

**A BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY  
OF  
ANCILLARY FARM BUILDINGS,  
GREAT DIXTER, NORTHAM, EAST SUSSEX**

**by  
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**Report ref. 1800**

**2018**



# STANDING BUILDINGS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEYS

### AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

#### ABOUT THESE SURVEYS

The intended purpose of an *Archaeological Interpretative Survey* is to give an overview of the date, sequence of construction, and principal architectural features of a building. As such, they should not be regarded as a detailed archaeological record, nor should they be taken as definitive. Further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, is likely to refine and extend the archaeological record and could modify the dates suggested.

These reports are aimed at three groups of user, namely those owners who wish to know more about their property, those persons (architects and planners) who are charged with the responsibility for both conserving the buildings and ensuring that they are carefully adapted to the needs of the future, and finally the academic carrying out wider historical or archaeological research. A secure use for the future is, in our opinion, the only way of ensuring the long-term survival of any historical building.

#### INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

Unless noted to the contrary, the assessments involve a visual inspection of the fabric, both internally and externally, including any accessible roof voids and basement areas. Except where building works are being carried out, intrusive techniques are inappropriate. Interpretation of the fabric and fittings therefore relies principally upon inspection of the visible evidence. As part of the interpretative procedure, a measured outline survey of every property is undertaken.

#### THE WRITTEN REPORT








For ease of reference the written reports are divided into sections under a series of headings and sub-headings. The typical sequence of headings is as follows:-

- 1 Location of the building.
- 2 Sequence of development.
- 3 Detailed architectural description, arranged period-by-period.

#### THE DRAWINGS

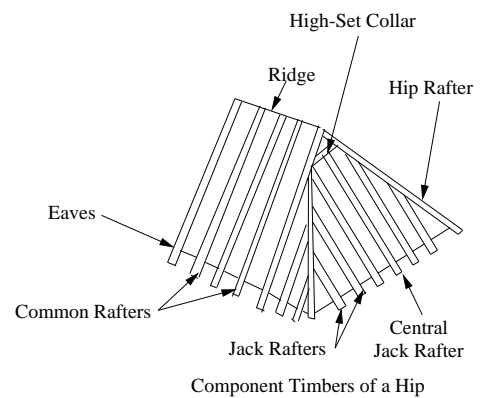
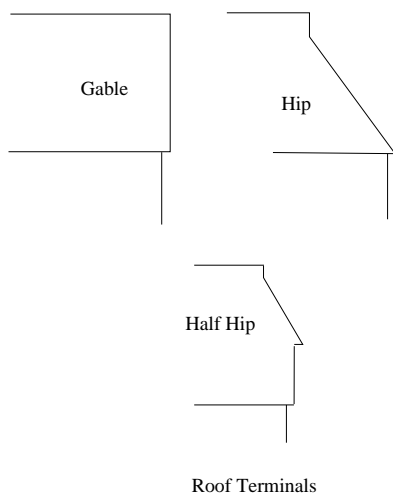
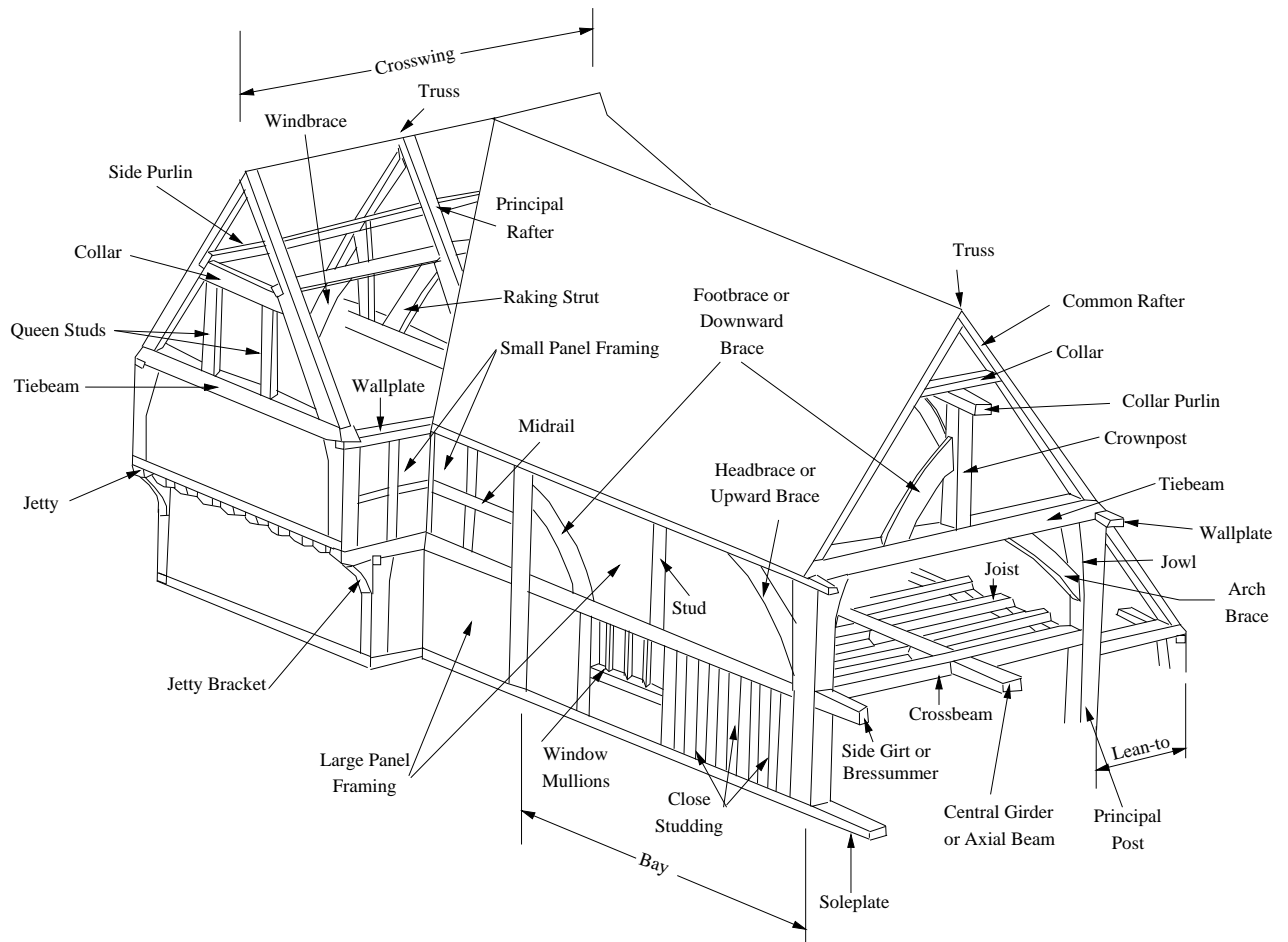
A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. For clarity the drawings have been prepared in the form of scale 'sketches', rather than detailed archaeological record drawings. For reasons of economy, the making of detailed archaeological drawings is restricted to stripped-out or exceptionally important buildings.

The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

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

#### OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

- 1 Doors are shown in plan only where known: hence rooms may appear to have no obvious means of access.
- 2 With the exception of rafters, wallplates, and some chimneys and roof-lines, sections show features cut by or immediately adjacent to the cutting line only.



## GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS



## **REPORT NO. 1800**

### **NORTHIAM — ANCILLARY FARM BUILDINGS AT GREAT DIXTER**

**Centred at NGR TQ 5819 1251**

#### **BACKGROUND TO THIS REPORT**

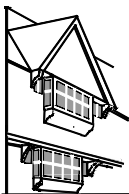
The mid 15th-century house at Great Dixter was first recorded by the Martins in 1986 (ESRO HBR 1/983) and that report was subjected to a major revision to take into account additional details recorded during extensive restoration work undertaken in 2012 (ESRO HBR 1/983 Rev 2). The two principal agricultural buildings — the probably late 15th-century Major Barn (or Great Barn) and the early 18th-century Minor Barn (or White Barn) had been recorded previously, in 1979 (ESRO HBR 1/440 and 1/441) and these reports were fully revised following extensive repairs carried out to both buildings in 2012 (ESRO HBR 1/440 Rev 3 and 1/441 Rev 2). In addition to these structures, the site includes seven ancillary agricultural buildings erected during the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, during the period generally known as the Agricultural Revolution. These ancillary buildings had until now not been recorded. In 2018 the East Sussex Historic Building Record were given the chance to complete the record of the site by carrying out rapid overviews of these seven buildings. The findings given in this present report should not be regarded as a detailed record of these minor agricultural structures.

#### **LOCATIONS OF THE ANCILLARY BUILDINGS**

##### **[Drawing Nos. 1800/1-3]**

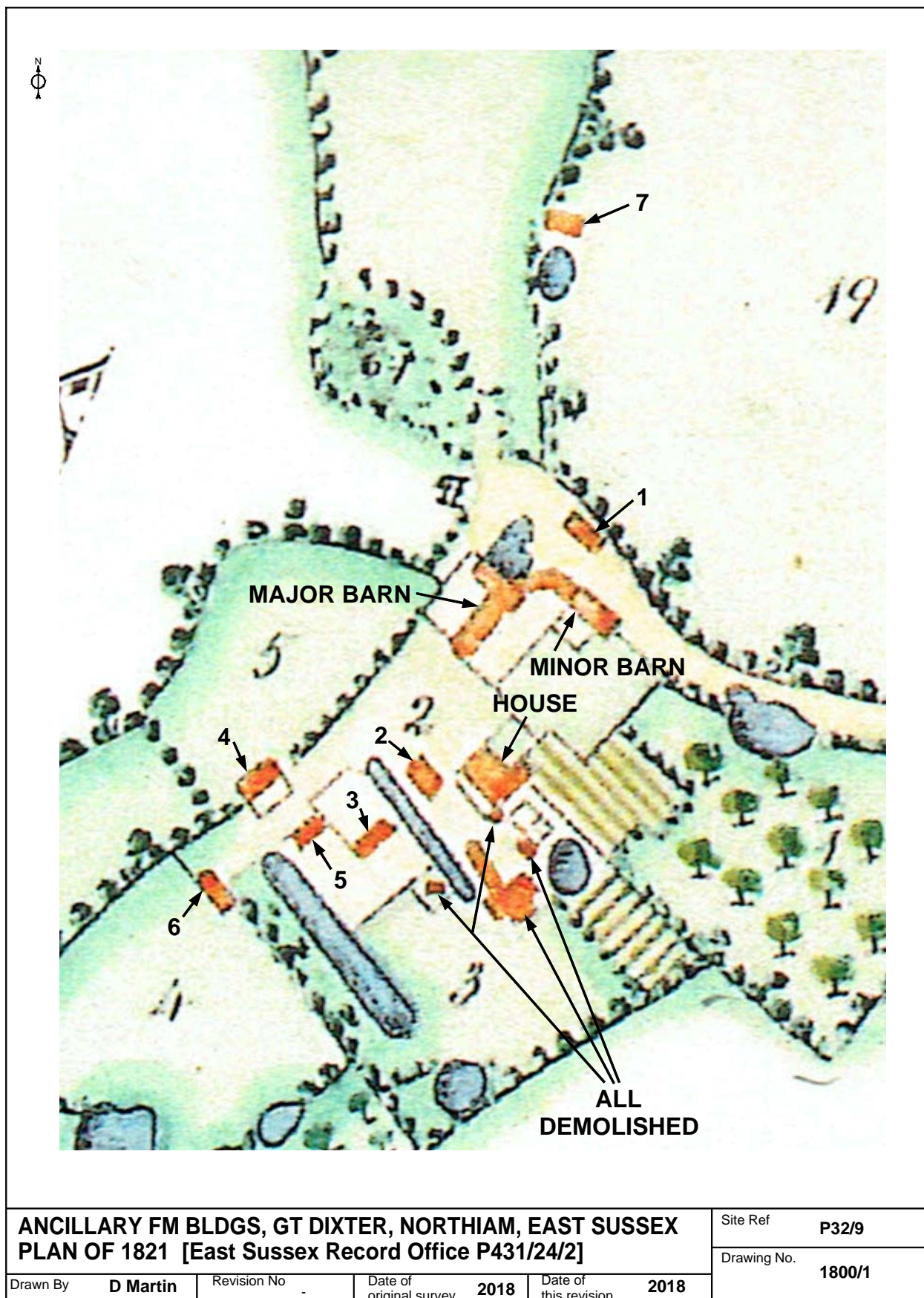
The earliest plan which shows the location of all the buildings at Great Dixter is the parish map prepared by Adams, dated 1821. An extract is shown in Drawing No. 1800/1. The tithe map of c1840 (Drawing No. 1800/2) is not overly accurate in its details and, as a result, adds little to the 1821 plan. The first edition 25 inch to 1 mile ordnance survey plan surveyed in 1869 and the second edition revision surveyed in 1897 can be trusted to show details accurately: an enlarged extract of the 1897 revision is reproduced in Drawing No. 1800/3. All these plans show the house in its reduced form, whilst the 1821 and 1869 versions depict a cluster of four outbuildings located immediately to the south of the house, all of which had been demolished by 1897. Three of these are minor structures, but the fourth is a large building of 'T' plan with its stem aligned upon a NNW-SSE axis, parallel to the house. The head of the 'T' was an oasthouse, replaced by 1892 by a new oasthouse attached to the southern end of the major barn. It seems likely that this large detached building originally housed a kitchen

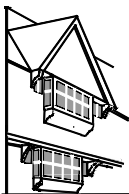




# **EAST SUSSEX HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD** (Research and Dissemination)

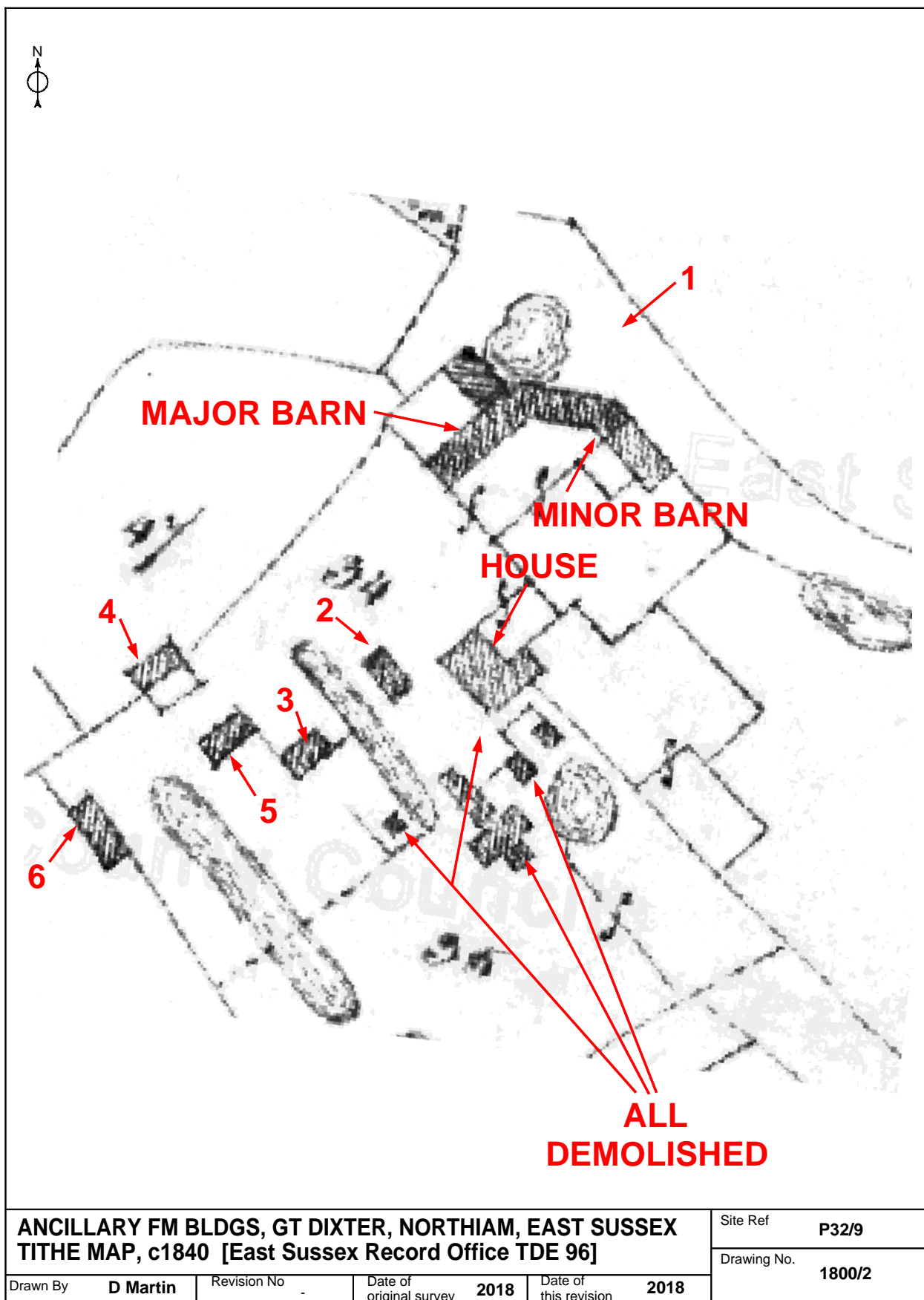
Ancillary Farm Buildings at Great Dixter, Northiam, East Sussex  
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*Interpretative Historic Building Survey dated 2018*

