

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1803
September 2022**

**Historic building recording of a building at Skilletts
Farm, School Road, Pentlow, CO10 7JR**

July 2022



**CAT project ref.: 2022/03c
ECC code: PLSB22**

**Historic building recording of a building at
Skilletts Farm, School Road,
Pentlow, CO10 7JR**

May 2022

NGR: TL 81172 44733

Planning ref.: 21/03052/FUL

**CAT project ref.: 2022/03c
CAT Report: 1803**

**ECC code: PLSB22
OASIS id: colchest3-505327**

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fieldwork by Chris Lister and Dr Pip Parmenter

commissioned by the homeowner

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Issued:		

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a brick building at Skilletts Farm, School Road, Pentlow in July 2022.

The building is unlisted but is within the curtilage of the Grade II listed farmhouse at Skilletts. It is a brick building comprising a stable, cart lodge and cattle shed. It dates to the mid-19th century and is the only remaining building from what would have been an expansive farmyard to the north of Skilletts farmhouse. It is constructed of red bricks, with a slate roof. The part of the building nearest to the farmhouse has been significantly rebuilt on its south and west sides. The door and window openings in both this part of the building and the original stable and cartlodge appear to be in the original locations and in the stable and cart lodge the furniture for these is thought to be at least early if not original.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out at Skilletts Farm, School Road, Pentlow, Essex. The recording work was commissioned by Richard Page (Whymark and Moulton Ltd) on behalf of the landowner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in June 2021. The site is located on the outskirts of Pentlow at NGR TL 81172 44733 (Fig 1).

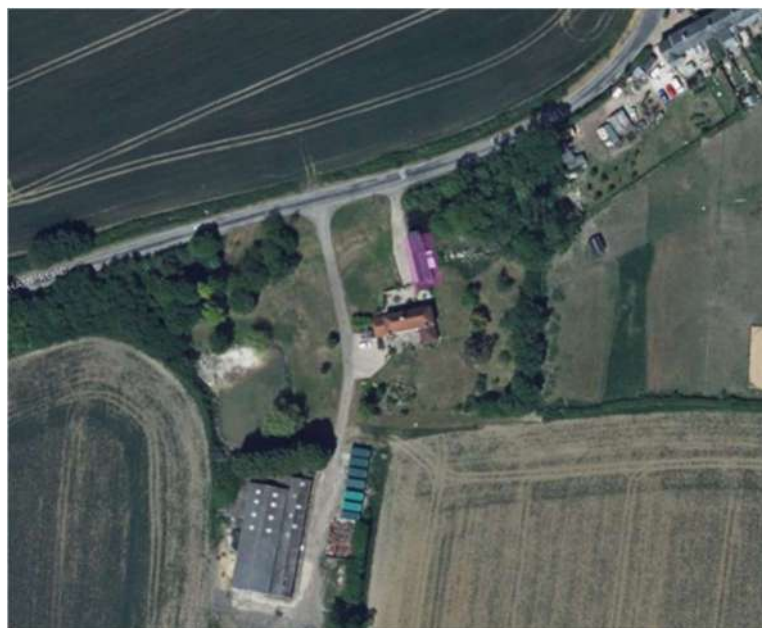


Plate 1: Aerial photograph showing location of Skilletts Farm, with building highlighted in pink

A planning application (planning ref. 21/03052/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in October 2021 proposing the *demolition and replacement of the rear (east facing) addition with a single-storey extension together with conversion works to part of the building as necessary to create an independent holiday let with this including separate kitchen and bathroom areas. The unconverted area of the building will be subject to repair works to maintain structural integrity and weather proofing.*

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2021) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and*

research of archaeological materials (2014a) and the institute's *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the ground-floor of the pub prior to its conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

"...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described, and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use, and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project."

The record considers the:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- Significance of the site in its immediate local context.

4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floorplan of the ground-floor at a scale of 1:100.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

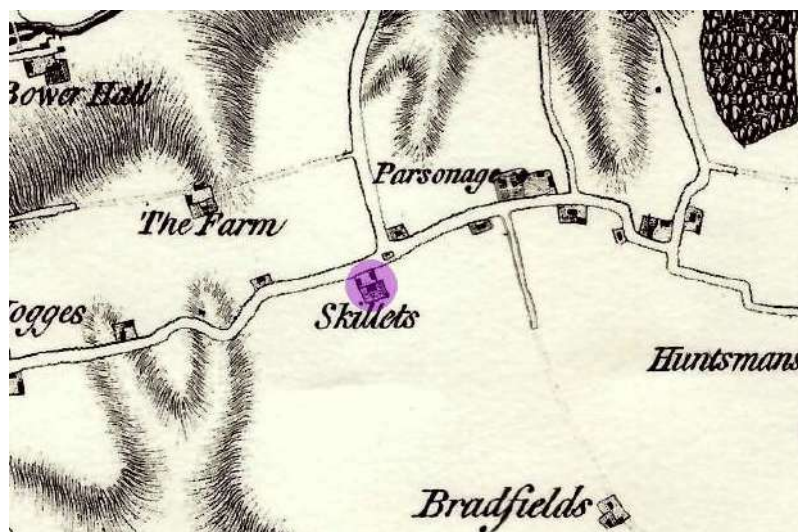
5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, the Essex Record Office (ERO) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

The building is in the curtilage of Skilletts Farm – a Grade II listed timber-framed farmhouse with mid-15th century origins. John Speed's 1610 map of Essex shows the small settlement of Pentlow. It is south of the river Stour and close to the villages of Ashden and Foxearth. The map is not detailed enough to show the location of any buildings. Chapman and André's map of Essex from 1777 shows Skilletts Farm. The lack of detail on the map prohibits an accurate assessment of its layout or number of outbuildings (Map 1), but it gives the impression that there were at least three or four buildings present at the time of Chapman and André's survey. It has been postulated that the site was originally moated, but Chapman and André usually illustrate moats and, in this instance, there is no sign that this was the case.



Map 1: John Speed's 1610 map of Essex showing Pentlow



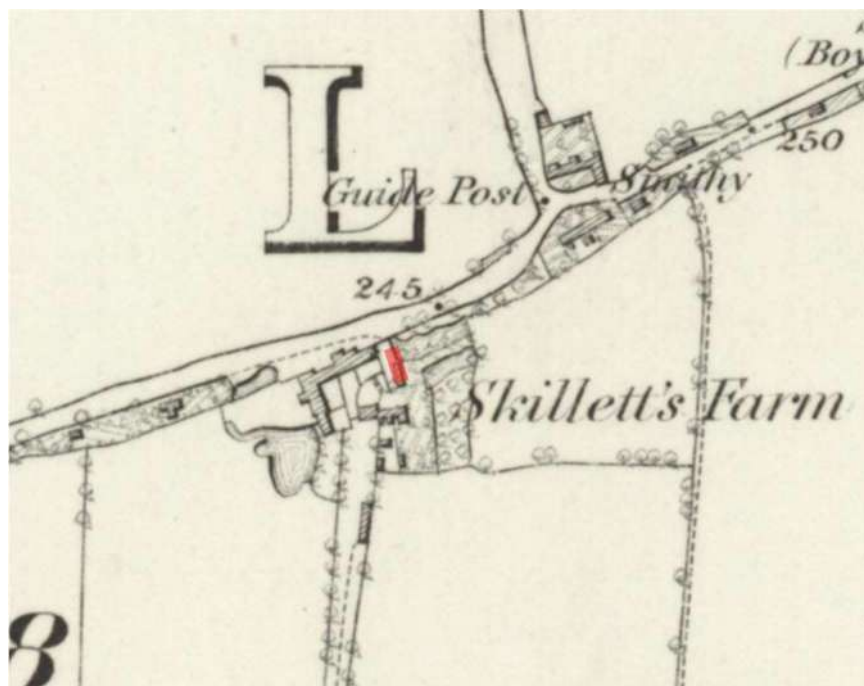
Map 2: An extract from the 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex.

