

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
John & Vivienne Bussey

Buildings at East Field House
Mickleton
Co Durham

archaeological building recording

report 5173
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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological recording project conducted in advance of works at East Field House, Mickleton, Co Durham. A photographic survey of four disused farm buildings has been carried out.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by John & Vivienne Bussey and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

The buildings

- 1.3 The buildings at East Field House are typical of their area and date. They were probably built in the later 18th century and have been significantly altered since then. Buildings 1 and 2 were cow houses and feed stores and the smaller building 4 may originally have served the same purpose. There are no signs of other agricultural activities such as crop processing, threshing or grain storage; this reflects the generally pastoral nature of farming in this part of Teesdale.
- 1.4 The alterations to building 1, specifically the insertion of fairly large first-floor windows on the south face, are difficult to explain. These would have been unsuitable for a hay store and would have been close to the floor; there is room for another floor, albeit little more than a loft, above it but no signs of any such structure can be seen today.
- 1.5 After a long period of disuse resulting from changes in farming practice, the buildings had fallen into disrepair. Re-roofing and other work on building 1 has secured the fabric for the future; building 2 remains vulnerable because it is no longer roofed. Little original fabric remains in building 4. Building 5 is intact and in a sound condition.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 East Field House lies about 2km south-east of the centre of Mickleton, at grid reference NY 9863 2288.

Development proposal

- 2.2 Planning permission has been given for residential conversion of the existing farm buildings. The planning reference is DM/16/0261/FPA.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the project was to provide a record of the buildings in their present state.

Specification summary

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, reference RA19.506r2, prepared by Archaeological Services Durham University and approved by the Archaeology Section at Durham County Council. The survey is in line with Level 2, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016).

Dates

- 2.5 The buildings were examined on 2nd October 2019. This report was prepared for October 2019.

Personnel

- 2.6 The survey work was carried out by Richard Annis and Rachel Wells. This report was written by Richard Annis and the illustrations were prepared by Janine Watson.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The project archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to the appropriate repository in due course. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is archaeol3-371646.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 The site is occupied by the disused buildings and yard of the farmstead (Figure 2). It covers an area of approximately 1050 square metres and is bounded on the east by the farmhouse and on the south by the B6277 road between the villages of Mickleton and Romaldkirk. Most of the surrounding land is used for grazing.

Site and situation

- 3.2 The site is on level ground at an elevation of 222m, about 340m south of the Tees. South of the road, the land rises steeply towards the line of the former Tees Valley Railway. The house faces the road and the buildings are immediately to its west and north. There are traces of other modern buildings, recently demolished, to the north.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The bedrock is sandstone of the Stainmore Formation. These rocks are overlain by glaciofluvial sands and gravels. There are extensive deposits of glacial till immediately south of the farmstead. The soils are freely draining slightly acid loams of fairly low fertility.

4. Historical and archaeological development

- 4.1 The township of Mickleton is part of Romaldkirk parish. Romaldkirk is a small village but the parish is unusually large and is thought to be of early medieval origin. Mickleton village was also a medieval settlement. Ridge and furrow earthworks can be seen in many places in its neighbourhood and cultivation terraces are visible on the slope of the higher land to the south. Features of this kind can be seen in the fields around East Field House. The area around the farm was quarried for building and road stone and for sand and gravel; there are old gravel pits about 250m east of the site. There was formerly a brick and tile works west of Grace's Cottage, about 800m south-west of the study area and small-scale coal working was carried out at the same site. Lead mining was an important part of the economy of Teesdale in the 18th and 19th centuries, but no mineral working is known to have been carried on in the region of Mickleton.
- 4.2 Farming practice in Teesdale has always been based on livestock. In earlier times cattle were the most important animals but with improvements in land drainage and animal breeding, sheep became the dominant stock kept in the dale. Some arable cultivation was carried out, principally to produce feed for over-wintering the flocks and herds. The annual crop of hay was extremely important to each farmer because it was the principal winter feed. Buildings to store hay are often the largest element of Dales farmsteads. Other important buildings were cattle byres and stables for the farm's horses.

East Field House

- 4.3 No dated early plans of the farmstead have been found. The Co Durham Record Office holds a copy of a conveyance of land at Romaldkirk, drawn up in December 1821. The parties to this agreement are listed as "Robert Hugginson of East Field House, Romaldkirk, gentleman" and his nephew, also named Robert and also of Romaldkirk. Robert Hugginson is named as the occupier of the steading on an undated small-scale plan made by Thomas Bell & Sons, a firm of surveyors that operated between about 1844 and 1862. This shows little detail but suggests that the layout of the buildings was as it is today. The holding included a sloping pasture on the south side of the road opposite the house. Trade directories do not mention any of the Hugginson family. The 1857 Post Office Directory lists Robert Walton, farmer, at "East Field".
- 4.4 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859 shows the farmstead more or less as it is today; only the present building 5 is missing from the plan. The second edition map of 1898 shows the Tees Valley Railway on the higher ground about 200m south of East Field House. This line was built in 1868 to serve the quarries and villages as far up the dale as Middleton in Teesdale. The map shows a pump at the east end of building 1 and a well in the field to the north of the farmstead. The small shed, building 5, appears for the first time on the 1953 map. An air photograph from 1964 shows that the fields immediately around the site were used for storing old vehicles.

5. The buildings

The arrangement of the farmstead (Figure 2)

5.1 The farmstead lies on the side of the Mickleton-Romaldkirk road and is surrounded by pasture land (Photograph 1). There are two houses in an L-shaped block at the east end of the site (Photograph 2); these and building 3 are outside the development area and are not covered by this report. A strip of garden and open ground separates the houses from the road. A large building (2) at the west end of the houses forms a continuous range. Building 3 is a small building with a monopitch roof, running north from the back of building 2. Building 4 is a separate structure at the west end of the site; it runs roughly north-south and extends up to the verge (Photograph 3). Building 1 is similar to 2, but slightly larger. It lies parallel with the main group, a short distance to the north-east and a paved yard separates it from the eastern house. The small shed 5 is on the same alignment and stands to the north of building 1.

5.2 All of the structures described here are built of local sandstone and are typical of the vernacular style of Teesdale. The masonry is generally coursed rubble with larger simply dressed quoins, sills and lintels. Shaped kneelers on the gables of buildings 1 and 2 are the only decoratively-dressed stones. At the time of this survey, building 1 had recently been re-roofed with traditional stone slab 'slates'; building 2 was roofless but the trusses and rafters were still in place. Building 4 was roofless and most of its north wall had been demolished; it retained a small section of a modern monopitch roof of corrugated steel sheet. Building 5 was intact and had a corrugated steel sheet roof. The remains of later buildings could be seen in the area to the north of the main group.

Building 1 (Figure 3)

5.3 This is a substantial detached two-storey building that housed a cow byre with a large hay store on the upper floor. It shows evidence of considerable alteration during its working life. The addition of a large block at the west end increased its size by more than a third. The join between the original west end and the extension, shown as a dashed line in the elevations in Figure 3, has been strengthened by the addition of iron straps near the top of the north and south face. The building has been extensively repaired and repointed in recent times.

5.4 Most of the original openings in the older section of the building are now blocked up. The east end has a blocked ground-floor door and four narrow ventilation slits, or breathers, high in the gable (Photograph 4). The south wall has two ground-floor doors and two small windows, together with a first-floor door with an external stone stair. This upper door is the only south opening that remains open (Photograph 5). The building has large angle quoins and the doors have solid stone jambs and sills. The blocked windows and doors are neatly filled; in some cases the original lintels have been partly or completely removed (Photograph 6). The upper part of the stair has been rebuilt recently. On many farms, the small space beneath this stone staircase was used as a dog kennel. At first-floor level there are three fairly large windows below a row of three breathers.

5.5 The south face of the western extension has a central door flanked by windows on the ground floor and another window, a loading door and two breathers above. The quoins at the angles are as deep as the earlier examples but rather narrower (Photograph 7). Apart from this there are few changes in the masonry. A second

external stair runs across the west end, under a central loading door. The gable above this has been repaired recently (Photograph 8). Beneath the stone platform outside the upper door is a small door to the ground floor, now closed up with concrete blocks.

- 5.6 The doors and windows of the building's north face are still open (Photograph 9). The older section has a door and three windows on the ground floor, and a loading door to the hayloft above. The extension has a similar arrangement, with two windows. The structure and the form of the openings is the same in each case (Photographs 10-13).
- 5.7 There is no evidence in any of the walls of external structures attached to the building. However, the narrow paved yard at the south of the building has the marks of two uprights, perhaps of iron, which probably relate to a shed or shelter over the western of the ground-floor doors (Photograph 14).
- 5.8 Inside, recent repairs to window lintels and other parts of the fabric can be seen. In common with many buildings of its period, the byre was remodelled in the 1950s to meet new regulations; concrete floors, large drains and concrete slab stall partitions are evidence of these changes (Photographs 15, 16). The former byres were plastered but the walls of the hay lofts were bare stone. The floor has gone and its joist holes have been filled in; there is an old first-floor door between the two sections of the building (Photograph 17-19). Below the modern roof is a smaller window high in the gable, now closed up (Photograph 20). The western extension is similar in form and has the remains of concrete stalls for six cows (Photograph 21). As elsewhere, the floor has gone and there are extensive modern repairs (Photographs 22-24). Sizeable settlement cracks can be seen in the upper part of the north wall (Photograph 25). The ground-floor door at the west end appears to be a relatively modern insertion (Photograph 26).