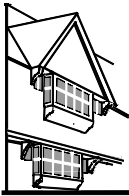




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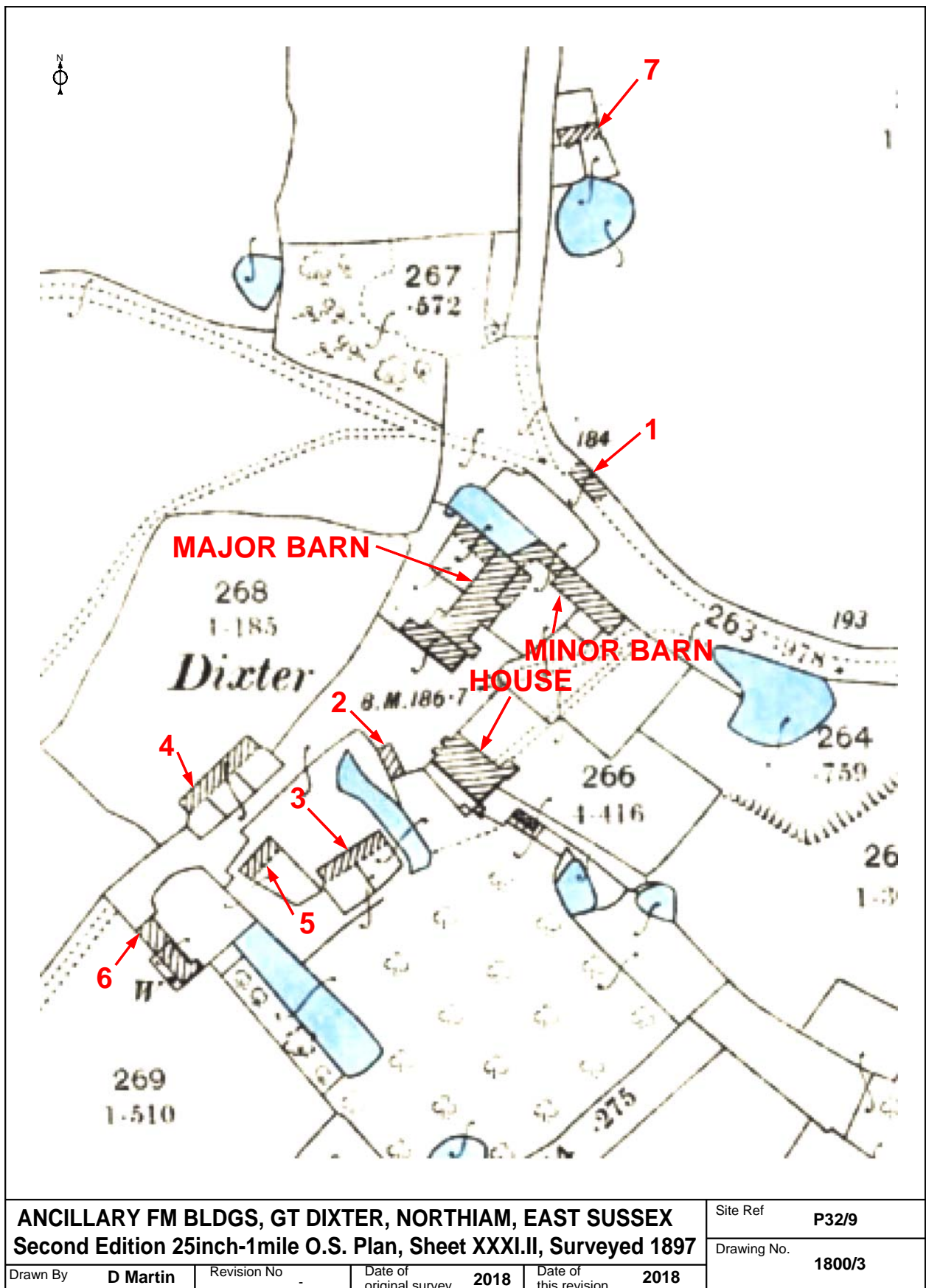
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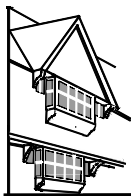
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### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

#### 1. Wagon Lodge adjacent to Car Park (built c1800) (Drawing No. 1800/4; Plates 1-5)

The wagon lodge is located away from ancillary farm buildings 2-6, being against the northern side of the entrance road, to the north of the barns and house. It is constructed upon a NW-SE axis (assumed N-S) with its west wall against the track's eastern boundary: it therefore stands upon the verge of the track. The construction details of the building suggest a date of c1800: it is not shown on the c1840 tithe map, but it is depicted on the 1821 parish plan and the 1869 25 inch to 1 mile 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan (see Drawing Nos 1800/1-2), so it is safe to conclude that it was missed off the tithe award plan by accident. Plate 1 shows the building in c1910 when still in use for its original purpose.

The least altered of the ancillary buildings, it measures 11.20 metres long by 5.30 metres wide (36ft 9ins x 17ft 4ins) and has side walls 1.70 metres (5ft 7ins) from present ground to top of wallplate. It has always been open ended and has a main frame of four bays with trusses which are arch braced beneath the tiebeams (Plate 2). The side walls are of regularly spaced studwork interrupted by angled



*Plate 1*

*Wagon Lodge from south in c1910*



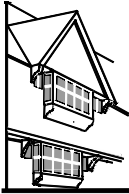
*Plate 2*

*Wagon Lodge; braced principal post*



*Plate 3*

*Wagon Lodge; typical side wall of a bay*



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*Plate 4*

*Wagon Lodge; cleat supporting ridgeboard*



*Plate 5*

*Wagon Lodge; pole rafters*

struts which triangulate the main frame (Plate 3). Each side wall contains one strut per bay, the two southern bays being triangulated to the northern post of the bay, whilst the opposite is the case in the two northern bays, the central truss being braced on both of its sides. At the opposite end of each bay the mortice-and-tenon joint for the end stud is secured by a peg. The four-bay roof is of clasped-side-purlin-and-collar construction with an interrupted ridgeboard held in place at each truss by means of a cleat (Plate 4). A pair of nailed-on queen stud has been inserted into each of the three intermediate trusses. Although the rafters at the trusses are sawn and neatly squared, all intermediate rafters are of pole type (Plate 5). The roof's terminals are not symmetrical: the southern terminal is a half hip (with original pegged-in queenstuds to its stub gable), whilst the northern is a full hip. Both terminals lack a central jack rafter and high-set collar. Rope stains on the rafters indicate there was once a thatched covering, though the building is today tiled.



