Historic Building Record:
Nash Works
Belbroughton
Worcestershire
(NGR 391874, 277183)

Planning Application Ref. B/11/1089





February 2014

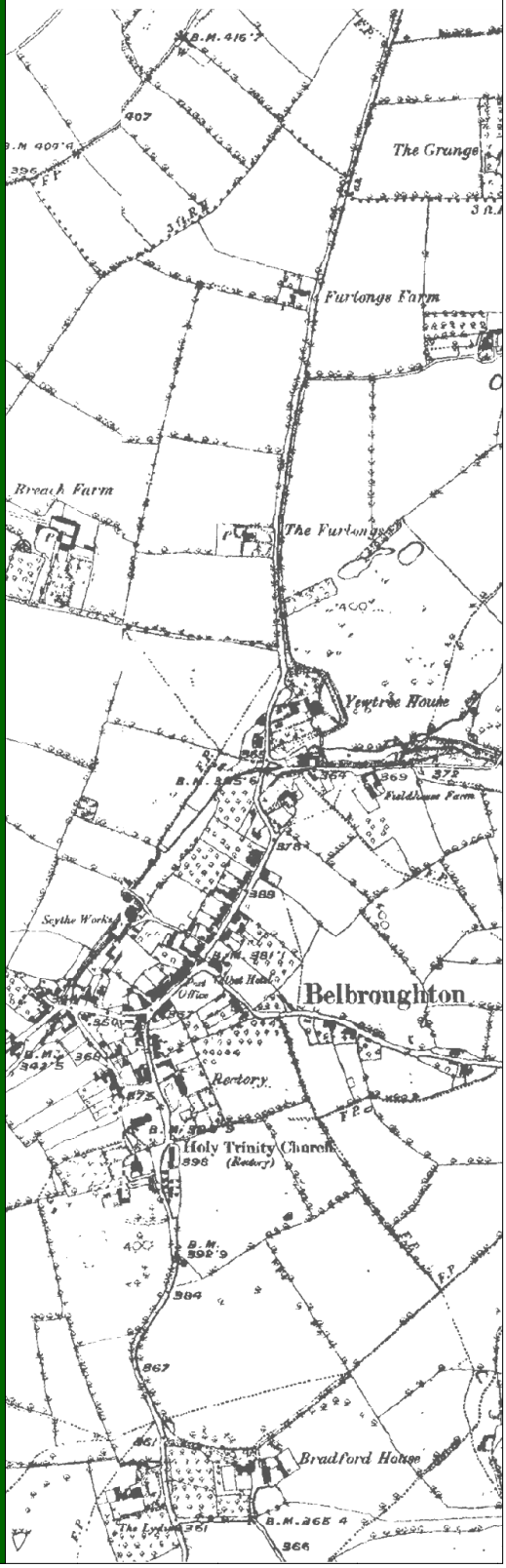
Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

for

Archaeology Warwickshire

Souterrain

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Souterrain Project SOU13-302

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Registered Office: 15 Grove Place, Bedford MK40 3JJ
Registered in England and Wales No. 03394485
e-mail: gps@souterrain.biz www.souterrain.biz

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Summary

On the 14th August 2013, an 'as found' record was made of a range of 19th century industrial buildings at Belbroughton, Worcestershire. The buildings formed a part of the Nash Works, a manufactory of scythes and other agricultural hand tools between 1874 and 1968.

The report provides a descriptive and illustrative account of observations. The analysis identified three broad phases of development, all of which probably took place in the 19th century.

The record includes photographs and scale elevations and plans. The report is intended as an accompaniment to the results of a desk-based study (2004) and a watching brief (2013).

Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Survey and report:
Mercedes Planas BA, MSc, MSc (Eng), MIfA
Martin Wilson BA Hons, MIfA, MIEnvSc, MEAGE, FSA Scot

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd
Registered Office: 15 Grove Place, Bedford MK40 3JJ

www.souterrain.biz
gps@souterrain.biz

1. THE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1.1 This document presents an illustrated and descriptive 'as found' record of a range of 19th century industrial buildings at Belbroughton, Worcestershire, prior to their conversion. The buildings comprised a part of the former Nash Works[1], a manufactory for scythes and other agricultural hand tools.

1.2 The purpose of the recording work is to build upon existing knowledge and to gain a better understanding of the historic structures and their development phases.

1.3 This element of the historic record has been prepared by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) on behalf of Archaeology Warwickshire. It comprises:

- a descriptive account based on on-site observations;
- a photographic archive (35mm monochrome film and digital images);
- annotated building plans and elevations based on architects' drawings[2];;
- cross-sections of the buildings.

1.4 The record is to be integrated to the project's main archaeological archive which is to be compiled by Archaeology Warwickshire.

1.5 The recording work observed the guidance of the English Heritage (*Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2006).

1.6 The report and archive is to be available as a public-accessible record.

2. THE BUILDING CONVERSION PROJECT

2.1 Planning Permission (application reference 11/1089) was granted by Bromsgrove District Council on the 13th of June 2013 to Mr Lawrence Wadlow for development at the former Nash Works, Forge Lane, Belbroughton, Worcestershire DY9 9TD. The permission was specifically granted the demolition of some of the buildings and the retention and conversion of the remainder to two live-work units and construction of ten three-bedroom houses.

2.2 Condition 9 of the permission required the implementation of a programme of Archaeological Work, in order to protect any archaeological resources. This is in accordance with policies CTC17 of the Worcestershire County Structure Plan (2001), C36 of the Bromsgrove District Council Plan (2004) and the National Planning Policy Framework[3].

3. LOCATION

3.1 The site is located on the west side of the village of Belbroughton, Worcestershire, It is located outside of the Conservation Area. The range of 19th century industrial buildings is situated along the west side of the Application Site boundary at NGR 391874, 277183 (centre). The range of buildings is situated along the lower side of shallow valley and aligned northeast / southwest, flanking the northwest side of the culverted Belne Brook. The slope was evidently terraced for the construction of the buildings, the rear walls being below ground level. At the time of the

[1] Worcestershire Historic Environment Record No. WSM04948
[2] Midland Surveys Ltd
[3] National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment, 27.03.2012

survey the buildings were vacant, unmaintained and in poor condition; none of the properties is a listed building.

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Historical research and map regression analysis of the Nash Works was carried out by Gill Collins in 2004[4]. A summary of the site history is largely extracted from that report. It is however, expected that the present report is read in conjunction with the aforementioned desk- based report.

4.2 Belbroughton, as a locality for the manufacture of agricultural edged tools may be traced back to at least 1564, when *sythesmythe* John Smythe was recorded in Chancery Proceedings[5]. The work was carried out by individual craftsmen with forges and workshops close to their dwellings. Mill pools and forges were situated alongside the Belne Brook which flows from northeast to southwest along the west side of the village.

4.3 The site of Belbroughton Scythe Works appears on the Tithe Map of 1841. In the accompanying apportionment schedule it is listed as: "Scythe Mill, Forges, Engines etc." The site was owned and occupied by Messr. Waldron. The works and the forge were initially close to the mill pool which is on the north side of Nash Lane. The initial site equates with the existing group of buildings that lie outside of the Application Site. It is here that the Belne Brook descends into culverts. The early site is thought to have been a corn grist mill. A forge is thought to have been present in 1750.

4.4 The first scytheworks on the site was established in 1774 by Thomas Aston Waldron. He used water power to operate a tilt hammer and to drive mill wheels (grind stones) to sharpen blades. The works stayed in the Aston Waldron family until 1868, at which time there were two plating forges at the scythe mill. In 1874, the business was bought by Belbroughton scythe-maker Isaac Nash who had been producing scythes at Belbroughton since the early 1840s. The manufactory, which was thereafter known as the Nash Works, became the main source of employment in Belbroughton, employing over a hundred men by the 1880s. The business, still in the Nash family, became Nash Belbroughton Limited in 1908. However, fortunes changed with the advent of modern mechanised farm machinery and the decline of the industry began in the early 20th century. The Nash Works closed in 1968 and machinery was sold off. The grind stones in the yard are the only artefacts that remain of the industry. The site was latterly used for carpet-making.

