



**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**



**GLEBE FARM AND BREWHOUSE,  
BRODSWORTH ESTATE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

**BUILDING RECORDING REPORT**

*by Mark Johnson*

**REPORT NUMBER 2010/114**



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Historic building recording and analysis was carried out on a range of buildings at Glebe Farm and the Brewhouse, all forming part of the Brodsworth Estate, South Yorkshire. The Glebe Farm buildings consist of a south and conjoined west range together with a freestanding cart-shed with dovecote over. Although cartographic evidence indicates that historically more buildings were originally present, a sequence of development of the existing farm buildings could be demonstrated through stratigraphic relationships. The fabric of the extant farm buildings spans the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The body of the Brewhouse, originally constructed for the production of beer, survives largely as it was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Subsequently converted to use as a laundry and later still to a purely domestic dwelling it has undergone a series of alterations. Each of these alterations and renovations has left its mark on the fabric and it has proved possible to interpret the building in terms of these earlier functions.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Between 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> November 2010 York Archaeological Trust carried out a programme of building recording at Glebe Farm (NGR: SE 5035 0730) and the Brewhouse (NGR: SE 5055 0727), both of which form part of the Brodsworth Estate, Brodsworth, South Yorkshire (Figure 1 Site location map). The buildings, which are of some architectural interest, lie within the Brodsworth Conservation Area. Amongst the many Listed buildings and structures within the Conservation Area is the Brewhouse which is Grade II Listed (English Heritage listing details). None of the recorded buildings is presently occupied or in active usage though they are all in a good state of preservation. The recording work was carried out in fulfilment of Listed Building and planning conditions issued by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and commissioned by the Brodsworth Estate. The recording works followed a Specification for Building Recording formulated by York Archaeological Trust.

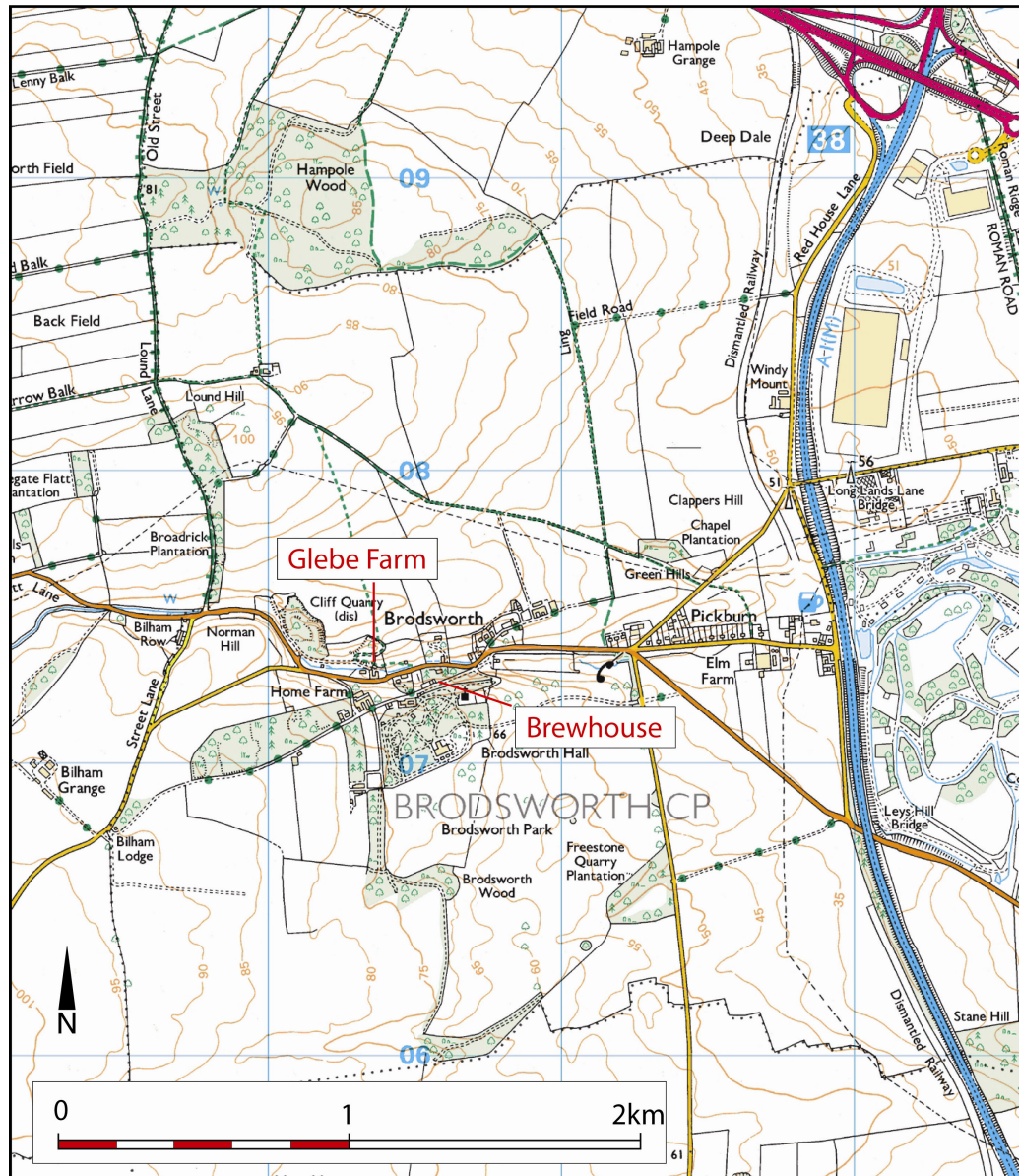


Figure 1 Site location map

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This report describes the buildings as they stood during the programme of building recording. The level of recording broadly accords with Level 3 of the English Heritage 'Guidance on the recording of Historic Buildings' (English Heritage 2006). As such this report is both descriptive and analytical. The report provides a detailed description of the buildings with some archival research and is accompanied by a selection of photographs together with plans, elevations and cross sections. The chronological development of the buildings in terms of alterations, additions and deletions is detailed and interpretations of the buildings are offered.

During the recording works a series of notes were made for each room or space, for each exterior elevation, for each building and, in the case of Glebe Farm, for the building complex as a whole. The buildings are also considered in the wider context of their physical and estate settings. The photographic recording comprised 35mm monochrome and colour digital photographs for each space and elevation as well as a variety of 'detail shots'. Medium format (with perspective control lens) monochrome photography was restricted primarily to elevation shots.

The archival search consisted of the examination of Ordnance Survey and historic estate maps, the gathering of information stored within the archives of the Brodsworth estate, the consultation of a number of published sources and a web-based search, including English heritage Listing details.

### **3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The small rural village of Brodsworth is located some 6.5km west-north-west of Doncaster. The area is gently undulating and has a complex solid geology composed of coal measures deposits. Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century various minerals, including coal, were extracted from estate owned land.

### **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

No readily available archival documentary sources could be accessed for Glebe Farm though an early 19<sup>th</sup> century enclosure map together with later editions of Ordnance Survey maps do provide some clues to the later development of the farm. Historically, the name 'glebe' originally denoted land that was intended to provide income to support a parish priest and occasionally this took the form of a farm. References to the records of the Brodsworth Estate held by the Doncaster Archives Department record the purchase of glebe land from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1917 (DD/BROD). This may represent the purchase of Glebe Farm by the estate at that date.

The enclosure map of 1815-30 (Figure 2) shows west and south ranges at the farm and it is almost certain that this includes the existing barn. The south range is shown with a number of projections to its northern side and the western of these may even represent a walled area rather than a building. To the immediate north of the barn a wide building is present and this may be a predecessor to the extant single storey building in this location. An eastwards

projection to the north of this would again appear to represent a further part of this. The cart shed appears to be depicted and there is an isolated building to the south-east of this.

A broadly similar picture is presented by the O.S. map of 1851 (Figure 3) though structures to the east side of the cart shed are shown whilst the east – west arm of buildings at the northern end of the western range had been removed by this date. There are also hints of a structure to the west side of the southern end of the barn. The O.S. map of 1906 (Figure 4) shows the farm with greater clarity. The western and southern ranges appear much as they are today although an apsidal structure is depicted butting up to the west side of the southern end of the barn, as is a rectangular structure immediately to the north of this. These structures are depicted with an outline of a broken line and appear likely to have been open-sided. On morphological grounds, the apsidal ended structure was almost certainly a horse engine. Buildings are still seen to be present to the eastern side of the cart shed as is the building to the south-east of this. The southern range is still shown with a northerly projection at its eastern end.

The 1928 O.S. map (Figure 5) shows the west and south ranges as they are today, though with the open sided additions to the west side of the barn still present. The cart-shed with attached structures together with the building to the south-west remain much as they did on the 1906 map. Two new rectangular buildings appear on this map, one in the farmyard, the other west of the western range. This latter again appears to be depicted with open sides and as such is likely to have been an open sided dutch barn.

There appear to have been few changes to the 1928 arrangement in the 1961 O.S. (Figure 6), these being restricted to the disappearance of the horse engine, a rearrangement of the structure in the farmyard and the loss of the building south-east of the cart-shed complex. The O.S. map of 1990 shows the outline of the buildings arrangement at Glebe Farm to be exactly as they are today. In the 1990s the Glebe Farm buildings were converted to community usage.

It is noteworthy that a building known as Glebe Farmhouse is situated on the opposite side of Brodsworth Road, less than 100m east of the surveyed farm complex. This building is Grade II Listed and said to date from the early – mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (English Heritage Listing details). From the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards a number of buildings are depicted on this site, indeed on the 1928 and 1961 maps the title Glebe Farm is attached to this complex rather than the recorded buildings to the west. It would seem likely that during this time the farm effectively was two centred and that the part to the east also served as the residence.

An amount of historic information regarding the Brewhouse has been obtained from the archives of the Brodsworth Estate office (Brodsworth Archives). This material, together with cartographic evidence permits an outline of the history of this building to be sketched. A brewhouse is listed in a sale document of 1797 and this is likely to represent the extant building. It is probable that the building was constructed as a brewhouse and it is said that it have supplied the original Brodsworth Hall (i.e. the hall which preceded the present hall which was built between 1864 – 1867 (Girouard, 1971)) as well as the 'Boot and Slipper', a local hostelry.

From estate expenses listings of the 1860s there is reference to the conversion of a building into a brewhouse and for carpenters work for the new brewhouse whilst in 1871 £86.13s.8d was expended on works at the laundry and brewhouse. These, and other, references would appear to suggest that the original brewhouse was converted into a laundry whilst another building was converted to brewhouse functions. Throughout the later 19<sup>th</sup> century there are numerous references to coal supplies to the laundry whilst money was also outlaid for such items as a stone sink, a wringing machine, mangle, ropes and wheel cord; all of which relates to the operation of the laundry. Other recorded expenses relate to such matters as whitewashing, drainage works and the replacement of fencing. Until recently the building now known as the Brewhouse was in fact called The Laundry. The 1881 census lists a laundress and two laundry maids and these staff are said to have been housed in the laundry attics. An estate inventory of 1885 lists a range of laundry paraphernalia, including drying rails, mangles, irons, dollies, etc, as well as references to a bedroom, closet, scullery and sitting room. The building is said to have ceased operating as a laundry in the 1920s.

In the early 1930s the estate carpenter carried out works at the laundry that effectively converted it to residential usage. A plan of the building as it was in 1965 (Figure 7) appears to depict what was largely the product of the 1930s conversion and this arrangement is worthy of brief description. To the ground floor the archways of the south elevation were still open and what is now the kitchen and hall formed a large, verandah-like, covered porch. The brewhouse/laundry area to the north-east corner appears to be much as it is today, bar the modern insertions, though a former brick pillar in the central part of this space supported what is said to be an upper floor. The area of the modern living rooms was not so separated as today and housed two boilers and a dryer. A single storey extension is shown butting up to the east side of the building and this housed an outside w.c. plus two further storage rooms. To the first floor the only structural differences to the existing arrangements were to the areas now formed of Bedrooms 2 and 3, their related passage and the presence of a now removed fireplace. The arrangements to the attics are depicted as the same as those of today. Functional usage of the rooms is also shown as different to that of today. The ground



floor appears to have still housed the now redundant laundry. At the first floor a kitchen was housed in what is now the landing whilst what is now Bedrooms 2 and 3 appears to have been formed of living rooms.

The present arrangements of the building are clearly at variance with this 1965 as existing plan and it is evident that further conversion of the building has since taken place. Much of this was probably done around 1965 as proposed plans of this date (Figure 8) show first floor alterations which match those of the present. However, ground floor proposals in this plan are distinctly at variance with the present arrangements, whilst proposals to remove the north-east part of the building were also clearly not carried out. The latest alterations to the Brewhouse are of fairly recent years and relate to the extant ground floor garaging area and ground floor bathroom.