*Plate 6*

*'Loggia'; exterior viewed from north in 1910. By then the end bays of the eastern side wall had been boarded*

## **2. 'Loggia'; previously a partially enclosed shelter shed (built c1810) (Drawing No. 1800/5; Plates 6-8)**

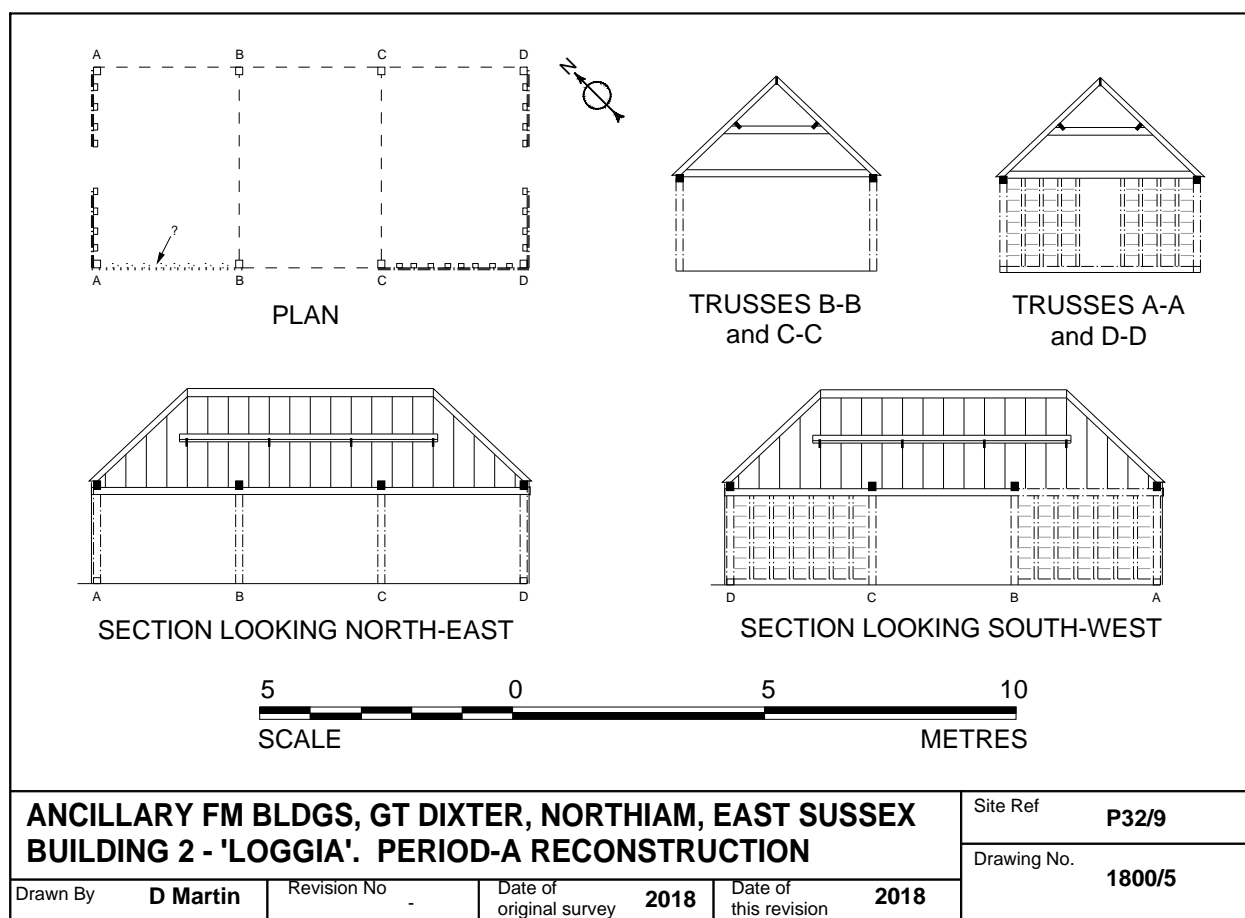
Constructed upon a NW-SE axis (hereafter assumed N-S) a little distance to the SW of the house (see location plans, Drawing Nos 1800/1-3) this building is of early 19th-century date: it is depicted on the 1821 parish map and all subsequent plans. Built





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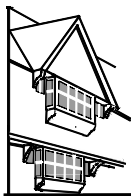


*Plate 7*  
*'Loggia'; mortices in underside of tiebeam D-D. Note doorway*



*Plate 8*  
*Loggia; general view of roof*

initially as a three-bay structure with an open-side facing the house, it measures 8.65 metres by 4.00 metres (28ft 4ins x 13ft 2ins). By 1910 the formerly open end bays A-B and C-D of the eastern side wall had been infilled, leaving only the central bay (B-C) open (see Plate 6), though at this time it remained in agricultural use. It was converted into a loggia by Nathaniel Lloyd during the first part of the 20th century. This was



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achieved by removing the posts and partial walls and replacing them by piers constructed of mortared plain tiles to give a decorative appearance. The present height from ground to wallplate suggests that either the original ground level has been lowered or the roof has been jacked up. What is certain from the structural detail is that the wallplates, tiebeams and roof retain their original assemblage, excepting only one section of replacement wallplate.

Although all the jowlless principal posts have been removed, they originally supported the wallplates and tiebeams in normal assembly, the former principal posts having been morticed-and-tenoned and pegged into the soffit of the wallplates, whilst the tiebeams are dovetailed over the wallplates with assembly marks scratched into the soffit of the dovetails. Mortices in the underside of the end tiebeams (see Plate 7) and wallplates indicate that the two end walls and the southern end bay of the western wall (and probably the northern bay of the same wall) were of regularly spaced stud construction. The roof, shown in Plate 8, has hipped ends (without either central jack rafters or high-set collars) and is framed in five bays. It is of clasped-side-purlin-and-collar construction with the four roof trusses consecutively carpenter's marked from I to IV. There is a continuous ridgeboard. The positions of the roof trusses do not coincide with those of the tiebeams. The historical map evidence does not suggest an associated yard, so the building was most likely constructed as an implement shed, rather than a livestock shelter.

### **3. Shelter shed by the rose garden (built 18th C; extended E 19th C) (Drawing No. 1800/6; Plates 9-18)**

Standing on gently sloping ground to the south of the 'upper moat' and SSE of ancillary farm building 2 (see Drawing Nos. 1800/1-3) this long (20.60 metre or 67ft 6in) structure is built upon a NE-SW axis (hereafter assumed E-W). The 1st and 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile O.S. plans both show two adjoining enclosed yards to the south of the building. The structure is a much adjusted shelter shed, the larger eastern part of which probably dates from the 18th century [**PERIOD A**], whilst the western part represents an extension of the early 19th century [**PERIOD B**]. Internally, the building is now divided into three compartments by added cross-partitions [**PERIOD C**]. During the 20th century the central compartment was 'reversed' so that its open side faced north, rather than south.

