Historic Building Recording

Hillside, Erbistock

For T Walker



Author: Blair Poole

Report Number: 24-1087

Dee Archaeological Services

Historic Building Recording

Hillside, Erbistock

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Ymgymerwyd â rhaglen cofnodi adeiladau hanesyddol lefel 3 mewn adeiladau allanol y tu ôl i Hillside, Erbistock, ar ran T Walker. Gofynnodd Heneb am yr arolwg fel amod o Ganiatâd Cynllunio.

Adeiladwyd yr adeilad sy'n sefyll yn wreiddiol fel adeilad sgwâr bach cyn Map Degwm 1843, o bosibl ar ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif ar diroedd Manley Hall, neuadd o'r 16eg ganrif. Roedd yr adeilad wedi'i ehangu dros amser, ar ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif, diwedd y 19eg ganrif, canol yr 20fed ganrif a diwedd yr 20fed ganrif.

Datgelodd yr arolwg fod gan yr adeilad sy'n sefyll o leiaf bum cam adeiladu gyda nifer o gyfnodau atgyweirio heb ddyddiad. Nodwyd y cyfnod cynharaf yn y bae deheuol, gan ffurfio'r beudy tywodfaen sydd agosaf at yr annedd bresennol. Mae ffurf a chymeriad y bae'n dangos bod hwn wedi'i adeiladu'n bwrpasol fel beudy, fodd bynnag, mae'r wal ddeheuol, y to a'r waliau uchaf yn cael eu hatgyweirio'n ddiweddarach. Mae'r ail gam hefyd yn rhagddyddio Map Degwm 1843 ac mae'n cynnwys y bae canolog, hefyd ardal ysgubor/beudy. Roedd yr ail gam hwn o frics, ond cafodd y to ei adnewyddu hefyd yn yr 20fed ganrif.

Yn ystod y trydydd cam, ychwanegwyd y tu allan i'r ardal dde-ddwyreiniol i greu storfa ar oledd ar ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif. Mae hwn bellach yn adfail, gyda waliau'n cwympo a dim to. Rhwng canol a diwedd yr 20fed ganrif ychwanegwyd estyniad bloc concrit i'r gogledd i greu cwt mochyn. Mae'r estyniad sefyll olaf yn dyddio o ddiwedd yr 20fed ganrif ac mae'n fan gorchuddio pren a metel ar y drychiad dwyreiniol.

Mae ffabrig gwreiddiol i'w weld yn dal i fodoli yn y bae deheuol, er ei fod wedi'i atgyweirio'n sylweddol yn ddiweddarach. Mae'r bae canolog wedi cadw'r rhan fwyaf o'i ffabrig a'i gymeriad o'r 19eg ganrif.

Abstract

A level 3 historic building recording programme was undertaken at outbuildings to the rear of Hillside, Erbistock, on behalf of T Walker. The survey was requested by Heneb as a condition of Planning Consent.

The standing building was originally constructed as a small square building prior to the 1843 Tithe Map, possibly in the late 18th century in the lands of Manley Hall, a 16th century hall. The building had been expanded over time, in the early 19th century, late 19th century, mid 20th century and late 20th century.

The survey revealed that the standing building had a minimum of five phases of construction with numerous undated phases of repair. The earliest phase was identified in the southern bay, forming the sandstone byre closest to the current dwelling. The form and character of the bay indicate this was purpose built as a byre, however, later repair to the south wall, roof and upper walls are present. The second phase also pre dates the 1843 Tithe Map and comprises the central bay, also a barn/byre area. This second phase was of brick, however also had it's roof replaced in the 20th century.

The third phase saw external additions to the southeastern area to create a lean to store room in the late 19th century. This is now derelict, with collapsing walls and no roof. In the mid to late 20th century a concrete block extension was added to the north to create a pig sty. The final standing extension dates from the late 20th century and is a wooden and metal covered space on the eastern elevation.

Original fabric can be seen still extant in the southern bay, although with significant later repair. The central bay retains most of it's 19th century fabric and character.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report details the results of a level 3 historic building recording undertaken on the outbuildings to the rear of Hillside, Erbistock, by Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) on behalf of T Walker.

1.2 The survey has been advised by Heneb and forms a condition of Planning Consent (P/2023/0574) in order to adequately record the building before any changes or alterations are made to ensure its origins, use and development are understood and preserved by record. Historic research shows the structure was present on the site, occupying a similar footprint, by the mid 19th century as an outbuilding associated with a dwelling fronting the road to the south.

1.3 This document seeks to satisfy a planning condition attached to planning approval for the site. The survey was carried out by Blair Poole of DAS on the 7th November 2024.

1.4 The site is located in a rural area to the west of the River Dee and south of Erbistock Hall, at NGR 335112,342100 (Figure 1 & Figure 2). The site code allocated by DAS was 24-1087 and has been used to mark all site archive documents. An event number has been issued by CPAT for this survey (PRN 220224). The standing building is not listed, however, Heneb noted that photographs supplied as part of a previous survey suggested evidence of the former use of the outbuildings may still be extant in the fabric.

1.5 The work was carried out in line with an approved written scheme of investigation (Poole, 2024), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2022) and the CIFA's standard and guidance for the recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA, 2020). All works were carried out in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice (Historic England, 2016) and Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust – Methodology for Level 3 Historic Building Recording (CPAT, 2023).

2 Planning Background

2.1 Planning Framework

2.1.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (Welsh Government, 2016) is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment in Wales and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

2.1.2 When considering a planning application, Denbighshire County Council (DCC) is bound by Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, 2024) Section 6.1, and Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment (Welsh Government, 2017).

2.1.3 On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment DCC take impartial advice from Heneb.

2.1.4 Planning application P/2023/0574 has been submitted for the conversion of the outbuilding to ancillary residential accommodation for the main dwelling occupying the site. With respect to this application Heneb submitted the following comment:

> *"Information held within the Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the conversion will considerably alter the outbuilding north of the dwelling at Hillside. The photographs provided in the bat report show fixtures and features in place within the building and possibly a fireplace suggesting evidence of it's possible former use as a dwelling. Therefore, we would advise that a Level 3 Historic Building Survey is completed by an approved archaeological contractor in accordance with the Planning Policy Wales (Feb 2021) and TAN 24 (May 2017) guidance to retain a record of the building in its current historic form and a suitable condition is provided below.*
>
> *The Level 3 survey would include a desk-based assessment to provide a building history, a detailed written descriptive survey of the present structures, measured survey of the buildings in plan and elevation, a detailed photographic survey, and phased plans of the building's development over time."*

2.1.5 This report seeks to address the requirements for the level 3 survey. Discharge of condition will only be secured following approval of the resultant

report and uploading of relevant data to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and the regional HER.

2.1.6 The structure is not a Listed Building, nor does it lie within a Conservation Area or Registered Park and Garden. The site lies to the south of Erbistock Hall and Park, a Georgian mansion, and to the north of Manley Hall, a 16th century hall.

2.2 Previous Work

2.2.1 No previous work has been carried out on the site.

2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The site is located to the north of the village of Erbistock, between the village and Erbistock Hall (Figure 1). The area is rural in character with fields and gardens surrounding the site area (Figure 2). The site lies to the north of an un-named road, north of the river Dee. The site lies at approximately 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2.3.2 Historically the site lies at the junction between the lands of Erbistock Hall to the north and Manley Hall to the south. Tithe apportionments from the 19th century and rental particulars form the early 19th century show the landowner as John Manley esq., suggesting the site lay within the northern extent of the Manley Hall lands.

3 Archaeological & Historic Background

3.1 This section should be seen as a summary of the history of the site to address the construction and development of the structure. To do this, the site must be placed into context of the development of the area.

3.2 The site area lies in what was historically a very rural landscape and little is recorded of this area to the north of Erbistock. The core settlement at Erbistock was established within a parcel of land bounded by the River Dee to the north, east and south. The settlement was centred at a crossing point to the south at Erbistock Ford.

3.3 The crossing of the river at this location is likely early medieval. At that time it may have fallen within the parish of Eyton, which was mentioned as early as 1043, when it was given by *Leofric*, earl of Mercia, to the minster he had founded at Coventry, and at the time of the Domesday Book survey was held by the bishop of Lichfield (Palmer, 1910).

3.4 The settlement of Erbistock appears in the Domesday Book as *Erpestoch* falling within the hundred of Exestan in the county of Cheshire (Morris, 1978). The name derives from the Old English for *Erp*'s Place (Pevsner and Hubbard, 1986). The settlement comprised one villager, one smallholder, one rider and land for one plough, with a value of 9 shillings. Prior to the Domesday survey the lord is recorded as Rhys, with the lordship passing to Reginald the Sheriff in 1086 (Morris, 1978).

3.5 Erbistock is recorded as *Erbystock* by 1291 and is thought to have been a small settlement along the river, with high quality farmland in the surrounding area. The site area would have lay within the agricultural lands to the north of the small settlement at this time.

3.6 Although part of Cheshire in the 11th century it later became one of the Maelor Cymraeg parishes of Denbighshire, with a further part lying within Flintshire's Maelor Saesneg (Palmer, 1910). This division may stem from Edward I trying to strengthen English influence in the border borough of Overton. In April 1300 a writ was issued to Richard de Massey, the justice of Chester, to bargain with "*certain Welshmen*" holding lands in Overton with the offer of exchanging them with parts of the king's demesne lands in Erbistock (Palmer, 1910).

3.7 A parish church dedicated to Saint Erbin was mentioned as far back as the 13th century, however, the present church dedicated to Saint Hilary was constructed in 1860 (Pevsner and Hubbard, 1986). It is thought that the settlement built up around the lanes leading to the north, which lead to Eyton, Ruabon and Overton.

3.8 Around 1520 a branch of the Manley family, a prominent Cheshire family, moved to Erbistock (Ormerod, 1882). The Manley estate was based around the hall, situated close to the river crossing 500m south of the site. The current hall is thought to retain 16th

and 17th century elements, with 19th century alterations and additions, remodelled in the Vernacular Revival style in the later 19th century (Cadw listing description).

3.9 Erbistock Hall, located approximately 370m north of the site, dates from the early 18th century, dating to around 1720 and built for the Wynn family of Wynnstay as a Georgian mansion. The Wynn family purchased lands in the area, likely from the Manley estate.

3.10 The site lies between Manley Hall and Erbistock Hall in what would historically have been Manley Hall lands. The earliest reference for the study structure comes from the 1843 tithe map (Figure 3) which shows the

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Cultivation
263	John Shaw Maley Esq	John Price	Homestead	House and garden
261	John Shaw Maley Esq	John Price	Croft	Pasture
262	John Shaw Maley Esq	John Price	Meadow Croft	Pasture
264	John Shaw Maley Esq	John Price	House Croft	Pasture

3.11 The study structure can be seen occupying a similar footprint to it's current layout, to the north of a T-shaped building fronting the road to the south. The T-shape likely relates to extensions being added, suggesting the dwelling had some age by 1843. The outbuilding is depicted within the limits of the two main elements of the standing building. The survey revealed that these are of two phases of construction, again suggesting that by 1843 some extension work had been carried out on both dwelling and outbuilign.

3.12 By the 1872 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Flintshire (XXII) the T-shape of the dwelling has altered to a single rectangular footprint, with a further outbuilding being erected to the west (Figure 4). The footprint of the study structure remains unchanged at this time.

3.13 The 1898 OS map of Shropshire (V-4) shows the dwelling being extended to the north to form a square footprint (Figure 5). The outbuilding has been extended to the east with two small extensions seen side by side along the eastern elevation. A footpath is depicted running from the east side of the dwelling towards the watercourse forming the northern boundary of the site, likely the closest source of water for the dwelling. This layout is repeated on the 1901 OS map of Shropshire (V-4) (Figure 6).

3.14 A plan of lands for rent by Colonel EC Manley to Denbighshire County Council, dated March 1909, depicts the dwelling only (Figure 7). The footprint of the dwelling matches that of the 1898 map and appears to match the current dwelling footprint.

3.15 The 1962 OS map of Shropshire (V-4) shows the building occupying the current footprint with extensions on the eastern elevation (Figure 8). A benchmark is recorded at 176.63ft (53.84m) aOD on the southern elevation of the outbuilding. By the time of

the 1994 OS map of Shropshire (V-4) the extensions at the northern end of the eastern elevation have been demolished and a further extension has been added centrally to the eastern elevation (Figure 9). This layout represents the footprint of the outbuilding at the time of survey and is repeated on the 2003 OS Mastermap (Figure 10).

4 Aims & Objectives

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The aims of the survey were to:

- Provide an understanding of the form, function and any phasing of the standing building.
- Provide a description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior of the structure
- To determine, where possible, past and present use and relationship with setting
- Identify original timbers
- Develop conclusions regarding the building's development and use
- To provide an illustrated report with photographic, written and drawn record of the historic elements of the building, prior to any further works taking place

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The objectives of the project were:

- To undertake historic research on the site at relevant repositories;
- To undertake a photographic survey of the chapel;
- To make a detailed record to Level 3 standard of the elements noted above as per Historic England standard and guidance (2016);

4.2.2 To produce a formal report on the results of the survey, which will be fully illustrated.

5 Methodology

5.1 The survey was carried out in line with the agreed WSI (Poole, 2024) for a Level 3 record based on Historic England in Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice (Historic England, 2016) and Heneb's methodology (CPAT, 2023). Records produced on site were in the form of pro-forma recording sheets which have been used to produce the conclusion to this final report. Site recording comprised of a combination of handwritten notes, total station survey, photographic recording and drawn record.

5.2 Only the outbuilding to the rear of the main house was recorded as part of this survey.

5.3 To satisfy the requirements of the project, and in line with the guidance (2016), the following information was recorded:

- The information contained in the record for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the structure itself.
- The documentary sources used are those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources.
- The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a national grid reference.
- The note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
- The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- A longer summary statement which summarises the structure's form, function, date, and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons, and owners were given where known. Its purpose is to describe the structure when no fuller record is necessary.

5.4 All photographs were taken using a digital SLR at a minimum of 12mp. An appropriate, graduated scale was used in all relevant photographs and where necessary artificial light sources were also used. A full photographic index and record is kept, and a plan showing the location photographs were taken from and the direction facing will be kept and included into the body of this report. All photographs will be given a unique number to be used for identification. This unique number will be used in the labelling of digital images. Photograph locations and directions of view will be marked on plans of the sturcture.

5.5 The photographs taken include the following:

- A general view or views of the structure (in its wider setting or landscape). The precise location of the structure as an address and in the form of a national grid reference.
- Typically, a series of oblique views demonstrating all external elevations of the structure, and give an overall impression of its size, shape, and immediate setting. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, views at right-angles were taken better enhance the detail of the elevation.
- The overall appearance of the principal areas of the lock gate and circulation areas.
- Any structural or decorative detail, which is relevant to the structures design, development, and use, with scale where appropriate.

6 Results

6.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 7th November 2024 by Blair Poole of DAS on behalf of T Walker. The study structure is located to the north of Hillside in a rural setting and only visible from the road to the west and southwest (Plate 1).



Plate 1: The setting of the structure, looking east

6.2 The view of the site from the south allows for some view of the roofline of the structure, with the bulk of it obscured by the house and garden hedge (Plate 2).



Plate 2: The setting of the structure, looking northwest

6.3 Historic mapping suggests that the study structure would have always been located to the rear of a dwelling, and as such would not have a formal facade for general view and would have been a utilitarian structure in appearance and function.

6.4 Exterior

6.4.1 **The western elevation** (Figure 11) is the most visible of all the elevations, as it is overlooked by the field to the west and the roads (Plate 3). The siting of the structure, close to the rear of Hillside, is apparent from this viewpoint. The extension of Hillside, established between the 1872 and 1898 OS maps, can be seen in the fabric of the building from this viewpoint as well, forming the northern single storey bay.



Plate 3: The west elevation

6.4.2 The western elevation comprises three bays that reflect the internal layout, Rooms C, D and E, respectively.



Plate 4: The west elevation showing bays C, D and E

6.4.3 The southern bay (C) is a single storey sandstone and brick construction with slate pitched roof. The central bay (D) is a single storey brick structure with slate roof, and the northern bay (E) is a concrete block, single storey, metal roofed pig sty (Plate 4).

6.4.4 The western elevation of the southern bay (Plate 5) shows the multiple phases of repair work that have been carried out over the years. The body of this bay represents the earliest phase of construction, pre dating 1843 possibly late 18th century in date, and has a sandstone core of regular coursed large blocks extending up to 1.7m above ground level. Above this four stretcher coursed orange bricks, 220mm by 110mm by 70mm, can be seen. A header course of the same brick forms the wallplate course.



Plate 5: The west elevation of the southern bay

6.4.5 A late 20th century wooden stable door sits at the northern end of the elevation. The wooden frame for the doorway is contemporary with the door and appears to fill an earlier void as the stonework either side is faced, indicating a definite edge.

