

Home Farm, Wadesmill, Youngsbury, Thundridge. Herts. SG11 1BP.
Description and analysis of the South Barn. Surveyed 06 11 2013. **3/13/0842/FP.**



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2010 Google earth. Location of Home Farm, east of the A10.



2010 Google earth. Detail of the site.

Location.

Home Farm is located east of the A10 main road and accessed over a bridge from the village of High Cross. It was formerly part of the Youngsbury Estate. NGR TL3709617871.

Listing



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The South Barn (RHS) in context with the earlier Threshing Barn. Looking S.

Description: South Barn at Home Farm (70 Metres to South of Farmhouse)

Grade: II

Date Listed: 23 November 1983

English Heritage Building ID: 161151

OS Grid Reference: TL3709617871

OS Grid Coordinates: 537096, 217871

Latitude/Longitude: 51.8426, -0.0113

Location: Thundridge, Hertfordshire SG11 1BP

High Cross

TL 31 NE STANDON NORTH DRIVE

(south side)

4/15 South barn at Home Farm

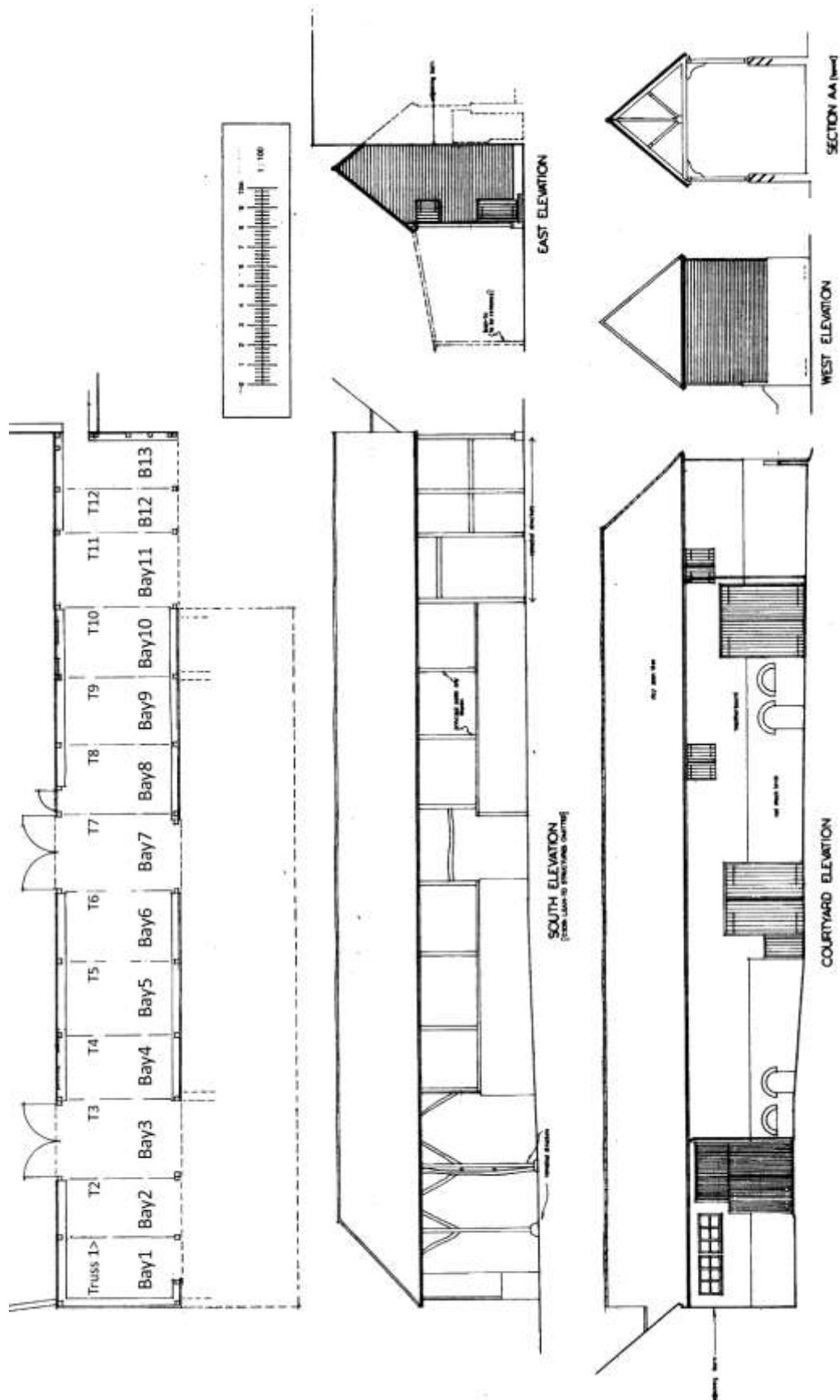
(70m to S of farmhouse)

Barn. C17 building altered to a barn in late C18. Red brick rendered externally, walls raised in timber framing weatherboarded under an old red tile hipped roof. A long rectangular single-storey red brick building in English-bond with arched openings now blocked on the N walls and a continuous horizontal timber built into the rear wall at about 2m height. Possible origin as a stableblock for Youngsbury. Wall raised in timber framing another 3 metres and a 13-bay king-post, clasped-purlin roof built with knee-braces to the tie-beams. 3 pairs of double doors on N side and corresponding opening on S, into C20 lean-to not of special interest.

See Appendix 1 for the Listings related to Youngsbury.

Scope of this Report – Summary on last page.

Planning app. no: 3/13/0842/FP. Permission has been given to convert the former South Barn into a dwelling house. This report describes and analyses the building to English Heritage Level 3 to satisfy a planning condition for archaeological recording.



Ground plan and elevations of the South Barn. 2013. Andrew Kellock.

Description – External



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The northern elevation. Note the blocked in arch headed openings.



The eastern end of the elevation adjacent to the older threshing barn.

