

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD FOR GLEBE BARN,  
BRIGHTLING  
ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES LEWES  
Report number: ASL 45-14  
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Plate 36 Before renovating looking towards the east elevation

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeological Interpretive Study has been prepared for the owner Jamie French, in consultation with Alan Hunting, who was instructed to prepare a scheme for renovations and alterations within the building. As a result of which in October 2014, Archaeology Services Lewes (ASL) were commissioned to prepare an Historic Building Record, Level 3, and this has been prepared by Lisa Jayne Fisher, Principal Archaeologist at ASL.
- 1.2 The building covered by this report is known as Glebe Barn, and is located at Glebe Farm, Brightling, TN32 5HE (Fig.1 and 2) centred on TQ 68628 21047.
- 1.3 It is not a designated listed building.
- 1.4 At present the building is used as a traditional barn and has been subjected to renovations in very recent years. The East Sussex Heritage Environment Records (HER) contains no information about the barn. There is a barn very close to the site shown on historic maps dating to 1710 (see 2.2).
- 1.5 The clients desk based assessment, compiled by Alan Hunting Associates in June 2014, provided some useful information. The redundant barn is a typical three bay Sussex Barn plan with wagon access constructed of a stone and oak frame set within the farm complex of Glebe Farm in Brightling. To the south of the barn is the working farm and to the north of the barn are working equestrian facilities with farmland to the east.
- 1.6 The design of the renovation has been considered with regard to conservation issues, in particular to maintain the preservation of the farmyard character, as well as the retention of the characteristic stone walls of the village. The farm access will be maintained in front of the barn. The residential conversion of the barn will retain the rural charm through the preservation of the stone and oak framed building, which might otherwise have collapsed over time. The conversion of this building to residential use gives the building value and protects it from future deterioration.
- 1.7 It is our understanding that the design does not require the removal of historical fabric or structure and only one new additional window is to be inserted. The corrugated tin roof is to be replaced with traditional peg tiles. Some replacements and enhancements have been conducted previously, with a new softwood roof replacing the original structure and new structural posts to the front of the building in sawn oak.
- 1.8 A structural survey of the building was conducted in June 2014 by Alan Turner, of Tribach Associates which highlighted that some of the original timbers to the rear elevations were in poor condition, with noticeable outward movement of the frame and it was suggested that temporary cross bracing should be installed to stabilise the frame. However, the results of this survey did suggest that in general, the building was suitable for conversion to domestic use.
- 1.9 The aims of this Historic Building Record are to give a basic overview of the date, sequence of construction, and principal architectural features of the building. With this in mind, this should not be taken as a definitive, archaeological record. A Watching Brief will follow on from this report and it is likely that further research will add further to our understanding of the building and may give rise to refinements of the dates and interpretation.
- 1.10 The specific aims of this study are to inform the owners who may want to know more about the history of their property as well as aiding commissioned professionals, such as planners,

surveyors and architects whose job it is to conserve and protect the building whilst enabling it to be carefully adapted for contemporary living. Finally this serves as a record for the future; to inform academics and to create a long-term, permanent record for posterity.

- 1.11 This assessment is my considered view based upon the recent Survey and the discussions during the meeting on 11/11/14 with Mr. Martin (who has over 40 years of experience in archaeological building surveys), aided by Bertie Haken as well as the notes made at that time in discussion with all parties. This record is based upon my knowledge and experience of such buildings and is intended as advice. Many of the views which inform the conservation of historical buildings are to some extent subjective – particularly with regards to more recent extensions and alterations – therefore I would like to state that there is no guarantee that the opinions expressed within this document will be endorsed by the local planning authority.
- 1.12 Methodology. The methods employed to produce this study have been non-intrusive and based on a careful, measured and visual study of the interior, including roof voids as well as the exterior of the building.
- 1.13 Drawing conventions used:

	Surviving Timber-Framed Wall
	Surviving Brick or Stone Wall
	Features evidenced but destroyed or masked from view
	Beam or feature immediately overhead
	Conjectural or very approximate
	Structural timber
	Details unknown or doubtful

- 1.14 Other conventions used include doors only shown in plan where known which explains why some rooms have no visible means of access in some plans as they are not known. Sections will show only features cut by the cutting line only, with the exception of wallplates, rafters, some chimneys and the roof line.

## 2.0 Location

- 2.1 Glebe barn is within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty just outside the village of Brightling to the east. It is set wholly within the farmyard of Glebe Farm, to the left of the main farm entrance and lying on a flat area where the land falls away to the south east. Glebe House (a listed timber framed building once used as the rectory and is 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier) is approximately 50m to the north of Glebe Barn.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site is Ashdown formation (sandstone, siltstone and mudstone) with Blue Limestones (mudstone and Limestone) as well as the Purbeck Group (mudstones, sandstone and limestones) within 500m to the north of the site. In addition

there are Wadhurst clays and Tunbridge Wells sand formations within one kilometre to the east of the site (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The barn lies at an approximate height of 135.0m above sea level.

### 3.0 Historical background

- 3.1 The land was once the demesne of Brightling Prebendal Manor and although the barn is named 'Glebe' there is no evidence of further buildings or of any house upon the glebe historically ; the glebe terrier of 1635 states that there was 'neither a parsonage house in our memory' (ESRO XA23/8 – Glebe terriers). This goes on to say 'To the glebe there is no barn, neither has there been for 60 years' but by 1665 Parson Lord is recorded as having bought two barns. On 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> August 1665, he paid to have the waste ground levelled by Shackeley Field for the building of his barn (ESRO Land Tax Returns – Brightling). The two barns were clearly used to construct one barn on this spot, which is to the west of the current barn and is shown on a map of 1710 (ESRO PAR 254/6/8. Map of 1710). The position of this first barn was to the south-west of Glebe House on a NE-SW alignment. Glebe House was built partially on the glebe and is recorded historically in 1702 on the Land Tax Assessments for Brightling (*ibid*). The current barn is also on a NE-SW alignment and for ease of description is described as N-S in alignment with the rear of the building facing north.
- 3.2 The 1838 tithe map (ESRO TD/E144) however, does not show a barn on the current footprint.
- 3.3 The barn was partially surveyed by ROHAS (David and Barbara Martin) in 1982 although a full survey was not completed at this point. This report will now complete the details for this site, including the preparation of up-to-date drawings and photographs which were not previously done.
- 3.4 The development is situated within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) defining a late Saxon and medieval settlement (DES9220) which lies adjacent to another ANA at Brightling Park (DES10166) which was first laid out in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as a landscape park by Humphrey Repton (MES3595) which has had successive 19<sup>th</sup> century additions with monuments and folly's within (Fig.4), notably those designed for 'Mad Jack Fuller'. The existing foundations of the barn have been underpinned. They have also advised that there is a possibility that this barn was built on the site of an older, now demolished building. As a consequence, there is a possibility that the ground works for this development may reveal archaeological features during excavations and this archaeological programme has been put in place in order to mitigate this through the recording of any features or artefacts recovered during this process.
- 3.5 There are 3 archaeological events (Fig.5), 38 archaeological sites recorded (Fig.6), 1 Registered Park and Garden (Fig.7) and 28 Listed Buildings (Fig.8) within the 1km radius search which have been condensed below.
- 3.6 Prehistoric period  
A concentration of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint-work (MES20443 and MES20444 ) was found during field walking at Coade Stone Field by Bertie Haken within 1km of Glebe Farm. Further concentrations totalling 924 pieces of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were found during a fieldwalking survey at Lodge Field (MES23068) The majority of the flintwork collected was debitage, suggesting that flint was brought to the site and flint working processes were undertaken (report; Centre for Continued Education, Sussex University. Bertie Haken, Bannisters, Brightling (2008).



