

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
AT EAST END FARM,
EAST END,
FURNEUX PELHAM,
HERTFORDSHIRE,
SG9 0JU**

SITE CODE: HEFP16

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: EAST
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**FEBRUARY 2016
REPORT NO. R12366**



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Historic Building Recording at East End Farm, East End, Furneux Pelham,
Hertfordshire, SG9 0JU**

Report: Adam Garwood

Site Code: HEFP16

HER enquiry number: 289/15

Project Manager: Charlotte Matthews

Client: Mr and Mrs William Lee

Ordnance Survey Central National Grid Reference: TL 4504927767

Contractor:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

The Granary, Rectory Farm

Brewery Road, Pampisford

Cambridgeshire CB22 3EN

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Email: cmatthews@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

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PCA Report Number: R12366



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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SG9 0JU

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited		
	Project Number	K4341
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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Adam Garwood		25/02/16
Graphics Prepared by:	Hayley Baxter		25/02/16
Graphics Checked by:	Mark Roughley		25/02/16
Project Manager Sign-off:	Charlotte Matthews		25/02/16

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (hereafter PCA) were commissioned by Mr and Mrs William Lee to carry out a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring focused upon the proposed alterations to a grade II listed barn and associated farm outbuildings at East End Farm, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire. This report focuses upon the historic building recording which was undertaken to survey the historic fabric of the barn and farm outbuildings proposed for alteration/demolition and to record the setting and working character of these buildings prior to their conversion. It was completed in accordance with guidance published by Historic England (English Heritage, 2006) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2014).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out in response to a planning condition (2) attached to the planning consent 3/12/2054/FP for the change of use of a listed agricultural building (barn) and associated farm buildings at East End Farm to a residential unit with domestic car port, playroom and studio.
- 1.1.3 The historic building survey has confirmed that the grade II listed timber-framed aisled barn (building A) was built during the 18th century, an assertion supported by the carpentry style and notably by the graffiti - the date 1750 is carved into an arcade post to the midstrey. The survey has also shown that the present roof structure is a later replacement and remodelling of the original, built at a slacker pitch and as part of works which also saw the removal of a western aisle, or series of lean-tos, and a wagon porch, presumably removed to increase the size of the stockyard in the last quarter of the 19th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Mr and Mrs William Lee to carry out a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring focused upon the proposed alterations to a grade II listed barn and associated farm outbuildings at East End Farm, Funeux Pelham, Hertfordshire. The survey and monitoring were required by the Local Planning Authority (East Hertfordshire District Council) as a condition (2) attached to planning permission 3/12/2054/FP.
- 2.1.2 This report focuses upon the historic building recording phase of the project, undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Garwood, 2015) prepared in advance of works, and agreed by the Historic Environment Advisor of Hertfordshire County Council on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The WSI set out the methodology used by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited during the project. The extent of the historic building survey at East End Farm corresponded with the perceived significance of the buildings: the listed barn and the outbuildings were surveyed at Level 3 and 2, respectively. The survey was carried out in accordance with English Heritage (now Historic England) 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 East End Farm lies within the historic hamlet of East End, one of a number of small dispersed settlements which lie within an agricultural landscape towards the Hertfordshire and Essex county boundary. East End is situated to the east of the village of Funeux Pelham, between it and the village of Manuden, c.4km to the east, and lies within the administration of East Hertfordshire District Council (**Figure 1**).
- 2.2.2 East End Farm is situated to the south of the road between Funeux Pelham and Manuden, and adjacent to (and west of) a small triangular green (East End Green, part of the Common). The suffix 'Greens' and 'Ends' used in the place names in this area suggest that these small hamlets were settled by the late medieval period. The farm site comprises a listed 18th century farmhouse located towards the roadside, a contemporary 18th century listed barn to the south-east of the farmhouse, and a group of unlisted farm buildings laid out in a U-plan around a courtyard open to the north (**Figure 2**). The unlisted buildings comprise a store (B) attached to the north side of the barn, a cattle shed (C) to the south-west and an unattached 'chicken shed' (D) to the west (**Figure 14**). Although the unlisted buildings (B to D) post-date the listed barn (A), they are clearly shown in a similar arrangement on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (**Figure 6**).
- 2.2.3 The farmhouse is a Grade II listed building, described in its citation as 'C18 timber framed (house), decorative plaster, slate hipped roof, central chimney stack, casement windows, nearly square plan' (EH UID 160155). The Grade II listed barn is simply described as 'C18 barn, timber framed and weather-boarded, with slate roof' (EH UID 160156 & HHER No.10179). Whilst the site does not lie within a Conservation Area, it falls within an Area of Archaeological Significance (No. 411) as identified by the LPA (Local Planning Authority) in their Local Plan.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