5. OBSERVATIONS

5.1 The structure is comprised of three adjoining buildings, aligned NE/SW, with the frontage facing SE. In the description that follows the buildings are referred to as A to C and rooms are referred to numerically (Fig.2). Numbers in bold refer to photographs at Section 9. The photograph viewpoints are shown on Figure 5. The metric scales which appear in the photographs are normally 2m in length with divisions of 0.5m.

[4] Collins, G. 29th Feb 2004. Nash Works, Belbroughton (unpublished report)

[5] 'Parishes: Belbroughton', A History of the County of Worcester: volume 3 (1913), pp. 11-19. URL: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43080 Date accessed: 30 January 2014

Building A

External appearance

5.2 This is a rectangular two-storey brick-built structure with attic store (Fig.2; **1-3**). It measures approximately 13.42m by 6.62m, with its long axis aligned NE/SW. The external brickwork of Building A is English Garden Wall Bond (EGWB), comprised of three stretcher courses to every header course (3/1) (**1-5**). The brick dimensions are generally 0.24m x 0.08m x 0.11m. The roof is slated and has five simple rectangular casement roof-lights on its SE side. At the time of the survey these were concealed by protective metal sheeting. There is a chimney breast in the centre of the NE end wall, with a low stretcher-built stack (**5**). At the SW end of Building A, the upper part of a brick lift shaft protrudes from the SE side of the roof (**1-2**); a 20th century addition in Old English Bond (OEB). Views of the exterior of the NE end of Building A are obscured by neighbouring properties (**5**). The brickwork of the rear wall (i.e. NW) is EGWB; eaves-down there are thirteen courses at 3/1, and thereafter 4/1.

5.3 Building A comprises five main components: main entrance/loading bay, office, lavatory, workshops and storage area.

Main entrance

5.4 The main entrance to Building A is via a loading bay (Room 1) (**1-3**). A door in the SW wall leads to the administrative and services area (Rooms 3-6), whilst facing door in the NE wall provides the sole access to a ground floor workshop (Room 2).

Office

5.5 The office area is fronted by a gabled structure (**1-3**), the ground floor of which (Room 3) has a bay window, while the first floor (Room 5) has a vertical single-mullioned, four-pane single casement window. Above the window opening is a segmented arch in double rowlock.

5.6 The bay-windowed room at ground level (Room 3) is rectangular and featureless, with rendered walls and quarry-tiled floor (each tile 0.23m x 0.23m) (**7**). A partition wall separates the room from a back room (Room 4) which has no natural light, but which serves as a thoroughfare between the loading bay and Building B (Room 10) and as access to the upper floors. There is a blocked staircase in the NW corner of the rear room (Room 4) that led to the first floor (**8**).

5.7 Above the ground floor office (Room 3) there is a rectangular room 4.65m by 2.31m (Room 5), which was also probably part of the office area. Room 5 is lit by a window (*ante*.5.5), now boarded. Lack of visibility and the presence of clutter precluded access and photography. As with the ground floor, a modern partition wall separates the front room (Room 5) from a back room (Room 6). The latter room, which has no natural light, serves as a thoroughfare between Building A and Building B (**10**), and between the upper floors. A flight of stairs on the NE side of Room 6 leads to the attic space (*post*.5.11) (**11**). Nothing of the original structure is visible in Rooms 5 and 6, the whole of interior having been clad in an assortment of makeshift panelling and carpet off-cuts.

Lavatory

5.8 A small rectangular lean-to with mono-pitch roof is attached to the exterior SW wall of Building A. It is located towards to front of the building, in the angle of Buildings A and B. This was a washroom / lavatory (Room 15). It was not accessible. The ground floor window of Building B is offset to the SW (Fig. 3), which seems to indicate that the lean-to belongs to the first phase (i.e. Building A).

Ground floor workshop

5.9 In the NE part of Building A, the lower workshop (Room 2) is divided into three rectangular bays, each measuring 10.04m by 2.74m. It is lit by three two-mullioned twelve-pane casement windows (Fig.3) in the SE (i.e. front) wall. Steel or iron joists were partly visible (**6**) but otherwise, at the time of the survey, the entire room was used for the storage of new building materials.

First floor workshop/storage area

5.10 The first floor room (7) was lit by three windows of the same design and dimension as the ground floor workshop, although of different arrangement, with one of the windows positioned partly above the loading bay on the SW side of the first floor entrance. Each window opening has a segmented arch above it in double rowlock (Fig.3). The first floor is thought to have been either a workshop or a materials storage area, although there are no distinguishing features to confirm such. None of the original structure was visible since its floor and walls were roughly clad in an assortment of carpet as a form of insulation. The ceiling is supported by iron or steel joists (painted) which span the width of the building (**9** and **11**). The joists rest on brick corbels on the rear wall of the building and brick pillars on the front wall.

Attic Space

5.11 The attic space (Room 9) is comprised of five bays: four above the first floor workshop/store area and loading bay, the fifth above the office end. It is accessed from the first floor office area (Rooms 6) via a single flight of wooden steps (**11**), entering the 4th bay of the attic from the SW (**14**). It was lit by five small flush casement windows in the SE side of the roof (*ante.*5.2). Presumably used largely for storage, the space is sub-divided into three distinct areas.

5.12 At the NE end of the attic, the first truss is a queen post type (**15-17**). The truss has been partly panelled to form partition between the 1st and 2nd bay (**15**). The main purlins on either side of the building are joined at the division of 1st and 2nd bay, the NW side held by an iron brace (**18**). The chimney breast is visible in the NE wall of the 1st bay (**15** and **19**).

5.13 Bays 2 and 3 are of equal dimension, 6.18m by 2.71m, the 4th bay being larger, 6.18m by 4.03m (Fig.2). In contrast to the 1st truss, the trusses between the 2nd and 5th bay have king posts. Whereas the NW side of each truss has a strut perpendicular to the roof, their SE sides each have a vertical strut. This permitted access through the SE side of the roof space. It is likely that the difference in truss types (i.e. king post and queen post) reflects the design of a purpose-built storage area. There is no positively no suggestion elsewhere in the structure that the join of the main purlins between the 1st and 2nd bay indicates a building extension.

5.14 At the SW end of the roof space (5th bay) there is a landing bay for a cage lift which is located in the SE corner (**20**). The lift and operating mechanism remain intact.

Building B

5.15 Adjoining the SW end of Building A is a two-story rectangular brick building with SE-facing gabled roof (Fig. 3; **21-22**). It was evidently not intended to match the design of Building A. Unlike the first phase, Building B is constructed of Flemish Stretcher Bond (FSB) throughout, with three courses to every header course (3/1). The bricks of the façade differ greatly from Building A (and Building C), having been 'reduced' during firing process. The result is a moreover darker red, but includes a quantity of blue-grey bricks, largely with vitrified faces (**21**). There is a three-course stepped and cogged eave, which is also present at the rear (**23**). It is probable that this decorative feature originally continued around the SW wall of the building. The roof is slated.

5.16 Whereas the building line at the rear follows that of Building A, the frontage is set back from Building A by c.2.4m (Fig.2). The front and rear walls of Building B abut the SW end of Building A; which is clearly seen at the rear of the building (**26**). This is in contrast to the SW end of Building B where the brickwork is carefully bonded at regular intervals (every 7 courses) with Building C (**24-25**). At the rear of the building this method of bonding includes the occasional insertion of horizontally-split bricks on the SW side to compensate for the fall in ground height. Notably, this indicates that the Building C was appended to Building B.

5.17 The ground floor of Building B consists of a single rectangular room, 5.02m by 4.08m (Room 10). It is lit by a five-mullioned twenty pane casement window, which has a horizontal lintel. The interior has a quarry-tiled floor (**27**), each tile measuring 0.29m x 0.29m. Tiles are missing from the central area, exposing an earlier floor of un-mortared bricks. In the upper NW wall there is a projecting segmented arch of brick between stone imposts (also projecting), with an internal width of c.0.72m (**28**). Although this appeared to be the upper portion of a doorway or a window there was no further evidence to confirm its function. At the rear (i.e. exterior) of the building only one of the sandstone imposts was visible, about 0.05m above ground level (**29**), but there is no evidence of the arch. In the centre of the SW wall is a chimney breast, the fireplace now concealed behind a later pillar (**27**).

