblique view of the drive wheel	SW
52	2/19		2/Ext.	View of the southern end of the west elevation	NW
53	2/18	25	2/Ext.	View of the southern end of the west elevation	SSW
54	2/17		2/Ext.	General view of the west elevation	SW
55	2/16		2/Ext.	General view of the farmstead	S
56	2/15		4C/Ext.	General view of the southern elevation	S
57	2/14		Ext.	General view of the farmstead	SE
58	2/13		2/Ext.	View of the south facing gable	S
59	2/12		2/Ext.	View of the west elevation with original arched windows, inserted modern ventilators and two blocked windows at ground floor level	W
60	2/11		2/Ext.	View of the south end of the west elevation with original windows and doorway	W
61	2/10		2/0/Rm.2	General view	NE
62	2/9		2/0/Rm.3	General view	SW
63	2/8		2/0/Rm.3	General view	S
64	2/7		2/0/Rm.3	View of the south wall with under-stair recess	N
65	2/5-4	27	2/0/Rm.3	General view	NW
66	2/3-2		2/0/Rm.3	General view	N
67	2/1		2/0/Rm.3	General view	SW
68	3/36		2/0/Rm.3	View of the east wall and inserted modern trough	W
69	2/35		2/0/Rm.4	General view	SW
70	2/34		2/0/Rm.4	General view	NNW
71	3/33	28	2/0/Rm.4	View of the east wall with vertical building line [1]	W
72	3/32-1		2/0/Rm.4	Oblique view of the east wall	SW
73	3/30		2/0/Rm.4	Detail of one of two keep holes in the east wall	W
74	3/29, 7/2		2/0/Rm.4	General view of the west wall	SE
75	3/28		2/0/Rm.4	Detail of the inserted hopper	S
76	3/27		2/0/Rm.4	General view of the north wall	S
77	3/26		2/0/Rm.4	General view	W

## Farm Buildings at Marr Hall Farm, Marr, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record

Photo. Position	Film/Frame No.	Plate	Location Bldg/Floor/Rm.	Description	From
78	3/25		2/0/Rm.4	General view	E
79	3/24	29	2/0/Rm.5	General view with the possibly the original oak beam which originally supported the hayloft	NW
80	3/23		2/0/Rm.5	General view	E
81	3/22	36	2/0/Rm.5	General view of the hipped roof	NNE
82	3/21		2/0/Rm.5	General view	ENE
83	3/20		2/0/Rm.5	General view	SE
84	3/19		2/1/Rm.14	General view towards room 13	E
85	3/18		2/1/Rm.14	View of the hipped roof	SW
86	3/17		2/1/Rm.14	General view towards room 15	W
87	3/16		2/1/Rm.14	View of the roof truss	NW
88	3/15		2/1/Rm.14	View of the roof truss	NE
89	3/14-12		2/1/Rm.13	General view	SW
90	3/11		2/1/Rm.13	General view	NE
91	3/10		2/1/Rm.13	General view	E
92	3/9		2/1/Rm.15	View of the adapted arched window	E
93	3/8-6		2/1/Rm.15	General view towards the north gable wall which features nesting boxes	S
94	5/5		2/1/Rm.15	General view of the south gable wall which features obscured nesting boxes	N
95	5/4-3		2/1/Rm.12	General view with the exposed roof	NE
96	3/2-1		2/1/Rm.12	General view	SW
97	4/36		2/1/Rm.12	General view of the south wall	NW
98	4/35	33	2/1/Rm.12	View of the exposed arch to the west wall	E
99	4/34		2/1/Rm.12	Detail of the segmental arch	E
100	4/33-31	32	2/1/Rm.12	Detail of the carpenters marks (type 1 truss 'IIII')	S
101	4/30		2/1/Rm.1C	General view with exposed roof	NE
102	4/29		2/1/Rm.1C	General view with exposed roof	SW
103	4/28		2/1/Rm.11C	View of the half panelled west wall and exposed roof	NE
104	4/27		2 /1/Rm.11B	General view of the half panelled room with exposed roof	NE
105	4/26-5		2/1/Rm.11B	View of the half panelled west wall and exposed roof	SW
106-7	4/24 & 2		2/1/Rm.11B	General view of the half panelled room with exposed roof	NE
108	4/21-20		2 /1/Rm.11B	General view of the southern partition with wide 8 panelled door	SW
109	4/19		2/1/Rm.11A	General view of the west wall and stair partition	W
110	4/18-16		2/1/Rm.11A	General view of the west wall	E
111	4/15		2/1/Rm.1	Vertical view of the stone and wooden steps	W
112	4/14		2/1/Rm.1	Vertical view of the stone and wooden steps	SW
113	4/13-12		2/1/Rm.11B	General view of the west wall	SE
114	4/11		2/1/Rm.11A	General view of the west wall	SE
115	4/10		2/1/Rm.11C	Detail view of the roof truss	N
116	4/9		2/1/Rm.12	View of the drive shaft and securing plates	E
117	4/8-7		2/1/Rm.12	Oblique view of the drive shaft	NE
118	4/6	35	2/1/Rm.12	General view with the notched southern truss (Type 1, '1')	S