6.4.6 At the southern corner the sandstone blockwork continues to the fascia. Although the gutter is missing from the eaves a cast iron downpipe is affixed to the southwestern corner (Plate 6). At the top of the sandstone blockwork the remnants of a broken metal tie plate can be seen. Only the upper and lower bolt heads with fragments of metal survive. However, of the eastern elevation the complete S-shaped tie plate is present and discussed below (6.4.20).



Plate 6: The southwest corner of the structure

6.4.7 The central bay of the western elevation was of red brick, 220mm by 110mm by 80mm, in English Garden Wall bond with a light cream, soft, mortar (Plate 7). This brick material in the central bay differed from that seen on the repair work to the southern bay indicating distinct phases of modification or repair (Plate 6).



Plate 7: The central bay of the western elevation

6.4.8 The central bay represents the second phase of construction of the structure, also pre-dating 1843, but more likely early 19th century in date based on the material type and appearance. As with the southern bay there was evidence of repair in areas, but on the whole the form and character of the bay was intact.

6.4.9 The southern portion of the elevation was taken up by a wooden door that appears to be a late 20th century replacement to an earlier doorway. No remains of the earlier door were present, and the new framework had been constructed of

timer protruding from the elevation by 400mm (Plate 8). An asbestos gutter was noted above the doorframe.



Plate 8: Timber framework for 20th century door to Room D

6.4.10 A window was present at the northern end of the central bay however, this was obscured by vegetation on the external elevation only visible during the internal survey (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Junction of north and central bays on western elevation. Vegetation can be seen covering the window location

6.4.11 The northern bay of the western elevation was a 20th century concrete pig sty in regular coursed blockwork, with a flat corrugated metal roof (Plate 10). This element represents the fourth phase of construction on the outbuilding dating to between 1920 and 1962. The fabric and form suggest post 1950.



Plate 10: North bay on western elevation

6.4.12 **The southern elevation** (Figure 12) was a single bay sandstone and brick construction, forming the gable end of the outbuilding (Plate 11).



Plate 11: Southern elevation, looking west

6.4.13 Although the majority of the elevation was obscured by vegetation, the construction form and materials could be determined and modifications were visible. The east and western edges of the elevation were of sandstone blockwork and represented the original construction form and material. The gable wall was of the same brickwork as seen on the western elevation for this bay, differing from the brickwork of the central area (Room D).

6.4.14 The elevation contained several phases of repair and modification. The eastern portion contained a wooden doorway up to 1.2m above ground level, above which a corrugated metal sheet covered the doorway, which ceased at 1.6m above

ground level, where a timber summer beam supported the brick gable (Plate 12). Although visible on the external face, this is much clearer internally.



Plate 12: Southern elevation, showing brick gable, sandstone edge and corrugated metal shuttering

6.4.15 The western section of the wall contained sandstone blockwork that was clearly a later infill phase and butted against the original sandstone edge to the bay (Plate 13). This infill was at the location of the OS benchmark that has been lost during previous repair works.



Plate 13: Southern elevation, showing junction of sandstone blockwork

6.4.16 To the east of Room C were the remnants of two previous extensions (Figure 16) including a rough brick and stone lean to (Room A) butting the eastern wall of the main outbuilding, dating from between 1872 and 1898 and forming the third phase of development of the building. Attached to the east of this extension was a

rough, random coursed, sandstone wall 800mm high dating from the mid 20th century, pre dating the 1962 OS map (Plate 14).



Plate 14: Southern elevation, showing Room A and garden wall

6.4.17 The lean to wall was of an extremely rough construction with a combination of brick, cobble and sandstone blocks butting against the main structure (Plate 15). A small window opening was present with rotten wooden lintel, and no discernable cill present. This was likely used as a store room.



Plate 15: Southern elevation, lean to construction

6.4.18 To the east of the lean to, the single stretch of garden wall can be seen to have been part of the mid 20th century series of extensions to the structure (Figure 8). It is likely that this particular area was used as a pen and open to the elements (Plate 16).



Plate 16: Southern elevation, showing garden wall

6.4.19 **The eastern elevation** (Figure 13) of the outbuilding comprised the three bays noted above, with the southern bay the earliest phase of construction, central bay forming the second phase, and northern bay being the 20th century concrete block pig sty. In addition to this, Rooms A and B extended east from the elevation towards the garden area (Figure 15).



Plate 18: Eastern elevation, southern bay

6.4.20 The eastern elevation of the southern bay was of squared coursed sandstone and forms the most complete section of the original structure (Plate 18). At the upper part of the southeast corner of the elevation an S-shaped tie plate was present. This forms the counterpart to the broken tie plate seen on the western elevation. A series of six offset voids 80mm in diameter were present in two rows of three, with the upper three infilled with mortar. It is thought that these were

breather holes for the outbuilding to allow air flow, and are a typical element of agricultural structures.



Plate 19: Eastern elevation of Room C showing breather voids

6.4.21 Butting this section of the eastern elevation is the remnant of the dividing wall between Rooms A and B, which can be seen to be a rough construction of sandstone, brick and cobbles (Plate 20). This phase dates to between 1872 and 1898 and appears to use readily available materials with limited concern for aesthetic value.



Plate 20: Wall between Rooms A and B

6.4.22 The central bay was of brick construction in English Garden Wall bond. This was most visible within the area of the lean to forming Room B (Plate 21).

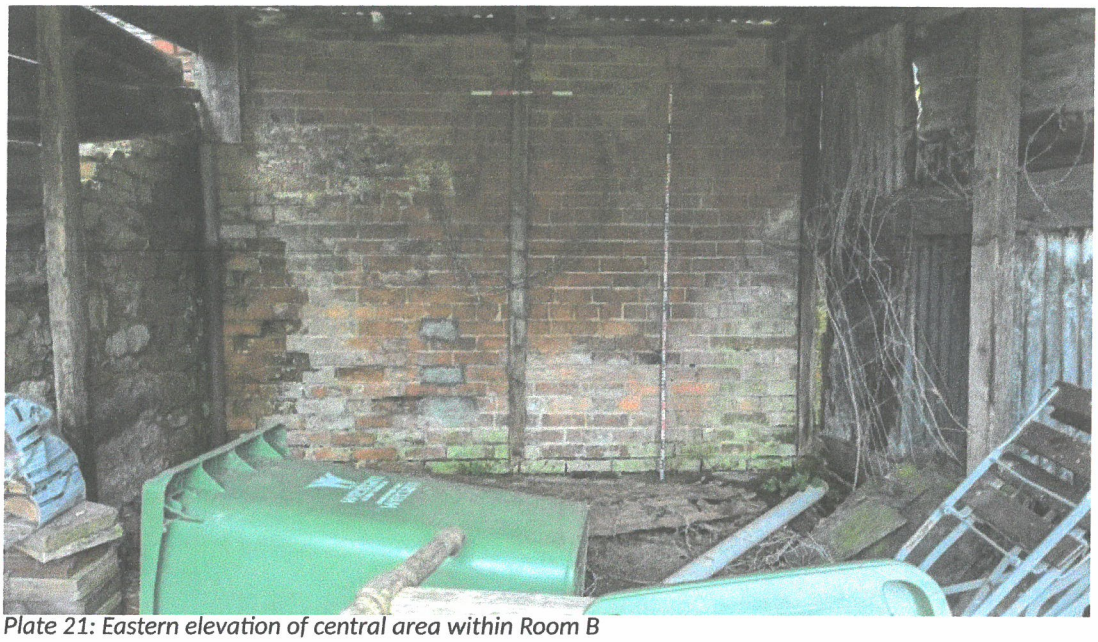


Plate 21: Eastern elevation of central area within Room B

6.4.23 To the north of the lean to a window was present on the central bay, with wooden framework including lintel and cill, and fine wooden vertical muntins creating long upright panes (Plate 22). This is described in more detail form the interior assessment below.



Plate 22: Eastern elevation, central bay

6.4.24 **The northern elevation** (Figure 14) was mainly taken up by the concrete block pig sty, however, above this the brickwork for the gable wall of the central bay was visible (Plate 23).



Plate 23: Northern elevation

6.4.25 The gable brickwork was of brick in English Garden Wall bond, and located centrally within the gable was a loading door that had been blocked by asbestos and plastic corrugated sheet.

6.5 interior

6.5.1 The structure comprised a series of five distinct rooms, all accessed via external doors with no access between rooms (Figure 15). These divisions reflect the construction phasing and function of the rooms.



Plate 24: Room A looking northwest

6.5.2 **Room A** (Plate 24) was an external space at the southeast of the structure that had originally been a lean to extension. This dates from between 1872 and 1898 (Figure 16) and was a low storage area with sloping roof extending from the eaves of the main structure to approximately 1.2m above ground level at the eastern end.

6.5.3 The west wall of Room A was formed by the eastern wall of the main structure, at Room C, with the south, north and east walls being constructed in a rough form of brick, sandstone and cobbles.



Plate 25: South wall of Room A

6.5.4 The southern wall of Room A contained later brick infill and an inserted door of 20th century orange brick at the southwestern corner (Plate 25).

6.5.5 **Room B** was located to the north of Room A, dating to between 1962 and 1994, and comprising a covered storage area (Plate 26). The western wall of the room was formed by the eastern wall of Room D and was of brick in English Garden Wall bond (Plate 21). The eastern side of the room was open, looking out onto the garden area.



Plate 26: Room B looking west

6.5.6 The north wall of Room B was of corrugated metal sheet on a wooden framework (Plate 27).



Plate 27: North wall of Room B

6.5.7 The southern wall of Room B was formed by a composite of the north wall of Room A, dating from the late 19th century, and a late 20th century wooden upper section. The earlier wall followed the sloped lean to roof line and the late 20th century wooden frame was clad in wooden planks to raise the roof level (Plate 28).



Plate 28: South wall of Room B

6.5.8 The roof of Room B was corrugated sheet metal.

6.5.9 **Room C** was the earliest part of the structure dating from pre-1843, possibly originally late 18th century in date (Figure 15 & Figure 16). The room had been used as a barn and appears to have been constructed for that function, with single skin sandstone walls, low roof and rough brick floor forming the earliest elements still in situ (Plate 29).



Plate 29: Room C looking south

6.5.10 The southern wall of Room A (Plate 30) had a sandstone lower section, up to 1.5m above ground level. The sandstone blockwork was mainly late infill material in random courses and mortar sections. Although some of this may be re-used original material, it is clearly a later repair to the structure.



Plate 30: Room C lower section of southern wall

6.5.11 Set within the repair section was a small doorway at the eastern corner, with a 20th century softwood frame and lower section of a stable door. The upper part of the doorway was blocked with corrugated metal sheet (Plate 30). Repair work at the western corner buts the historic fabric at the southwestern corner and may relate to rebuild following a small area of collapse, as the surrounding fabric gives no indication of a proper edge as would be expected for the infill of a deliberate void for a doorway.

6.5.12 A wooden summer beam sits above the sandstone fabric, above which brickwork in English Garden Wall bond forms the gable wall (Plate 31).



Plate 31: Room C upper section of southern wall

6.5.13 Within the top section of the gable a recess was present suggesting a void or access hatch would have been present in the past. The roof structure obscures part of this recess, indicating the roof is a later replacement. This is supported by the upper brickwork seen on the western wall.



Plate 32: Room C upper western wall

6.5.14 The western wall contains original sandstone blockwork, seen in random coursed blocks up to 1.5m above ground level, matching the levels of the southern wall. Above this brickwork extends to 2m above ground level (Plate 32). As external stone work suggests the roof level was close to, or slightly higher, than the current roof line, it is likely the roof had previously collapsed and during replacement this part of the western wall was repaired with brick to raise it to an appropriate level during the 20th century.

6.5.15 Some elements of the roof structure may represent re-use of earlier material, such as the tie beam, however, the purlins and rafters are all later materials (Plate 33).



Plate 33: Room C roof structure

6.5.16 At the northern end of the western wall the doorway to Room C was present (Plate 34). The aperture for the door appears to be the original access location, with facing on the stonework indicating a deliberate edge. The door and frame are a late 20th century wooden insertion.



Plate 34: Room C access

6.5.17 The north wall represents one of the most intact faces of the structure's first phase of construction with random coursed sandstone blockwork leading to the gable, with no brick repair in the upper section (Plate 35). However, the top of the gable is incomplete.



Plate 35: Room C north wall

6.5.18 The upper part of the wall, forming the gable, contains a recess, missing it's upper part, that may have formed a window or loading hatch in the past. The recess has stone cill and side frame in situ. The brick infill visible on this face is formed by the later construction of Room D.

6.5.19 The east wall of Room C contains multiple phases of repair, with elements of sandstone and brick repairs set within elements of early sandstone blockwork.



Plate 36: Room C east wall

6.5.20 It is clear that this wall has been heavily modified internally, with the external skin representing a more intact representation of the original structure (Plate 18).

6.5.21 The floor of Room C was of brick stretcher courses divided centrally by a narrow east-west alignment of on edge stone to create two distinct zones. Within the southern zone the eastern half had been removed, and in the northern zone the western half had been removed. Mortar along the edge of the broken brick edges indicate this was a later deliberate modification to create high and low areas typical of byres.



Plate 37: Room C floor

6.5.22 **Room D** occupied the central area of the structure and comprised the second phase of construction of the outbuilding, pre dating 1843 (Figure 15 & Figure 16). The room was open plan with brick floor, windows on the east and west walls, and access via the western wall.



Plate 38: Room D southern wall

6.5.23 The southern wall of Room D was the dividing wall for Room C and contained much of the original phase 1 sandstone fabric (Plate 38). Room D was 400mm wider than Room C and this extension is apparent at the eastern edge of the wall, where stone material has been used to fill the gap. The gable section of the wall is of brick, matching the brickwork forming the rest of the room construction. The recess seen in the wall from Room C is not visible on this face.

6.5.24 The eastern wall of Room D was of brick, in English Garden Wall bond, painted white and is a single construction phase (Plate 39).



Plate 39: Room D eastern wall

6.5.25 Located in the northern part of the eastern wall was a window set in a wooden frame, with wooden cill and lintel. The window had four long vertical panes separated by thin wooden muntins (Plate 40).



Plate 40: Room D eastern window

6.5.26 Of note was the re use of a wooden piece of furniture, possible part of an old Welsh Dresser, in the southern window frame. This item had been attached to the frame and extended beyond the wall to act as a form of support for the roof structure, which appears to be a later replacement (Plate 41).



Plate 41: Room D eastern window

6.5.27 The northern wall of Room D was of brick n English Garden wall bond painted white (Plate 42). Within the upper section of the gable was a window aperture with no cill or lintel visible on this face, however, a wooden frame was visible at the external brick skin.



Plate 42: Room D northern wall

6.5.28 The gable walls had been modified when the roof structure was replaced and the rough modification around the location of the purlins is evidence of this (Plate 42).

6.5.29 The access to Room D was via a wide doorway at the southern end of the western wall (Plate 43). The aperture for the doorway appears to be an original design, however, the wooden frame and door were late 20th century replacements.



Plate 43: Room D access

6.5.30 North of the doorway the structure continued as brick in English Garden Wall bond, with a small square window towards the northern end (Plate 44).



Plate 44: Room D western wall

6.5.31 The window aperture is an original element with stone lintel and brick cill. However, the wooden frame casement window was a late 20th century addition (Plate 45).



Plate 45: Room D western window

6.5.32 The floor of Room D was of stretcher course brick with a raised platform towards the north wall marked by a row of on end bricks (Plate 46 & Plate 47).



Plate 46: Room D floor looking north



Plate 47: Room D floor looking south

6.5.33 There was no access to **Room E**, the late 20th century pig sty. Viewing though a gap between the wooden board and framework it was clear that the flooring was of earth, and the room comprised three concrete block walls, with the southern wall formed by the brick wall of Room D.

7 Trafodaeth a Chasgliad

7.1 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn manylu ar ganlyniadau lefel 3 o gofnodion adeiladau hanesyddol a gynhaliwyd yn Hillside, Erbistock, gan Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) ar ran T Walker. Gofynnodd Heneb am yr arolwg fel amod o ganiatâd cynllunio (P/2023/0574).

7.2 Mae'r safle wedi ei leoli mewn ardal wledig i'r gorllewin o Afon Dyfrdwy ac i'r de o Erbistog Hall. Nid yw'r adeilad yn adeilad rhestredig, nac ychwaith o fewn ardal gadwraeth.

7.3 Cyflawnwyd y gwaith yn unol â dylunio prosiect cymeradwy (Poole, 2024), y Cod Ymddygiad fel y'i nodir gan Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (CIfA, 2022) a safon a chanllawiau'r CIFA ar gyfer cofnodi adeiladau sy'n sefyll. neu strwythurau (CIfA, 2020). Cyflawnwyd yr holl waith yn unol â Understanding Historic Buildings Historic England, canllaw i arferion cofnodi da (Historic England, 2016) ac Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd-Powys – Methodoleg ar gyfer Cofnodi Adeiladau Hanesyddol Lefel 3 (CPAT, 2023).

