

Volume Twelve : 1979-80

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ROUND TOWER DELAYED RESEARCH

by W.J. Goode

After fifteen years of studying those fine village churches, one would hardly expect to uncover any more dramatic features or new material. But as I collated the material collected over the years and especially the measurements, certain patterns seemed to emerge.

Early this century, Baldwin Brown said 'It is possible to find a Saxon Church by its shape, being long, narrow and tall'. But he added the proviso that this was not a certainty, for a number of pre- Conquest Churches broke this rule by being short and wide. What then can we learn? By having all the ground plan measurements of this group and being able to date many of them closer than previous students, it was possible to deduce a number of facts that not only agreed with Baldwin Brown's theory of the Saxon shape, but might also explain why some pre-Conquest Churches were wide and short. Wide and short, is of course always relative to the other measurements and other churches. There are many short Saxon churches that do not appear so because they are relatively narrow compared with the length, and with other churches.

Baldwin Brown lists four, all in Kent, of over 20 ft. in width; Rochester 28 ft. 6", St. Pancras Canterbury 26 ft. 6", St. Martin by Canterbury 24 ft. 6" and St. Mildred Canterbury 24 ft. These local similarities have been noticed in many of the Round Tower Churches and Towers, and must surely reflect either the same builders, or other near-by builders seeing and copying work done locally. Just below the 20 ft. nave width, he lists three at 19 ft., including Rockland All Saints in Norfolk which I consider to be Saxo-Norman or between the Conquest and 1100 A.D.

It was the ability to date these churches closer than previously plus the measurements of the group, that showed up a real and steady pattern. It became clear that the very narrow churches were early, before 950, and from 1,000 A.D. they became wider, approaching the width of Norman churches. St. Benedict's, the one Norwich church to have been completely excavated and studied, was seen to have been a narrow church that was widened later by building new walls outside the old, and then re-roofing the building. Other Round Tower Churches show this widening of the naves, in Norman and later periods, which was usually done instead of adding aisles.

I have at present taken 20ft. or 6 metres as the standard, and found that those narrower than this are almost certainly before 1,000 A.D. while those wider, are in the 11th century. Five in Suffolk and five in Norfolk that are certainly Saxon are over 6 metre wide, but these all appear to be later than 1,000 A.D. They are Burnham Deepdale, Fornsett St. Peter, Gissing, Great Ryburgh, Yaxham, Aldham, Barsham, Blundeston, Bungay and Ilkatsall St. Margaret.

Haddiscoe and Little Saxham are both Saxo-Norman, or between the Conquest and 1100, but both of these have naves below 6 metres, but this I believe is deliberate because the builders were continuing the Saxon tradition.

Of those that are under 6 metres, 77 are in Norfolk, of which 57 are proved to be Saxon, and most of the other 20 have some Saxon indications. The narrower ones of these seem to be the earlier. In Suffolk there are 25 under 6 metres and only five of these we cannot prove to be Saxon but once more there are some Saxon signs in most of these.

Finally in Essex, all the six are over 6 metres, but only in Pentlow can we fix the Saxon width of the nave, which appears to be 11th Century, while at Great Leighs, although the tower is pre-Conquest, the church appears to have been widened, and may not be the pre-Conquest walls.

Thus it can be seen at the moment, although we cannot definitely date a church as Saxon by its width alone, it is a great help, and will also aid us to date it more precisely within that period.

The average height of the Round Towers is about 46 ft., but this includes in a great number of cases an octagonal belfry stage. Measurements once more have enabled us to date these towers closer than before, and in a number of cases assist in separating the Saxon from Norman.

We notice first of all that the octagonal stages have been added at some date after the Conquest to increase the height; but what were the original heights of these towers? Judging from the original belfry windows, we can see in a number of these towers, we can conclude that the early towers were about 35 ft. tall. The octagonal belfry stages were added at various times from the 12th century up to the 15th century, but more I would think in the 13th and 14th centuries. The large numbers of these octagonal stages on the circular towers is visual proof that these were very short towers, and therefore very early in the life of tower building.

Church bells have been known from the 4th century, but these were quite small. It was about 900 when large bells became available and required a special belfry. Towers were known from Roman times, but archaeologists try to separate these into Defence towers, Stair turrets and Belfries. I rather doubt if they have succeeded in this, as one large group of Round Towers have often been called Defence Towers without any proof whatever. Certainly by 900 A.D. bell towers were known and had spread to most Western countries, and that is all that really concerns us, for I do not believe that any of our towers were built before then.

But these short early towers in East Anglia were not those of the 11th century, as so many students would have us believe, for some pre-Conquest towers were almost 60 ft. tall, Aslacton, Bessingham, Fornsett St. Peter and Roughton in Norfolk, and Bungay in Suffolk are all between 46 and 58 ft. in height, and we can therefore place these in the period between 1,000 A.D. and the Conquest.

The majority however, that are in the shorter style, emphasise how early these towers really are. We have only a few that appear at first sight to be the later Saxon Towers, and yet have so definite Norman features built into them, that they must be Saxo-Norman. This is quite contrary to what we read in the text books, and yet when you get close (in study terms), to these towers it must be so.

We find therefore, two distinct heights, and three distinct groups. None of the taller towers have been raised in any later period, except by a battlemented parapet, and we can separate the pre-Conquest from the post-Conquest fairly easily by the dressed stone-work that is built into, and not just an added facing to an earlier structure.

The third group, of short towers dating from 900 at the earliest but more probably 950 A.D. were from 35 ft. to 40 ft. in height when they were built, and only later, after the Conquest, were they raised, some more than once to match up to neighbouring churches.

We can see one such low tower raised in Norman times, at Thorpe-next-Haddiscoe, Ashby, was raised in the 13th century, Early English; the octagonal belfry stage at Gisleham was added in the 14th century, the Decorated period, and the fine belfry on Mutford tower was the work of 15th century craftsmen. This tower, by the way, is only slightly shorter than Rollesby, the tallest Round Tower of then all.

I trust that this short article has shown something of the value of measuring and recording over a long period, and then studying the data collected. It also, I believe, shows how much more can be learned by specialising rather than trying to cover a subject that is too large. There is much, much more work to be done on this group of Churches, either in groups, or on one's own, and I would be pleased to point out a number of areas where useful work could be done that has so far not been touched.

REVIEW OF FIELD WORK 1979-80

by Paul Durbidge

The last year has seen comparatively little erosion at Covehithe, which has to some degree limited archaeological discoveries from the site to those found by treasure hunters and those found by direct fieldwalking in the vicinity. Compared to last year, when cliff falls were on a massive scale, the

amount lost this year is comparatively light. At TM 529823 a mere 9 ft. fell compared with 70 ft. the previous year, while at the end of the road a loss of 44 ft. in 1979 lessened to 15 ft. when measurements were taken in March 1980. Cliff falls to the south have always been severe over the last few years chiefly due to the unstable nature of the high cliff and water discharging over the edge at two low points, which add to the destruction. Measurements taken at TM 527816 in 1979 showed a loss of 69 ft. while the readings taken in March 1980, showed once again the amount was well down with only 29 ft. going to the sea. From these fresh readings it does appear that if anything, the loss does now appear to have shifted more to the south where last year it was fairly evenly distributed all along the cliff line.

With the fields clear of crops early this year, an attempt was made to fieldwalk at least ten areas in the vicinity of the church in an effort to determine how much medieval activity there was at Covehithe and on what scale. Results of this exercise were not as productive as hoped on the medieval side, apart from small scatters of material but there were stronger representations from the Neolithic period.

Surfaces on five separate fields produced flint industry which can be attributed to either late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, though again the material observed was not in quantity. One area yielded a scatter of secondary flakes and a number of cores and scrapers and they were found close to a point where a chipped flint axehead was picked up a few years ago. A short distance away another light scatter of flakes were recovered on the surface and amongst these were a number of small trimmed flakes utilised for skin dressing. Near Benacre Broad fewer than half-a-dozen flakes were noticed on the soil which was practically barren of surface flint and amongst these lay a small well trimmed knife, with a squared back edge to assist in cutting.

On yet another field, this time on very light soil, quite a number of blade like flakes and odd cores were picked up during searches. The colour of these objects varied from dark green to dark red and many in honey coloured flint. The fractured top half of a leaf arrowhead, confirmed a Neolithic date for the items and another find worth mentioning, was a well struck pyramid core with parallel flakes coming off to a tapered pyramid shape.

The expected medieval sherds were few in number and flung over a wide area of ploughland, the earliest sherds suggest a 14th century date with the remainder of 15th century form. Sherds were basically small and mostly of cooking pot, the exceptions being dark green and light green glazes and a general mixing of stoneware, such as saltglaze, and Westerwald. Odd rims and body sherds have been observed in upcast from two ditches but these appeared to be isolated in as much as no additional material was found close by, and again the rim forms suggest a 15th century type. The field surface terminating at the cliff to the north of the road has yielded small sherds for many years, many of which subsequently land at the foot of the cliffs. The presence of large sherds observed by Adrian Pye earlier this year, were the first indications of a feature in the cliff and this was confirmed several weeks later. By this time the now familiar bowl shaped intrusion showed clearly in the cliff face as a 20 ft. infill of mixed topsoil and cobblestones. Examination of some of this soil uncovered quite a number of broken pot sherds, some part glazed and a number of coarseware sherds. From the dark green glaze present on some sherds and speckled green glaze on two handles it appears the top infill of this feature can be dated with a 15th century content. Zig zag ornamentation on a small piece of bronze also supports this date and it is most probable that the feature is in fact the upper limits of another late medieval well shaft, with the tapered shaft still firmly embedded in the clay that forms the lower limits of the cliff at this point.