### 3.7 Roman period

The results of a geophysics survey conducted by Pre-construct Geophysics Ltd. (Report: 2004. Pre-Construct Geophysics. Hazards Green to Darwell and Darwell to Bewl Mains Transfer(2004)P Masters and P Heykoop) highlighted a series of linear and rectilinear ditches of probable Romano-British date with associated pit-like features, as well as a previously unrecorded Romano-British landing stage or jetty. In addition, a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies were identified at Kitchenham Farm, reflecting ditch like features of possible Roman date. As a result of the results an archaeological watching brief was carried out (EES14115 ) prior to the construction of a new water pipeline, and archaeological remains were discovered including two ditches (one Roman) and an undated linear arrangement of charcoal stains (Archaeology South-East. no. 1875 (2004) Riccoboni P.). These are approximately 1km south west of Glebe Farm.

### 3.8 Saxon period

Brightling village is recorded as a Saxon settlement - aet Byrhtlingan 1016 (MES19419) and recorded as Brislinga in 1086 in the Domesday Book. Documentary sources also describe the people of Beorhtela with a count of Eu 1 hide, church, woodland 5s (Bannister, N. 2008. Historic Landscape Characterisation of Sussex).

### 3.9 Medieval period

A medieval settlement exists within 500m south east of Glebe Farm at Hollingrove (MES19418 ) which may be associated with a large 19th century (or earlier) pond which may be the medieval village pond (MES20384) which is recorded on the 1st - 4th OS Tithe Map. Now filled in ? (mid 19th C. Tithe Awards. Brightling). Two areas of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing (Martin, D. Recologiae Vol. 3 No. 4 1970 64) is evident at Brightling, approximately 150m south west of Glebe Farm (MES3590) and the Church of St Thomas A Becketts was constructed during the 13th century with 14th century additions. The south porch was later added in 1749 (MES3540).

### 3.10 Post medieval period

Several 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings or folleys have been built in Brightling Park which are designed by Sir Robert Smirke for John Fuller ("Mad Jack") and are grade II\* listed. These include the summerhouse (MES20375) a semicircular alcove or recess built of red brick and grey headers with an open front to the south which forms a Gothic facade built of Coadeware stone; the temple (20376), a small circular building consisting of a colonnade with insert portion above and dome over; the Pillar(MES20491), an early 19th century pillar commemorating the Battle of the Nile, Brightling Tower (MES21100), a hollow 35 foot high tower built by Jack Fuller as a reminder of his restoration of Bodiam Castle. Finally the mausoleum of 'Mad Jack' Fuller is an ashlar stone pyramid about 20 feet high on a base which is three feet high in the churchyard of St.Becketts church. Fuller is said to have been buried in it in an upright position wearing a top hat and with a roast chicken and a bottle of claret beside him but this legend has since been disproved.

Other 19<sup>th</sup> buildings associated with Brightling Park include; early 19th century former workshop buildings (MES20492); the walled garden (MES20379), with associated ponds, paths and greenhouse (now demolished) and potting shed; a series of ponds, lakes and sluices (MES20381); a ditched parkland feature (MES20382) and a parkland avenue (MES20383) and a Ha Ha (MES3585), an earthwork designed to keep deer out.

Other buildings of note within the locale include; Glebe house(MES3567), which lies adjacent to Glebe Barn and used to be The Rectory, and is a listed timber framed building which dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier which has been re-faced in brick. Another grade II listed house is Brightling House (MES3543 ) which is a large 18<sup>th</sup> century building. The estate was purchased

by Thomas Fuller in 1697. The main portion of the house was built by him in the early years of the 18th century. At the West end of the main front is a portion added by John Fuller in the early 19th century. Other listed properties nearby include; Hollingrove Cottages (MES21098), an 18th century building; Snail Farmhouse (MES21099) another 18th century building; Long Reach Farm (MES24105) a 19th brick farmhouse; Ox Lodge Cottages (MES20377), another 19th century listed cottage built of ashlar stone and brick and Holly Tree Cottage (MES3545), a listed 16th century timber framed house.

Other post medieval monuments within 500m of the site includes a series of old lime kilns (MES21131) as shown on old edition OS maps, notably 2nd Edition (1891-1896. Ordnance Survey - Historic Maps - Epoch 2.).

The results of a geophysics survey conducted by Pre-construct Geophysics Ltd on behalf of Southern Water along the Bewl to Darwell Lane water mains pipe at Kitchenham Forge highlighted the remains of slag deposits along with two linear features which appear to be located over the former wheel pit in the vicinity of the pond bay. Two trial trenches were excavated across the banks of the forge which identified the method of construction of these banks. In addition to this archaeological monitoring and section recording took place when a pipe trench was excavated. This section revealed a further bank that included ash and slag deposits near the southern side of the pond and three further features thought to be possible post medieval hearths or kilns were discovered (Archaeology South-East. no. 1875 (2004) Riccoboni P.).

#### 4.0 Overview of the building

- 4.1 The barn is a standard three bay crop storage barn (plate 1) measuring 12.18m x 5.12m with a wider bay at the east side measuring 5.20m in comparison to the smaller bays which measure 3.6m. It is likely that it once had a threshing floor in the middle although the floor area has been reduced prior to the survey. The barn is made from re-used timbers, possibly from an earlier barn that existed nearby, but there would appear to have been several incarnations of buildings constructed on site either on the current footprint or near to it as laid out below. The first mention of a barn being built has previously been discussed (in 2.2 above) where two barns were brought to the site in 1665 to construct a new one. It is highly likely that the re-used barns were then used to build a new barn, to the west of the existing site as evidenced by the maps from 1710. It was initially thought that the existing structure dated to the mid 18th century, based on the structural style rather than the scantlings and architectural style of the timbers used. However, it became clear during the map regression that the barn had ceased to exist on its former site in the 18th century and a new one erected in the mid 19th century. It is highly likely, although not proven, that this 'new' barn was erected utilizing the demolished timbers from the previous structure, which in itself was recycled dating from the 17th century, if not earlier. This did not aid clear interpretation; the dating of the barn is therefore based on the map evidence alone, rather than the structural style of the timbers or architectural elements such as types of principal posts and the scantling of the timbers used in the construction. Based on such observations, the barn can be dated fairly confidently to the early 19th century [**Period A**] and certainly after 1838 when the barn is not registered on the tithe map for this date. There is large proportion of this earliest structure on this site remaining in the rear elevation as well as the two side elevations although they have suffered from rot over the years. This structure is aligned at right angles to the farm entrance.
- 4.2 When the barn was built a completely new roof was constructed from entirely new timbers and outshots added to the rear and front of the barn, which is likely to be around the 1870's according to the map regression. In recent years, the floor level has been reduced in height



in order to facilitate substantial renovation works, where the barn was raised and propped so that the sandstone plinths could be under-pinned and re-built. The renovation works also included the complete re-building of the front elevation using green oak to replace, like for like, the beams that were originally in place but had rotted beyond repair.

## 5.0 Detailed architectural description –Period A

### 5.1 Period A layout



Plate 1 the exterior of the barn from the farm entrance looking east

### 5.2 Truss design

5.2.1 Only one side of the trusses can be recorded as the front (southern) elevation has been completely re-built in recent years. The four principal posts remaining show that the building was constructed as a standard box frame utilizing older timbers with full length raking struts and interrupted studs to the side elevations (west and east) and side girt and stud framing with corner bracing to the front and rear elevations either side of the wagon way. The wall design is discussed more fully in 5.3 below. The majority of principal posts are re-used and only those on the north side of each truss have been described as the south post are replacements.

5.2.2 At truss A the principal post measures 220mm wide and has a slightly sloping jowl to the top (plates 2 and 3). Mortices cut into the south facing side are indicators of its previous use and do not connect to the current building.



