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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT  
HALL FARM, BOSTON ROAD,  
EAST HECKINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

**National Grid Reference: TF 1999 4317**

**Planning Reference: 19/0359/FUL**

**Site Code: HFEH20**

**Accession Number: LCNCC: 2020.84**

PREPARED FOR MR. JAMES BRAMMA OF JB ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN SERVICES ON  
BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT - MR. NICK LOWETH  
PART 2: THE EAST RANGE

By

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March 2021

## 7.6 The Exterior of the East Range

The East Range is a two storey outbuilding, which on its main north-south orientated axis, has a gabled roof, with a roof covering of sheets of corrugated metal. There is in addition, a short return to the west at its northern end and this is reflected in a change in the nature of the roof structure, here, which is half hipped. This northern end has the same roof covering. It may also be observed that the western end of the North Elevation of this building is bonded to the adjacent East Elevation of the two storey North Range.



**Plate 166: View of the North Elevation of the East Range, from the north**

**Plate 166** presents a detailed view of the North Elevation of the East Range and thus of the northern end of this building. The brickwork wall fabric here is in the familiar English Bond, of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers. At just below roof levels is modern UPVC horizontal guttering that extends onto a cast metal downpipe to the right. At first floor levels is a north facing window opening, the exterior of which has been boarded over. A timber sill along with a modern concrete sill below this within the brickwork are featured. Below this is a second ground floor north facing window opening. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a sill along with a modern glazed timber casement window of four lights with horizontal timber transoms and two vertical timber glazing bars. There is limited brick repair in brick stretchers above where this modern window was inserted into the wall fabric here.

**Plate 167** presents a detailed image of the southern portion of the West Elevation of the East Range and the point at which the South Range of this outbuilding complex is bonded to this West Elevation. The brickwork wall fabric of this West Elevation is composed of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers in English Bond. At just below roof levels is a horizontal timber fascia board.



**Plate 167: View of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the south**



**Plate 168: View of the South Elevation of the East Range, from the west**

**Plates 168-172** provide a number of detailed views of the South Elevation of this East Range from different vantage points. The brickwork wall fabric here was difficult to discern, but appears to be composed of two-three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. Of particular note is the external vertical brick chimney stack, which is mostly composed of courses of brick stretchers, and which is stepped at its base. This extends up to the gabled roof line. To the right and at the upper levels of this brickwork wall fabric are two cast metal wall braces.



**Plate 169: View of the South Elevation of the East Range, from the west**

**Plates 173 and 174** present several oblique views of the southern end of the East Elevation of this East Range. The brickwork wall fabric here is in English Garden Wall Bond, of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached modern Upvc horizontal guttering. At ground floor levels is an east facing window opening, which is occupied by a glazed two light modern timber casement window with a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a sill. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. In the background and at first floor levels is a probable former hay loft opening. A timber door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of horizontal timbers are visible.

**Plate 175** furnishes a further oblique view of the southern end of the East Elevation of this East Range from a different northern position. The brickwork wall fabric of this portion of this East Elevation is composed of 3-4 courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached the remains of modern Upvc horizontal guttering and a partial cast metal downpipe.

**Plates 176 and 177** present general views of the central and northern portions of the East Elevation of this East Range.



**Plate 170: View of the South Elevation of the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 171: View of the South Elevation of the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 172: View of the South Elevation of the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 173: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the south**



**Plate 174: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the south**



**Plate 175: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the north**



**Plate 176: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 177: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the east**





**Plate 178: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 179: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the south-east**

**Plates 178-180** furnish detailed images of the central portion of the East Elevation of this East Range from several different vantage points. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. It is also clear from the nature of this brickwork wall fabric, that this Elevation has been subject to modern repair and/or alteration, probably in the 20th century as the upper levels of this brickwork appear to be of more modern origin. A series of cast metal wall cross braces have also been inserted into the brickwork wall fabric close to the join between the earlier and more modern brickwork wall fabric. Also inserted into the brickwork wall fabric are a series of panels, that are infilled with air vent bricks. The lowermost levels of this wall fabric have been covered over with an horizontal band of cement rendering. At just below roof levels are horizontal timber fascia boards to which is attached cast metal horizontal guttering that extends onto a vertical cast metal downpipe to the right.



**Plate 180: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the north-east**



**Plate 181: View of the East Elevation of the East Range, from the east**

Of particular note here are the series of brick steps with the metal handrails, that provide a modern access into the first floor of this building. The steps are composed of courses of brick stretchers, each with a concrete base at the top. The steps in turn lead onto a first floor east facing entrance opening, which provides the main current access into the first floor of this building. This is undoubtedly a modern 20th century addition. This first floor east facing entrance opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timbre planks. The door is attached to the frame by two cast metal horizontal strap hinges. There is also a concrete threshold at the base of this opening.

**Plate 181** presents a detailed image of the northern end of this East Elevation. The lower levels of the brickwork wall fabric here are in English Bond, of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers. Here also, the upper levels of this northern portion have also been

subject to the same modern 20th century programme of repair and/or alteration with the addition of further modern brickwork in English Garden Wall Bond as in the central portion of this East Elevation. Though at the very northern end and approaching the north-east corner of the building is original brickwork, which is up to the two storeys in height of the building. The brickwork at this point is in English Bond in contrast to the adjoining brickwork, which is in English Garden Wall Bond.



**Plate 182: View of the interior of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the east**

To the right, is the first of two ground floor east facing window openings here. The northern portion of this window opening has been covered over with plastic sheeting, which has obscured the underlying detail here. The southern portion of the opening is occupied by a glazed four light modern timber casement window with one horizontal and one vertical timber glazing bars. The opening is also occupied by a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a sill. There is also an horizontal timber lintel above the opening that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.

To the left is an east facing ground floor entrance opening, which consists of a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The door is attached to the frame by two horizontal metal strap hinges. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of two courses of brick stretchers laid on edge.

To the left is the second of the east facing ground floor window openings here. This is a small modern and glazed four light timber casement window with one vertical and one horizontal timber glazing bars and a timber frame of a head, surrounds and a sill.



**Plate 183: View of the interior of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the east**

To the left and at ground floor levels is the northern tunnel, which extends onto the enclosed crewyard to the west. The head of the tunnel is arched with a curved head in brick composed of alternating brick stretchers and brick headers laid on end. **Plates 182-191** present a number of detailed images of the interior of this tunnel from both eastern and western vantage points. **Plates 182 and 184** feature the nature of the flooring of the tunnel, which is composed of well worn courses of brick stretchers and of mixed brick headers and stretchers laid on bed.

**Plates 183 and 185** feature the nature of the ceiling of the north tunnel, which is composed of a series of north-south aligned horizontal timber joists, which support a first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking, which are east-west orientated.

**Plates 186 and 188** present general views of the interior of the north tunnel from both eastern and western vantage points.