*Figure 2 Enclosure map of 1815-30. Glebe Farm is to upper left, Brewhouse immediately below number 9. Old Hall lies SE of Brewhouse and stables with enclosed yard to the SW*



Figure 3 First edition O.S. map of 1851. Glebe Farm is to centre left, Brewhouse the small detached building immediately NW of the old Brodsworth Hall

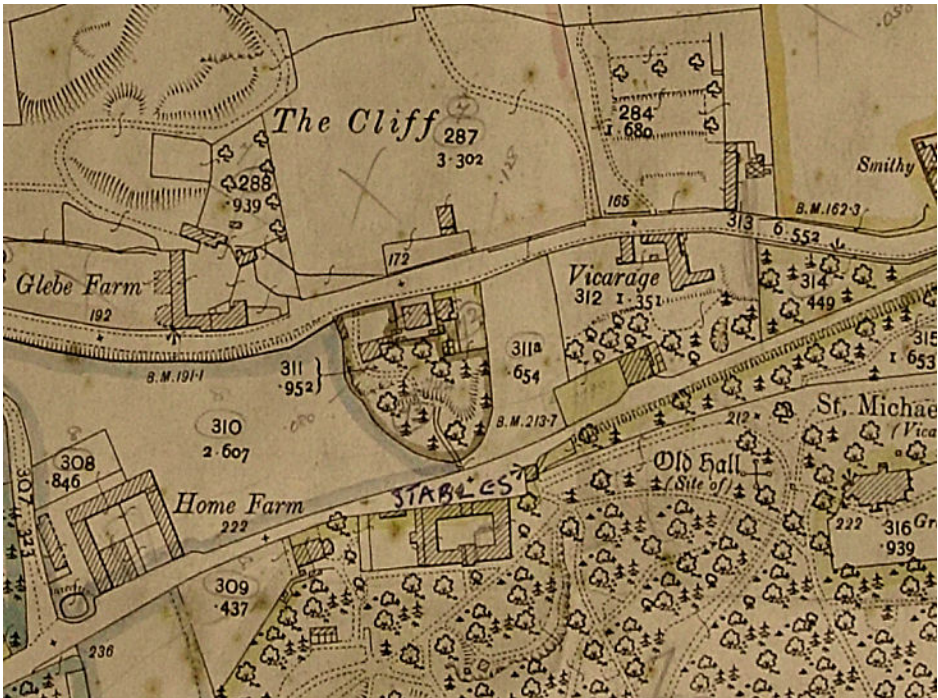


Figure 4 2<sup>nd</sup> edition O.S. map of 1906. Brewhouse lies immediately to S of Vicarage



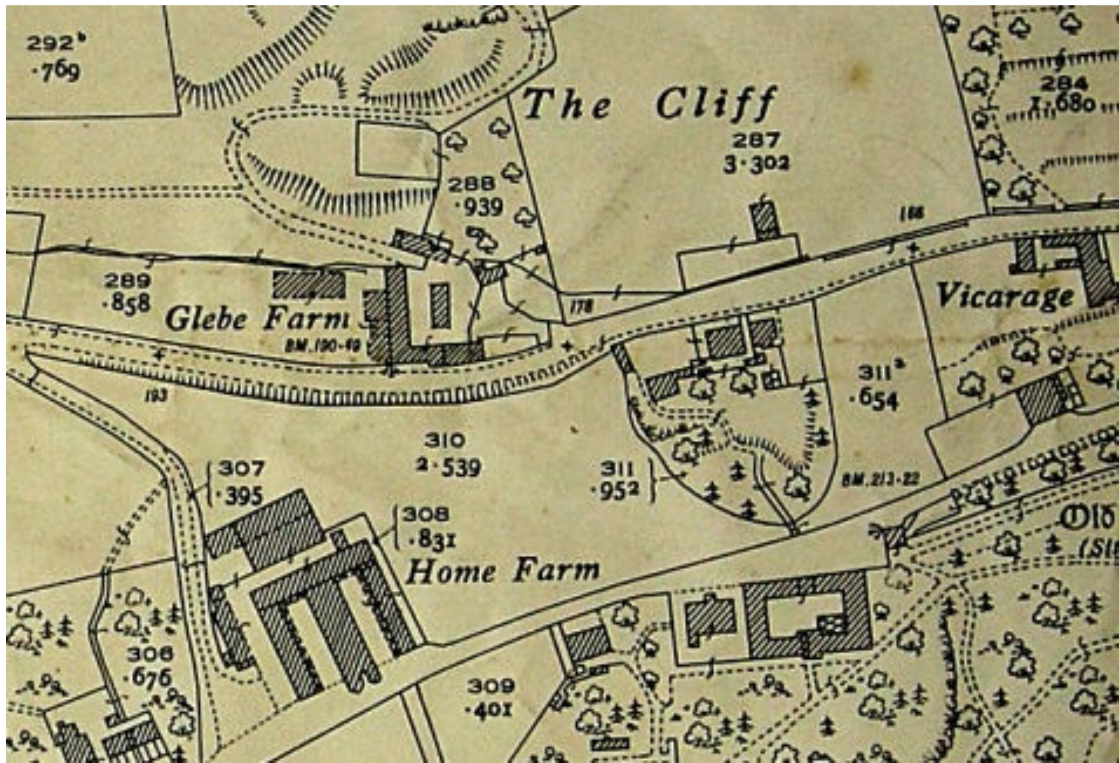


Figure 5 O.S. map of 1928. Brewhouse lies immediately to S of Vicarage

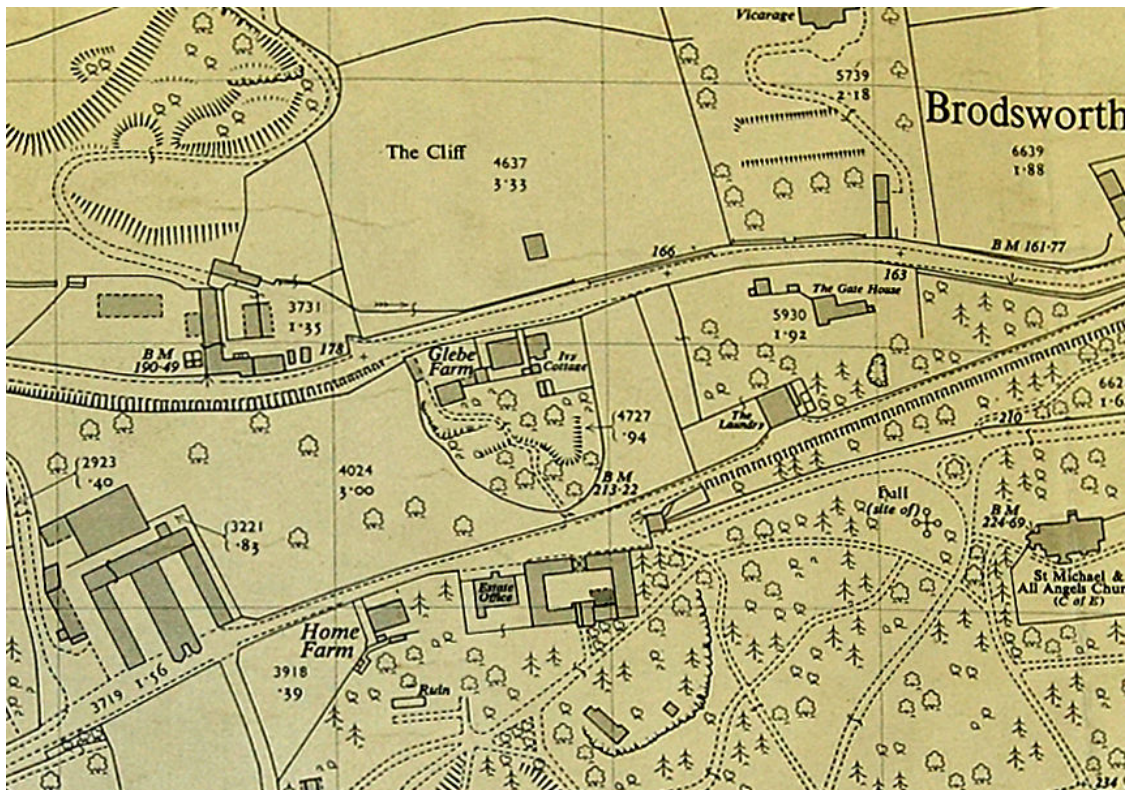


Figure 6 O.S. map of 1961. Brewhouse is depicted as 'laundry'



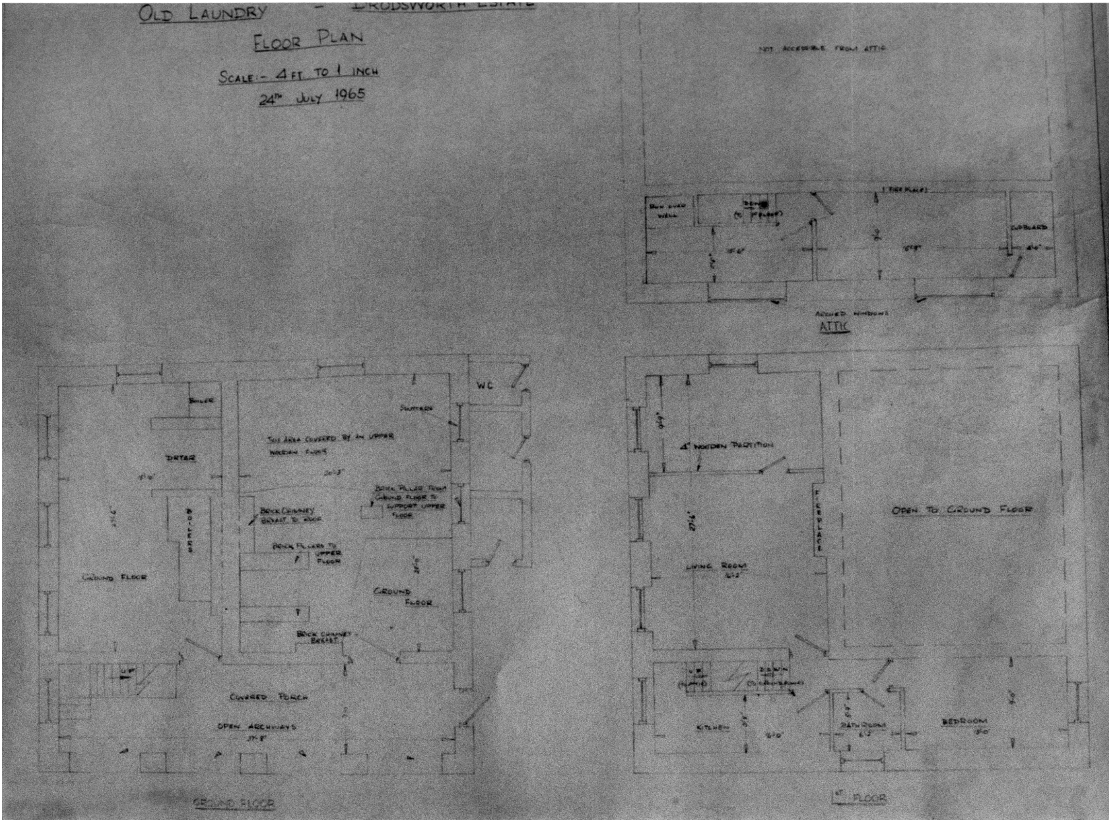


Figure 7 Plan of Brewhouse as existing, 1965

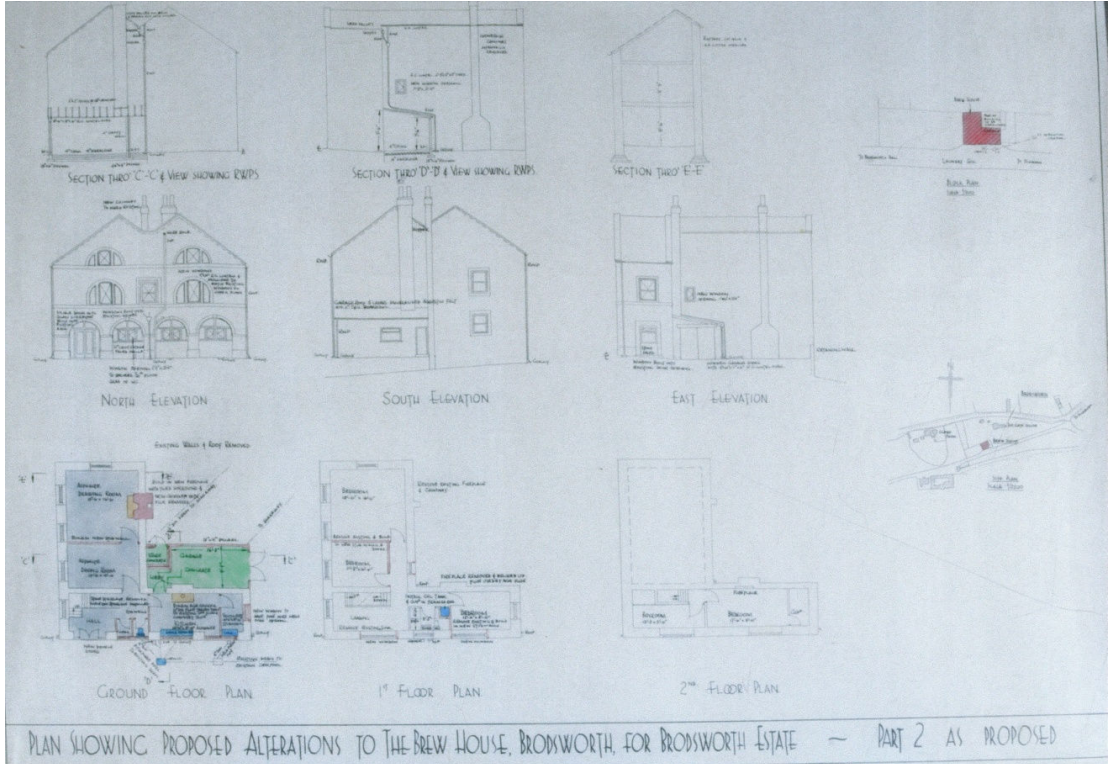


Figure 8 Plan of Brewhouse as proposed, 1965

## **5. RESULTS**

The description of the buildings are presented below, together with some analysis and interpretation. The results for Glebe Farm are presented under 5.1, the Brewhouse under 5.2. At the end of each of each of these there is a discussion section in which overall conclusions are drawn. In the case of Glebe Farm where structural development of individual buildings within the farm complex is evident, the buildings are presented in an order that broadly corresponds to that of the observed sequence.

### **5.1 GLEBE FARM**

Glebe Farm is nestled in the base of a narrow steep sided valley and is bounded by the B6422 Brodsworth Road to its southern side. The existing buildings of this former farm complex are comprised of conjoined south and west ranges together with a free standing cart shed with dovecote over. This latter is located to the north side of the site. It is clear from earlier mapping that further buildings once stood on the site. The principal openings of the buildings 'face inwards' to what will originally have been an open farmyard. Within the ranges the earliest buildings are represented by the large barn at the south end of the west range and the two storey building at the eastern side (there are substantial later alterations at the extreme east end of this) of the southern range. Subsequent additions are comprised of the construction of a single storey structure at the north end of the barn and the infilling of what had formerly been a gap between the barn and the building of the southern range. The buildings are of coursed limestone rubble with some patches of lime mortar rendering to the barn and gable walls of the cart shed. There is a very limited use of brick in patching up of the walls in various places. The gable wall of the altered eastern end of the southern range is of brick whilst cement render is applied to its northern side. Much of the external walling of the farm buildings, and especially so the internal walling, has been re-pointed in cement. Roofing materials to both ranges and cart shed is of corrugated asbestos. All windows, doors and their frames are of timber and 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. Virtually all early internal fittings in the buildings have been removed.

#### **5.1.1 WEST RANGE: BARN**

(Plates 1, 2 and 3)

The barn appears likely to have originally been an entirely free-standing structure. The later single storey block to the northern side of the barn butts up to this large structure, whilst an infill structure that butts up to its south-east corner is again a later addition. The barn is formed of a single, full height open space, and as is characteristic of these structures, originally had a pair of large opposed doorways to its long sides. Threshing of cereals took

place between such opposed doorways whose positioning permitted a through draught that enabled the separation of chaff from grain.

To the exterior and interior of the west wall a segmental arch extends for what was originally the full width of the doorway, the sides of which were finished with large dressed quoins. This western doorway was subsequently narrowed on its southern side, reduced slightly in height and fitted with a wooden lintel. This reduced doorway is that which is still extant. To the exterior of the eastern wall of the barn the segmental arch does not survive, though again there is clear evidence for the narrowing of the sides of the doorway, in this instance on its northern side. Here the reduced opening was built with quoining to the new stretch of walling. Subsequently, this later reduced doorway was itself blocked up and a mid wall height window inserted. It is probable, judging by the patchwork of stone, that this window, which is of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, is itself a replacement of a larger opening. To the interior, the sides of the wide original, and the narrower reduced, doorways are both visible though the upper parts are not recognisable within the blocking up.