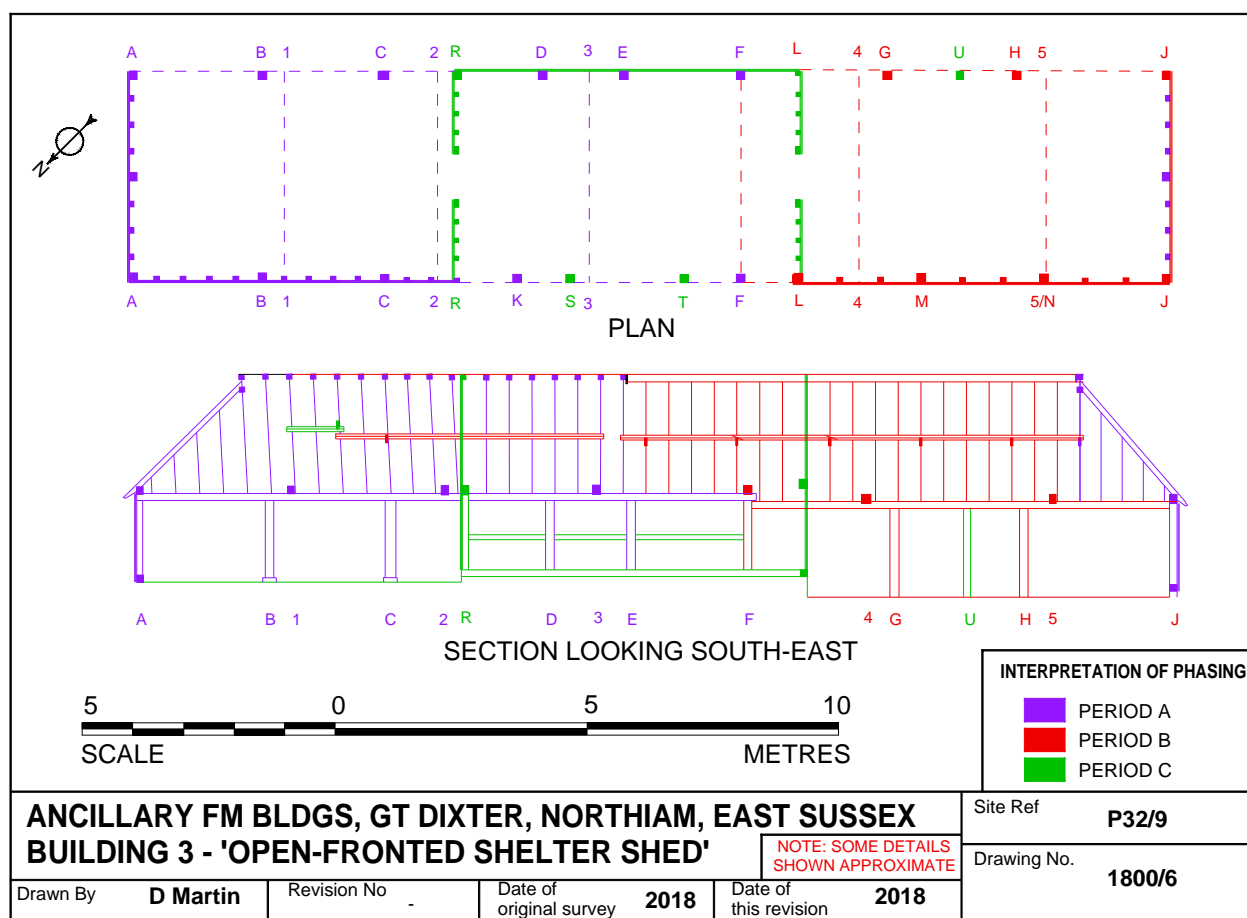
The eastern compartment (nearest to the house and labelled A-B-C-R in Drawing No. 1800/6) is of 18th-century [**Period A**] date and has always been open-fronted along its southern side. Its rear (northern) and end (eastern) walls are weatherboarded, supported by regular-spaced studwork, reinforced by angled struts at the end of the north wall and to the central stud in the eastern end wall (Plate 9). The main wall posts (A,B,C) lack jowls at their heads, whilst the intermediate tiebeams (1,2) are not positioned over the posts. The eastern roof terminal is hipped and incorporates a





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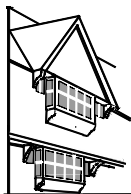


*Plate 9*  
*Building 3; Period-A part looking east towards end wall*



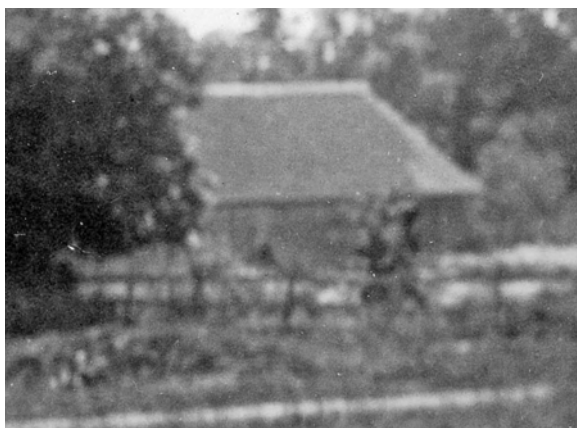
*Plate 10*  
*Building 3; north slope of roof looking west towards added period-C partition*

central jack rafter supported at the apex by a high-set collar. That section of roof which extends westwards from the hip appears to have been of simple paired-rafter construction, but some parts have had side purlins inserted, supported by nailed-on collars (Plate 10). The boarded partition (R-R) added to divide this part of the building from the adjacent (central) compartment appears to belong to the early 20th century, but is of similar construction to the period-A walls.



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*Plate 11*  
*Building 3; exterior viewed from north in 1910 showing fully intact weatherboarded north wall*



*Plate 12*  
*Building 3; a second view of the exterior viewed from north in 1910 showing fully intact north wall with two doorway*



*Plate 13*  
*Building 3; opened-up central section of north wall showing inserted posts, braced*



*Plate 14*  
*Building 3; general view from north*

The central compartment, extending from R to L in Drawing No. 1800/6, occupies the western part of the Period-A (18th-century) building (A to F) and spills over slightly into the period-B extension to the west. This central compartment now has an open front facing north, (that is, in the opposite direction to the parts on either side) but this represents an adjustment of the initial design in which the entire south front was open. It is this earlier arrangement which is shown in the second edition 25 inch to 1 mile O.S plan revised in 1897 (Drawing No. 1800/3) and in Plates 11 and 12 dated 1910. It is still shown thus on the fourth edition 25 inch to 1 mile O.S plan revised in 1929. The adjustment seems to have been made subsequent to the central compartment being formed as a partition appears to be visible through the wide doorway shown in Plate 12. This section's south front has been closed by vertical weatherboarding strengthened at mid height by an added-in rail. As plate 13 shows, the opened-up north wall





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*Plate 15*  
*Building 3; stepped joint in wallplate*  
*between period A (left) and period B*



*Plate 16*  
*Building 3; roof of central compartment*  
*looking east. Note joint between period A*  
*and B roofs where the ridgeboard ends*



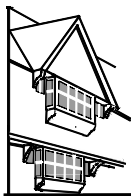
*Plate 17*  
*Building 3; reused period-A west wall at*  
*western end of period-B extension*



*Plate 18*  
*Building 3; reused period-A western hip at*  
*western end of period-B extension*

incorporates two added posts (S and T) which are archbraced on one side, towards a wider central open bay. At its eastern end, the roof of this central compartment is a continuation of that in the adjacent eastern compartment, but that part to the west has a short section of ridgeboard (Plate 16) where the original period-A hipped terminal has been removed for reuse at the western end of the period-B addition (Plate 18).

Towards the western end of the central compartment, at F-F, starts the early 19th-century (Period B) addition. When this was made, the interior of the structure was open throughout its length, though divided by a low hurdle fence: the two cross-partitions were added later, during period C. The junction between the two phases is evidenced in the side walls by joints in the wallplates. Indeed, the extension's southern wallplate is positioned at a lower level than its neighbour, being jointed into the side of the post within the former end truss (Plate 15). The old end wall and removed hip were reused at the western end of the extension (Plates 17 and 18).