5.18 The first floor, also single-cell (Room 11), is lit by a single-mullioned eight-pane vertical casement window (Fig.3). Above the window opening is a segmented arch comprised of a lower course of rowlock and an upper course of headers (Fig.3). The interior contains modern stud-partitioned rooms in each corner of indeterminable function, but was otherwise featureless, being largely clad in modern materials. The chimney breast (and possible fireplace) in the SW wall is also concealed. The ceiling is plaster and lath, though largely concealed by modern panels.

5.19 There is a through-passage alongside the rear wall of the first floor room (Room 11) - from Building A to the upper storey of Building C. This incorporates a ramped walkway down from Room 6 of Building A (Fig.2) and a step down (0.3m) into the first floor workshop of Building C (Room 14).

5.20 The purpose of building B is uncertain, although the level of exterior décor and its differentiation from Building A may suggest that it may have been built as either a reception area and/or a part of the administrative building.

Building C

External Appearance

5.21 This is a two-storey building of 5 bays (Fig.2). An extension to the SW has recently been demolished exposing the gable end (**30-31**). The 4th bay (NE to SW) has a SE-facing gable with first floor loading bay (**30** and **32**). The building is presumed to have comprised a lower workshop (Room 12) and an upper storage area/workshop (Room 14). Each level is lit by four double-mullioned twelve-pane casement windows, three of which are on the NE side of the gabled loading bay (i.e. bays 1 to 3), the other in the 5th bay (Fig.3). Each of the window openings has a segmented arch composed of a single course of rowlock (**32-35**).

5.22 Apart from the gable, the brickwork of Building C is FSB, 3/1, except below the level of the ground floor window sills where it is FSB 5/1. Below the upper window openings there is a band

of headers which runs the length of the building. Beneath the overhanging eaves there is a band of stepped headers (**32**).

5.23 The gable (**32**) appears to have been an addition to Building C, although this could not be confirmed due to limited visibility and access. Unlike the rest of the building, the gable is built in a combination of English Bond (EB; the ground floor) and EGWB, 3/1, (the first floor loading bay). The infill of the upper gable is composed of modern bricks with kiln stacking marks, in a stretcher bond. These are separated by a single row of headers below the purlins. The rear of Building C is featureless (**25**). It is composed of FSB (3/1) and follows the same building line as Buildings A and B.

Ground floor

5.24 Room 12 (Fig.2) on the ground floor (**36**) has a quarry tiled floor of regular tiles (0.3mx 0.3m) above a concrete screed. The walls are whitewashed but un-rendered. There are iron or steel (painted) ceiling joists which rest upon brick buttresses on the front and rear walls.

5.25 At the NE end of Building C is a small-single celled rectangular room, 2.9m by 1.3m (Room 13; **38**). The access to this space is alongside the rear wall of Room 12 and across what appears to be a culvert, concealed by a sheet of steel. The floor of Room 12 has been lowered by 0.55m, cut into the sandstone bedrock. It is lit by a single rectangular window (1.05m x 0.84m), which was obscured by boards at the time of the survey. Incorporated in the NE wall of Building C (Room 13) is the rear of the chimney breast of Building B, Room 10 (**38**). It is probable that the sunken-floored cell was an addition/alteration to Building C, since the dividing wall intrudes upon the window frame of the 1st bay in Room 12 (**37**).

First Floor

5.26 At the time of survey the first floor (Room 14) contained a number of fixtures, fittings and clutter from its most recent usage as a carpet/textiles manufactory (**39-40**). This included several 'Singer' sewing machines. There was little visible of the original structure. There are four roof trusses, all king post (**39-42**). The first and second truss(numbered NE to SW) are supported by brick pillar-buttresses on the front wall (**44**), while the third and fourth truss are supported by brick corbels on both front and rear wall (**42, 43, 46, 47**). In the NE wall a chimney breast was partly visible with a segmented arch behind it on either side (**48**) which was probably a part of the buttressing of the chimney, although there was too little of this wall visible to examine in detail (the other side of this wall, in Room 11 was also obscured).

6. BROAD PHASING

6.1 The development of the building took place by extending to the SW.

Phase 1 Building A.

This was a two-storey workshop building of 3 bays, with attic space and a loading bay with hoist to the SW. There was a general office with a gabled front at the SW end of the building. The office area may have originally comprised two large rooms, one at ground floor level, the other one above it. Notably the back rooms-cum-thoroughfares (Rooms 4 and 6, on the ground and first floor, respectively) have no natural light. The appending of Building B to the SW of Building A and the creation of a thoroughfare between the two buildings probably necessitated partition walls to be erected for office privacy. It is possible that the lift shaft at the SW end of the building belongs to this phase.

Phase 2 Building B.
This is more decorative than Building A. It is set back from the latter. The stepped and cogged eaves at the front and rear of the building probably continued around the SW wall of the building prior to the appending of Building C.

Phase 3 Building C.
There is evidence of the brickwork having been bonded to Building B. The SW wall of Building B, with its chimney breast, was incorporated into a new dividing wall. An opening was made in the SW wall of Building B to permit access into the appended building.

Phase 4 Further modification of the 4th Bay to insert a gabled loading bay in the SE wall.

7. ARCHIVE & REPORT

7.1 The archive is intended as a public-accessible record, to be housed in the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record. Copyright is retained by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd and Archaeology from whom permission may be sought for reproduction.

7.2 The archive comprises a CD (containing digital images, a copy of the report and index to photographs) and black and white prints.

7.3 The report is to be uploaded in due course to oasis.ac.uk (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations.