One other original, albeit altered, doorway into the barn exists. This is located in the southern part of the east wall and is accessed via a flight of three stone steps and a small landing. Each side of the doorway is bordered by well dressed quoins, though the head of the doorway has been replaced by a steel lintel to its exterior face. There are two other doorways into the barn, both of which are later insertions. The larger of these provides access from the later infill building of the southern range into the south-east corner of the barn and is accessed via a flight of three modern steps of concrete. This door has a flat head formed of a wooden lintel and there are faint suggestions, in the coursing of the stonework to its northern side, that it may once have been marginally wider. The other doorway, located close to the end of the eastern wall is a modern creation with steel lintel and accessed via a gentle ramp of concrete with railings to its eastern side.

A non original window to the east elevation has been mentioned. An original high level window to the south gable, and fitted with a single wooden shutter of vertical boards still survives. Elsewhere, a blocked up window of similar height is evident towards the northern end of the west wall.

The only other openings in this building are a series of small triangular vents apparent to all sides of the barn. To the east and west walls these occur somewhat irregularly within bands at three heights (low, intermediate and high), and in two bands (intermediate and high) respectively. The irregular distribution of the vents within the rows may be owed to partial blocking up, especially perhaps during episodes of consolidation and re-pointing.



A large area of irregular coursing of stonework is evident towards the south end of the west wall of the barn, both internally and externally. This would appear to correspond with a structure depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1906 and 1928 which is shown with a rounded west end. This almost certainly represents a horse engine installed to provide power. Given the location of this structure on the side of the barn it would seem to have been intended to power threshing machinery. As such, it may be that the narrowing of the barn doors coincided with the change of working practice in the threshing process.

The present floor of the barn is of concrete and there is a suspended ceiling of light metal framework and white fibreboard inserted at the basal level of the six roof trusses. Through small gaps in the suspended ceiling it was possible to gain glimpses of the gabled timber roof structure. The trusses were seen to be of king post type with angled side, or raking, struts. Two sets of butt-purlins, each staggered in relation to its neighbour, were present to each side of the roof. Each bore a tenon at either end which extended through the principal rafters and was secured by pegs. It was noted that there were four common rafters between each principal rafter. A ridge plank could be seen to be present in places, though not at the extreme southern end where the apex of the roof is supported by a pair of relatively light timbers secured to the upper side of the truss at high level. With the possible exception of these light timbers none of the visible roof timbers appeared to be machine cut. Some plastic guttering and downpipes are present to the east and west sides of the barn.



*Plate 1 Barn and extension of west range, looking E*



*Plate 2 Barn and extension of west range, looking W*



*Plate 3 Interior of barn, looking N*

#### 5.1.2 WEST RANGE: SINGLE STOREY EXTENSION TO BARN

(Plates 4 and 5)

A single storey building butts up against the north end of the barn. This building is the same width as the barn, though of somewhat shorter length. There are, or were, openings into this building on all sides save for the western wall which is formed of a continuous expanse of

stonework. The existing access into this building is via a double doorway, from the barn, at its southern end to a modern landing equipped with flights of five steps to either side. Additional access is also provided by a modern doorway towards the north end of the eastern elevation.

There is evidence of earlier doorways into this building. At the northern end there is a wide blocked doorway towards the western side of the north elevation. This had quoining to both sides and a wooden lintel. This area of this doorway was subsequently blocked up and a window inserted. This window has in turn been blocked up. To the eastern elevation there is a complex succession of openings. The original, or at least early, of these appears to have been comprised of the following: a window with stone sill towards the southern side and a blocked up example of the same towards the north end, together with an arrangement of two doorways between the windows. The northern of the two doorways was of considerable height and width, that immediately to its south, which had a wooden lintel, was much narrower and shorter. Both doorways are now blocked up though a modern window with concrete sill has been inserted towards the southern side of the large blocked doorway.

The roof of this building is hidden by a suspended ceiling of light metal framework and fibreboard panels. Although it was possible to see much of this roof structure through gaps in the ceiling all detail below the upper sides of the truss tie-beams was completely obscured by modern insulation materials. Three trusses span the width of the building, all of king post type with raking struts extending from the lower parts of the king post to the underside of the principal rafters. Where visible, six common rafters to each side were apparent between each truss. Two sets of staggered purlins were present to either side of the roof and these appeared to be nailed rather than secured by carpentry jointing. The north end of the roof is hipped, and with reference to the roof timbers, this was achieved by the provision of hip rafters extending from the top of the king post to the either side of the north end of the roof at eaves level. What little of the roof timbers that could be seen in detail appeared to be machine sawn, of very regular scantling and almost certainly of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, possibly with some later work.

The existing arrangements of the interior of this building are modern. The modern access arrangements at the south end via a landing and two flights of steps and the suspended ceiling have already been commented on. The floors of the building are of concrete. At the northern end there is a stone cross-wall with doorways to east and west sides. The western doorway leads to a modern kitchen/bar store area bounded on its eastern side by a north – south stone wall. The eastern doorway leads to a small lobby area that provides access to two modern WC's separated from one another by a stretch of east – west stone wall. Like all



the stonework in this building these walls at the northern end are heavily re-pointed in cement and it is difficult to form a judgement as to their age. These walls would not appear likely to form part of the original form of the building as they would have prevented the functioning of the wide doorway visible in the north elevation. They could however, relate to any point in time after this date and even be contemporary with the window that was inserted into the blocked up doorway. Immediately to the south of the two northern rooms is a modern bar servery.

The function of this building is open to some uncertainty and interpretation is hampered by the removal of all original internal fixtures and fittings and the heavy re-pointing of the walls which may have obscured evidence for former sub-divisions. The large doorway on the eastern side suggests a cart shed/implement store rather than, for example, a cow shed. Glebe Farm was in all probability a mixed farm and may well have possessed a cow shed/s. Although none are now obviously present at the farm it is clear from the historic mapping that a number of the farm buildings no longer survive and one or more of these may have served as such.



*Plate 4 North end of extension to west range, looking S*





Plate 5 Interior of extension to west range, looking N

### 5.1.3 SOUTH RANGE: EARLY BUILDING

(Plates 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12)

The earliest part of the existing south range is the two storey part whose western side lies in the vicinity of the external stone staircase and is here externally marked by quoining. A substantially rebuilt single storey block lies to the eastern end of this building and this was very likely constructed as part of the same building, albeit to a lower level. Although the lower eastern part of the building has a replaced gable end of brick and the north elevation is almost completely obscured by 20<sup>th</sup> century cement render it can be seen that the walling above the eaves is finished with quoins whilst that part below the eaves is not. Were the lower eastern part to be of a separate build such an arrangement would not be anticipated. The southern side of the building is built into the ground-slope and no windows or doorways are present to this elevation. Three doors and three windows are present to the ground floor of the north elevation and above this, three windows and a door (accessed via an external staircase of stone) to the first floor. A single doorway is present to the lower, eastern, elevation whilst internally there is a doorway leading from the western end into the later 'infill building'. Some guttering still survives to the north elevation, none is present to the south elevation. This building has been subject to considerable alteration and adaptation over the years and so its present appearance and arrangements are firstly described. This is followed by a consideration of the sequence of alterations that have produced its present form.

The ground floor of the building can be said to be formed of three principal spaces accessed from a corridor arrangement to its northern side. It should be noted that whereas the exterior walls are all of stone the two, principal, internal dividing walls are of brick, of dimensions that suggest an 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. All the internal spaces have 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete floors, plasterboard ceilings and modern fittings, and their most recent usages have been entirely non agricultural.

The easternmost space is subdivided into two small areas. That to the south-east corner functioned as a boiler room and a large boiler, fired by oil, is still housed here. Additional access to this room from outside the building is via a doorway to the south-east corner of the room. There is evidence for earlier heating systems in this room. The earliest heating arrangement is represented by a large stone surround set flush with the walling of the west wall of the room. This surround may have housed a cast iron range. The large surround was subsequently largely in-filled with 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork and a smaller replacement fireplace set within. This fireplace is still extant; it has a central grate with rectangular infill panels to the side. The second small area of the eastern space is occupied by a gents toilet comprised of separate w.c., a urinal and a wash basin, with each of these being separated by modern timber stud partitions with a combination of tiled and tongue and groove coverings. The easternmost doorway of the north elevation, which still survives to the exterior, has been blocked up in the building's interior.

Three steps lead up from the eastern space to the central space of the building. Until recently this area formed a ladies toilet and is still equipped with three w.c. cubicles to the east side and two wash basins to the west wall. There are indications for the recent removal of a small, modern, boxed-in compartment in the south-west corner of the room. An earlier fitting, comprised of a low, rectangular, flat topped setting constructed of 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork was present in the south-east corner area. Although the function of this feature is not known its date suggests that it was of some agricultural usage. A step leads up from this central space to the western space.

The final, western, of the three ground floor spaces of the original building is the largest and has been divided, by timber stud partitioning, into kitchen and open areas. The kitchen, which is fitted with modern wall and floor surfacings still houses a number of later 20<sup>th</sup> century kitchen units, work surfaces and fittings. The very lowest part of the southern wall was seen to be thicker than of the upper parts. This thickening is of modern date, as a small pit dug against this wall shows that it does not extend below the modern concrete floor. A staircase, providing access to the first floor, is present against the west wall i.e. original end

wall of the building. There is clear evidence to indicate that cupboards, of modern date, had been fitted beneath the staircase and against the south wall.

It has been noted that the spaces of the ground floor step up from east to west. The ceiling within the lower height eastern part of the building is set at a lower level than that of the remainder of the building i.e. the central and western spaces. The ceiling levels of the central and western spaces however, are the same. Four large, transverse, wooden beams span the width of these two spaces and these support the floor joists of the first floor. Although almost fully boxed in with modern materials these beams would appear to be in the region of 300mm wide.

A wooden staircase comprised of a straight flight of twelve stairs, leads to the first floor. The first floor is formed of two spaces, both now open to the roof. The largest of these occupied the entirety of the larger full height section of the building, the smaller of the lower eastern end. The larger space has a flooring of pine boards, patched in places with modern plywood. The walls are stone with some rendering and whitewashed. The only exception to this is the western wall above eaves level which is of 18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork bonded with lime mortar. This brickwork walling is considerably thinner than that of the remainder of the external walls – the reasoning for this is discussed at the end of this section. Immediately below the brickwork there is evidence for a high level blocked up doorway. Modern horizontal wooden battens are affixed to much of the walling and, judging by a small area of cladding still affixed, was covered over in plywood panels. All lighting to this room is provided by three windows to the north wall. Although the existing windows are all of different sizes it can be seen from the inside that these have been fitted into taller openings, the recesses of which still largely survive, and these windows may originally all have been of the same size. The blocked up traces of three circular vents of cast iron are evident to the lower part of the south wall. Such vents are common in areas used for storage of agricultural produce. There are no indicators in the existing fabric pointing towards earlier sub-division of this large space.

The roof of the large space is formed of three trusses of king post type with raking side struts. All three trusses have iron strap-work at the point of junction between the tie-beam and king post. It was noted that some of the principal rafters have chamfers on one side and a rebate on the opposite side. This may be evidence for re-use of materials rather than some in-situ arrangement to the roof. There are two, staggered sets of butt-purlins to each side of the roof and a central ridge plank. At least four of the purlins bore various notches indicative of re-use. There are five common rafters to each side of the roof between each truss. None of the roof timbers appeared to be machine sawn, excepting the roofing battens seated directly above the rafters. It could be seen in a few places that the trusses were seated on a

timber wall plate atop the walls. In most places the wall plate was obscured by three courses of later brickwork that had been added to the top of the inner face of the walls – possibly as an attempt at draught minimisation? It was noted that the roof timbers had been painted black up to the point of the tops of the raking struts and left unpainted above this level. Traces of white polystyrene tiles were also apparent at the interface of the painted and unpainted areas. This would seem to indicate that a modern ceiling with polystyrene tile finish had been inserted that coincides with these levels. The only visible assembly marks were Roman numerals to the lower end of a principle rafter and tie-beam. That none could be discerned elsewhere is likely to relate to the later painting of the trusses and an accumulation of grime.

The walling that separates the full height building from the lower east end is of modern concrete block-work. The roof space of the lower eastern part is accessed via a doorway at the north end of this wall. The flooring in this area is of plywood sheeting and is set at a height considerably lower than the adjacent first floor space above the main body of the building. There are no roof trusses in this small area, the roof timbers simply spanning from the gable wall to the concrete block-work wall.

Although the lower eastern end of the building, with its brick gable end bearing the date 1923 (curiously with re-used kneelers, simple tumbling and stone gable coping) and cement rendering presents an appearance quite marked to that of the remainder of the building, it is almost certain that the two are contemporary. As has been noted above, this is pointed to by the use of quoins above the eaves level of the lower eastern end and the apparent continuation of the north and south walling between the lower and higher parts of the building. The first floor windows appear to be original features though they were probably once of greater height. Also part of the original layout was the high level doorway, now blocked up, at the west end of the building. This must have been accessed via an external staircase, presumably of stone. Given the width of the building such a staircase is likely to have descended down in a northerly direction and to have reached ground level a short distance beyond the building itself. Also part of the original arrangement of this building was a hipped roof at its west end. The evidence for this is provided by the addition of a thin walling of brick at, and above, eaves level atop the thicker wall of stone below. Originally then, the roof at this west end will have sloped down from the western truss to the top of the stone walling. The brickwork suggests that this may have happened in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century and presumably coincided with the infilling of the gap between this building and the barn. The rationale for this alteration to the roof will have been the requirement for a roof to run continuously up to the barn. This arrangement then, argues for the existing exterior staircase and the first floor doorway at the head of the stairs, being a later arrangement. At ground



floor, the west end door leading into what is now the infill building must also be regarded as an insertion as this area of walling will previously have been obscured by the postulated external staircase of the original high level doorway. Of the ground floor openings to the north elevation quoining is present only in the area of the window that lies central to the full height part of the building. This was originally a doorway that was subsequently blocked up and a window inserted. The other two doorways that lie adjacent lack quoining and would appear to be later insertions whilst the origin of the window immediately east of the eastern doorway is not certain. The doorway into the rebuilt gable of the lower east end would appear to date to 1923 when the gable was rebuilt in brick.