- 3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on 27 March 2012.
- 3.2.2 The requirement for archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Paragraph 141. The purpose of the work is to complete an appropriate level of historic building recording of the affected structures and their setting. This should pay specific attention to those elements where demolition/conversion and/or alteration are proposed. The work should be undertaken to a standard that will allow the future interpretation of the buildings within the context for which they were originally designed, as well as later uses. An archive and report is to be created as a result of the survey.

3.3 Local Planning

- 3.3.1 As referenced in 2.1.1 above, planning permission (3/12/2054/FP) was granted for the change of use of the listed agricultural building (barn) and associated farm buildings at East End Farm, to a residential unit with domestic carport, playroom and studio. Following recommendations by the Planning Archaeologist at Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Team, an archaeological condition (2) was attached to the planning permission. This states that:

'No development or groundworks shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. The development shall thereafter be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme, and this condition will only be discharged when the required archaeological reports are submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA'.

Reason: To secure the protection of and proper provision for any archaeological remains in accordance with policies BH2 and BH3 of the East Hertfordshire Local Plan (second review 2007)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 The aim of the building recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Garwood, 2016) was to provide a record of the listed barn and historic farm outbuildings at East End Farm prior to the proposed alterations and conversion works. The aim of the work was to produce a permanent record of the buildings in their present state prior to alteration, meeting nationally recognised standards as set out in English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.
- 4.1.2 The historic building survey was undertaken to a standard allowing the future understanding and interpretation of the building and its site setting.
- 4.1.3 The project has clarified the development of the buildings and the site as a whole recording areas of the historic fabric which are to be exposed or affected as a consequence of the planned alteration works. The results form part of an ordered archive and report that preserve 'by record' those areas affected by the proposed works, thereby mitigating the loss of historic integrity or fabric.

4.2 On-Site Recording

- 4.2.1 The on-site survey was carried out on 1st February 2016 by the author. Existing and proposed plans were provided by the Client so that the recording works could specifically focus on the areas to be altered. These drawings were annotated on site and used as a basis for the illustrations in this report.
- 4.2.2 A photographic survey comprising high quality digital images was undertaken recording all external elevations, principal interior spaces and key features, fixtures or fittings. General shots of the site, placing the buildings in context with each other and surrounding buildings were also completed. A selection of the images has been included in this report (**Plates 1 to 37**) and **Figure 14** shows the location and direction of these photographs.
- 4.2.3 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Level 2 and 3 survey as set out in the English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. This involved a full visual record, accompanied by a descriptive account, an historical background and annotated building plans.

4.3 Project Archive

- 4.3.1 A full and ordered archive including written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating to this phase of investigation has been completed in accordance with Brown (2008); Taylor & Brown (2009) and UKIC and ADS guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage, and "Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation" (AAF 2007).
- 4.3.2 The archive is currently stored in Pre-Construct Archaeology's Cambridge Office in Pampisford, Cambridgeshire, before its deposition with the relevant museum (Bishops Stortford).

4.4 Guidance

- 4.4.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:
- English Heritage: *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD* (2005)
 - ClfA: *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014)