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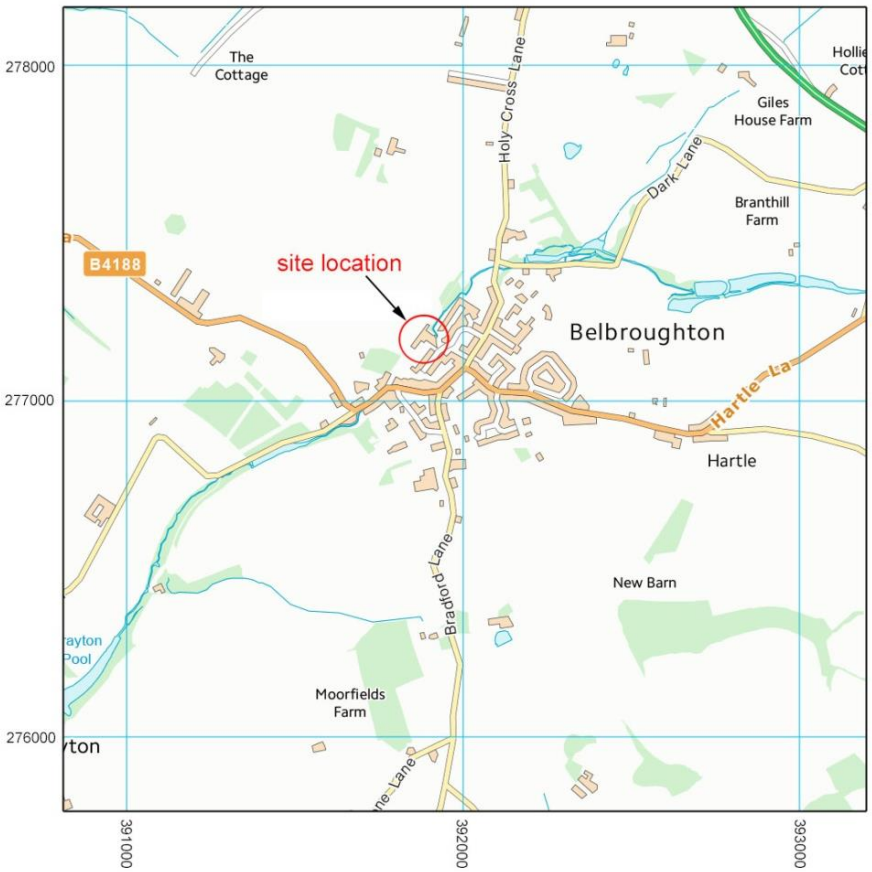
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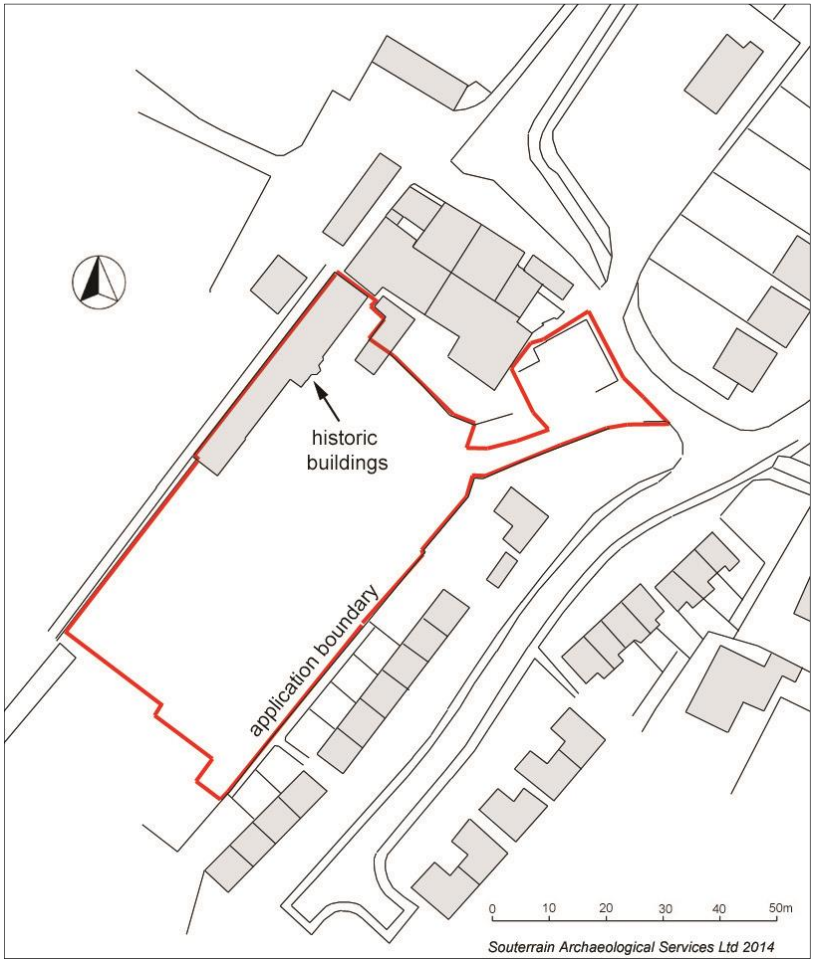
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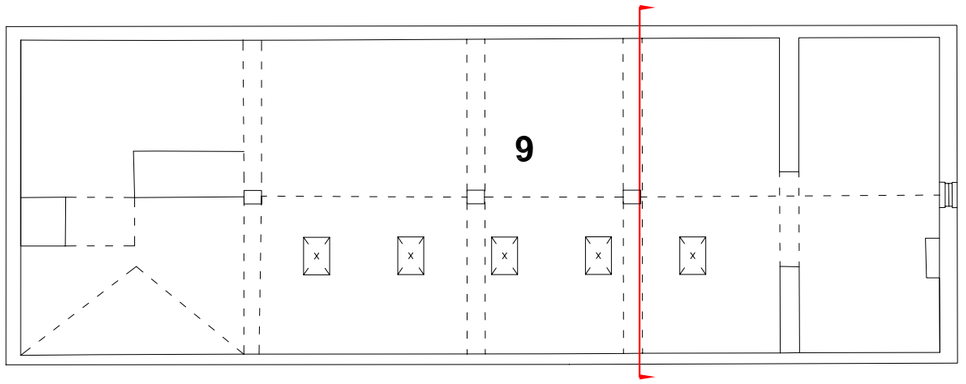
Figure.1.
Location of site

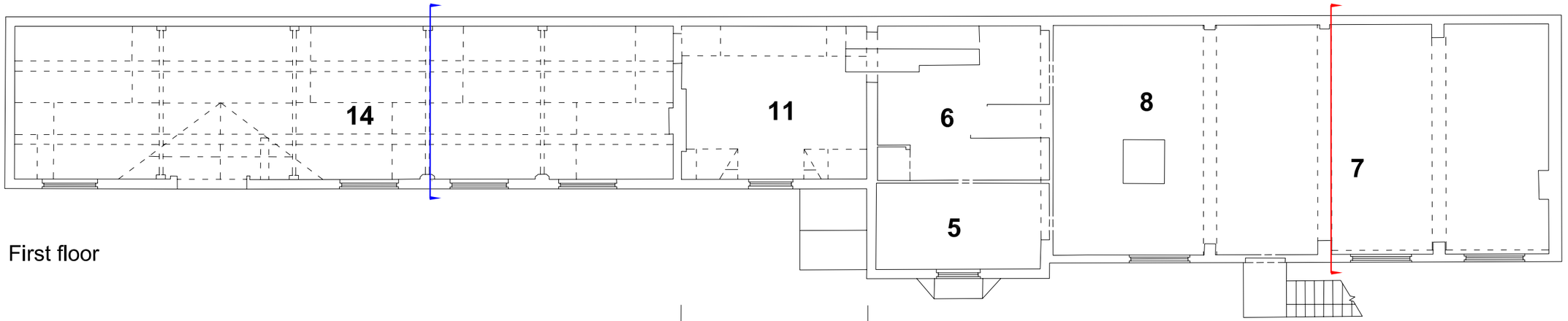
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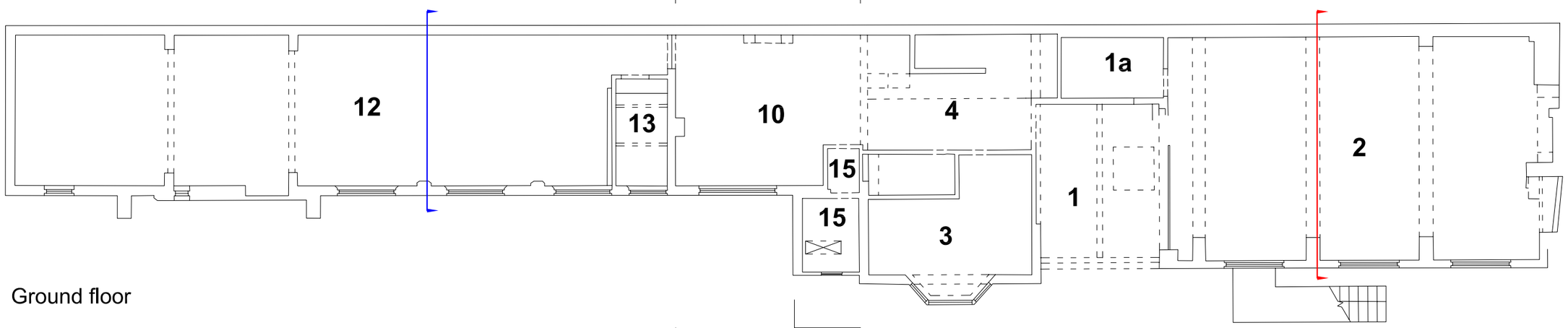