**Plates 187 and 189** feature detailed views of the south wall of the north tunnel. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. The southern ends of the ceiling joists may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric. At the western end of this wall is a south facing entrance opening that leads onto the ground floor **Cell 8**. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The door is attached to the frame by two horizontal cast metal strap hinges. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of brick stretchers laid on edge.

**Plates 190 and 191** provide detailed views of the opposing north wall of the tunnel. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. The northern ends of the ceiling joists may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric. At the eastern end of this brickwork is

an infilled former north facing entrance opening, which is marked by two vertical dividing lines. The brick infilling matches that of the surrounding brickwork. Above this former opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of brick stretchers laid on edge. At the western end of this north wall is a north facing entrance opening that leads onto the ground floor **Cell 7**. This second opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a modern door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The door is attached to the frame by four horizontal cast metal strap hinges. Above the opening is a curved head in brick that is composed of brick stretchers laid on edge.



**Plate 184: View of the interior of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the west**

**Plates 192 and 193** present general views of the two storey East Elevation of this East Range from western viewpoints.

**Plate 194** provides a detailed image of the short western return of the East Range at its northern end where it is bonded to the East Elevation of the adjoining North Range.

**Plates 195-199** present a number of detailed images of this East Elevation, though the detail at the southern end of this Elevation was not accessible at the time of this survey and so could not be discerned due to dense tree and overgrowth and stacked wooden pallets here.

At the ground floor northern end of this Elevation is featured the western end of the northern tunnel. The head of the tunnel is arched with a curved head in brick composed of alternating brick stretchers and brick headers laid on end. The brickwork above the tunnel is original and of the full original two storeys in height here and is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. At just below roof levels here is the first of the modern repair brickwork composed of one course of brick headers and one of brick stretchers. To the right and extending from the arch of the tunnel and up to roof levels is a vertical dividing line in the brickwork. To the right of this is further and extensive modern repair and addition, which will be discussed in more detail later.



**Plate 185: View of the interior of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the west**



**Plate 186: General view of the interior of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 187: View of the south wall of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the east**



**Plate 188: General view of the interior of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the west**



**Plate 189: View of the south wall of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the west**



**Plate 190: View of the north wall of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the east**





**Plate 191: View of the north wall of the northern tunnel within the East Range, from the west**



**Plate 192: General view of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the west**



**Plate 193: General view of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the west**



**Plate 194: View of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the south**

At ground floor levels and to the right of the arched tunnel are a series of six west facing openings or bays. The edges of each these are faced with bull nosed brick stretchers. Four of these have been blocked off and infilled with brick, probably in the 20th century by the nature of the bricks themselves. This brick infilling is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond, with three of the infills topped with a single course of brick headers. Each opening or bay also has a rounded arch or head composed of splayed and alternating brick headers and brick stretchers laid on edge. The two remaining openings have had timber door frames of heads and surrounds inserted into each opening. One of these openings has a single timber half door attached to the door frame, which is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The second opening is open to the elements. At the base or threshold of the second opening in this grouping of six, is a single course of bull nosed stone quarry bricks.



**Plate 195: View of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the north-west**



**Plate 196: View of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the west**

In between the third and fourth of these ground floor west facing openings or bays, is a small west facing window opening. This is unglazed and is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of brick stretchers laid on end.



**Plate 197: View of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the north-west**



**Plate 198: View of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the north-west**

**Plates 198 and 199** feature the ground floor doors and window openings at the southern end of this East Range. To the right of and beyond the southernmost of the group of west facing openings or bays already discussed, is the first of two discernible ground floor west facing entrance openings.

This first west facing ground floor entrance opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds which does not fully occupy this opening. Attached to this door frame is a timber half door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. Above the head of the door frame is a horizontal timber lintel and above this, modern brick infilling and a curved head in brick composed of brick stretchers laid on edge.



**Plate 199: View of the West Elevation of the East Range, from the north**

To the right, is a second west facing ground floor window opening. This is unglazed and is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with a stone sill at the base of the opening. The opening is infilled with wire netting. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of brick stretchers laid on edge.

To the right, is a third ground floor west facing window opening, which has been boarded over with modern timber boarding. A stone sill is visible at the base of the opening. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of brick stretchers laid on edge.

To the right and at the very southern end of this East Elevation is a second east-west orientated tunnel, which was not accessible from the eastern side at the time of this survey. The head of the tunnel is discernible and is arched with a curved head in brick composed of alternating brick stretchers and brick headers laid on end.

Above these various openings and at first floor levels, is further evidence for extensive modern repair and addition to this building. This is denoted by the modern 20th century brickwork at these first floor levels, that is composed of three courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. The division between the lower level original brickwork and the modern repair/addition is also marked by a line of further cast metal cross wall braces. This area of modern repair and addition also ceases at a further vertical dividing line at the southern end of this Elevation. This second vertical division extends up to roof levels above and just beyond the southernmost and sixth of the grouping of the aforementioned ground floor west facing openings or bays. Beyond this vertical dividing line in this brickwork, the original brickwork extends up to the full building height of two storeys and up to the roof levels to the end of the remainder of this southern portion of this Elevation.

At just below roof levels and extending along the length of this East Elevation are timber fascia boards to which is attached the remains of modern Upvc horizontal guttering.

## 7.7 The Ground Floor Interior of the East Range

For the purposes of this survey, the first and the northernmost of the ground floor internal room spaces within the interior of the East Range, is designated as **Cell 6**.



**Plate 200:** General view of the interior of Cell 6, from the east



**Plate 201:** View of the ceiling of Cell 6, from the east

**Plate 200** presents a general view of the interior of **Cell 6**. The ceiling as well as all four walls of this room space have been rendered over with modern plasterwork. The flooring of **Cell 6**, is of modern concrete.



**Plate 202: View of the ceiling of Cell 6, from the south**



**Plate 203: View of the west wall of Cell 6, from the east**

**Plates 201 and 202** feature the ceiling of **Cell 6**.

**Plate 203** shows the west wall of **Cell 6** and in particular the west facing entrance opening that leads onto the ground floor of the adjoining North Range or **Cell 1** to the west. This opening is occupied by a modern timber frame of a head and surrounds and a four panelled timber door, including two lights, one of which is unglazed.



**Plate 204: View of the east wall of Cell 6, from the west**



**Plate 205: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the west**

**Plate 204** features the east wall of **Cell 6**, including the inner face of the west facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. The opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. To the left, is the inner face of the slightly recessed east facing window opening that was also recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building.

**Plates 205 and 206** present images of the south wall of **Cell 6**. These show the south facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 7** to the south. This opening contains a timber frame of a head and surrounds of architrave along with a modern six panelled timber door.





**Plate 206: View of the south wall of Cell 6, from the north**



**Plate 207: View of the north wall of Cell 6, from the south**

**Plate 207** features the north wall of **Cell 6** including the slightly recessed inner face of the ground floor north facing window opening that was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building. This opening is occupied by a modern glazed eight light timber casement window with one central vertical timber mullion, two horizontal timber transoms and two vertical timber glazing bars.