5 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The earliest map to depict East End Farm is the Drury and Andrew Map of Hertfordshire (map 6) dated 1766 (**Figure 3**). Despite the scale small it does detail the parish church at Furneux Pelham, Pelham Hall to the west and the small hamlet of East End, although the site of East End Farm is not shown. The farm is first shown on Bryant's Map of Hertfordshire surveyed in 1822 (**Figure 4**) along with a collection of buildings along and to the south of the Manuden Road, focused around East End Green. The farm, although not annotated as such, appears as two buildings, probably representing the farmhouse and the listed barn (A), aligned north to south and at the junction of the lane (to Furneux Pelham) and a dead-end track leading to properties to the south.
- 5.1.2 Property deeds and sale particulars of 1828 provided by the Client show that the farm estate was owned, as part of a scattered 668 acre estate, by Robert Dobson until his death in 1828, and that it was occupied by tenant farmer John Harvey (or Hardy). Following the sale and the breaking up of the estate, advertised in the *Hertfordshire Mercury* as 'The Sale of Land by Auction, 5th July 1828, Freehold and Copyhold land at Albury, Ansty, Furneux Pelham, Gt Hornead and Nuthampstead,' East End Farm passed into the hands of Dobson's daughter, Catherine Jane Dobson (of Gloucester Place, Portman Square), who married Richard Clayton Browne-Clayton (1807-1886) on the 5th January 1830, an event announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.
- 5.1.3 The Tithe Map for the parish of Furneux Pelham (**Figure 5**, DSA-76-2) dated 1840 is the first to depict the farm in detail. It shows the farmhouse (in red) within plot 265, and the farm buildings to the south. Whilst the location of the barn appears to match its present situation the layout of the other farm buildings clearly does not. The southern range is detached and not perpendicular to the barn, while the western range has yet to be built, although there is a boundary which may form a yard of some description. The tithe award (DSA-76-1) records plot 265, the Farm Homestead, as in the ownership of Richard Clayton Browne-Clayton and still occupied (tenanted) by John Hardy. The plot to the south (264) is rather enigmatically named 'Cockles', while plots 266 and 267 are named 'New Laid Close'. The list of field names associated with the farm would suggest a mix of arable and pasture land. John Hardy is also registered as resident (in plot 207), later 'The Hoops Beer House' to the east. William Hardy, who is presumably a relative of John Hardy, is listed in plot 209, further to the east.
- 5.1.4 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1878 (sheet XIV.8, **Figure 6**) provides much more detail with regard to the layout and plan form of the farm. At this date the farm is referred to as Lower Farm (changing its name to East End Farm at sometime between 1898 (**Figure 7**) and 1890 (**Figure 8**)), and appears to be a small mixed farm holding with provision for cattle and land for both arable and pasture. The farm buildings are laid out around a north facing stockyard, with cattle sheds to the southern and western sides, a plan that is still recognisable today. The barn (A) forms the eastern side to the yard and is noticeably wider than it appears in later Ordnance Survey editions. This is also the case for adjoining building (B) to the north, which extends the full width of the barn (unlike at present).
- 5.1.5 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (sheet XIV.8, **Figure 7**) shows the distinctive U-shaped planned layout to the stockyard, with the wider barn (A) forming the eastern boundary. It appears that the 'off-square' western range had been rebuilt, more perpendicular to the barn and enlarged at its northern end. The map shows that this western range was multi-functional, rebuilt with an open-side as a wagon shelter or implement shed within the southern part and an open-side, facing into the stockyard as a shelter shed towards the northern end. At this date sheds (C) and (D) were joined to form the south-west corner of the stockyard, and were not separate buildings as they are at present. This separation appears to be a later event, which occurred post-war, as seen by the rebuilding of the southern end of shed (D) and remodelling of the western end of (C).