Plate 2 and 3 west elevation truss A



Replaced  
southern  
elevation





Plate 4 and 5 truss B principal post



5.2.3 At truss B the northern principal post has a stepped jowl (plates 4 and 5) and is 190mm wide and a convex curved head brace running to the modern tie-beam.



Plate 6 and 7 truss C principal post



Former shore  
ran to mortice



- 5.2.4 The post at truss C is 260mm wide and also has a sloping jowl has been compromised by the truncation of the top of this post to fit it into the frame height (plate 6 and 7). This truss has been recorded by a cross section drawing (fig.9).The brace has evidence for a removed shore, which was mirrored in truss B, which would have run diagonally down to the soleplate with a rail fixed between the shore in truss B and C in order to facilitate crop storage. This post in particular has been open to the elements for some time and has been subjected to fairly extensive weathering and is in a very poor condition. There is a convex curved head brace running to the tie-beam. Further mortices in the south face relate to a previous phase. The external face of this post was visible during a recent watching brief (Fisher, L 2015. A Watching Brief at Glebe Barn, Brightling. Project number ASL 45-14) which showed two further mortices cut into the east facing side.



Plate 8 and 9 Truss D and the principal post



- 5.2.5 The last principal post in truss D has been compromised by the truncation of the top of this post to fit it into the frame height. The width of this post is 240mm.
- 5.2.6 The plinth on which the frame sits is a yellow sandstone, most likely of local derivation from the Ashdown formation beds which the barn is situated on, but has recently been re-built. Towards the rear elevation, the half height doorway has now been filled in between truss B and C to create a continuous plinth at this point.



Plate 10. The north elevation between truss A and B with outshot beyond (scales 1m and 50cm)

- 5.3 The wall designs
- 5.3.1 Only three elevations can be described and recorded due to the fact that in very recent years, the barn was in imminent danger of collapse and the whole building has been subjected to fairly extensive renovations in order to make the structure safe. This included jacking the walls up to re-build the collapsing sandstone plinth as well as completely re-building the front (southern) elevation out of green oak. Whilst this has been done to a very good standard matching the old frame (most likely) with like for like, it cannot be taken as an absolute. However, photographs are evident before renovation works were carried out which show the 'original' structure to be very similar (see appendix).
- 5.3.2 The three remaining elevations are constructed as a standard box frame utilizing older timbers with two wagon ways in the north and south elevations which are discussed separately in 5.4 below.
- 5.3.3 The north elevation between truss A and B (plate 10 and 11) consists of re-used timbers of fairly thick scantlings at times with interrupted studs and curved braces 190mm wide which run from the wall plate to the side girt. This elevation has been recorded by a long section drawing (fig 9). The wall plate and the side girt have mortices cut into the soffits indicating the position of previous timbers and in particular, the wall plate has stave holes to the side of some of the mortices indicating a previous wattle and daub exterior which does not belong to this structure. The elevation between truss B and C houses the wagon way and between truss C and D (plate 12) a similar construction design utilizes older timbers of similar scantlings with interrupted studs and corner bracing but with an intermediate post approximately two thirds of the way across the bay to the east.



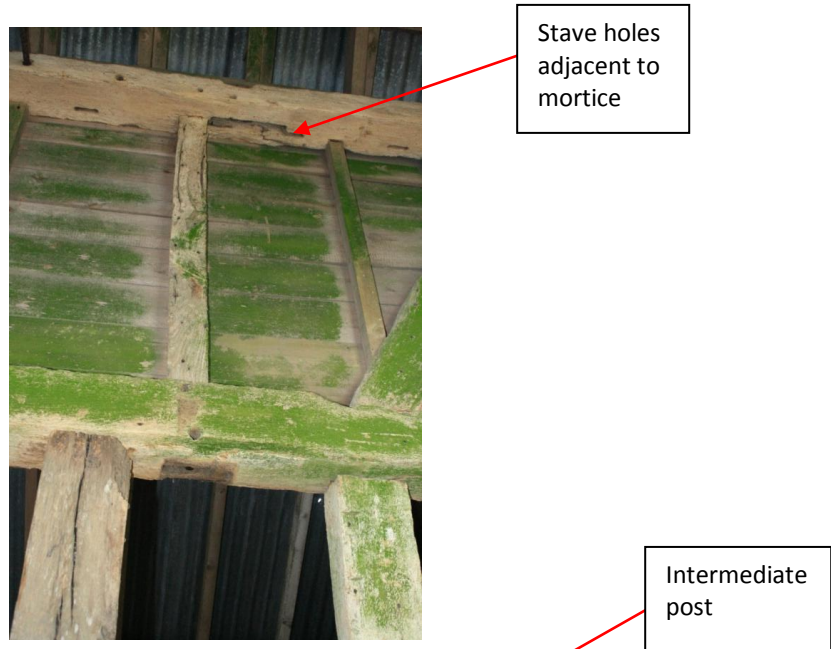


Plate 11 mortices in soffit of north wall plate between truss A and B with adjacent stave holes



Plate 12 north elevation between truss C and D (scales 1m and 50cm)

- 5.3.4 The east elevation consists of full length raking struts and interrupted studs.
- 5.3.5 The west elevation consists of full length raking struts and interrupted studs (plate 3) and has been recorded by a cross section drawing (fig 9).
- 5.3.4 The south elevation is a modern replacement and has only been recorded by photographs (Plate 13 and 14). However, a cursory note should be made following observations from the

clients photographs taken before this wall was removed (plate 35 and 36). There appears to be an inserted sandstone wall which is inside the building at least one meter to the north of the south elevation. This appears to run between truss C and D but possibly with a doorway enabling access to the south east outshot and appears to be higher than the side girt. There also appears to be another shore extending down from the principal post at truss C towards the floor (plate 35 and 36).



Plate 13 Re-built south elevation between truss A and B





Plate 14 Re-built elevation between truss C and D

#### 5.4 Entrances

- 5.4.1 The current barn is built to a standard design with a full length entrance to the south and a half height entrance to the north (plate 15). The full height entrance is now a total re-build so cannot be commented on further.



Plate 15 Re-built full height entrance on left with half height door to the north

- 5.4.2 The north elevation has a half height entrance as evidenced by mortices in the principal posts at truss B and C which would have housed a rail at the same height approximately as



the side girts. However, the same problem occurs in that as these are re-used timbers it is impossible to say for certain and the existing rail may be original to the build. The sandstone plinth underneath this half height door is a modern addition as is the sole plate (plate 16 and 17).



Plate 16 Exterior shot of the half height entrance in the north elevation



Plate 17 Half height entrance with new plinth built between truss B and C

#### 5.4 Roof

5.4.1 The roof is a much later addition, probably mid 20<sup>th</sup> century with straight nailed joists and purlin roof. There are mortices for Queen studs in the tie beams at truss B and C which would suggest that there was once a queen post roof, but this undoubtedly belongs to a different barn with the timbers re-used in the present structure as already discussed. This is currently covered with corrugated iron. However, the recent watching brief (Fisher, *ibid*) recovered some broken roof tiles from the excavation of a service trench directly behind the barn. These could be indicative of a former tiled roof, now removed. However, they were recovered from a disturbed layer, but one which is likely to have come from the inside of the barn when the floor was reduced and the plinth was re-built. The clients photographs (plate 37 and 38) show two of the outshots to have clay tile roofs and it is highly likely that this is the source for the tile fragments in the trench. At some point, the roof came off the outshots and the tiles were stacked inside the building ready for re-cycling.