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the ground floor internal room spaces that was recorded within the interior of this East Range is designated as **Cell 7**. This is situated to the south of **Cell 6** and to the north of the north tunnel within the East Range, from which it can be accessed from.



**Plate 208: View of the ceiling of Cell 7, from the west**



**Plate 209: View of the east wall of Cell 7, from the west**

**Plates 208 and 215** present views of the nature of the ceiling of **Cell 7**. Shown are the series of north-south orientated horizontal timber joists, the ends of which are inserted into the uppermost levels of the brickwork wall fabric of the north and south walls of **Cell 7**. To these joists are attached the first floor east-west aligned horizontal timber floor planking above.



**Plate 210: View of the west wall of Cell 7, from the east**



**Plate 211: View of the south wall of Cell 7, from the north**

**Plate 209** features the east wall of **Cell 7**. The nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. Also shown is the slightly recessed inner face of the ground floor east facing window opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building.

**Plate 210** presents a detailed image of the west wall of **Cell 7**. Here also the detail of the brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.



Plate 212: View of the south wall of Cell 7, from the north-west



Plate 213: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the west



**Plate 214: View of the north wall of Cell 7, from the east**



**Plate 215: View of the ceiling of Cell 7, from the east**

**Plates 211 and 212** provide views of the south wall of **Cell 7**. Here also the detail of the brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. The main feature of this south wall is the inner face of the south facing entrance opening that was recorded externally at the north wall of the northern tunnel. This opening leads onto this tunnel. There is a modern door composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal timber framework of angled and horizontal timbers. Surrounding the door is a timber

frame of a head and surrounds. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here. This door may have originally been two timber half doors, which have been fixed together.

**Plates 213 and 214** show the north wall of **Cell 7**. Here also the detail of the brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. The main feature of this north wall is the inner face of the north facing entrance opening that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 6** to the north. This slightly recessed opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a modern six panelled timber door. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the ground floor internal room spaces within the interior of this East Range that is situated to the south of the northern tunnel, and which is also accessed from the entrance opening in the south wall of this tunnel, is designated as **Cell 8**.



**Plate 216: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the north**

**Plates 216 and 217** feature the nature of the flooring at the northern end of **Cell 7**, which is composed of courses of granite setts laid on bed.

**Plate 218** by contrast shows the nature of the flooring at the southern end of **Cell 8**, which is of modern concrete.



**Plate 217: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the west**



**Plate 218: View of the flooring of Cell 8, from the north**



**Plate 219: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the south**



**Plate 220: View of the north wall of Cell 8, from the south**

**Plates 219 and 220** provide detailed images of the north wall of **Cell 8**. Here the detail of the underlying brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. This has been enhanced by the lower levels of this north wall also being covered over with cement rendering. Also shown is the inner face of the north facing entrance opening that extends onto the adjacent northern tunnel. This entrance is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. An horizontal timber walplate may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall.





**Plate 221: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the west**



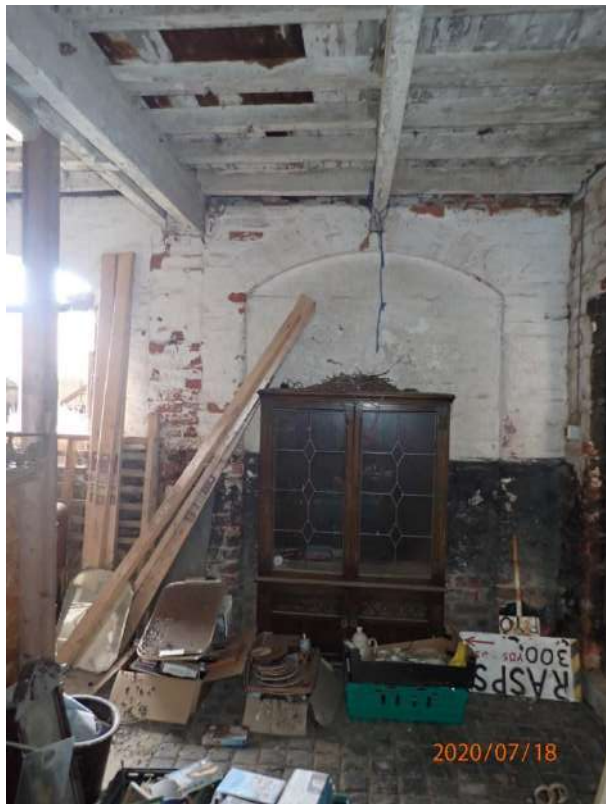
**Plate 222: View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the west**

**Plates 221-222 and 226** all present images of the east wall of **Cell 8**. Here also, the detail of the underlying brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. This has been enhanced by the lower levels of this east wall also being covered over with cement rendering. Also shown are the inner faces of two of the panels with air vent bricks, which were recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. To the left, is a vertical brick pillar, which is bonded to the wall fabric of this east wall. It may be observed that one of the four east-west

orientated principal horizontal timbers joists of the ceiling structure rests on the top of this pillar. The remaining three principal horizontal timber joists are inserted into the uppermost levels of the wall fabric of this east wall.



**Plate 223: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the north-west**



**Plate 224: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the east**

**Plate 223** presents a general view of the interior of **Cell 8** from a northern position.



**Plate 225:** View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the north-east



**Plate 226:** View of the east wall of Cell 8, from the west

**Plate 224** features the northern end of the west wall. This shows the inner face of the first of the west facing openings or bays, which was recorded externally at the West Elevation of this building. This has been infilled with brick. Much of the detail of this brick infilling, of the brick arch above the opening and of the brickwork around this opening has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. It may be seen that the western ends of two of the principal horizontal timber ceiling joists are inserted into the uppermost levels of the brickwork wall fabric here.

**Plate 225** presents a general overall view of the west wall of **Cell 8**. Here also, much of the detail of the brickwork wall fabric of the remainder of this west wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. The western ends of two of the principal horizontal timber ceiling joists are inserted into the uppermost levels of the brickwork wall fabric here.



**Plate 227: View of the south wall of Cell 8, from the north**



**Plate 228: General view of the interior of Cell 8, from the south**

**Plate 227** presents a detailed view of the south wall of **Cell 8**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 9** to the south. The detail of parts of the brickwork wall fabric of this south wall have become obscured by being covered over with paintwork, which has been enhanced by the lower levels of this south wall having been rendered over by a band of cement. Where the detail of the wall fabric is discernible, the brickwork appears to be composed of a mix of courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers and of other courses of brick stretchers. An horizontal timber walplate may be seen to extend along the top of this south wall. Also featured is the inner face of a south facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjacent **Cell 9** to the south. The opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The door is attached to the frame by two horizontal cast metal strap hinges. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.