7.4 Mae'r safle o ddiddordeb gan ei fod yn agos at bentref Erbistock, y credir ei fod yn tarddu o'r 11eg ganrif o leiaf, o fewn tiroedd hanesyddol neuadd o'r 16eg ganrif, Manley Hall. Mae plasty Sioraidd Erbistock Hall i'r gogledd o'r safle.

7.5 Roedd yr adeilad allanol yn bresennol ar fap Degwm 1843 o Erbistock ac roedd arolwg blaenorol at ddibenion ecolegol wedi'i gyflwyno a oedd yn cynnwys ffotograffau a oedd yn dangos presenoldeb lle tân posibl. Fel y cyfryw, dywedodd Heneb y dylid cynnal arolwg lefel 3 i benderfynu a oedd yr adeilad allanol wedi'i ddefnyddio fel annedd yn flaenorol.

7.6 Mae'r strwythur yn cynnwys cyfres o faeau unigol sy'n creu pum ystafell annibynnol. Nid oes mynediad rhwng ystafelloedd ac mae hyn yn adlewyrchu cyfnodau estyniad yr adeilad. Ar adeg yr arolwg roedd un ystafell, Ystafell A, yn eisiau'r to a chafodd ei nodi a man storio croes adfeiliedig. Roedd yr ail hefyd yn ofod allanol, Ystafell B, yn dyddio o ddiwedd yr 20fed ganrif. Estyniad concrit o'r 20fed ganrif oedd y bae gogleddol, Ystafell E. Roedd ystafelloedd C a D yn cynrychioli craidd y strwythur hanesyddol, ill dau yn dyddio o gyfnod cyn Map Degwm 1843.

7.7 Ystafell C oedd elfen gynharaf yr adeilad ac mae'n bosibl ei bod yn dyddio o ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif. Adeiladwyd yr ardal hon, ym mhen deheuol yr adeilad allanol, o gerrig, gyda thystiolaeth o addasiadau ac atgyweiriadau diweddarach lluosog gyda cherrig a brics. Mae'n bosibl bod rhywfaint o ffabrig gwreiddiol wedi'i ailddefnyddio yn y gwaith atgyweirio. Credir bod y to wedi dymchwel rhywbryd yn y gorffennol a'i fod wedi'i osod yn ei le. Mae ffurf a chymeriad yr ystafell yn awgrymu iddo gael ei adeiladu fel adeilad allanol amaethyddol, beudy mae'n debyg.

7.8 Mae Ystafell D yn cynrychioli ail gam y gwaith adeiladu. Y tro hwn mewn brics yn hytrach na charreg, hefyd yn dyddio o gyfnod cyn map Degwm 1843. Yn yr un modd ag Ystafell C mae ffabrig a ffurf Ystafell D yn awgrymu iddo gael ei adeiladu fel adeilad allanol, mae'n debyg yn ysgubor/beudy gyda storfa gyfunol a lle i anifeiliaid yn y pen gogleddol, ar ardal frics uchel.

7.9 Ni nodwyd unrhyw dystiolaeth o weithgarwch domestig yn ystod yr arolwg.

7.10 Graddoli

1 – Cyn 1843 Ystafell C – Adeiladu tywodfaen, yn debygol fel beudy.

2 – Cyn 1843 Ystafell D – Estyniad brics i greu sgubor.

3 - 1872-1898 - Estyniad i'r dwyrain gan ffurfio ystafell A.

4 - 1920-1062 - Estyniad i'r gogledd yn ffurfio ystafell E fel corlan anifeiliaid. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn mae hefyd yn ymddangos bod estyniad i ystafell A

5 – 1962-1994 – Lean i ychwanegu at y wal ddwyreiniol

7.11 Nid oes dyddiad ar ail-doi Ystafelloedd C a D, ond mae'n amlwg bod y ffabrig yn dyddio o ddiwedd yr 20fed ganrif.

8 Discussion & Conclusions

8.1 This report details the results of a level 3 historic building recording undertaken at Hillside, Erbistock, by Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) on behalf of T Walker. The survey was requested by Heneb as a condition of planning consent (P/2023/0574).

8.2 The site is located in a rural area to the west of the River Dee and south of Erbistock Hall. The building is not a listed building, nor does it lie within a conservation area.

8.3 The work was carried out in line with an approved written scheme of investigation (Poole, 2024), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2022) and the CIFA's standard and guidance for the recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA, 2020). All works were carried out in accordance with Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice (Historic England, 2016) and Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust – Methodology for Level 3 Historic Building Recording (CPAT, 2023).

8.4 The site is of interest as it lies close to the village of Erbistock, which is thought to have at least 11th century origins, within the historic lands of a 16th century hall, Manley Hall. The Georgian mansion of Erbistock Hall lies to the north of the site.

8.5 The outbuilding was present on the 1843 Tithe map of Erbistock and a previous survey work for ecological purposes had been submitted which contained photographs that indicated the presence of a potential fireplace. As such Heneb advised that the level 3 survey should be undertaken to determine whether the outbuilding had previously been used as a dwelling.

8.6 The structure comprises a series of individual bays creating five independent rooms. There is no access between rooms and this reflects the building's phases of extension. At the time of survey one room, Room A, was missing the roof and was noted and a derelict lean to storage area. The second was also an external space, Room B, dating from the later 20th century. The northern bay, Room E, was a 20th century concrete extension. Rooms C and D represented the core of the historic structure, both pre dating the 1843 Tithe map.

8.7 Room C was the earliest element of the building and may date from the late 18th century. This area, at the southern end of the outbuilding, was of stone construction, with evidence of multiple later modifications and repairs with both stone and brick. Some original fabric may have been re-used in the repair. It is thought the roof had collapsed at some point in the past and has been replaced. The form and character of room suggests it was constructed as an agricultural out building, likely a byre.

8.8 Room D represents the second phase of construction. This time in brick rather than stone, also pre dating the 1843 Tithe map. As with Room C the fabric and form of Room

D suggests it was constructed as an outbuilding, likely a barn/byre with combined storage and space for animals at the northern end, on a raised brick area.

8.9 No evidence of domestic activity was noted during the survey.

8.10 **Phasing**

1 – Pre 1843 Room C – Sandstone construction, likely as a byre.

2 – Pre 1843 Room D – Brick extension to create barn area.

3 – 1872-1898 – Extension to east forming room A.

4 – 1920-1062 – Extension to north forming room E as an animal pen. During this period there also appears to be an extension to room A

5 – 1962-1994 – Lean to added to eastern wall

8.11 The re-roofing of both Rooms C and D are undated, however the fabric is clearly later 20th century in date.

9 Archives

9.1 A copy of the report will be digitally deposited with the HER and Heddos.

9.2 The site has a digital only archive: a full archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monument of Wales (RCAHMW), with both report and all digital photographs uploaded to HEDDOS.

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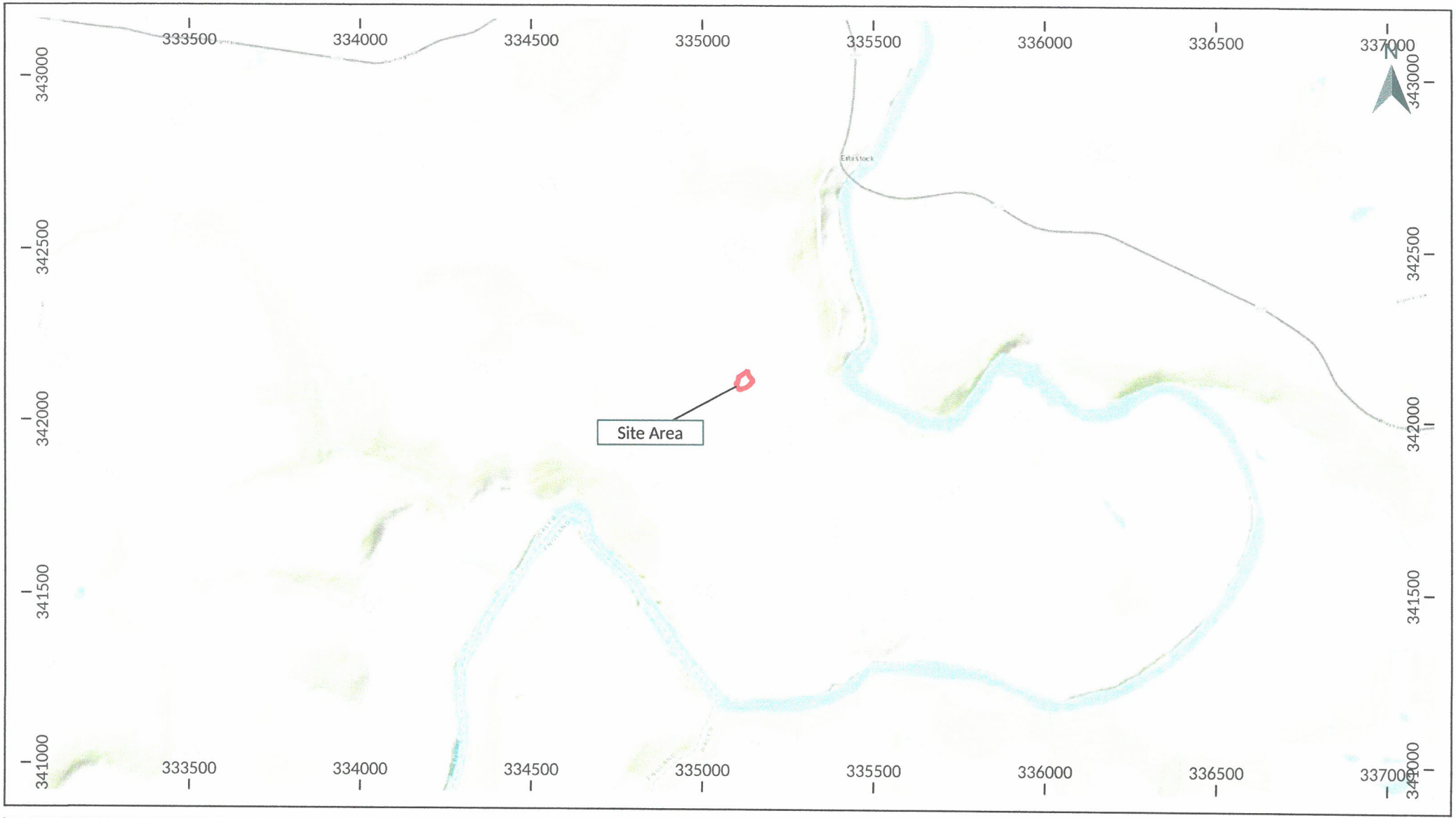
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Figures



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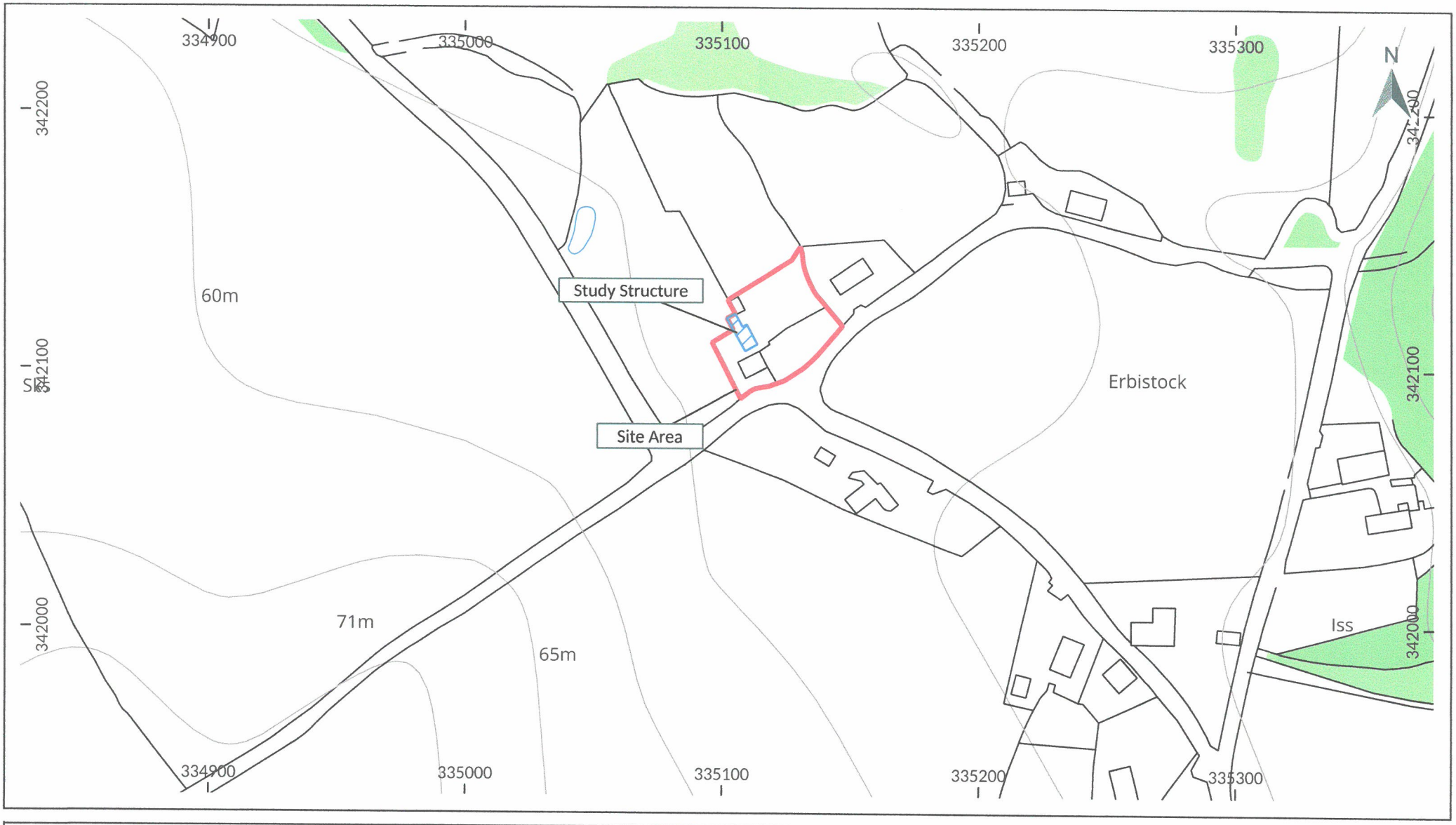
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Figure 1: Site Location

Project: 24-1087 - Hillside, Erbistock

Report ref: 24-1087-HBR-v1

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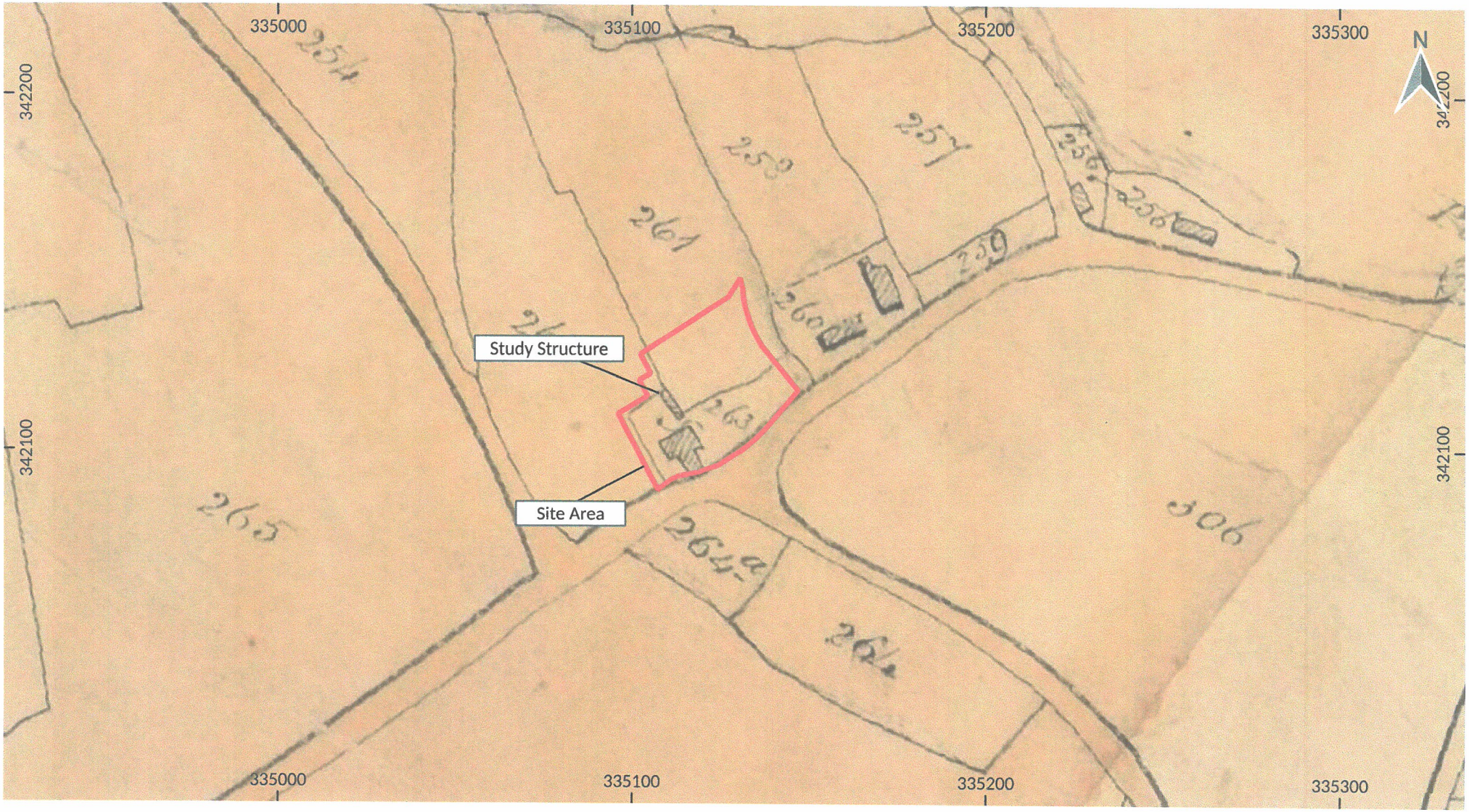
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Figure 2: Site Location