Building 2 (Figure 4)

- 5.9 Like building 1, this was a byre and hay store; and like building 1 it has been substantially altered. It abuts the west end of the house in the manner of longhouses of the upper dale. Its roof slabs have been removed but the trusses and rafters remain; a small lean-to shed stands at the junction of this building and an outshut extension behind the house (Photograph 27). The north wall is dominated by a large modern door at the centre of the face (Photograph 28). There is a smaller door to the west under a course of projecting through stones and there are breather slits higher up in the face. The quoins at the north-west corner of the building are like those in the older part of building 1, but these disappear at a point about 4.2m above ground level (Photograph 29). From here the stonework is much smaller; this change coincides with a break in the masonry of the building. This is most clearly visible in the south face but the difference in the size of the stones can be seen in the west end; the change in the quoins can be seen in the south-west corner as well (Photograph 30).
- 5.10 The south face has a large central door, older than the one on the north wall; it has a pointed stone arch (Photograph 31). It is now closed up and there is a breather in the middle of the blocking. A row of four breathers slits run across the middle of the face and there is a smaller door at the west end. Above the slits, the change in masonry is very clear. From the west end to the centre, the whole of the upper third

of the face has been rebuilt in thin courses of stone. The newer masonry extends to almost the full height of the wall east of the central door and it cuts across the lower part of a small door, the twin to the surviving example at the west end (Photograph 32). The difference between the two phases of masonry is very clear on either side of the main door (Photograph 33). The small west door has monolithic jambs and lintel and was partly blocked to create a window (Photograph 34); only the lower parts of the jambs of the east door survive (Photograph 35).

- 5.11 Inside the building, 20th-century brick and timber walls form a small byre at the west end (Photograph 36). The original floor has gone and the byre's roof is modern. The present roof trusses are fairly crude and recent roundwood constructions, though one pair of older principal rafters with recesses for butt purlins remains (Photograph 37). In most places, the inner faces of the walls are bare stone with rows of throughs. Inside the byre, there is an impressed concrete floor, a brick partition and steel beams to carry the roof (Photograph 38). The internal wall runs into the recess of the old north door; a couple of posts with fittings for tying cattle remain in place (Photograph 39). The change in masonry can be seen in the centre and east of the south wall (Photograph 40); the joist sockets for the hay loft floor have all gone. The central door has a rebate and iron crooks for inward-opening doors (Photograph 41). A breather in the lower part of the east door exposes part of the recessed door jamb. Just east of this, the rebuilt section of the wall rises up towards the end of the building (Photograph 42). The east end is the only wall with any plaster. A broad strip of fine white plaster runs up the centre of the face above a patch of coarser pink render at ground-floor level; this runs across a blocked door to the house at the north side of the wall (Photograph 43). The north wall has a blocked opening, now covered by the external lean-to (Photograph 44); the modern door has a timber lintel that includes a re-used beam (Photographs 45, 46).

Building 4 (Figure 5)

- 5.12 This small building is now a roofless shed (Photograph 47). A photograph of the site in 1964 shows it as a two-storey building with a windowless gable end facing the road (Tucker 2018, 2). The structure shows significant alterations. The two large doors at the south end of its east face are supported by steel beams (Photograph 48); a larger arched door to the north is also a recent construction, with a window to its north (Photograph 49). Most of the north end has been demolished, as has a later single-storey shed that adjoined it (Photograph 50). There are modern windows at the head of the west wall, one of which abuts an older blocked door (Photographs 51, 52). Four low breather slits, all blocked up, can be seen in the south wall (Photograph 53). Like the buildings already described, this was last used as a cow byre; one of the stall partitions remains in place and the marks of another four can be seen on the floor and the west wall (Photographs 54, 55). The stubs of two floor joists for a low ceiling can be seen at the north end of this wall; they are not matched on the opposite side of the building, showing that the upper wall at the north-east corner has been rebuilt (Photographs 56, 57). The same is true of the upper wall above each of the eastern doors (Photographs 58-61). Mid-20th-century plaster and a tethering staple remain on the south wall (Photograph 62).

Building 5 (Figure 6)

- 5.13 This is a small gabled 20th-century shed on the north side of the yard (Photograph 63). It is built of roughly-coursed rubble with large quoins and is in two matching halves (Photograph 64). There are no openings to the north or east but there is a

blocked door in the west end (Photographs 65, 66). Inside, the two store rooms are bare. The internal wall has a bricked-up door at its north end (Photograph 67). The east room has a matchboard ceiling (Photograph 68). Though it is more than a century younger than the other buildings at the farmstead, the construction of this small shed is very similar to that of other structures on the site (Photograph 70). This emphasises the difficulty of providing firm dates for simple farm buildings like these.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The buildings at East Field House are typical of their area and date. They were probably built in the later 18th century and have been significantly altered since then. Buildings 1 and 2 were cow houses and feed stores and the smaller building 4 may originally have served the same purpose. There are no signs of other agricultural activities such as crop processing, threshing or grain storage; this reflects the generally pastoral nature of farming in this part of Teesdale.
- 6.2 The alterations to building 1, specifically the insertion of fairly large first-floor windows on the south face, are difficult to explain. These would have been unsuitable for a hay store and would have been close to the floor; there is room for another floor, albeit little more than a loft, above it but no signs of any such structure can be seen today.
- 6.3 After a long period of disuse resulting from changes in farming practice, the buildings had fallen into disrepair. Re-roofing and other work on building 1 has secured the fabric for the future; building 2 remains vulnerable because it is no longer roofed. Little original fabric remains in building 4. Building 5 is intact and in a sound condition.

7. Sources and references

Barnwell, P S, & Giles, C, 1997 *English Farmsteads, 1750-1914*. Swindon: Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

Durham Record Office references

- D/Bo/G 45 xi & xii Thomas Bell & Sons; plans
- D/Bo/G 97/149 Survey of Mickleton farms
- D/HH 2/14/114 Copy of the Mickleton Enclosure award, 21.2.1810
- D/HH 3/1/22/38 Conveyance of land from Robert Hugginson, 14.12.1821

HE, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. Swindon: Historic England.

Tucker, C, 2016 *Application for the change of use and conversion of former agricultural buildings to form 3 no. dwellings at Eastfield, Mickleton, DL12 0LP*. Planning statement for Mr J Bussey. George F White, Wolsingham.

Appendix: Catalogue of archive photographs

The photographs were taken by Richard Annis on 2nd October 2019, using a Nikon D3300 digital SLR. Filenames are 01-70_Mickleton_EastFieldFm_5173.

No.	Subject
1	The farmstead at East Field House seen from the Romaldekirk road just east of the site
2	The L-shaped houses at the east side of the site. Building 1 is at the right and building 2 continues the range at the left
3	The site from the south-west, with the truncated building 4 in the foreground
4	Building 1. Note the placement of the blocked windows with reference to the floor height shown by the door. A dark line below the eaves, left of centre, is the iron strap that reinforces the junction between the older block and the extension at the far end
5	The blocked opening at the east end of building 1. Recent repointing is apparent, as is the rebuilding of the stone staircase
6	The hay loft entrance near the south-east corner of building 1. Blocked doors can be seen to the right of the staircase and above the wooden gate
7	The west extension of building 1. A small step in the face, below the eaves at the right, marks the end of the older part. Compare the quoins here with those in Photo 5
8	The west end of building 1, with a loading door and stone staircase. The concrete blocks, bottom left, block a later door into the byre. The top of the gable has been rebuilt
9	The division between the two parts of building 1 is very clear in this view of the north face. The open stonework above the openings is the result of repair of the door and window lintels
10	The north face of the older part of the building
11	Detail of the door and window at the east end of the north face. The loading door above has been altered
12	The north face of the extension, with the reinforcing iron band across the junction
13	The door and windows in the extension match those in the older block. The pipe is a ventilator for the cow byre
14	The paved yard between building 1 and the eastern house has two recesses for uprights outside the old door, the blocking of which can be seen at the top left
15	Inside building 1 are the remains of 20th-century cow stalls and a large floor drain. Recent repairs to the door and window lintels can be seen. A view looking south-east
16	A view looking south-west in the old part of the building. Older masonry fills the first-floor widows, above the recent repairs
17	The east end of building 1, showing the wall finishes restricted to the byre. There is no sign of a loft; the roof is new
18	The north wall of the older section is similar to the east end, with bare walls and small breathers in the hay loft
19	The old west end, now an internal wall, has been rebuilt at the base. The open door above would have been used for loading hay
20	Detail of the upper window in the gable and the new roof in the internal wall
21	The south wall of the byre in the west extension. The arrangement of stalls, the wall finishes and the recent repairs are the same as those seen elsewhere in building 1
22	Blocked openings, breathers and repairs in the upper floor of the south wall

No.	Subject
23	The west face of the internal wall, formerly the end of the building
24	The north wall of the byre in the extension
25	Settlement cracks can be seen in the north wall of the hay loft at the west end of building 1
26	The west end of the building. The ground-floor door, forced through the wall at the corner, has a thin timber lintel. The door above is served by the external staircase. An apparent floor line below the upper door is an electric cable duct
27	Building 2, with the L-plan block of houses and their outshut rear extension beyond. The low lean-tos are building 3, outside the study area
28	The north face of building 2. Note the row of projecting throughs above the small door
29	Detail of the north wall showing the change in the quoins at the right
30	The change from large angle quoins can be seen at both corners of the building in this view of the west end. The character of the masonry is different above and below the window
31	The south face of building 2. The change in fabric can be seen as a neat horizontal line above the left-hand pair of breather slits
32	The small door at the far end was matched by another at the east; the lower jambs can be seen below the shrub at the right
33	Detail of the central door, with its unusual pointed arch. The break in the masonry runs diagonally above the right-hand side of the arch
34	The west door is partly blocked to form a window for the byre
35	The wall at the east end of the south face is almost wholly rebuilt. The door jambs can be seen as in Photo 32
36	A view looking west inside building 2. The later brick and timber byre rises to the original floor level
37	The hay loft at the west end. There are more through stones here than on the outside faces of the walls. Note the crude roundwood timber of the replacement roof
38	A view looking north-east in the byre, with steel I-beams supporting the ceiling
39	This view, looking south-west across the byre, shows the old south door and a pair of tethering posts
40	The rebuilt south wall of the eastern part of the building. Note the change on masonry low down at the far corner
41	Detail of the central door, showing the rebate and hinge pin
42	The truncated blocked door at the south-east corner. The jamb can be seen in the low breather slit. Older masonry survives low down, beside the scale
43	The east end of building 2 has a door into the adjoining house
44	The east end of the north wall, with a small blocked window that is now covered by a lean-to shed outside
45	The centre of the north wall and the later door
46	Re-used timber in the lintel of the 20th-century door on the north side of building 2
47	Building 4 seen from the south-east
48	Steel frames support the doors at the south end of the building's east face
49	The arched opening, superficially similar to a hemmel door, is a later addition to the building
50	Most of the north end of the building has been demolished. The wall with the window is what remains of an adjoining single-storey building
51	The west face of building 4, with recent high windows above a blocked door