**Plate 229: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the south-east**

**Plate 228** presents a further general view of the interior of **Cell 8** from a southern position.

**Plates 229-232** provide further detailed images of the west wall of **Cell 8**. **Plate 229** presents a view of the inner faces of the second and third west facing openings or bays within this west wall and shows the western ends of two of the principal horizontal timber joists of the ceiling structure inserted into the uppermost levels of the brickwork wall fabric here.

**Plate 230** features the inner face of the third of the west facing openings or bays that were recorded externally at the West Elevation of this building. This opening also has been almost entirely infilled with brick, leaving open a small gap just below the brick arch. However, the detail of this brick infilling, and of this arch along with the brickwork around this opening has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.

**Plate 231** shows the inner face of the second of the west facing openings or bays that was also recorded externally at the West Elevation of this building. The opening appears to contain the remains of a timber door frame of a head and surrounds, but otherwise appears to be open. Here also, the detail of the brick arch above this opening along with the detail of the brickwork around the opening has also become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.

**Plate 232** furnishes a further view of the northern end of the west wall of **Cell 8**, from a different southern position and shows the inner face of the first of the west facing openings or bays.



Plate 230: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the east



Plate 231: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the east



**Plate 232: View of the west wall of Cell 8, from the east**



**Plate 233: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the north**



**Plate 234: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the west**

**Plates 233-238** present a number of views from differing positions of the nature of the ceiling of **Cell 8**. The principal component parts of this structure comprise the four east-west orientated principal horizontal timber joists, the eastern and western ends of three of which are inserted into the uppermost levels of the east and west walls of **Cell 8** with the eastern end of the fourth resting on the top of a vertical brick column that is bonded to the east wall. Attached to the horizontal timber wallplates that extend along the top of the north and south walls of **Cell 8**, are the series of north-south aligned secondary horizontal timber joists. These in turn support the first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking above.



**Plate 235: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the south**





**Plate 236: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the east**



**Plate 237: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the south**



**Plate 238: View of the ceiling of Cell 8, from the west**

For the purposes of this survey, the fourth of the internal ground floor room spaces within the interior of this East Range is designated as **Cell 9**, which is located to the south of **Cell 8**.



**Plate 239: View of the east wall of Cell 9, from the west**

**Plate 239** shows the east wall of **Cell 9** and in particular the inner face of the timber steps of the external stairwell, that were recorded externally at the East Elevation of the building and which provide the access into the first floor above. Much of the detail of the brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork though it is still possible to discern individual courses of brick headers and of brick stretchers.

**Plates 240 and 241** present two images of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 9**, which is of modern concrete.



Plate 240: View of the flooring of Cell 9, from the north



Plate 241: View of the flooring of Cell 9, from the west



**Plate 242: View of the south wall of Cell 9, from the north**

**Plates 242 and 243** furnish images of the south wall of **Cell 9** which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 10** to the south. Here also most of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this south wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. Also featured is the inner face of the south facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 10** to the south. This opening contains a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. The southern ends of the north-south orientated horizontal timber ceiling joists may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of the wall fabric here.

**Plates 244 and 245** provide views of the north wall of **Cell 9**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 8** to the north. Here also most of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this north wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. Also featured is the inner face of the north facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 8** to the south. This opening is occupied by a timber frame a head and surrounds along with a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall, into which are inserted the northern ends of the north-south orientated horizontal timber ceiling joists.



Plate 243: View of the south wall of Cell 9, from the north



Plate 244: View of the south wall of Cell 9, from the north



**Plate 245: View of the south wall of Cell 9, from the west**



**Plate 246: View of the low timber partition, from the north**



**Plate 247: View of the west wall of Cell 9, from the east**

**Plate 246** features a low timber partition that extends along the width of **Cell 9**, and which is composed of a series of vertical timber planks.

**Plates 247 and 248** present views of the west wall of **Cell 9**. Here also the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this west wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. Also featured is the inner face of a ground floor west facing window opening that was recorded externally at the West Elevation of this building. The opening is open to the elements and the remains of a timber frame of a head and surrounds survive. There is also limited modern brick infilling at the base of this opening. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.

**Plates 249 and 250** provide detailed images of the nature of the ceiling structure above **Cell 9**. These show the series of north-south orientated horizontal timber ceiling joists, the southern ends of which are inserted into the wall fabric of the south wall, with their northern ends inserted into a timber wallplate that extends along the top of the north wall of **Cell 9**. The joists in turn support the first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking above.



**Plate 248: View of the west wall of Cell 9, from the south**



**Plate 249: View of the ceiling of Cell 9, from the west**





**Plate 250: View of the ceiling of Cell 9, from the south**

For the purposes of this survey, the next internal ground floor room space that was recorded within the interior of this East Range is designated as **Cell 10**, which is situated to the south of **Cell 9**.



**Plate 251: View of the flooring of Cell 10, from the north**

**Plate 251** furnishes a view of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 10**, which is composed of courses of granite sets laid on bed.



**Plate 252: General view of the interior of Cell 10, from the north**



**Plate 253: View of the south wall of Cell 10, from the north**

**Plate 252** presents a general view of the interior of **Cell 10** from a northern perspective.

**Plate 253** features the south wall of **Cell 10**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 11** to the south. Here also the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this south wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this south wall. Also shown is the inner face of a south facing entrance opening which leads onto the adjoining **Cell 11** to the south. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. Above this opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric.

**Plate 254** features the east wall of **Cell 10**. Here also, most of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork, though it was possible to discern individual courses of brick headers and of brick stretchers. Also shown are the inner faces of two of the panels infilled with air vent bricks that were recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. Bonded to this wall fabric are two decorative brick pilasters. The eastern ends of the two principal east-west orientated horizontal timber ceiling joists may be seen to rest on the top of these pilasters.



**Plate 254: View of the east wall of Cell 10, from the west**



**Plate 255: View of the north wall of Cell 10, from the south**

**Plate 255** presents a view of the north wall of **Cell 10**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 9** to the south. Here also the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this north wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall. Also featured is the inner face of

the north facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 9** to the north. This opening contains a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The door is attached to the frame by two horizontal metal strap hinges. Above this opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric.



**Plate 256: View of the west wall of Cell 10, from the east**



**Plate 257: View of the west wall of Cell 10, from the east**

**Plates 256 and 257** show the west wall of **Cell 10**, including the inner faces of the final three (of six) west facing openings or bays that were recorded externally at the West Elevation of this building. Two of these openings have been infilled with brick, leaving open a small gap below each brick arch. The central opening is open to the elements though fragments of a door frame of a head and surrounds survive. Here also, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this west wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. The western ends of

the two principal horizontal timber ceiling joists may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of the wall fabric.



**Plate 258: View of the ceiling of Cell 10, from the south**



**Plate 259: View of the ceiling of Cell 10, from the west**

**Plates 259-261** present several detailed images of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 10**. The main component parts of this structure comprise the two east-west orientated principal horizontal ceiling joists. The eastern ends of these joists rest on the top of the two brick pilasters on the east wall, whilst their western ends are inserted into the wall fabric of the west wall. Attached to these in turn are a series of secondary north-south aligned horizontal secondary ceiling joists, which provide support to the first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking above.