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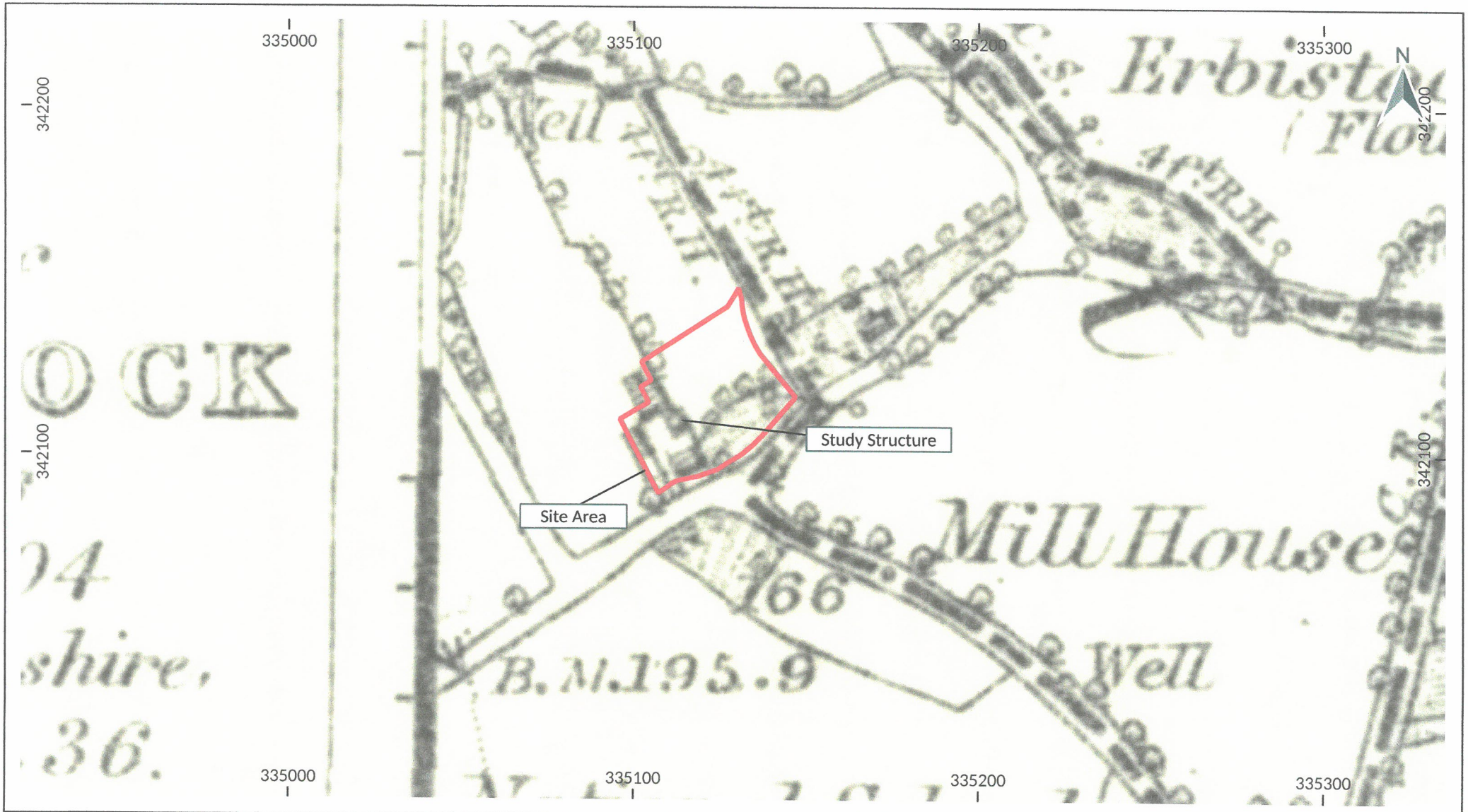
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Figure 3: 1843 Tithe Map of Erbistock

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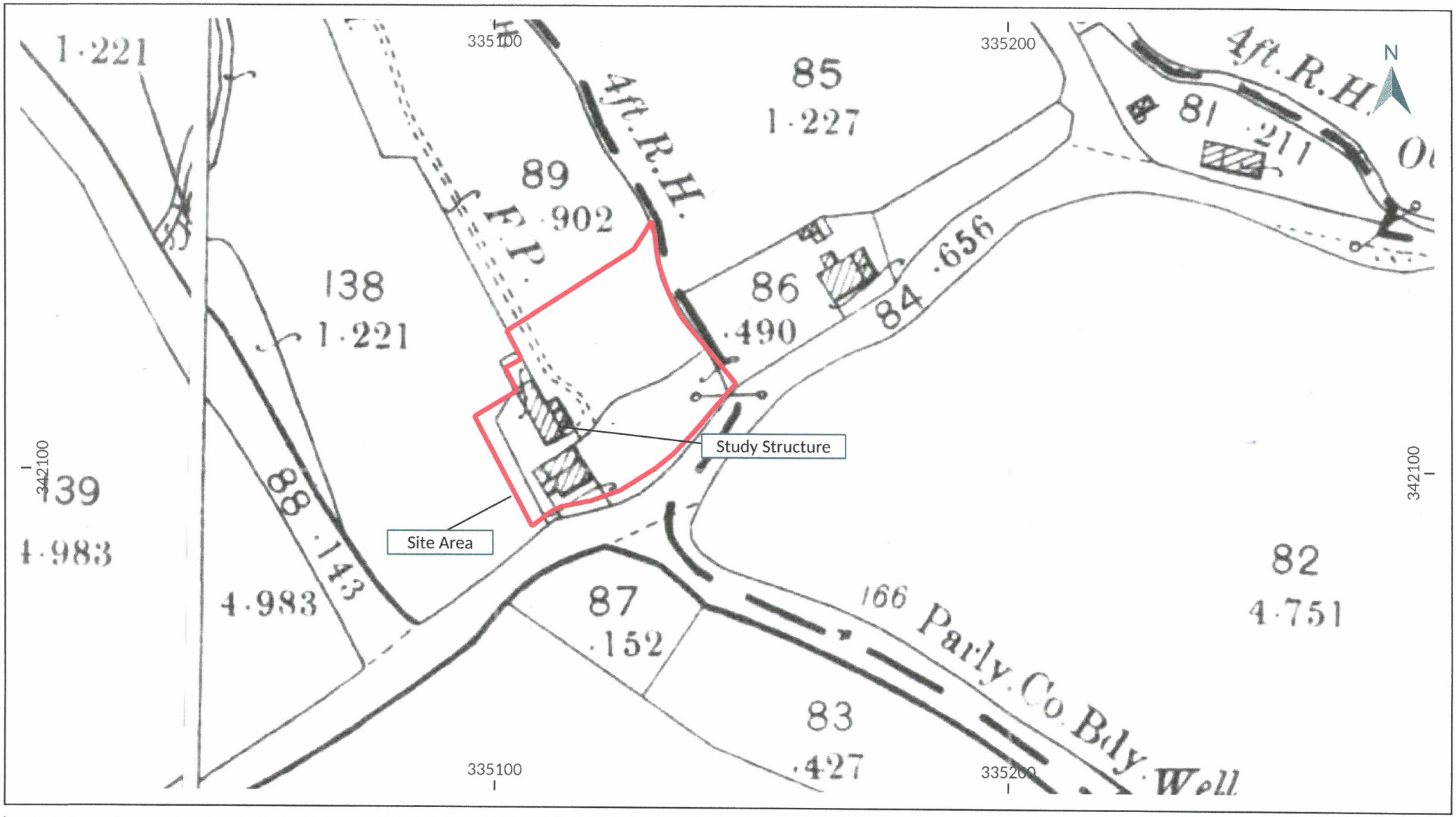
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Figure 4: 1872 OS map, Flintshire XXII

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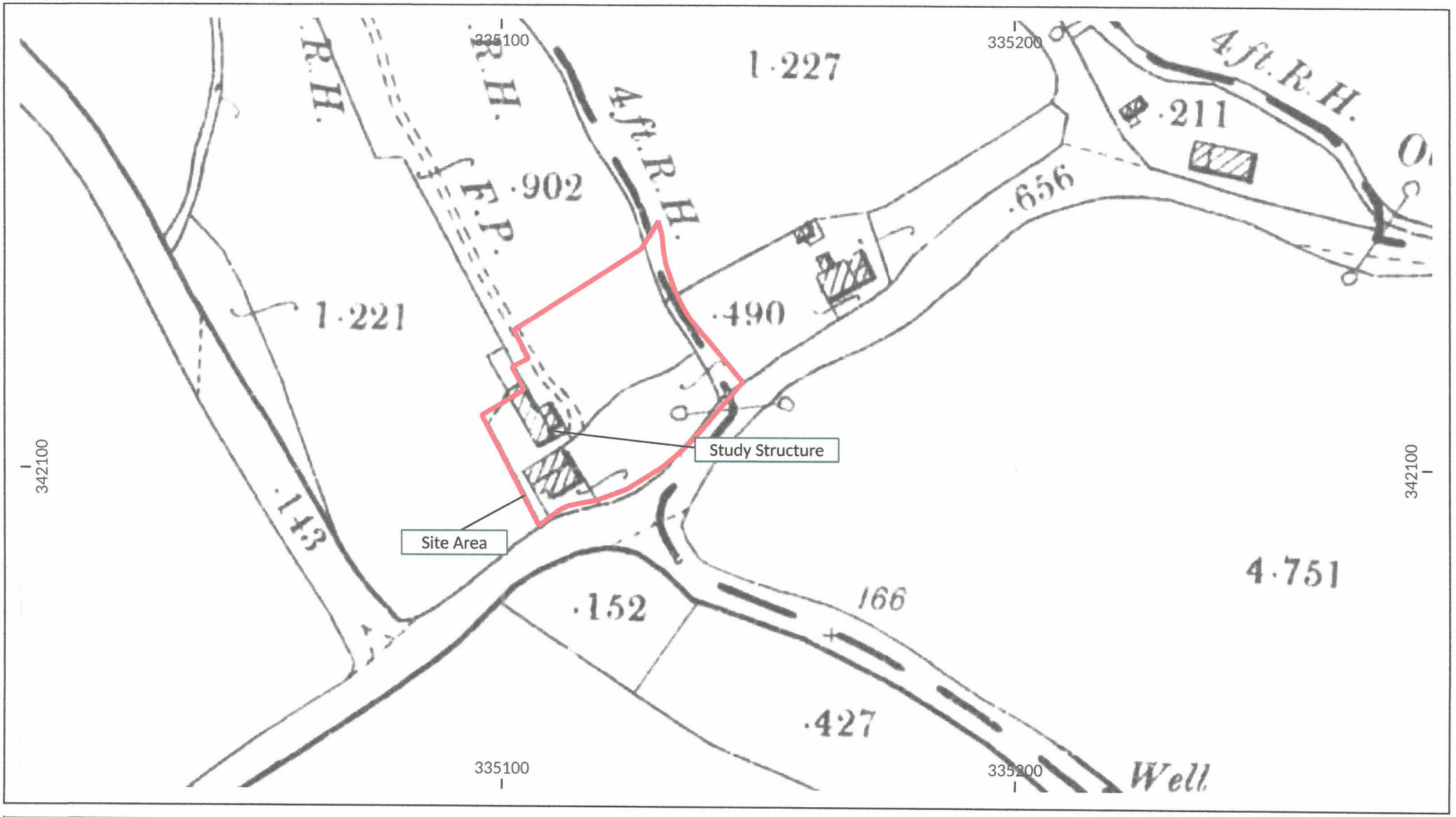
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Figure 5: 1898 OS map, Shropshire V-4

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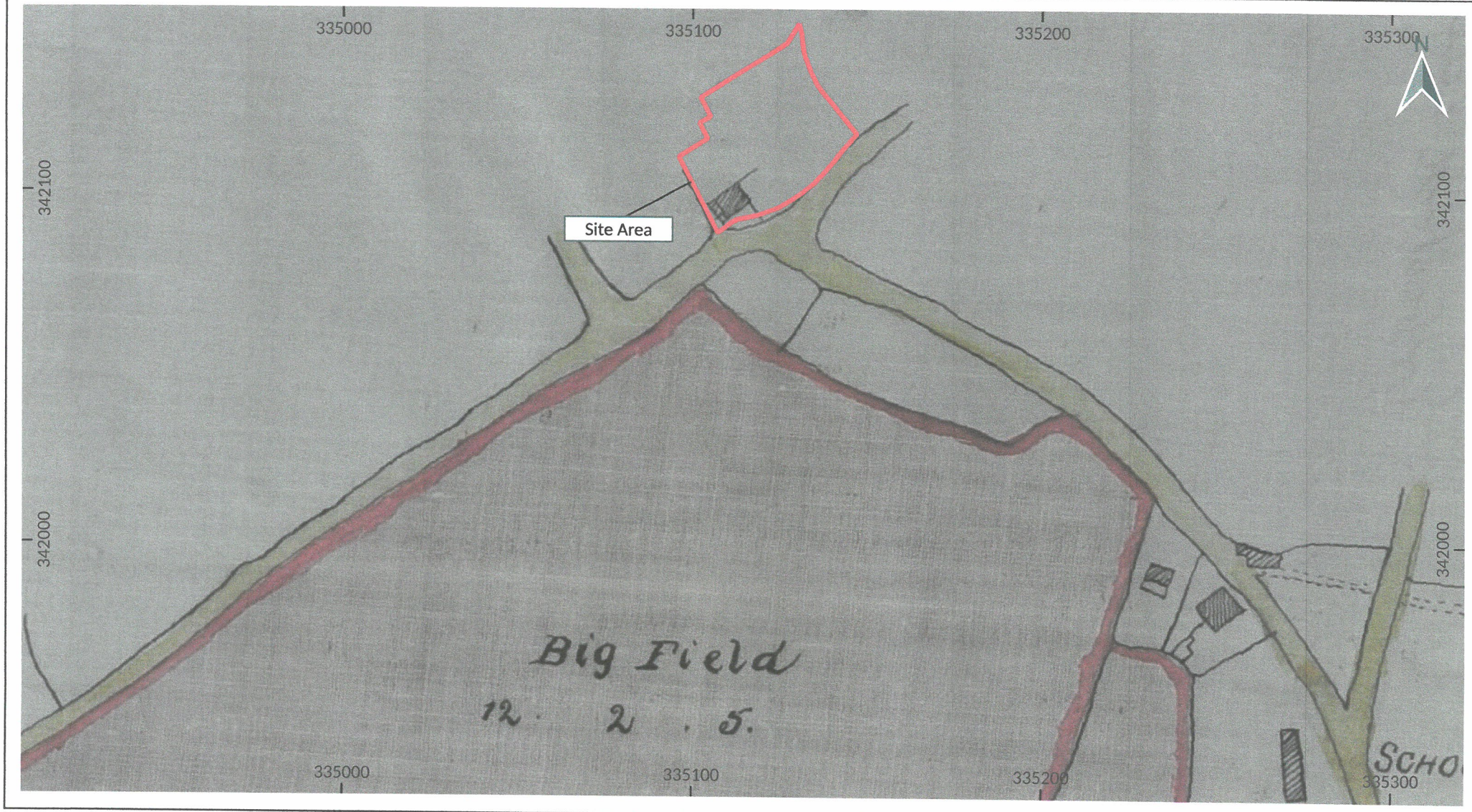
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Figure 6: 1901 OS map, Shropshire V-4