Northern Elevation

The building consists of a long narrow brick range of 14 bays defined by 12 full trusses and one inserted truss. The earlier brickwork is made from red 60x100x230mm handmade bricks with creased faces, sharp arrises and horizontal pressure lines. Where visible they have shallow frogs – a crucial feature for dating. These are set in a beige lime mortar containing crushed flint aggregate.

There is a sequence of blocked arch headed, slit and square windows that are infilled with a combination of the earlier reds and later London Stock style bricks 60x110x225mm of similar properties but are brindled, pink or yellow and characterised by specks of black brieze in the fabric. At the eastern end the first two bays are built off a Stock brick wall and form the end of a now removed outshot. Its slack pitch roof can be seen outlined in the boarding.



Enlarged full height doors and blocked arch headed window and doorway.

The brick walls are extended upwards with a scantling timber-frame clad with C20th bandsawn softwood 7in weather-boarding fastened with galvanised French nails. There are three sets of double doorways. That to the eastern end has lost its original doors and the frame has been altered with steel beams seen on the inside. The other doors are C19th style vertically boarded softwood, gate and ledger doors hung on wrought iron pintles. (See Internal Description for more detail on the doors).



The central doors with pedestrian door. Note the 'leap' sockets on the door jambs.



The westernmost doorway. Again the jambs have sockets for the 'leap'.

The central doorway has an additional pedestrian door. It is noted that only the western doorway has properly closed brickwork indicating the others were cut through the brickwork later. There is a pair of symmetrically placed arch headed windows and doors that have been carefully blocked with matching bricks on the outside. There are also shadows of blocked square windows and doorways that are much more easily seen inside. It is certain that the brickwork is earlier than the timber-frame.



Shadow of a removed building on the western end of the elevation.

At the western end of the elevation there is a clear shadow in the brickwork to indicate a gabled building was once built against the barn wall. There is also a badly patched hole for former pipework close to the perimeter wall.



The western elevation looking N then S. The brick wall was originally a range of buildings.

Western Elevation

The western elevation forms the boundary of the modern plot. It can be seen that the building is built with a tall brick wall that is later than the red facing brickwork on the northern elevation. Forming the end wall with a slight return on the southern side, the wall carries seamlessly on northwards where it formed the perimeter of the farmyard and buildings were sprung off it. The wall has brick buttresses at regular intervals and there is one in the end wall of the building. The perimeter wall has been reduced in height.

The junction of the two walls of the barn is awkward and the gap between the two builds has been masked with short sections of weather-board and a piece of marine ply. It is evident the perimeter wall is later. The brindled, orange and yellow bricks are similar to those used for much of the blocking work. Today they are discoloured green with algae which also coats the LC20th weather-boards above and incidentally is a sure sign that the boards are recent and poorly treated softwood.

The rear of the building continues with a lean-to shelter which originally stretched the whole length of the brick barn but today has been piecemeal repaired but collapsed in large areas and removed.



The interior of the western elevation of the lean-to.

Due to its proximity to the perimeter woodland it proved impossible to get a diagnostic photograph of the outside of the lean-to. Inside it can be seen that the end wall has been rebuilt using old, reused scantling in the LC20th – the owner saw it done in the 1960's.



Detail of the repaired scantling frame.

The scantling frame stands on a plinth of LC20th Flettons and has been skinned with corrugated iron sheets. There is a mix of C19th/EC20th wrought iron and C20th French nails. One of the studs is a reused hayrack rail. The bandsawn softwood noggins have been skew nailed.



The southern elevation.



The southern elevation at the western end. Bays 1-3.

Southern Elevation

The south of the brick barn has a lean-to that originally ranged the whole length of the building. Some of it collapsed in the LC20th and was pulled away for safety reasons. The rest of it is in a very parlous state. The trusses retain some original timbers, now precariously pinned and cross-battened but most of the principal posts have been replaced with telephone poles or RSJ's (Rolled Steel Joists). It is evident from the concrete pillars that the posts rotted off at the base.

The shallow pitch roof is clad with two phases of corrugated iron sheets and the owner recalls the roof was raised at the eaves in the 1960's to accommodate the much larger farm machinery that was stored there. The second phase of very shiny corrugated roofing was put in place at the end of the century when it was still required.



Southern elevation. Bays 4-6. Note the added brick plinth.



Southern elevation. Bays 5 and 6.

Only the trusses in Bays 1-3 retain any of the older frame. The other bays are rebuilt using LC20th machined softwood supported on telephone posts and RSJ's. There is a timber-framed partition completing the remaining Bay 7 but this is entirely C20th. The upper section reused some older scantling timber and the principal rafter indicates the former pitch of the roof. However the frame has been rebuilt with a new machined tie-beam and the 50x100mm softwood studs and weather-boards below it are all LC20th.

A brick plinth remains of bright red brick handmade 65x110x225mm frogged bricks set in beige sandy lime mortar. The brickwork is set in Flemish bond with a central rowlock course. Its character is M-LC19th.



The partition wall ending Bay 7 is a LC20th rebuild.



Eastern elevation of the partition wall to Bay 7.



The eastern end of the brick barn range.

The eastern end of the building has lost the lean-to and it is evident that the brick wall range did not extend this far as the rest of the barn is made up of full height timber-framing of which only the principal posts and mid-rails remain. The joints were strengthened with hanging knees, nailed and broached (very large nails) rather than bolted.



Junction of the corner post and mid-rail.



The southern elevation of the Threshing Barn adjacent to the South Barn.



The eastern elevation.

Easter Elevation

The South barn has been built off the corner of the Threshing Barn. Most of the weatherboarding appears C20th. There is a large applied batten that shows there was previously another large building conjoined at the SE corner.

Description – Internal



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Looking W inside the barn towards Bays 1-4.



Looking W inside the barn towards Bays 4-10.

The brick range is one long open space but scars in the walls show it was previously subdivided. It is also evident that Bays 1-3 and 11-12 were added to the earlier brickwork structures.



The western wall. Note the off-set mid-rail and reused floor joists.