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119	4/5		2/1/Rm.12	Detail of the window in the west wall	E
120	4/4		1/0/Rm.16	General view	SE
121	4/3		1/0/Rm. 16	General view	NW
122	4/2	<b>6</b>	1/0/Rm. 16	View of the south wall with semi-circular recess	NNE
123	4/1		1/0/Rm. 16	General view	W
124	5/36		1/0/Rm. 16	View of the feeder	W
125	5/35	<b>7</b>	1/0/Rm. 17	General view towards the fireplace in the north wall	S
126	5/34-33		1/0/Rm.17	General view	N
127	5/32		1/0/Rm.17	View of the low alcove situated behind the door	NW
128	5/31		1/0/Rm.17	General view	N
129	5/30	<b>8</b>	1/0/Rm.17	View of the saddle racks to the east wall	SW
130	5/29		1/0/Rm.18	General view	S
131	5/28	<b>9</b>	2/0/Rm.18	Oblique view of the ceiling, from the northeast	NNE
132	5/27		2/0/Rm.18	View of the ceiling with boards to the first floor	N
133	5/26		2/0/Rm.18	General view	NW
134	5/25		2/0/Rm.19	General view of the western cartshed	S
135	5/24		2/0/Rm.19	General view	N
136	5/23-22		2/0/Rm.20	General view towards the rear north wall	SSE
137	5/21		2/0/Rm.20	View of the west wall	E
138	5/20		2/0/Rm.20	General view	NE
139	5/19		2/0/Rm.20	Oblique view of the cart doorway	NW
140	5/18		2/0/Rm.20	View of the east wall	W
141	5/17		2/0/Rm.21	General view	SW
142	5/16		2/0/Rm.21	General view	NW
143	5/15	<b>10</b>	2/0/Rm.21	View of the south wall with original triangular ventilator	N
144	5/14	<b>12</b>	2/0/Rm.21	General view	NE
145	5/13-12		2/0/Rm.21	General view	SE
146	5/11	<b>11</b>	2/0/Rm.21	General view with the beam notched onto the oak lintel	N
147	5/10		2/0/Rm.22	General view	S
148	5/9		2/0/Rm.22	General view of the south wall	N
149	5/8		2/0/Rm.22	General view	SW
150	5/7		2/0/Rm.22	General view	NW
151	5/6		2/0/Rm.22	View of the oak ceiling	N
152	5/5	<b>15</b>	1/1/Rm.23	General view of the type 3 truss	W
153	5/4		1/1/Rm.23	View of the roof (north pitch)	W
154	5/3		1/1/Rm. 24	General view of the east wall	SW
155	5/2		1/1/Rm. 24	General view of the graffiti north wall with graffiti	S
156	5/1	<b>16</b>	1/1/Rm. 24	General view with the inserted ceiling beam with mortice holes	SE
157	6/36-5	<b>17</b>	1/1/Rm. 24	Oblique view of the roof truss	S
158	6/34		1/1/Rm. 25	View of the roof	NE
159	6/33-2		1/1/Rm. 25	View of the south wall and exposed eaves	N
160	6/31		1/1/Rm. 25	View of the roof (south pitch)	N
161	6/30		1/1/Rm. 25	View of the blank east wall that extends to eaves height	NW
162	6/29		1/1/Rm. 25	View of the blank west wall which extends to the ridge purlin	NE
163	6/28		1/1/Rm. 25	Oblique view of the north wall	ESE
164	6/27-26		1/1/Rm. 26	View of the roof	W
165	6/25		1/1/Rm. 25	Oblique view of the roof	NE