No.	Subject
52	Detail of the blocked door, later reduced to a window, in the west face of building 4
53	Three blocked breather slits can be seen in the south end of the truncated building 4
54	The remains of cattle stalls inside building 4
55	The row of concrete stalls ran the full length of the small shed
56	The stubs of two joists can be seen above the cement render at the north-west corner of building 4
57	The north-east corner has no sign of joists or sockets to correspond with those seen in Photo 56
58	Much of the upper part of the east wall has been rebuilt in recent times
59	Detail of steelwork and reset masonry above the south door
60	The same pattern is seen over the middle door of building 4
61	The arched door is also a recent alteration. There are no traces of similar arches on the rest of the wall
62	Cement render on the south wall. The whitewash above indicates the line of the old ceiling
63	A view looking south-west across the yard at the west end of the steading. Building 5 is at the right and 4 in the background; building 3 is at the left
64	The south face of building 5
65	The west end of the shed. A blocked door is faintly visible near the right-hand end
66	The north-west corner of the shed, showing the blocked door (right of the scale) and the windowless north face
67	The interior of the west room has traces of the old door near the far corner
68	A view looking north-west in the east room, with the blocked internal door
69	The window and door of the eastern room; note the ceiling, absent from the other room
70	Building 3. The masonry here is very similar to that of the much later building 5



Photograph 1: The farmstead at East Field House seen from the Romaldkirk road just east of the site



Photograph 2: The L-shaped houses at the east side of the site. Building 1 is at the right and building 2 continues the range at the left



Photograph 3: The site from the south-west, with the truncated building 4 in the foreground



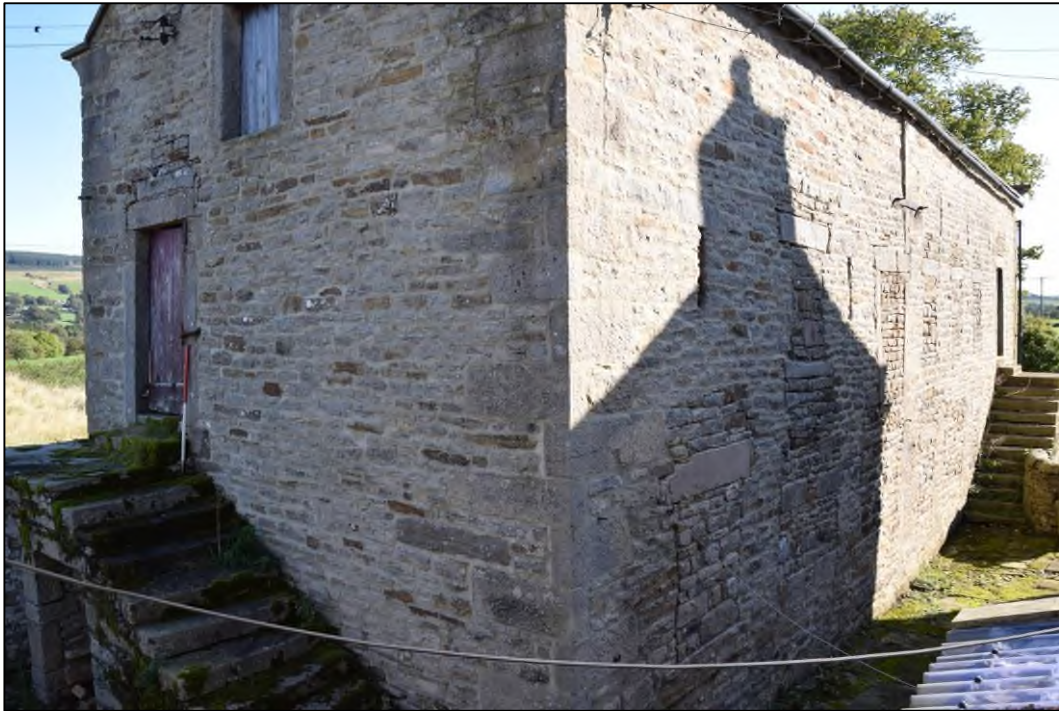
Photograph 4: Building 1. Note the placement of the blocked windows with reference to the floor height shown by the door. A dark line below the eaves, left of centre, is the iron strap that reinforces the junction between the older block and the extension at the far end



Photograph 5: The blocked opening at the east end of building 1. Recent repointing is apparent, as is the rebuilding of the stone staircase



Photograph 6: The hay loft entrance near the south-east corner of building 1. Blocked doors can be seen to the right of the staircase and above the wooden gate



Photograph 7 (above): The west extension of building 1. A small step in the face, below the eaves at the right, marks the end of the older part. Compare the quoins here with those in Photo 5

Photograph 8 (left): The west end of building 1, with a loading door and stone staircase. The concrete blocks, bottom left, block a later door into the byre. The top of the gable has been rebuilt



Photograph 9: The division between the two parts of building 1 is very clear in this view of the north face. The open stonework above the openings is the result of repair of the door and window lintels



Photograph 10: The north face of the older part of the building



Photograph 11: Detail of the door and window at the east end of the north face. The loading door above has been altered



Photograph 12: The north face of the extension, with the reinforcing iron band across the junction



Photograph 13: The door and windows in the extension match those in the older block. The pipe is a ventilator for the cow byre



Photograph 14: The paved yard between building 1 and the eastern house has two recesses for uprights outside the old door, the blocking of which can be seen at the top left



Photograph 15: Inside building 1 are the remains of 20th-century cow stalls and a large floor drain. Recent repairs to the door and window lintels can be seen. A view looking south-east



Photograph 16: A view looking south-west in the old part of the building. Older masonry fills the first-floor windows, above the recent repairs



Photograph 17 (left):
The east end of building 1, showing the wall finishes restricted to the byre. There is no sign of a loft; the roof is new

Photograph 18 (below):
The north wall of the older section is similar to the east end, with bare walls and small breathers in the hay loft





Photograph 19 (left): The old west end, now an internal wall, has been rebuilt at the base. The open door above would have been used for loading hay

Photograph 20 (below): Detail of the upper window in the gable and the new roof in the internal wall





Photograph 21: The south wall of the byre in the west extension. The arrangement of stalls, the wall finishes and the recent repairs are the same as those seen elsewhere in building 1



Photograph 22: Blocked openings, breathers and repairs in the upper floor of the south wall



Photograph 23 (left): The west face of the internal wall, formerly the end of the building

Photograph 24 (below): The north wall of the byre in the extension





Photograph 25 (above): Settlement cracks can be seen in the north wall of the hay loft at the west end of building 1



Photograph 26 (left): The west end of the building. The ground-floor door, forced through the wall at the corner, has a thin timber lintel. The door above is served by the external staircase. An apparent floor line below the upper door is an electric cable duct



Photograph 27: Building 2, with the L-plan block of houses and their outshut rear extension beyond. The low lean-tos are building 3, outside the study area



Photograph 28: The north face of building 2. Note the row of projecting throughs above the small door



Photograph 29 (above):
Detail of the north wall
showing the change in
the quoins at the right



Photograph 30 (left):
The change from large
angle quoins can be
seen at both corners of
the building in this
view of the west end.
The character of the
masonry is different
above and below the
window



Photograph 31: The south face of building 2. The change in fabric can be seen as a neat horizontal line above the left-hand pair of breather slits



Photograph 32: The small door at the far end was matched by another at the east; the lower jamb can be seen below the shrub at the right



Photograph 33: Detail of the central door, with its unusual pointed arch. The break in the masonry runs diagonally above the right-hand side of the arch



Photograph 34: The west door is partly blocked to form a window for the byre



Photograph 35 (above):
The wall at the east end
of the south face is
almost wholly rebuilt.
The door jambs can be
seen as in Photo 32

Photograph 36 (left): A
view looking west
inside building 2. The
later brick and timber
byre rises to the
original floor level



Photograph 37: The hay loft at the west end. There are more through stones here than on the outside faces of the walls. Note the crude roundwood timber of the replacement roof



Photograph 38: A view looking north-east in the byre, with steel I-beams supporting the ceiling



Photograph 39: This view, looking south-west across the byre, shows the old south door and a pair of tethering posts



Photograph 40: The rebuilt south wall on the eastern part of the building. Note the change of masonry low down at the far corner



Photograph 41: Detail of the central door, showing the rebate and hinge pin



Photograph 42: The truncated blocked door at the south-east corner. The jamb can be seen in the low breather slit. Older masonry survives low down, beside the scale



Photograph 43 (left):
The east end of building
2 has a door into the
adjoining house

Photograph 44 (below):
The east end of the
north wall, with a small
blocked window that is
now covered by a lean-
to shed outside





Photograph 45: The centre of the north wall and the later door



Photograph 46: Re-used timber in the lintel of the 20th-century door on the north side of building 2



Photograph 47: Building 4 seen from the south-east



Photograph 48: Steel frames support the doors at the south end of the building's east face



Photograph 49: The arched opening, superficially similar to a hemmel door, is a later addition to the building