Starting at the western end it can be seen that the plinth wall is butt jointed across the front wall. There is a timber strake at about 4ft above the original floor level suitable for applying battens for panelling to. The timber-frame appears to be pitsawn elm with 2.25-3in x 4in deep studs set at 14in centres. The straight primary braces are 3x4in and nailed to the interrupted studs.

The principal posts are 8x7in in section and reinforced with nailed and bolted hanging knees. The SW corner post and the principal post forming Truss1 are reused oak main floor joists each morticed for common joists. The mid-rails in the western wall are offset where they meet in the centre post.

The brick walls are quite complicated. The walls at either end on the northern elevation appear later than the others and have no interventions. The walls with the arch headed openings have been altered several times as have the back walls.

The floor has been raised in several episodes of gravel, then rubble then concrete creating a two tier level where it was no longer possible to drive in from the NE side of the building. Presumably the raised section supported grain drying machinery or hoppers and silos. The South Barn and the Threshing Barn contained grain drying plant until 2005 when newly imposed hygiene regulations set by the major supermarkets made it impossible to comply with them using the old buildings. (Owner pers comm). The following photographs illustrate the many interventions in the north wall.



North wall Bays 1-2. This wall appears as it was built. Both ends are correctly closed.



North wall Bays 4-5. The arch headed doorway and window have been blocked.

In both Bays 4 and 10 the arch headed openings have been blocked with very similar bricks. There are also blocked in rectangular openings with timber lintels in Bays 5,6,8 and 9. These broach timber-strakes under rowlock courses and the arrangement suggests there was originally one longer wall that was remodelled with square windows when the large barn doors were inserted.



Two blocked windows in Bays 5 and 6.



Two blocked openings in Bays 7 and 8. The LHS one has been altered for the doorway.

There are scars in the walls under Trusses 3 and 10 and also in the middle of Bays 4 and 9 that delineate the former design of the brick building. The footings are visible in the torn up floors.



Blocked arch headed openings in Bays 9 and 10.



Bay 12 and 13. Later Stock brickwork wall.

The blocked arch headed openings were originally doors and windows. Scars in the brickwork show that the earlier building terminated under Trusses 3 and 10 giving a six bay building. How this was defined internally is difficult as the roof has been rebuilt but it is noticeable that these Bays have heavier, triangular, solid spandrel hanging knees noticeably different in character to the others. Looking up in the roof (see later section) there appears to be three discrete sections as well as more modern repairs.



The eastern elevation. The South Barn is built off the Threshing Barn.



The upper part of the eastern elevation.

The eastern end of the South Barn has a full height timber-frame that has been built off the corner post of the adjacent Threshing Barn. The lower wall panel is a LC20th rebuild while the upper retains much of the scantling frame. There would have been raised machine platforms at this end and a set of MC20th casements has been fitted in the north wall to light the area. A small floodlight also remains.



The southern barn wall Bays 3-5 from the south.



The southern barn wall Bays 6-7 from the south.

The southern wall is easier to see from the outside under the lean-to. The scantling frame retains some early weather-boards for about five courses above the brickwork but the rest has been ventilated by applying widely spaced battens. All the openings appear to be later interventions and lack the queen closers that define the original brickwork. Internally there was one continuous timber strake to apply panelling to.

Roof structure



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The roof over Bays 1-5 looking W. Note the hanging knees and steel reinforcement (LHS).

The roof is supported by 12 kingpost trusses each held with hanging knees to the unjowled principal posts. Truss 3 however has no hanging knees and a kingstrut with two scantling queen posts. The clasped side purlins are supported on the queen posts and raking struts on the kingpost trusses. The purlins are further retained with side-lapped collars and birdsmouthed struts in the centre of each bay (as defined by the trusses).

The roof is continuous in form but not in detail. The hanging knees for the central bays are solid triangular spandrels held with nails and square headed bolts while the 3 end bays have curved and chamfered hanging knees. Most of the joints are reinforced with wrought iron L-ties. Truss 4 also has a LC20th steel reinforcement across the spandrel on the south side.

The cill plates are scarfed and numbered at the joints (See section on Carpenter's Marks). There is also a sequence of redundant dovetails that would have held tie-beams for the outshot shelter.



Details of the west, central, central pedestrian and eastern doors.

The tall barn doors and the pedestrian door appear to be original to the pattern of EC19th gate and ledger doors, however they were all made by the owner about 20 years ago.

Carpenter's and Timber Marks, Apotropaic Marks and Graffiti.



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Carpenter's mark on the scarf on the south wall under Truss 4.

The cill plate on the south wall is marked with a sequence numbering the simple scarf joints. Those visible are V and VI (under Truss 8) and indicate the sequence was anti clockwise from the NW corner.



The full height frame in the SE corner.

The full height frame at the eastern end is marked on the principal posts and mid-rails with a bolster. Only I and III are visible as the other marks are overlaid. It is likely the whole frame is numbered on the outside.