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166	6/24		1/1/Rm. 26	Detail of the pegged truss joint	WSW
167	6/23		1/1/Rm. 26	General view of the west wall	NE
168	6/22		1/1/Rm. 26	General view	N
169	6/21-20		1/1/Rm. 26	View of the east wall with blocked pitching hole	NW
170	6/19-18		1/1/Rm. 26	Detailed section through the original limecrete floor	N
171	6/17		1/1/Rm. 26	General view of the north wall and inserted loading door	SSE
172	6/16		1/1/Rm. 26	General view of the north wall	S
173	6/15	18	1/1/Rm. 26	Oblique view of the blocked pitching hole [2] and ventilators to the east wall	SW
174	6/14	19	1/1/Rm. 26	General view of the roof	E
175	6/13		1/1/Rm. 26	View of the western roof truss	E
176	6/12		3A/0/Rm. 29	General view of the north wall and roof truss	SW
177	6/11		3A/0/Rm. 29	General view with brick feeder	NW
178	6/10		3A/0/Rm. 29	View of the west wall (door and window)	NE
179	6/9		3A/0/Rm. 29	General view	SE
180	6/8		3A/0/Rm. 29	View of the ceiling/roof	E
181	6/7		3A/0/Rm. 30	General view with the feeder and hayrack to the east wall	SW
182	6/6		3A/0/Rm. 30	General view	SE
183	6/5		3A/0/Rm. 30	General view	NW
184	6/4		3A/0/Rm. 30	General view of the feeder to the east wall	S
185	6/3		3A/0/Rm. 31	General view	NE
186	6/2		3A/0/Rm. 31	General view	SE
187	6/1, 7/36		3A/0/Rm. 31	General view	SW
188	7/35		3A/0/Rm. 31	General view	NW
189	7/34		3A/0/Rm. 34	View of the north wall and roof	SW
190	7/33		3A/0/Rm. 34	General view	NW
191	7/32		3A/0/Rm. 34	General view	NE
192	7/31-30		3A/0/Rm. 34	General view	SE
193	7/29		3A/0/Rm. 34	General view	NW
194	7/28		3A/0/Rm. 34	General view	NE
195	7/27		3A/0/Rm. 34	General view	SE
196	7/26	39	3A/0/Rm. 34	View of the blocked barn doorway	E
197	7/25	40	3A/0/Rm. 34	View of the flagstones, inside (east) of the blocked barn doorway	S
198	7/24		3A/0/Rm. 34	General view of the roof with type 6 trusses	E
199	7/23-22	45	3A/0/Rm. 34	General view of the roof with type 6 trusses	W
200	7/21-20		3A/0/Rm. 35	General view with roof truss	W
201	7/19		3A/0/Rm. 35	General view	NW
202	7/18		3A/0/Rm. 35	General view	NE
203	7/17		3A/0/Rm. 35	General view	SE
204	7/16		3A/0/Rm. 36	General view	SE
205	7/15		3A/0/Rm. 36	View of the SE corner with brick feeder	NW
206	7/14-13		2/0/Rm. 36	View of the hipped roof	NW
207	7/12/11	46	4C/0/Rm. 37	Detail of the stone worn stone door thresh	SW
208	7/10		3A/Ext.	View of the blocked doorway	W
209	7/9		2/0/Rm. 10	General view	E
210	7/8	30	2/0/Rm. 10	General view	W
211	7/7		2/1/Rm. 11	General view	E
212	7/6		2/1/Rm. 11	General view	W
213	7/5		2/1/Rm. 12	General view	E