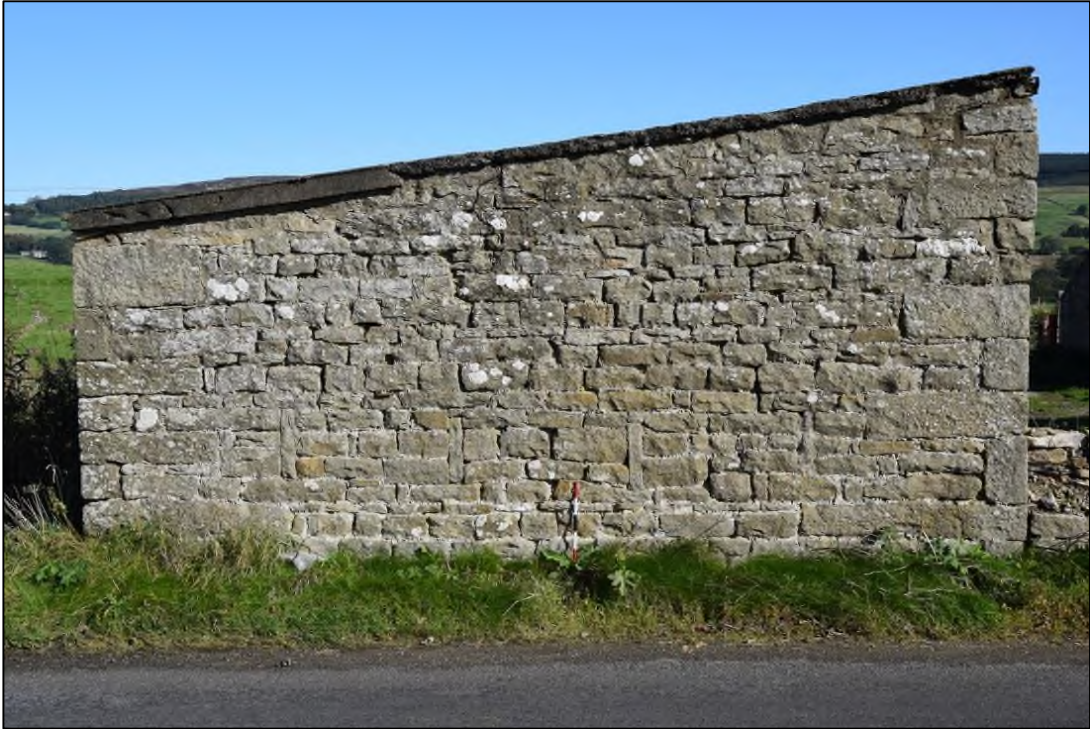
Photograph 50: Most of the north end of the building has been demolished. The wall with the window is what remains of an adjoining single-storey building



Photograph 51: The west face of building 4, with recent high windows above a blocked door



Photograph 52: Detail of the blocked door, later reduced to a window, in the west face of building 4



Photograph 53: Three blocked breather slits can be seen in the south end of the truncated building 4



Photograph 54: The remains of cattle stalls inside building 4



Photograph 55: The row of concrete stalls ran the full length of the small shed



Photograph 56: The stubs of two joists can be seen above the cement render at the north-west corner of building 4



Photograph 57: The north-east corner has no sign of joists or sockets to correspond with those seen in Photo 56



Photograph 58: Much of the upper part of the east wall has been rebuilt in recent times



Photograph 59: Detail of steelwork and reset masonry above the south door



Photograph 60: The same pattern is seen over the middle door of building 4



Photograph 61: The arched door is also a recent alteration. There are no traces of similar arches on the rest of the wall



Photograph 62: Cement render on the south wall. The whitewash above indicates the line of the old ceiling



Photograph 63: A view looking south-west across the yard at the west end of the steading. Building 5 is at the right and 4 in the background; building 3 is at the left



Photograph 64: The south face of building 5



Photograph 65: The west end of the shed. A blocked door is faintly visible near the right-hand end



Photograph 66: The north-west corner of the shed, showing the blocked door (right of the scale) and the windowless north face



Photograph 67: The interior of the west room has traces of the old door near the far corner



Photograph 68: A view looking north-west in the east room, with the blocked internal door



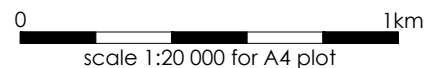
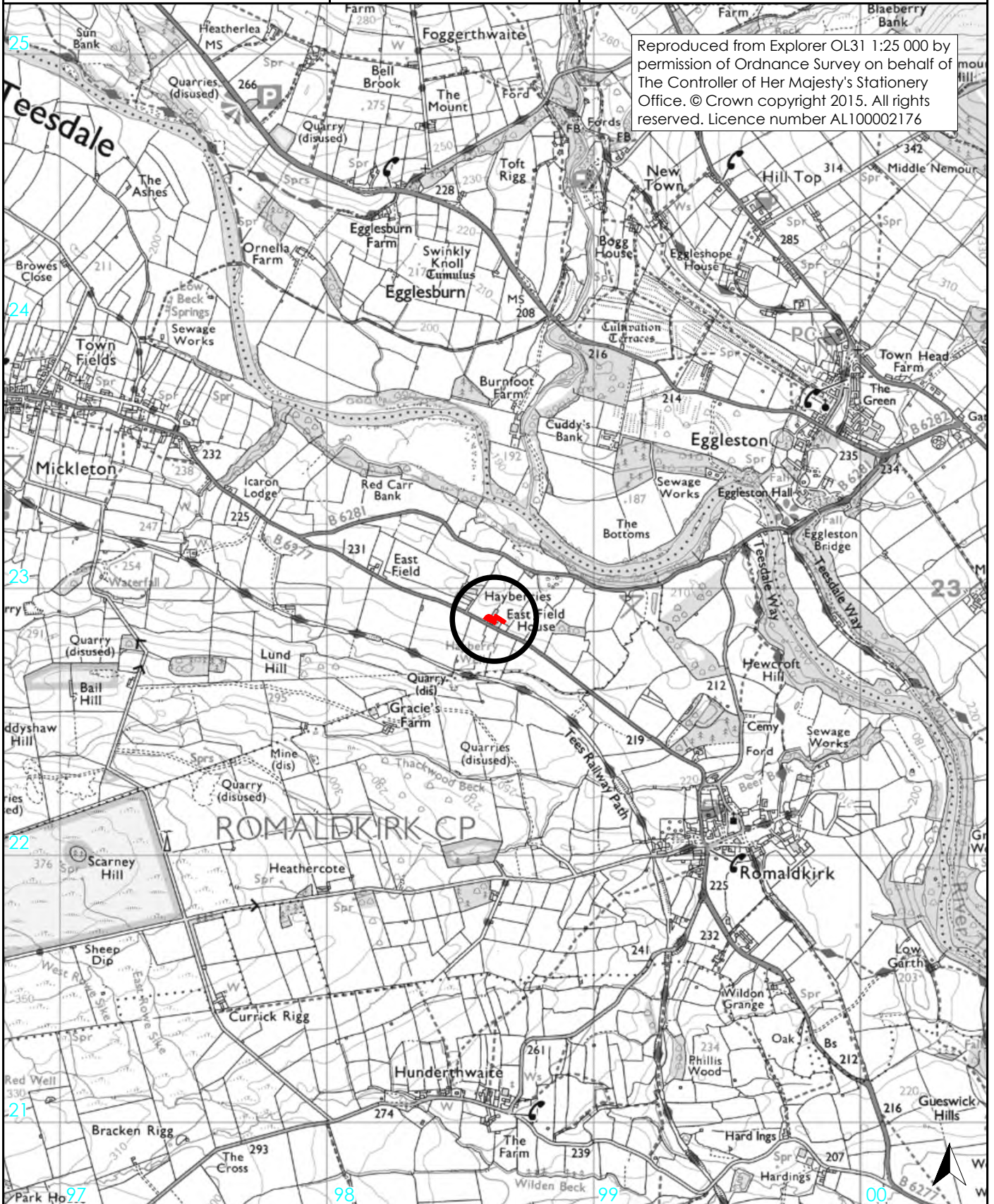
Photograph 69: The window and door of the eastern room; note the ceiling, absent from the other room



Photograph 70: Building 3. The masonry here is very similar to that of the much later building 5