- 5.1.6 East End Farm was put up for auction on behalf of the late Mrs R. C. Browne Clayton on the 20th February 1890, along with lands owned by Browne Clayton at Stocking Pelham and Little Hornead (total of six lots), held by Sworders and Sons at the George Hotel in Bishops Stortford. The sales particulars describe the farm as 'East End Farm with convenient homestead' with land covering '85 acres, 2 roods and 1 pole (more or less) of sound arable and 15½ acres of old pasture land' held by Mr George Bray (**Figures 8 and 9**). The sale particulars describe the homestead (lot 1) as 'conveniently arranged, comprising a timber-built, plaster and slated dwelling house having four bedrooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen and cellar, detached wood house with oven, small garden and orchard. Timber and slated barn with asphalt midsty (midstrey), stable for four horses, cart shed, thatched cow house with calves pen, drill shed, and well enclosed yard'. At this date the annual rent was apportioned at £83, 5s. 0d and the annual rent charge at £18, 17s. 6d.
- 5.1.7 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921 (sheet XIV.8, **Figure 10**) shows little change to the overall layout of the farm buildings, although the barn (A) and adjoining shed to the north (B) appear to be narrower, and accordingly the stockyard has increased in width (east-west). It also shows internal divisions within shed (D), which on this edition and the previous edition, incorporate the wider southern end (latterly forming part of C).
- 5.1.8 The Freehold estate known as East End Farm was once again placed on the market, and auctioned at the Chequers Hotel, Bishops Stortford by Sworders on the 8th August 1929 (**Figures 11 and 12**), by representatives of the late Miss Emma Jane Browne-Clayton. This would suggest that the sale of 1890 was either unsuccessful, in that the farm was not sold, or it passed within the family. It formed part of the sale of 7 lots described as comprising in total '104 acres, 3 roods and 23 poles of productive arable and pasture land', the farm (lot 1) covering 48 acres 1 rood and 3 poles, a significant reduction in land to that in the sale catalogue of 1890. The farmhouse is described as much the same (as the 1890 details), apart from a 'kitchen and dairy', suggesting a greater reliance on dairy farming and a detached brewhouse with oven. The farm buildings are described as a timber and thatched granary on piers (?E), a range of timber and slated buildings including stabling for four horses, corn barn with asphalt floor and chaff loft (A), a timber built part ironed and part slated cattle shed with cart shed at end (C), timber and thatched range of three bay open shed, loose box and implement shed, timber and thatched cow house (B) and lean-to poultry shed.
- 5.1.9 The farm was purchased by the tenant farmer Mr E Bray in 1929, by Mr M Chapman in 1953, and Mr E Coe in 1955, being inherited by Mrs J Coe in 2001. The Ordnance Survey map of 1978 (**Figure 13**, TL4527) shows the farm building layout much as it survives today, with the separation of the southern and western ranges (C and D) and their enlargement with the addition of the lean-to extensions. Two post-war additions made to the southern range (C) appear on this map extract, as do a pair of large poultry houses (still extant) to the west of the farmhouse.
- 5.1.10 In 2011 the farm was transferred to Mr N. and Mrs J. Oram, and ultimately was purchased by the present owners in 2014.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 For ease of reference, each of the farm buildings surveyed has been given an identifying letter (A to E), while the main internal spaces or bays within each of these buildings are individually numbered (**Figure 14**). The modern extensions to the historic farm buildings (B, C and D) are identified using an (i) suffix (for example Ci).
- 6.1.2 The group of farm buildings at East End Farm were purposefully laid out in a U-shaped plan to enclose an open courtyard or stockyard, which is open on its northern side. The 18th century farmhouse, a plastered, two storey, timber-framed house, lies at a short distance to the north of this group. The road running between Furneux Pelham and Manuden is situated to the north. The barn (A) and a single storey shed (B) and lean-to attached to the northern side of the barn form the eastern side of the courtyard. A former cattle shed (C), perpendicular to and adjoining the southern part of the barn, forms the southern extent of the yard, while an unattached range (D) latterly used as a 'chicken shed' completes the circuit to the west. Generally the buildings respect the cardinal points: barn (A) and shed (D) are aligned north-south, and cattle shed (C) east-west.
- 6.1.3 At the time of the survey none of the buildings were in agricultural use. Buildings (B) and (D) were used by the owners for general storage, while (C) was disused. It was clear that buildings C and D had been much adapted and altered for secondary purposes such as chicken rearing, and all showed some signs of structural deterioration, through poor maintenance or inappropriate alteration. However given their age, they were generally in a fair condition, particularly the listed barn.

6.2 Barn (A) (**Figure 14**; **Plates 1 to 15**)

- 6.2.1 The barn is orientated with its long elevations facing east and west, and gable elevations north and south (**Figure 14**; **Plates 1 to 5**). It is abutted to the north by a lower in-line single storey shed (B) (**Figure 14**; **Plates 1 to 3**). Barn (A) is clad with replacement softwood feather-edge weatherboarding nailed directly into the wall frames. The roof is an in-line gable ended structure, which appears to have been re-pitched at a slacker angle (30 degrees), more appropriate for slate than plain tile. Modern fenestration has been inserted at bay intervals along the eastern long elevation (**Figure 14**; **Plates 3 and 4**) and within the upper and lower registers of the western, yard-facing, elevation (**Plates 1 and 2**). A modern wagon door lies centrally in this elevation and at its junction with adjoining shed (C) (**Figure 14**; **Plate 1**). The barn is built on a post-war Fletton brick wall plinth, suggesting historic subsidence and its consequent underpinning. Internally, the floor of the midstrey (central; Bay 3) and northern bays (Bays 1 and 2) were covered with asphalt while the southern bays (Bays 4 and 5) were covered with a cement screed (**Plates 6 and 7**).
- 6.2.2 The barn is laid out over five bays (numbered 1 to 5 north to south; **Figure 14**), and is built with a single side aisle to the east. The central bay (Bay 3) or midstrey is larger in length (at c.4.5m) than the bays on each side, the latter typically measuring between 3.8-3.95m. A wagon entrance is located within the central midstrey bay (Bay 3) in the western side only, with no corresponding opening present within the aisled eastern elevation (**Figure 14**; **Plate 1**). The aisle measures c.1.6m in width and extends along the full 5 bays of the barn along its eastern side (**Plates 6 and 7**).
- 6.2.3 The main structural components of the barn appear to have been constructed using oak and elm, and they are all pegged together. A number of the storey posts, arcade posts and the wall plates still retain sections of sapwood and attached bark, even though some have been sawn into 'square'. Generally the storey and arcade posts are regular, straight posts with gradually swelling jowled heads which typically measured c.7 x 12 inches in section. A departure from this regularity occurred within the northern bays of the arcade (aisle), where both posts are noticeably misshapen and cut with deep jowls. This change and the apparent crude re-working of the northern end wall frame (when compared to its corresponding frame to the south)