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<b>214</b>	7/4		2/1/Rm. 12	General view	W
<b>215</b>	7/3		2/0/Rm. 4	General view	NE
<b>216</b>	7/1		2/0/Rm. 4	View of the doorway to the east wall	W
<b>217</b>	8/36		3A/0/Rm. 32	General view	SE
<b>218</b>	8/35		3A/0/Rm.32	General view	SW
<b>219</b>	8/34		3A/0/Rm.32	View of the stone pier to the west wall	E
<b>220</b>	8/33		3A/0/Rm.32	General view	NW
<b>221</b>	8/32		3A/0/Rm.32	General view	NE
<b>222</b>	8/31		3A/0/Rm.32	View of the roof	NE
<b>223</b>	8/30		3A/0/Rm.32	View of the roof	E
<b>224</b>	8/29		3B/0/Rm.32	General view towards the cart door	W
<b>225</b>	8/28-27	<b>38</b>	3A, 3B/0/Rm.32	View of the roof truss	NE
<b>226</b>	8/26		3B/0/Rm.32	General view	W
<b>227</b>	8/25		3A/0/Rm.37	General view	S
<b>228</b>	8/24		3B/0/Rm.37	General view	N
<b>229</b>	8/23		3B/0/Rm.38	General view	E
<b>231</b>	8/20	<b>13</b>	1/0/Rm.21	Detail of the limecrete first floor	W
<b>232</b>	8/21		2/Ext.	View of the gate piers	E
<b>230</b>	9/36	<b>34</b>	2/1/12	Detail of the in situ voussoir to the east wall	W
<b>234</b>	9/35	<b>37</b>	2/1/7	View of the brick hen boxes	N
<b>296</b>	10/18-16		2/Rm.4	General view	SE
<b>297</b>	10/15		2/Rm.4	General view	SW
<b>307</b>	10/3		2/Rm.8	View of the original beam	NE
<b>308</b>	10/2		1/Ext.	General view of the arched doorways	ESE
<b>309</b>	10/1		1/Ext.	General view of the arched doorways	WSW
<b>319</b>	11/36		2/Ext.	Additional view of the west elevation (central section)	W
<b>320</b>	11/25		1/16	View of the exposed ceiling	SE
<b>321</b>	11/24		1/16	View of the corner alcove	E

## PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B: 35mm Colour Slide, (Sensia 400)

Photo. Position	Film/Frame No.	Plate	Location Blg/Floor/Rm.	Description	From
1	10/37		1 & 3D/Exterior (Ext.)	General view of the NE corner	NE
2	10/36		1/Ext.	General view of the eastern end of the north elevation	N
3	10/35		1/Ext.	view of the western end of the north elevation	N
4	10/34		1/Ext.	view of the western end of the north elevation	NE
5	10/33	3	1/Ext.	Oblique view of the eastern end of the north elevation	NW
6	10/32	4	1/Ext.	View of the West (Gable) Elevation	W
7	10/31	1	1/Ext.	Oblique view of the western gable and south elevation	SW
8	10/30	2	1/Ext.	Western end of the south elevation	S
9	10/29		1/Ext.	Oblique view of the two cart doorways	SW
10	10/28		1/4A & 4E	General view of the covered yard	W
11	10/27	14	1, 3C	View of the southeast corner (Blg. 3B abutting)	SE
12	10/26		1,3C	General view with inserted doorway	NE
13	10/25	48	3B/Ext.	General view of the cart sheds	SE
14	10/24	47	3B/Ext.	General view of the cart sheds	NE
15	10/23		3B/Ext.	View of the arched piers	E
16	10/22		4A/Ext.	General view of the north wall	ENE
18	10/21		4A/Ext.	View of the NW corner	SW
19	10/20		4A ,3,4B/Ext.	General view	W
24	10/19		4A/O/Rm.28	View of the east wall (Blg. 3A)	W
25	10/18		3A/Ext	View of the western elevation	W
39	10/16		2/Ext.	View of the southern end of the east elevation	E
40	10/15		2/Ext.	View of the east elevation (centre left)	E
43	10/14		2/Ext.	View of the gable of the eastern extension	S
44	10/16	21	2/Ext.	View of the front, east elevation of the eastern extension	E
46	10/15	22	2/Ext.	View of the north elevation with the two appended extensions	N
47	10/11		2/Ext.	Oblique view of the northern gable	NW
48	10/10	24	2/Ext.	View of the barn doorway and western extension	SW
49	10/9		2/Ext.	General view of the west elevation (centre)	W
54	10/8		2/Ext.	General view of the west elevation	SW
55	10/7		2/Ext.	General view of the farmstead	S
56	10/6		4C/Ext.	General view of the southern elevation	S

## Appendix 3: Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings)

**Building Name:** RANGE OF FARMBUILDINGS AT HALL FARM APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES TO WEST (EAST) OF FARMHOUSE

**Parish:** MARR

**District:** DONCASTER

**County:** SOUTH YORKSHIRE

**Postcode:** DN5 7AT

**LBS Number:** 334552

**Grade:** II

**Date Listed:** 11/04/1986

**NGR:** SE5182605249

SE50NW MARR BARNESLEY ROAD (north side)

5/131 Range of farm buildings at Hall Farm approximately 25 metres to west (east) of the farmhouse.