The visits of treasure hunters on the site has now exceeded all proportions and while some of the metal finds have been recovered there must be an extremely high proportion which are not and in many cases items such as coins are almost certainly sold to dealers. I have spoken to three people who have recovered material over the last year or so, which has enabled at least some of the items to be identified and recorded. Without doubt finds of bronze etc., could not be found without the help of a detector and this metal was used for a wide variety of purposes. Broken fragments of bowls, ready for recycling continue to be found with variations on the rim forms and the latest was part of the rim of a shallow bowl with a thicker raised rim, than usually encountered, on another fragment the rim was the familiar beaker type edge. Included amongst a varied range of objects, buckles still make up the majority of items found, often in varying forms, and also conditions of metals can be equally varied. Bronze decay is often present and also abrasion can remove any traces of decoration that might be applied when the item was cast. Small flat pieces of bronze with three small perforations and odd shaped small strips of bronze are examples of bric a brac which is difficult to establish a purpose for, and added to these are varying amounts of small finds with no clear cut indication of their intended

purpose. Small pieces of piped lead still appear from time to time, as well as droplets from lead casting and two domed lead spindle whorls were recently shown to me and they compare with previous finds discovered during 1976-77. Two extremely interesting finds worth a mention were a small bronze key and a damaged bronze thimble, the latter being the best of two so far recovered. The key was a small one measuring just under 1" long, and probably it fitted a small box or casket, the stem is hollow cast and while slightly worn it is possible to see the profile of the ward. Compared with the previous thimble, the second one is in much better condition, being fashioned from two pieces of bronze a domed base and inserted impressed strip of bronze. It measures approximately 1" in length with the end unmarked. The sides have the conventional marking, though a $\frac{1}{8}$ " band has been left plain around the top where letters have been stamped, an A and H and another A showing clearly but the remainder being very obscure.

Rushmere has over the last few years produced a number of well made flint implements from both the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, the last being a very fine tranchet axe found during hoeing out beet. This year Adrian Pye returned and retrieved two axe heads of Neolithic date, one from the established site, the other from an area not previously searched. The former has an unusually shaped cutting end which slopes sharply and the tool has been well ground and polished, thus producing additional efficiency when used for light forest clearance. The second of the two was a broken chipped axe in near black flint with no additional attention given to the cutting end. The fractured end also suggests a fairly recent break with no indication of bruising to the edges of the break.

Benacre produced a fairly concentrated area of pottery dating from 14th century sherds up to 17th century ware. Again like Covehithe the early sherds tend to be cooking pot and fragments include both rim and part base, the stoneware sherds from 16th-17th century consist of salt glazed ware, light grey salt glaze and Westerwald. Oyster shells were present and it is interesting to note that at least four grey sherds are most certainly Roman in date. Three are remains of heavy base types and on one cheese marks are present, suggesting a probable 4th century date. Another rim sherd in sandy buff is of bead and flange type with small nicks along the top of the flange. This again is probably 4th century in origin.

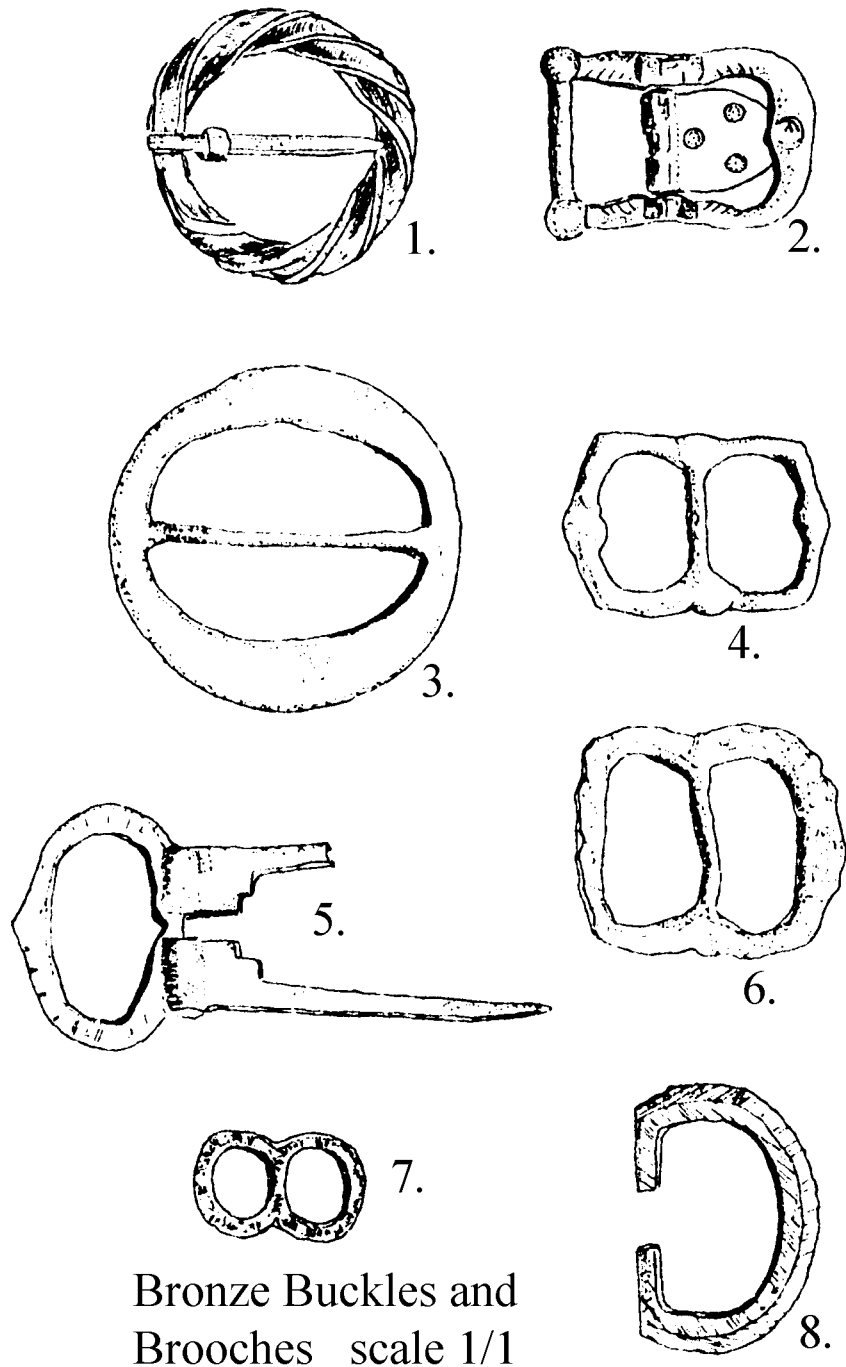
A short distance from Lowestoft a considerable amount of surface pottery has been picked up off a field with a date range from Roman to early and late medieval. The pottery was found by Mr. A. Charlton and Mr. T. Charlton early this year and shown to me shortly after. Much of the Roman pottery is probably mixed up with medieval body sherds which is often very difficult to distinguish between, unless patterns at rims are present. Of the rim types examined, the earliest is possibly 1st or 2nd century date and this is the base of a small jar.

A small rim of a rouletted shouldered jar in red polished ware possibly originated in Oxfordshire in the 4th century as well as a sherd of MORTARIUM with multicoloured Greensand grits. Another sherd of bead and flange ware with an internal burnished wavy line also is probably 4th century in date, and while several other shards are clearly Roman they are not closely dateable. The majority of the medieval sherds take the form of rim types in coarseware and are mostly black stained or dark grey in colour with a few exceptions in orange. Glaze remains consist of light green glaze and a mixture of much darker glazed sherds up to the 18th century. Part of a stoneware frilly based jug is probably 15th century German import, though the amount of stoneware sherds is comparatively small in number, compared with other concentrates. Two pieces of lava millstone were found amongst the pottery and surface flint at one points, suggesting a possible concentration although this is as yet to be confirmed.

I would at this stage like to express my thanks to the landowners and farmers for allowing searches on their land and also to say that I have not given place names or grid references where material has come from, by reason of the metal detection problem. However, complete accounts of research have been sent to the Suffolk Archaeological Unit where records are kept up to date each year.

A more detailed account of the pottery types encountered this year will also be included in next year's Annual Report, and in conclusion I would like to express my thanks to Adrian Pye for his tireless work in the field and wish him all success in the coming year.

P.M.D. 1980



SOME BRONZE BUCKLES AND BROOCHES FROM COVEHITHE

1. An attractive brooch with bronze pin still in position. The twisted rope effect is uncommon from the area with the majority of circular brooches and buckles basically flat with little attempt at decoration. *Late Medieval*.
2. Late medieval buckle with missing iron pin. Decoration is in the form of regular nicks and impressed circular stamps.
3. Circular brooch with raised centre bar, the reverse is marked in three places by shallow grooves. *Medieval?*
4. & 6. Two examples of late medieval double buckles.
5. Bronze strap and buckle of the pronged type with plates missing. A similar type was recovered from a well shaft in 1977 though in this case the plates were present as well as remains of leather.

7. Small strap and buckle recovered with bronze pins and medieval pottery from a rubbish pit at Covehithe.
8. Medieval D. buckle. String file marks are present on all faces of the buckle and it is likely that further dressing of the metal was abandoned after the centre bar fractured during tooling.