## 5.5 The Outshots

5.5.1 There are three additional outshots joined to the main structure to the north, south west and south east corners. Two additional outshots are present on earlier maps from 1874 (ESRO OS map 431) which shows a small outshot on the north east corner and a further one to the west elevation. Later maps show these still in existence up to 1930. These are not apparent now but the watching brief did uncover some brick laid areas which may relate to the former foundations for an outshot to the west elevation. These foundations were running parallel to the side of the barn but were not substantial and were not mortared in place. One of the clients photographs shot previously to renovations show a doorway in the north elevation at the northeast corner which would have given access to the small outshot in this location. Recent renovations have removed all traces of this doorway so it could not be recorded during the survey.



Plate 18 the outshot on the north elevation viewed from the north





Plate 19 The replaced plinth and sole plate of the north west outshot



Plate 20. Curious structure built to the south of the barn, function unknown but potentially for lime burning.



## 6.0 Archive

6.1 On completion of the archaeological report ASL will arrange for a paper copy of the report to be archived and deposited in Bexhill museum along with a copy of the watching brief report based on the excavation of ground-works being undertaken in conjunction with this HBR.

6.2 Digital copies of the approved HBR report will be provided to:

- the Owner/Developer
- the County Archaeologist
- the Local Planning Authority
- the project archive (see above).
- East Sussex Records Office at The Keep, Brighton

## 7.0 Acknowledgments

7.1 The author wishes to thank David Martin for his help and guidance during the site visit, Bertie Haken for his knowledge and assistance on the day and to Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist for his guidance beforehand.