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The western end of the two added boarded internal partition does not align with the former southern end of the 18th-century (Period A) building, but is positioned a little distance into the early 19th-century extension. The boarding on this partition is supported by regularly-spaced studs, some interrupted by angled struts which prevent the building from racking. As noted, the earlier hipped terminal was reused in its original form at the western end of the extension. The extension's roof is of clasped-side-purlin-and-collar construction and has a continuous ridgeboard at its apex. There is much reused timber within the regularly-spaced studwork of the weatherboarded northern side wall. As elsewhere, the wall is prevented from racking by the inclusion of angled struts.

In summary, the initial 18th-century (period A) structure was a shelter shed which measured 12.20 metres long by 4.20 metres wide (40ft 0ins x 13ft 9ins) and was open fronted to the south. Already by the time the 1821 parish map was surveyed this building had been extended westwards to a total length of 20.60 metres (67ft 6ins), reusing the period-A western end wall and roof terminal at the end of the extension. Subsequently the interior was divided into three compartments and the central compartment adjusted so that its open front faced north, rather than south.

### **4. The Potting Shed (built mid/late 18th C; extended mid 19th C) (Drawing No. 1800/7; Plates 19-24)**

The potting shed (Plates 19 and 20) stands on gently sloping ground to the north-west of shelter sheds 3 and 5, with which it is approximately parallel, having its long axis aligned NE-SW (hereafter assumed E-W). As with shelter sheds 3, the building was originally open fronted towards small enclosed cattle yards to its south and is of two dates, having been extended at its western end. The larger eastern part belongs to the 18th century, whilst the western end was added between 1840 and 1872.



*Plate 19  
Building 4; Exterior from south  
in 1910*



*Plate 20  
Building 4; view from south  
in 2018*



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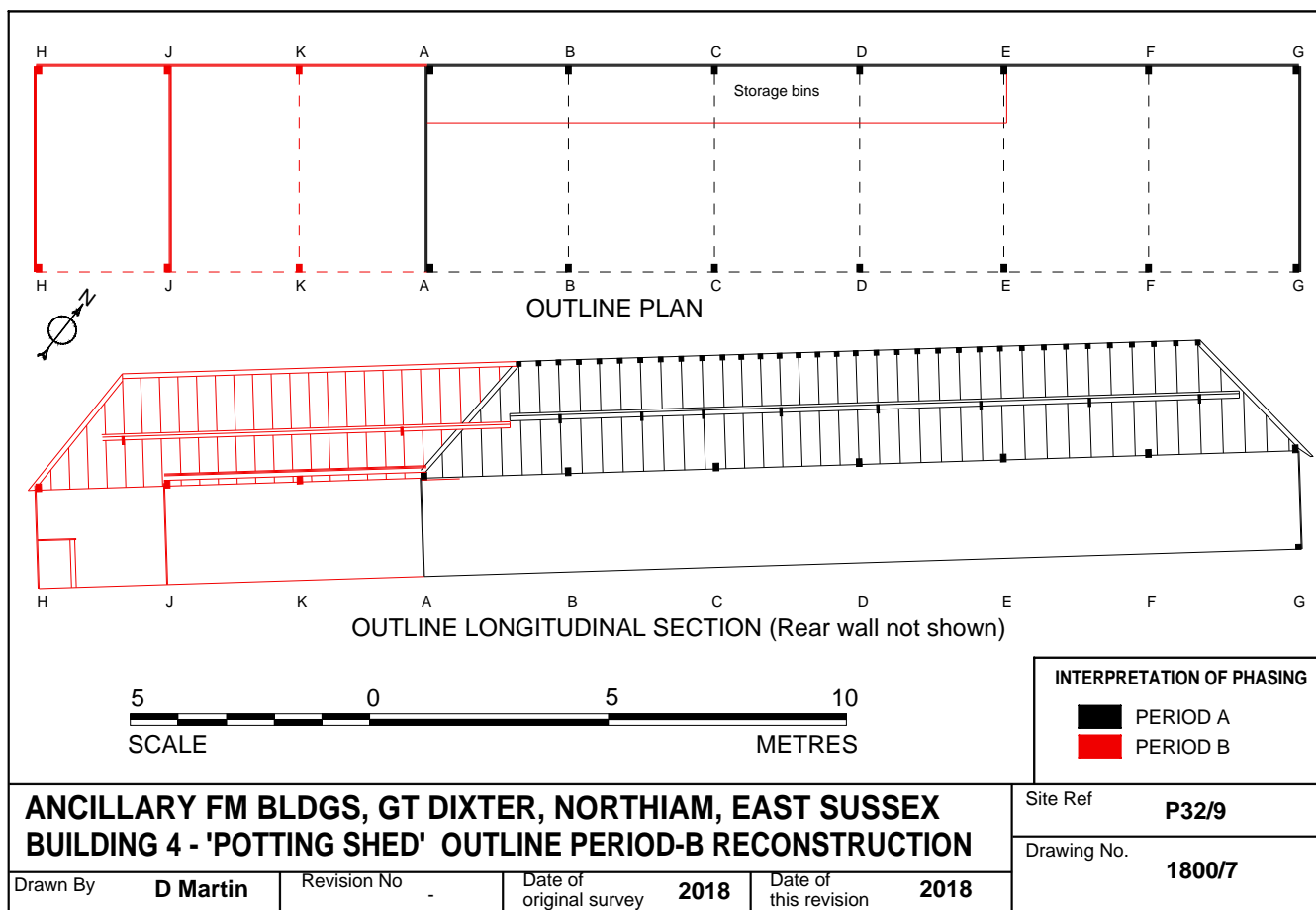


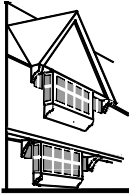
Plate 21  
Building 4; Redundant period-A  
hip at truss A-A looking  
towards period B extension



Plate 22  
Building 4; Period-A hip looking  
east showing ends of the  
clasped side purlins supported by collar

The earliest phase is framed in six bays and its roof was initially hipped at both ends, the hips being absent of central jack rafters and high-set collars (Plate 22). Its roof is of clasped-side-purlin-and-collar type and is absent of a ridgeboard (Plate 22). The collars





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*Plate 23*

*Building 4; Detail of period-A framing  
in northern side wall*



*Plate 24*

*Building 4; Jowled head of principal post  
and straight arch brace to tiebeam*

are not positioned over the tiebeams. Rope stains on the rafters indicate a former thatched covering. All walls are traditionally framed, with rounded bowls to the jowls on the principal posts (Plate 23). Some of the trusses are arch braced (Plate 24), as too was the original open front extending along the south elevation. The rear and end walls are of regularly spaced studwork incorporating angled struts to resist racking: the details are today partially hidden from view.

Added to the western end is a three-bay extension, the roof of which is similar to that in the earlier part, but in this instance incorporating a ridgeboard at the apex (Plate 21). All common rafters are narrow and of late, rectangular cross-section. The western two bays within this part of the building incorporate a storage loft accessed from the east. A board partition divides the western end bay from the adjacent area. Within the corner of this latter bay is either a contemporary bench, or possibly the remains of a stall division. The principal posts to the addition have rounded bowls.

Added along the internal face of much of the eastern part of the period-A north wall is a continuous row of subdivided bins, probably for the storage of root crops. Attached at the extreme western end of the building is an early 20th-century lean-to brick-built pigsty with enclosed pens to the west. All roofs are now tiled.