The first map that gives a clear picture of the layout of the farmyard at Skilletts is the tithe apportionment map of 1838. This shows a structure in the location of the building that is the focus of this report.

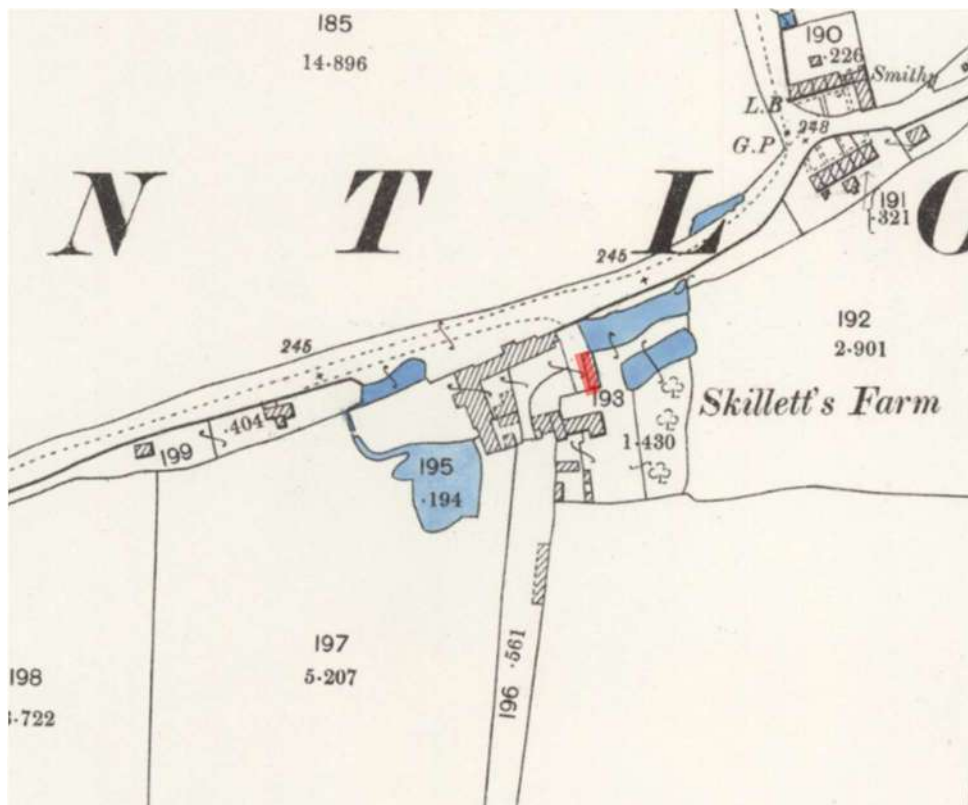


Map 3: Extract of the 1838 Tithe Apportionment map with the approximate location of the building highlighted in red.

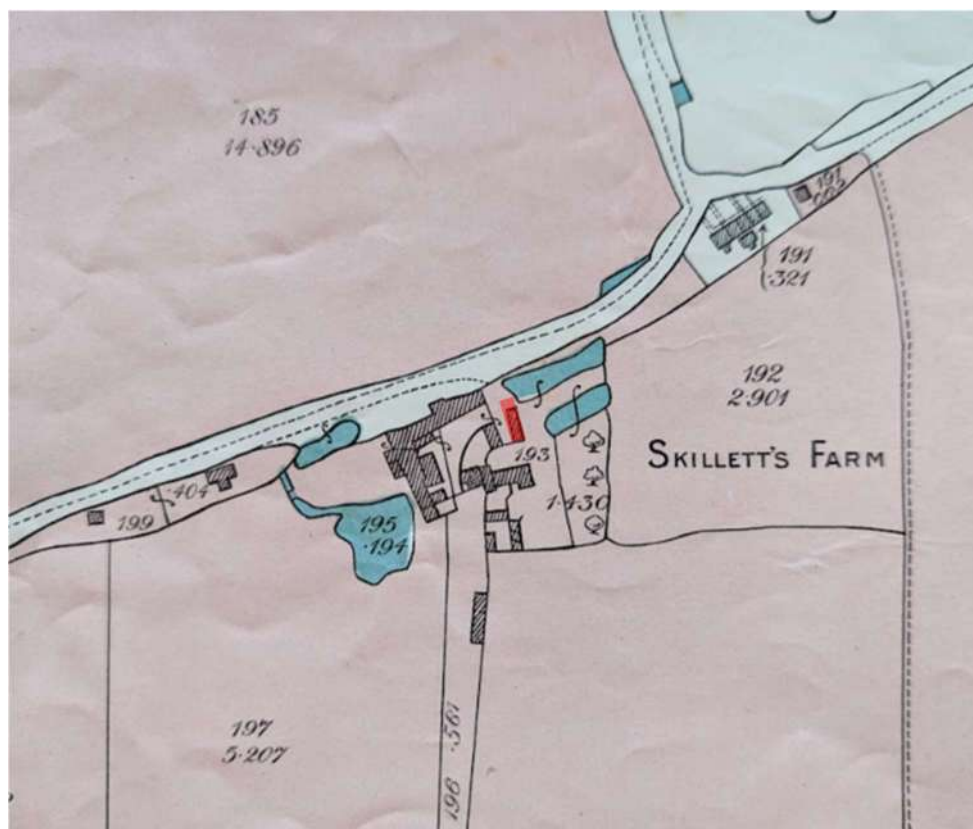
The first edition OS map, produced in the mid-19th century shows an extensive farmyard in the area between School Road and Skilletts farmhouse. Large bodies of water can be seen both east and west of the buildings, possibly related to the postulated moat thought to have originally enclosed the farmstead. The farmhouse seems to have had a large garden to the east. A small building can be seen in the approximate location of the building that is the subject of this report.



Map 4: An extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map showing Skilletts Farm with the location of the building highlighted in red.



Map 5: Extract of the 1898 Ordnance Survey map showing Skilletts Farm with the location of the building highlighted in red.



Map 6: Extract of the 1916 Sales Catalogue.

The 1898 Ordnance Survey map gives the most detail about buildings that were in the farmyard. There were only minor changes in the layout of the yard, with a large L-shaped barn next to the road. A few buildings are shown within the yard of this L-shaped barn that are not present on earlier plans. The farmhouse and associated buildings to the south-east of this and a small building to the north of the house appear to be the same as the building of which this report is a record. Four large bodies of water can be seen around the farmyard – two to the east and two to the west. In terms of shape and size, these do not immediately give the impression of being portions of a moat, but it is possible that some of them were.

In 1916 the farm, including the yard and house, was put up for sale by Mr James Benson. The sales catalogue plan is the same as the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, with slight differences in the shape of the ponds.