The function of this building, which is almost certainly of 18<sup>th</sup> century origin, is not entirely certain, though this was definitely for storage at first floor level and probably for horses or livestock at ground floor level. Interpretation is hindered by the near total removal of internal features and fittings. At ground level there was an original central doorway, whilst the interior could have been fitted out as either a stable or cowhouse. First floor storage, often of hay and fodder, is common above both types of building, especially before the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, though storage of grain is also a possibility. The lower eastern end of the building could easily have functioned as a harness, or tack, room for horse related gear in a putative stable arrangement.



*Plate 6 South range, looking E. (infill building is immediately to left of taller barn)*



Plate 7 Rebuilt gable end of south range, note reuse of kneelers and coping, looking W



Plate 8 Boiler room of early building of south range, note succession of fireplaces, looking E





Plate 9 First floor of original building of south range, looking W



Plate 10 Later brickwork of gable end (formerly hipped) of W end of original building of south range, looking W (note timber lintel of blocked early first floor doorway)





Plate 11 Painted roof truss of original building of south range, looking W



Plate 12 Rafters of original building of south range resting on wall plate, looking N



#### 5.1.4 SOUTH RANGE: INFILL BUILDING

(Plate 13)

This building, which forms a link between the building of the south range and the barn, was formerly an open space and was created by the construction of north and south walls. That this was so is indicated by the fact that these walls, at their east and west ends, butt up to those of these adjacent buildings. Further evidence is provided by details such as the high level doorway and former hipped roof of the original south range building. Doorways were also inserted into the barn and original south range building to permit more ready access to these spaces. The principal entrance into this building is via a doorway, with quoined sides and massive monolithic lintel, in the middle of the north wall. A symmetrical arrangement of a window to either side of the doorway, each with a wooden lintel, is also present to this side of the building. A high level opening, now blocked, was present towards the east end of the south wall whilst to the west of this some vertical jointing in the stonework suggests the probable former presence of another example. The existing floor is of modern concrete and the lower internal parts of the walls have been rendered in cement and painted white. The existing ceiling is suspended and comprised of a light metal framework supporting fibreboard panels.

This infill building is roofed at the same height and pitch as the original south range building. This was accomplished simply by the removal of the former hipped end and the extension of the roof to that of the barn (whose roof is at a slightly higher level) where carpentry of somewhat greater complication will have been required. Only a very restricted part of the roof structure was visible in a gap in the suspended ceiling, though enough to see that the roof trusses and purlins were of the same, or very similar, pattern to those of the original south range building. It is thought that there are probably two trusses spanning this infill building. There is no evidence, in the form of scars or other indicators in the fabric, to suggest that this building ever possessed a first floor, indeed the height of the openings in the south wall would also argue against this.

Interpretation of this building is again hindered by the absence of internal features and fittings. The absence of a raised floor, or indeed a first floor, would argue against storage of grain, and probably even hay given the relative absence of ventilation. It is most likely that the building housed either horses or cattle.



*Plate 13 Infill building of south range, looking E. (Note blocked openings to right)*

#### 5.1.5 CART SHED WITH DOVECOTE OVER (Plates 14, 15 and 16)

This building, now freestanding, is located immediately to the north of the south and west ranges. This structure is built into the ground-slope which rises to the north. The front, south, façade of this building is more ornate than those of the two existing ranges and employs good quality limestone blocks tightly jointed in regular courses. There are some stylistic similarities with this façade to those of the Brewhouse and Hall stable-block which are both classically inspired and employ arches and stone of similar qualities. The Brewhouse and stable-block are both dated, to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, and a similar date for this building would be entirely appropriate.

The only entranceways into the cart shed are via the two large, segmental arched openings to the façade. One of these openings is currently boarded up and the other has modern double doors of plywood. There are no windows to any elevation. The stonework of the façade is of limestone ashlar and has quoins to the sides. The walling to the sides and rear of the building are of coursed rubble and rough blocks. Some pale coloured lime based mortar rendering is present to these elevations. In common with the other extant buildings at Glebe Farm the present roofing material is of corrugated asbestos whilst there is also some grey plastic guttering to the eaves of the façade.

At ground level the interior walls are again of coursed limestone rubble with a surface finish of whitewash. The floor is of concrete. Although the ground floor is essentially an open space, against the full length of the north wall there is a basal plinth of brickwork, capped in concrete, some 600mm tall and 600mm deep. The precise function of this feature, which is probably of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, is uncertain though it may have been built to provide support to the north wall against the pressure of the hillside behind? Against this, it must be said that there is no indication of any structural weakness to this wall and it may even have served, for example, to store heavy items that could be dragged into, and out of, the back of a cart? A further addition to the cart shed is a simple brick built fireplace with concrete hearth against the west wall, the flue of which rises part way up the wall before being directed towards the outside. The brickwork suggests a later 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date for the fireplace. The upper part of the flue contains more recent 20<sup>th</sup> century work.

The ceiling/dovecote floor is comprised of joists set into rebates in the east and west walls and at their opposite ends set within a large beam that runs longitudinally across the centre of the building. In this central area the joists are set in rebates cut in the top of the beam with what appear to be side halved lap joints with housed shoulders. Directly over the joists laths are secured whilst above this is a pinkish brown mortar, generally around 450mm thick, with numerous inclusions of small aggregate. In some places a thin layer of straw could be seen sandwiched between the laths and the mortar. This mortar formed the floor surface for the dovecote. Such a choice of floor surface is likely to have been influenced by the requirement of regular clearing out of guano. Access to the first floor dovecote was in the north-west corner of the building where there is a gap in the ceiling/flooring. There are no wall scars in this area to indicate the former presence of a staircase and it is likely that access was via a ladder.

At the level of the dovecote the interior of the gable walling changes from stone to lime mortar bonded brickwork of 18<sup>th</sup> century appearance. The brickwork is laid so as to form a regular pattern of over one hundred nesting recesses with slightly projecting ledges. Such brickwork nesting areas are quite common in dovecotes. Due to a lack of safe access it was not possible to enter the dovecote, which represents a small scale example.

The roof of the cart shed/dovecote had a single truss of king post type with raking side struts, the timbers of which all appeared to be machine sawn. Two purlins, of back purlin type secured by cleats, were present to either side of the roof. No common rafters were present. The northern principal rafter bore two mortises, presumably originally for butt purlins, though the southern principal rafter bore none. These irregularities suggest the likelihood that some of the roof timbers are reused, and that the roofing arrangement, as it presently exists, is



likely to be a 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century replacement cobbled together from pieces of earlier roof timbers. The existing roof structure would not permit ingress or egress of doves and clearly there must have originally been some arrangement for this. Most commonly this access was achieved via the use of a 'glover', an open sided structure on the ridge, or by a dormer.



*Plate 14 Cart shed with dovecote over, looking NW. (Note roofline of former structures in gable end to right)*





Plate 15 Interior of cart shed with inserted fireplace and plinth, looking W



Plate 16 Nesting boxes of dovecote in west gable wall, looking SW

#### 5.1.6 FORMER STRUCTURES ADJACENT TO CART SHED

(Plate 14)

The eastern gable end of the cart shed/dovecote bears a number of rectangular holes. These form an inverted 'V' pattern of fairly low pitch and seem certain to originally have supported the purlins of an adjacent structure. Further scars can be seen in the stretch of walling that extends eastwards from the cart shed. A building in this location is indicated on a number of the early maps. Although there are no further standing remains, nor accessed documentary evidence, it is probable that this structure was composed of a pigsty or row of pigsty's. Although there is no conclusive evidence for this, the relative lack of depth and low, single storey characteristics are in accordance with such a function.

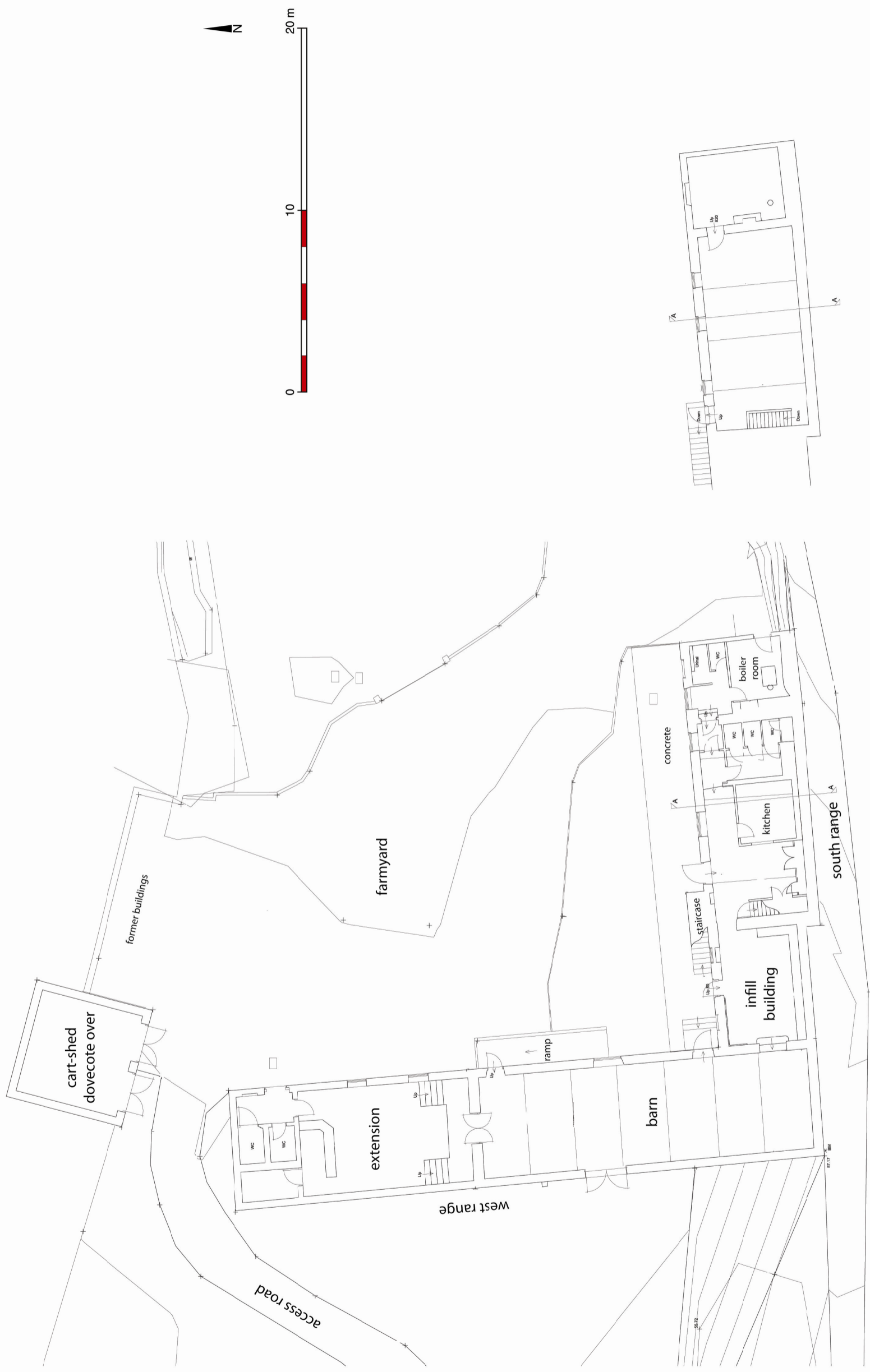
#### 5.1.7 GLEBE FARM DISCUSSION

All the buildings of Glebe Farm appear very likely to have originated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and all are constructed of local materials, bar the replacement modern roofs and modern door and window surrounds. The buildings are all in a reasonable state of repair though for the overwhelming part they have been stripped of their original features and fittings as part of their latest use as a village/community centre. The buildings are essentially vernacular in style though the façade of the cart shed is ultimately classically inspired. Similarities of the cart shed façade to those of the Brewhouse and Hall stableblock suggest that this building may even have been constructed at the same time as part of a larger programme of building works. Cartographic evidence clearly shows that the extant farm buildings formed just one part of what was once a larger farm complex. The ranges of buildings can be seen to have undergone considerable change and development throughout their history. Expressed in simple form this development can be summarised as follows:

The barn and original south range building form early elements. The barn was originally equipped with classic large opposed doorways. These were subsequently replaced by smaller doors with those to the east eventually becoming completely redundant. Some of these changes may relate to the construction of a horse engine, presumably for mechanised threshing, on the west side of the barn. A number of other early openings in the barn were also blocked up. The south range building was for the keeping of animals with storage to the first floor and a possible harness room at the east end. This building originally had a hipped roof to its west end below which was a first floor doorway which provided access to the storage area. Much later, 20<sup>th</sup> century, work to this building included the rebuilding of the east end. At some point in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century the space between the barn and the south range building was infilled. As part of this work the hipped end of the roof of the south range was removed and the roofline extended to that of the barn. A large single storey building was added to the north end of the barn. This is also likely to be a development of the

late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The cart shed with dovecote over would, on stylistic grounds, appear to date to some time around the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.





GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 9 Plan of recorded Glebe Farm buildings



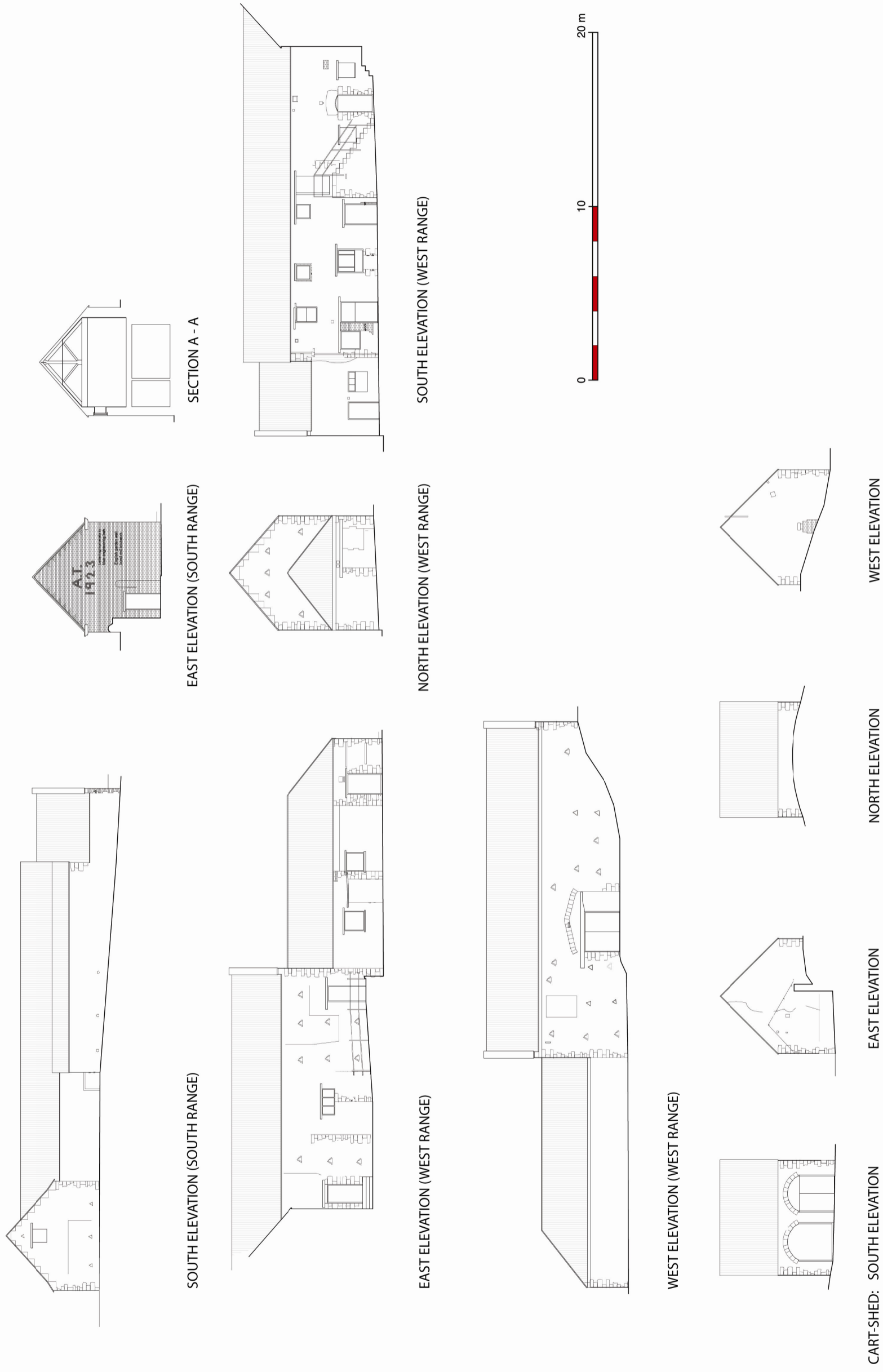


Figure 10 Elevations and section of Glebe Farm buildings

## 5.2 BREWHOUSE

The Grade II Listed Brewhouse is located on a narrow terrace immediately to the north of an estate road accessed via the B6422 Brodsworth Road, less than 100m from the site of the old Brodsworth Hall. The building is detached, of square, double pile plan-form, is mostly of two storey's and attics and has a gabled 'M' shaped roof. Although much of the interior of the building has been subject to renovations and changes of use the exterior of the building, barring a few blockings and insertions, remains largely as it was built. The exterior faces are constructed principally of coursed blocks and rubble of limestone with a rendering of mortar whilst the inner faces of the external walls and the principal of the interior walls, are constructed in brick. All other internal walls are of timber stud. The southern and western elevations are the most publicly visible and present the grandest façades. The roof covering is of stone tiles laid in diminishing courses. Many of the windows, including the vertical sliding sashes are not the originals and the same applies to the majority of the internal and external doors and their frames.

The internal arrangements of this building are unusual. The north-western part of the building is occupied by a large room that extends fully from ground level to first floor ceiling level with a tapering hood in the south-west corner of the room that extends from the ceiling to the roof. A first floor level 'wraps around' this full-height space whilst an attic is present only as a thin strip to the south side of the building. Nearly all original internal fittings in the buildings have been removed. At the time of recording the building was largely devoid of furniture and fittings. All lighting and heating fixtures are modern and electrical and most wall coverings/finishes are of paper and paint of later 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

The description of this building follows the following format: Firstly the elevations are described. This is followed by a floor by floor description of each room and space, including the roof. Finally, a wider consideration is given to the building as both a single entity and within the context of the estate.

### 5.2.1 ELEVATIONS

#### *South elevation* (Plate 17)

Facing directly onto the estate road, this elevation forms the main, or front, façade of the building. The exterior is mortar rendered with some much more recent cement render with incised lines in places. In a few small areas the render has fallen away and the coursed limestone is exposed. The ground floor is occupied by four round arches with an impost band and projecting keystones. The western of these archways contains a 20<sup>th</sup> century door with glazing above and to the sides. The remaining arches have been infilled in their lower parts whilst the upper parts are occupied by 20<sup>th</sup> century casements with concrete sills. There are

two further projecting bands, or string courses, one at first floor level, the other at attic/eaves level. The first floor has one centrally placed twelve pane sash window with projecting surround. To the attic are two Diocletian windows. There is lead sheathing to the roof coping and a variety of black plastic plumbing pipes to the lower eastern part of the elevation. There are two chimney stacks of mortar rendered brick. One of these, with four pots, is located in the roof valley, the other, with one pot, to the eastern ridge of the roof.



*Plate 17 S elevation of Brewhouse, looking N*

*West elevation (Plate 18)*

This mortar rendered symmetrical elevation faces directly into a small garden area on the west side of the Brewhouse and the only openings are windows. Four large twelve pane sash windows are present to the ground floor with a further four, of identical pattern, directly over to the first floor. All windows have a projecting surround. Three iron vents sit directly over the northern three windows of the first floor. Also to first floor level is a band, or string course; this being a continuation of that to the south elevation. At eaves level there is a cast iron rainwater gutter which feeds into a downpipe at the south side of the elevation.





*Plate 18 W elevation of Brewhouse, looking E*

*East elevation (Plate 19)*

Perhaps more than any of the other elevations the east elevation highlights the working character of this building. To the ground floor, towards the south of the elevation, there is a doorway with stone surround. The wooden panel door is of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, as is the wooden framed hood with slate covering over the doorway. Behind this elevation the northern portion is occupied by a large room that extends fully from the ground floor up to first floor ceiling level. As a result of this arrangement, there are three windows were set at an intermediate height. The southern of these still contains its vertical sash window. The northern window has been replaced by a wooden louvre whilst the middle example has been completely blocked up. The southern and northern windows still retain their stone surrounds. A similar surround is likely to have been present to the central window though this is no longer extant. A large modern roller door of later 20<sup>th</sup> century date has been inserted in the area of the blocked middle window and provides vehicular access to the large full height room. A first floor window with stone surround is present above the doorway. Like the other vertical sash windows in the Brewhouse this is of twelve panes. External plumbing to this elevation is a combination of cast iron and black plastic pieces.



*Plate 19 E elevation of Brewhouse, looking WNW*

*North elevation (Plate 20)*

This is the plainest of all the elevations. There is a twelve pane vertical sash window with stone surround to the western side of the elevation at ground floor level, with an identical example directly above at first floor level. A further identical window is also present at an intermediate height in the eastern part of the elevation. This intermediate height window is located in the tall 'full-height' room. There is a projecting horizontal string course at a height immediately below the level of the ground floor window. Kneelers are present to both sides at eaves level – but only to this elevation.





*Plate 20 N elevation of Brewhouse, looking S*

## 5.2.2 INTERNAL SPACES

### *Ground floor*

Excluding the full height space, all rooms within the ground floor contain skirting boards, ceiling coricing and panelled doors of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. All flooring is of pine boards and these are again of probable 20<sup>th</sup> century date as are the windows and door within the arched openings to the south wall. The sash windows to the western wall, although of traditional pattern, contain fresh/sharp moulding and again appear to be replacements. There is an arrangement of boxed in ceiling beams throughout the rooms. In two small areas recent examination of the beams has taken place and it could be seen that in both cases the timber beams had been covered in laths and plastered over. More recently these have been fully boxed in with plasterboard. The beams support the flooring of the first floor and irregularities in the distribution of these is owed to the numerous, and tall, openings of the ground floor. The orientation of the diagonal beam in the small living room, for example, does not follow the alignment of that of the large living room as the height of the window to the north wall does not permit any support in this area. The window to the west wall within the small living room also precludes this beam extending in an east – west direction. By default therefore the beam has to extend diagonally to gain the support it requires to hold the flooring of the first floor.



*Kitchen (Plate 21)*

The doorway to the east elevation leads into what is now a kitchen. Nearly all kitchen fittings, save for an Aga cooker against the north wall, have been removed. All lighting is provided by windows to the two arches of the south wall. The pine floor boards have been covered with linoleum like materials. To the west side of the kitchen a timber stud wall with central doorway leads to a hallway.



*Plate 21 Brewhouse kitchen, looking E*

*Hallway (Plate 22)*

Access into the hallway internally is via the kitchen and externally via a doorway in the western arch of the south wall. The room is lit with two windows to the arches of the south wall and with a window to the west wall close to the foot of the staircase. The plain wooden staircase with simple square section newels and spindles has three steps leading to a half landing with a straight flight of twelve further steps to the first floor. This staircase, which has under-stair storage accessed by a door to the east side, is of 20<sup>th</sup> century date and probably replaces an earlier example in the same location. A doorway through the eastern end the north wall of the hallway leads to the large living room.



*Plate 22 Brewhouse hallway, looking W*

*Large living room (Plate 23)*

This is a large ground floor room and is lit by two windows to the west wall. To the east wall there is a fireplace with a large wooden surround that has been inserted in the later half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A modern gas (LPG) fire is fitted within the fireplace. The thin north wall of the living room is of brick and extends fully up to the underside of a transverse beam. A wide round headed opening, without door, leads through this northern wall to the small living room.

*Small living room*

This is the smallest of the ground floor rooms. It is lit by a window to the west wall and a window to the north wall.



*Plate 23 Large living room with small living room beyond, looking NNW*

*Full height space (brewhouse/laundry) (Plates 24-27, Figure 9)*

This large space is accessed via a doorway in the eastern end of the north wall of the kitchen. Given that this room served originally as a brewhouse and later as a laundry it is possible that it originally had a larger and more direct point of access. Such access may have been in the east wall, perhaps in the area of the large extant modern garage door. The majority of the floor is of large sandstone flags though the southern third of the room has an overlaying floor of concrete set at a slightly higher level. There is also a small concrete ramp leading from the modern steel roller door down to the flagstone floor. The base of a rectangular brick setting, whose upper part is flush with the flags, is also evident in the central part of this space. All four walls are of lime mortar bonded brick coated with a thin skim of render and whitewashed. In one small area it was possible to see that the ceiling, which is at the same height as the first floor ceiling, is of whitewashed plaster with a backing of laths. The room is lit by three, formerly four, windows, all set at a height that is intermediate to the ground and first floors of the remainder of the building. One of these windows is to the north wall, the other three to the east wall. Of the east wall windows, the northern has been fitted with a 20<sup>th</sup> century louvre of wooden slats and the central example blocked up. The blocking of the central window is likely to have taken place at the same time as the modern roller garage door was inserted. Set into the ceiling in the south-west corner of the room is a tapering hood which extends from the ceiling to the roof. Inspection within the roof space shows this structure to be built of a framework of timber. Laths were affixed to



the inner side of this framework and then plastered. At its point of juncture with the roof the top of this arrangement is fitted with glass. There is no reason to believe however, that this was ever intended to function as a skylight. Additional light could readily have been let into this tall room by the simple provision of more, or larger, windows. This hood undoubtedly relates to the use of this space as a brew house.

There are a number of later additions to this room. The oldest of these lie in the south-west corner of the room and are comprised of two short, stout walls of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick. These stand 2.4m tall and a large slab of sandstone extends fully across the top of these, thereby capping them. The narrow space between the south wall of the room and the southernmost of the brick walls has been ceiled in timber. The floor areas between these walls are the only parts of the southern part of the room not to have a concrete floor; instead they still retain their stone flags at a slightly lower level than that of the concrete. It seems certain that the spaces between the walls served as a solid fuel store, indeed blackening is still present to parts of the sides of the walls. The capping of the walls with a thick stone slab may suggest that this feature was originally intended to support something, such as – for example a water tank or equipment. Today the slab supports a 20<sup>th</sup> century oil tank which functioned as a fuel supply to the Aga in the kitchen.

This raised concrete area also supports a modern late 20<sup>th</sup> century bathroom suite comprised of fittings for a w.c., shower and basin. This bathroom, which is accessed via a corridor leading off from the kitchen has timber stud walls and a ceiling of Perspex. Effectively this bathroom is a room within a larger room. A storage cupboard, accessed directly from the passage leading to the bathroom, forms part of this arrangement.

The original large open space that formed the brewhouse/laundry may have had up to three fireplaces, of which only one survives largely intact. This intact example is located centrally to the west wall of the room. This is comprised of a large brick built flue with bricked up fireplace at the base. The square stone outline of lintel and jambs (jambs fully at the edge of the flue) of this large fireplace which are built flush with the face of the flue can still be seen. Diagonal scarring to the west wall, immediately north of the large extant flue clearly relates to a further flue that originally fed into the large flue, indeed later brick blocking to the main flue at this point of original junction is still quite visible. An area of further scarring below that of the diagonal scarring would appear to relate to the lower, vertical, part of the flue and possibly parts of the former fireplace. The blocking up and overlaying layers of whitewash preclude more concise description of this removed fireplace. It is in fact possible that this flue was carried through from the room that lies beyond the west wall and relates to a dryer of the later laundry. A third fireplace appears likely to have been set against the south wall of this

room where a flue, smaller than that of the large flue to the west wall, is evident. If this was so then the brick blocking up and successive layers of whitewash have masked its recognition. Until recently the Aga in the kitchen utilised this flue.

The blocking up and removal of fireplaces, insertion of solid fuel stores, a bathroom and garage door together with the apparent stripping out of other early features has resulted in much of the original arrangements of the brewhouse, and later still, the laundry, being lost. Nonetheless, a few small parts of items of earlier arrangements are evident. To the upper eastern part of the south wall a square section wooden feed pipe can be seen to enter the room from the area of what is now bedroom 1 of the first floor. Below this truncated feed pipe three iron mountings are evident to the wall. These suggest that after this square section feed pipe entered the room it led downwards into the working area of this space. Affixed at a high level to the southern end of the eastern wall is a single, isolated iron hook, whilst to a high level in the northern part of the west wall is a bent iron rod. A small pulley wheel held by an iron mounting is also evident at a high level towards the western side of the north wall. Finally there is also a small network of small diameter metal piping at a high level to south, west and east walls. It was not possible to gain direct access to these pipes which appear likely to have fed water rather than gas.



*Plate 24 W wall of Brewhouse interior, looking W. Note tapering hood to upper left, blocked up fireplace and scar of old flue to right of extant flue. Small pulley wheel is present to upper walling to right and to left of this a high level iron fitting.*





Plate 25 W and S walls of Brewhouse interior, looking SW. Note inserted garage door and bathroom to left. Square section wooden pipe with fitting below in upper left.



Plate 26 S and E walls of Brewhouse interior, looking SE. Note modern inserted garage door and bathroom.





Plate 27 Fuel-store within Brewhouse interior, looking SW. Tank above is for storage of oil for Aga.