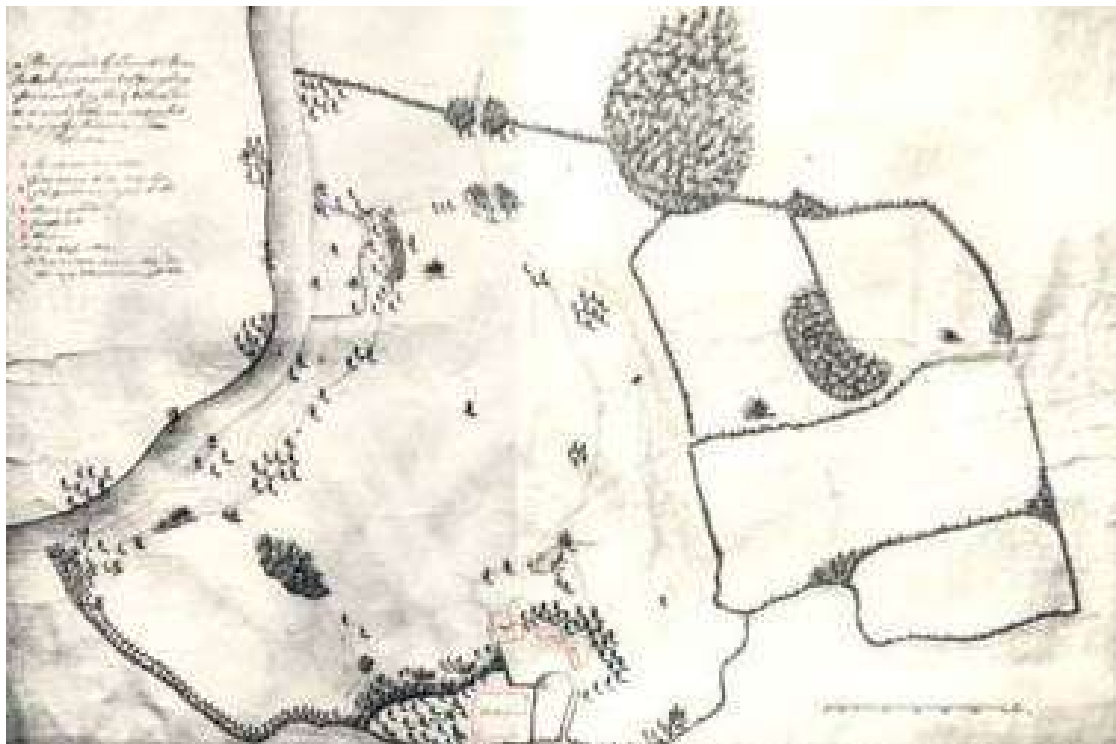
Topographical Survey from Maps



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1766 Map of Hertfordshire by Dury & Andrews.

The map of 1766 does not show the South Barn as part of the Home Farm. (Under the 'gfb' of Youngberry).

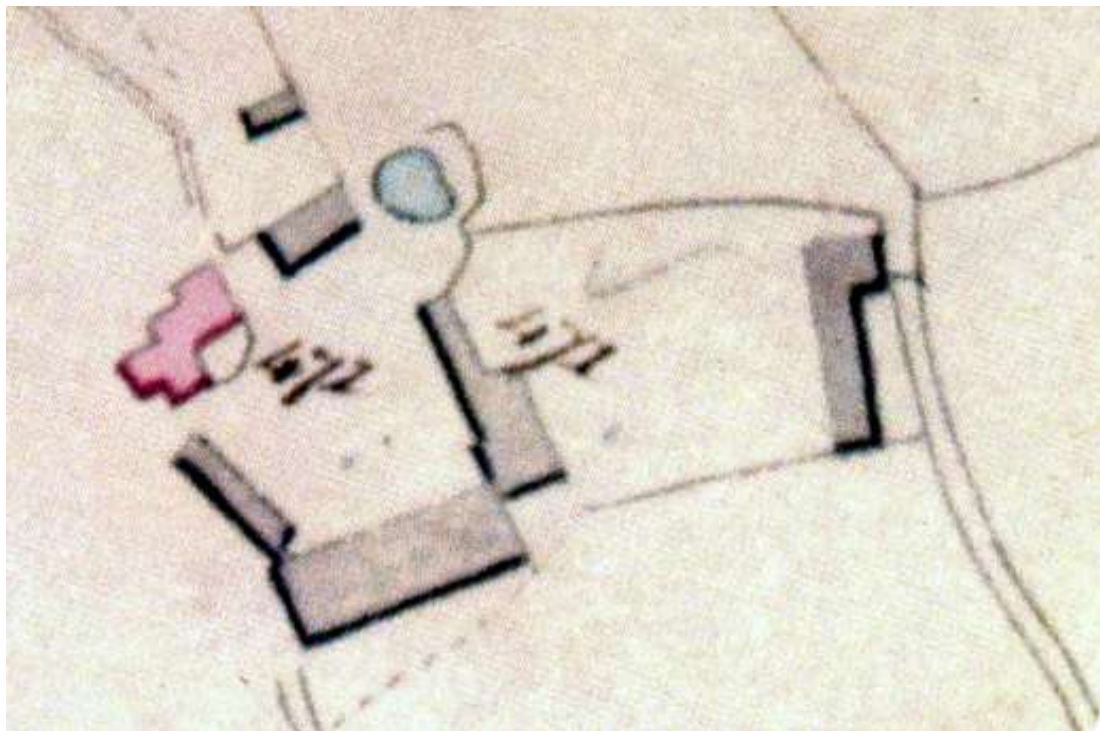


?1770 proposal map by Capability Brown. DE/A/2845.

Capability Brown's is oriented with SW uppermost so it does not show the Home Farm.