Figure 1: Site location

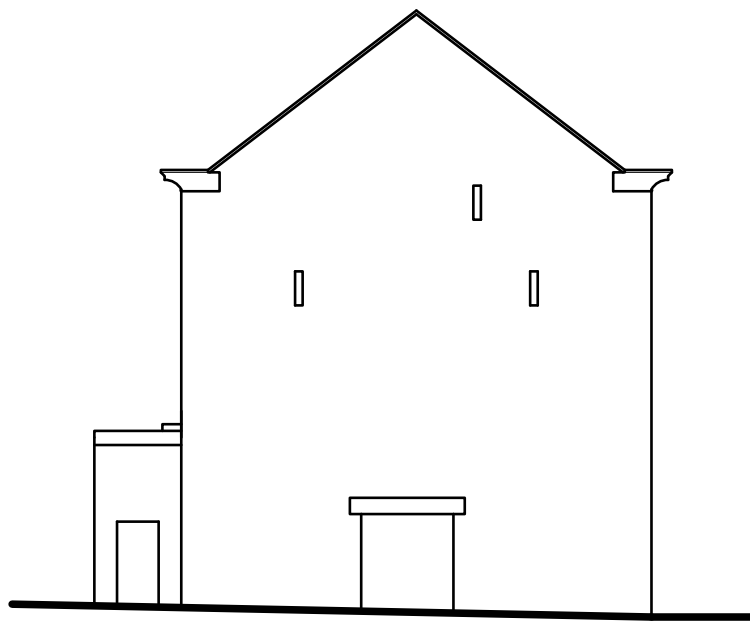
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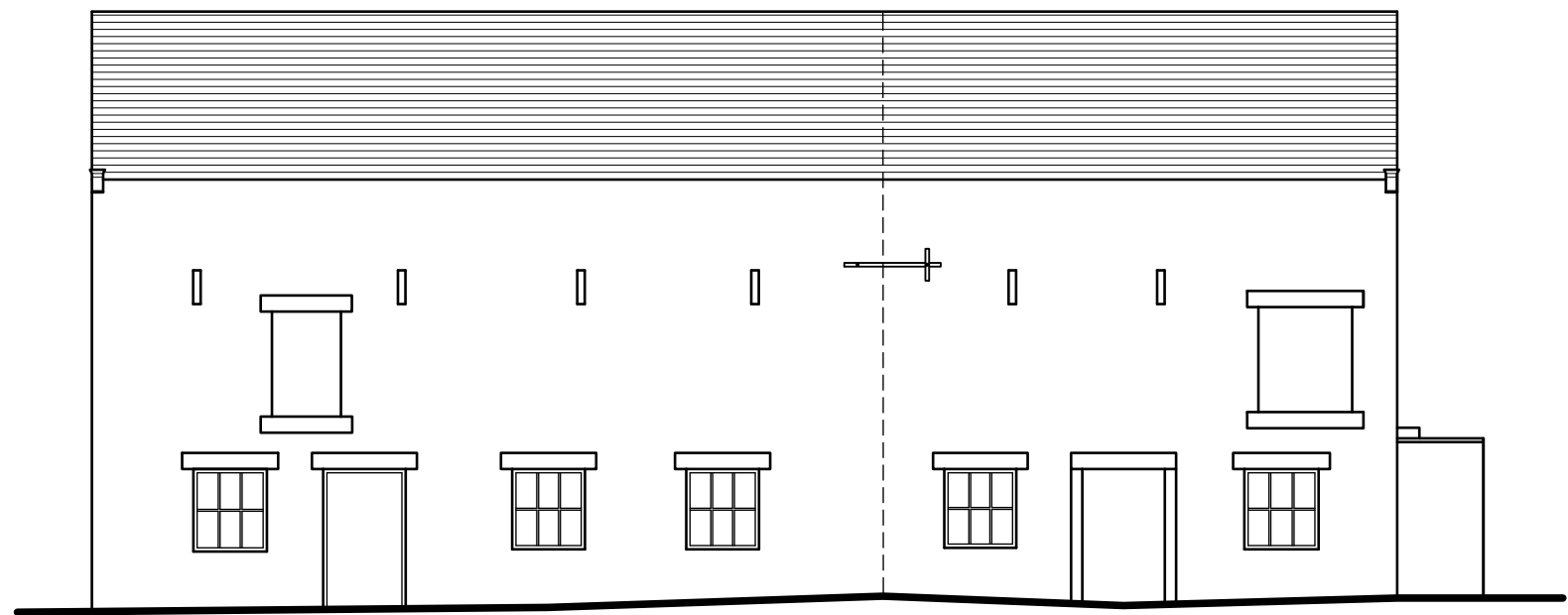
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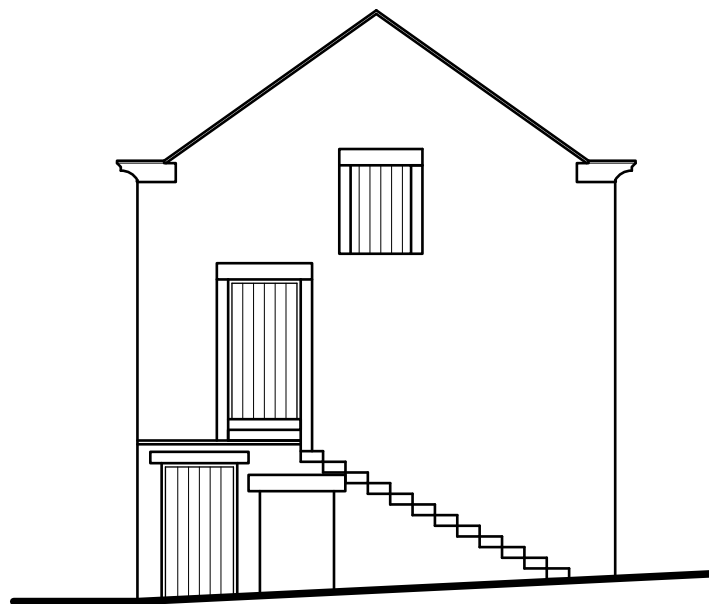
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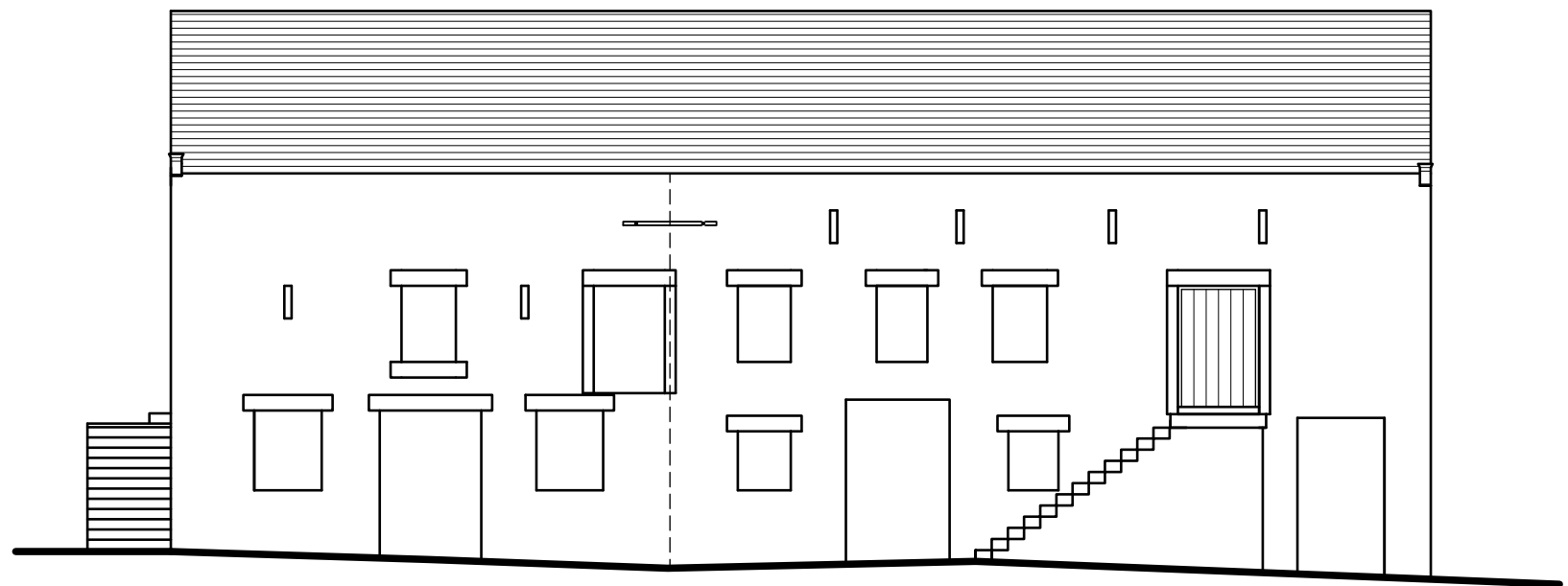
Building 1 - east elevation