Attic floor





First floor



Ground floor

Building C

Building B

Building A

Nash Works, Belbroughton, Worcestershire

Figure 2: Building plans and cross-section locations

Roof beams

Cross- section 1

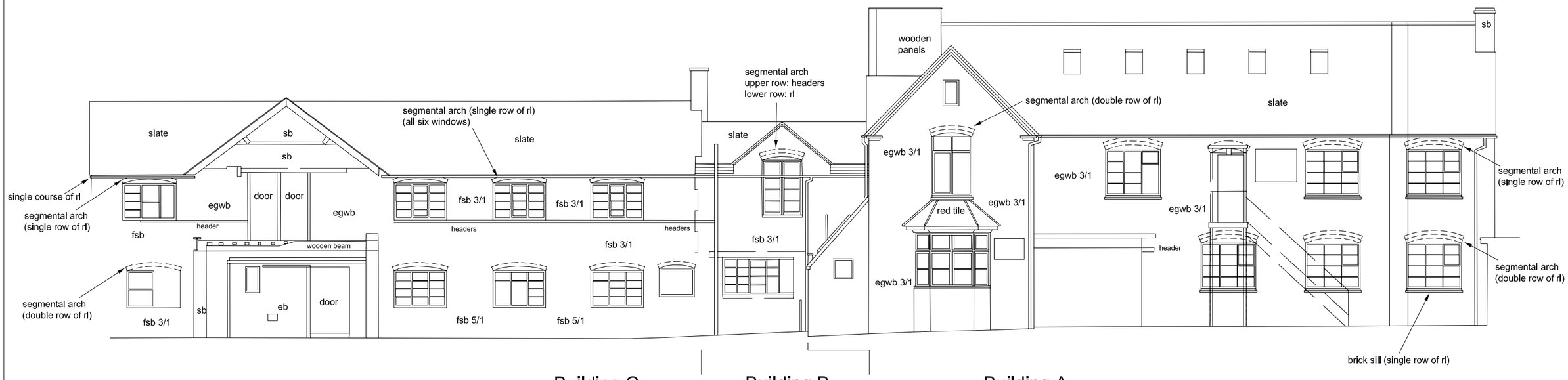
Cross- section 2

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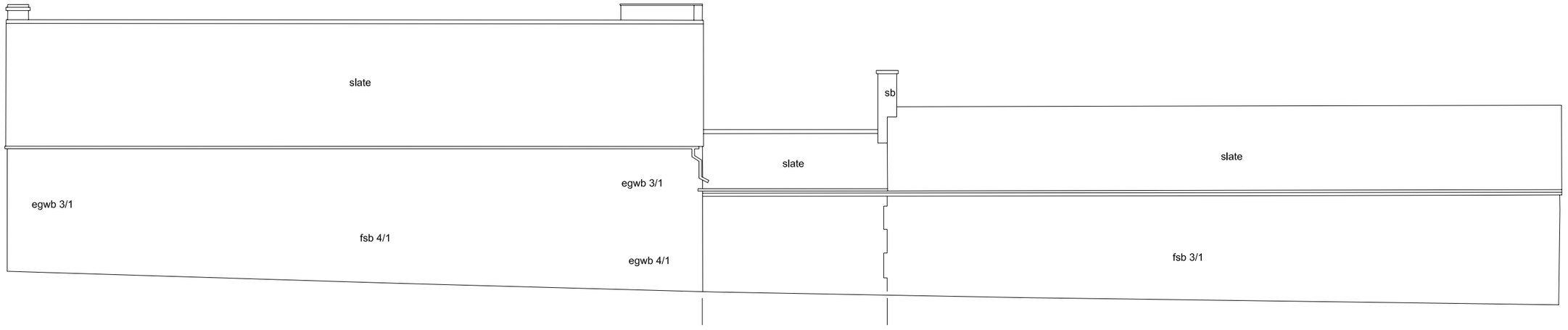
Date: February 2014

Drawing based on Midland Surveys Ltd survey plan

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Southeast elevation



Northwest elevation

Nash Works, Belbroughton, Worcestershire

Figure 3: Building elevations

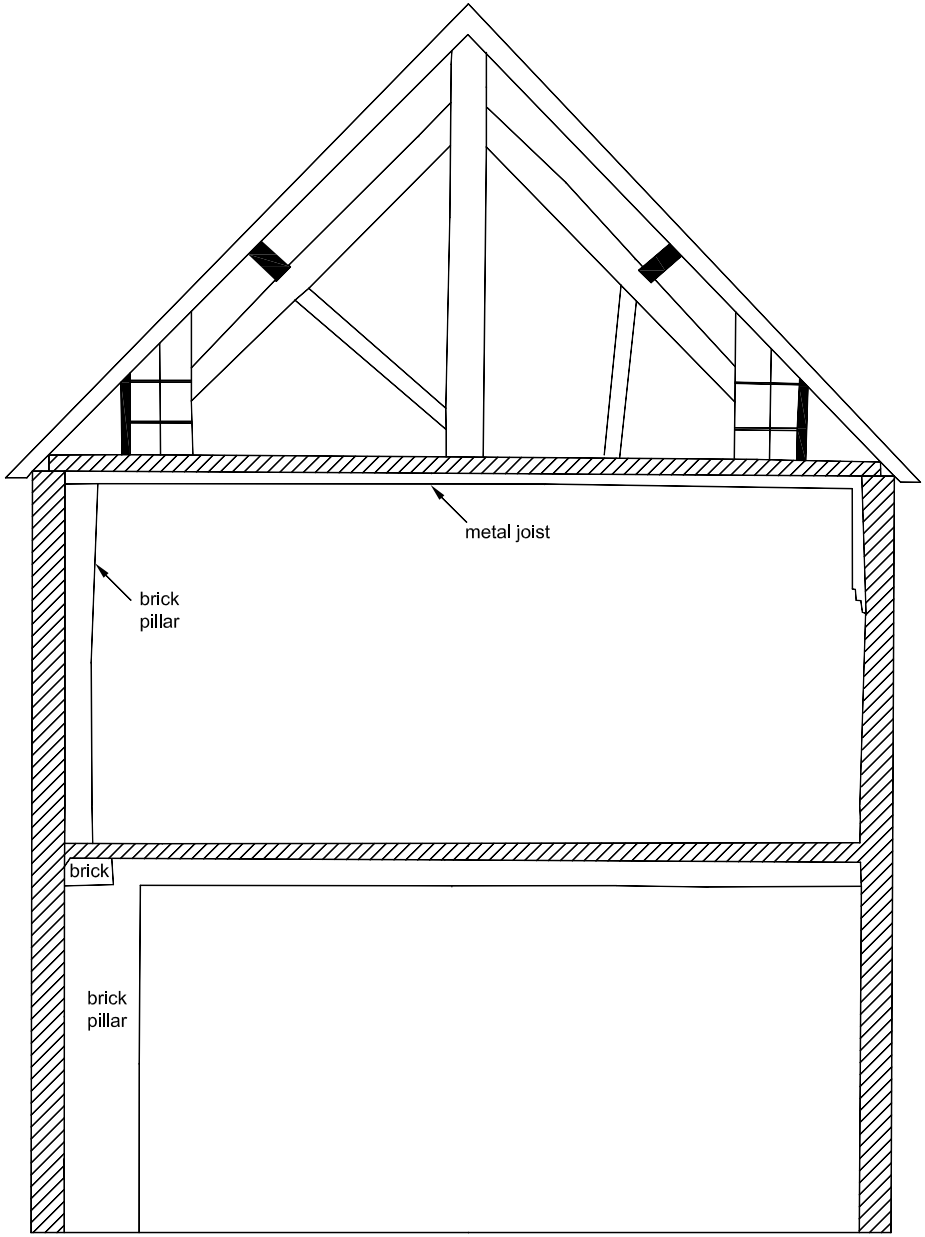
egwb: english garden wall bond
fsb: flemish stretcher bond
rl: row lock
eb: english bond
sb: stretcher bond