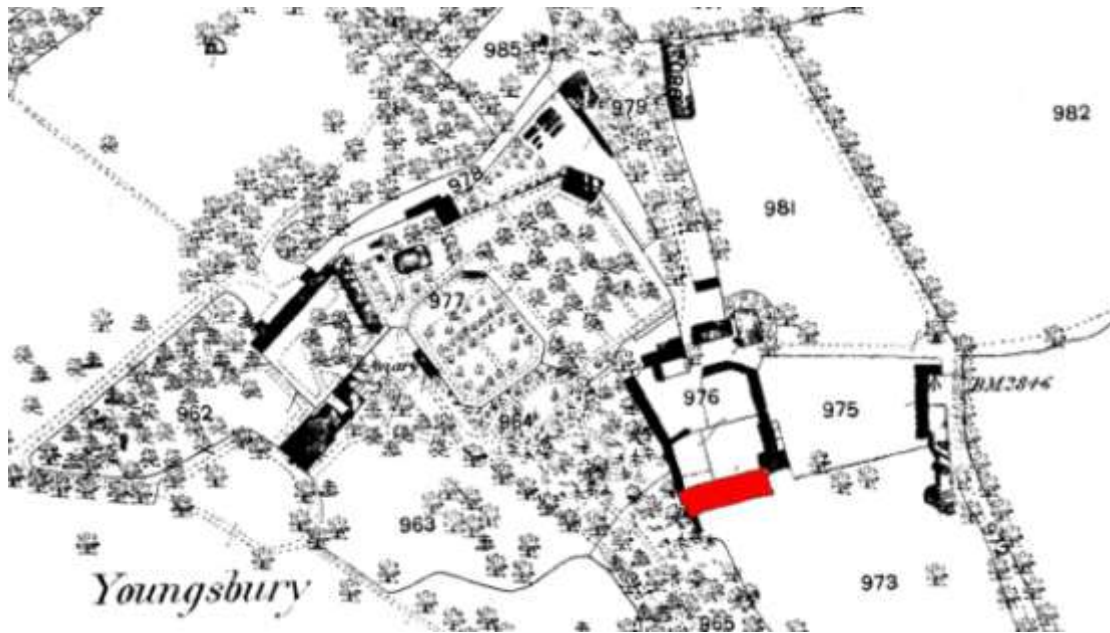


1830 Tithe Award map of Standon. HRO. DSA4/96/2.



1830 Tithe Award map of Standon. Detailing Home Farm and reoriented to N uppermost.

The 1830 Tithe Award shows a very wide building in the position of the South Barn. The colour convention uses grey for service buildings and pink for domiciles.



1879 First Edition Ordnance Survey.

In 1879 the South Barn is shown with an entasis at the western end which is more clearly seen on the following OS map. It indicates that the building may have always been two parallel two ranges although why they are not shown divided as the other buildings are is debateable.



1898 Ordnance Survey.

By 1898 the farmyard has been divided up with open-sided shelters giving a clear indication that the farm had gone over to intense animal husbandry. Two small units have been built against the north side of the South Barn.



1923 Ordnance Survey

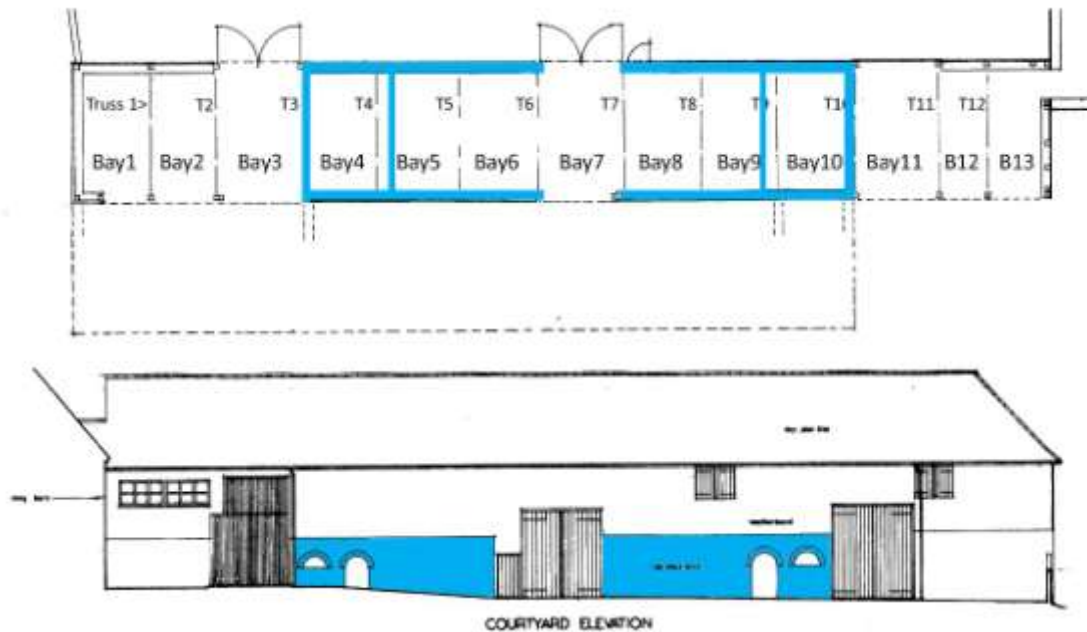
By 1923 the farmyard has been expanded even more with larger covered but open-sided buildings. The farm is on the cusp of full mechanisation with tractors starting to replace horsepower and this is hinted at by the water tower and tank. The buildings would be suitable for a dairy and there are smaller pens for pigs. The South Barn remains unchanged in plan.



1974 Ordnance Survey

By 1974 the farmyard buildings have been removed except for one.

Phasing and Discussion



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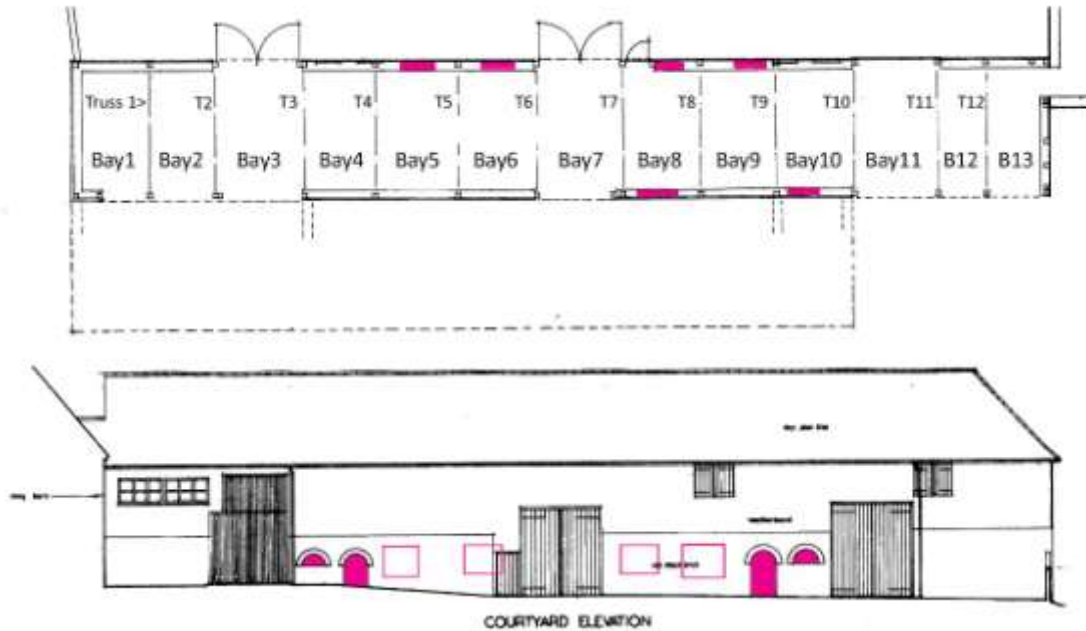
Phase 1 – LC18th Stables.