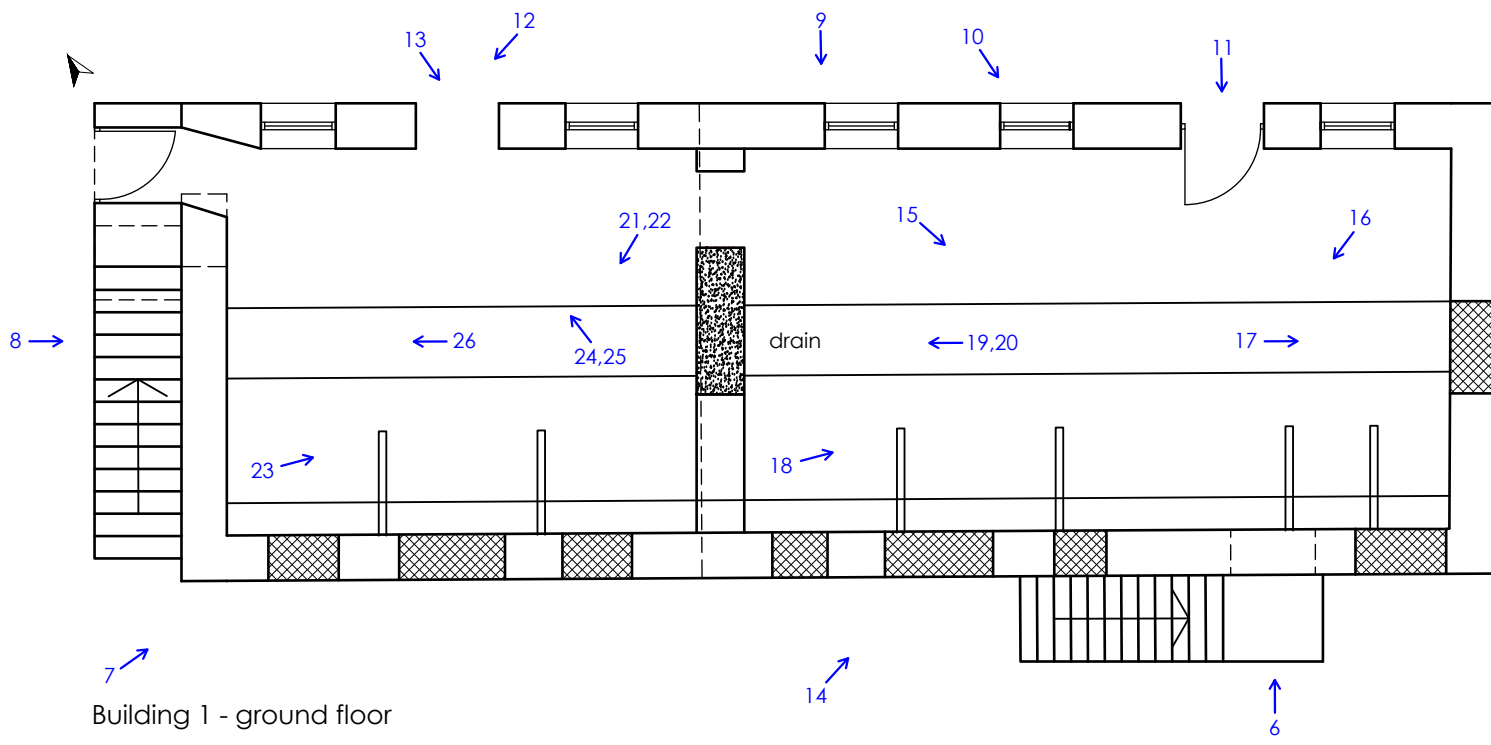
Building 1 - north elevation



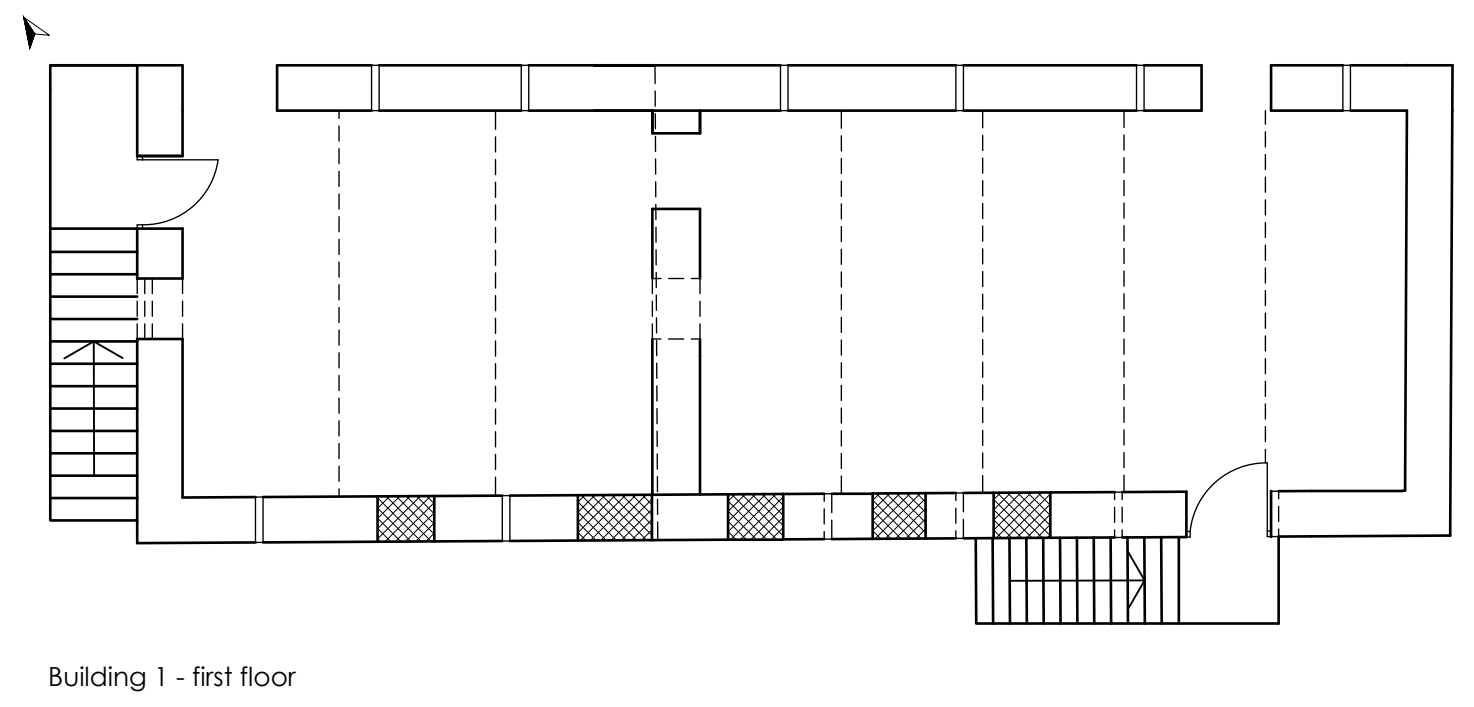
Building 1 - west elevation






Building 1 - south elevation



Building 1 - ground floor



Building 1 - first floor

-  blocked opening
-  concrete
-  photograph

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Bussey

0 5m
scale 1:100 for A2 plot

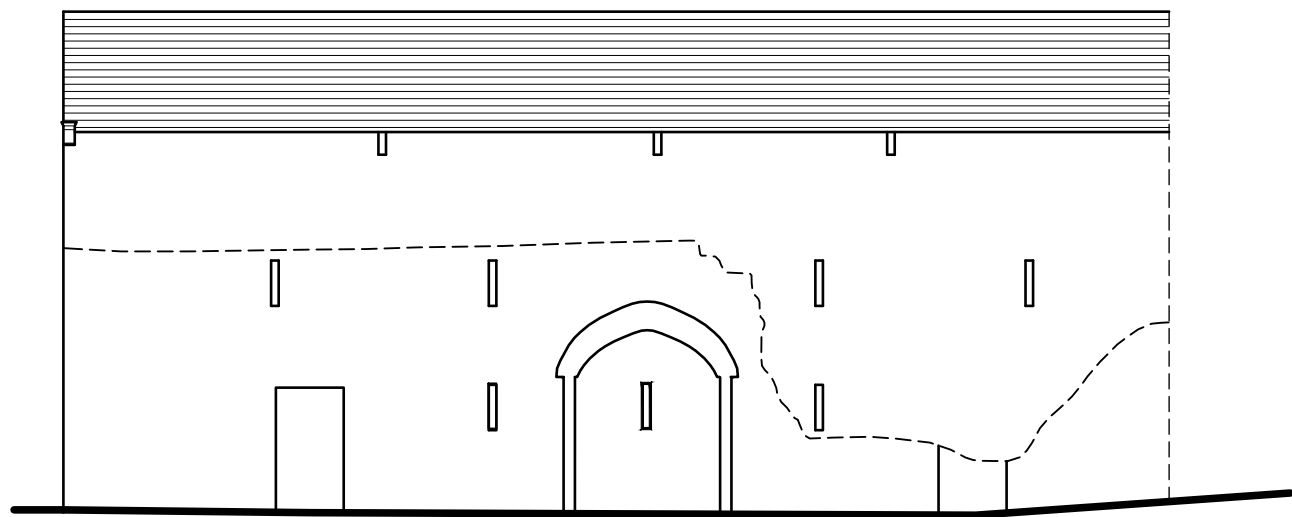
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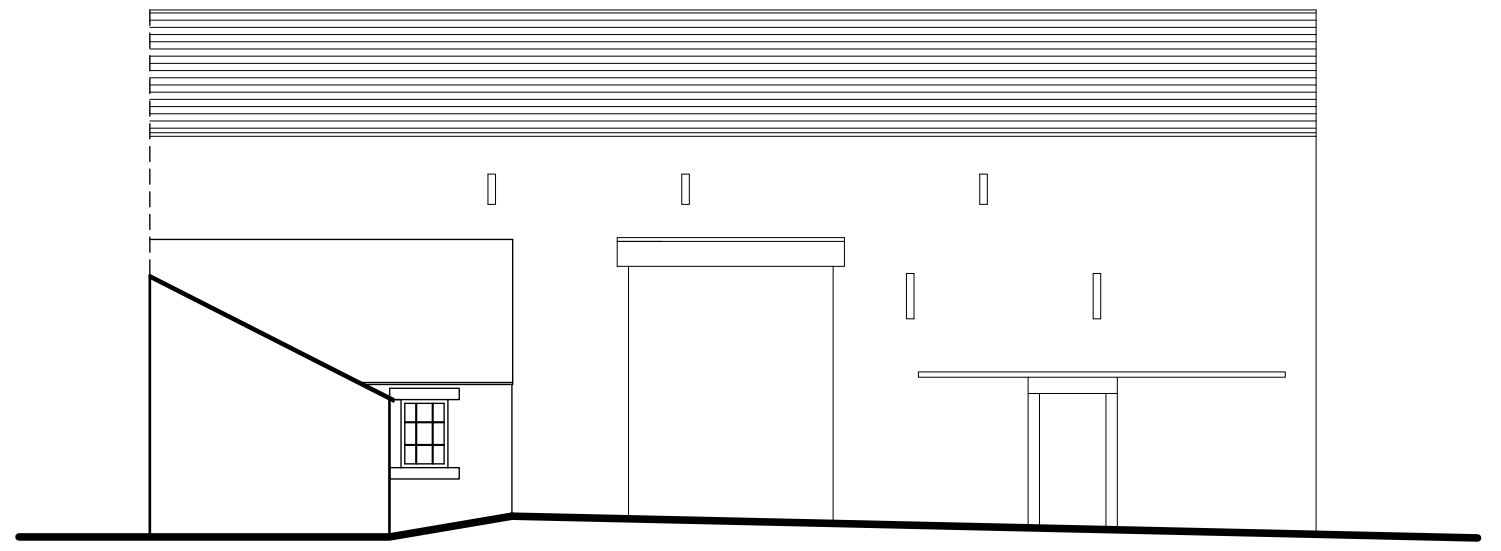
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Figure 3: Building 1, plans and elevations