WHEELWRIGHT'S FORGE – Granville Street, Lowestoft

by Mr. H.W. Alger, A.M. and B.V. Turner.

Classification: Wheelwright and General Smith.

Location: Map references: TM 547934
 Local Authority: Waveney District Council
 Address: Granville Road, Lowestoft

Previous Owners of site (from Kelly's Directory)

1920:	Thomas White	•• Sailmaker
	W. Robbins	•• Smack Owner
1927	Thomas White	•• Sailmaker
	S.J. Bilverstone & Son	•• Marine Store Dealers
1934	W.H. Dye & Co.	•• Garage
	Dye Bros.	•• Fruiterers
	S.J. Bilverstone	•• Marine Store Dealers
1938	W.H. Dye	•• Garage
	B.A.J. Hackle	•• Builder
	S.J. Bilverstone	•• Marine Store Dealers
1942	S.W. Wright	•• Wheelwright
	B.A.J. Hackle	•• Builder

(N.B. These occupiers include that part of the building to the south of the yard.
 This was not surveyed).

Present treatment of site: To be demolished under Compulsory Purchase Order as published in 'Lowestoft Journal' of 2.ii.79

Description of site at Survey: The workshops and yard were being cleared by the son of the late Mr. S.W. Wright.

Ground Floor: Forge, constructed of iron still in situ with remains of last fire still in the hearth. Electric bellows still connected but electricity cut off. Old hand bellows still present. Small room at south end used as metal store. Disused tanning vat in corner. Locked-up doorway leading to unsurveyed part of building.

First Floor: Previously sail-makers loft.
 Carpenters shop.
 Wheel horse and painting horse still present.
 Two small rooms at south end - outer room store, inner room office. Locked doors leading to first floor of that part of building – not surveyed.

Yard: Tiring ring still in situ (made of malleable steel).

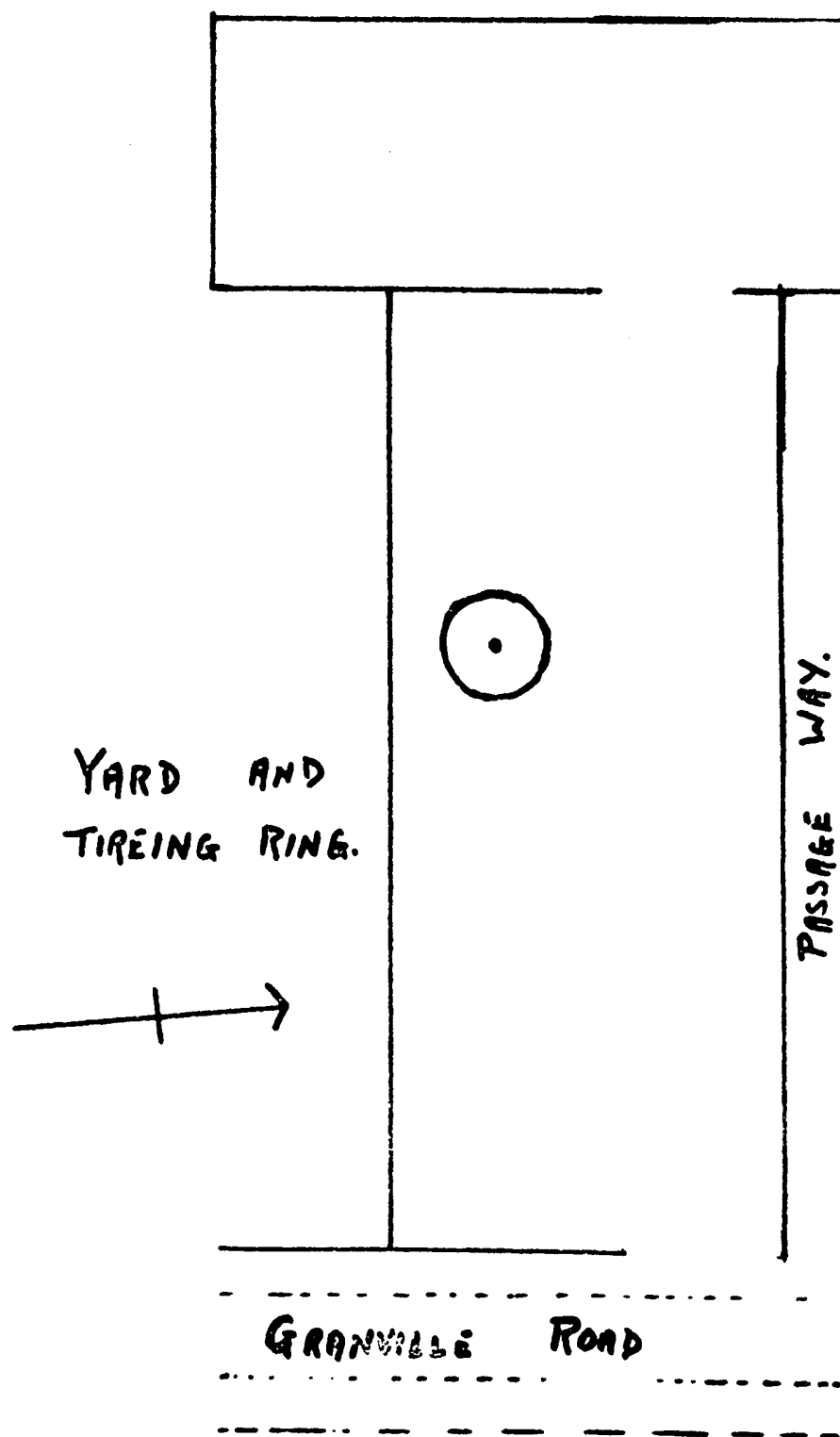
Owner of site: Executors of the late Mr. S.W. Wright. (see above re Compulsory Purchase order).

Equipment recovered from site: (Given to Lowestoft Museum by Mr. G. Wright)

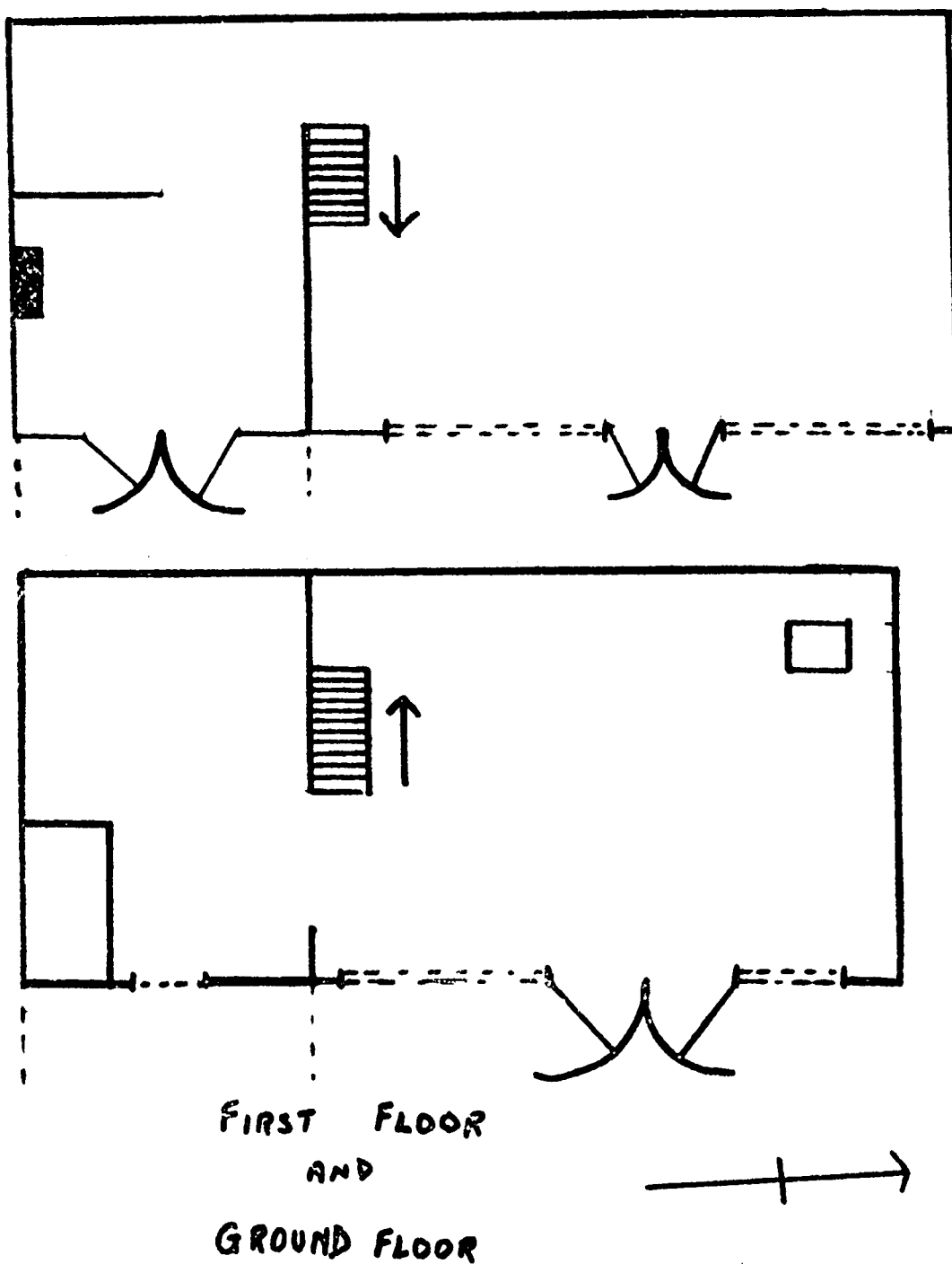
Forge, bellows (electric and hand), anvil, mandril, wheel horse, painting horse, various felloes and patterns for same, various hand tools, two incomplete wheels, leather apron.