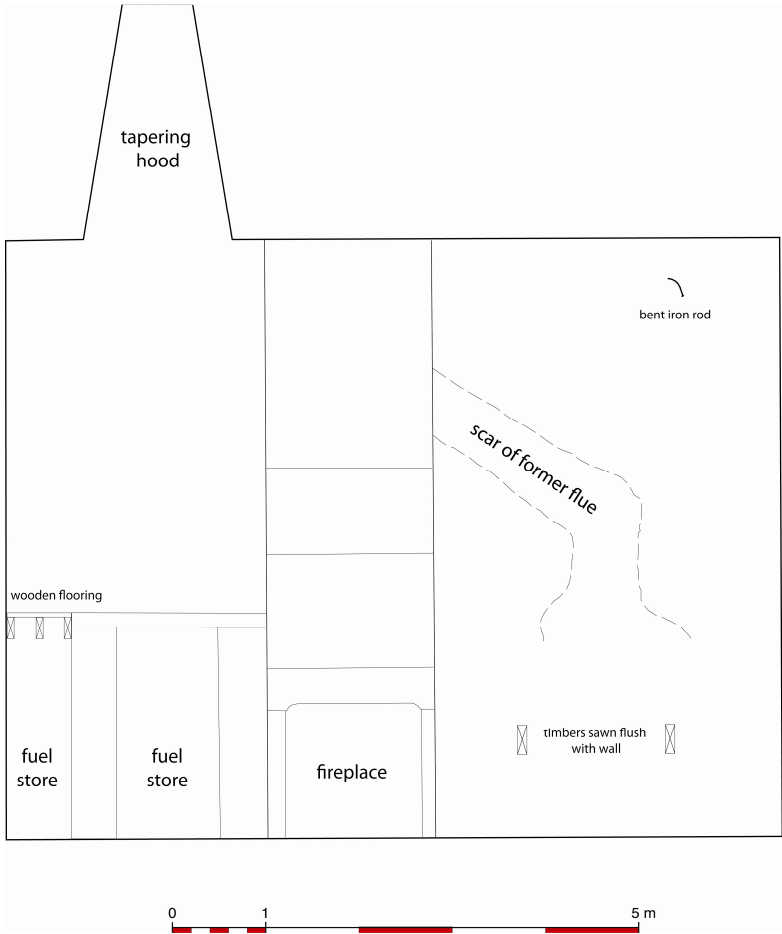


Figure 11 Internal elevation of W wall of full height space

### 5.2.3 INTERNAL SPACES

#### *First floor*

The first floor is accessed via the previously described staircase from the ground floor hallway. As with the ground floor, the architectural detailing of cornices, skirting, sash windows and much of the flooring appears to be of 19<sup>th</sup> – earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date and not original to the building. Although the walls are covered with paper their underlying crisp smoothness suggests the likelihood that they may have been re-skimmed with plaster. Again, the principal internal walls are of brick with the lesser walls, namely those to the bathroom, those separating bedrooms 2 and 3 and the boxing in of the staircase to the attic, being of timber stud. All electrical fittings are of recent, modern date.

#### *Landing (Plate 28)*

The head of the stairs from the ground floor lead directly to the rectangular landing area, with all first floor rooms being accessed via two corridors from this landing. This space is lit by one sash window to the west wall. 20<sup>th</sup> century skirting is affixed but there is no ceiling cornice. The narrow floorboards are of modern pine. A wooden staircase, fully boxed in with timber stud, rises from the north-west corner of the landing up to the attics. The lower three steps of the staircase turn through 90 degrees to a further straight flight of twelve steps that lead to the attics floor. At the foot of the straight flight there is a door of two panels. It is uncertain whether or not the extant staircase is original to the building.



*Plate 28 First floor landing, looking W*

*Bathroom (Plate 29)*

The bathroom is accessed via the narrow corridor that leads from the first floor landing to Bedroom 1. This small room has fittings for a w.c., bath and basin and a full height airing cupboard (hot water tank removed) to the north-east corner. The room is lit by a sash window to the south wall. The walls are papered, there is a simple wooden skirting, whilst the ceiling is covered with polystyrene tiles and there is a simple polystyrene cornice. Save for a few replacement pieces, the flooring is of wide pine boards which may be original to the building. The walls of the bathroom are of timber stud and it is almost certainly a 20<sup>th</sup> century creation hived off from the room that now forms Bedroom 1.



*Plate 29 Bathroom, looking S*



*Bedroom 1 (Plate 30)*

Bedroom 1 is accessed via the corridor from the first floor landing. Although the four panel door to this room (identical to those Bedrooms 2 and 3) is of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date the door plain door frame is almost certainly later. The room is lit by a single sash window to the east wall. All walls, barring that of timber stud which separates it from the bathroom, are solid. The walls are papered, there are simple skirting boards but no ceiling cornice. Although patched up in places, the flooring is principally of old wide pine boards akin to those of the bathroom.



*Plate 30 Bedroom 1, looking WNW*

*Bedroom 2 (Plate 31)*

Bedroom 2 is accessed via a corridor from the landing and is entered through a four panel door and is lit by two sash windows to the west wall. There is simple skirting and corning to the walls and the narrow floorboards are of modern pine. The walling separating Bedroom 2 from Bedroom 3 and the adjacent corridor are of timber stud.

*Bedroom 3*

Bedroom 3 is accessed via the same corridor as Bedroom 2, through a four panel door of identical pattern to that of Bedrooms 1 and 2. The room is lit by two sash windows, one to

the west wall, the other to the north. The skirting and cornicing is the same as that of Bedroom 2 and the narrow floorboards are again of modern pine.



*Plate 31 Bedroom 2, looking SW*

There is reason to believe that the large space formed by Bedrooms 2 and 3, together with the passage linking these, originally formed a single entity and that sub-division with timber stud partitions to create the extant arrangement is a later development. There are two principal reasons to suggest that this is so. Firstly, the dividing wall between Bedrooms 2 and 3 sits non-central and uncomfortably to the window arrangement of the western wall with a resultant loss of symmetry to both rooms. Secondly, and even more convincingly, the recent removal of an area of plaster to the eastern side of the corridor reveals evidence that suggests the former presence of a fireplace that would have fed into the large flue (Plate 32). This evidence takes the form of two vertical joints, some 1.95m apart, to the brickwork of the north – south wall. Infilling between these vertical joints is with 19<sup>th</sup>-earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century brickwork. A fireplace in this location would clearly have served to heat this putative large room and not a corridor.

It was also noted that to the south of the former fireplace, in a further area of recently removed plaster, that two vertically set metal pipes had been chased into the brickwork of the north – south wall (Plate 33). One of these was of cast iron drainpipe-type, the other of



smaller diameter lead. Examination of the brickwork above these exposed pipes indicated that they had never extended much above the level of the flooring of the first floor. As such, the cast iron pipe could never have extended to roof level as a drain. In all probability the lead pipe served as a water feed pipe and the large cast iron pipe as some sort of waste outflow. Like the suggested fireplace, these pipes clearly relate to an arrangement that precedes that of the extant layout. Whether or not a functional connection existed between the fireplace and the pipes is not known.



*Plate 32 Blocking of former fireplace in first floor passage, looking SE*





Plate 33 Pipe-work chased into wall in first floor passage, looking SE

#### 5.2.4 INTERNAL SPACES

##### *Attics*

There are two rooms at this floor, both of which are accessed directly through doorways at the head of the first floor – attic staircase. Both rooms lie to the south side of the building, between the exterior south wall and the east – west solid internal wall and are separated from one another by timber stud walling. All other spaces between the first floor ceilings and roof covering are formed of roof voids.

*Small bedroom*

The smaller of the two rooms lies to the west side of the building and is accessed via a simple plank and batten door with plain iron latch. The room is lit by a round headed window to the south wall and, owing to the pitch of the western roof, the ceiling angles in from a lower level at the west. There are simple low skirting boards and the floor is of old broad pine boards.

*Large bedroom (Plate 34)*

This room is accessed via a door of the same pattern as the small bedroom; the skirting is again identical to that of the small bedroom as is the round headed window to the south wall. The floorboards are wide, of pine, and seen to overlie a sub-floor of identically sized boards lain at 90 degrees. Such flooring treatment is generally regarded as quality work and may be regarded as indicative of the status of the building (Brunskill 2007, 130-131). A fireplace with stone jambs and lintel with cast iron grate and inset is set into the north wall of the room whilst a full room width boxed in storage area is present to the east side of the room. This storage area is accessed via a plank and batten door.



*Plate 34 Large, eastern attic room, looking E*

#### 5.2.5 ROOF

(Plate 35)

It was possible to peer into the roof space through a small rectangular hole that had been recently cut through the east – west brick wall close to the head of the staircase. It was not possible to enter this space however, and only part of the roof structure was visible. The roof form is known as a 'gabled 'M' shaped roof – effectively it is two parallel aligned gabled roofs separated by a narrow valley set at a height somewhat greater than that of the eaves. The valley itself is located immediately east of the internal north – south brick wall and sits at a level somewhat higher than that of the eaves. Within the roof space the internal north – south brick wall was seen to terminate just above first floor ceiling height whilst the large central chimney continues up, and beyond, roof level. The central and western sides of two roof trusses could be seen, one to the south of the large central chimney and one to its north. These appear to be the only trusses supporting this roof though obviously the north and south gable ends of the building are performing similar functions as is the internal east – west brick wall.

The lower member of each truss is formed of a tie beam of large proportions that appears to be seated into the tops of the walling to either eaves and gain support from the internal north – south between these. Extending vertically from the centre of each tie-beam are large posts, between which runs a large horizontal beam. These vertical posts and the beam are strengthened by large diagonal braces, one of which extends from either end of each tie-beam. Further vertical posts extend from a near central position from each of the large diagonal braces. These posts in turn support the principal rafters that provide the 'M' shape to the roof. The principal rafters are strengthened only to their outer sides by raking struts from the posts atop the diagonal braces. Two sets of butt-purlins are present to the outer sides of the trusses and one set to the inner. There are sets of five common rafters between each of the trusses.





*Plate 35 View of roof timbers of W side of 'M' shaped roof, looking S. Note framework of brewhouse tapering hood to right, looking N.*



Figure 12 Floor plans of Brewhouse



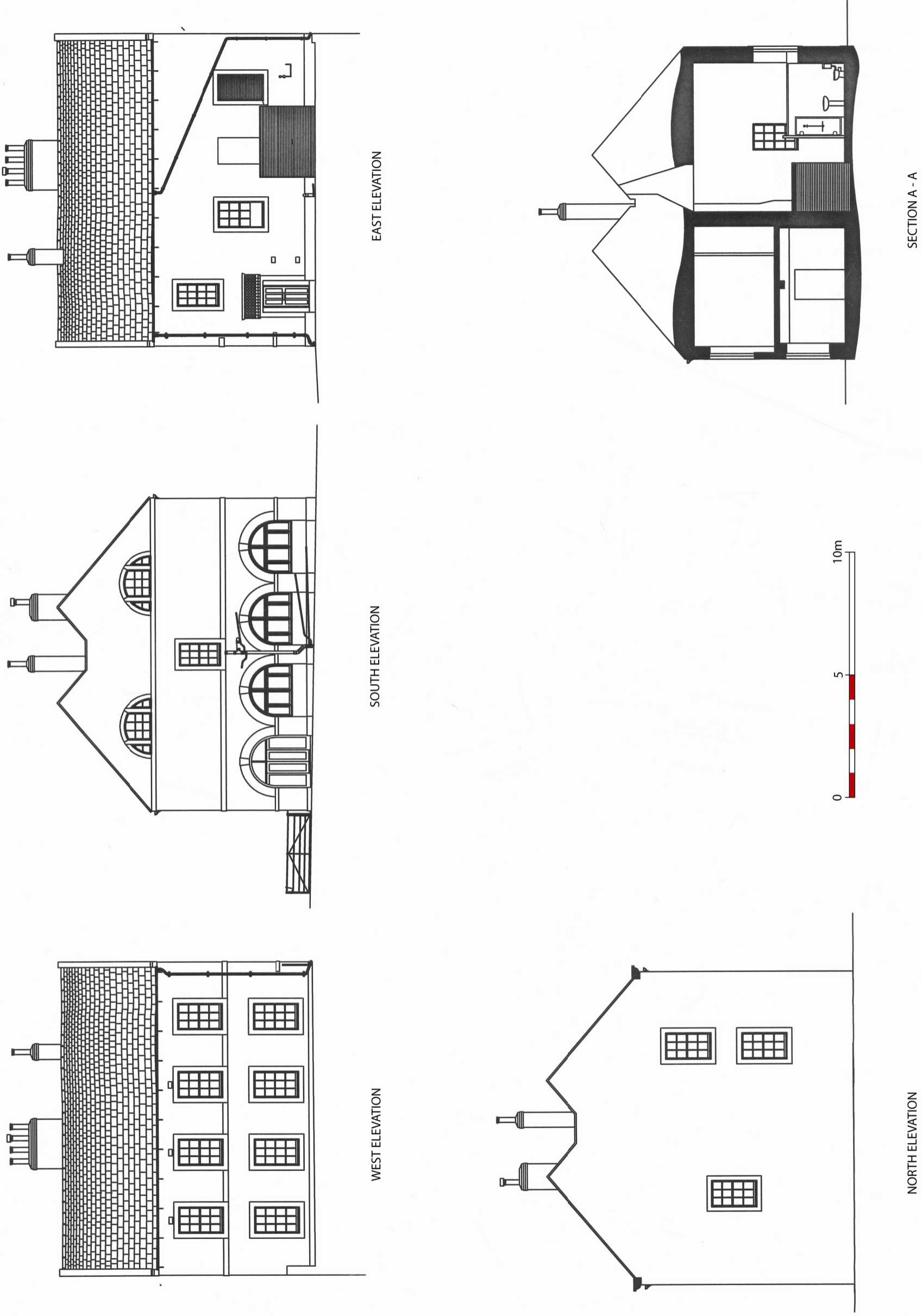


Figure 13 Elevations and section of Brewhouse



#### 5.2.6 DISCUSSION

The extant form of the Brewhouse is largely that of the original. The north and west elevations are essentially those 'as built', though the existing sash windows appear, as everywhere, to be replacements of the later 19<sup>th</sup> or earlier 20<sup>th</sup>, centuries. The East elevation has had one of its windows blocked up, another replaced with a louvre. The entrance door has been replaced, a porch erected over it whilst a modern garage door has also been inserted. The front, or South elevation, has undergone relatively little change, this seemingly being limited to a blocking up of the lower part of the arcade of arches, barring that used as a doorway, and the glazing of the parts above this. Originally then, the ground floor of this elevation was a verandah-like arrangement. The Brewhouse is an impressive piece of architecture, as opposed to a purely functional workaday structure. That this is so relates to its proximity to the original hall and other significant estate buildings.