Combination farm buildings including cowhouses, shelter sheds, cartsheds and barns. Early C18 barn incorporated in early C19 range. Ashlar and rubble limestone, stone slate eaves courses to pantile roofs. Single-storey E-shaped range encloses 2 fold yards on west side and has cartshed arcade backing onto east side; arcade overlaps to join end gable of earlier range of buildings to north. North side of each fold yard has arcade of 6 segmental arches with cylindrical piers and square abaci; square-headed doors and slatted casements to other sides. Hipped roofs. Cartshed arcade on east side has brick spandrels to 14 similar arches, bay 9 having boarded doors, end bay on right forming passage to rear. Earlier 2-storey range to north, of 2 builds, has quoins and some triangular vents. Large, arched openings on south side, other doors and slatted windows, 1st-floor hatches. External steps to door at west end.

**Building Name:** PAIR OF OUTBUILDINGS APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF MARR HALL

**Parish:** MARR

**District:** DONCASTER

**County:** SOUTH YORKSHIRE

**Postcode:** DN5 7AT

5/130 Pair of outbuildings  
approximately 20 metres  
to north-east of

Marr Hall

**LBS Number:** 334551

**Grade:** II

**Date Listed:** 11/04/1986

**NGR:** SE5172705297

SE50NW MARR BARNESLEY ROAD(north side).

Stables with dovecote and granary. Probably mid C18, C20 linking canopy. Rubble limestone, C20 cement-tile eaves courses to renewed pantile roof. 2 small rectangular outbuildings set at right angles and linked by pitched-roof canopy. Outbuilding to right: large quoins (cutaway on left corner). Keyed segmental arch to carriage entrance on right. Door to far left has bonded ashlar surround and 7-pane overlight above lintel; two 20-pane casements on its right have square-faced surrounds. Similar surrounds and sill band to loft openings with renewed pigeon holes and ledges. Hipped roof. Outbuilding set forward on left in same style and having external front wall



steps with doors above and below landing. C20 brick stack to left at eaves. Right return: 2 doorways and some inserted casements; 2 original 1st-floor windows have casements. C20 brick lean-to to left return not of special interest. Included for group value.

**Building Name:** MARR HALL

**Parish:** MARR

**District:** DONCASTER

**County:** SOUTH YORKSHIRE

**Postcode:** DN5 7AT

**LBS Number:** 334550

**Grade:** II

**Date Listed:** 05/06/1968

**NGR:** SE5171805274

SE50NW MARR BARNSELY ROAD

(north side)

5/129 Marr Hall

5.6.68

GV II

Manor house. C16 west front, south front altered early C19, C20 renovation. Ashlar limestone, C20 cement-tile eaves courses to pantile roof. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys. West front: 2 bays. Chamfered plinth. Left part of house truncated, C16 single-storey porch leads into lean-to addition on return wall of house. Porch has moulded round arch with decorative moulding stops and impost, flanking pilasters and entablature surmounted by architraved panel bearing arms. Canted, 2-storey bay window immediately to right has 1:2:4:2:1 transomed lights the outermost lights in the face of the main wall. Transomed 5-light mullioned window on right. Continuous dripmould. 1st-floor windows under dripmould the same, except outermost lights of bay are blind. South (entrance) front: 4 bays. Door with overlight in open stone porch with part-fluted columns and pediment. Tripartite windows have unequally-hung sashes with glazing bars in renewed stone surrounds with hoodmoulds. Remains of C16 window surrounds visible in walling. Stone inscribed 'ANNO DOM 1664' near eaves. Pebble-dashed addition to right has matching window to each floor. Hipped roof with renewed, corniced wallstone ridge stacks.

Interior: generally altered. Wooden plaque near stairs has scratch-moulded surround to 3 panels with inlaid lozenges with arms and the words 'BLESSED IS GOD IN AL HIS GIFTES AND HOLY IN AL HIS WORKS / ANNO 1582 / LEWYS / RERESBY'. Timbers within rear porch salvaged from roof space include the words 'Peter Thellusson Esq. Landlord... John Snowden Tenant of this Place.... This hall repaired in 1794'. Brick oven in room to right of south front has segmentally-arched, keyed lintel to opening.