0 5m

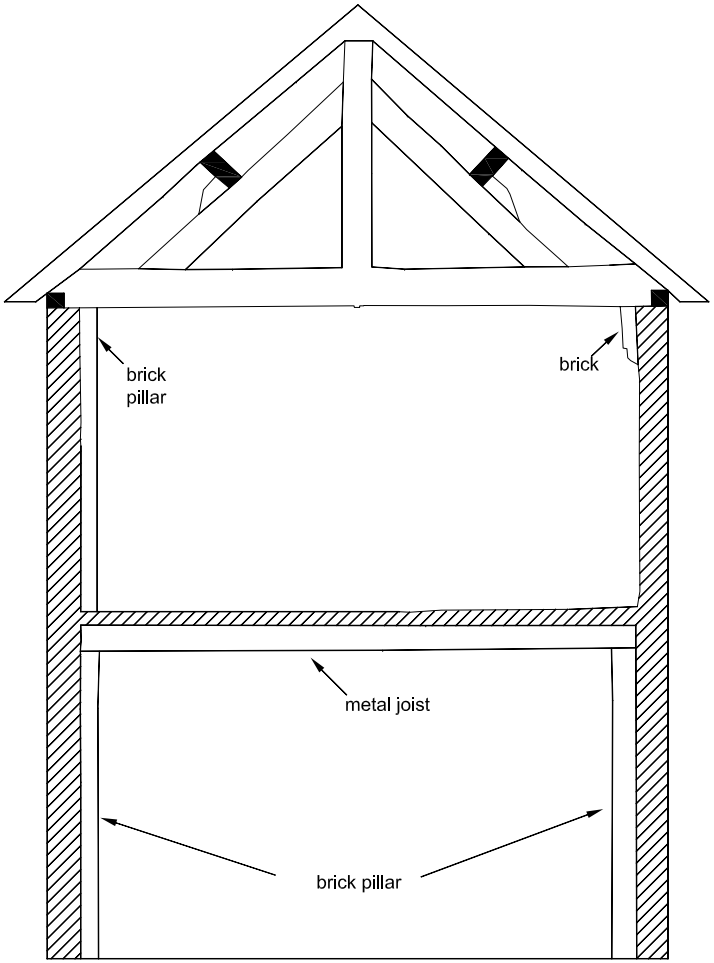
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Cross- section 1



Cross-section 2

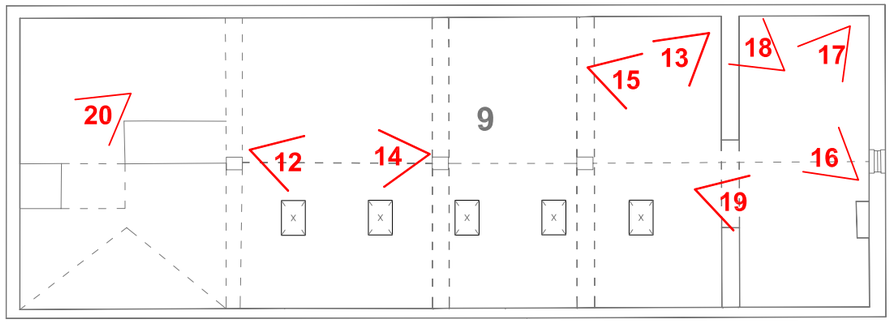
Nash Works, Belbroughton, Worcestershire
Figure 4: Cross-sections

Date: February 2014

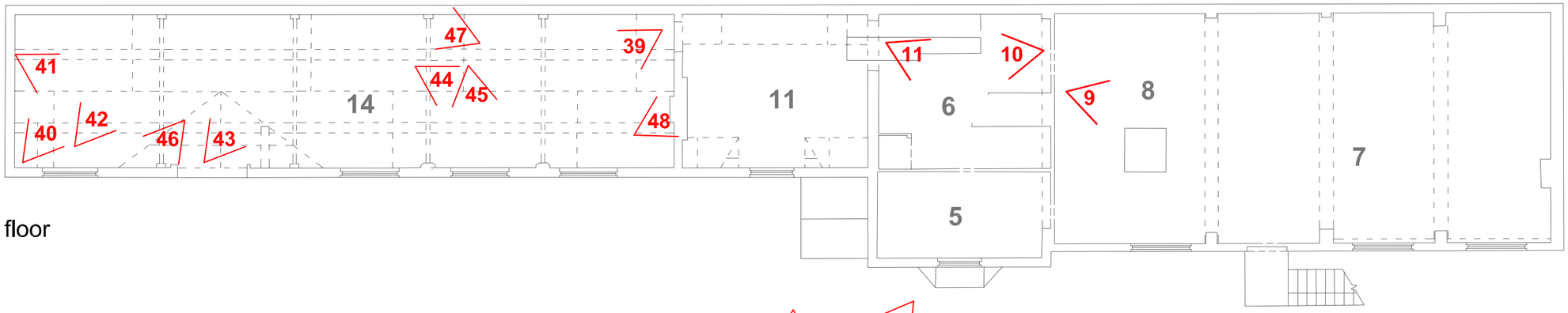
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Produced by Souterrain archaeological Servies Ltd for Archaeology Warwickshire