Internally, the building again retains much of its original layout and all floors are at their original levels. Whilst much of the floor-boarding is replacement original boarding survives in the attics, in Bedroom 1 and the adjacent bathroom. It is probable that even in areas of new boarding the original joists survive – though this could not be ascertained with absolute certainty. Again, in the ground floor full height space, the flagstone flooring is likely to be that of the 18<sup>th</sup> century original. Less certainty applies to the dating of the staircases. That from the first to attic floors may be original. That from ground to first floors is a replacement, though quite probably in the same position as the original.

The room arrangement of the 18<sup>th</sup> century brewhouse was slightly different from that of today. To the ground floor there was an open verandah-like arrangement at the south side, probably without any internal division. The full height space would, without the later additions of bathroom and fuel stores, have appeared larger at ground level than it does today. The area now occupied by the two living rooms may have either formed a large single space or have had some sort of division along the line of the present division. Precisely which depends upon whether the extant ceiling beam arrangement in this area is the original or relates to later refurbishment. This question can only be answered by intrusive examination of the fabric – and even then, this could prove inconclusive. To the first floor the original arrangement is likely to have been of two large open spaces. One in the area of the landing, bathroom and Bedroom 1 and the other in the area now formed of Bedrooms 1 and 2 and their passage. The observed position of a former fireplace in this latter area may relate to this or a later period of use. The original attic arrangements would appear to have been essentially those of today.

With a degree of speculation, the working arrangements of the 18<sup>th</sup> century brewhouse may be postulated. The heart of the brewhouse was formed of the full-height space with a number of processes taking place at different levels, as is attested in a number of surviving historic, and indeed modern, brewhouses. It is noted that the 1965 plan indicates that the later side walls of the fuel stores together with a brick pillar towards the central part of this space supported an upper floor. Whilst the floor indicated by these arrangements was clearly a later addition (as evidenced by the date of the brickwork and heights of the windows) elements of the original brewhouse workings may well have been elevated, either in a mezzanine arrangement or by the use of frameworks of timber. The presence of a wooden square section feed pipe extending from what is now Bedroom 1 into the full height space has already been noted, and this clearly indicates that the manufacturing process was not entirely contained within the full height space.

In order to better understand the use of space within this building the basic process of historic brewing generally needs to be here outlined. Typically the process begins in the malt store where a grist mill cracked the malt. This malt, together with water, was then run into a large receptacle known as a mash tun, typically built of wooden staves. This mixture, known as 'liquor' was allowed to infuse and chemical changes take place. This solution was normally passed to a copper that was heated from below. At this stage, and known as 'wort', the liquid was passed to a cooler, usually via a 'hop back' where the spent hops would be separated. After cooling the product was passed to fermenting vessels where the yeast was added. Finally, the beer would be drawn off into casks to mature before being distributed for consumption.

Clearly then, the multi-process art of brewing required frequent movement of the liquids and ingredients and these movements can most efficiently be achieved via arrangements at different height levels thereby exploiting gravitational forces. Regarding these processes and the brewhouse building, the high level square section feed pipe in the south wall of the full-height space is likely to represent the feed from the grist-mill, which presumably was located in the area of Bedroom 1. This feed pipe will have fed directly into the mash tun, which would appear to have been set at a fairly high level in the southern part of the full-height space, perhaps on a timber framework. From here the liquid will have been drained off to a copper. The copper will have been heated, and it is likely that this was placed somewhere underneath the tapered hood – this permitting egress of any steam and hot gasses to the outside. Heat for the copper may have been produced by one of the fireplaces in the full-height space, this perhaps being indirect heat achieved via the transference of hot gasses through a conduit. The location of any cooling apparatus and fermenting vessels can only be guessed at though this is likely to have been within the full-height space itself. Storage, both

of ingredients and finished product, is likely to have been in the areas of what is now the ground floor living rooms and first floor Bedrooms 1, 2 and 3. The open verandah-like arrangement to the ground floor may have served as a despatch area for the beer. The attics may have functioned as accommodation during the use of the building as a brewhouse.

The building is known to have been converted to a laundry in the 1860s and this will have entailed the removal of brewing equipment and the installation of the paraphernalia required for the operation of a large laundry. Documentary sources attest to works carried out at the building during the 1860s and 70s whilst such laundry equipment as drying rails, mangles, irons, dollies, a stone sink, a wringing machine, mangle, ropes and wheel cord are also recorded in these sources. Although the laundry went out of use during the 1920s it is known that equipment relating to it was stored in the building for many years. Indeed the plan of 1965 indicates that some of the laundry infrastructure survived until the 1960s. This plan indicates that two large boilers and a dryer were still fitted within the area now occupied by the ground floor living rooms. It is entirely possible that this equipment may have been later additions to the laundry and the boiling of water, and even drying, may originally have been carried out in the full height space. Within this large room the later additions of the brick walls forming fuel stores may relate to the laundry as indeed may some of the high level metal fittings including the small pulley wheel, and the sawn off timbers to the north of the large fireplace. The scar of a removed flue to the west wall of the full-height space has already been commented on. However, it is possible that this did not relate to a fireplace within this space. Instead, it may have formed the flue to the dryer in the living room area of the 1965 plan, the flue simply being fed through to the adjacent room for ease of access to its being fed into the already extant large chimney flue. This combined evidence suggests that the entirety of the ground floor, at least, was laid over to laundry usage. The presence of a wooden floor over much of the full-height space could relate to the laundry; alternatively it may relate to later building works.

The 1881 census informs us that a laundress and two laundry maids were employed in this facility. In all probability the attics will have formed their sleeping accommodation whilst much, if not all, of the first floor may also have been laid over to their usage.

With the closure of the laundry in the 1920s the building was thereafter converted to residential usage by the estate carpenter and the arrangements wrought by him appear likely to largely be those depicted in the 1965 plan. In this arrangement the ground floor, including the open verandah-like arrangement, remained largely those of the redundant laundry. The attics again remained largely unaltered. The principal alterations appear to be those to the first floor. This included the creation of Bedroom 1 and the bathroom and the use of what is



now the landing, as a kitchen. The creation of two rooms, one a living room, the other possibly a bedroom, in the area now formed by Bedrooms 2 and 3 and the passageway, may also have taken place at this time. The large fireplace in the living room, quite probably an earlier creation, formed part of the arrangements. The no longer extant single storey extension to the east side of the building and comprising of a w.c. and two probable stores may also relate to works at this time.

The plans for proposed alterations in 1965 involved the removal of the full height space and alterations to the ground and first floors. The full height space was never removed (though any upper floor was, together with the single storey extension) and the proposals for the ground floor do not match those of today and may never have been undertaken. The proposals for the first floor however, are those of the present arrangements. This includes the creation of Bedrooms 2 and 3 in their present configuration with access being provided by the passageway made possible by the removal of the first floor fireplace. Also included was the removal of the first floor kitchen and its conversion to a large landing. It is possible that the arrangement of living rooms, kitchen and hall – the latter involving the blocking and glazing of the verandah-like arrangement - to the ground floor was carried out around this date, though if so this was clearly not in accordance with those depicted in the plans as proposed.

The latest works to the building are represented by the alterations to the full-height space which included the insertion of a ground floor bathroom together with a large garage door to the east wall. These most recent of the alterations would appear likely to date to some time around the 1980s.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Building recording	M. Johnson
Photography	M. Andrews
Research and author	M. Johnson
Illustrations	M. Johnson (base for some supplied by architect)
Editor	M. Stockwell

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## APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC LISTING

FORMAT	PHOTO #	DIR'N	DETAILS
35mm b/w	F1/1	E	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/2	E	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/3	E	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/4	E	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/5	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/6	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/7	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/8	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/9	W	E roof truss, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/10	W	E roof truss, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
35mm b/w	F1/11	-	-
35mm b/w	F1/12	SE	E. roof space, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor
35mm b/w	F1/13	SE	E. roof space, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor
35mm b/w	F1/14	SE	E. roof space, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor
35mm b/w	F1/15	SE	E. roof space, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor
35mm b/w	F1/16	E	Lobby to toilets, E end S range
35mm b/w	F1/17	SE	Boiler room, E. end S. range
35mm b/w	F1/18	W	Boiler room, E. end S. range
35mm b/w	F1/19	SW	Boiler room, E. end S. range
35mm b/w	F1/20	SW	Boiler room, E. end S. range
35mm b/w	F1/21	SW	Boiler room, E. end S. range
35mm b/w	F1/22	SW	Boiler room, E. end S. range
35mm b/w	F1/23	S	W. toilets, S Range
35mm b/w	F1/24	S	Setting in W. toilets, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/25	SE	Setting in W. toilets, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/26	S	Kitchen, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/27	SE	Kitchen, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/28	SE	Kitchen, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/29	SW	Lobby area, imm. To W. of kitchen
35mm b/w	F1/30	SW	Lobby area, imm. To W. of kitchen
35mm b/w	F1/31	SW	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/32	SW	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/33	SW	Infill building, interior, S. range

35mm b/w	F1/34	W	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/35	W	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F1/36	W	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F2/2	ENE	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F2/3	ENE	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F2/2	E	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F2/5	E	Infill building, interior, S. range
35mm b/w	F2/6	N	Barn interior
35mm b/w	F2/7	N	Barn interior
35mm b/w	F2/8	NNE	Barn interior
35mm b/w	F2/9	NNE	Barn interior
35mm b/w	F2/10	SSE	Barn interior
35mm b/w	F2/11	SSE	Barn interior
35mm b/w	F2/12	S	Barn interior
35mm b/w	F2/13	N	Extension building to barn, interior
35mm b/w	F2/14	N	Extension building to barn, interior
35mm b/w	F2/15	NNW	Extension building to barn, interior
35mm b/w	F2/16	NNW	Extension building to barn, interior
35mm b/w	F2/17	NNW	Extension building to barn, interior
35mm b/w	F2/18	S	Extension building to barn, interior
35mm b/w	F2/19	SSE	Extension building to barn
35mm b/w	F2/20	S	Kitchen/store, extension to barn
35mm b/w	F2/21	S	Kitchen/store, extension to barn
35mm b/w	F2/22	S	WC lobby, extension to barn
35mm b/w	F2/23	S	WC lobby, extension to barn
35mm b/w	F2/24	S	S range, elevation
35mm b/w	F2/25	S	S range, elevation
35mm b/w	F2/26	W	W range, elevation
35mm b/w	F2/27	W	W range, elevation
35mm b/w	F2/28	S	W range, end elevation
35mm b/w	F2/29	E	W range, elevation
35mm b/w	F2/30	N	Cart-shed, elevation
35mm b/w	F2/31	N	Cart-shed, elevation
35mm b/w	F2/32	W	Cart-shed, elevation
35mm b/w	F2/33	NW	Cart-shed, elevations
35mm b/w	F2/34	NW	Cart-shed, elevations
35mm b/w	F2/35	E	Cart-shed, elevation
35mm b/w	F3/2	S	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/3	S	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/4	S	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/5	E	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/6	E	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/7	E	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/8	N	Cart-shed interior



35mm b/w	F3/9	W	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/10	W	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/11	W	Cart-shed interior
35mm b/w	F3/12	-	Ceiling detail
120 b/w	F1/2	S	S. range, elevation
120 b/w	F1/3	S	S. range, elevation
120 b/w	F1/4	W	W. range, elevation
120 b/w	F4/5	-	-
120 b/w	F1/6	W	W. range, elevation
120 b/w	F1/7	S	W. range, end elevation
120 b/w	F1/8	S	W. range, end elevation
120 b/w	F1/9	E	W. range, elevation
120 b/w	F1/10	E	W. range, elevation
120 b/w	F1/11	-	-
120 b/w	F1/12	N	Cart-shed, elevation
120 b/w	F1/13	N	Cart-shed, elevation
120 b/w	F1/14	W	Cart-shed, elevation
120 b/w	F1/15	NW	Cart-shed, elevations
120 b/w	F1/16	-	-
120 b/w	F1/17	NW	Cart-shed, elevations
digital	1	E	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
Digital	2	E	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
Digital	3	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
Digital	4	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
Digital	5	W	E roof truss, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor room
Digital	6	NE	E. roof space, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor
Digital	7	E	E. roof space, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor
Digital	8	ENE	Lobby to toilets, E end S range
Digital	9	NE	Boiler room, south range
digital	10	W	Boiler room, south range
Digital	11	SE	Boiler room, south range
Digital	12	SE	Boiler room, south range
Digital	13	S	W. toilets, S Range
Digital	14	S	Setting in W. toilets, S. range
Digital	15	SE	Setting in W. toilets, S. range
Digital	16	S	Kitchen, south range
Digital	17	SE	Lobby area, imm. To W. of kitchen
Digital	18	SW	Lobby area, imm. To W. of kitchen
Digital	19	WSW	Infill building, interior, S. range
Digital	20	WNW	Infill building, interior, S. range
Digital	21	E	Infill building, interior, S. range
Digital	22	E	Infill building, interior, S. range
Digital	23	-	Junction of barn & infill bldg roofs
Digital	24	NNW	Barn

Digital	25	NNE	Barn
Digital	26	SSE	Barn
Digital	27	SSW	Barn
Digital	28	N	Extension building to barn, interior
Digital	29	N	Extension building to barn, interior
Digital	30	S	Extension building to barn, interior
Digital	31	S	Extension building to barn, interior
Digital	32	N	Kitchen/store, extension to barn
Digital	33	N	WC lobby, extension to barn
Digital	34	S	South range, elevation
Digital	35	W	West range, elevation
Digital	36	W	West end of south range, elevation
Digital	37	S	North end of west range, elevation
Digital	38	E	West range, elevation
Digital	39	N	Cart-shed, elevation
Digital	40	W	Cart-shed, elevation
Digital	41	NW	Cart-shed, elevations
Digital	42	E	Cart-shed, elevation
Digital	43	W	Cart-shed, interior
Digital	44	W	Cart-shed, interior
Digital	45	N	Cart-shed, interior
Digital	46	E	Cart-shed, interior
Digital	47	S	Cart-shed, interior
Digital	48	-	Cart-shed, detail of ceiling
Digital	49	ESE	1 <sup>st</sup> floor dovecote
Digital	50	SW	Cart-shed, interior, nesting boxes
Digital	51	SW	Cart-shed, fireplace
Digital	52	-	1 <sup>st</sup> floor roof, re-used purlin
Digital	53	WNW	1 <sup>st</sup> floor roof, W truss, assbly. marks
Digital	54	WNW	1 <sup>st</sup> floor roof, W truss, assbly. marks
Digital	55	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor roof, E truss
Digital	56	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor E end roof space
Digital	57	W	1 <sup>st</sup> floor, E end
Digital	58	N	1 <sup>st</sup> floor traces of wall-plate
Digital	59	E	Brickwork at W end 1 <sup>st</sup> floor
Digital	60	-	Roof timbers of infill bldg
Digital	61	-	Junction of barn & infill bldg roofs
Digital	62	-	Junction of barn & infill bldg roofs
Digital	63	-	Extension building to barn, roof
Digital	64	-	Extension building to barn, roof
digital	65	S	Doorway to infill building