The 1766 map of Hertfordshire by Dury & Andrews does not show the South Barn as part of the Home Farm complex and the Listings indicate that the main house 'Youngsbury' was altered significantly in 1769 for David Barclay (of Barclays Bank) who bought it that year. He also apparently invited Capability Brown to landscape the gardens and Brown concluded that little needing improving except the widening of the river. His map, cautiously dated to 1770 does not show the Home Farm.

A survey of Youngsbury and Farm ... the estate of Mrs James Poole, 1768 was unfortunately not available at the time of the searches.

All maps considered, the fabric of the early brickwork is of late in the C18th simply because the bricks have shallow frogs, an innovation that arrived late the century. The arched doorheads and windows mimic those on the new stables built near the house which was also improved with similar arched openings. As it is known that the House was improved and the Stable were built in 1769 it is likely the brick element of the South Barn was put up soon after.

It seems likely it was a single storey symmetrical building with a cart way through the middle but the later alterations have obscured the true detail. There is good evidence for two end rooms each served by a half round window and arch headed doorway. These were certainly stables for the farm horses.

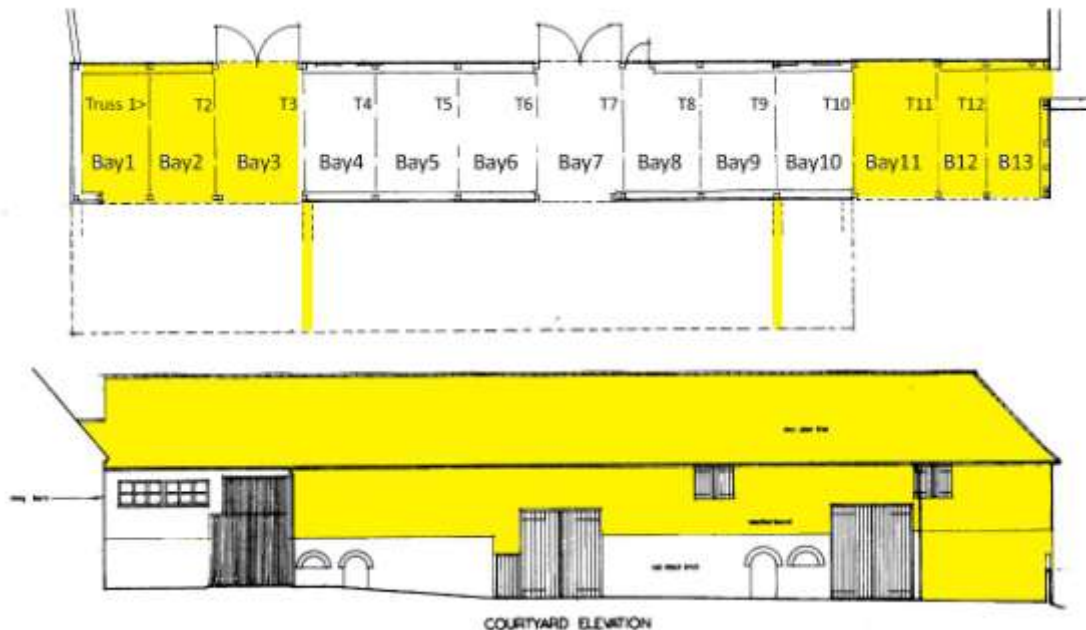


Phase 2 – LC18th or EC19th. New windows.

For some operational reason the arch-headed openings were blocked in with very similar bricks to those used to build the earlier brick structure and new rectangular window openings with timber lintels were created. It seems likely the bricks removed were reused for the blockings. The mortar is remarkably similar and there could not have been too many years between the original work and the alteration.



The blocked in arch headed openings. To the RHS is a later rectangular window also blocked.



Phase 3. The creation of the South Barn. EC19th.

The South Barn is clearly shown occupying the same plan as today on the 1830 Tithe Award Map. It is likely however that it was built at the turn of the century as a result of economic upheaval that favoured the building of large grain barn.

After the French Revolution of 1789 there was a long period of instability culminating in the Napoleonic Wars of 1799 to 1815. Britain and France declared outright war in 1803. England also went to war with the USA who in 1807 declared the Embargo Act preventing European vessels from trading with America. War was declared in 1812 and ceased in 1815.

The South Barn is a typical building of the Napoleonic War Era which ignited the rush for farms to convert to grain production to capitalise on the grain embargo imposed during the hostilities from AD1799 to AD1815.

‘Napoleonic Barns’ sprung up all over East Anglia. They are built to a pattern. It is composed of simple frames using primary bracing with nailed in interrupted studs. The new brickwork is good quality and reflects the wealth of the owners of the farm.

At the same time, wrought iron fixings, in the form of screw threaded bolts and the traditional ‘blacksmith’s joints’ were being incorporated in the build as part of the original design and removed the need for heavy jowled posts. Spandrels were replaced with hanging knees bolted into place which were economic on space as well as materials.

The South Barn was built off the older brickwork and extended by three bays at both ends. The roof was likely of 13 king strut and queen post trusses of which only Truss 3 survives. Most of the new superstructure was in timber but a new brick wall was added facing the farmyard at the western end. The rear of the new bays was in full height timber-framing in

Bays 1-3 and 11-13 and these are correctly numbered through as are the scarf joints. The frame was clad with elm boards of which a few remain on the southern wall.

It is difficult to ascertain whether the brick part of the barn was kept separated from the rest but it is most likely. The removal of the divisions is more a C20th practice to install large machinery than it is an EC19th one. It also provided more manageable spaces for different crops, stables, workshops etc.