would suggest an historic re-building of the northern end to the aisle. The presence of a pond along the eastern side of barn (visible on historic maps from 1878 to 1921; **Figures 6, 7 and 10**) may have been the cause of this rebuilding.

- 6.2.4 The tie-beams are straight, apart from the northern tie-beam which is slightly cambered (**Plates 7 and 15**). The arch braces are straight and board like (**Plates 6 to 8**). They are correctly pegged into the posts and tie-beam soffits and show evidence of chiselled carpentry marks, as Roman numerals at the arcade post/brace junction (**Plate 9**). The arcade post to the south of the midstrey (Bay 3) junction was marked (II) and the corresponding post to the north marked (III; **Plate 9**), suggesting a progression south to north (**Figure 14**). No carpentry marks were present on the distorted arcade post at the Bay 1-2 junction, another indication of a later replacement, while the post at Bay 4-5 was obscured by a later boarded partition (**Plate 6**).
- 6.2.5 Corresponding chiselled Roman carpentry marks were also present on the east (outer) face of the arcade plates, which all joined (correctly in a structural context) over the top of the storey posts. The original marks (II), (III) and (III) were seen on arcade plates at the junction of bays (3-4), (2-3) and (1-2) respectively. The arcade plates were relatively short in length, at a bay's width, which along with the wall plate (west side) were joined using a face-halved and counter bladed scarf joint with four face pegs, a relatively un-diagnostic post-medieval carpentry joint, which remained in use up to the 19th century (**Plate 10**). Between the arcade posts and plates elegantly curved and pegged, arch bracing was used to strengthen the aisle, (**Plates 6 to 8, 10 and 15**).
- 6.2.6 The most notable marking or graffiti appeared on the southern arcade post to the midstrey (east side) and took the form of the barn's probable construction date with '1750' drilled and inscribed into the post (**Plate 11**). The character of the graffiti is consistent with this date, supporting the evidence taken from the style of the carpentry for an 18th century building. Another feature of a later date (post 17th century) was the absence of a passing shore within the aisle. The construction of the aisle was simple and lacked any bracing between the post and aisle tie-beams. The latter were pegged into the arcade posts and lapped over the aisle plate, both in turn supported by a jowl headed aisle post. The aisle plates were mainly re-used timbers that had been turned to accommodate the new wall framing. Later attempts to strengthen the aisle and to halt any deflection, was evidenced by the addition of wrought-iron straps fixed, using nails and dogs, between posts and aisle tie-beams.
- 6.2.7 The wall frames were all primary braced, again a post-medieval feature more typical of a post 17th century date (**Plates 6, 7, 12 to 14**). The framing to the aisle and the non-aisled walls varied in construction, a feature symptomatic of alteration, with later wall framing inserted, particularly into the lower register. The wall frames to the aisle typically comprised a primary braced lower register, with a pair of downward braces (**Plates 6, 7 and 13**), while the framing to the western elevation, was built with a mid-rail and light primary-bracing to the upper register only (**Plates 12 and 14**). As the wall framing in the upper register (particularly in Bays 1, 2 and 4) looked different in character to that used in the aisle and more closely resembled the wall framing in the later shed (B), it was possibly a later re-building or infill. Whilst much of the lower register along the west wall had also been replaced with modern softwood studwork (associated with the insertion of the windows), a section of original wall framing, built with heavier studding and curving tension braces, survived in the southern most bay. This frame also showed evidence of an inserted unglazed window high in the upper register (opening above the roof line of the adjoining shed (C), **Plate 12**). Its addition is most likely associated with the partitioning off of the southern-most bay, and presumably the insertion of an internal floor for a chaff loft (mentioned in the sale particulars), although no structural evidence of such a floor survived. The remains of a board partition wall, comprised of horizontal 7 inch butt boarding nailed to the arcade post, braces and a series of crude studs, remained, above head height at the bay junction (Bays 4-5) (**Plates 6 and 13**). This partition also included a window or

pitching opening open to the north side.