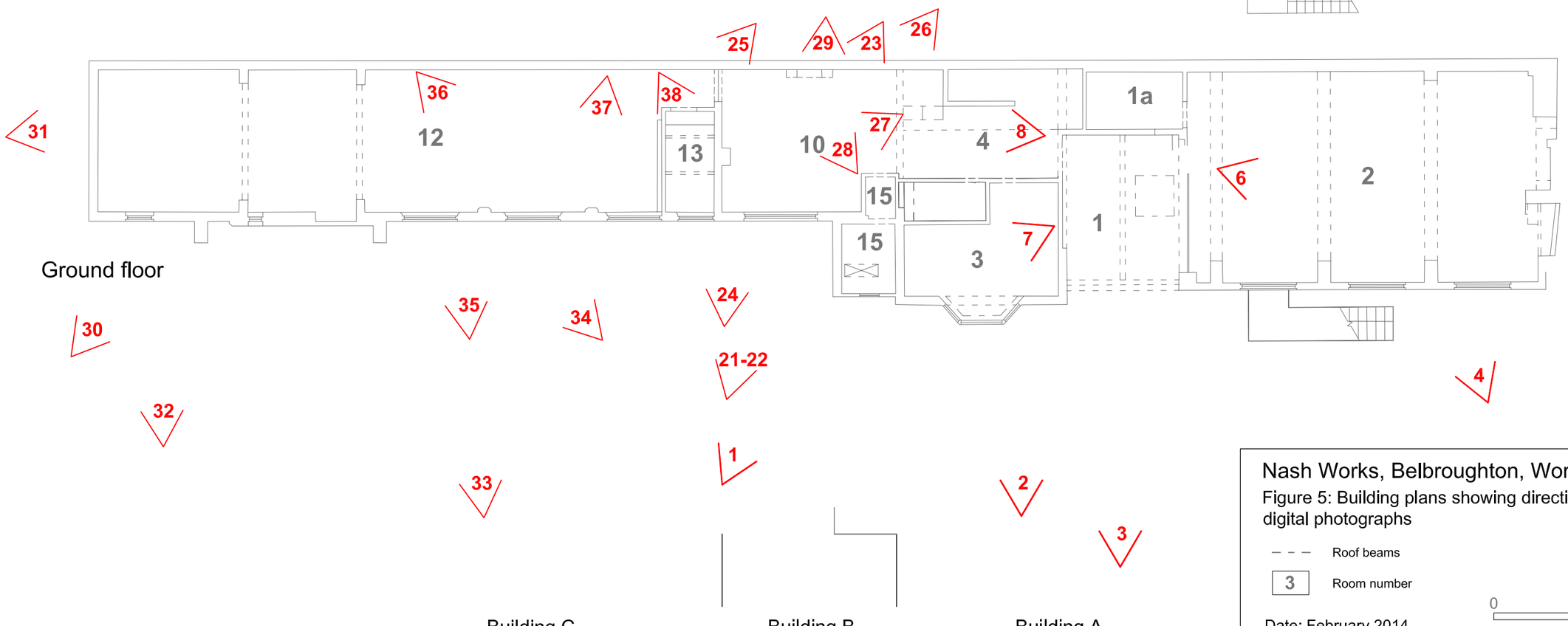
Attic floor



First floor



Ground floor



Building C Building B Building A

Nash Works, Belbroughton, Worcestershire

Figure 5: Building plans showing direction of digital photographs

Roof beams

3 Room number

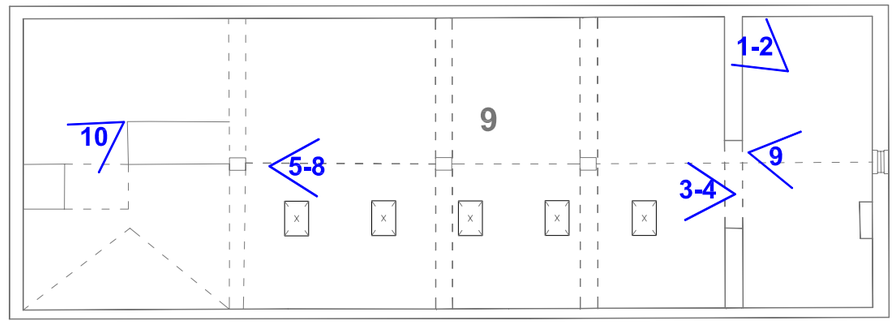
0 5m

Date: February 2014

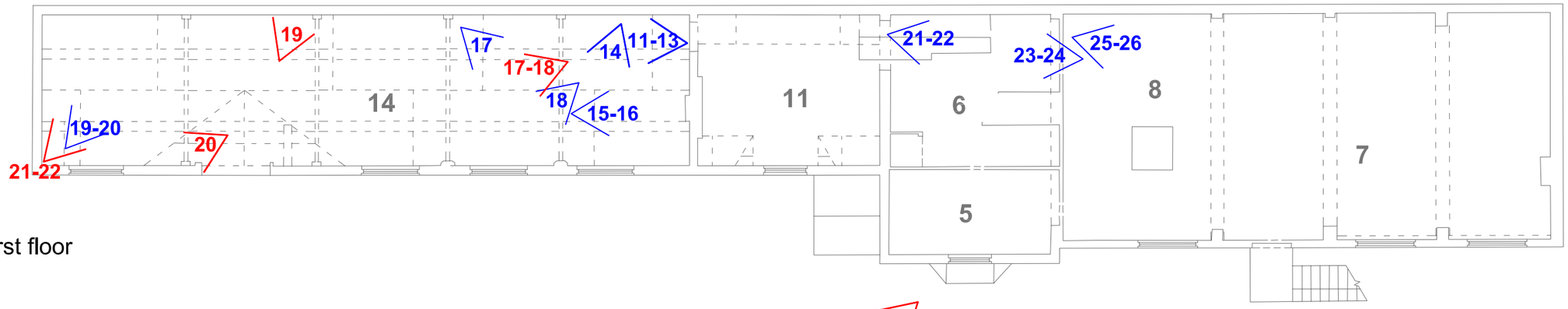
Drawing based on Midland Surveys Ltd survey plan

Produced by Souterrain archaeological Servies Ltd for Archaeology Warwickshire

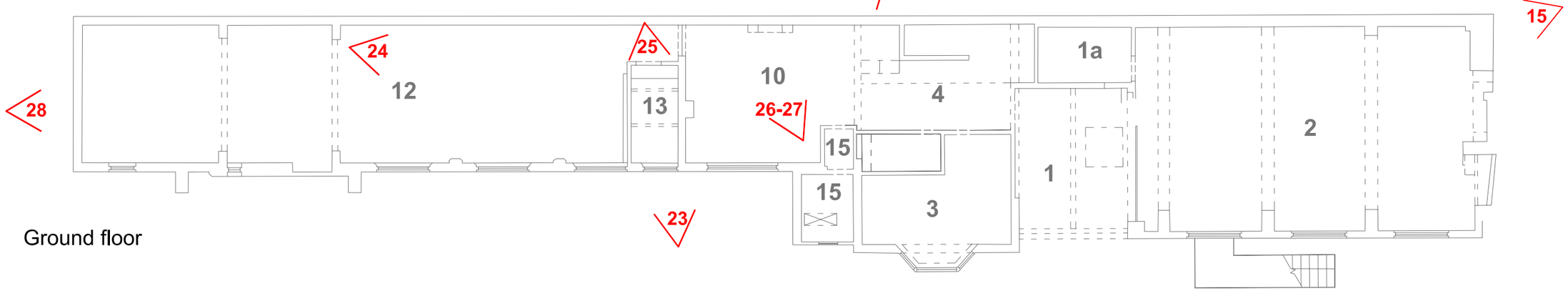
Attic floor



First floor



Ground floor



Nash Works, Belbroughton, Worcestershire

Figure 6: Building plans showing direction of black & white photographs

25 Film 1

32 Film 2

Roof beams

3 Room number

0 5m

Date: February 2014

Drawing based on Midland Surveys Ltd survey plan

Produced by Souterrain archaeological Servies Ltd for Archaeology Warwickshire

9. Photographs



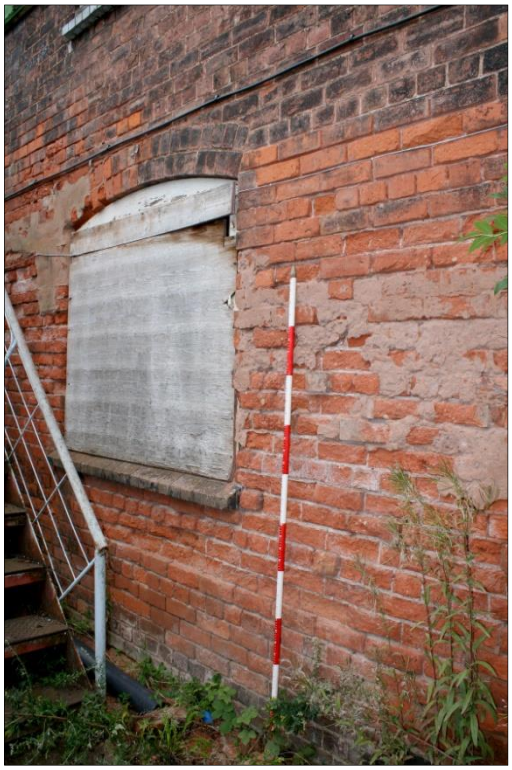
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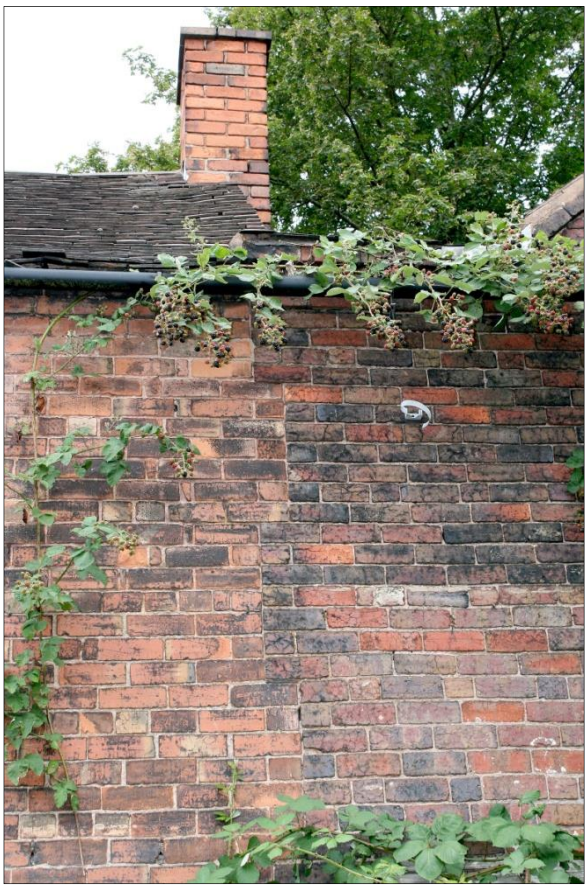
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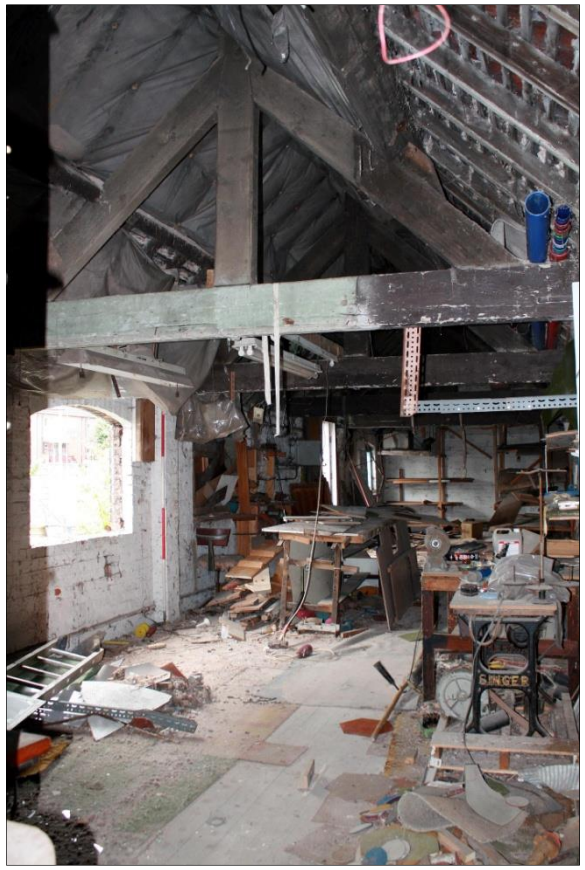
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APPENDIX 1. PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