**Plate 260: View of the ceiling of Cell 10, from the west**



**Plate 261: View of the ceiling of Cell 10, from the west**

For the purposes of this survey, the next internal ground floor room space that was recorded within the interior of this East Range is designated as **Cell 11**, which is situated to the south of **Cell 10**. **Cell 11** would appear to have been used as a former tack room.

**Plates 262 and 263** feature the nature of the flooring within **Cell 11**, which appears to be composed of courses of well worn brick stretchers laid on bed.



**Plate 262: View of the flooring of Cell 11, from the west**



**Plate 263: View of the flooring of Cell 11, from the north**

**Plate 264** presents a detailed image of the east wall of **Cell 11**. The detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. The eastern ends of the east-west orientated horizontal timber ceiling joists may be seen to be inserted into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric.



**Plate 264: View of the east wall of Cell 11, from the west**



**Plate 265: View of the south wall of Cell 11, from the north**

**Plate 265** features the south wall of **Cell 11**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 12** to the south. Here also, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this east wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. An horizontal timber wallplate extends along the top of this south wall.

**Plates 266 and 267** detail the north wall of **Cell 11**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 10** to the north. Here also, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this north wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. Also featured is the inner face of a north facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining **Cell 10** to the north. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The door is attached to the frame by two



horizontal metal strap hinges. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of brick stretchers laid on edge.



**Plate 266: View of the north wall of Cell 11, from the south**



**Plate 267: View of the north wall of Cell 11, from the south**



**Plate 268: View of the west wall of Cell 11, from the east**



**Plate 269: View of the west wall of Cell 11, from the east**

**Plates 268 and 269** furnish views of the west wall of **Cell 11**. Here also, most of the detail of nature of the brickwork wall fabric here has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork, though it is still possible to discern individual courses of brick stretchers and of courses of mixed brick headers and half bat bricks. Also shown are the inner faces of an entrance opening and alongside this, a slightly recessed west facing window opening, both of which were recorded externally at the West Elevation of this building. The window opening is unglazed and is infilled with wire netting. Within the opening is a timber frame of a head and surrounds. The entrance opening is also occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with a timber half door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. The upper half door is absent. There are also the remains of a further timber frame consisting of a head alone, above the present

frame. Above the window and entrance opening is an horizontal timber lintel, which is incorporated into the wall fabric.



**Plate 270: View of the ceiling of Cell 11, from the west**



**Plate 271: View of the ceiling of Cell 11, from the north**

**Plates 270 and 271** present images of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 11**. These show the series of east-west orientated horizontal timber joists, the ends of which are inserted into the uppermost levels of the east and west walls of **Cell 11**. These joists in turn support the first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking above.

For the purposes of this survey, the next internal ground floor room space that was recorded within the interior of this East Range is designated as **Cell 12**, which is situated to the south of **Cell 11**. **Cell 12** appears to have functioned as a stable.



**Plate 272: View of the flooring of Cell 12, from the west**



**Plate 273: View of the flooring of Cell 12, from the north**

**Plates 272 and 273** feature the nature of the flooring of **Cell 12**, which is of earth.

**Plate 274** features the east wall of **Cell 12**. Here also, most of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. However, at the lower levels, it is possible to discern individual courses of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. It may also be seen that the eastern ends of the horizontal timber ceiling joists are inserted into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric.



**Plate 274: View of the east wall of Cell 12, from the west**



**Plate 275: View of the west wall of Cell 12, from the east**

**Plate 275** features the west wall of **Cell 12**. Here also, most of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. However, at the lower levels, it is possible to discern individual courses of brick headers and of brick stretchers. The western ends of the horizontal timber ceiling joists are inserted into the uppermost levels of this wall fabric. Also shown are the inner faces of a west facing window opening and a west facing entrance opening that were recorded externally at the southern end of the West Elevation of this building. The slightly recessed widow opening has been boarded over externally. The entrance opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. The door is absent. Above both is an horizontal timber lintel which is incorporated into the wall fabric.

**Plates 276 and 277** detail the north wall of **Cell 12**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 11** to the north. Here also, most of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall

fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. However, at the lower levels, it is possible to discern individual courses of brick stretchers. A metal hay feeder is attached to the corner of the north and east walls.



**Plate 276: View of the north wall of Cell 12, from the south**

**Plates 278 and 279** present detailed views of the south wall of **Cell 12**. Here also, most of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. However, at the lower levels, it is possible to discern individual courses of brick stretchers and of mixed brick headers and brick stretchers. Also shown is the inner face of a south facing entrance opening that leads onto the southern tunnel within the East Range. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.

**Plates 280 and 281** detail the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 12**. These show the series of east-west orientated horizontal timber joists, the ends of which are inserted into the uppermost levels of the east and west walls of **Cell 12**. These joists in turn support the first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking above.



Plate 277: View of the north wall of Cell 12, from the south



Plate 278: View of the south wall of Cell 12, from the north



**Plate 279: View of the south wall of Cell 12, from the north**



**Plate 280: View of the ceiling of Cell 12, from the west**





**Plate 281: View of the ceiling of Cell 12, from the north**

**Plates 282-296** present a number of images of the southern tunnel within the East Range, which is situated at the very southern end of the East Range and which was only accessible via a gated entrance on the west side of the tunnel. This south tunnel is situated to the south of **Cell 12**.



**Plate 282: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the east**

**Plate 282** features the nature of the flooring of the south tunnel, which is of modern concrete.



**Plate 283: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the east**

**Plate 283** presents a general view of the interior of the south tunnel from an eastern vantage point.

**Plate 284** provides a detailed view of the inner face of the western end of the south tunnel. Access into this west end was obtained via the five barred timber gate shown. The nature of the brickwork of this rounded arch at the head of this opening and also above this opening was difficult to discern owing to there being covered over with layers of paintwork, which has obscured the underlying detail here. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen at the upper levels of the brickwork wall fabric.

**Plate 285** presents a further general view of the interior of this south tunnel from a differing western position.

**Plates 286 and 287** feature the inner face of the eastern end of the south tunnel, which is open to the east, but which was not accessible at the time of this survey. The nature of the brickwork of this rounded arch at the head of this opening had been covered over with paintwork, though it was possible to discern the nature of the brickwork of this arch, which is composed of splayed brick stretchers alternating with brick headers, which are all laid on end. The brickwork above the arch has also been painted over, similarly obscuring the detail, so the nature of this brickwork could not be discerned. An horizontal timber wallplate may be seen at the upper levels of the brickwork wall fabric.

**Plates 288 and 289** present images of the nature of the ceiling structure of the south tunnel from two different vantage points. This structure is composed of a series of east-west orientated horizontal timber ceiling joists, the ends of which are inserted into the uppermost levels of the brickwork wall fabric of the eastern and western ends of the tunnel. The joists in turn support the first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking above.