N. B. Mr. Wright moved to this site when he was bombed out of his previous premises in Raglan Street.

Recorders: Mr. H.W. Alger, A.M. and B.V. Turner.



Place.	SCALE		DATE
GRANVILLE RD? LOWESTOFT.	1:146.	A.M.T.	(SURVEY)
S.W. WRIGHT - WHEELWRIGHT.	(approx)	L.A.L.H.S.	13:1:79
			20:1:79.



Place	Scale		DATE
GRANVILLE R? LOWESTOFT.	1:96	A.M.T.	(SURVEY) 13:1:79
S.W. WRIGHT - WHEELWRIGHT.		L.A.L.H.S.	20:1:79

Editor 2009 note: Two photographs were included with this article but were of too poor in quality to reproduce, they showed, the Forge from the outside and the wheel horse.

GISLEHAM BRICK & PIPEWORKS LIMITED

- Classification: (a) raw material industry - clay extraction and agricultural fluid drain production
 (b) excavation pit, pugmill, drying racks and kilns
 (c) opened 1936
 (d) power source - diesel engines, EEB supply oil fired kilns (replaced coal fired).
- Location: (a) map ref: TM 524883
 (b) Waveney District Council – formerly Lothingland RDC (1932-74)
 (c) Gisleham parish
 (d) (Glebe Farm) Gisleham
- Geology: (a) Glacial drift over Kimmeridge blue boulder clay over Corton sands: flat
 (b) 30 ft. AOD
 (c) open countryside, intensive arable farmland all around, scattered housing; close to south Lowestoft built-up area, off main A12 road: Original factors for brickworks site - availability of land from a small farm to give access to clay?

Editorial note: The survey was carried out on 28th April 1979 by members of the Society and of the Norfolk Industrial Archaeology Society. The N.I.A.S have kindly contributed some of the illustrations accompanying this article and have deposited with the Society further reports on the site. To avoid duplication they are not included in this Annual Report but are available for inspection in the Archives of the Lowestoft Archaeological Society.

GISLEHAM BRICK & PIPE WORKS LIMITED, Gisleham, Lowestoft

O.S. Grid ref: TM 524883. Visit 29.iv.79

Report: Adrian Parker

The Company was founded as Gisleham Steam Brickworks in ?? using a site on the A12 London Road, about 7 miles away at O.S. TM 530888, operating there until 1941. The owner is Wilfred I Podd (also Engineers of Lowestoft). The present brickyard was opened in 1934 by Easey Bros., builders of Lowestoft, in competition. The Company was bought out by Easey Bros. in 1936 and by 1940-41 had made a major transfer of plant and equipment from the earlier site which was then laid waste by the Army during the invasion scare; the first site is now a toxic waste pit about 70 ft. deep, with settling lagoons, operated by Redland Purle Limited. About 5½ acres of the 12.3 acre site had been excavated, and stood unused from 1945 to about 1969, and were then used partially for domestic refuse disposal until 1974.

The present brickyard began making agricultural field drain pipes in 1950 and has now become concentrated on that product alone. Brickmaking ceased completely in 1967, with the exception of one special order of 20,000 reds (extruded, wirecut, no frog) in 1977. The maximum output amounts to 60,000 field drain pipes per week, in 12 inch lengths (12½ inches when cut before drying and firing) and 3", 4" and 6" internal diameters (4", 5" and 7" external). Junction pipes are handmade, with cutting moulds for the opening and jointing angle.

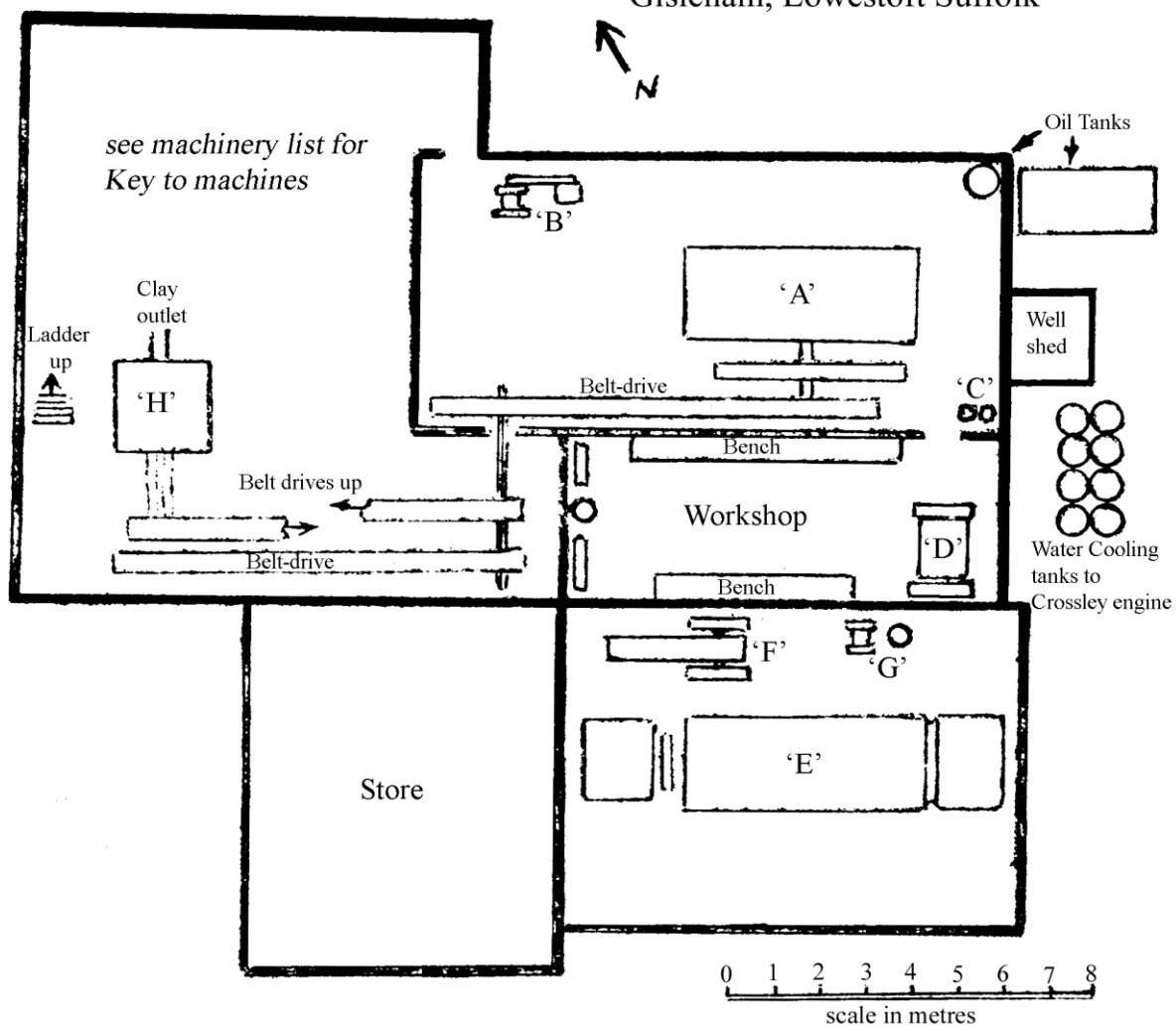
In the late 1940's there were 40 employees; in 1955, 20-25 men; now 14.

The works use blue/grey chalky Kimmeridge boulder clay deposits which lie from about 8 ft. down; the present excavation floor is at about 40 ft. down: 2-3 ft. of red clay is underlain by 35 ft. of blue clay. The clay strata are underlain by free draining sand (Corton beds).

The original works had 4 Scotch kilns (up-draught) firing 48,000 bricks per kiln; the existing works has 3 down-draught kilns, (250,000 firebricks (Phorpres Yellows) per kiln) built to own design with help of a local non-specialist builder; Company could not get kiln designer at the time, design 'could have been bettered'. 2½" and 3" bricks used should all have been 2½". The red clay will only make red bricks, but blue clay will make white or red bricks according to firing temperature. The field drains are fired at 1000-1100°C. Start Wednesday, off 9 a.m. Sunday. remove top 4 courses of bricks in 'door', leave for 24 hours then half 'door' opened, so that the kiln takes 48 hours to cool to a point where the outside half of the load is removed, a further 24 hours until the second half is unstacked.