**LISA JAYNE FISHER**

**Principal Archaeologist**

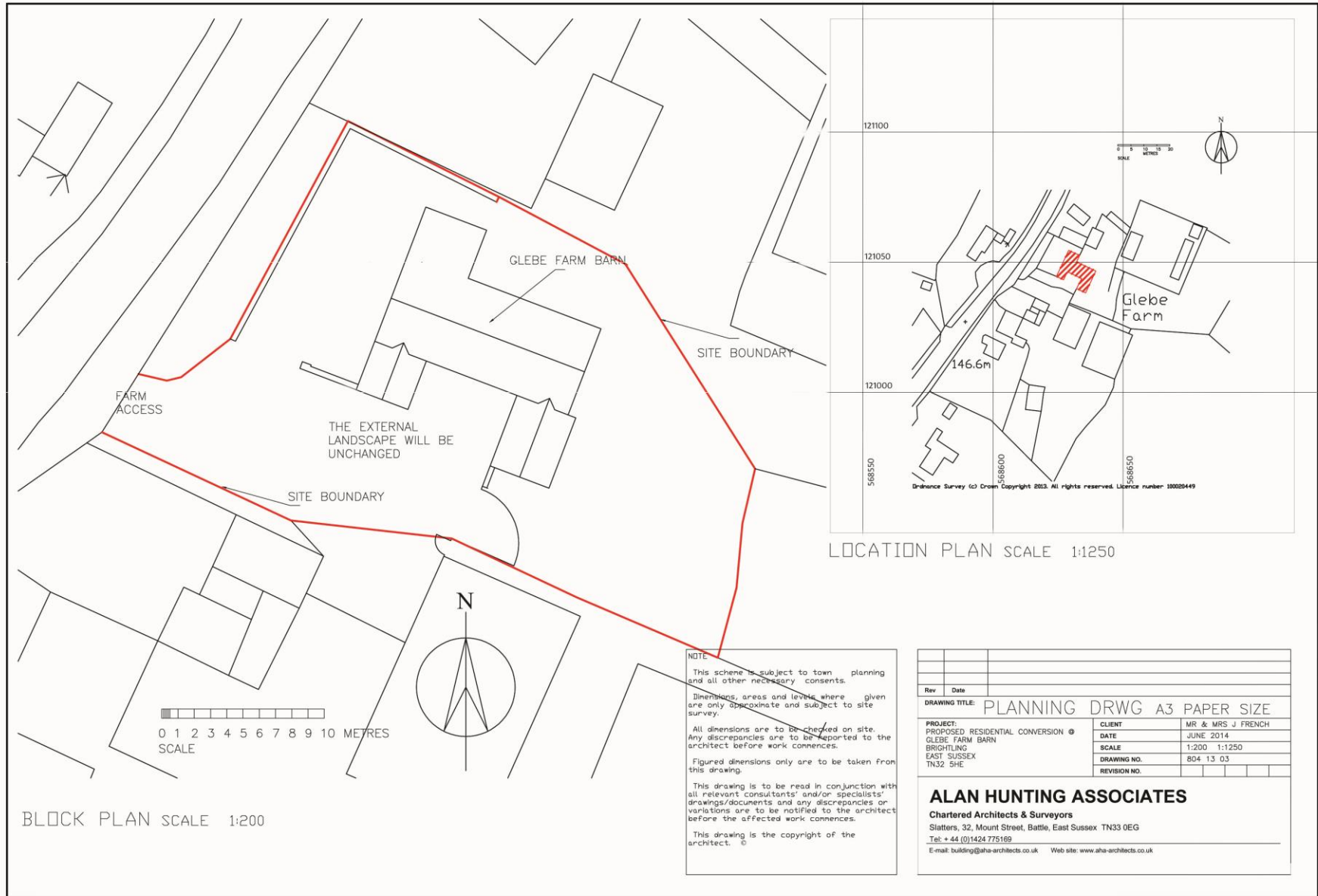
**Archaeology Services Lewes**

**2014**

## 8.0 Appendices



**Fig.1. Site Location**



**Fig.2 Site plan**

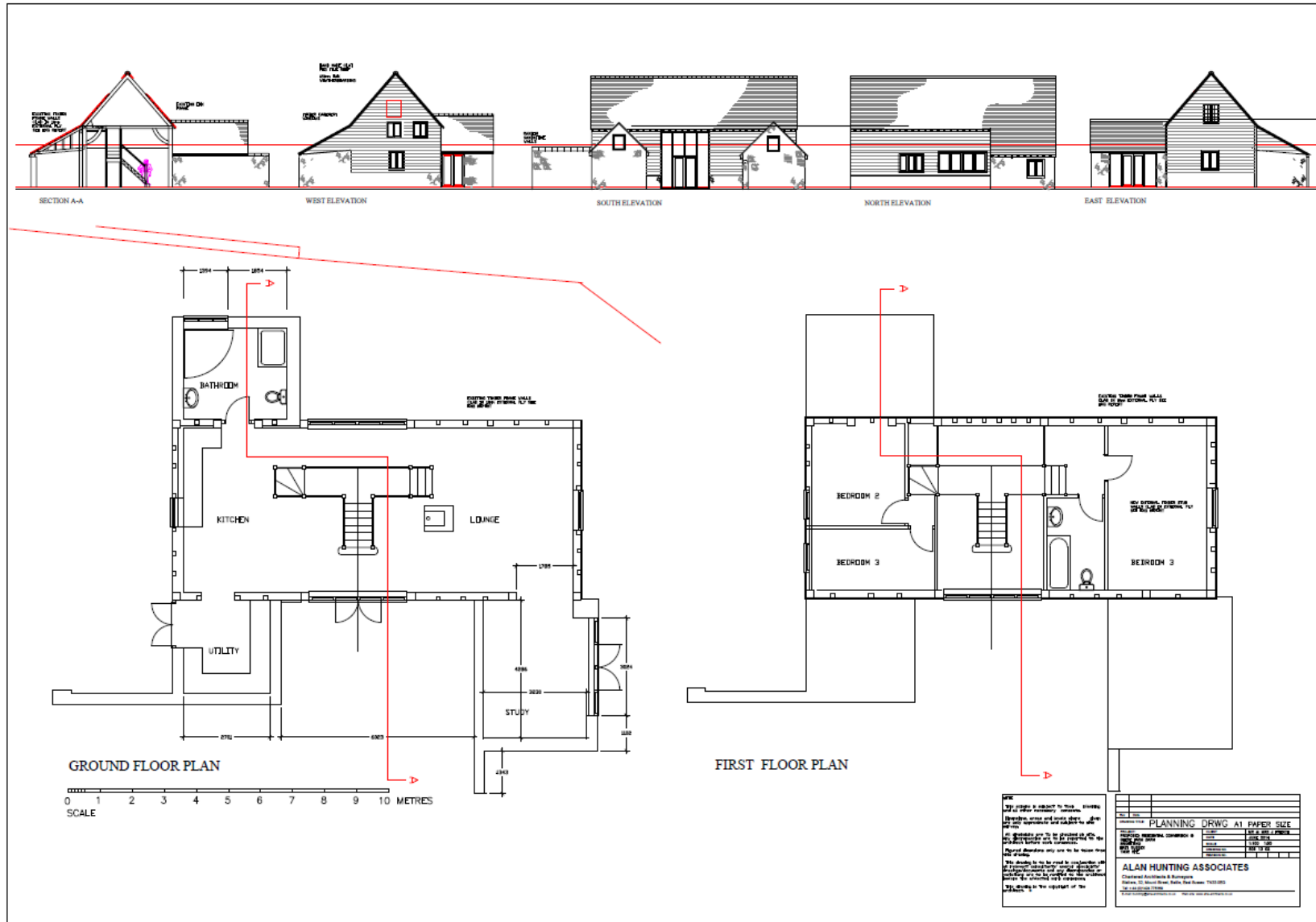
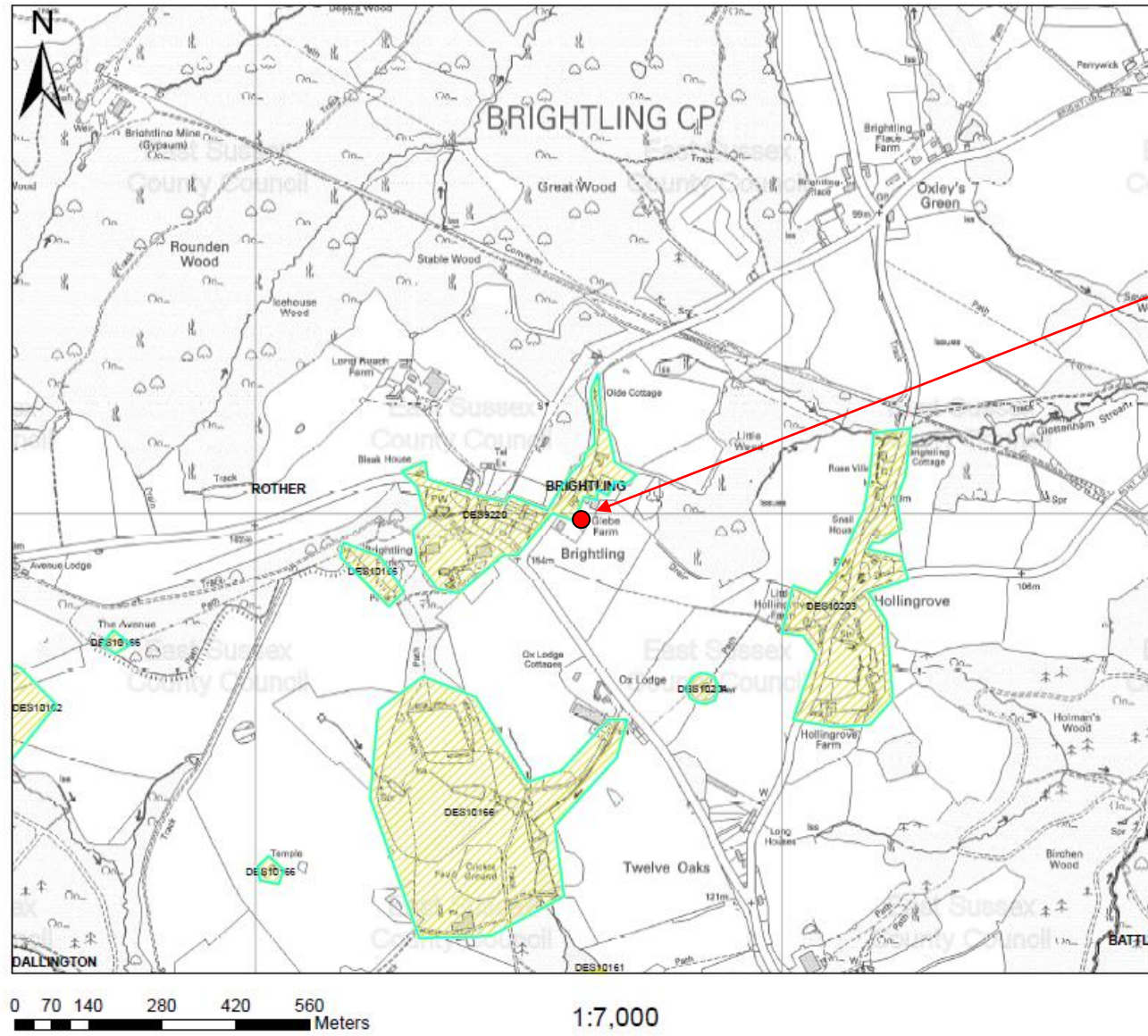


Fig.3 Proposed plan



**ESHER**  
**Glebe Farm Barn**

The site

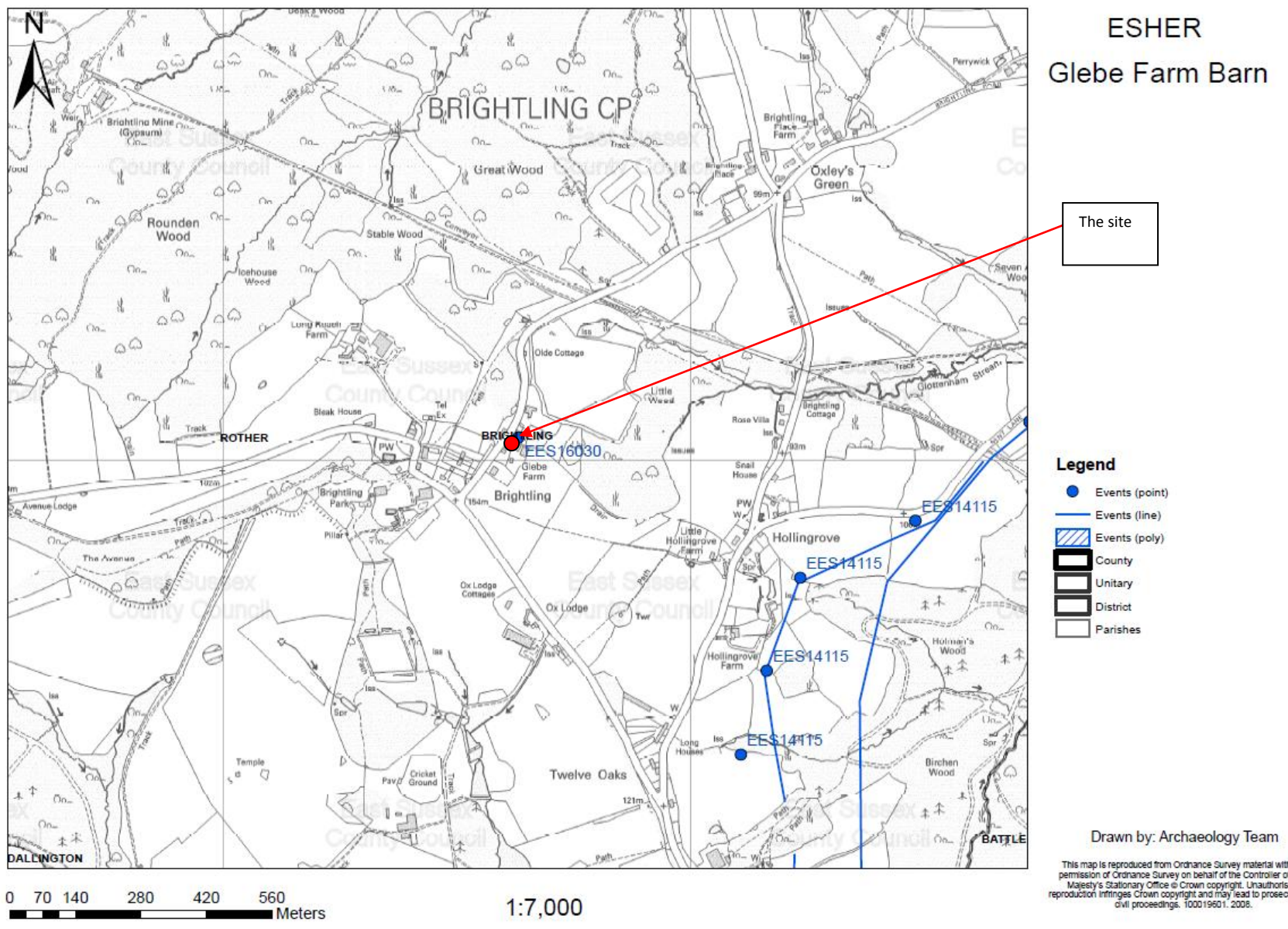
- Legend**
- Archaeological Notification Areas (poly)
  - County
  - Unitary
  - District
  - Parishes