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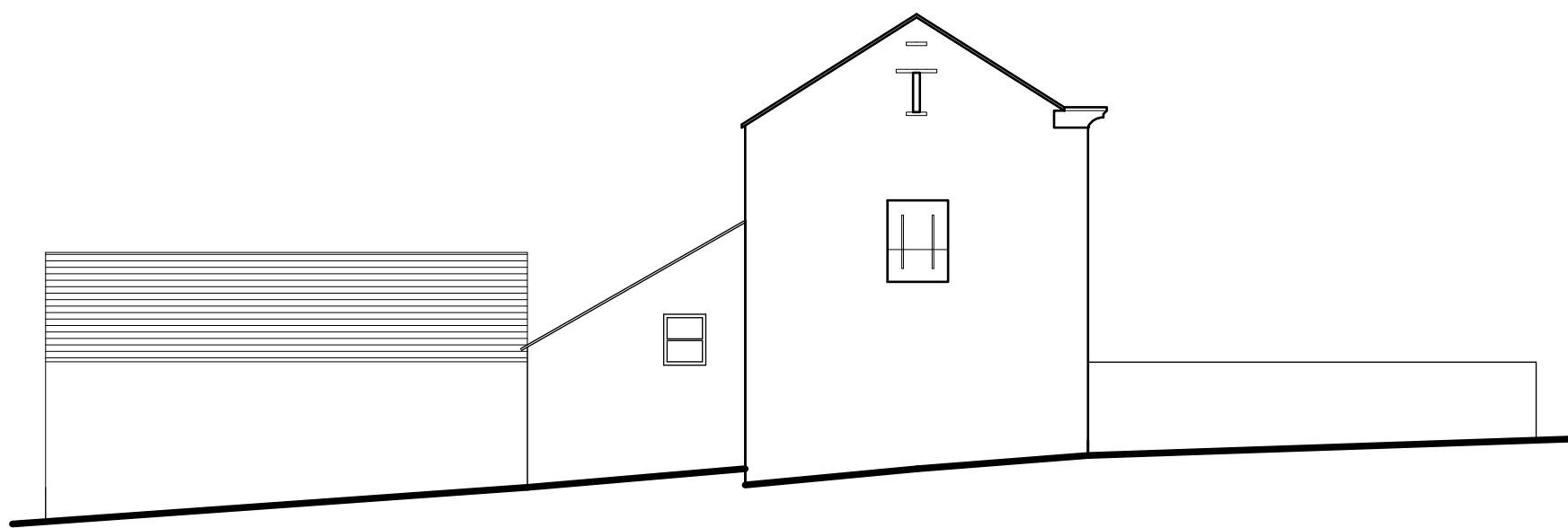


Building 2 - south elevation



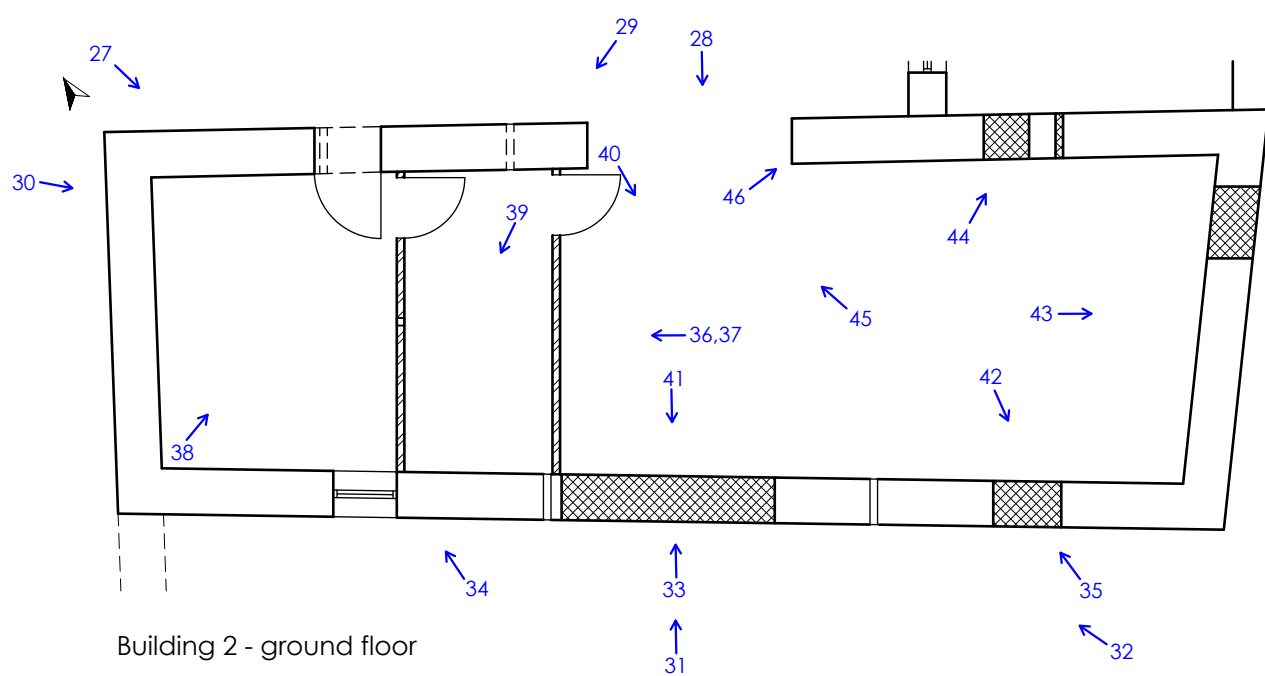
Building 3

Building 2 - north elevation

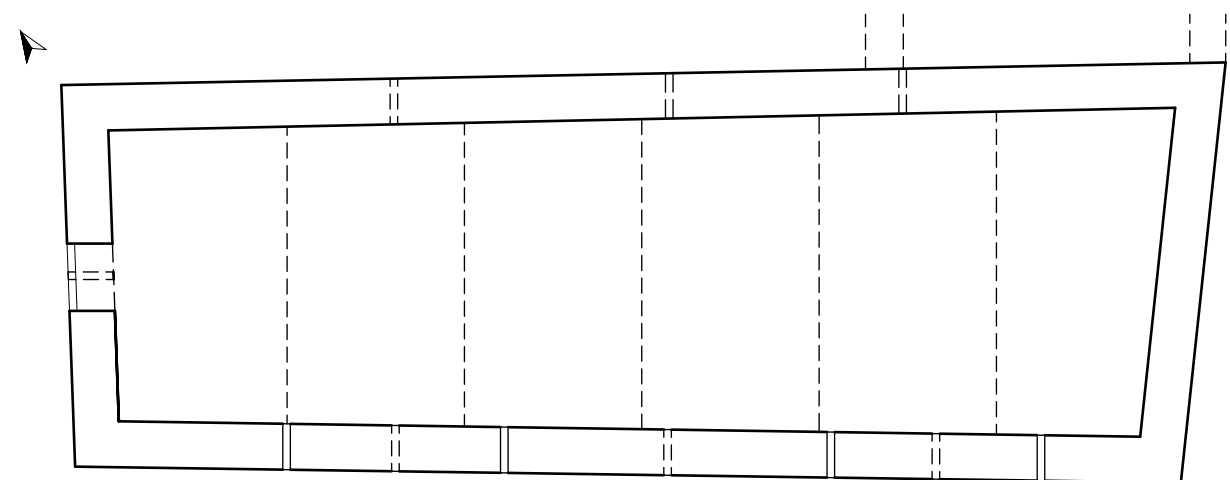


Building 3

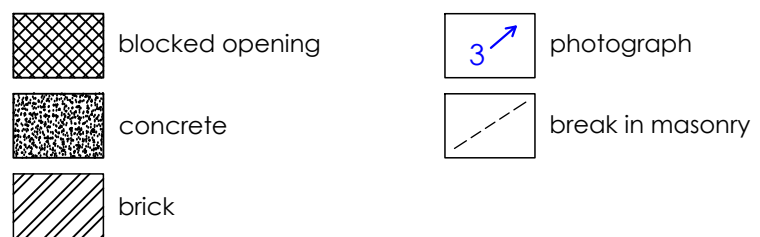
Building 2 - west elevation



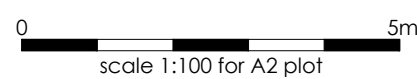
Building 2 - ground floor



Building 2 - first floor



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Figure 4: Building 2, plans and elevations

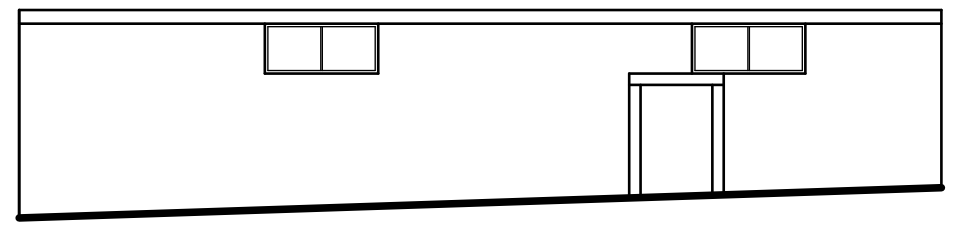
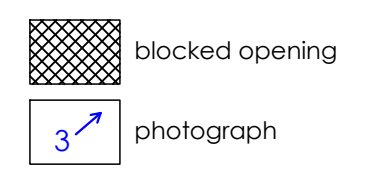
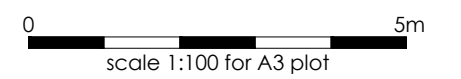
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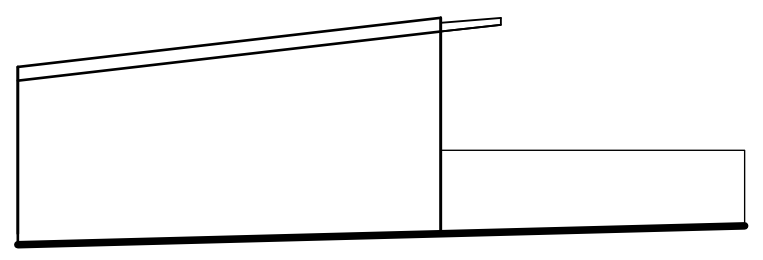
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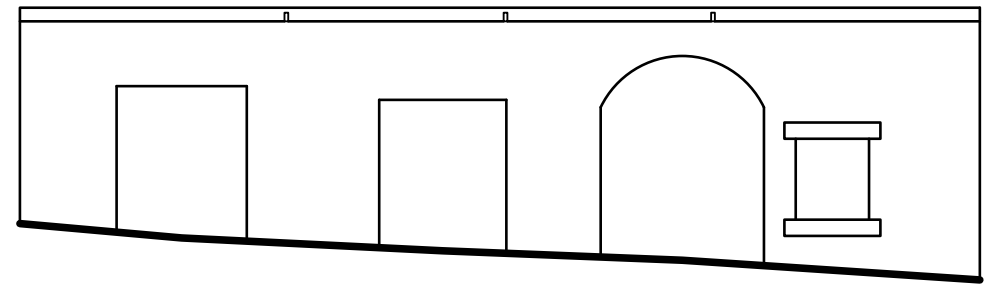
Figure 5: Building 4, plans and elevations