6. Building recording descriptive record

Exterior:

The building is approximately 15.7m by 3.7m. It is a small brick-built building with stable and cart lodge to the north, built up against the cattle shed to the south. Though the roof of the northern part of the building is built against the cattle shed, rather than integral to it, it is most likely that they were constructed at the same time. The building is approximately 15m to the north of Skilletts Farmhouse. To its rear is a modern timber lean-to measuring approximately 4.75m by 2m. The building is constructed of red brick with a slate roof and ceramic coping tiles. There is some slight variation in brick dimensions (shown on Figures 4 – 7), but they are most commonly 230 x 115 x 65mm.



Photo 1: Exterior of building

The stable and cart lodge to the north and its door and window openings are thought to be an original part of the building. They were constructed on an offset brick plinth. The bricks (235 x 110 x 65mm) are shallowly frogged, suggesting a date of c. 1850 onwards. The lower part of the wall has a burnt brick diaper pattern, and the upper part of the wall has a chequer pattern. The bricks are bonded with a lime mortar, c. 10mm thick.



Photo 2: The stable and cart lodge

As well as the door and window openings largely being in their original positions, the furniture of both is early if not original. There is a soft-wood vertical-slatted window in the western side of the stable as well as a stable door hung on a strap hinge and pintle. The window has queen closers to the left, but none are visible to the right, and the bricks which are to the right appear to have been repointed at some stage and do not match the burnt brick chequer pattern on the rest of the upper wall, suggesting that the window opening may have been resized. The double door on the cart lodge was constructed in the same way as the stable door with almost identical hinges. At some stage, the double door appears to have been given additional support in the form of a central pillar.



Photo 3: The vertical-slatted doors and window in the western façade of the stable and cart lodge.

There is some graffiti on the bricks between the stable door and the double door. This gives a *terminus ante quem* of 1870 for the building.



Photos 4 – 7: Graffiti from between the stable door and double doors.

The cattle shed to the south has been partially rebuilt, with the western façade now constructed of new bricks (230x115x65mm) in Flemish bond in front of a course of breeze blocks. Its window and door openings are thought to be in the original positions but have been rebuilt and have modern casement windows. There is no door in the door opening.

The southern side of the building has been rebuilt on a concrete plinth, but seemingly using original bricks (230x110x60mm). A fletton brick (220x103x60mm) buttress was constructed against the eastern corner of the northern wall – this is probably to support the wall as it gradually collapsed outwards. There is horizontal weatherboarding from the top of the brick wall to the apex of the roof bordered by decorative barge boards – it is unlikely that either of these elements is original.



Photo 8: The northern wall of the building

The northern corner of the eastern wall of the cattle shed appears to have been rebuilt at the same time as the northern wall. The rest of the cattle shed wall appears to be original though is unusual as far as it was not built in any coherent style, with irregular bonds and at least four distinct size bricks (see Fig. 6). The lowest courses of bricks are in a rough English bond (230x110x65mm), above these is a double line of dark brown bricks (235x110x65mm). Six courses of early brick (230x110x50mm) laid irregularly were above this and the top courses of brick (230x115x65mm) were rough English bond.



Photo 9: Detail of cattle shed wall showing irregular brickwork.

A modern timber lean-to shed covers half of the cattle shed wall. There are three small, shuttered windows along the eastern wall of the building – these are all right at the top of the wall and were probably for ventilation rather than light. The roof on the eastern side of the cattle shed is corrugated iron sheeting. This is presumably an addition after the collapse of the original slate roof in this area, though the corrugated sheeting is fixed below the ceramic coping tiles.



Photo 10: The eastern wall of the building.

Beyond the timber shed, the eastern wall of the cart lodge and stable is heavily overgrown with ivy. The wall where the two parts of the building meet is falling away. The bricks (235 x 110 x 65mm) in this part of the building are laid in Flemish bond with the same lime mortar seen elsewhere. In the centre of this wall is another buttress. Unlike the buttress on the south wall, it was vertical rather than diagonal towards the wall. The roof on this part of the building is slate.



Photo 11: The eastern wall of the cart lodge and stable.

The northern wall of the building extends into the pond to the north of the building. It is brick to the apex and laid in Flemish bond with lime mortar. Like the western wall of the stable and cart lodge, the upper part of the wall has burnt-brick chequer patterning. The lower part of the wall has the symbols X ♦ X above V W laid into it in burnt bricks. A metal brace overlays the right-hand X. The barge boards on the end of the cattle shed and the end of the stable are plain.



Photo 12: The northern wall of the building.

Interior:

The interior of the building is coherent throughout the three different rooms. The roof is slate over sarking board throughout, with wall plates topping the brickwork and rafters rising to a ridge-board. The rafters are carried on a single purlin. All the timber within the roof is machine cut and nailed. In the stable, the roof has three collars with high collars above, in the cart lodge there are two collars and high collars.



Photo 13: Interior of stable

The stable has a paviour floor of unfrogged bricks (230x110x55mm). In the north-east corner of the stable are the remains of what appears to be an original manger. This is surrounded by an old wooden workbench on the north and east sides of the room. The wall between the stable and cart lodge is brick to its apex. There is a beam inset into this wall that is about the same height of the wall plate. This was for hanging things like tack on the wall. One small window was just below the wall plate in the centre of the rear wall of the stable – this was timber lined but had no other furniture.

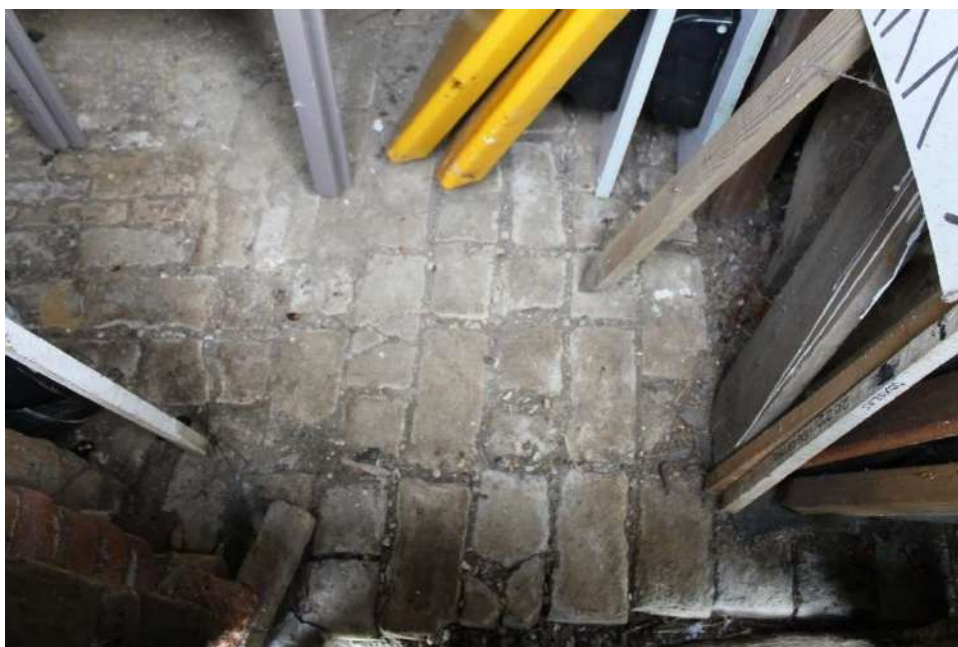


Photo 14: Unfrogged brick paviour floor in stable.