- 6.2.8 The wall framing of the western elevation to the midstreys comprised a pair of vertical posts that once carried the wagon doors. They have long since been lost, and the present arrangement, the frame and doors, are modern (post-war). Interestingly the wall plate over this central bay (Bay 3) is a later insertion, and so are the door posts. This suggests that the barn was either originally built with a porched wagon entry projecting to the west, a typical feature of lowland barns, removed and brought back to the present wall line, or the barn was aisled to both sides. The barn certainly appears to be much wider on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1878 and 1898 (**Plates 6 and 7**), and the presence of a western aisle or a series of contemporary in-pitch lean-tos either side of a wagon porch may provide an alternative interpretation. It may also explain the absence of an original easternmost post to the open-fronted shed (C) and its re-building using re-used hardwood tie-beams at the eastern end. However as the wall frames to the west wall appear to be contemporary, any aisle or out-shut would have been closed off from the main body of the barn. The presence of a western aisle or out-shut can only be established following removal of the present weatherboarding.
- 6.2.9 The roof structure over the barn was also re-modelled, and had been rebuilt with a slacker pitch, more suitable for the present slate covering. The present roof structure looks incongruous with the good quality carpentry of the historic barn. It is built with simple, stubby raking struts halved over and supporting a pair of side purlins (**Plates 6 and 15**). The purlins have no lateral bracing through the use of collars, and are simply tied into the principal rafter, using a short, nailed brace. Whilst it is possible that the purlins may be original the rest of the roof is not. The common rafters are a mixture of re-used soft and hard wood machine-cut, waney edged, quarter poles, and rise up to pinch a narrow ridge board, a feature more typical of the 19th century onwards. The rafters to the aisle are divided above and below the arcade plate (**Plate 10**). The gable to the southern elevation most explicitly shows the rebuilding above wall plate level, consistent with a change in roof profile.

6.3 Former Cow Shed B (Figure 14; Plate 16 to 19)

- 6.3.1 Cow shed (B) is a single storey pitched roofed timber-framed building built onto the northern end wall of barn (A), which it clearly post-dates (**Plates 3 and 16**). It is laid out over three bays, with a narrower bay to the south and two roughly equal bays to the north (**Figure 14**). The addition of a lean-to extension (Bi) onto its north side, resulted in the removal of the original northern gable wall frame below tie-beam level (**Plate 17**). This has recently been re-established using modern softwood studwork. A door opening between the barn (A) and shed (B) was simply created by the removal of a stud and trapped weatherboard in the northern end wall of barn (A) (**Plate 18**).
- 6.3.2 The wall frames to shed (B) are built using primary bracing, of a style not dissimilar to that used in barn (A), with paired straight or slightly cambered downward tension braces on each side of the storey posts (**Plate 19**). The latter are simple un-jointed posts, some formed from re-used timber, which rise up to a wall plate, joined end on using a simple side halved splay scarf. It is built using regular sawn softwood and appears to have been enclosed along both long elevations. Nailed-on straight arch braces underpin the tie beams, which in turn support a simple side purlin roof structure, built without collars (**Plate 18**). The purlins are held by short raking struts, the common rafters rising to a thin ridge plank. This roof structure closely resembles and therefore is likely to be contemporary with the re-placement roof over the barn.
- 6.3.3 A series of empty mortices cut into the soffit of the southern tie beam and a marked change in the floor level at this junction, shows that the shorter southern bay (Bay 1) was formerly partitioned off. An original door opening in the western wall of the central bay (Bay 2) provided access for livestock to and from the stockyard (**Figure 14; Plate 16**).