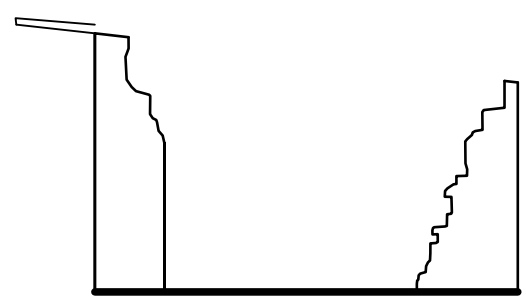
Building 4 - west elevation



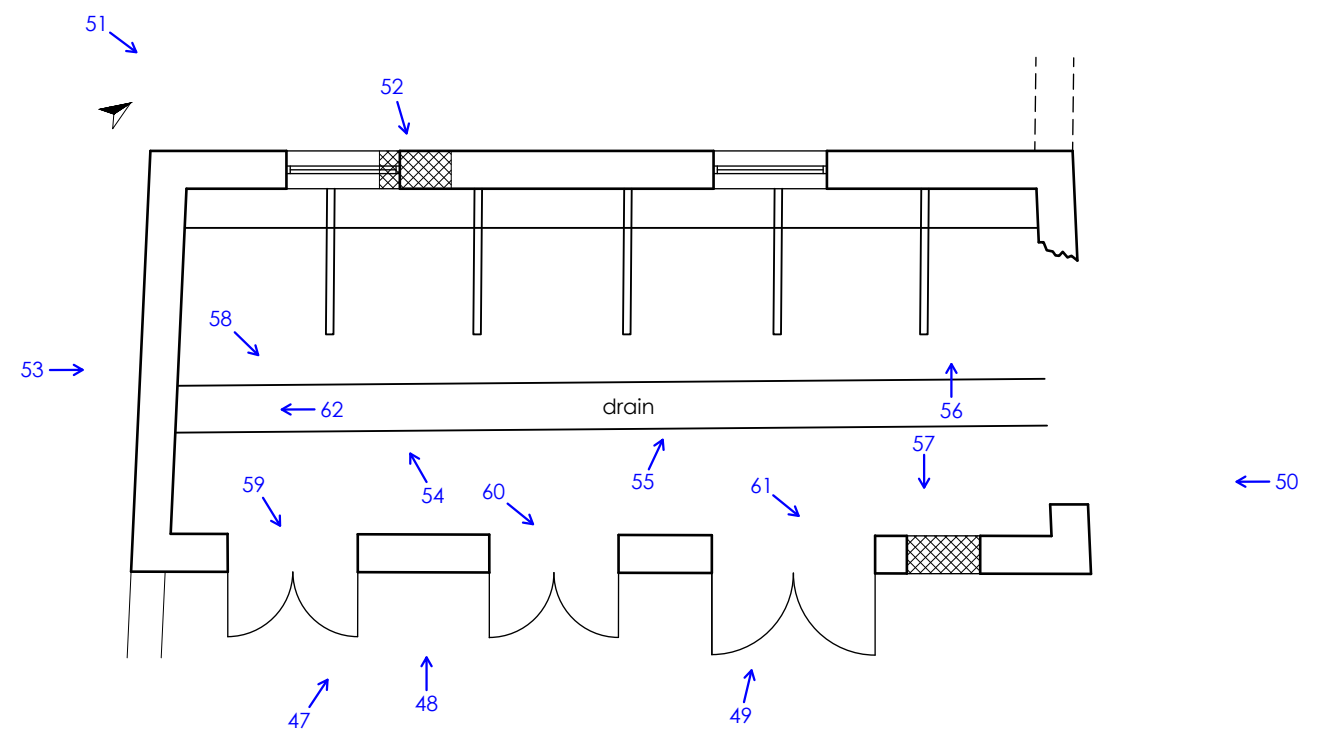
Building 4 - south elevation



Building 4 - east elevation



Building 4 - north elevation



Building 4 - plan

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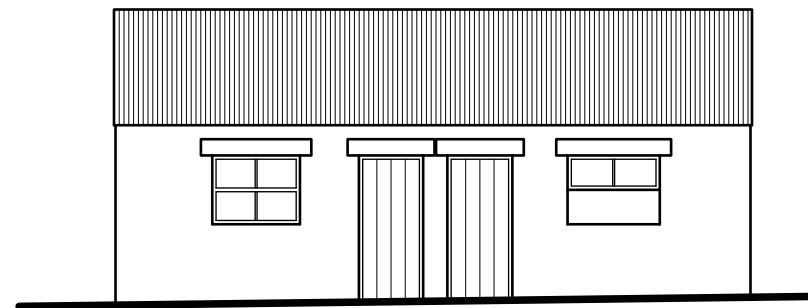
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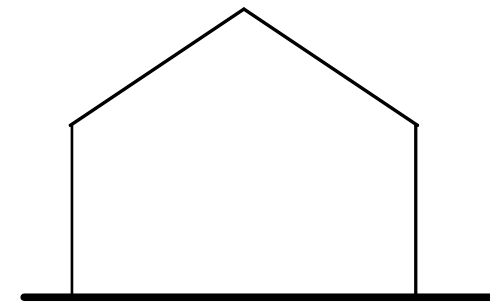
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Figure 6: Building 5, plans and elevations

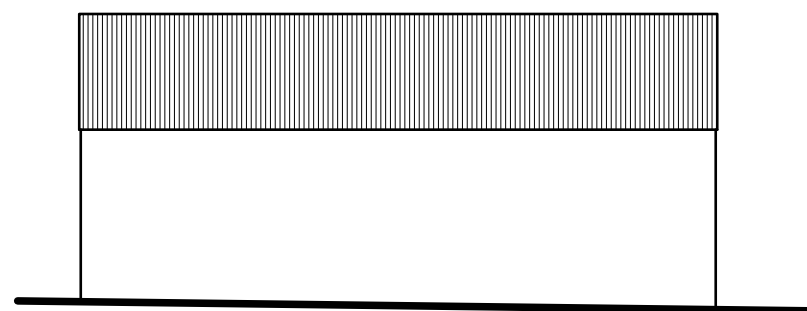
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scale 1:100 for A3 plot



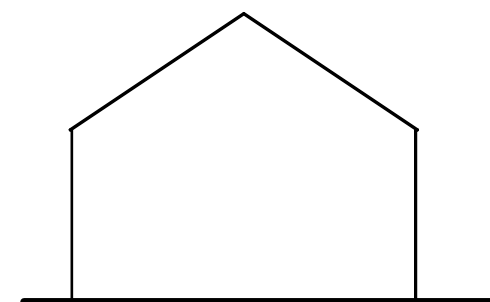
Building 5 - south elevation



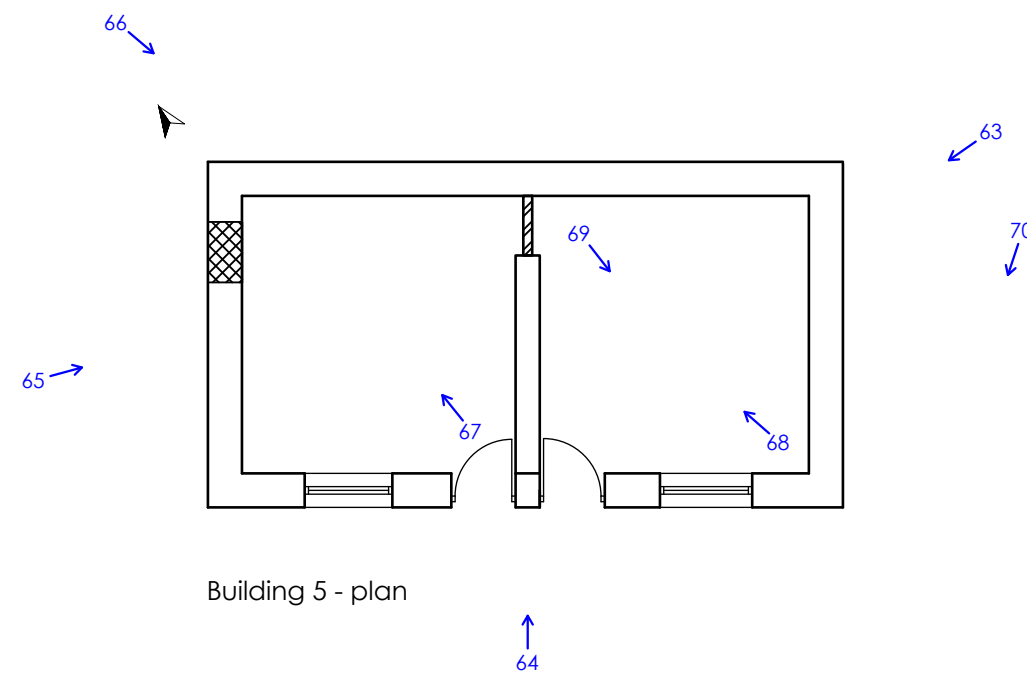
Building 5 - east elevation



Building 5 - north elevation



Building 5 - west elevation



Building 5 - plan