The interior of the cart lodge is almost identical to that of the stable, but slightly smaller. The floor is also unfrogged brick paviour but has been covered with poured concrete. There is no window in the cart lodge.



Photo 15: Interior of cart lodge.

The cattle shed has three bays. Its interior is like that of the stable and cart lodge, except for where it had been rebuilt on the south and east sides. The floor is poured concrete. Timber stall remains are affixed to batons bedding into the wall in the north-east corner of the room and would have been all around the shed. Two horizontally-slatted windows are just below the wall plate on the rear wall, both have visible timber shutters to the right of the opening.



Photo 16: The interior of the cattle shed (facing north).



Photo 17: The interior of the cattle shed (facing south).



Photo 18: The roof of the cattle shed.



Photo 19: Window showing slatting and shutter array to the right.

7. Discussion

The construction of the building can be accurately dated to between 1850 and 1870 based on the use of shallow frogged bricks in the construction (c. >1850) and dated graffiti on the external wall of the stable. However, cartographic evidence shows a building in the rough location of the existing building as early as 1777 (see Plate 2 - below). The 1841 tithe map shows a building in the right location to be the building, but it appears to be quite a lot smaller than the existing building. It seems likely that this was either rebuilt or constructed anew with additional stabling towards the road in the mid to late 19th century. This may account for the unusual assortment of bricks and bond styles on the rear wall of the building. It would also account for the variation in roof height and the fact that while the stable and cartlodge appear to have been built at the same time as the cattle shed, the roof abuts the cattle shed rather than being structurally integral to it.



Plate 2: Close up of Skilletts as shown on the 1777 Chapman and André map

The farm was listed for sale in 1916 by auctioneer and land agent Mr James F Benson. It is thought that the farm and its land were owned by Rev. Felix Edward Pepys Bull, who acquired the farm sometime in the 1870s. He only lived in the farmhouse himself for a short time, moving to the Rectory just up the road at some point in the 1880s, after which it appears to have been occupied by successive bailiffs or managers who presumably looked ran the farm and business on Rev. Bull's behalf. Prior to the farm being bought by Rev. Bull, it was owned by Joseph Orbell Jnr, who took it over from his uncle Robert Orbell in the 1860s. The Orbell's were one of the largest landowners in the area and farmed at least 500 acres to the west and south-west of Skilletts including Hoggs Farm, where Joseph would move to following the sale of Skilletts to Rev. Bull and Lark Farm, which was owned by his father Joseph Orbell Snr.

One of the pieces of graffiti on the building reads J.O. – possibly for Joseph Orbell, who is quite likely to have been the owner of the farm at the time of the building's construction. He may have marked the building for posterity shortly after its construction.



Plate 3: Graffiti showing J.O.

The building, and adjacent farmhouse are the only remaining elements of what would have, at the turn of the 20th century, been a large farmyard. Map regression of the farmyard suggests that the buildings of the larger yard to the north-west of the farmhouse, of which there is now no trace, may also have been rebuilt at this time, at the end of a particularly prosperous decade for British agriculture and just before the agricultural depression of the late 19th century.

The proximity of the building to the house indicates that its use was potentially more domestic than agricultural – possibly housing the family horse and cart and house cattle, rather than vehicles/machinery associated with the running of the farm business. The building recorded for this report is the only one of these farm buildings to remain at Skilletts.

8. Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Richard Page of Whymark and Moulton for commissioning and funding the historic building recording on behalf of the client. The recording was carried out by Chris Lister and Pip Parmenter. Figures are by Pip Parmenter. The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor for Essex County Council. The text was reviewed by Philip Crummy, director of CAT. CAT would like to thank the occupants of Skilletts, for their assistance on site.

9. Bibliography

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording of a barn at Skilletts Farm, School Road, Pentlow, CO10 7JR</i>
ClfA	2014a (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ClfA	2014b (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by M Medlycott
ECC	1979	<i>The Essex Countryside Historic Barns: A Planning Appraisal</i>
Harvey, N	1984	<i>A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
National Archives	Accessed August 2022	<i>1841 – 1911 Census</i>

10. Archive Deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ. The digital will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service under EHER code PLSB22.

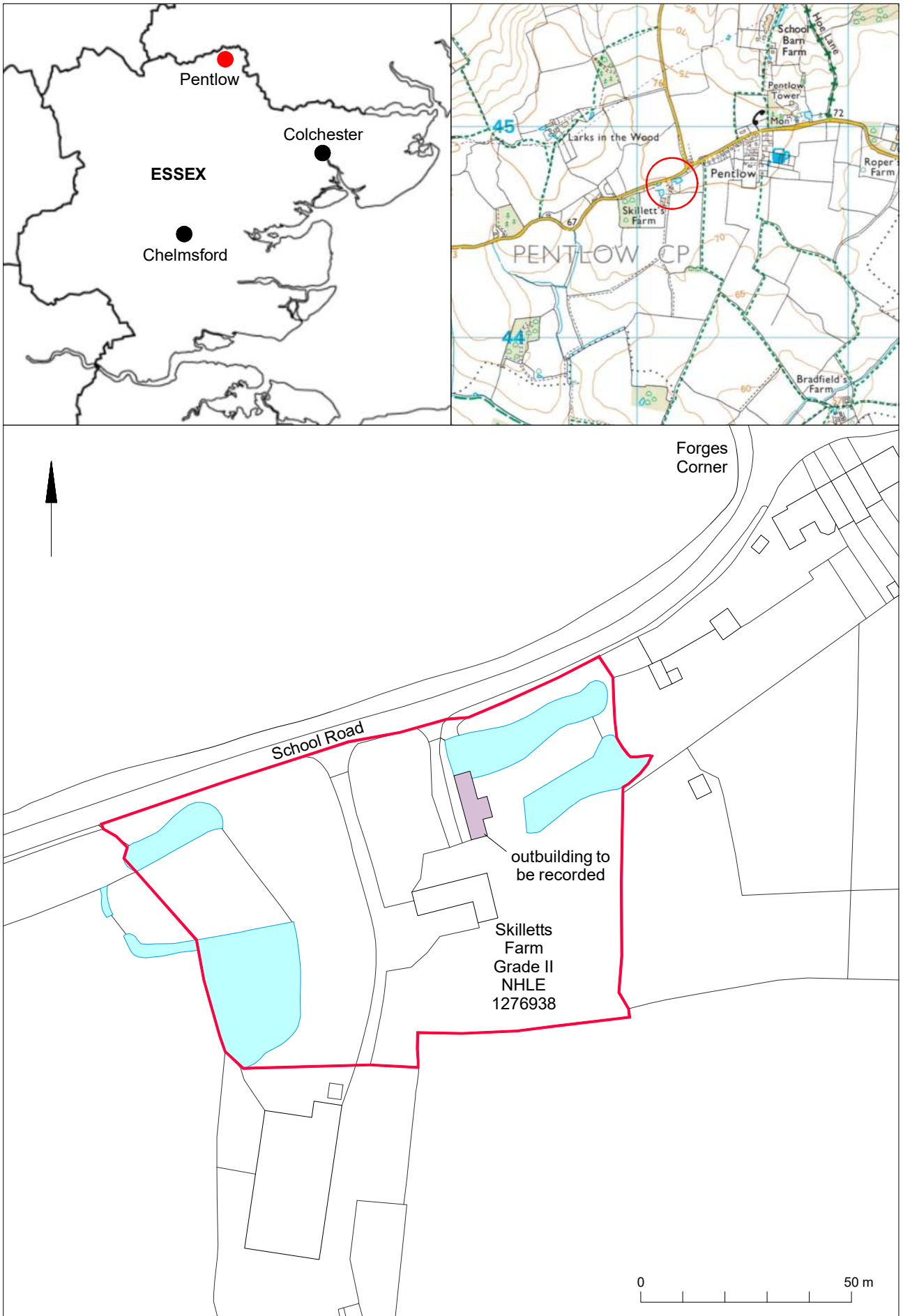
11. Contents of digital archive

The CAT WSI

The report (CAT Report 1803)

Digital Plans

Site digital photos and log



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Fig 1 Site location.