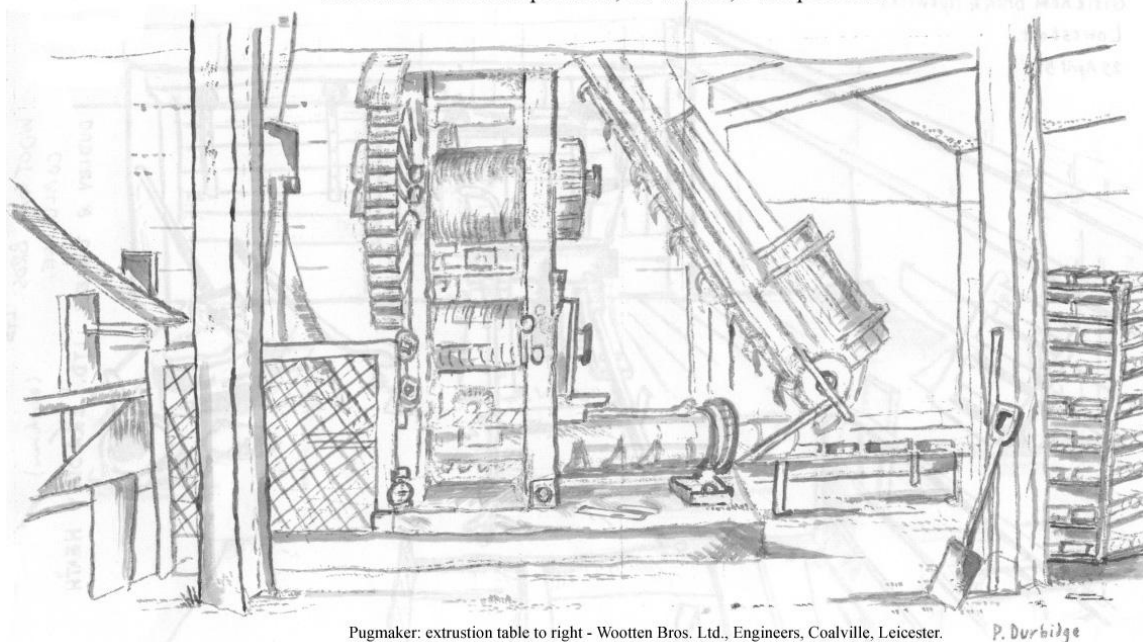
Gisleham Brick & Pipeworks Ltd.

Gisleham, Lowestoft Suffolk



Rough sketch of moulding & machinery shed - ground floor

Gisleham Brick & Pipeworks, Lowestoft, 25 April 1979



Pugmaker: extrusion table to right - Wootton Bros. Ltd., Engineers, Coalville, Leicester.

P. Durbridge

The bricks were sandfaced by oscillating nozzles: cutting table for 10 at a time. Clay cannot be used once the frost has reached it so January/February is therefore normally a maintenance period with no production.

PROCESS:

Excavated by mechanical digger, into a pulley driven wooden-sided railway truck (20" rail gauge). Pug truck has sloping sides and straight ends : 45" long by 29½" (base) (39½" top) and 36" high. Hauled up incline into upper works level, c. 25 ft. above ground level. Operator at top has drive/neutral/brake lever for pulley drive. Impetus of truck passes on the chain slack over onto a see-saw rail/buffer length and is tipped at 33° angle towards shute: 2 sectional boards on one end of truck unclipped to facilitate tipping. Large stones removed into shute to rejects bogey on separate track to southwest.

Material tipped down 6 ft. shute onto elevator belt; operator picks out chalk and stone-rejects shute on south side. Important to remove even quite small bits of chalk because they fire as holes burned in the pipes; what does remain in the pug will fire as lime and must be slaked in dip tanks to be rendered harmless. Pug drops off elevator onto a flat reverse belt beneath, and through a pair of grinders, where further stone and clay boulder rejected, then down into pugmaker – clay squeezed through two rollers, the lower one revolving faster than the upper thus shredding the material, which is finally extruded as two pipe lengths. These are then cut to the required length and will dry in as little as 24 hours in the summer.

MACHINERY:

'A' Engine: Crossley Bros Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester

Type HD 14 No. 117424 BHP 90/99 RPM 240

Crossley Premier Co. on boiler head.

(Oil fired boiler the item of cost most likely to make them uncompetitive).

'B' Lister: single cylinder vertical diesel (1½ hp ?). Drive BHT generator.

'C' Crossley: 6_cylinder horizontal diesel/paraffin engine

no. 17018 type PAC 1040 BHP 8½

650 rpm driving compressor for starting air.

'D' Lister: 4 cylinder vertical diesel 38 BHP 1000 rpm

no. 60/31269 (not in use).

'E' Allen: 8 cylinder vertical diesel 355 BHP. 600 rpm

drives Matter & Platt generator (on standby).

'F' Ingersoll Rand horizontal air compressor. Air cylinder 9" x 8" no. 21681 (not in use).

'G' Lister: 6 cylinder vertical diesel driving compressor for starting air for 'E'.

'H' Pugmill: 14½" x 14½" plate – Wootton Bros Ltd., Engineers, Coalville Leicester

(Machine uses 2 blades, screws & knives per year, made of cast iron with CY alloy, obtained through Woottons.)

Handpress in yard (redundant) for removing brick from mould and making frog (?) makers:

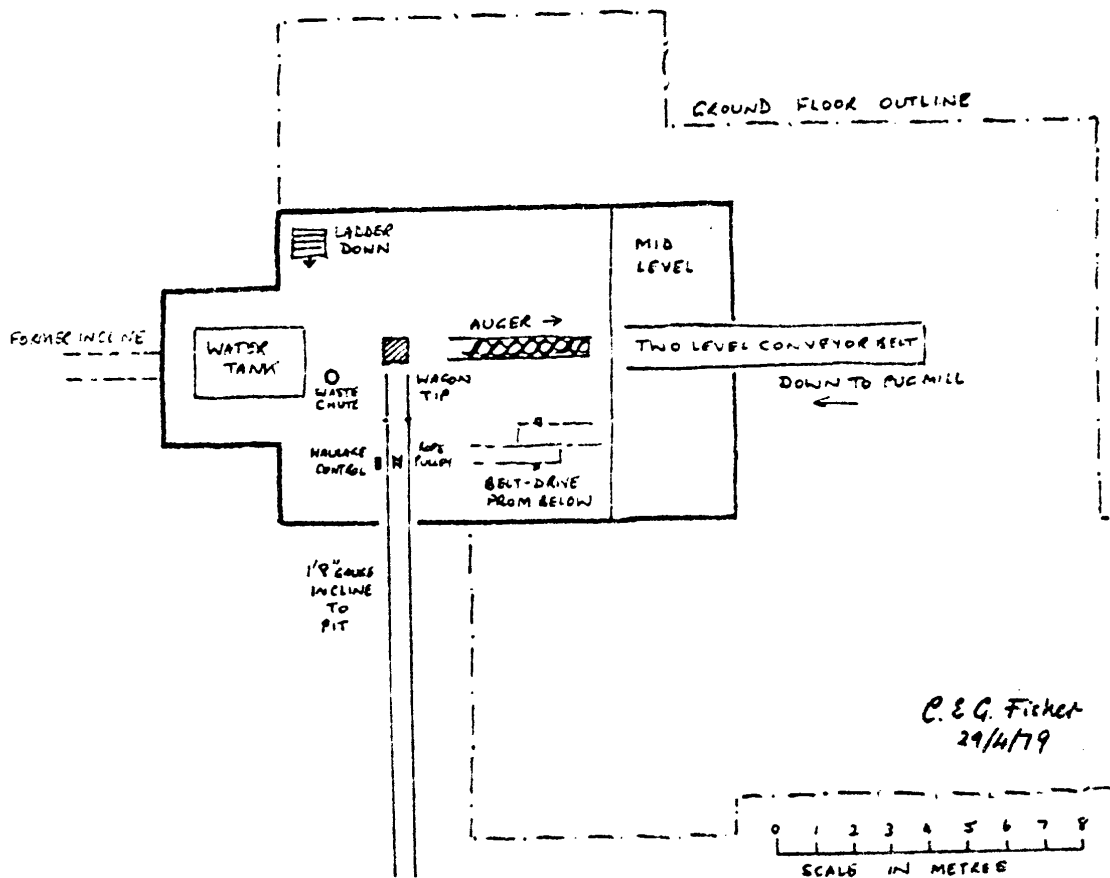
Bennett Sayer, Engineers, Derby England

Electrically operated conveyor belt to Kiln No.3

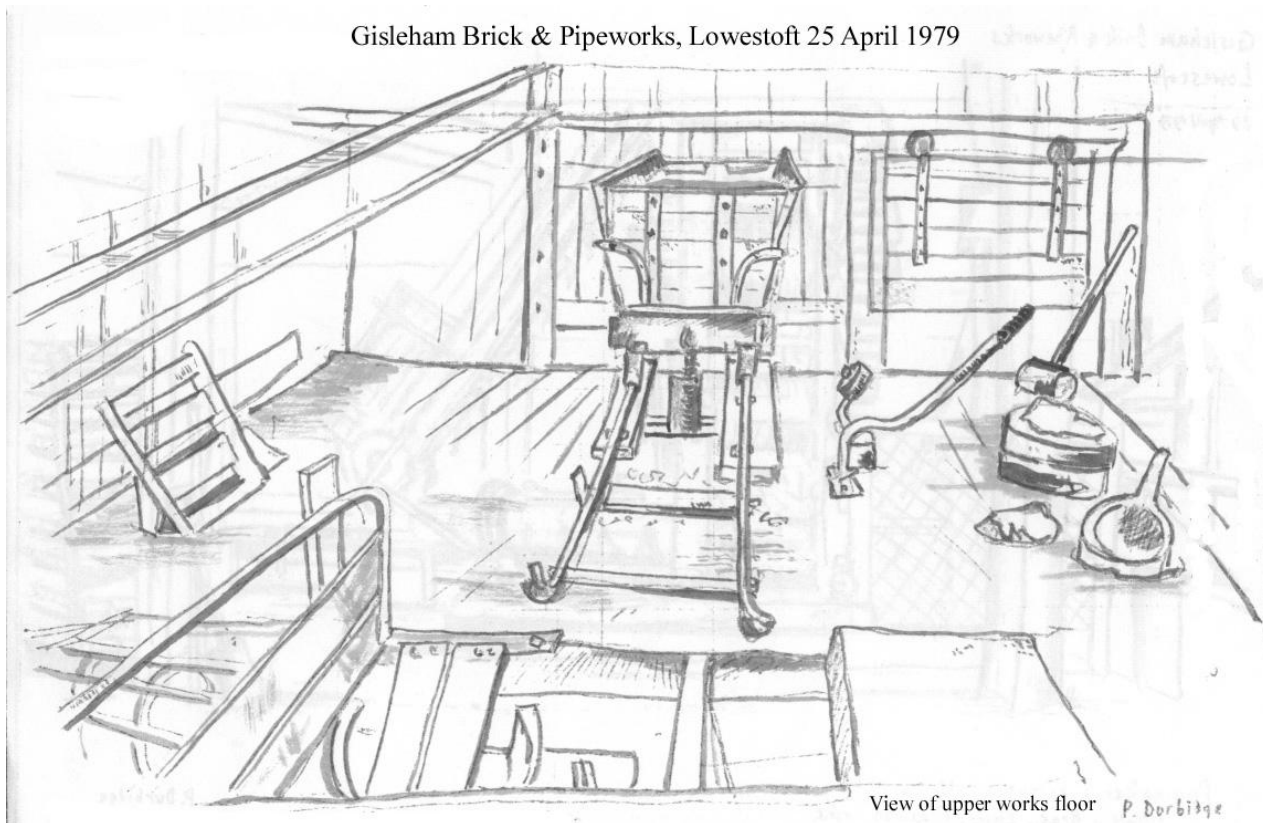
John H. Rundle Ltd., New Bolingbroke, Boston, Lincs.

Gisleham Brick & Pipe Works Ltd.
Gisleham, Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Rough Sketch of Moulding & Machinery
Shed - First Floor

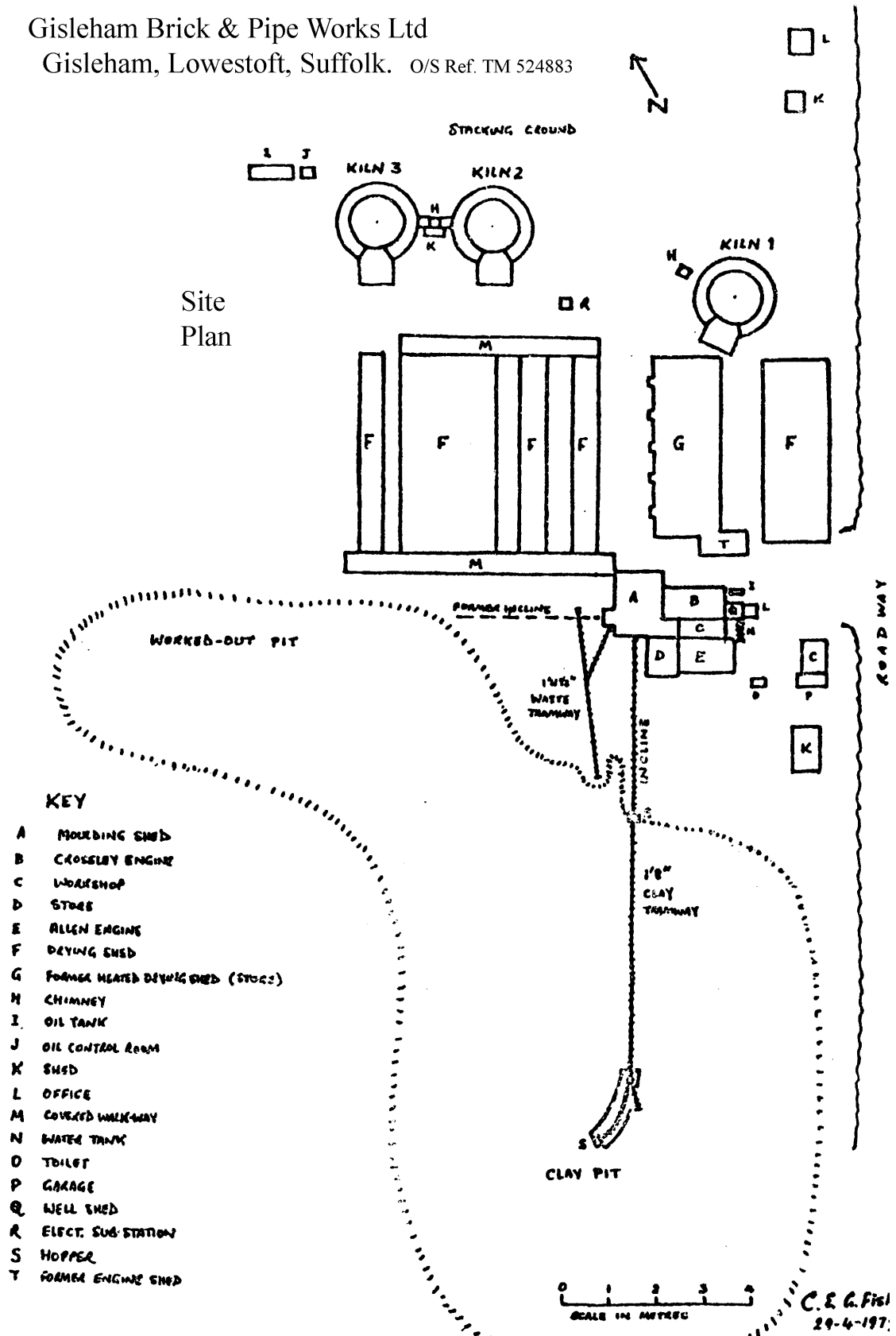


Gisleham Brick & Pipeworks, Lowestoft 25 April 1979



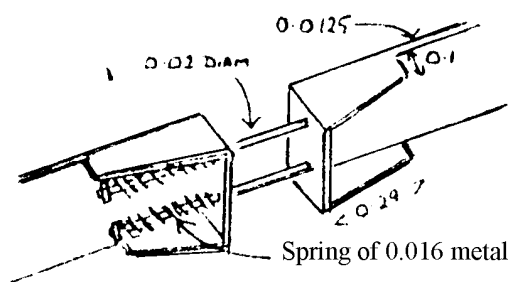
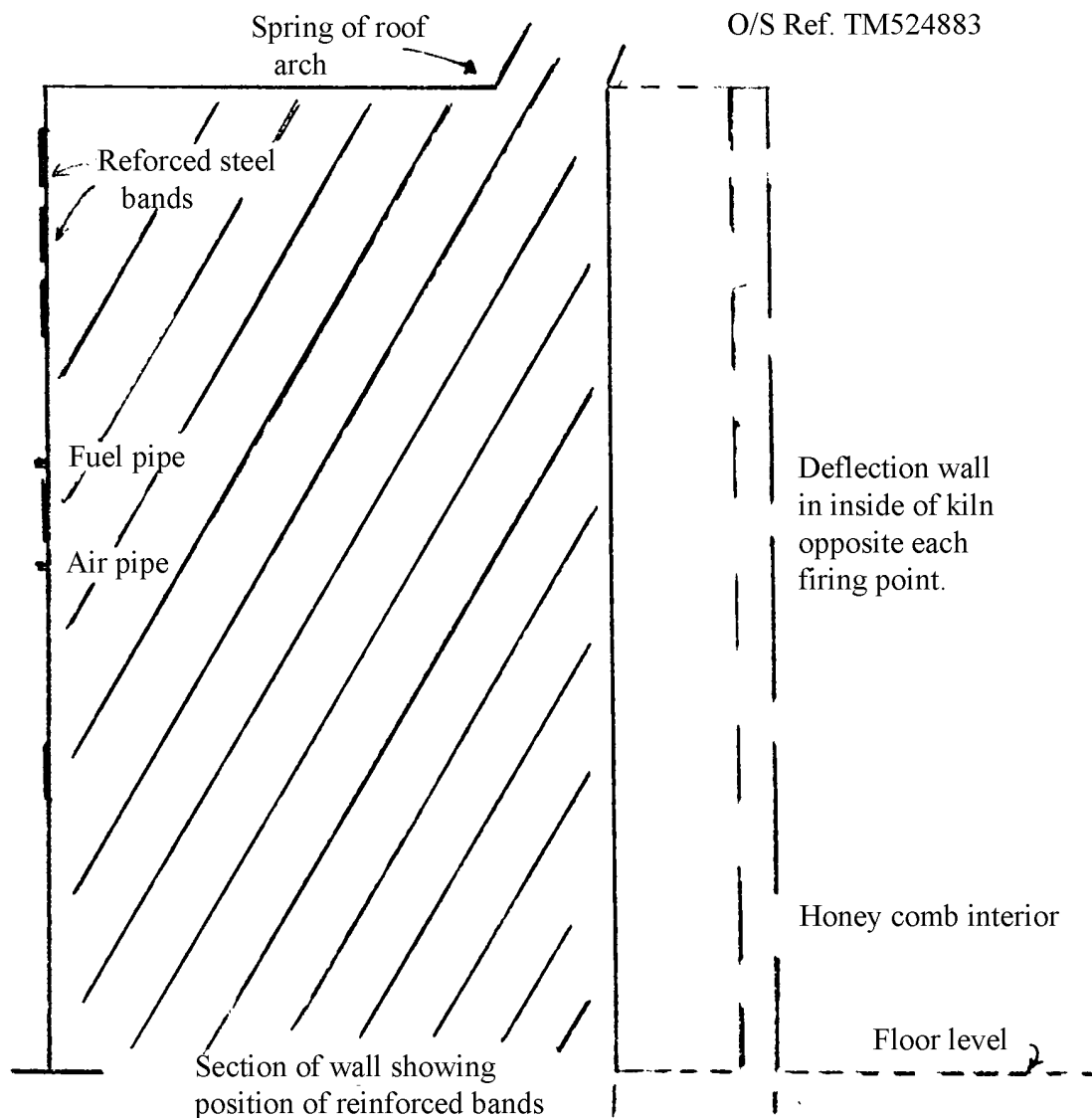
Gisleham Brick & Pipe Works Ltd