**Plate 284: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the east**



**Plate 285: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**



**Plate 286: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**



**Plate 287: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**



**Plate 288: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**



**Plate 289: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the east**



**Plate 290: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**

**Plate 290** provides a detailed view of the south wall of the south tunnel. Here also, the detail of the nature of the underlying brickwork wall fabric had become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.

**Plate 291** features the opposing north wall of the south tunnel. Here also, the detail of the nature of the underlying brickwork wall fabric had become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. **Plates 292 and 293** also show in detail the south facing entrance opening at the western end of the south tunnel, that leads on into the adjoining **Cell 13** to the south. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of brick stretchers alternating with brick headers laid on end.

**Plates 294 and 295** present detailed images of the north facing entrance opening that is situated at the western end of this south tunnel and which leads onto the adjacent **Cell 12** to the north. This second opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. The door is attached to the frame by two cast metal horizontal strap hinges. Above the opening is a curved head in brick composed of brick stretchers laid on end.

**Plate 296** presents a view of the north wall of the south tunnel. Here also, much of the detail of the nature of the underlying brickwork wall fabric had become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. However, at the lower levels, courses of brick stretchers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and bricks stretchers could be discerned where this paintwork was absent.



**Plate 291: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**



**Plate 292: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**



**Plate 293: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**



**Plate 294: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**





**Plate 295: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the south**



**Plate 296: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the west**



**Plate 297: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the east**



**Plate 298: View of the interior of the south tunnel, from the east**

**Plates 297 and 298** feature the north wall of the south tunnel at its eastern end. Here also, much of detail of the nature of the underlying brickwork wall fabric had become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. However, at the lower levels, courses of brick stretchers, of courses of brick headers and of further courses of mixed brick headers and bricks stretchers could be discerned where this paintwork was absent.

For the purposes of this survey, the final ground floor internal room space situated at the southern end of this East Range, is designated as **Cell 13**. This is situated to the south of the south tunnel.



**Plate 299: View of the flooring of Cell 13, from the north**

**Plate 299** presents a view of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 13**, which is composed of courses of brick stretchers laid on bed.

**Plate 300** provides a general view of the interior of **Cell 13** from a northern position.

**Plates 301 and 302** feature the north wall of **Cell 13**. Here also, much of the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric had become obscured by being covered over with paintwork, though at the lower levels, where this was absent, individual courses of brick headers and of brick stretchers could be seen. Also shown is the inner face of the north facing entrance opening that leads onto the adjoining south tunnel. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. An horizontal timber lintel is above the opening and is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the upper levels of this wall.



**Plate 300: General view of the interior of Cell 13, from the north**



**Plate 301: View of the north wall of Cell 13, from the south**



**Plate 302: View of the north wall of Cell 13, from the south**



**Plate 303: View of the south wall of Cell 13, from the north**

**Plates 303 and 304** show the south wall of **Cell 13**. Here also, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric had become obscured by being covered over with paintwork.



**Plate 304: View of the south wall of Cell 13, from the north**



**Plate 305: View of the east wall of Cell 13, from the west**

**Plates 305 and 307-308** all feature the east wall of **Cell 13**. Here also, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric had become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the upper levels of this east wall. Also featured is the inner face of the ground floor east facing window opening that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of this building. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by a modern glazed two light timber casement window with a central vertical timber mullion. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric.

**Plate 306** presents a further view of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 13**.



**Plate 306: View of the flooring of Cell 13, from the west**



**Plate 307: View of the east wall of Cell 13, from the west**



**Plate 308: View of the east wall of Cell 13, from the south**



**Plate 309: View of the west wall of Cell 13, from the east**

**Plates 309 and 310** feature the west wall of **Cell 13**, which is also the intrnal dividing wall with the South Range to the west. Despite the brickwork wall fabric having paintwork in places, this wall fabric is composed of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers in English Bond. To the left, is a west facing entrance opening, which leads on into the interior of the South Range to the west. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. At the base of the opening is a stone threshold.





**Plate 310:** View of the west wall of Cell 13, from the east



**Plate 311:** View of the east wall of Cell 13, from the west

**Plate 311** presents a view of the northern end of the east wall of **Cell 13**. Here also, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric had become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. Here also is the inner face of a ground floor east facing window opening, that was not accessible externally. This slightly recessed opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and by an unglazed two light modern timber casement window. Above the opening is

an horizontal timber lintel and above this in turn an horizontal timber wallplate, both of which are incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here.



**Plate 312: View of the ceiling structure of Cell 13, from the north**



**Plate 313: View of the ceiling structure of Cell 13, from the north-west**

**Plates 312-315** feature a number of images of the nature of the ceiling structure of **Cell 13**. This is composed of a series of east-west orientated horizontal timber ceiling joists, the ends of which are inserted into timber wallplates within the east and west walls. The joists in turn support the first floor, floor covering of horizontal timber planking above.



**Plate 314: View of the ceiling structure of Cell 13, from the west**



**Plate 315: View of the ceiling structure of Cell 13, from the north**

## **7.8 The First Floor Interior of the East Range**

For the purposes of this survey, the first of the first floor internal room spaces recorded within the interior of the East Range is designated as **Cell 14**, which is situated at the northern end of this first floor.

**Plates 316 and 317** present general views of the interior of **Cell 14** from southern perspectives.



**Plate 316: General view of the interior of Cell 14, from the south**



**Plate 317: General view of the interior of Cell 14, from the south**

**Plates 318 and 319** provide detailed views of the nature of the roof supporting structure above **Cell 14** and hence at the northern end of this East Range. The roof structure of the long north-south axis of the building is gabled. However, at the northern end of the building there is a short return to the west where this building is bonded to the North Range. This west return is also reflected in the nature of the roof structure here, which is half hipped. Thus this roof structure has two component parts, the gabled long axis with a further half hipped structure to the west. The basic framework of this structure is provided by the timber rafters which occur along both sides of these two component parts. To the rafters are attached the series of horizontal timber purlins, which also extend along both sides of these two component parts. The purlins also form a box like structure at the north-eastern corner of the building. This structure is reinforced by various angled and additional hip rafters, which occur at each corner of the structure. The framework of rafters and hip rafters in turn support the roof covering of corrugated metal sheeting. In addition, a

substantial east-west orientated horizontal timber tie beam provides additional support to this structure.



**Plate 318: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 14, from the south**



**Plate 319: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 14, from the south-east**

**Plates 320 and 324** present detailed views of the west wall of **Cell 14**, which is also the upper levels of the West Elevation of the adjoining North Range. The brickwork wall fabric here is composed of three courses of brick stretchers that alternate with one course of brick headers in English Garden Wall Bond. At the edges of this west wall, which are visible, the decorative and triangular shaped brick dressings that are each composed of brick stretchers alternating with mixed brick headers and stretchers, which are laid on bed at an angle. These were also recorded externally. An infilled former first floor window opening is also featured. This is denoted by a curved head in brick of brick stretchers laid on edge. The former opening below this curved head has been infilled with brick. Also shown and below this is an infilled former probable first floor hay

loft opening into the interior of the former threshing barn (North Range). This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and has been boarded over.