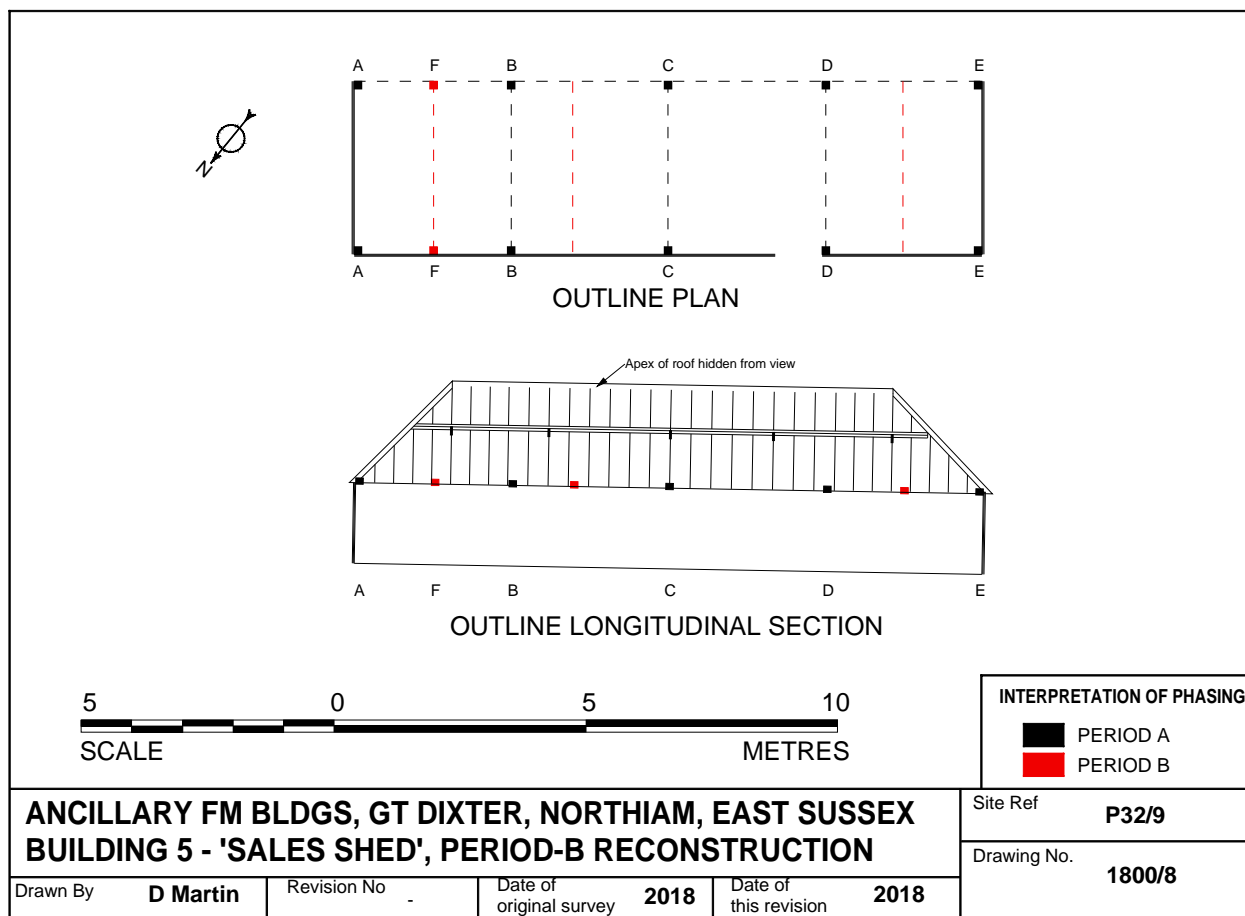
### **5. Nursery Sales Shed (built mid 18th C to early 19th C) (Drawing No. 1800/8; Plates 25-28)**

Parallel with and standing midway between shelter sheds 3 and 4 is what is now the Nursery Sales Shed, but was originally another shelter shed open to a yard on its southern side (see location plans 1800/1-3 and Plates 25 and 26). It is built upon a NE-SW axis (hereafter assumed E-W). Today it has weatherboarded walls with a tiled roof.



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*Plate 25*

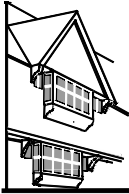
*Building 5 from the east in 1910 with  
building 6 visible behind it*



*Plate 26*

*Building 5 from the east in 1910 with  
building 6 visible behind it*

Much of its wall and roof construction is now masked from view by internal boarding, but sufficient detail is recoverable to gain a good impression of the building as first erected and subsequently altered. The building is depicted on the 1821 parish map and all subsequent plans, but because the apex of the roof is not visible it is impossible to narrow down the date of construction to closer than mid 18th century to early 19th century.



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*Plate 27*  
*Building 5; interior looking west*



*Plate 28*  
*Building 5; exterior from north in 2018*

As first erected it was a four-bay structure measuring 12.50 metres long by 3.45 metres wide (40ft 11ins x 11ft 4ins). Although the tiebeams are dovetailed over the wallplates immediately above the principal posts, the posts are un-jowled and do not pass up the face of the wallplate. Neither are the trusses braced to resist racking. The clasped-side-purlin-and-collar roof is framed in six bays with the central roof truss positioned over the central tiebeam. There are hipped terminals. It is clear from the second edition 25 inch to one mile O. S. plan that the southern side of the building was fully open to a yard. Although the other walls were studded for weatherboarding, insufficient detail is visible to ascertain the pattern of the studding, nor is it known whether they incorporate angle struts to resist racking. What can be ascertained, however, is that the north wall incorporated a doorway immediately to the east of post D.

Evidently sometime during the 19th century the building showed signs that the wallplates within each bay were bowing, because additional tiebeams (shown red in Drawing No. 1800/8) were inserted. These are not dovetailed over the plates, but merely face pegged to them. That tiebeam added into the eastern bay had extra posts (marked 'F' on plan) beneath it.

Today there are shallow, long vents (resembling top-hung timber shutters) positioned immediately above the wallplates. The roof is currently tiled.

### **6. Shop and Cottage (built in 18th C?; extended after 1820) (Drawing No. 1800/9; Plates 29-32)**

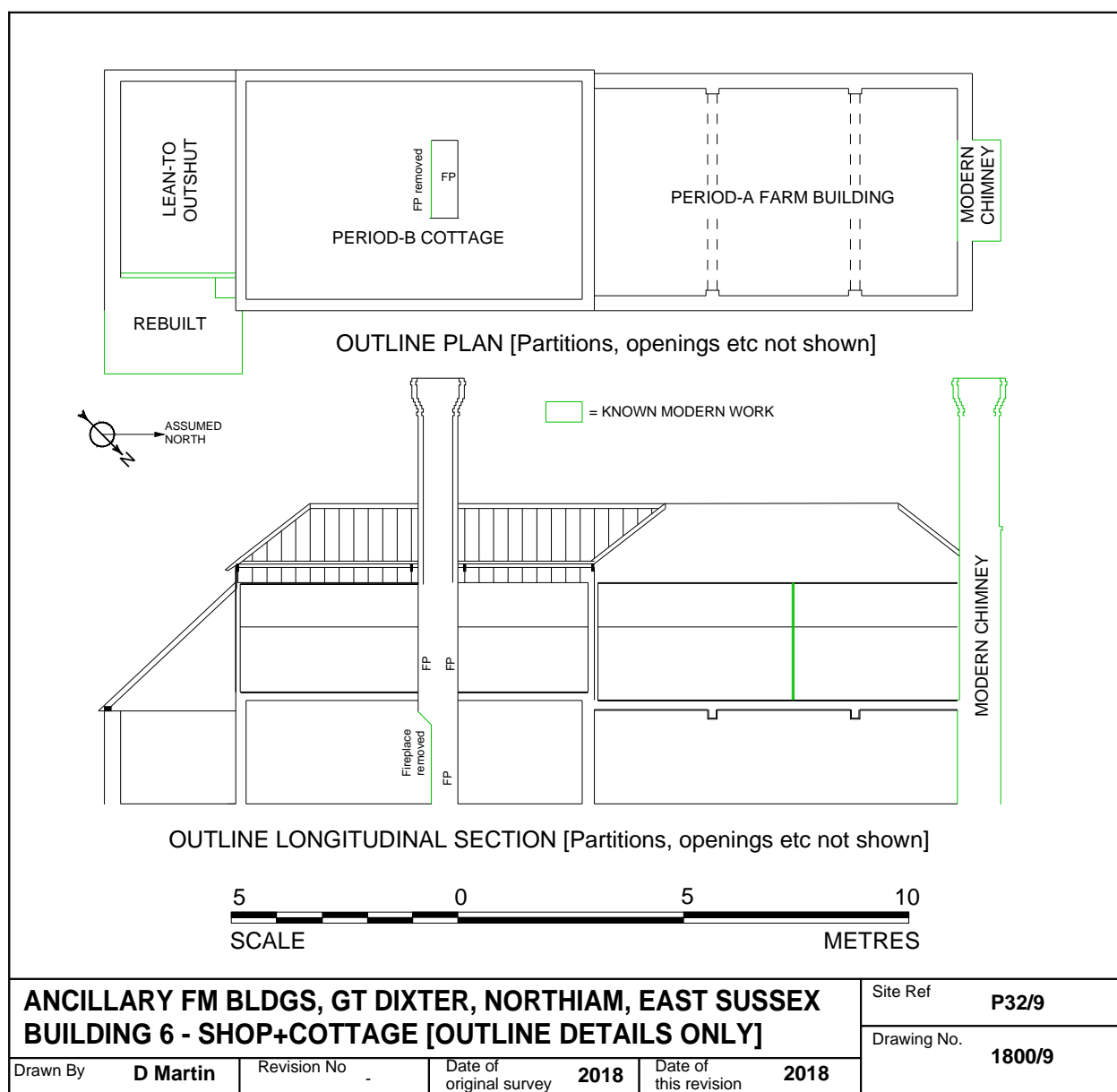
Building 6 is located the furthest away from the two historical barns on the site, beyond and parallel to the 'lower moat'. It is constructed on a NW-SE axis (hereafter assumed N-S) with its assumed east elevation facing uphill towards the other farm buildings and house. Because virtually all its interpretative features are masked from view and because it was only possible to inspect the interior of the roof remotely from an access