Drawn by: Archaeology Team

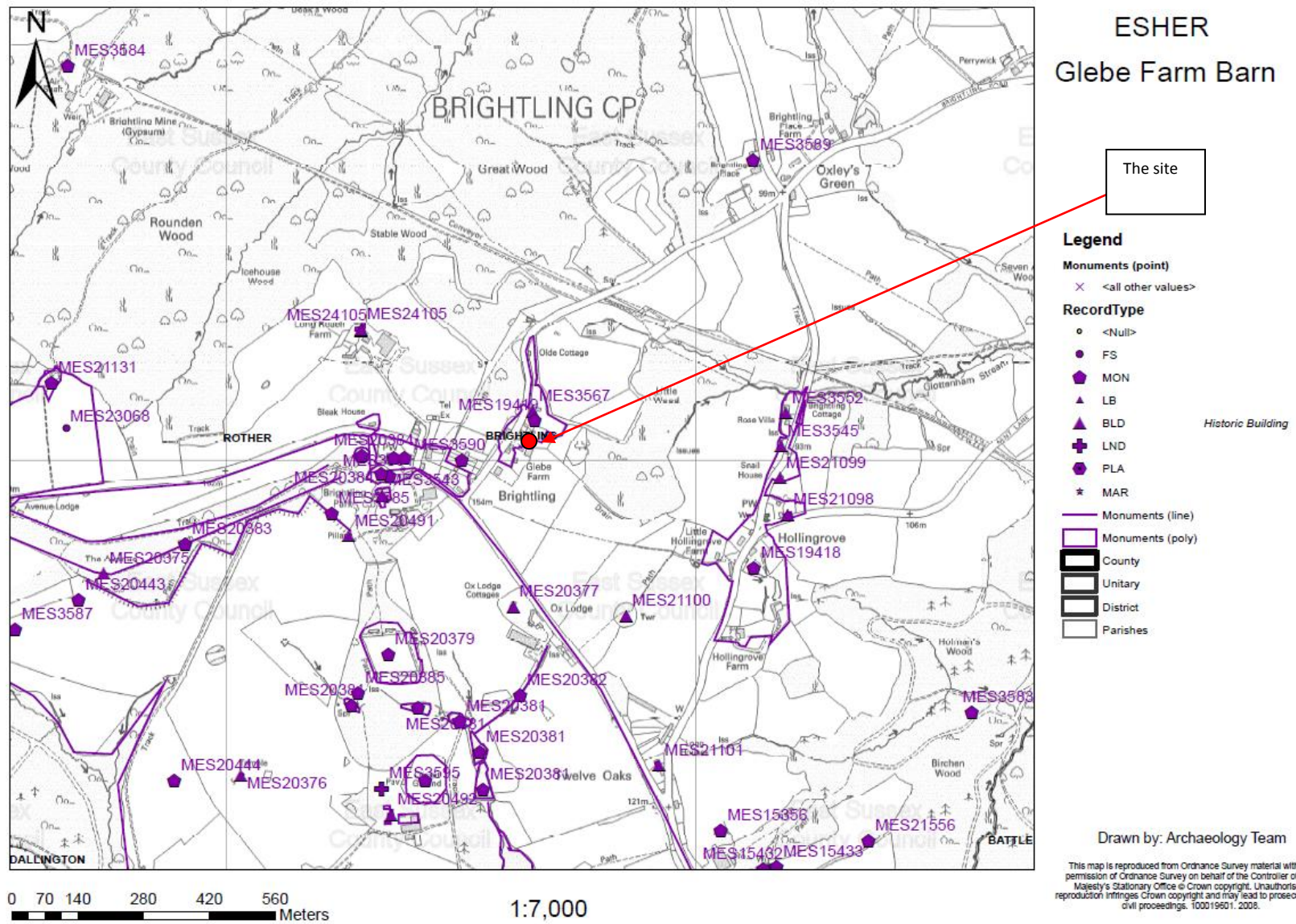
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**Fig.4 ANA map of Brightling**