**Plate 320: View of the west wall of Cell 14, from the south-east**



**Plate 321: View of the north wall of Cell 14, from the south**

**Plate 321** provides a view of the north wall of **Cell 14**. The brickwork wall fabric of this north wall is in English Bond, of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall. The bottom ends of the timber rafters of the overlying roof structure are attached to these wallplates. Also shown is the inner face of the slightly recessed first floor north facing window opening, which was recorded externally at the North Elevation of this building. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with a partially glazed modern timber casement window, originally of four lights. Two lights have been removed and have been boarded over. There is also one central vertical timber mullion and one horizontal timber glazing bar intact.



**Plate 322: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 14, from the south**



**Plate 323: View of the east wall of Cell 14, from the south-west**

**Plates 322, 326-329 and 332** present additional views of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 14** from differing vantage points.

**Plates 323 and 330** feature the east wall of **Cell 14**, which was also recorded externally as an area of modern repair and addition in the East Elevation of this building. This is reflected in the nature of the brickwork of this east wall, which is of modern origin and composed of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers in English Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this north wall. The bottom ends of the timber rafters of the overlying roof structure are attached to these wallplates.



**Plate 324: View of the west wall of Cell 14, from the east**



**Plate 325: View of the south wall of Cell 14, from the north**

**Plates 325 and 331** present images of the south wall of **Cell 14**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 15** to the south. Here, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this south wall has become obscured by being covered over with layers of paintwork. The central feature of this south wall is the south facing entrance which leads on into **Cell 15** to the south. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are attached to an internal framework of angled and horizontal timbers. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel, that is incorporated into the brickwork. Of note is the difference in floor levels between **Cells 14 and 15**, with steps leading down from this entrance into the interior of **Cell 14**, the floor of which is at a lower level.





**Plate 326: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 14, from the north**



**Plate 327: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 14, from the north-east**



**Plate 328: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 14, from the east**



**Plate 329: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 14, from the east**



**Plate 330: View of the east wall of Cell 14, from the west**



**Plate 331: View of the south wall of Cell 14, from the north**



**Plate 332: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 14, from the north-west**

For the purposes of this survey, the second of the first floor internal room spaces recorded within the first floor interior of the East Range is designated as **Cell 15**, which is situated to the south of **Cell 14**.



**Plate 333: General view of the interior of Cell 15, from the south**

**Plate 333** presents a general view of the interior of **Cell 15** from a southern vantage point.



**Plate 334: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the south**



**Plate 335: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the south**

**Plates 334 and 335** furnish views of the nature of the roof supporting structure above **Cell 15**. This is a relatively simple structure that comprises a framework of timber rafters, which extend along both sides of this structure. Attached to the rafters are a series of horizontal timber purlins which also extend along both sides of this structure and also along the roof apex. The bottom ends of the timber rafters are attached to horizontal timber wallplates that extend along the top of the east and west walls, whilst their upper ends are affixed to the purlins at the roof apex. Providing additional strength and support to this structure are a further series of horizontal timber collars that are attached to the rafters. The rafters and purlins in turn support the roof covering of modern corrugated metal sheeting.



**Plate 336: View of the west wall of Cell 15, from the east**



**Plate 337: View of the west wall of Cell 15, from the south-east**

**Plates 336 and 337** feature the low west wall of **Cell 15**, which was also recorded externally as an area of modern repair and addition at the West Elevation of this building. This is reflected in the nature of the brickwork of this west wall, which is of modern origin and composed of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers in English Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this west wall.

**Plate 338** shows the wooden steps that lead downwards to the external stairwell that was recorded externally at the East Elevation of the building. This stairwell is the access into the first floor of this East Range.



**Plate 338: View of the stairwell, down to the exterior of the building, from the west**



**Plate 339: View of the east wall of Cell 15, from the south**

**Plate 339** provides a detailed view of the east wall of **Cell 15**, which was also recorded externally as an area of modern repair and addition at the East Elevation of this building. This is reflected in the nature of the brickwork of this east wall, which is of modern origin and composed of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers in English Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this east wall.

**Plate 340** presents a detailed view of the north wall of **Cell 15**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 14** to the north. Here, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this north wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. At the mid levels, an horizontal timber wallplate may be seen to be incorporated into this brickwork wall fabric. The northern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure are also inserted into this wall fabric.



**Plate 340: View of the north wall of Cell 15, from the south**



**Plate 341: View of the west wall of Cell 15, from the north**

**Plate 341** presents a further view of the west wall of **Cell 15**.

**Plate 342** features a further image of the east wall of **Cell 15**.





**Plate 342: View of the east wall of Cell 15, from the north**



**Plate 343: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the north**

**Plates 343-345 and 347-350** furnish further images of the nature of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15.



Plate 344: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the north



Plate 345: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the north



**Plate 346: View of the south wall of Cell 15, from the north**



**Plate 347: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the north**

**Plate 346** provides a view of the south wall of **Cell 15**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 16** to the south. Although much of the detail of the brickwork wall fabric here has become obscured by paintwork, it is still possible to discern that this wall fabric is composed of 3-4 courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. The southern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure are also inserted into this wall fabric. The central feature of this south wall is the south facing entrance opening that extends onto **Cell 16** to the south. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds with an horizontal timber lintel occurring above this opening, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric.



Plate 348: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the north



Plate 349: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the north



**Plate 350: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 15, from the north**

For the purposes of this survey, the third of the first floor internal room spaces recorded within the first floor interior of the East Range is designated as **Cell 16**, which is situated to the south of **Cell 15**.



**Plate 351: General view of the interior of Cell 16, from the north**

**Plate 351** presents a general view of the interior of **Cell 16** from a northern perspective.



**Plate 352: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 16, from the north**



**Plate 353: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 16, from the north**

**Plates 352-354** furnish views of the nature of the roof supporting structure above **Cell 16**. This is a relatively simple structure that comprises a framework of timber rafters, which extend along both sides of this structure. Attached to the rafters are a series of horizontal timber purlins which also extend along both sides of this structure and also along the roof apex. The bottom ends of the timber rafters are attached to horizontal timber wallplates that extend along the top of the east and west walls, whilst their upper ends are affixed to the purlins at the roof apex. Providing additional strength and support to this structure are a further series of horizontal timber collars that are attached to the rafters. The rafters and purlins in turn support the roof covering of modern corrugated metal sheeting.

This roof structure also appears to have been further reinforced and strengthened by the addition of a number of angled timber cross braces, which are attached to the wallplates, collars and

rafters. It is considered that this may be associated with the modern era of repair and addition to this building, which was also noted in the brickwork wall fabric of the east and west walls.