Gisleham, Lowestoft, Suffolk. O/S Ref. TM 524883

Site
Plan

Gisleham Brickworks

O/S Ref. TM524883



Sketch of expansion
joint on bands
(not to scale)

Length of band sections varies
4.6 m to 5.5 m in length

Scale 1:20

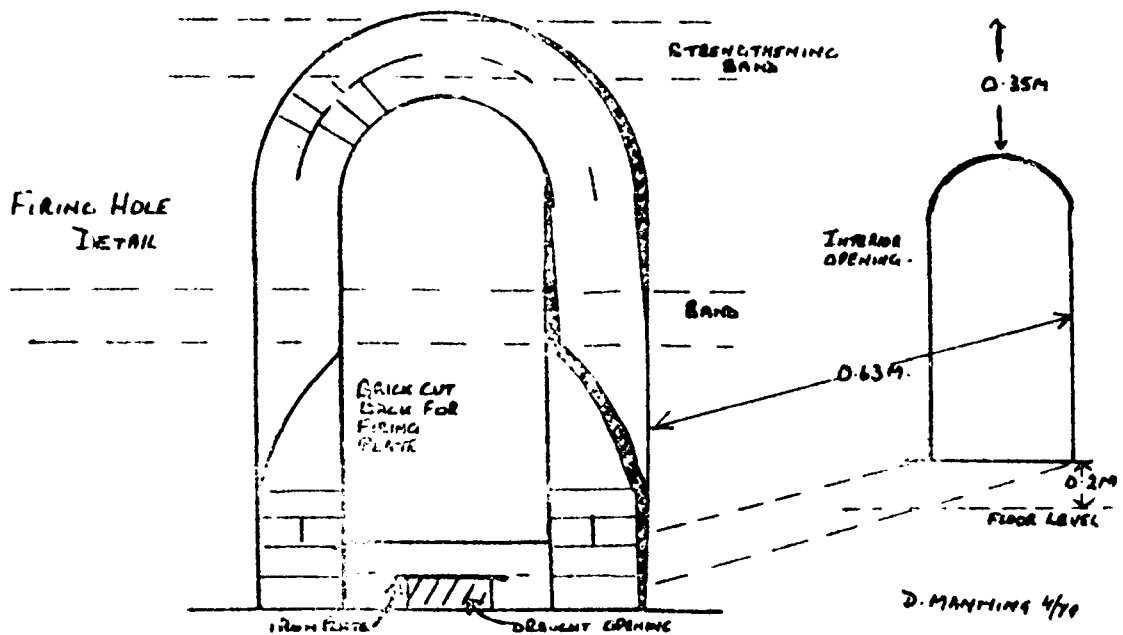
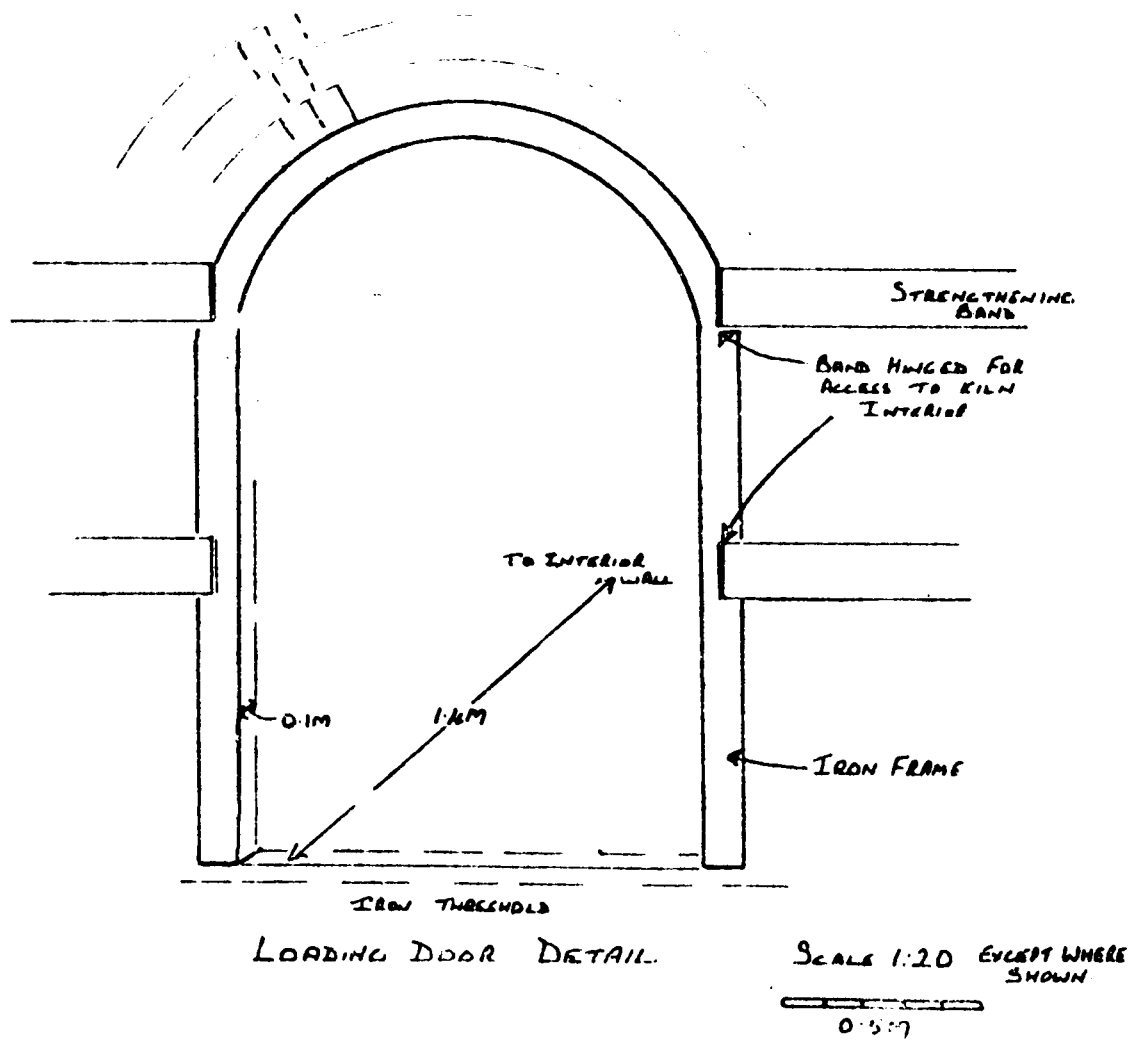
0.5 m