6.4 Former Shelter Shed (C) (Figure 14; Plate 20 to 30)

- 6.4.1 Cow shed (C) adjoins the southern bay (Bay 5) of barn (A). It was originally a single storey timber-framed shed, with an in-line pitched and gable ended roof (**Plates 20**

and 21), which was later extended along its northern, stockyard elevation, with the addition of a modern lean-to (Ci) (**Figure 14; Plates 2 and 30**). The original shed (C) is laid out over 7 bays (numbered 1 to 7, west to east), and comprises two distinct areas, a 5 bay former open-sided shelter shed (bays 3 to 7) and a wider two bay loose box or wagon shelter (bays 1 and 2) at the western end.

- 6.4.2 The five bay former open-sided shelter shed retained the majority of the posts to the northern open-side or arcade (**Plates 22 and 23**). Whilst they had been mounted onto modern brick plinths, presumably replacing the rotten bases, the arcade still retains a series of elegant curving arch braces, lapped and nailed into the upper (northern) face, between the post and arcade plate. These arch braces were marked with Roman numerals, with both braces on post (Bay 3-4) marked (VII; **Plate 24**) and both braces to the post (Bays 2-3) to the west marked (VI). The post to Bay (4-5) had lost its braces, while the next post to the east (Bays 5-6) was unmarked. The post to the easternmost Bays (6-7) had been removed and replaced with a softwood stud, which formed part of short stud wall (**Plate 23**).
- 6.4.3 The arcade posts supported the northern end of the tie-beams, which were a mixture of soft and hard wood and were tied into the posts using braces. An original curved arch brace, similar to the arcade braces in form and fixing, being nailed and trenched into the post, survived at Bays (3-4) (**Plate 22**). The remainder were later, straighter additions. The softwood arcade plate was joined end-on using a face-halved and counter bladed scarf and showed along its length, particularly the western bays, evidence of scribed Baltic batch marks. Similar Baltic marks also appear on the wall plate to Bays (1-2 south side) and on the softwood tie beams (**Plate 27**). The latter measured c.6x5 inches in scantling, and were regular sawn straight beams present at Bays (2-3), (3-4) and (4-5). The eastern two tie-beams (5-6) and (6-7) were re-used hardwood beams, while a modern softwood joist, contemporary with the stud wall to bay 7 (N), was present at the eastern end. The roof structure was simple using a raking strut with no collars (**Plate 22**), a repetition of the structure already described for Barn A and Shed B. A slight deviation was that a raking strut and presumably the side purlin were not present along the southern roof pitch (which was boarded over). All of the tie-beams in the narrower range were marked, to aid assembly, at the tie-beam/raking strut junction using scribed Roman numerals. These progressed from east to west with the tie beam at Bay 6-7 marked (II; **Plate 26**) through to bay 2-3 (VI), the latter also marked (VII) on the south side strut to the wider bays (**Plate 25**). It could be argued that as the softwood and the re-used hardwood tie-beams were marked using the same style marks in the same numerical progression, they represent a reworking of the roof line.
- 6.4.4 The rear southern elevation to Bays 4-7 comprised a composite of timber-framing to the upper register, and brickwork rising to half wall height (**Plates 22 and 23**). The former had been considerably rebuilt in association with the insertion of a series of bottom hung windows into the southern wall of these bays (**Plate 20**). The brick dwarf wall was built using quite small, narrow red bricks, measuring 220x60x105-110mm, laid in a random bond and with a soft and gritty lime mortar. Some of the bricks showed signs of diagonal pressure marks and some kiss marks from firing. The characteristics of the brickwork and their dimension would suggest that the wall was built using handmade 18th/19th century bricks (Ryan, 1996). An opening within this wall at Bays 4 and 5, now partly blocked, formerly provided access into the shelter from the south side (**Plates 20, 22 and 23**).
- 6.4.5 The two wider Bays (1 and 2) at the western end of Cowshed (C) projected forward beyond the wall line to the south (**Figure 14; Plates 20 and 21**). This entailed a change in the roof pitch to the south side, using a slacker pitch than the in-line roof to the east that was terminated with a fully hipped end (**Plate 21**). The roof was supported by a heavy softwood king-post truss, missing its southern raking strut (a feature consistent through the shed), which supported back purlins on cleats (a typically 19th century design). This wider section is shown on the historic maps of 1878 and 1898 (**Figures 6 and 7**). The northern and southern wall frames to Bays 1-2 were both primary braced, with downward braces interrupting the studs set on each

side of the central post and corner posts, being 19th century in date (**Plate 29**). Whilst much of the historic framing remained, the western end wall had been re-built as had the short return wall forming the out-shut, using machine-cut softwood studding. This remodelling probably occurred when the western end of Cowshed (C) was shortened and detached from shed (D) which it formerly adjoined. As part of these works the king post truss was adapted, the wall frames repositioned and a wide opening built into the remodelled end.