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The outshot on the south side retains so few historic timbers that it must also have been rebuilt several times. The remaining timber partition retains some older studwork above the tie-beam to indicate the original roof pitch.

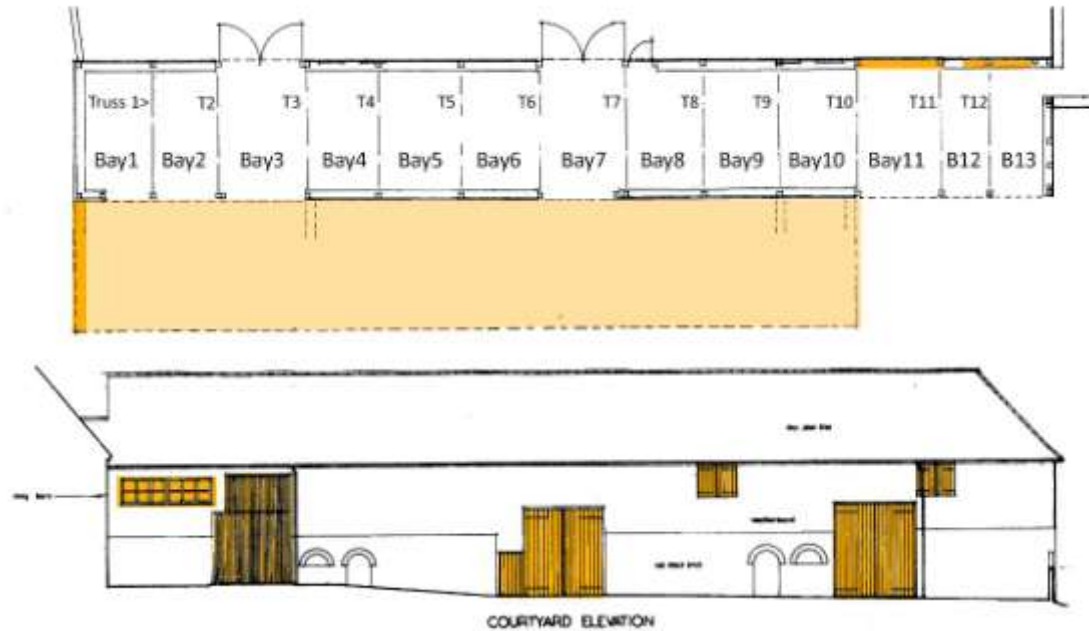


Phase 4. MC19th alterations.

Between the Tithe Award Map of 1830 and the First Edition OS of 1879 it is recorded that a range of buildings sprung up to form a courtyard farm that would have been recognised by the Victorian High Farmers.

The remaining walls are made from London Stock style bricks which also have been used to block in the windows of the South Barn and erect a new wall at the eastern end on the courtyard side. The opportunity was taken to remodel the western end with a lower brick wall than the original and buttressed to match the perimeter wall.

The roof must have been rebuilt with the machine made kingpost trusses leaving only Truss 3 as a reminder of the older roof.



Phase 5. C20th alterations and reroofing.



The 1898, 1923 and 1974 Ordnance Survey Maps.

As an agricultural building the South Barn would have been subjected to almost continual change of use. The historic mapping shows the farm blossoms in the LC19th and EC20th and many buildings are erected for increased animal husbandry and grain production. By the later C20th, the 1974 OS map shows the farm has contracted its buildings probably due to the withdrawal of the livestock.

Much of the later alterations were done in the last quarter of the C20th to accommodate grain drying machinery that was installed in the Threshing Barn. The South Barn had platforms for machinery and there are old power-boards and floodlights from that era.

The internal walls were removed for silos and the floor laid with a great raft of concrete. The southern outshot was raised up on telegraph poles and RSJ's and roofed with corrugated iron to accommodate modern large machinery.

When the building was deemed unfit for grain storage in 2005 it fell into decline.

Significance

The building contains brick remnants from the Home Farm most likely erected just after 1769 as a single storey stable block with Georgian styled arch headed doors and windows. The majority of the present building was erected around 1800AD and certainly before 1830 when it is shown on the Tithe Award Map. Essentially a utilitarian building serving the Home Farm its significance lies in its mass and presence in the landscape that dates back at least 200 years.

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Acknowledgements

I am indebted to the owner Mr David Smith for engaging me to record the buildings and to his architect Mr Andrew Kellock for recommending me and for supplying the architect's plans. I also thank the staff of the Hertfordshire Record Office for their help with the historic maps. Thanks are also due to Alison Tinniswood of the Hertfordshire HER for her involvement in the statutory requirement of the project.

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HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

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Site name and address: Home Farm, Wadesmill, Youngsbury, Thundridge. Herts. SG11 1BP. Description and analysis of the South Barn. Surveyed 06 11 2013.		
County: Herts		District: Thundridge
Village/Town: High Cross / Wadesmill		Parish: Standon
Planning application reference: 3/13/0842/FP.		
HER Enquiry reference:		
Funding source: Owner		
Nature of application: Conversion of redundant barn to domicile.		
Present land use: Store		
Size of application area: 20x50m		Size of area investigated: 100x100m
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): NGR TL3709617871.		
Site code (if applicable): N/A		
Site director/Organization: Barry Hillman-Crouch MStPA DipFA BSc HND		
Type of work; Historic Buildings recording and analysis.		
Date of work:	Start: 06 11 2013	Finish: 15 01 2014
Location of finds & site archive/ Curating museum: HER		
Related HER Nos		Periods represented: C18th-C20th
Relevant previous summaries/reports. U/K.		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>The original building was a single storey stable built shortly after 1769 when David Barclay bought the site. It was a symmetrical brick building with arch headed doorways and windows that echoed those of the improved main house and new stable block built in the Palladian style. The arched openings were then blocked in and new rectangular windows inserted after only a few years of operation as the blocking is made in the same type of bricks and mortar.</p> <p>It was completely remodelled circa 1800 (certainly before 1830) as a Napoleonic War Era grain barn. Three bays were added at each end and the height raised with timber-framing to two storeys. A full length outshot was built on the southern side. The roof was a kingstrut roof with pairs of queens struts of which only one remains.</p> <p>The South Barn was then remodelled again in the MC19th adding new brick walls and blocking the windows as part of an expansion of the entire farmyard – all in London Stock style bricks. The roof was rebuilt with machine made king strut trusses.</p> <p>LC20th alterations include the removal of the internal brick partitions to install grain drying machinery and the almost complete rebuild of the outshot. All the doors are LC20th copies of C19th pattern doors made by the present owner.</p>		
Author of summary: Barry Hillman-Crouch		Date of summary: 15 01 2014

Appendix 1

Stables at the Youngsbury Estate.