**Plate 354: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 16, from the north**



**Plate 355: View of the east wall of Cell 16, from the north**

**Plates 355 and 356** present views of the east wall of **Cell 16**, which was also recorded externally as an area of modern repair and addition at the East Elevation of this building. This is reflected in the nature of the brickwork of this east wall, which is of modern origin and composed of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers in English Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this east wall.



**Plate 356: View of the east wall of Cell 16, from the north**



**Plate 357: View of the west wall of Cell 16, from the east**

**Plates 357 and 358** present images of the opposing west wall of **Cell 16**, which was also recorded externally as an area of modern repair and addition at the West Elevation of this building. This is reflected in the nature of the brickwork of this west wall, which is of modern origin and composed of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers in English Bond. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this west wall.





**Plate 358: View of the west wall of Cell 16, from the north**



**Plate 359: View of the north wall of Cell 16, from the south**

**Plate 359** furnishes a view of the north wall of **Cell 16**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjoining **Cell 15** to the north. Although this brickwork has been repointed, it is still possible to discern the nature of the wall fabric, which is composed of 3-4 courses of brick stretchers alternating with one course of brick headers in a variation of English Garden Wall Bond. At mid levels, horizontal timber wallplates have been incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric here and above this is a decorative string course of brick headers laid on edge. The northern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may also be seen to be inserted into this wall fabric. The inner face of the north facing entrance opening that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 15** is also featured. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds. The door is absent. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel, which is also incorporated into the wall fabric.



**Plate 360: View of the south wall of Cell 16, from the north**



**Plate 361: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 16, from the south**

**Plate 360** features the south wall of **Cell 16**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 17** to the south. Here the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this south wall has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. At mid levels, horizontal timber wallplates have been incorporated into this brickwork wall fabric. The southern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure are also inserted into this wall fabric. The central feature of this south wall is the south facing entrance opening that extends onto the adjoining **Cell 17**. This is a modern addition as adjudged by the brick repair of headers and stretchers around the door frame surrounds. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds along with a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel, that is also incorporated into this brickwork wall fabric.



**Plate 362: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 16, from the south**



**Plate 363: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 16, from the south**

**Plats 361-363** provide further detailed images of the nature of the roof supporting structure of **Cell 16** from different southern positions.



**Plate 364: View of the east wall of Cell 16, from the south**



**Plate 365: View of the east wall of Cell 16, from the south**

**Plates 364 and 365 provide further views of the east wall of Cell 16.**



**Plate 366: View of the west wall of Cell 16, from the south**

**Plate 366** furnishes a further image of the west wall of **Cell 17**.

For the purposes of this survey, the fourth and final first floor internal room space recorded within the first floor interior of the East Range is designated as **Cell 17**, which is situated to the south of **Cell 16**.



**Plate 367: View of the east wall of Cell 17, from the west**

**Plates 367 and 368** present views of the east wall of **Cell 17**. The brickwork wall fabric of this east wall is in English Garden Wall Bond, of courses of brick stretchers alternating with courses of brick headers. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this east wall. Also featured is the inner face of a first floor east facing former hay loft or grain loft opening. The door is absent. This was not accessible externally. The opening is occupied by a timber frame of a

head and surrounds and a brick threshold at the base of the opening. Above the opening, is an horizontal timber lintel, which is incorporated into the brickwork wall fabric.



**Plate 368: View of the east wall of Cell 17, from the south**



**Plate 369: View of the south wall of Cell 17, from the north**

**Plate 369** furnishes a detailed image of the south wall of **Cell 17**. The nature of the brickwork wall fabric of this south wall could not be discerned with certainty as it was covered over with paintwork, which has obscured this detail. At mid levels, horizontal timber wallplates have been inserted into this wall fabric. These occur to either side of the central feature of this south wall, which is the inner face of the vertical brick chimney breast. This was also recorded externally at the South Elevation of this East Range. The chimney breast appears to be composed mostly of brick stretchers. The southern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may also be seen to be inserted into this wall fabric.

**Plate 370** presents a view of the nature of the flooring of **Cell 17**, which is of timber planking.



**Plate 370: View of the flooring of Cell 17, from the north**



**Plate 371: General view of the interior of Cell 17, from the north**

**Plate 371** presents a general view of the interior of **Cell 17** from a northern position.



**Plate 372: View of the west wall of Cell 17, from the east**



**Plate 373: View of the west wall of Cell 17, from the north**

**Plates 372 and 373** feature the west wall of **Cell 17**. Here also, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric could not be discerned with certainty as this detail has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. Horizontal timber wallplates may be seen to extend along the top of this west wall.

**Plate 374** presents a detailed image of a timber loading or storage platform at the northern end of **Cell 17**. This is composed of a series of horizontal timber planks.





**Plate 374: View of the timber platform at the northern end of Cell 17, from the east**



**Plate 375: View of the north wall of Cell 17, from the east**



**Plate 376: View of the north wall of Cell 17, from the east**



**Plate 377: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 17, from the east**

**Plates 375 and 376** present views of the north wall of **Cell 17**, which is also the internal dividing wall with the adjacent **Cell 16** to the south. Here also, the detail of the nature of the brickwork wall fabric could not be discerned with certainty as this detail has become obscured by being covered over with paintwork. The northern ends of the horizontal timber purlins of the overlying roof structure may be seen to be inserted into this wall fabric. The central feature of this north wall is the north facing entrance opening which extends onto the adjacent **Cell 16** to the north. This opening is occupied by a timber frame of a head and surrounds and a door that is composed of a series of vertical tongued and grooved timber planks that are affixed to an internal framework of horizontal timbers. The door is attached to the frame by two metal strap hinges. Above the opening is an horizontal timber lintel that is incorporated into the wall fabric.



**Plate 378: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 17, from the east**



**Plate 379: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 17, from the north**

**Plates 377-382** present views of the nature of the roof supporting structure above **Cell 17**. This is a relatively simple structure that comprises a framework of timber rafters, which extend along both sides of this structure. Attached to the rafters are a series of horizontal timber purlins which also extend along both sides of this structure and also along the roof apex. The bottom ends of the timber rafters are attached to horizontal timber wallplates that extend along the top of the east and west walls, whilst their upper ends are affixed to the purlins at the roof apex. Providing additional strength and support to this structure are a further series of horizontal timber collars that are attached to the rafters. The rafters and purlins in turn support the roof covering of modern corrugated metal sheeting.

This roof structure also appears to have been further reinforced and strengthened by the addition of a large number of angled timber cross braces, which are attached to the wallplates, collars and

rafters. It is considered that this may be associated with the modern era of repair and addition to this building, which was also noted in the brickwork of the east and west walls. Some of the timbers also show evidence of charring.



**Plate 380: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 17, from the west**



**Plate 381: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 17, from the north**



**Plate 382: View of the roof supporting structure of Cell 17, from the north**