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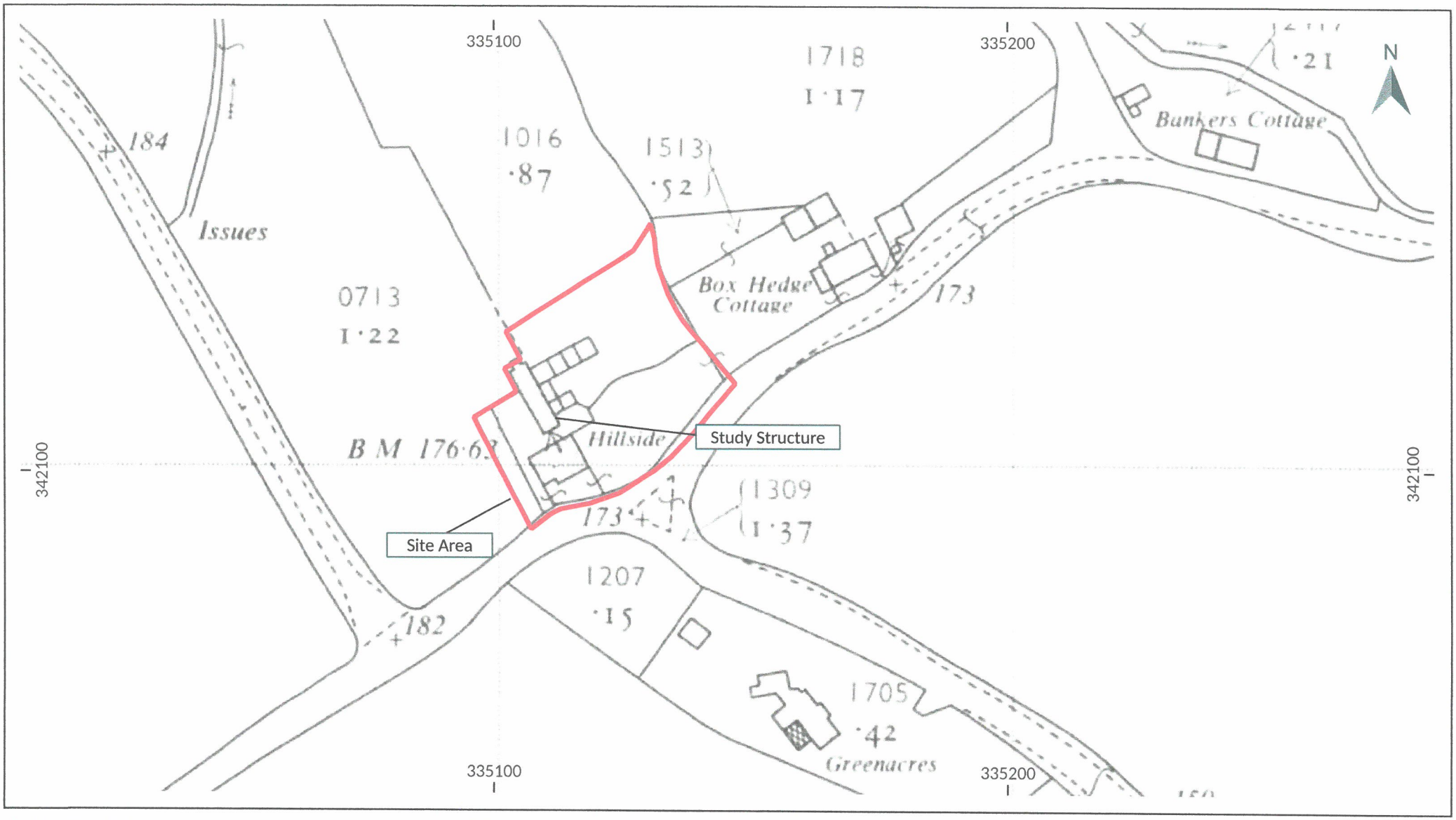
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Figure 7: 1909 Manley Hall Lands

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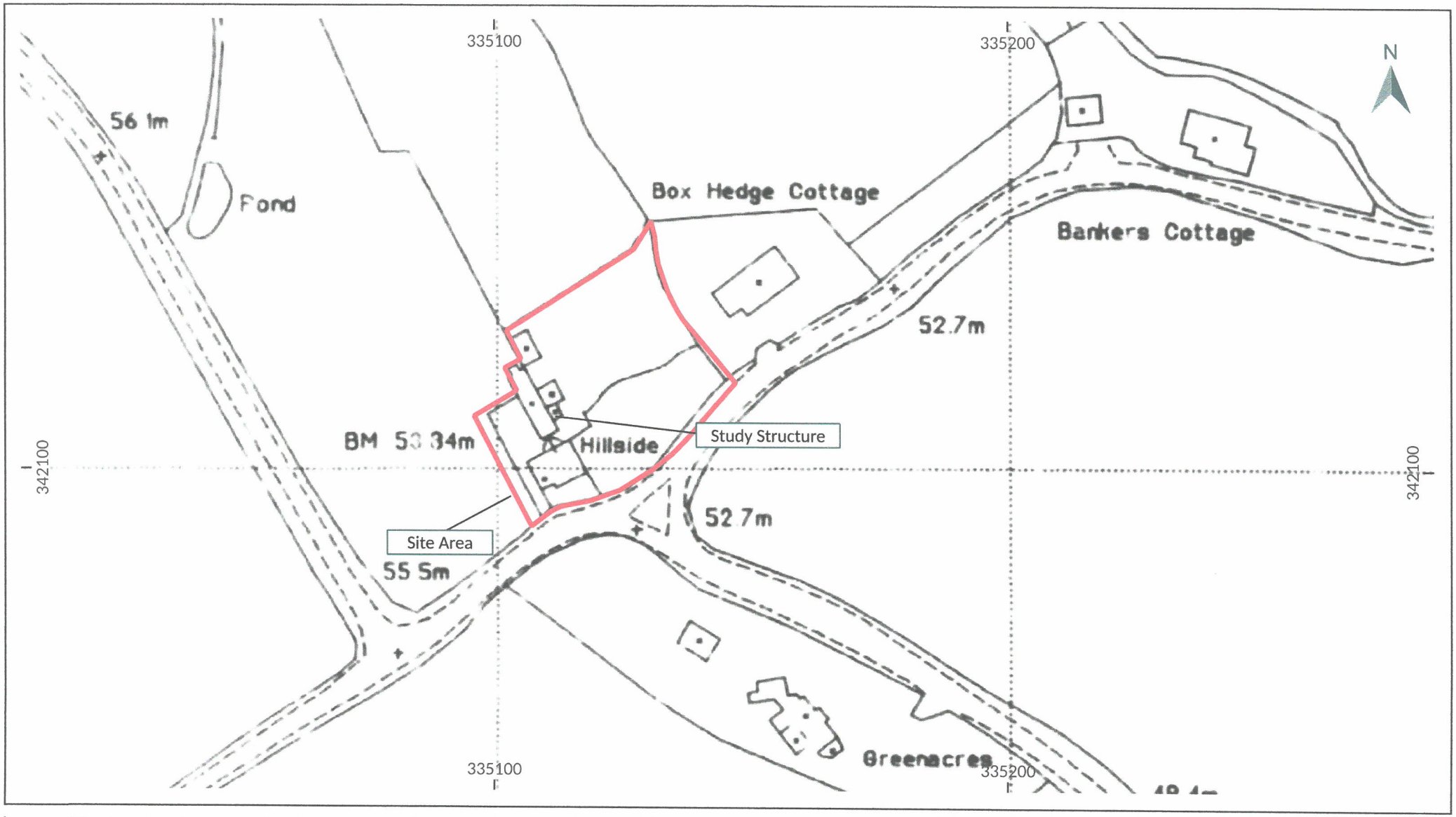
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Figure 8: 1962 OS map, Shropshire V-4

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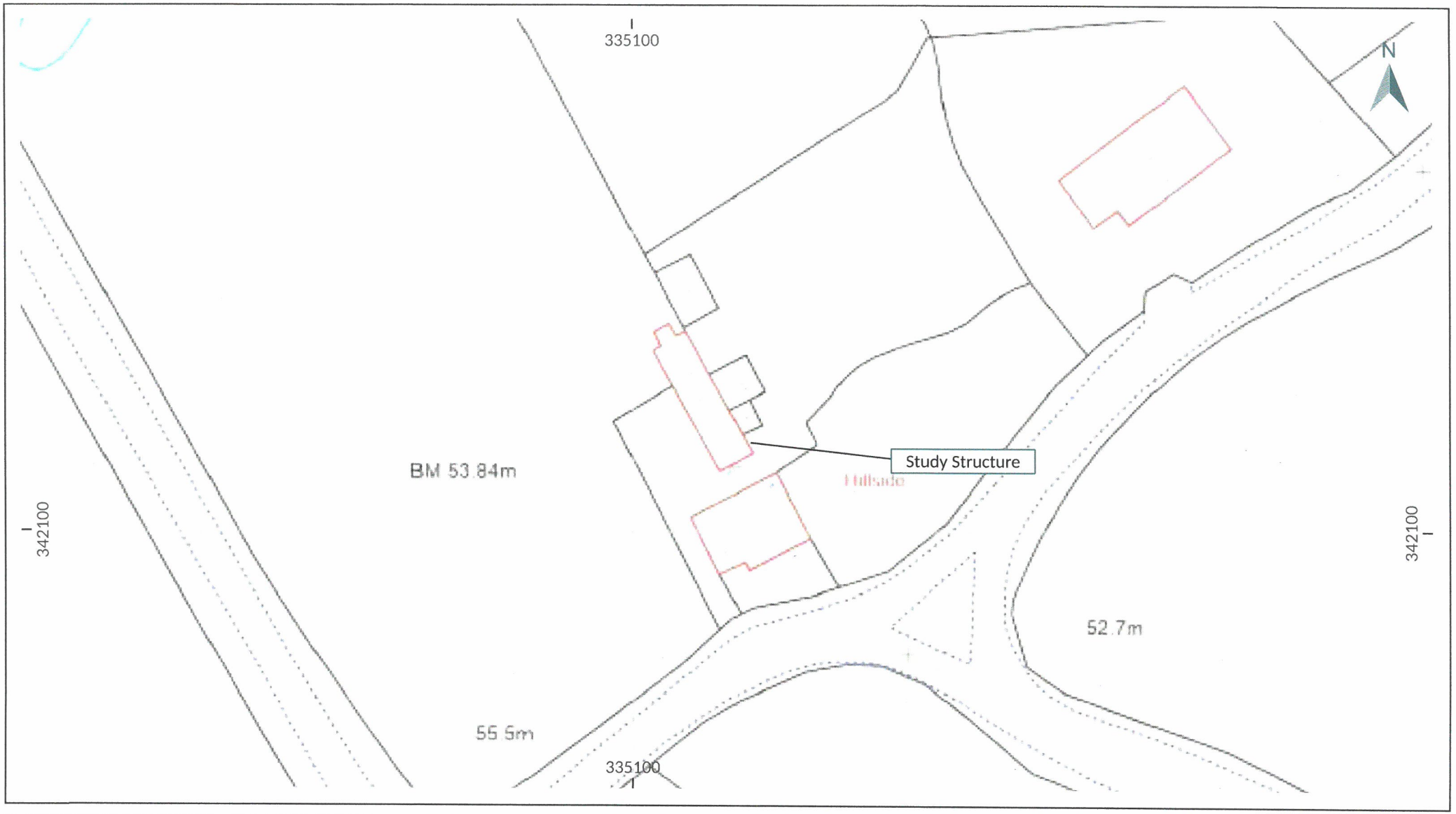
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Figure 9: 1994 OS map, Shropshire V-4

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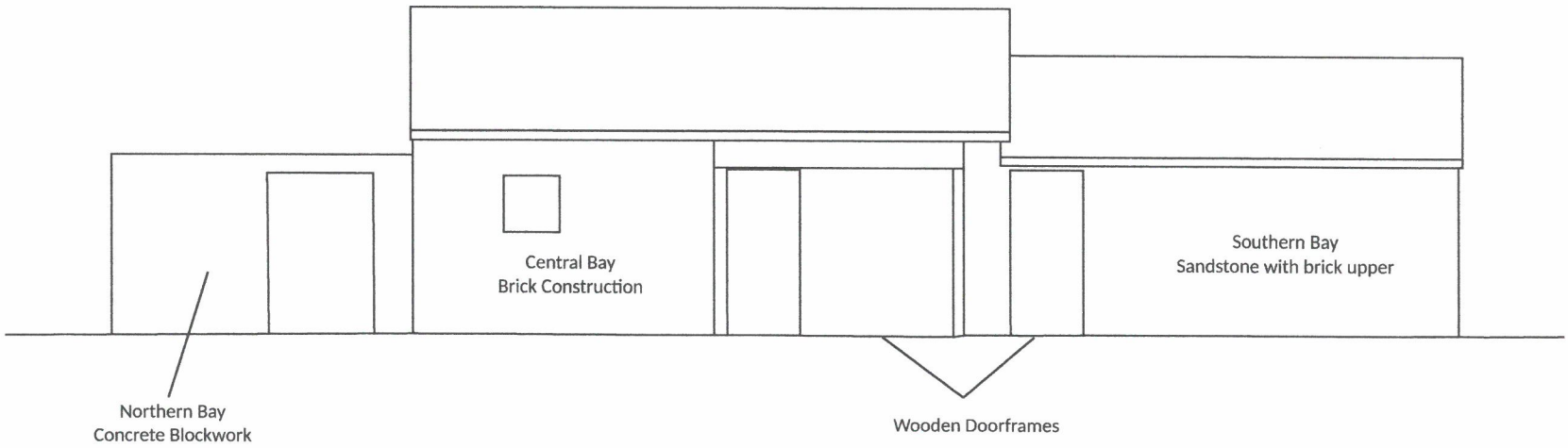
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Figure 10: 2003 OS Mastermap

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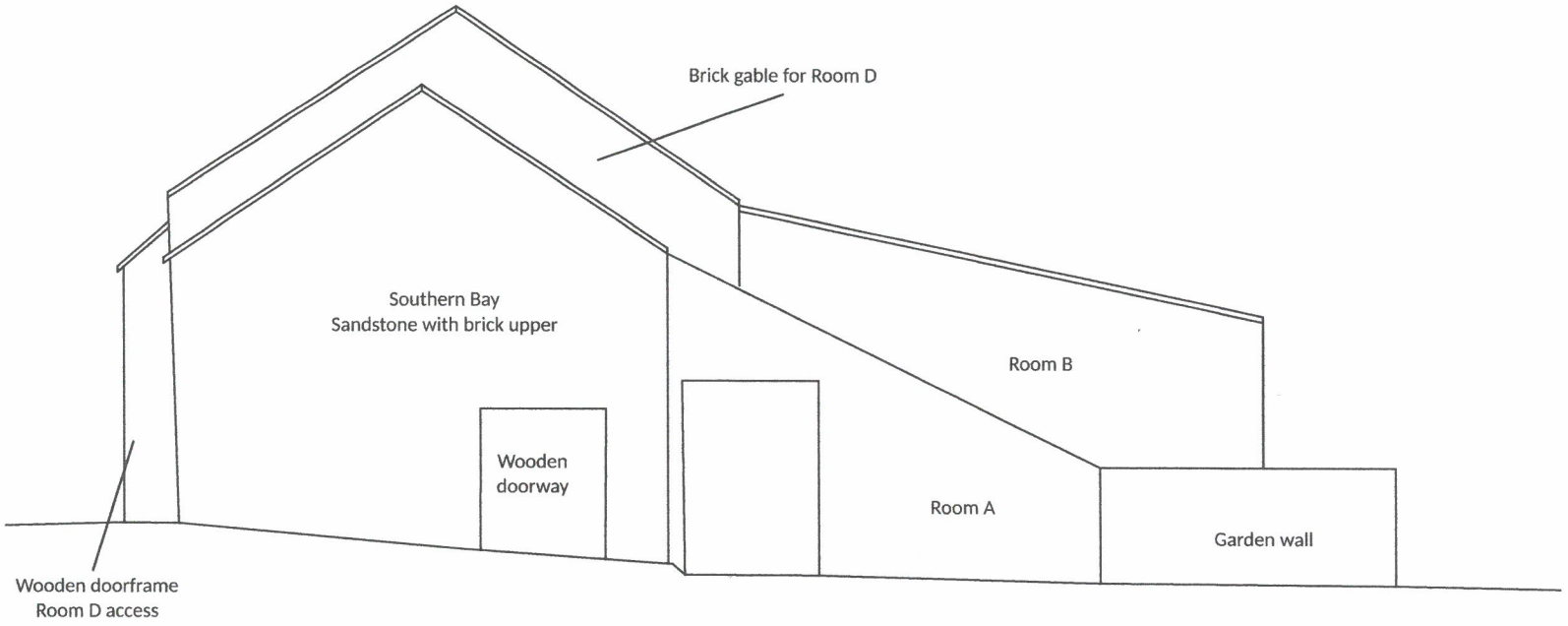
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Figure 11: Western Elevation