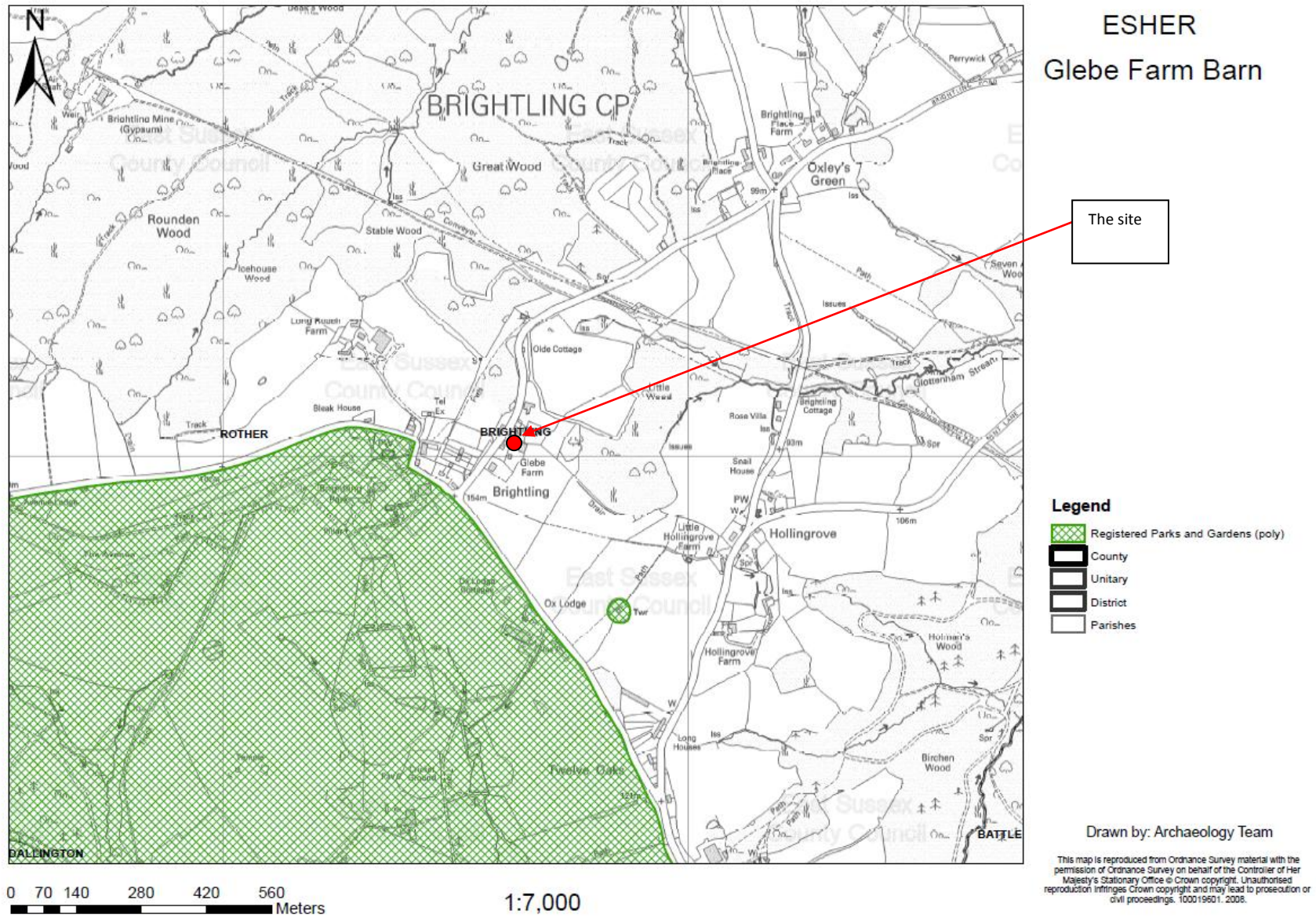


**Fig.5 Archaeological events near to the site**



**Fig.6 Archaeological sites adjacent to Brightling**





**Fig.7 Registered Park near to Brightling**

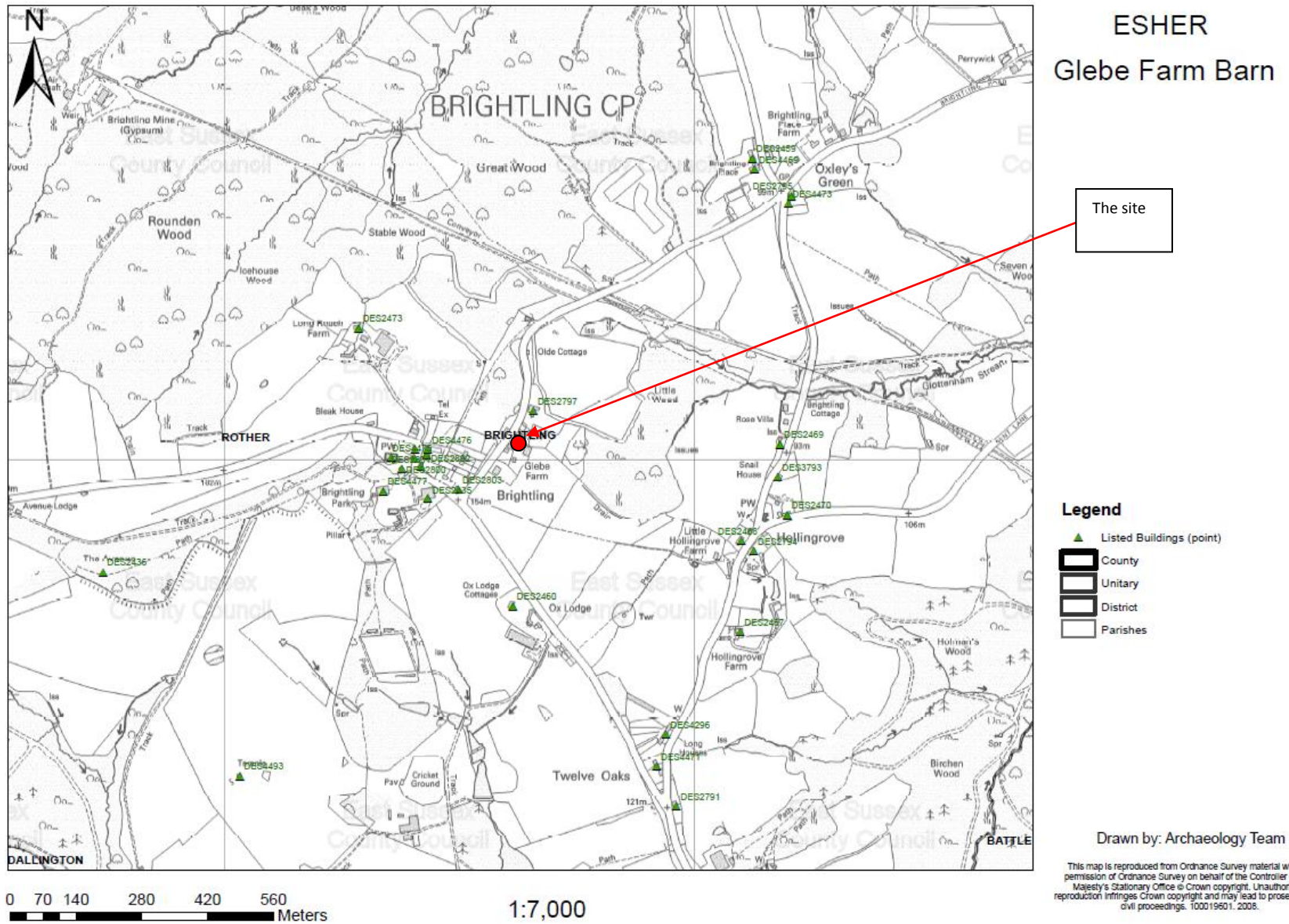
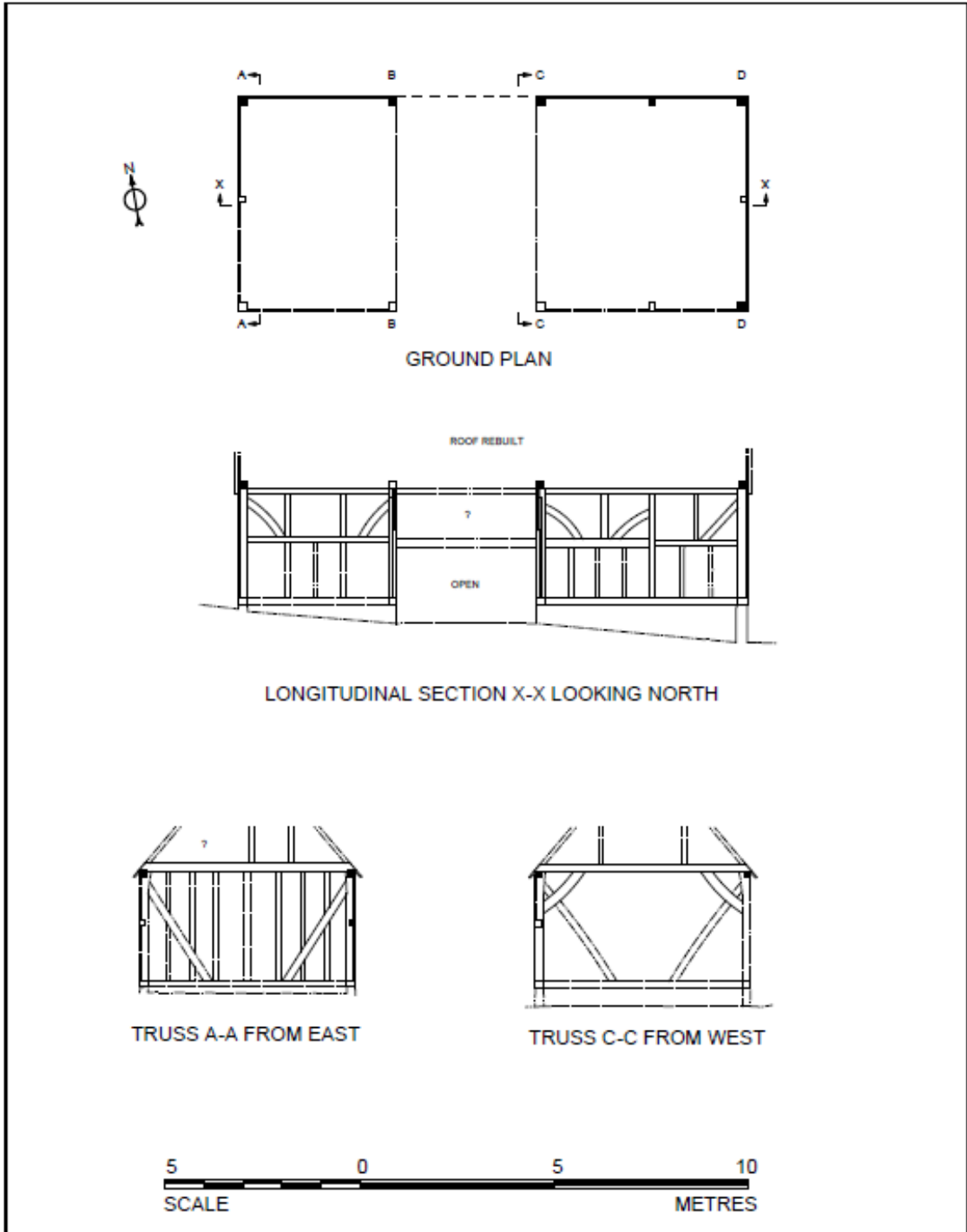