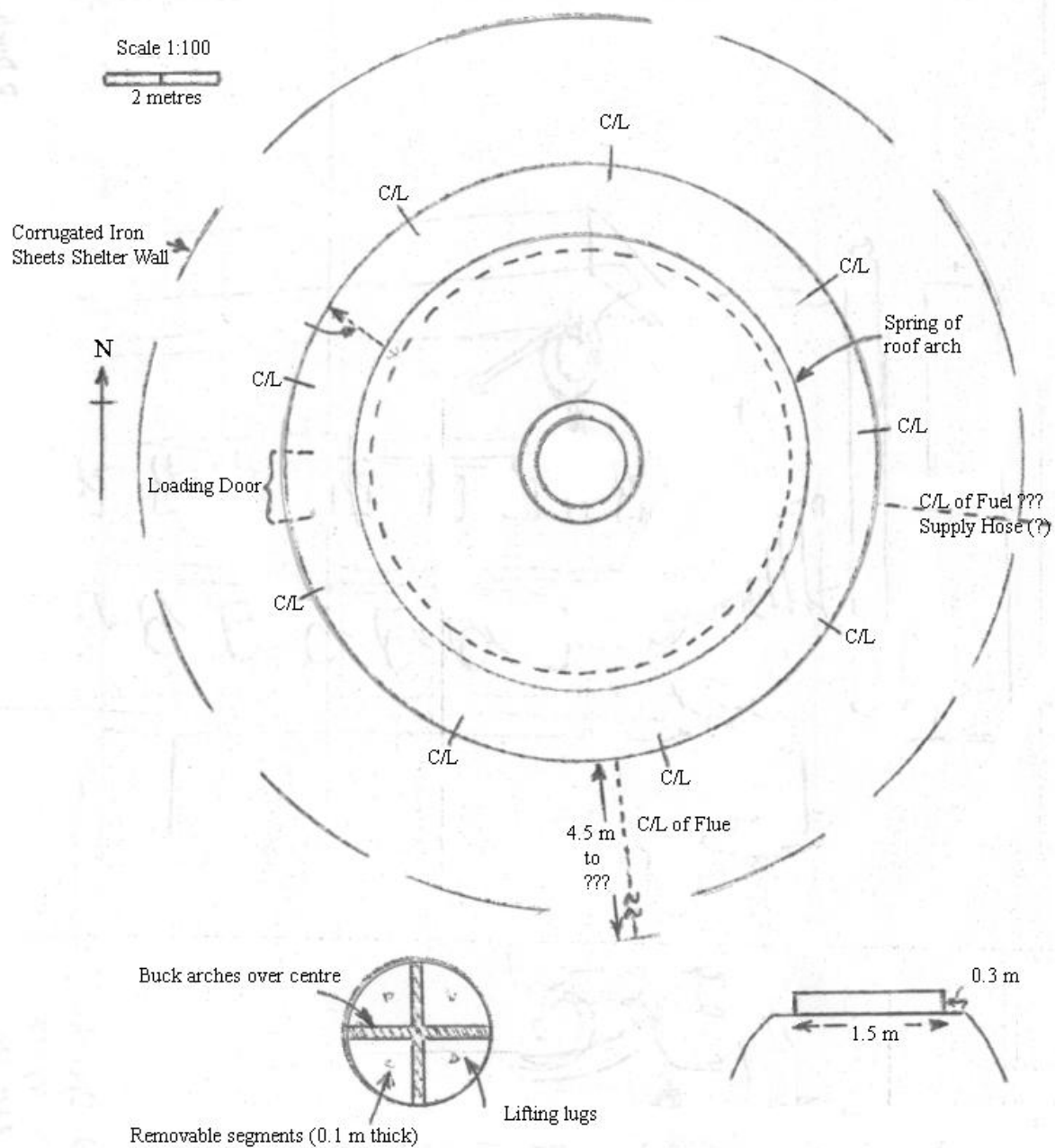
Note :

The roof had been
experimentally covered
with wire netting and
then plastered in an
attempt to reduced
therman repairs.

Wall section - North Kiln

Gisleham Brickworks O/S Ref. TM524883
North Kiln



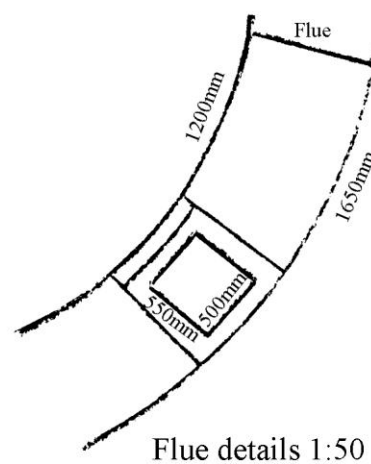
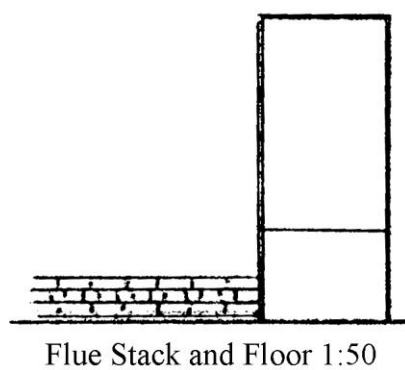
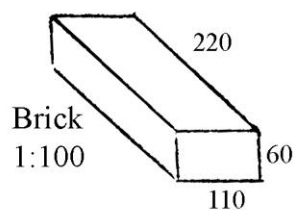
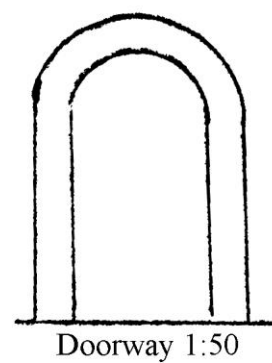
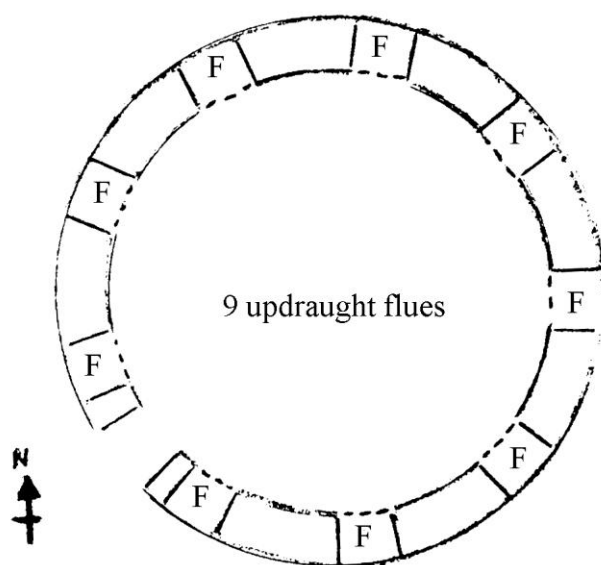


Gisleham Brickworks - plan of north kiln & sketch of kiln top

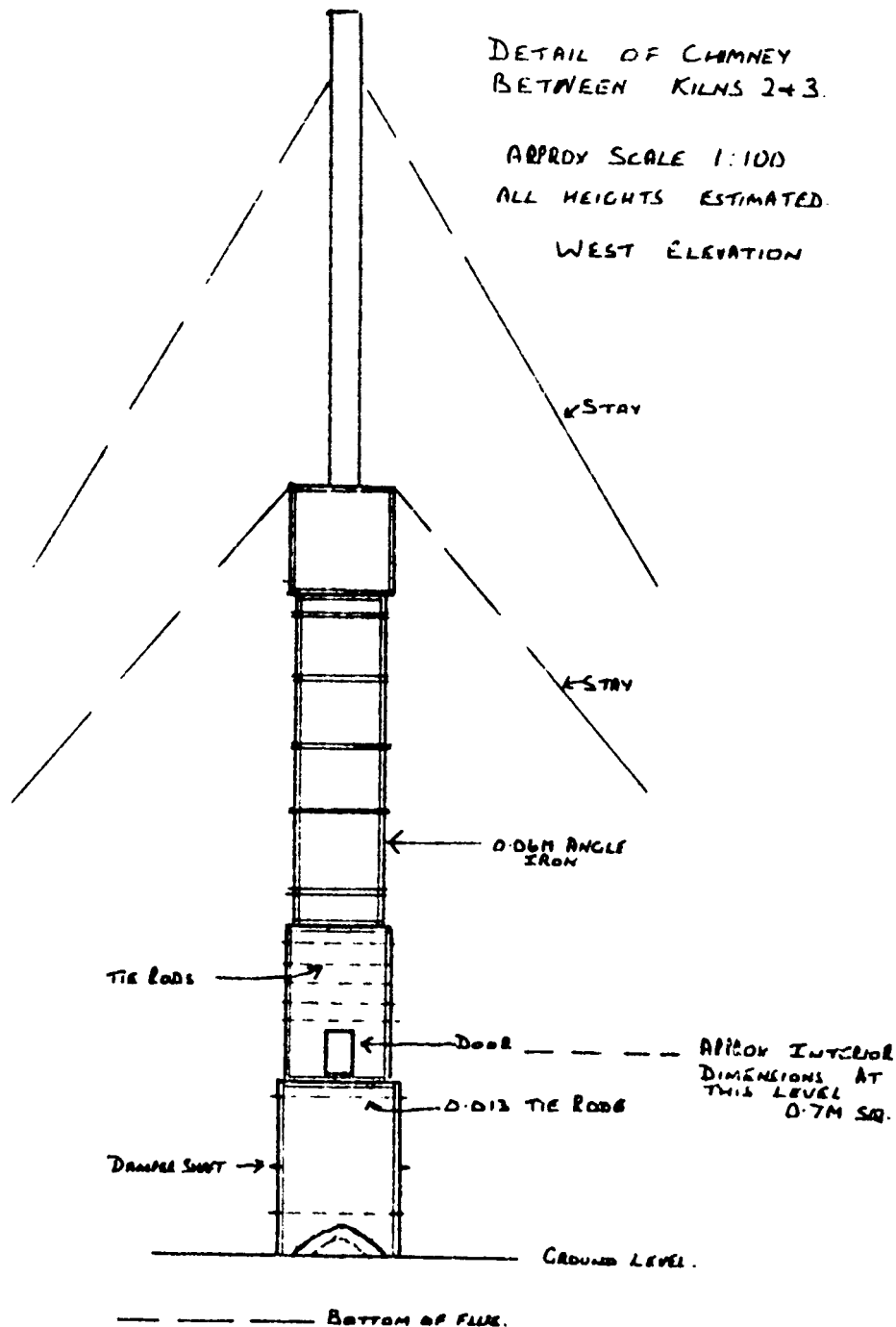
Note: some of the original notation was unreadable and therefore not included

Gisleham Brick & Pipeworks

Kiln No. 2 of three



Gisleham Brickworks O/S Ref. TM524883



NOTE. CHIMNEY SITUATED BETWEEN KILNS 2 AND 3
AND USED FOR BOTH OF THEM. D. MANNING 4/79.

Editor 2009 note: Two photographs and one drawing were not included in the article as they were of too poor a quality to reproduce, they are :-

Photos of the Brickworks and the land drains on a rack; also drawing (sketch) of the Crossley Diesel.