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Report ref: 24-1087-HBR-v1

*Based on Blueprint Architectural Services drawings



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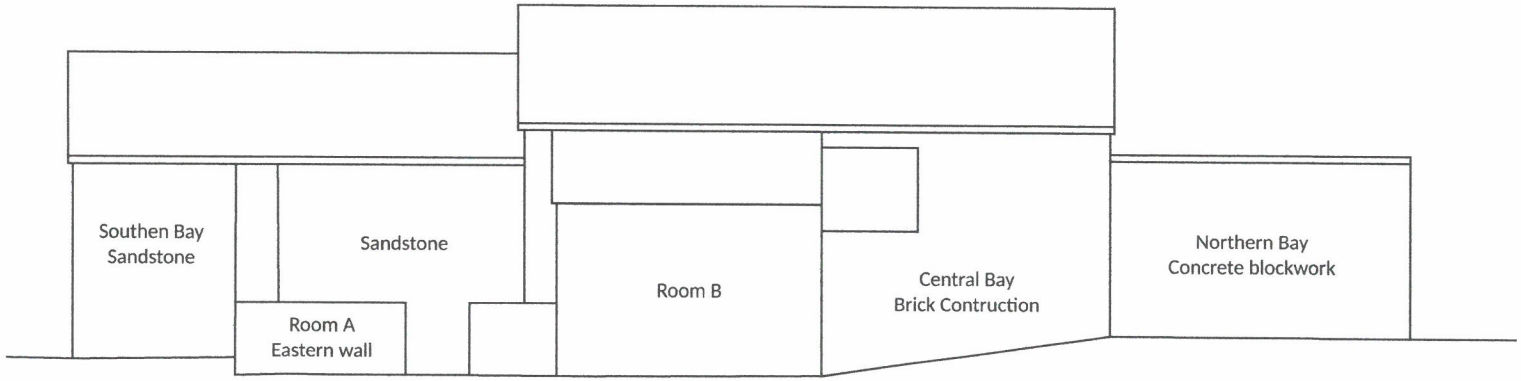
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Figure 12: Southern Elevation

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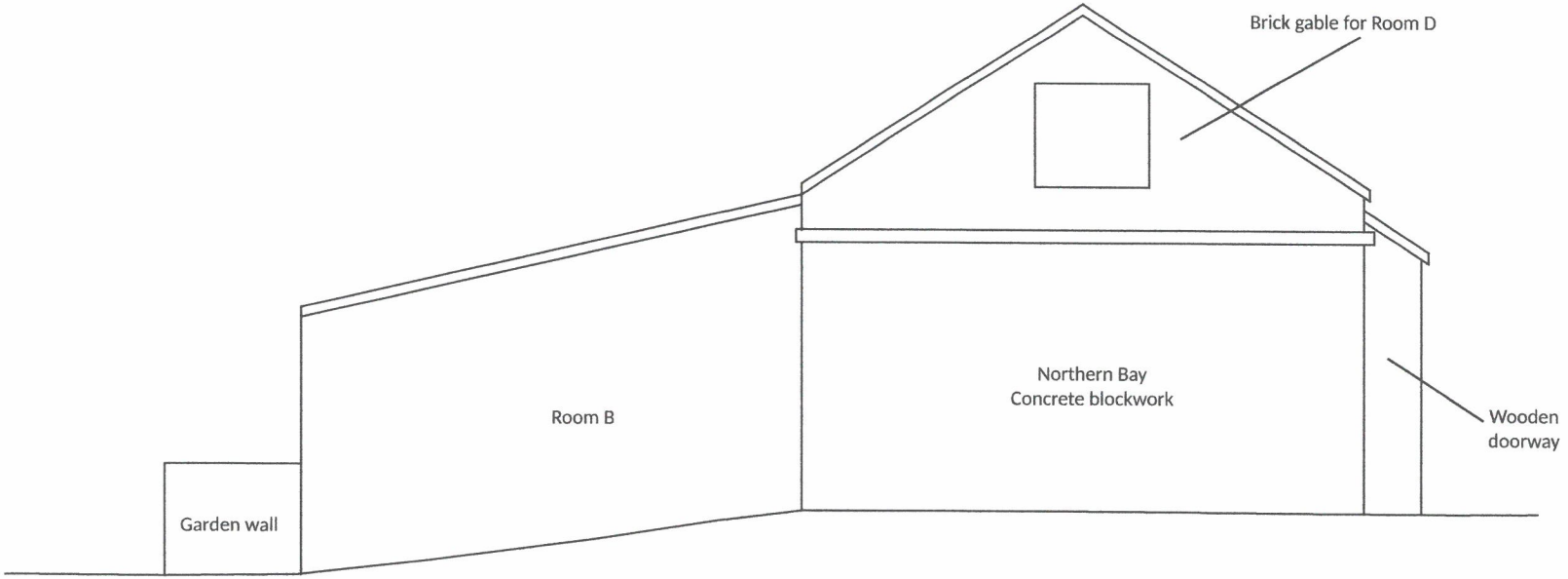
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Figure 13: Eastern Elevation

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*Based on Blueprint Architectural Services drawings



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Figure 14: Northern Elevation

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Report ref: 24-1087-HBR-v1

*Based on Blueprint Architectural Services drawings



0 2 4 m

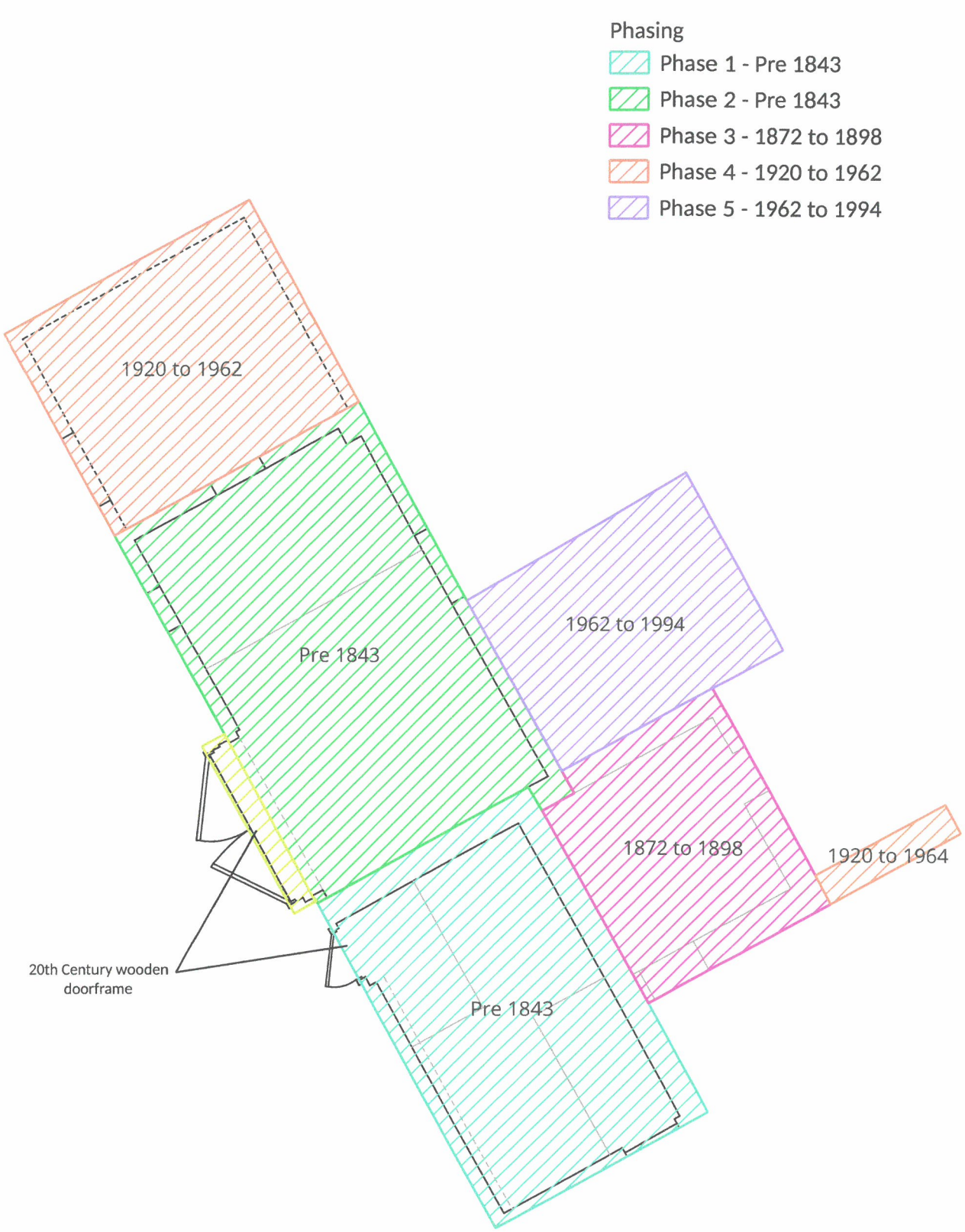
Scale 1:80 @A4

Dee Archaeological Services

Figure 15: Plans

Project: 24-1087 - Hillsdie, Erbistock

Report ref: 24-1087-HBR-v1



0 2 4 m

Scale 1:80 @A4

Dee Archaeological Services

Figure 16: Phasing

Project: 24-1087 - Hillside, Erbistock

Report ref: 24-1087-HBR-v1

Appendix 1 – Data Management Plan

Version	Author	Date	Summary
1.0	B. Poole	12/03/24	Draft

Project Description:	A level 3 historic building survey at Hillside, Erbistock was undertaken during November 2024.		
Project code:	24-1087	**Oasis Id:**	deearcha1-522251
Digital Repository	RCAHMW	**ADS Id:**	TBC
Physical Repository	None	**Accession Number:**	N/A
Project Manger:	B. Poole	**Data Manger:**	TBC
Archive Manager:	Rachael Matthews		
Related Polices:	• CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2020) • CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020) • Selection Toolkit for Archaeological Archives, CIfA, 2018 • Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERS), Welsh Archaeological Trusts (2018) • ADS Guides to Good Practice, ADS (2023) • ADS Guidelines For Depositors v.4.0 (2020) • ADAPt project 6896, (Historic England) Digital Preservation Policy (2016) • DAS Digital Data and Preservation Policy (pending) • DAS Archival Selection, Retention and Disposal Policy (pending) • Museum Deposition Guidelines		

1. Data Collection

1.1. The archaeological work consisted of a historic Building recording. The key archaeological techniques undertaken were survey and reporting.

1.2. Given the nature of the work the following data types were created and stored.

1.2.1. Images

Type	Format	Volume
Digital SLR Images	.jpg / .tiff/ .raf	158 files 1.2GB

Appendices

1.2.2. Written and drawn

Type	Format	Volume
Text/documents - Reports	.pdf	2 files 26MB
Spreadsheets	.xlsx / .pdf	1, 300KB

1.2.1. Survey

Type	Format	Volume
Shapefiles	.shp	6 files, including associated layers 112MB

1.3. The standard method of data collection was applied throughout the project to all born data and digitised records, these adhered to the project Written Scheme of investigation (WSI), Best Practice, Standards and Guidelines, as well as, DAS Archaeology's in-house styles and policies.

1.4. External contractors and specialists are required to confirm to these standards and methods.

1.5. All born digital data and digitised records are kept within a specific project folder on Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) secure drive. These folders are organised using an in-house style, named with an identifier, descriptor and version.

1.6. To ensure quality assurance, all equipment and site data is regularly checked and reviewed by the appropriate project staff during the life or the project; with project folders maintained and back up by DAS in-house team.

2. **Documentation and Metadata**

2.1. The data collected includes standard formats, which abide by the project brief Museum Deposition Guidelines or Digital Repository Guidelines, and conform to the FAIR data principles: findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.

2.2. Data will retain, as far as possible, the original metadata ascribed during creation. All metadata that is incorporated in the creation of the file, particularly date of creation, will be retained.

3. **Ethics and legal compliance**

3.1. DAS has policies regarding the ethical use of its data which comply with National law and Industry Guidelines. All data shared and preserved by DAS adheres to GDPR as specified in DAS GDPR Policy (2023).

3.2. DAS and any external contractors will not use Generative AI to collect or produce data, as per DAS Policies.

3.3. Copyright for all data collected or created the project team belongs to DAS.

3.4. The copyright from data collected and created from external specialists/contractors, as engaged by DAS, belong to DAS and will be specified in relevant contacts.

3.5. Data used under licence from external data providers, such as OS or HER, will only be used in terms of the licence and will not be included in the site archive unless permitted by the terms of the licence.

4. **Data Security: Storage and Backup**

4.1. DAS uses internal file servers and a cloud storage service provider, this is managed by an in-house team, with regular offline physical backups.

4.2. The server is accessible by staff on and off site through a secure log-in.

4.3. The physical site archive is the responsibility of the project manager, who will on completion of the work, upload the relevant information to the project folder.

5. **Selection and Preservation**

5.1. All data relating to the archaeological understanding of the site is kept within the working project archive.

5.2. It is understood that not all data accumulated needs to be retained and deposited with the Archaeological Archives. Prior to deposition a selection strategy and DMP will be reviewed and agreed with the appropriate stakeholders, with all relevant data then deposited.

5.3. Any de-selected data which is considered to have intrinsic value, may be kept by DAS within a secure company server. Any material selected for deletion will comply with the standards laid out within DAS in-house standards.

5.4. The long term preservation plan for the dataset is for safe storage with DAS until it is securely deposited with Archaeological Data Service (ADS) or the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), or another appropriate digital repository.

5.5. The relevant Museum will be contacted at the project initiation stage, with confirmation of depositing with a trusted digital repository. ADS or the RCAHMW will be notified of the intended repository and updated at an appropriate time.

5.6. Exacting costs of the deposition of digital data are not possible to produce prior to commencement of works. All archaeological projects have the potential to produce a wide range and size of data sets, depending on the scale of the archaeological resource found, the techniques required to record and other environmental factors during works.

5.7. Taking into consideration our understanding of the site and the type of archaeological works being undertaken, this project is considered unlikely to produce data in excess of what can be submitted through ADS-Easy. These costs have been estimated and included into the project budget.

6. **Data Sharing**

6.1. Appropriate data will be uploaded to HEDDOS and RCAHMW, a core seal Trust approved repository (unless otherwise stated), within 12 months of project completion.

6.2. The relevant repository will disseminate the digital archive online under a Creative Commons licence and the dataset will be assigned a unique identifier (DOI).