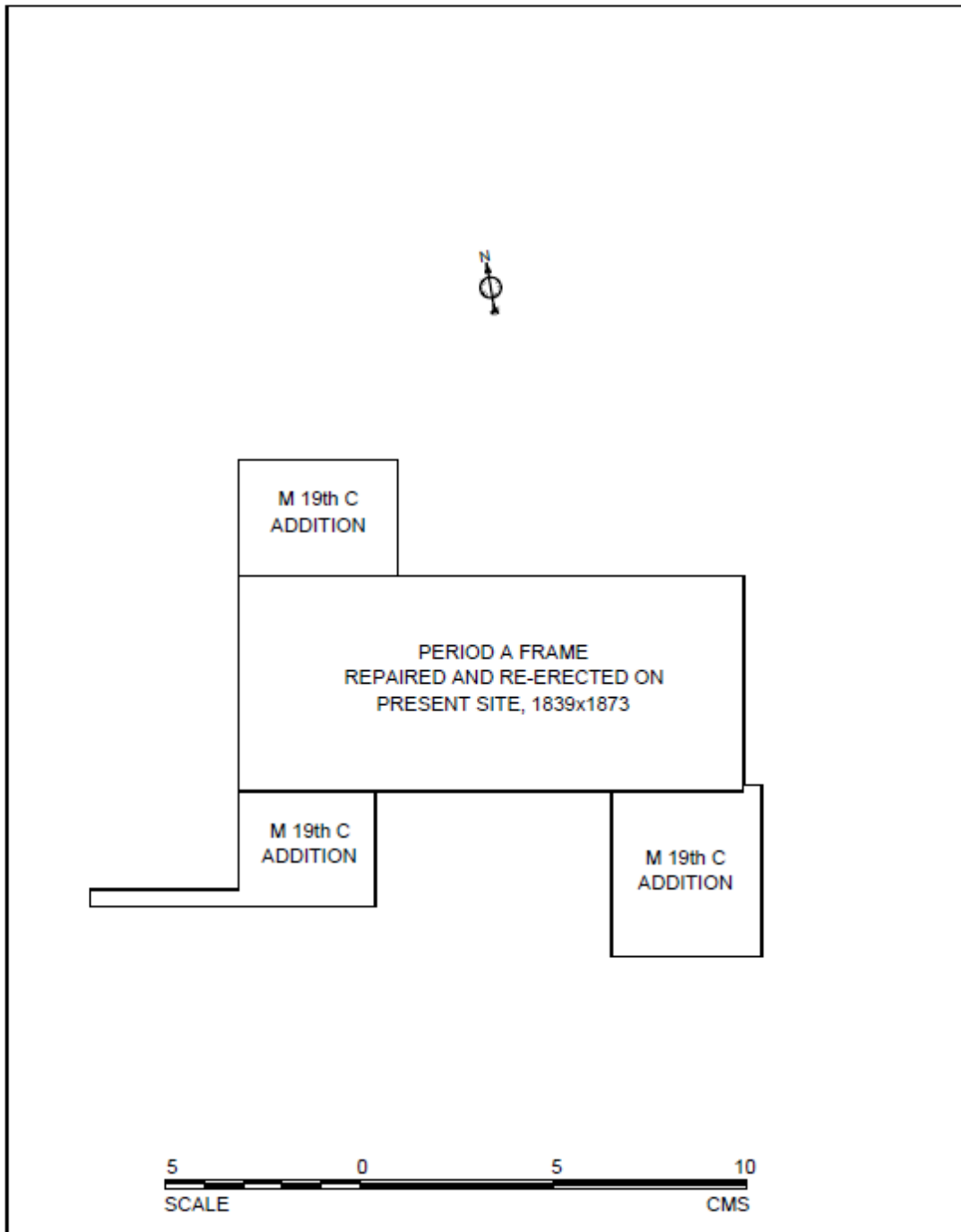
Fig.8 Listed buildings in and near to Brightling



<b>BARN AT GLEBE FARM, BRIGHTLING, EAST SUSSEX</b>				Site Ref	<b>P08/24</b>
<b>PERIOD-A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS</b>				Drawing No.	<b>769/1</b>
Drawn By	<b>LJF &amp; DM</b>	Revision No	<b>1</b>	Date of original survey	<b>1982</b>
				Date of this revision	<b>2014</b>

Fig.9 Long section, plan and cross sections





<b>BARN AT GLEBE FARM, BRIGHTLING, EAST SUSSEX</b>				Site Ref	<b>P08/24</b>
<b>OUTLINE PLAN SHOWING SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT</b>				Drawing No.	<b>769/2</b>
Drawn By	<b>LJF &amp; DM</b>	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	<b>1982</b>
				Date of this revision	<b>2014</b>

Fig.10 Phased plan of Glebe Barn



Plate 21 The client renovating the south east corner (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Plate 22 After renovating the south east corner (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Shore, feeding rack and inserted (?) floor dismantled prior to survey



Inserted post demarcates the line of the internal wall with previously attached shore

Plate 23 Looking east (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Plate 24 Before renovating the north east corner (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)





Plate 25 Before client renovating the south east corner (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Inset wall  
to south  
elevation

Plate 26 Before renovating the south east corner (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Plate 27 Looking towards the south elevation (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Plate 28 Before renovating the north east corner (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Plate 29 Before renovating inside looking south (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)





Plate 30 Before renovating inside looking west (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Plate 31 During renovating inside looking north west (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)





Plate 32 Before renovating inside looking north west from far side (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)





Plate 33 Before renovating inside looking through north east corner doorway (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)





Plate 34 Before renovating looking towards the south elevation (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)



Plate 35 Before renovating looking towards the south elevation (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)





Plate 36 Before renovating looking towards the east elevation (Reproduced by kind permission of Jamie French)