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The Youngsbury Stable as pictured for sale on Right Move 2013.

High Cross

TL 31 NE STANDON NORTH DRIVE

(south side)

4/17 Stable block at Youngsbury

(60m to N of house)

24.1.67 (Formerly listed with Youngsbury as stable block) GV II*.

Stable block. Circa 1769 for David Barclay. Plum brick with slate roof. Symmetrical Palladian composition with elliptical arched carriageway though 2-storeys pedimented centre block with clock, and cupola (renewed c1950), 5 bays of arcading to lower wings to each side (stables), on E face to courtyard, and higher pedimented projecting end blocks (coach houses) with 2 pairs of double doors. Similar articulation on plainer W side with triple arcading to lower part of end blocks and small semi-circular windows flanking the entrance arch.

Listing NGR: TL3688417957

No Images of England Image.

Youngsbury



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Youngsbury House pictured for sale in Country Life Magazine 2013.

High Cross
TL 31NE and 3618 STANDON NORTH DRIVE
(south side)

4/16 & 9/16 Youngsbury and garden wall attached on
N
(Formerly listed with stable block
24.1.67 an Youngsbury near Wadesmill)

GV II

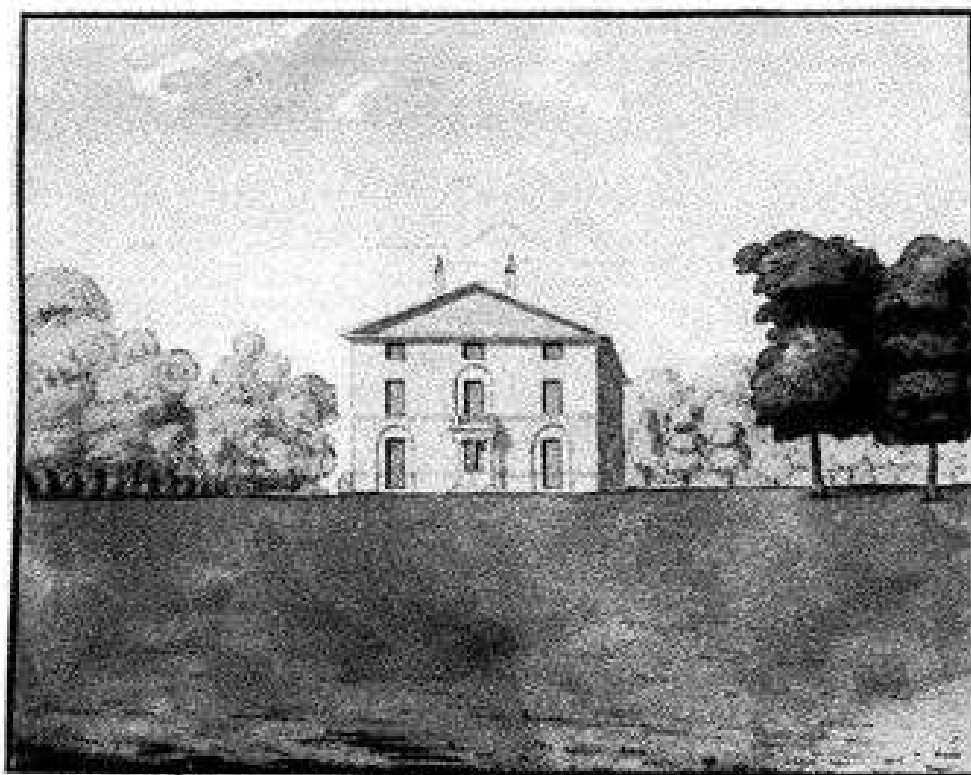
Country house and garden walls . 'DP 1745' carved on stone string on E side. For David Poole. Improved and enlarged after 1769 for David Barclay with park landscaped by 'Capability' Brown. Early C19 terrace and N service extension. Top floor removed, porticoed entrance built on W and internal alterations c1950. Roof balustrade with urns some years later. Plum red brick with scattered vitrified grey headers, and slate roof behind balustraded parapet. Built as a pedimented Palladian villa of 3 storeys, 3 windows wide, facing S with a columned porch. 5 windows to side elevations. Now reduced to 2 storeys. Central window on 1st floor of S front set in a wide round arched recess. Recessed sash windows with 6/6 panes and gauged flat arches. Stucco floor band. French window in place of door and moulded red brick surrounds added to window on each side of door

matching single-storey pilastered extension on W side incorporating 4-column Doric W porch with panelled entrance door and fanlight. 5 window E front has recessed sash windows under flat arches and central glazed door. Straight joint shows extent of original villa. Lower 2-storeys, c19, block to right linking to C18 2-storeys old brewhouse range. 6-sided tall louvred. game larder in link to brewhouse range. At SW a curved red brick retaining wall extending to red brick piers with wrought iron gates. Interior has Ionic fluted columns in hall, oval toplight to stair with Regency style ironwork and cornices. Stair from a wing of Chiswick House, installed c1950. C18 red brick extensive walled gardens but C19 Hitch bricks used at NW next to Home Farm.

Note by BJHC - Caleb Hitch patented his interlocking bricks in 1828.

Listing NGR: TL3689517896

No Images of England Image.



Youngsbury: from a water colour by H.G. Oldfield, late 18th century, in the County Record Office