6.3. There are no known restrictions on data sharing.

7. **Responsibilities**

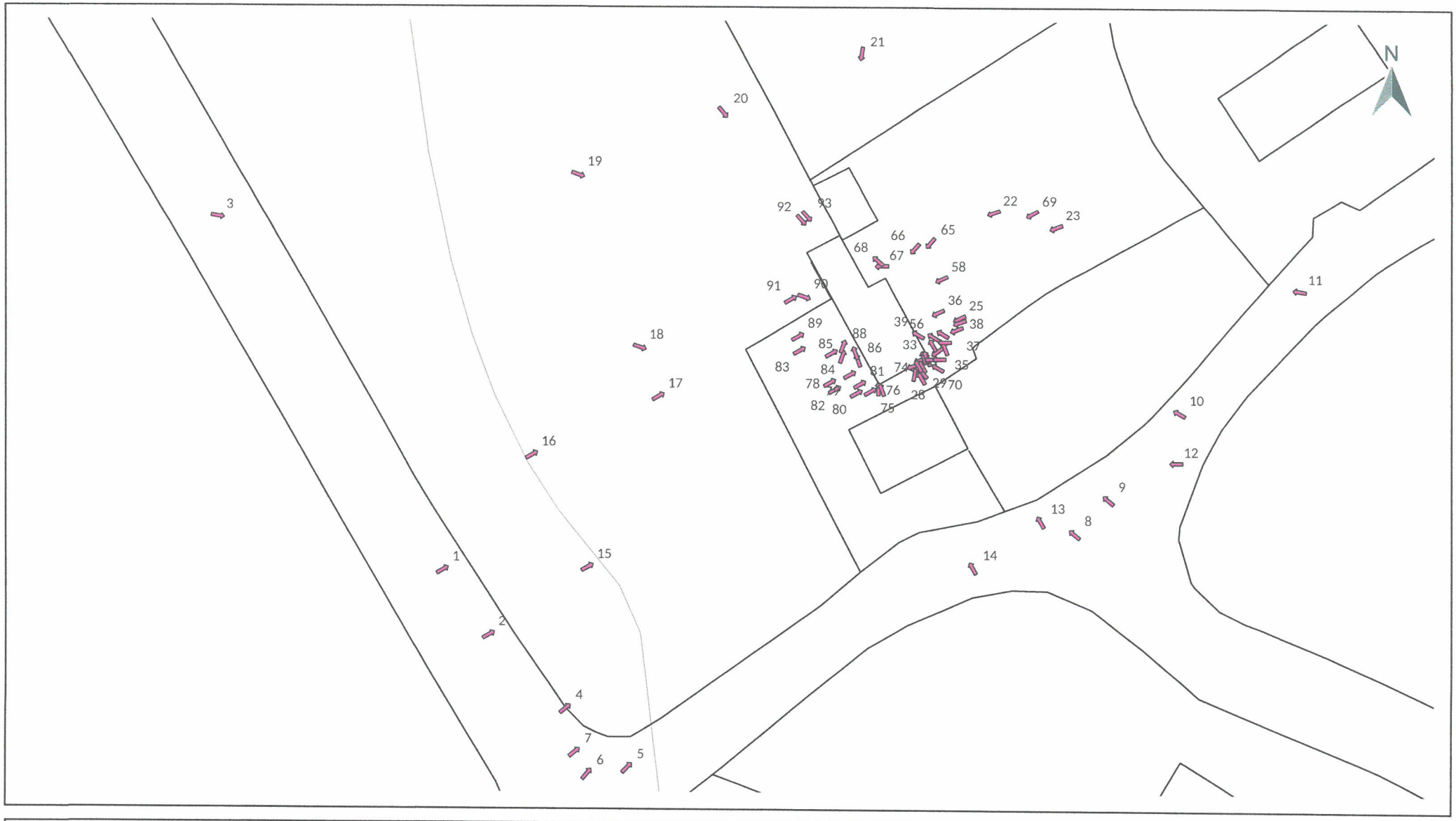
7.1. Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.

7.2. Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.

7.3. Once data is incorporated into the DAS server, it's storage and backup is managed by an in-house team.

7.4. Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Archives manager who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

Appendix 2 – Photographic Gazetteer



0 10 20 m

Scale 1:500 @A4

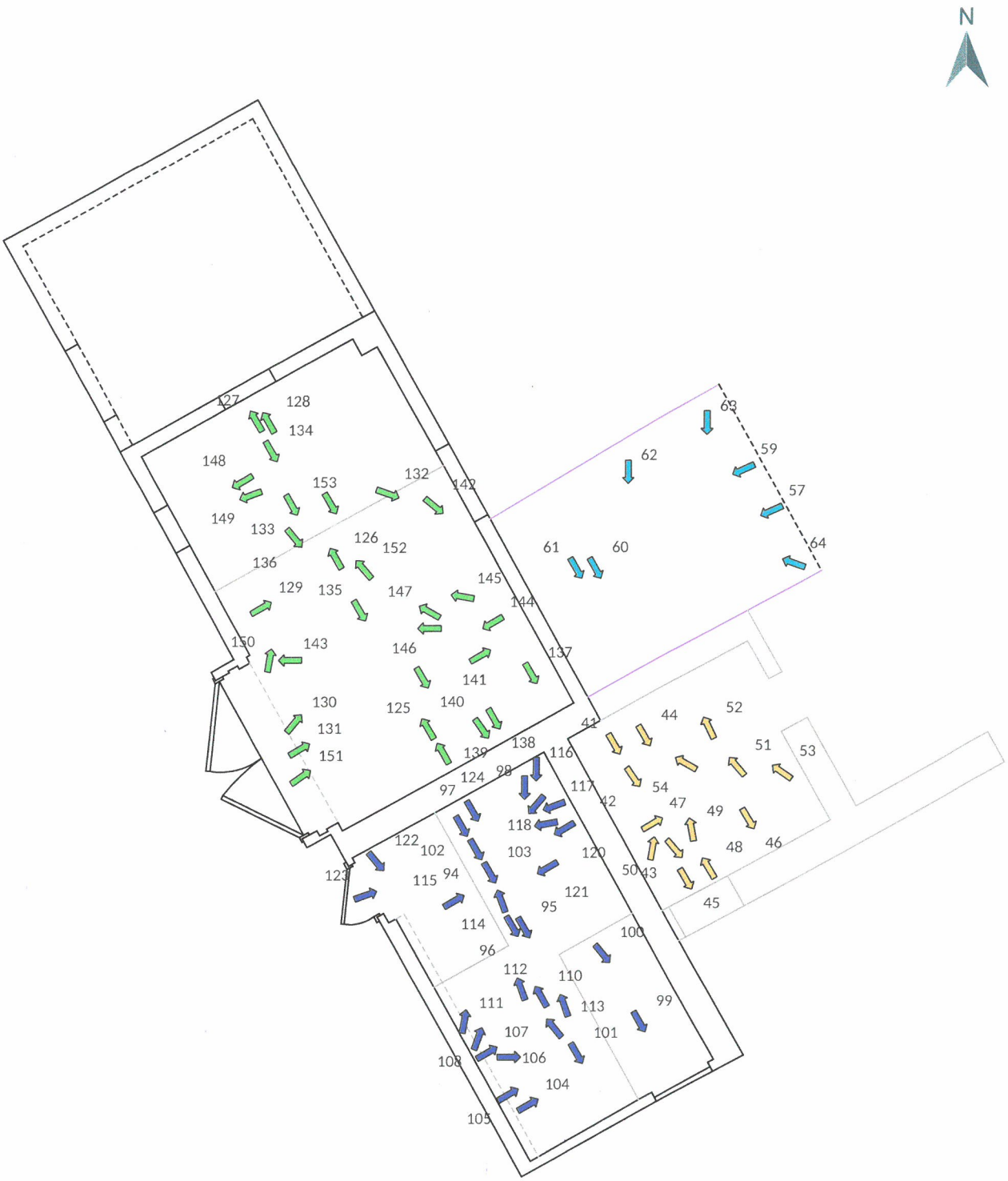
Dee Archaeological Services

Appendix 2: External Photogrpahy

Project: 24-1087 - Hillside, Erbistock

Report ref: 24-1087-HBR-v1

*Open OS Data: Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2024]
**Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0



0 2 4 m

Scale 1:80 @A4

Dee Archaeological Services

Appendix 2: Internal Photography

Project: 24-1087 - Hillside, Erbistock

Report ref: 24-1087-HBR-v1



24-1087 - 1.jpeg



24-1087 - 2.jpeg



24-1087 - 3.jpeg



24-1087 - 4.jpeg



24-1087 - 5.jpeg



24-1087 - 6.jpeg



24-1087 - 7.jpeg



24-1087 - 8.jpeg



24-1087 - 9.jpeg



24-1087 - 10.jpeg



24-1087 - 11.jpeg



24-1087 - 12.jpeg



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24-1087 - 27.jpeg



24-1087 - 28.jpeg



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24-1087 - 32.jpeg



24-1087 - 33.jpeg



24-1087 - 34.jpeg



24-1087 - 35.jpeg



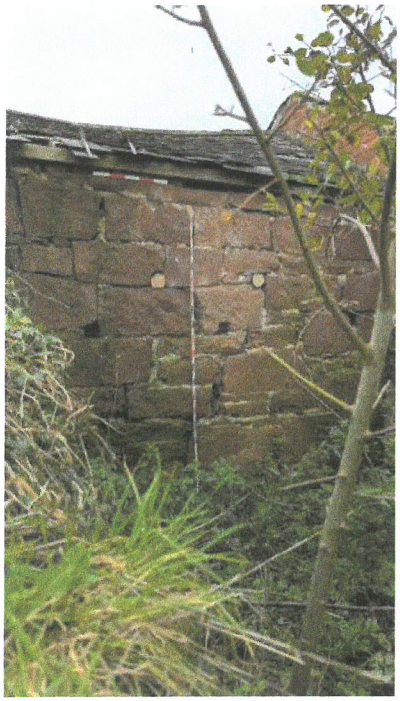
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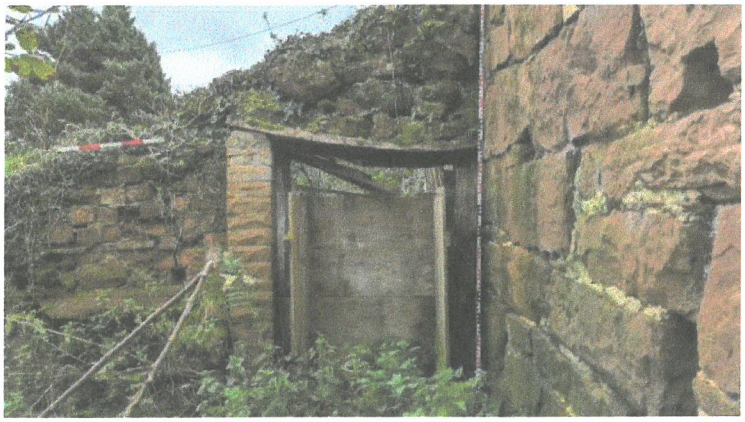
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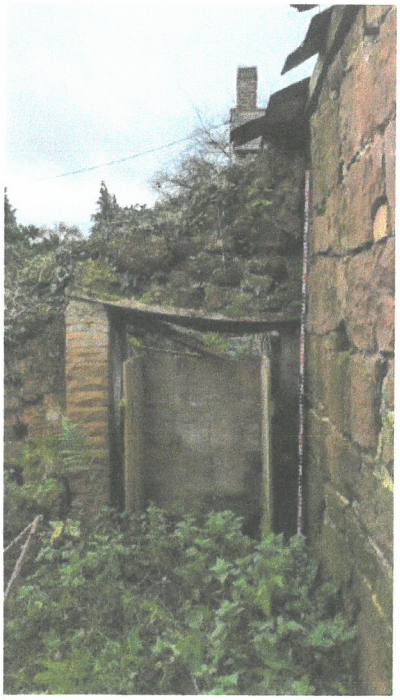
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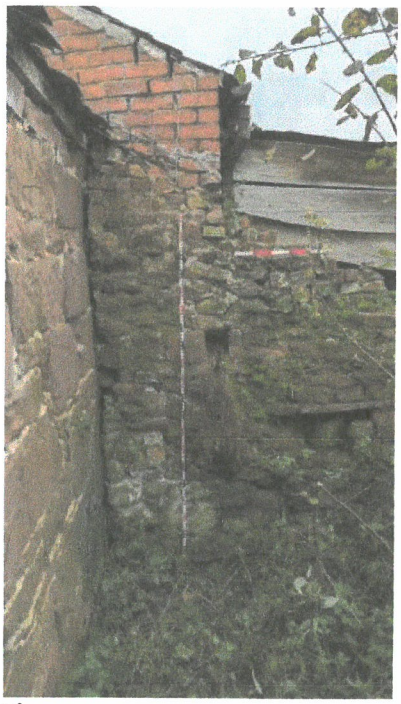
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24-1087 - 58.jpeg



24-1087 - 59.jpeg



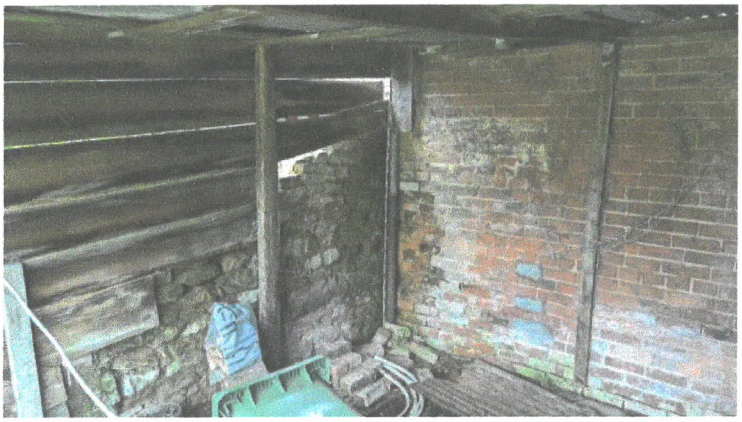
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24-1087 - 72.jpeg



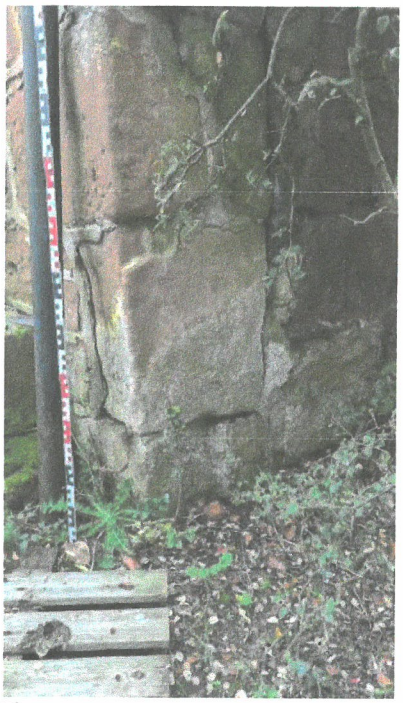
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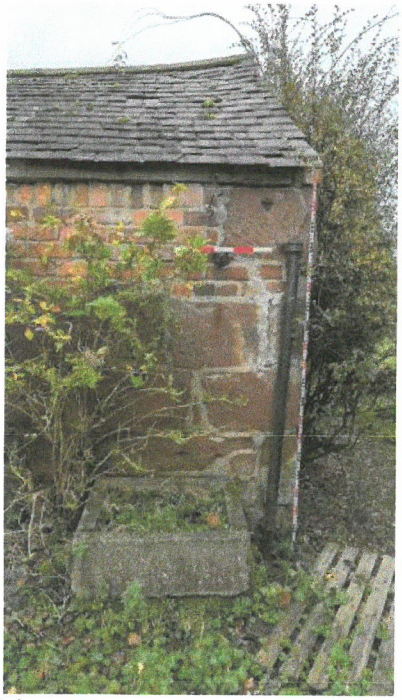
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24-1087 - 81.jpeg



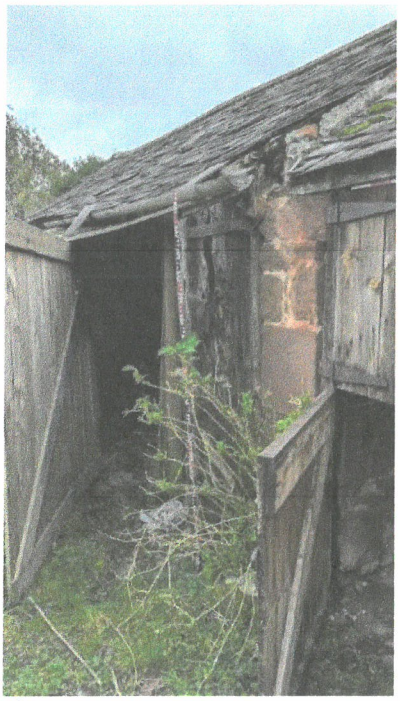
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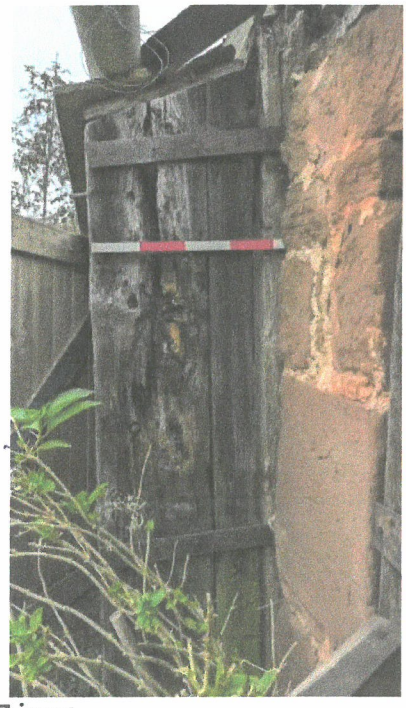
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24-1087 - 92.jpeg