# EAST SUSSEX HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD (Research and Dissemination)

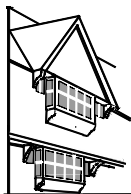
Ancillary Farm Buildings at Great Dixter, Northiam, East Sussex  
Archive Ref. ESRO HBR/1/1800. Site Ref P32/9  
*Interpretative Historic Building Survey dated 2018*



*Plate 29*  
*Building 6; exterior from NE in 1910*  
*(enlargement)*



*Plate 30*  
*Building 6; exterior from NE*  
*in 2018*



## EAST SUSSEX HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD (Research and Dissemination)

Ancillary Farm Buildings at Great Dixter, Northiam, East Sussex  
Archive Ref. ESRO HBR/1/1800. Site Ref P32/9  
*Interpretative Historic Building Survey dated 2018*



*Plate 31*  
*Building 6; exterior from NW*  
*in 2018*



*Plate 32*  
*Building 6; remote view of former*  
*half-hip, viewed from roof over*  
*added period-B cottage*

hatch (due to health and safety issues), it is the building about which least can be said. The details shown in Drawing No. 1800/9 are in outline only and are intended to give nothing more than a general impression of the building's form.

The oldest (northern) part is now occupied on the ground floor by the shop, whilst the upper floor has been taken over by the adjacent cottage. It measures 8.40 metres long by 5.25 metres wide (27ft 7ins x 17ft 3ins) overall and is now of two storeys, having walls which measure approximately 3.90 metres (12ft 9ins) from ground to top of wallplate. To judge from the name 'Platt by Cart House' given to the field abutting the building's west and south walls in the 1821 parish map [ESRO P431/24/2] and the similar name 'Plot by cart lodge' given in the 1840 tithe apportionment [ESRO TDE 96], it would appear that the structure was constructed as a two-storeyed cart shelter. If so, by analogy with other examples, the upper storey was most likely utilized either as a fodder store or as a granary. Beyond this, all that is possible to say is that the roof incorporated a half-hip at each end, the northern of which is still visible externally, whilst that at the southern end is fossilized halfway along the present roof (Plate 32). A photograph taken in 1910 (Plate 29) shows that part of the roof over the period-A structure as newly tiled — could this indicate that an earlier thatched covering had recently been replaced with tile to match that over the attached period-B cottage?

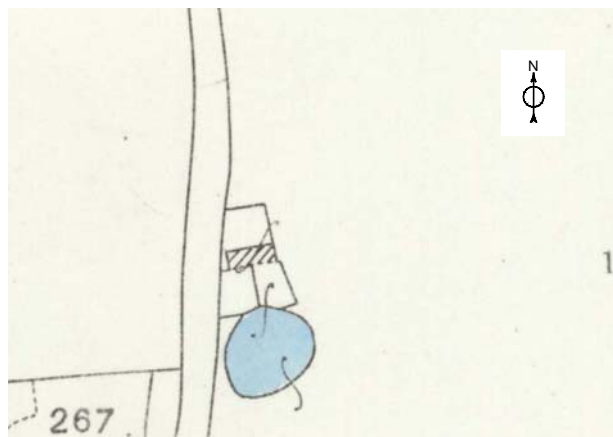
To judge from the map evidence, it was between 1840 and 1869 (when the first edition 25 inch to one mile Ordnance survey Sheet XXXI.II was surveyed) that a cottage was added onto the southern end of the cart house, effectively doubling its length. This part has a central chimney, originally having fireplaces heating rooms to north and south, though the southern ground-floor fireplace has since been removed. To judge from straight joints in the brickwork, the lean-to outshut against the south wall represents a later addition. The map evidence indicates that the outshut always projected eastwards beyond the east elevation of the cottage, but the present projection represents a modern rebuild with walls of blockwork.





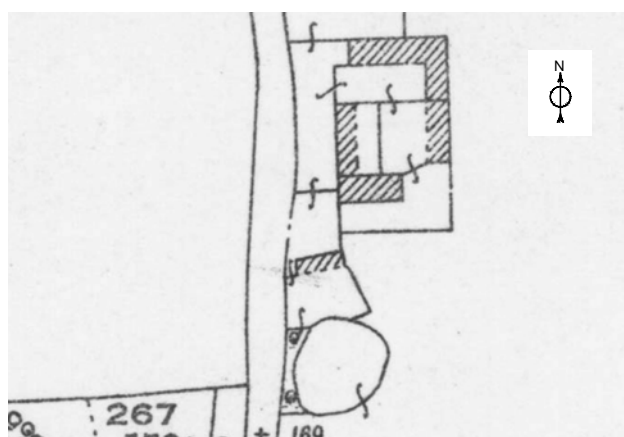
## EAST SUSSEX HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD (Research and Dissemination)

Ancillary Farm Buildings at Great Dixter, Northiam, East Sussex  
Archive Ref. ESRO HBR/1/1800. Site Ref P32/9  
*Interpretative Historic Building Survey dated 2018*



*Plate 33*

*Building 7; detail from 2nd edition  
25" to 1 mile O.S. plan surveyed 1897*



*Plate 34*

*Building 7; detail from 4th edition  
25" to 1 mile O.S. plan surveyed 1929*

### **7. Field Shed (built by 1821; now rebuilt) (Plates 33-34)**

As Drawing Nos. 1800/1-3 indicate, this open-fronted shelter shed was already in existence by 1821 and was isolated from the rest of the farm complex, standing as it did within a field against the eastern boundary of a farm track running northwards from Great Dixter. The details shown in Plates 33 and 34 show cattle yards immediately to its south, with a pond beyond. A further small enclosure flanked the northern side of the building. When Nathaniel Lloyd formed his gardens around the newly restored mansion at Great Dixter he converted the old ancillary farm buildings to uses associated with the gardens and moved the farm complex down to this site, constructing a new courtyard of buildings to the north of building 7 (Plate 34). S Harvey of Rye's plans for the new farmyard, dated 26th July 1910, still survive in the Dixter archive. At that time building 7 was retained, but it has since been replaced by a modern building upon the same site. The site of the Lloyd farmstead is now used as estate offices, teaching rooms etc.