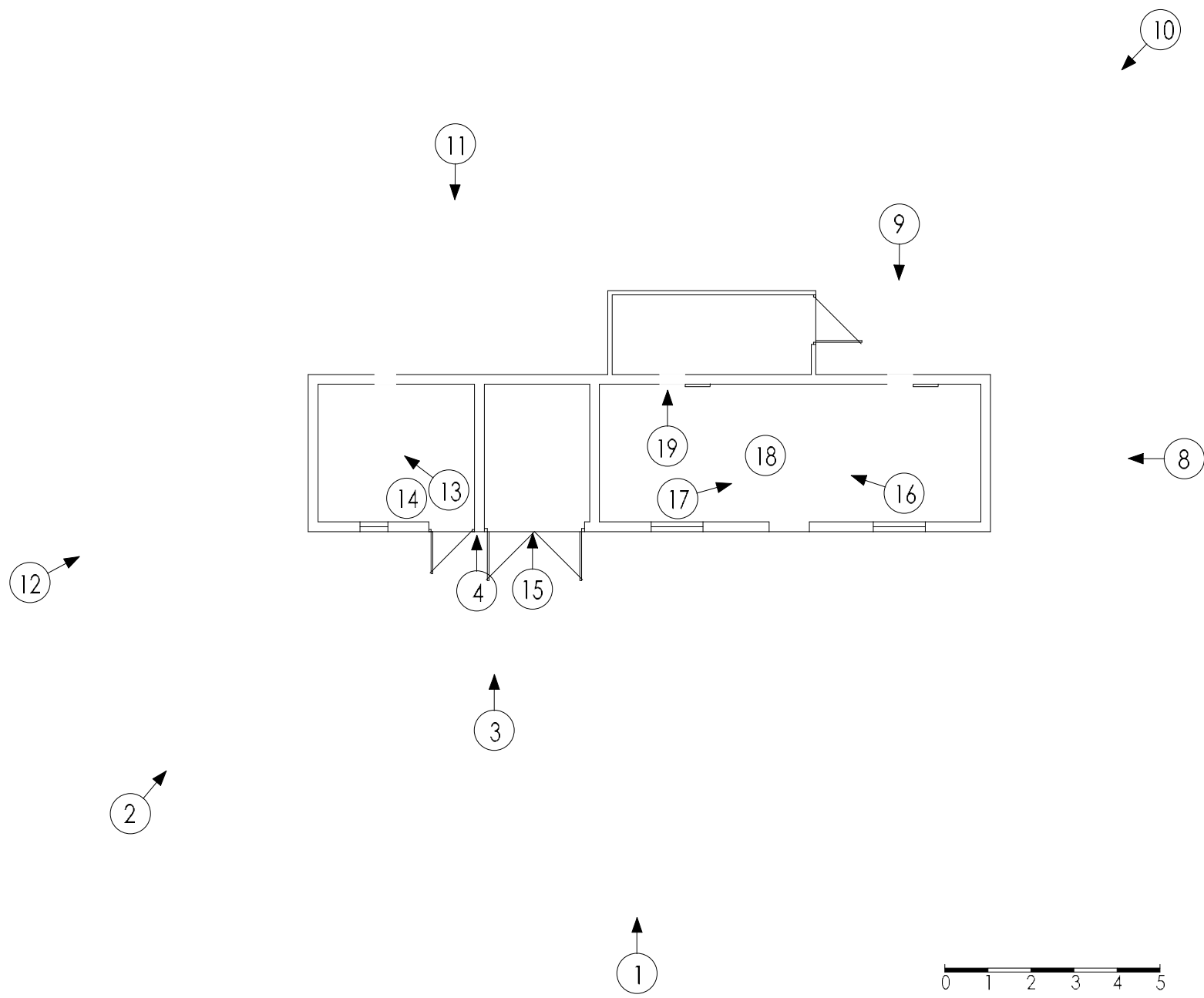


Fig 2 Locations of photographs within the report

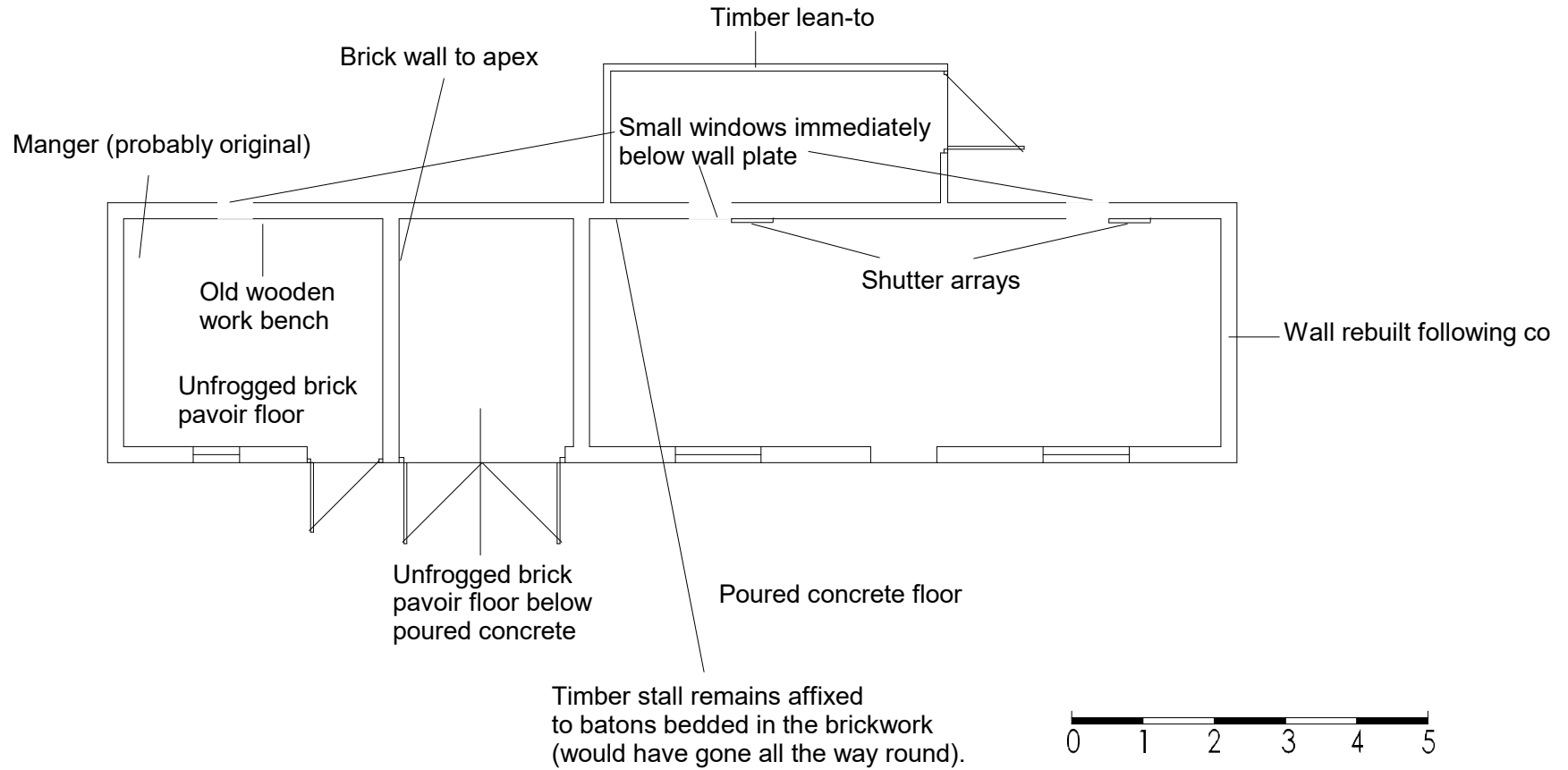


Fig 3 Existing Floor Plan

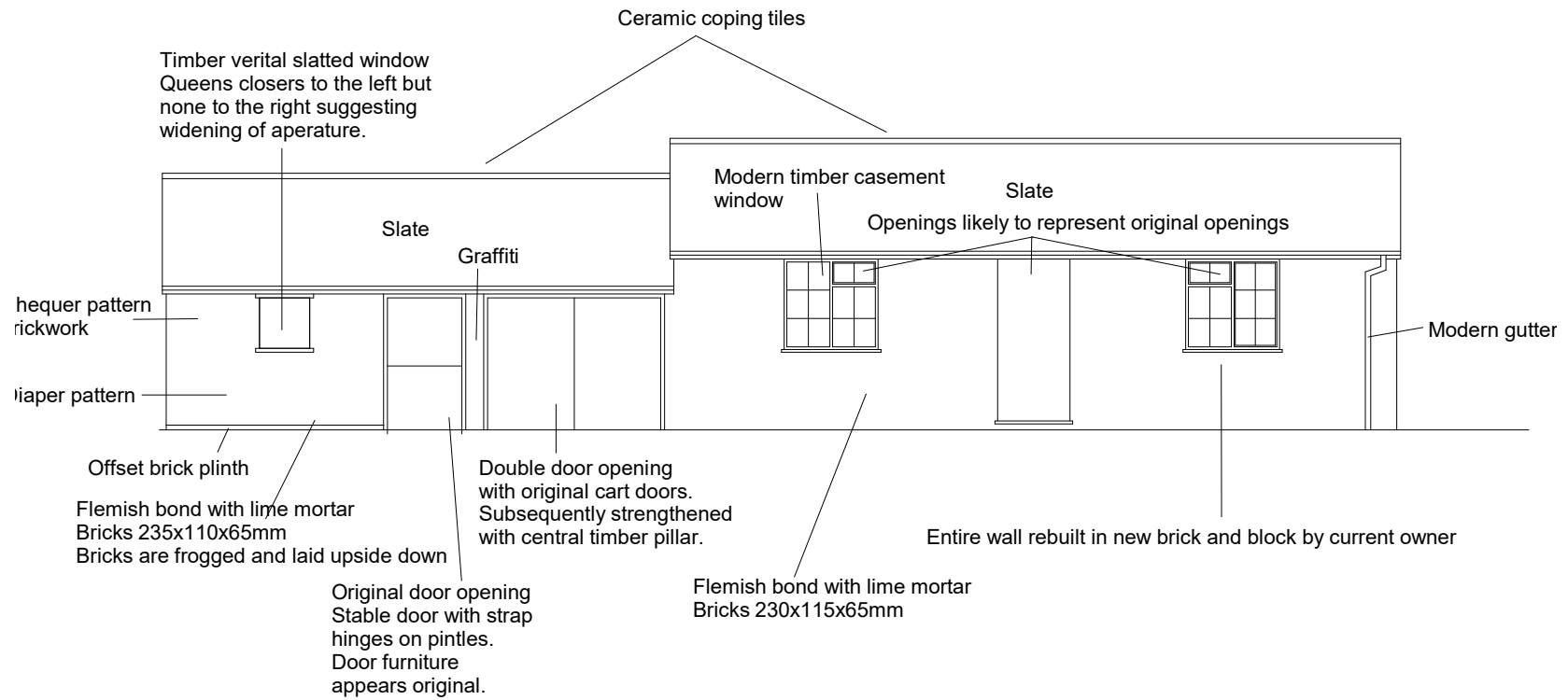


Fig 4 Western elevation



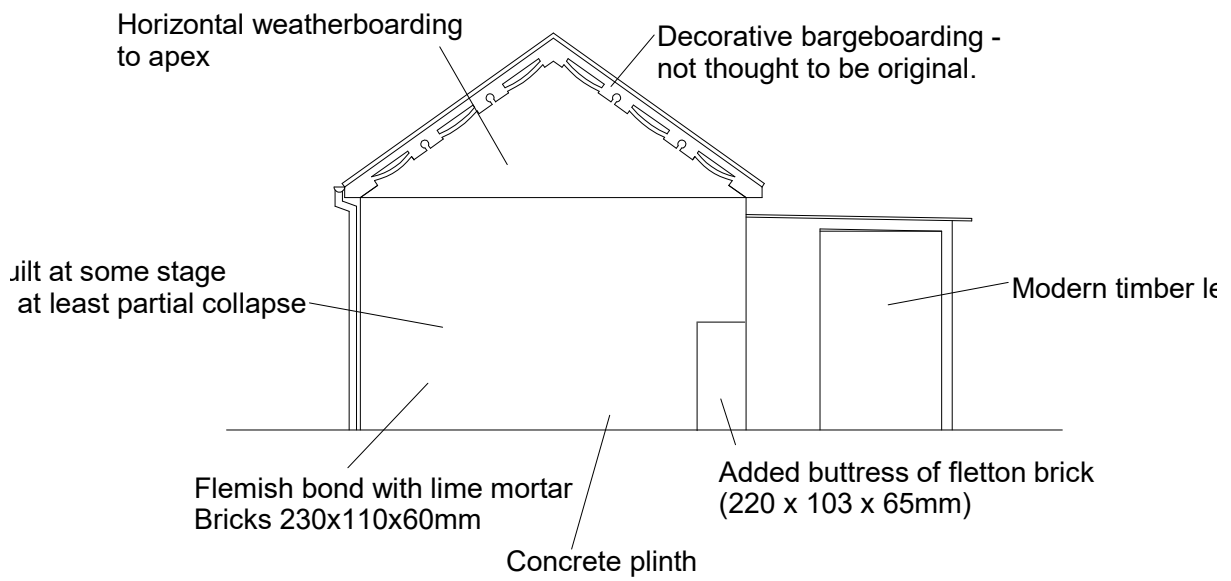


Fig 5 Southern elevation

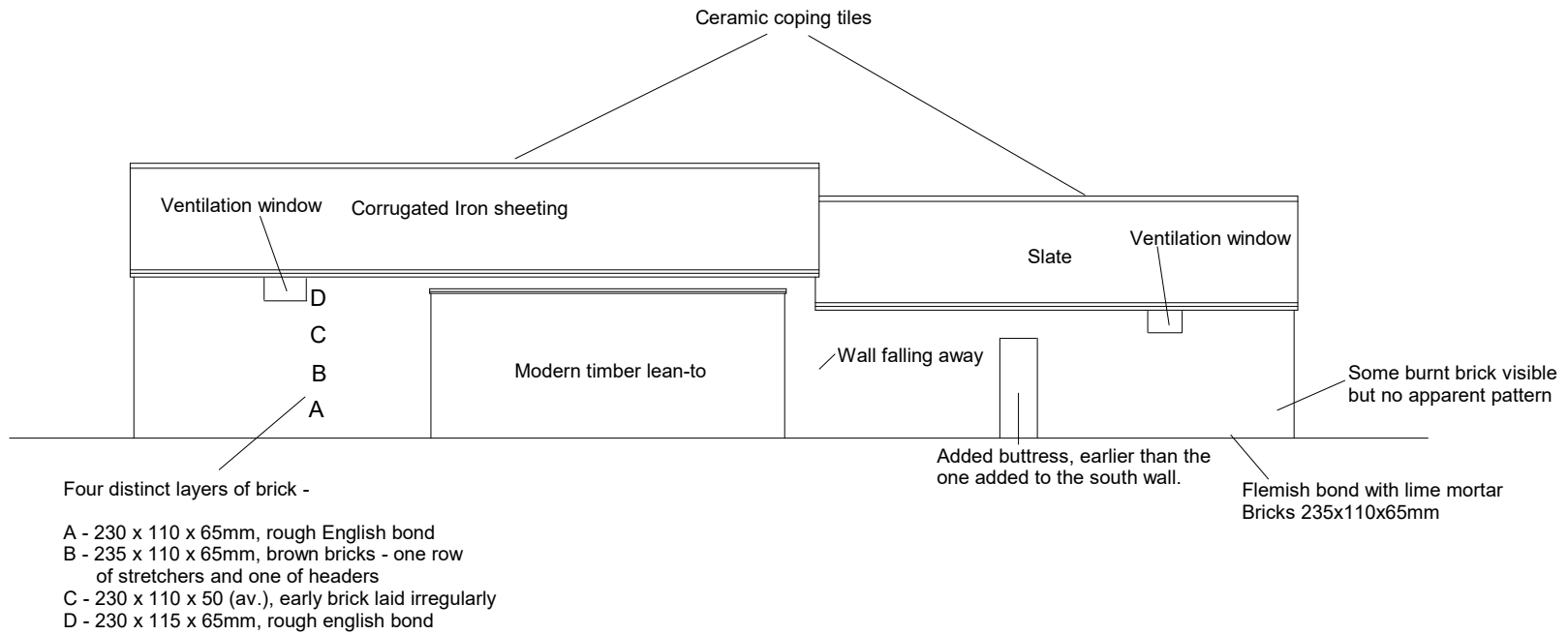
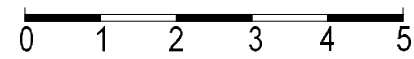


Fig 6 Easten elevation



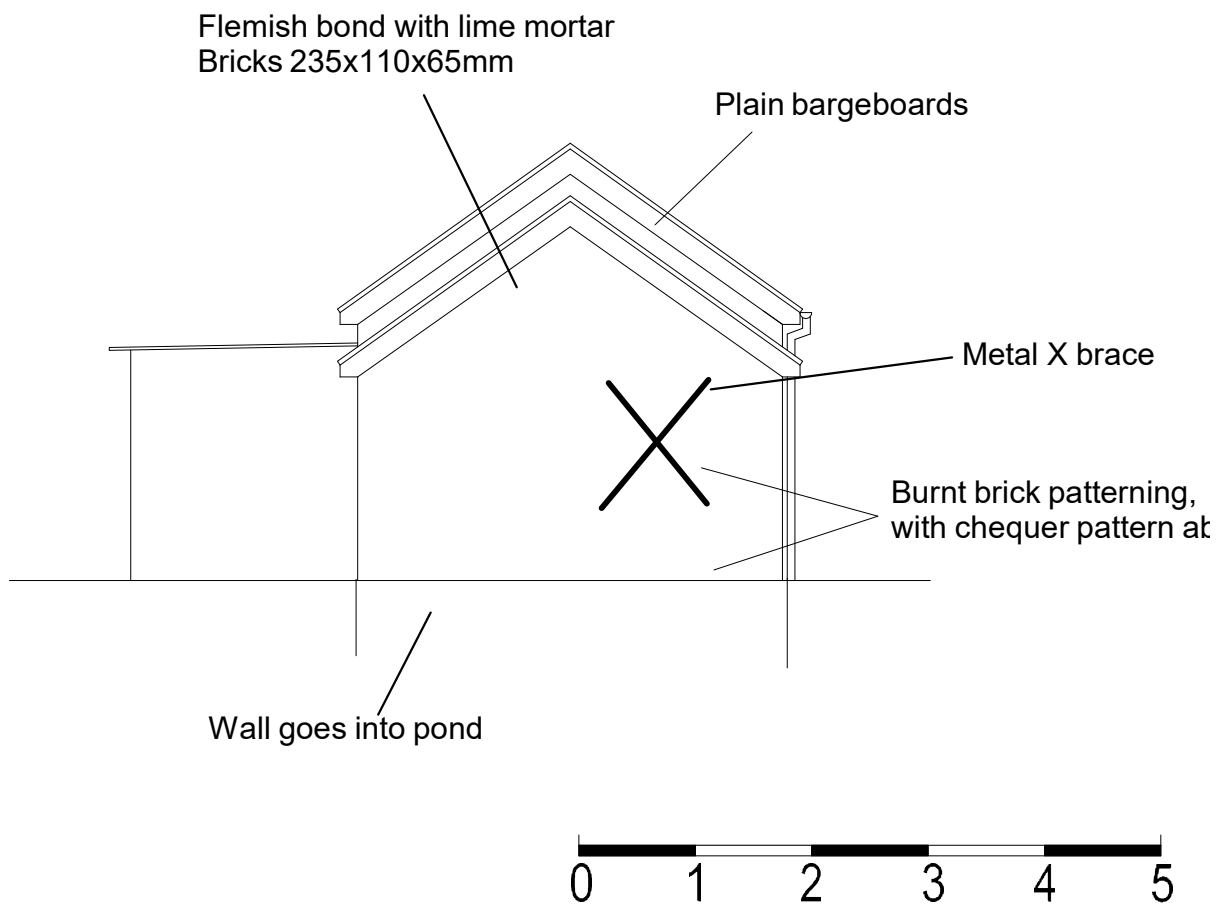


Fig 7 Northern elevation

Summary for colchest3-505327

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-505327
Project Name	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2) at Barn at Skilletts Farm, School Road, Pentlow
Sitename	Barn at Skilletts Farm, School Road, Pentlow
Activity type	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2)
Project Identifier(s)	2022/03c
Planning Id	21/03052/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	31-May-2022 - 31-May-2022
Location	Barn at Skilletts Farm, School Road, Pentlow NGR : TL 81174 44732 LL : 52.0713147762658, 0.642015394047345 12 Fig : 581174,244732
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Braintree Parish : Pentlow
Project Methodology	The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the structures prior to their conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as: “...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may be serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored the scope of a wider project.” In particular the record considered the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan form of the site. • Materials and method of construction. • Date(s) of the structures. • Original function and layout. • Original and later fixtures and fittings. • Significance of the site in its immediate local context.
Project Results	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a brick building/barn at Skilletts Farm, Pentlow, Essex in May 2022. The building dates to the second half of the 19th century, with a probable construction date of the 1860s.
Keywords	Stable - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Barn - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Cart Shed - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD

Person Responsible for work	C, Lister, P, Parmenter
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - PLSB22
Archives	

Filename With Ext	Annotation
PLSB22_Photograph_02.JPG	Building and associated house
PLSB22_Photograph_41.JPG	Cartlodge door
PLSB22_Photograph_17.JPG	Cartlodge doors
PLSB22_Photograph_46.JPG	Cattle barn roof
PLSB22_Photograph_04.JPG	Cattle Barn west elevation
PLSB22_Photograph_18.JPG	Door furniture on cartlodge
PLSB22_Photograph_11.JPG	Door furniture on stable door
PLSB22_Photograph_12.JPG	Door furniture stable door
PLSB22_Photograph_13.JPG	Door furniture stable door
PLSB22_Photograph_01.JPG	Exterior of building (west elevation)
PLSB22_Photograph_36.JPG	Exterior stable
PLSB22_Photograph_50.JPG	External setting shot
PLSB22_Photograph_14.JPG	Graffiti between stable and cartlodge
PLSB22_Photograph_16.JPG	Graffiti between stable and cartlodge
PLSB22_Photograph_15.JPG	Graffiti between stable and cartlodge
PLSB22_Photograph_27.JPG	Graffiti on east wall
PLSB22_Photograph_49.JPG	Internal south wall of cattle barn
PLSB22_Photograph_40.JPG	Interior of cartlodge
PLSB22_Photograph_43.JPG	Interior of cattle barn (facing north)
PLSB22_Photograph_42.JPG	Interior of cattle barn (facing north)
PLSB22_Photograph_45.JPG	Interior of cattle barn (facing south)
PLSB22_Photograph_44.JPG	Interior of cattle barn (facing south)
PLSB22_Photograph_24.JPG	Interior of timber lean to showing east wall
PLSB22_Photograph_29.JPG	Interior stable
PLSB22_Photograph_32.JPG	Interior stable showing manger and wooden bench
PLSB22_Photograph_30.JPG	Interior stable showing roof to apex
PLSB22_Photograph_33.JPG	Interior stable showing wooden manger and bench
PLSB22_Photograph_34.JPG	Interior stable showing workbench
PLSB22_Photograph_31.JPG	Internal ventilation window
PLSB22_Photograph_38.JPG	Internal wall of cartlodge
PLSB22_Photograph_39.JPG	Internal wall of cartlodge
PLSB22_Photograph_25.JPG	Join of the two parts of the building
PLSB22_Photograph_23.JPG	Misc brick courses on east wall
PLSB22_Photograph_20.JPG	New window in cattle barn
PLSB22_Photograph_19.JPG	New window in cattle barn
PLSB22_Photograph_08.JPG	North elevation
PLSB22_Photograph_05.JPG	North Elevation
PLSB22_Photograph_37.JPG	Pavoir floor of stable
PLSB22_Photograph_10.JPG	Slatted window and stable door
PLSB22_Photograph_09.JPG	Slatted window in stable
PLSB22_Photograph_22.JPG	Small slatted ventilation window in east wall
PLSB22_Photograph_21.JPG	South wall, weatherboarding and decorative bargeboards
PLSB22_Photograph_03.JPG	Stable and Cartlodge (west elevation)
PLSB22_Photograph_35.JPG	Stable roof to apex
PLSB22_Photograph_48.JPG	Timber stalling in cattle barn
PLSB22_Photograph_26.JPG	Top of butress on east wall
PLSB22_Photograph_47.JPG	Ventilation window in cattle barn
PLSB22_Photograph_28.JPG	Ventilation window in east wall
PLSB22_Photograph_06.JPG	West Elevation
PLSB22_Photograph_07.JPG	West elevation (stable and cartlodge)



PLSB22_Photograph_02 Building and associated house



PLSB22_Photograph_41 Cartlodge door



PLSB22_Photograph_17 Cartlodge doors



PLSB22_Photograph_46 Cattle barn roof



PLSB22_Photograph_04 Cattle Barn w est elevation



PLSB22_Photograph_18 Door furniture on cartlodge



PLSB22_Photograph_11 Door furniture on stable door



PLSB22_Photograph_12 Door furniture on stable door



PLSB22_Photograph_13 Door furniture on stable door



PLSB22_Photograph_01Exterior of building (west elevation)



PLSB22_Photograph_36Exterior stable



PLSB22_Photograph_50External setting shot



PLSB22_Photograph_14Graffiti between stable and cartlodge



PLSB22_Photograph_16Graffiti between stable and cartlodge



PLSB22_Photograph_15Graffiti between stable and cartlodge



PLSB22_Photograph_27Graffiti on east wall



PLSB22_Photograph_49Internal south wall of cattle barn



PLSB22_Photograph_40Interior of cartlodge



PLSB22_Photograph_43Interior of cattle barn (facing north)



PLSB22_Photograph_42Interior of cattle barn (facing north)



PLSB22_Photograph_45Interior of cattle barn (facing south)



PLSB22_Photograph_44Interior of cattle barn (facing south)



PLSB22_Photograph_24Interior of timber lean to show ing east w all



PLSB22_Photograph_29Interior stable



PLSB22_Photograph_32Interior stable show ing manger and w ooden bench



PLSB22_Photograph_30Interior stable show ing roof to apex



PLSB22_Photograph_33Interior stable show ing w ooden manger and bench



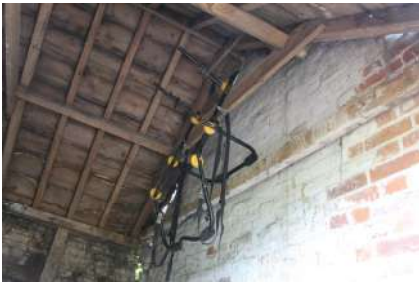
PLSB22_Photograph_34Interior stable showing workbench



PLSB22_Photograph_31Internal ventilation window



PLSB22_Photograph_38Internal wall of cartlodge



PLSB22_Photograph_39Internal wall of cartlodge



PLSB22_Photograph_25Join of the two parts of the building



PLSB22_Photograph_23Misc brick courses on east wall



PLSB22_Photograph_20New window in cattle barn



PLSB22_Photograph_19New window in cattle barn



PLSB22_Photograph_08North elevation



PLSB22_Photograph_05North Elevation



PLSB22_Photograph_37Pavior floor of stable



PLSB22_Photograph_10Slatted window and stable door



PLSB22_Photograph_09Slatted window in stable



PLSB22_Photograph_22Small slatted ventilation window in east wall



PLSB22_Photograph_21South wall, weatherboarding and decorative bargeboards



PLSB22_Photograph_03Stable and Cartlodge (west elevation)



PLSB22_Photograph_35Stable roof to apex



PLSB22_Photograph_48Timber stalling in cattle barn



PLSB22_PhotoGraph_26Top of butress on east w all



PLSB22_PhotoGraph_47Ventilation w indow in cattle barn



PLSB22_PhotoGraph_28Ventilation w indow in east w all



PLSB22_PhotoGraph_06West Elevation



PLSB22_PhotoGraph_07West elevation (stable and cartlodge)