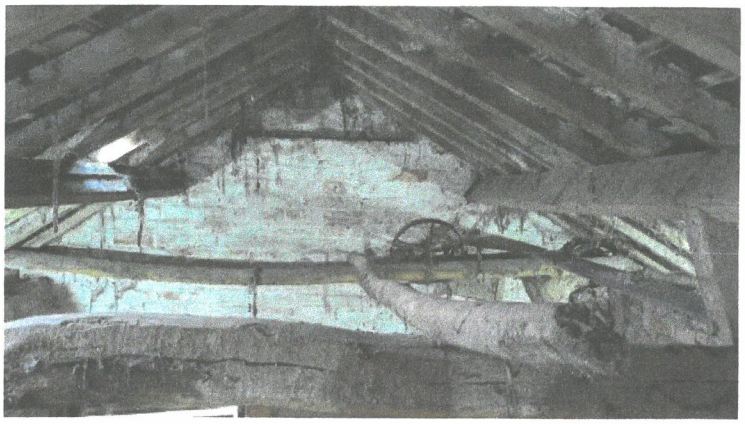
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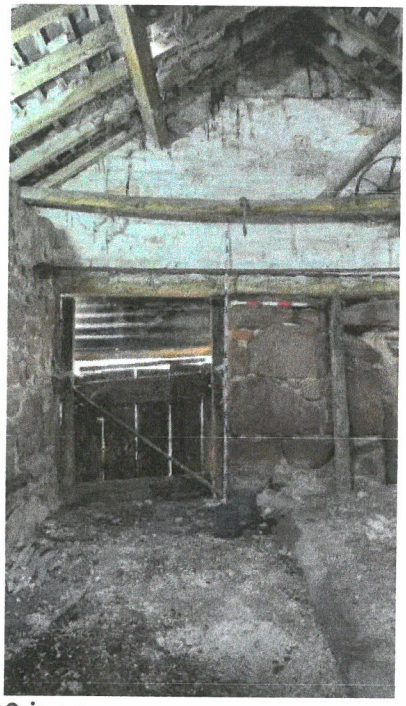
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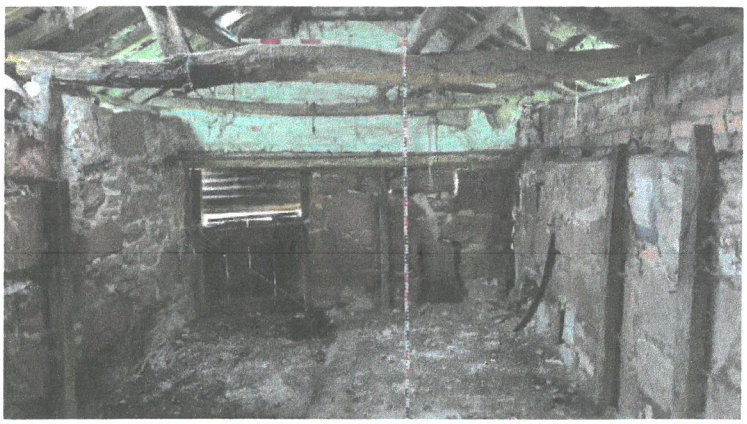
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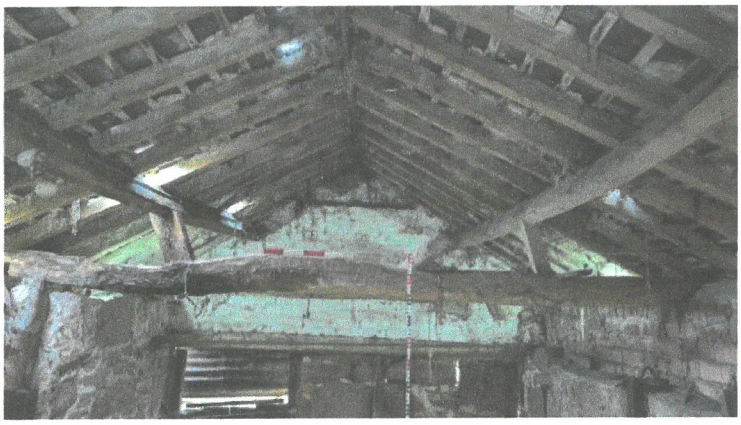
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24-1087 - 105.jpeg



24-1087 - 106.jpeg



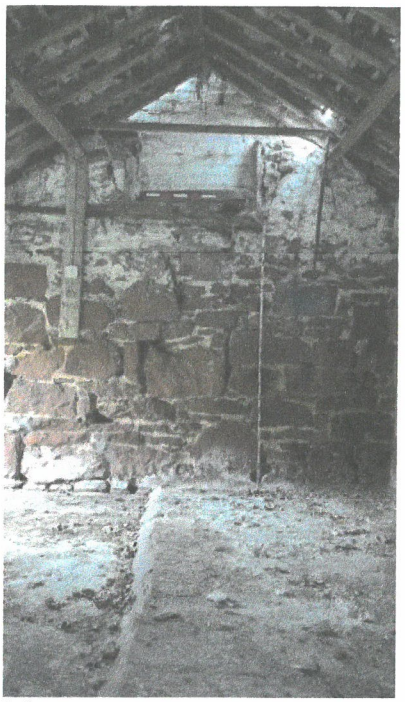
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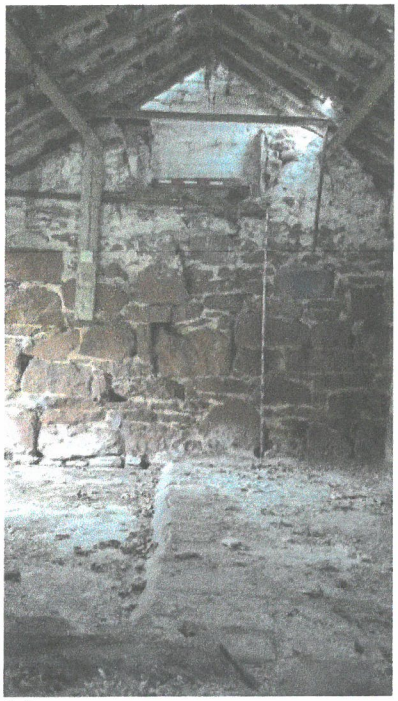
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24-1087 - 114.jpeg



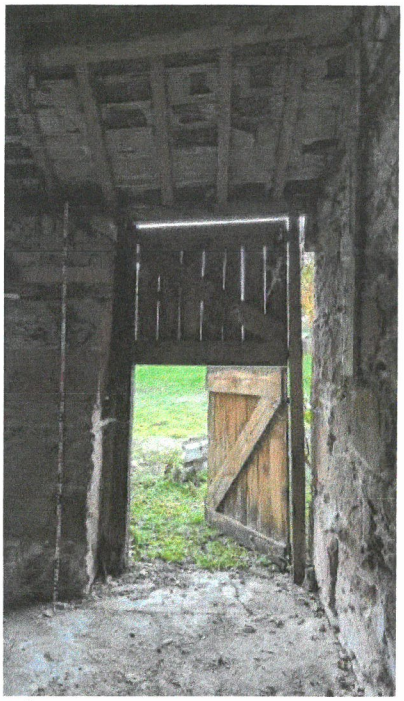
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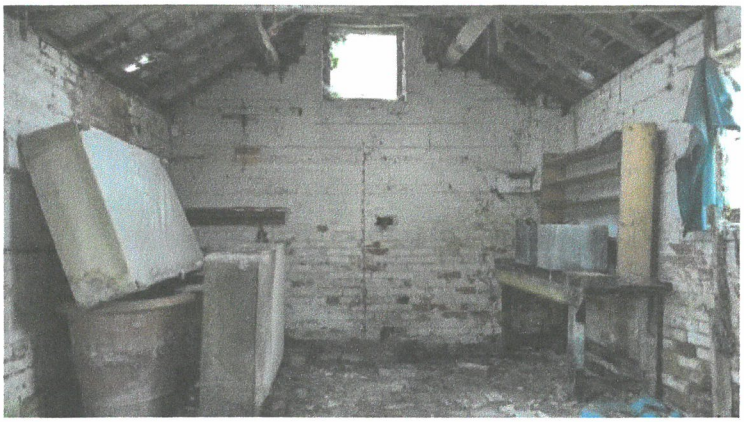
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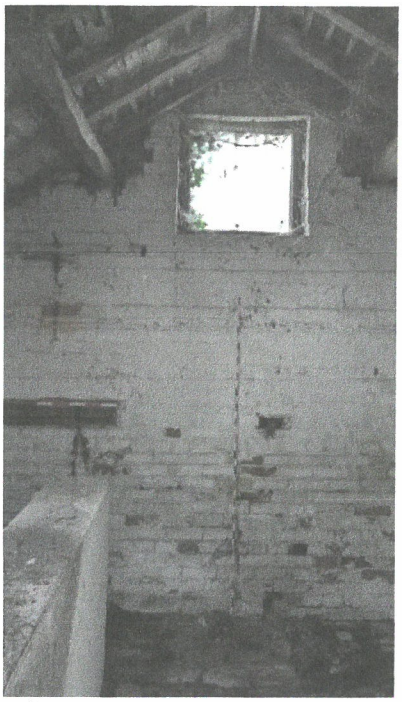
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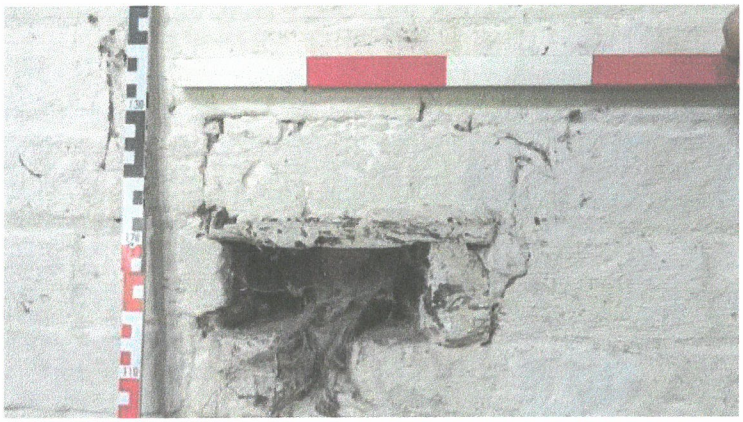
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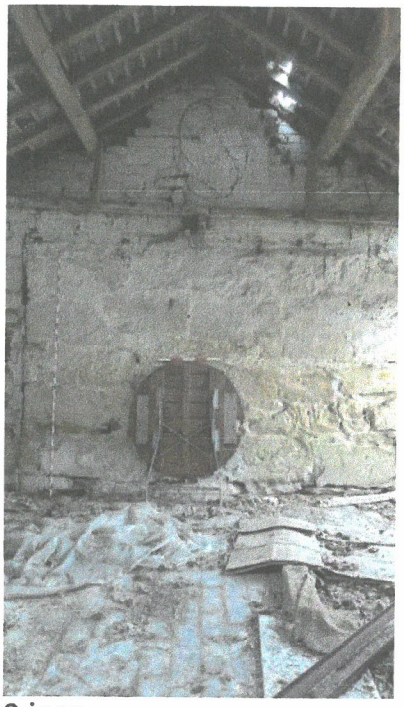
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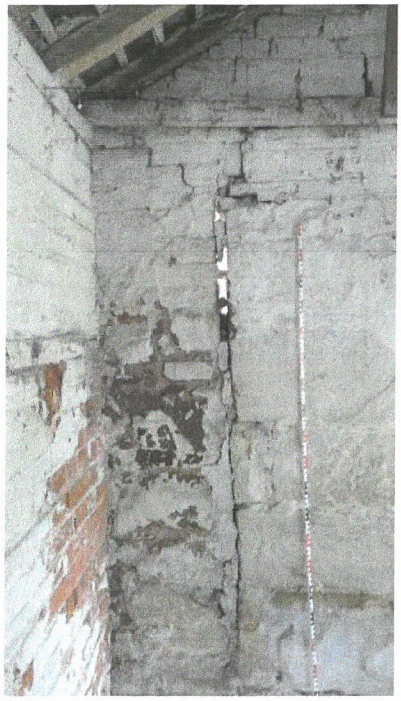
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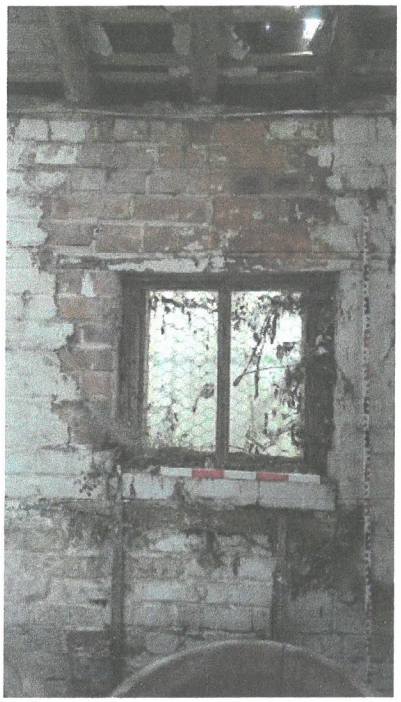
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24-1087 - 153.jpeg

Film 1 Photo Register

Frame	Direction	Scale	Location	Room	Date	Initials	Notes
1	60	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View from road to west
2	60	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View from road to west
3	100	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View from road to west
4	50	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View from road to west
5	45	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View from road to west
6	40	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View from road to west
7	50	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View from road to west
8	310	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Hillside
9	310	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Hillside
10	300	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Barn from road to south
11	280	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View from road to south
12	270	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Hillside
13	330	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Barn from road to south
14	330	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Hillside
15	60	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation
16	60	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation
17	60	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation
18	110	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Hillside
19	110	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation
20	140	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	North elevation
21	190	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	North elevation
22	250	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	East elevation
23	250	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	East elevation
24	235	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	East elevation
25	245	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	East elevation
26	250	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Wall tie and grate
27	250	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Wall tie
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34	330	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Garden wall
35	340	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Garden wall
36	245	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Room A
37	250	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Room A
38	250	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Room A
39	300	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Room A
40	270	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Slate roof and cement ridge tiles
41	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	South wall
42	145	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	South wall
43	140	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	South wall
44	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	South wall
45	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	South wall
46	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	South wall
47	60	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	East wall
48	330	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	North wall
49	350	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	North wall
50	10	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	North wall
51	320	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	North wall
52	335	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	North wall

53	305	2m & 0.5m	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	Brick upper of Room D
54	300	N/A	Internal	A	07/11/24	BP	West wall
55	300	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Joint of Rooms C & D
56	300	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Joint of Rooms C & D
57	245	2m & 0.5m	Internal	B	07/11/24	BP	West wall
58	245	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Room B
59	245	2m & 0.5m	Internal	B	07/11/24	BP	West wall
60	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	B	07/11/24	BP	South wall
61	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	B	07/11/24	BP	South wall
62	180	2m & 0.5m	Internal	B	07/11/24	BP	South wall
63	180	N/A	Internal	B	07/11/24	BP	South wall
64	290	N/A	Internal	B	07/11/24	BP	North wall
65	220	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View of central area
66	220	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	View of central area
67	270	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Window on east wall of D
68	310	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Brick detail
69	240	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	General view from garden
70	300	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	South elevation
71	270	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	South elevation
72	320	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	South elevation
73	270	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	South elevation
74	330	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Door lintel on south wall behind vegetation
75	60	2m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	South elevation
76	0	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Joint of wall edge and infilled door
77	340	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Joint of wall edge and infilled door
78	60	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation southern area
79	60	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation southern area
80	60	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation southern area
81	60	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation southern area
82	60	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation southern area
83	60	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation central area
84	60	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation central area
85	20	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation central area
86	340	2m & 0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Wood construction for door to D
87	340	0.5m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Wood construction for door to D
88	20	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	Asbestos gutter
89	60	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation central area
90	110	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation central area
91	60	2m	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	West elevation northern area
92	140	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	North elevation
93	140	N/A	External	N/A	07/11/24	BP	North elevation
94	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
95	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
96	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
97	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
98	180	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
99	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
100	140	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
101	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Detail of infilled window on north gable of C
102	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
103	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
104	60	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	East wall make up of C
105	60	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C

106	90	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
107	60	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
108	20	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
109	320	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
110	330	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
111	10	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
112	340	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
113	340	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
114	340	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
115	60	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Roof structure
116	180	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
117	250	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
118	260	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
119	220	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
120	240	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
121	240	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Room C
122	140	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Floor of C
123	70	2m & 0.5m	Internal	C	07/11/24	BP	Floor of C
124	330	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
125	330	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
126	330	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
127	330	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Void in north wall of D
128	330	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Void in north wall of D
129	60	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Window of east wall of D
130	40	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
131	60	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
132	110	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Re-used timber on window frame
133	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Roof structure
134	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
135	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
136	140	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
137	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Joint on south wall of D
138	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Lintel in south wall of D
139	145	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Lintel in south wall of D
140	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Timber set into east wall of D
141	60	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Roof joist junction at window on east wall
142	130	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Roof joist junction at window on west wall
143	270	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
144	240	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
145	280	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
146	270	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
147	300	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Room D
148	240	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Window on west wall of D
149	250	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Window on west wall of D
150	10	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Floor of D
151	55	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Floor of D
152	320	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Floor of D
153	150	2m & 0.5m	Internal	D	07/11/24	BP	Floor of D