Table 1 Photographic listing: Glebe Farm

FORMAT	PHOTO #	DIR'N	DETAILS
35mm b/w	F3/13	W	Brewhouse, W elevation
35mm b/w	F3/14	W	Brewhouse, W elevation
35mm b/w	F3/15	NW	Brewhouse elevations
35mm b/w	F3/16	NW	Brewhouse elevations
35mm b/w	F3/17	NW	Brewhouse elevations
35mm b/w	F3/18	NW	Brewhouse elevations
35mm b/w	F3/19	N	Brewhouse, S elevation
35mm b/w	F3/20	N	Brewhouse, S elevation
35mm b/w	F3/21	E	Brewhouse, W elevation
35mm b/w	F3/22	E	Brewhouse, W elevation
35mm b/w	F3/23	E	Brewhouse, W elevation
35mm b/w	F3/24	NW	Brewhouse, large – small living room
35mm b/w	F3/25	NW	Brewhouse, large – small living room
35mm b/w	F3/26	SE	Brewhouse, large living room
35mm b/w	F3/27	SE	Brewhouse, large living room
35mm b/w	F3/28	NW	Brewhouse, small living room
35mm b/w	F3/29	NW	Brewhouse, small living room
35mm b/w	F3/30	SW	Brewhouse, small living room
35mm b/w	F3/31	SW	Brewhouse, small living room
35mm b/w	F3/32	SW	Brewhouse, kitchen
35mm b/w	F3/33	W	Brewhouse, kitchen
35mm b/w	F3/34	E	Brewhouse, kitchen
35mm b/w	F3/35	E	Brewhouse, kitchen
35mm b/w	F3/36	W	Brewhouse, hall
35mm b/w	F4/2	W	Brewhouse, hall
35mm b/w	F4/3	E	Brewhouse, hall
35mm b/w	F4/4	E	Brewhouse, hall
35mm b/w	F4/5	SW	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/6	SW	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/7	W	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/8	W	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/9	S	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/10	S	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/11	S	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/12	SSE	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/13	SSE	Full height space
35mm b/w	F4/14	SE	Brewhouse, Bedroom 3
35mm b/w	F4/15	SE	Brewhouse, Bedroom 3
35mm b/w	F4/16	NW	Brewhouse, Bedroom 3
35mm b/w	F4/17	NW	Brewhouse, Bedroom 3
35mm b/w	F4/18	NW	Brewhouse, Bedroom 2
35mm b/w	F4/19	NW	Brewhouse, Bedroom 2
35mm b/w	F4/20	SE	Brewhouse, Bedroom 2
35mm b/w	F4/21	SE	Brewhouse, Bedroom 2



35mm b/w	F4/22	W	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor landing
35mm b/w	F4/23	W	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor landing
35mm b/w	F4/24	W	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor landing
35mm b/w	F4/25	S	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> bathroom
35mm b/w	F4/26	E	Brewhouse, Bedroom 1
35mm b/w	F4/27	W	Brewhouse, Bedroom 1
35mm b/w	F4/28	W	Brewhouse, Bedroom 1
35mm b/w	F4/29	N	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor passage
35mm b/w	F4/30	N	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor passage
35mm b/w	F4/31	E	Brewhouse, large attic
35mm b/w	F4/32	E	Brewhouse, large attic
35mm b/w	F4/33	SW	Brewhouse, small attic
35mm b/w	F4/34	SW	Brewhouse, small attic
35mm b/w	F4/35	SW	Brewhouse, small attic
120 b/w	F1/18	NW	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F1/19	NW	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/1	NW	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/2	NW	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/3	NW	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/4	NE	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/5	E	Brewhouse W elevation
120 b/w	F2/6	E	Brewhouse W elevation
120 b/w	F2/7	E	Brewhouse W elevation
120 b/w	F2/8	NE	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/9	NE	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/10	NE	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/11	NE	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/12	NW	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/13	NW	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/14	NW	Brewhouse elevations
120 b/w	F2/15	NE	Brewhouse elevations
Digital	1	NW	Brewhouse, small living room
Digital	2	N	Brewhouse S elevation
Digital	3	E	Brewhouse, Bedroom 1
Digital	4	W	Brewhouse, kitchen
Digital	5	N	Brewhouse, roof truss
Digital	6	W	Brewhouse, ground floor bathroom
Digital	7	E	Brewhouse W elevation
Digital	8	W	Brewhouse, S fuel store
Digital	9	S	Brewhouse N elevation
Digital	10	W	Brewhouse, hall
Digital	11	E	Brewhouse, kitchen
Digital	12	S	Full height space

Digital	13	SE	Brewhouse, large living room
Digital	14	N	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor, passage
Digital	15	S	Brewhouse N elevation
Digital	16	W	Brewhouse, N fuel store
Digital	17	N	Brewhouse, roof truss
Digital	18	W	Full height space
Digital	19	NNE	Ground floor: staircase
Digital	20	NNW	Brewhouse, roof truss
Digital	21	SW	Brewhouse, kitchen
Digital	22	W	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> floor landing
Digital	23	SE	Brewhouse, Bedroom 2
Digital	24	NW	Brewhouse elevations
Digital	25	SE	Brewhouse, Bedroom 3
Digital	26	W	Brewhouse, Bedroom 1
Digital	27	S	Brewhouse, 1 <sup>st</sup> bathroom
Digital	28	SW	Brewhouse, small attic
Digital	29	NW	Brewhouse, Bedroom 2
Digital	30	NW	Brewhouse, Bedroom 3
Digital	31	N	Brewhouse, roof truss
Digital	32	NNE	Brewhouse, large attic cupboard
Digital	33	N	Brewhouse, roof truss
Digital	34	SSE	Full height space
Digital	35	E	Brewhouse, large attic
Digital	36	E	Brewhouse, hall
Digital	37	SSW	Full height space, fuel stores
Digital	38	NW	Brewhouse, large – small living room
Digital	39	SW	Brewhouse, small living room
Digital	40	E	1 <sup>st</sup> floor – attic staircase
Digital	41	E	Brewhouse, large attic
Digital			
Digital	42	W	Brewhouse E elevation
Digital	43	E	Brewhouse W elevation
Digital	44	N	Brewhouse, roof truss
Digital	45	W	Brewhouse, full height space
Digital	46	N	Brewhouse, large attic fireplace
Digital	47	E	Brewhouse, pipes in 1 <sup>st</sup> floor wall
Digital	48	SE	Brewhouse, S edge of f. place, 1 <sup>st</sup> f
Digital	49	SE	Brewhouse, N edge of f. place, 1 <sup>st</sup> f
Digital	50	SE	Brewhouse, full height space, fitting
Digital	51	NW	Brewhouse, full height space, fitting
Digital	52	W	Brewhouse, full height space, fitting
Digital	53	SE	Brewhouse, full height space, fitting

Table 1 Photographic listing: Brewhouse

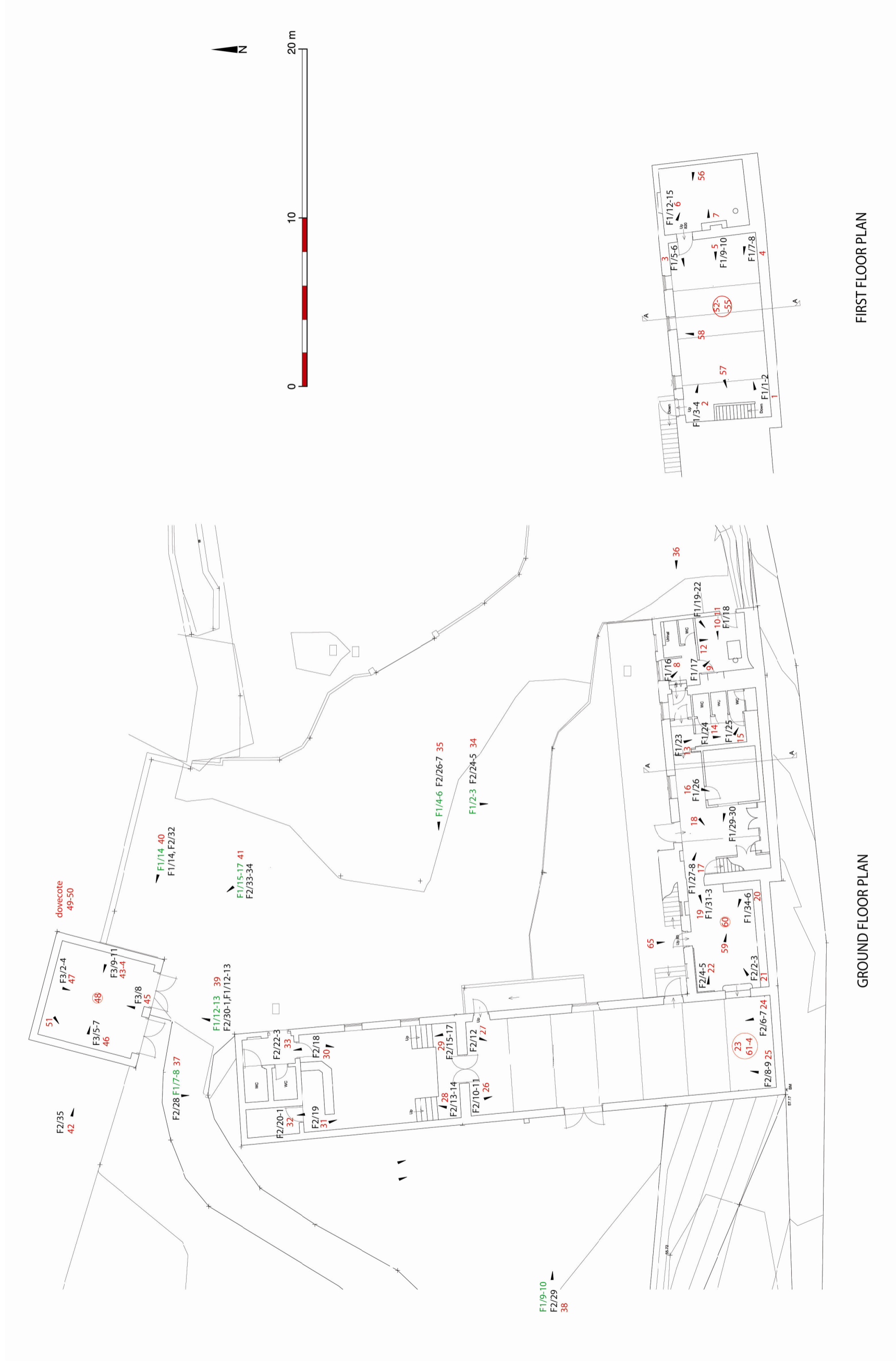


Figure 14 Glebe Farm, Photograph locating plan



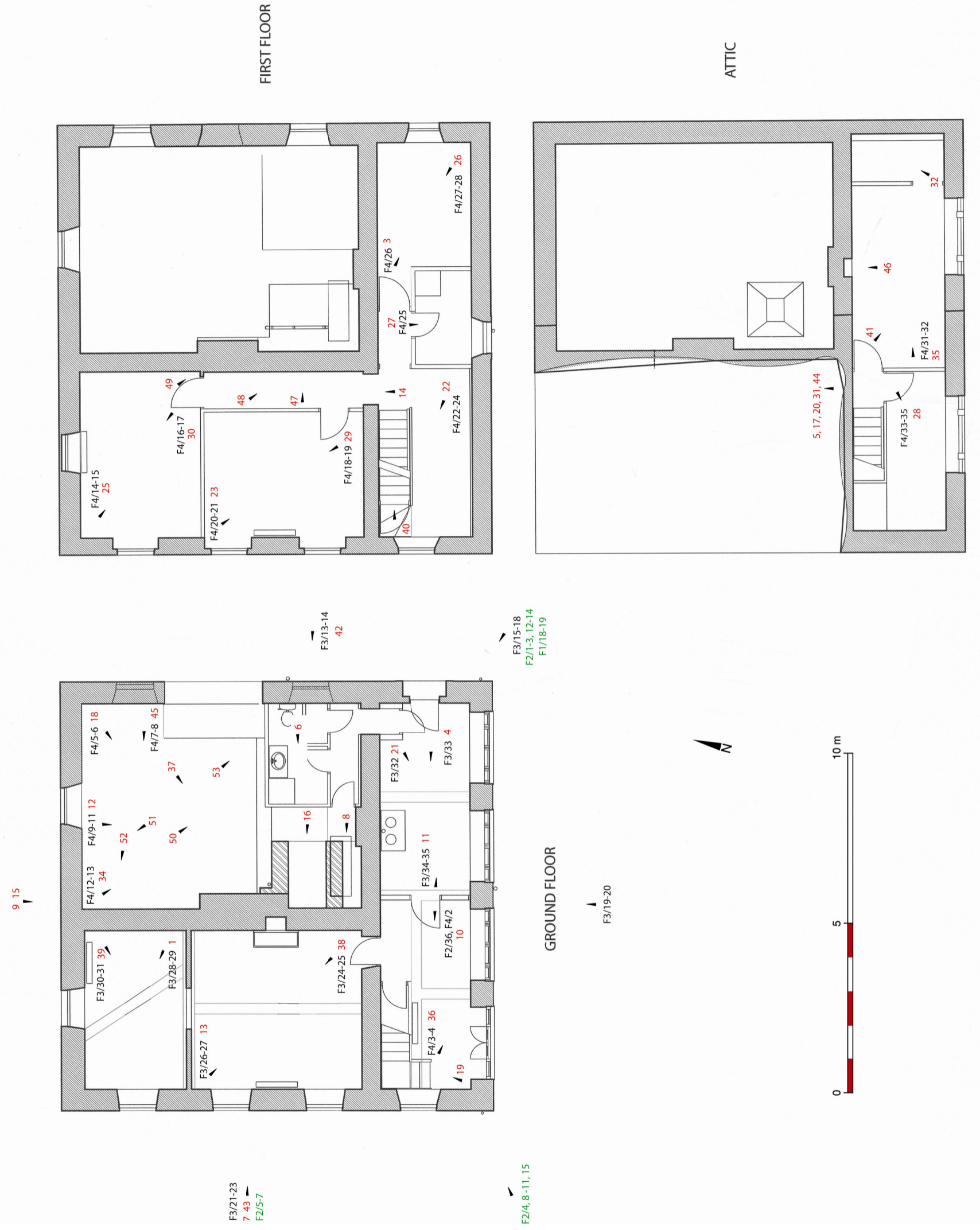


Figure 15 Brewhouse, photograph locating plan