Digital Photographs (Archive: CD)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX			
PROJECT:	**FILM TYPE:** digital	**DATE**: 14/08/2013	
No. (in report)	***Image No.***	***Direction (facing)***	***Description***
1	P2180057	NW	Building A. Front (SE) elevation
2	P2180080	NNW	Building A. Front (SE) elevation
3	IMG6207	NW	Building A. Front (SE) elevation
4	IMG6262	SW	Building A. Exterior. Ground floor. Workshop. Detail of brickwork typical window
5	IMG6298	SE	Building A. Elevation. NE gable end
6	IMG6242	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 2. Ground floor workshop
7	IMG6244	SE	Building A. Interior. Room 3, Office.
8	IMG6276	SW	Building A. Interior. Room 4. Rear passageway. Staircase (upper right)
9	IMG6111	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 7. Overview.
10	IMG6113	SW	Building A. Interior. Room 6. Ramped passageway between Buildings A and C
11	IMG6116	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 6. Overview. Stairs to attic space (Room 9)
12	IMG6183	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Overview, showing king-post trusses
13	IMG6193	SE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Overview, showing king-post trusses
14	IMG6157	SW	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Overview, showing entrance
15	IMG6170	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Overview of NE gable end and partitioned 1st bay with queen post truss
16	IMG6195	SW	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Partition over queen post truss
17	IMG6200	SE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Partition over queen post truss
18	P2180053	SW	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Iron brace joining main purlins of 1st and 2nd bay (NE to SW)
19	IMG6174	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Chimney breast in NE gable end
20	IMG6154	SE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Cage lift in 5th bay (SW end)
21	P2180079	NW	Building B. Front (SE) elevation
22	IMG6234	NW	Building B. Front (SE) elevation
23	IMG6283	SE	Building B. Rear elevation (NW). Detail of stepped and cogged eaves
24	IMG6264	NW	Building B. Front elevation (SE). Brickwork bond between Buildings B and C
25	IMG6291	SE	Building B. Rear elevation (SE). Brickwork bond between Buildings B and C
26	IMG6277	SE	Building B. Front elevation (SE). Brickwork bond between Buildings A and B
27	IMG6245	SW	Building B. Room 10 (ground floor) overview. Location of former fireplace with later brick pillar. Feature with segmented arch to right
28	IMG6250	SW	Building B. Room 10 (ground floor). Segmented arch with sandstone imposts
29	IMG6285	SE	Building B. Rear elevation. Sandstone impost
30	P2180072	NW	Building C. Overview of front elevation and SW gale end
31	IMG6214	NE	Building C. SW gable end
32	P2180066	NW	Building C. Front elevation. SE-facing gable end with loading bay
33	P2180077	NW	Building C. Front elevation. Workshops. Typical windows with segmented arches
34	IMG6229	SW	Building C. Front elevation. Location of culverted Belne Brook in undergrowth

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX			
PROJECT:		**FILM TYPE:** digital	**DATE**: 14/08/2013
No. (in report)	***Image No.***	***Direction (facing)***	***Description***
			in foreground.
35	IMG6231	NW	Building C. Front elevation. Detail of brickwork and windows
36	IMG6260	NE	Building C. Room 12 (ground floor) overview. Room 13 in background
37	IMG6272	SE	Building C. Room 12. Position of dividing wall between Rooms 12 and 13
38	IMG6253	E	Building C. Room 13, showing reduced (rock-cut) floor level and position of Building B chimney breast in NE wall (left)
39	IMG6144	SE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview
40	IMG6118	NE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview
41	IMG6123	NE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview showing position of truss on NE side of loading bay
42	IMG6119	N	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview showing position of truss on SW side of loading bay
43	IMG6128	NW	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview, showing arrangement of roof trusses supported on brick corbels on rear wall
44	IMG6136	NE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview, showing arrangement of roof trusses supported on brick pillars on front wall
45	IMG6121	E	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Roof structure
46	IMG6132	SE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Front wall. Truss supported by brick corbel on SW side of loading bay
47	IMG6130	SW	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Rear wall. Detail of brick corbel between 2nd and 3rd bay (NE to SW)
48	IMG6267	N	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Chimney breast in NE wall.

Black & White Prints (Archive: Album)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX		
PROJECT:	**SOU13-315**	**FILM No. 1**
FILM TYPE:	black & white print	**Date: 14/08/2013**
Frame No.	**Direction (facing)**	**Description**
1	SW	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Iron brace joining main purlins of 1st and 2nd bay (NE to SW)
2	SW	As above
3	SW	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Overview, showing king-post trusses
4	SW	As above
5	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Overview, showing king-post trusses
6	NE	As above
7	NE	As above
8	NE	As above
9	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Chimney breast in NE gable end
10	SE	Building A. Interior. Room 9. Attic. Cage lift in 5th bay (SW end)
11	SE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview
12	SE	As above

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

PROJECT: **SOU13-315** **FILM No. 1**

FILM TYPE: black & white print **Date: 14/08/2013**

Frame No.	Direction (facing)	Description
13	SE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview
14	SE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Front wall and windows, 1st and 2nd bay (NE to SW)
15	NE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Chimney breast in NE wall.
16	NE	As above
17	NE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview of 1st bay
18	SE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Window in 2nd bay
19	NE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview
20	NE	As above
21	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 6. Overview. Stairs to attic space (Room 9)
22	NE	As above
23	SW	Building A. Interior. Room 6. Ramped passageway between Buildings A and C
24	SW	As above
25	NE	Building A. Interior. Room 7. Overview.
26	NE	As above

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

PROJECT: **SOU13-315** **FILM No.2**

FILM TYPE: black & white print **Date: 14/08/2013**

15	SE	Building A. Elevation. NE gable end
16	SE	Building B. Front elevation (SE). Brickwork bond between Buildings A and B
17	SE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview
18	SE	As above
19	NW	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Roof truss supported on brick corbels on rear wall
20	SE	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Front wall. Truss supported by brick corbel on SW side of loading bay
21	NW	Building C. First floor. Room 14. Overview, showing arrangement of roof trusses supported on brick corbels on rear wall
22	NW	As above
23	NW	Building B. Front elevation (SE). Brickwork bond between Buildings B and C
24	NE	Building C. Room 12 (ground floor) overview. Room 13 in background
25	E	Building C. Room 13, showing reduced (rock-cut) floor level and position of Building B chimney breast in NE wall (left)
26	W	Building B. Room 10 (ground floor). Segmented arch with sandstone imposts
27	W	Building C. Front elevation. SE-facing gable end with loading bay
28	NE	Building C. SW gable end
29	NNW	Building C. Front elevation. SE-facing gable end with loading bay
30	NW	As above
31	NW	As above
32	NW	Building C. Front elevation. Workshops. Typical windows with segmented arches
33	N	Building A. Front (SE) elevation
34	N	As above

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX		
PROJECT:	**SOU13-315**	**FILM No.2**
FILM TYPE:	black & white print	**Date: 14/08/2013**
35	NW	Building A. Front (SE) elevation
36	NW	Building A. Front (SE) elevation