- 6.4.6 The modern lean to (Ci) was added onto the former open-side of shed (C), and built within what was the stockyard (**Plates 2 and 30**). It was clearly a modern post-war construction with a roof structure comprising un-planed common rafters laid directly over the arcade and wall plates of the former shelter. The fenestration and wall framing in its northern wall closely matched the south elevation of Bays 3-7 in Cowshed (C), showing that when the shed was enlarged the windows were added.

6.5 Former Cow and implement Shed (D) (Figure 14; Plate 31 to 35)

- 6.5.1 Shed (D) is a detached linear range that forms the western side of the former stockyard (**Figure 14; Plates 31 and 32**). In common with Cowshed (C), this shed comprised the remains of a historic farm building and a modern lean-to extension (Di), the latter added onto its western side. The historic cow shed (D) is a simple in-line structure built with a gable ended pitched roof and long elevations to the west and east. It is laid out over 7 bays (numbered 1-7 south to north), which are of varying length, with the northern bay (Bay 1) being much shorter than the rest. The timber-frame comprises a mixture of soft and hard wood with both straight and cambered tie-beams, supported, at random intervals, by crudely shaped nailed-in knees (**Plates 33 and 34**). The plates were softwood, and the roof structure typically used straight raking struts to side purlins, with no collars (visible). The common rafters were all machine-cut softwood, lapped over the plates at the eaves and pinching a ridge board at the apex. The western long elevation was open-sided to the lean-to extension. However, examination of the wall plate showed, through the presence of empty mortices to the soffit, that the northern bays were originally fully framed and were later opened out when the extension was added (**Plate 35**). Examination of the eastern side (to yard) showed that this was formerly partly open-sided, as seen by pintles in the bay posts at Bays 3-4. The southern bays east side were not open-sided as the wall framing remained, although much of the framing to the east side had been disturbed or cut back by later fenestration works. No evidence of carpentry marks or Baltic marks were recorded. Cartographic evidence show that this range was a multi-purpose building with a wagon shelter opening to the west at the southern end and an open-sided cattle shelter opening into the yard, to the north.

6.6 Former Granary (E) (Figure 14; Plate 36 and 37)

- 6.6.1 Building E appears to be contemporary with Shed (D) and is a small gable ended range extending eastwards from the north end (Bays 1 and 2) of shed (D) (**Figure 14; Plate 36**). It is built to an exact square floor plan with a central cambered tie-beam, and raking struts to a side purlin roof (**Plate 37**). The wall frames are all primary braced with tension braces in each corner and are built using a mixture of soft and hardwood, but predominantly the latter including oak and elm. A door opening, present along the north wall, west side is not accessible from the stockyard (**Figure 14, Plate 36**). This doorway suggests that the building may have latterly functioned as a small stable, distinct from the cowsheds, but given its size and square plan may have been a granary, re-used and remounted on its present brick base.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The outcome of historic building survey concurs with the statutory listing description for the timber-framed aisled barn (building A), in that it was built during the 18th century. This assertion is supported by the carpentry style of the frame and the graffiti, with the date 1750 carved into an arcade post to the midstrey. The carpentry adopts a traditional vernacular style typical of lowland barns of the region from the medieval period. The barn is clearly post-medieval in date. This is illustrated by the use of face halved and counter-bladed scarf joints: , they are used throughout the post-medieval period. Primary wall bracing (17th century onwards), the absence of passing braces to the aisle (post 17th century), and the use of a mixture of locally sourced 'new oak' and re-used timber are all features more common to 17th and 18th century barns. The plan form of the barn, built to achieve a greater storage capacity by using aisles (the maximum span of a tie-beam not exceeding c.5m) is also a regional response for the need for larger barns following improvements in agriculture and grain yields in the late 17th and 18th century and as a consequence of improvements established during the British Agricultural Revolution (mid 17th to 19th century).
- 7.1.2 The survey has also shown that the barn, as is typical, has been much altered and adapted over its lifetime. The roof structure is a later replacement and remodelling of the original, built with a slacker pitch more appropriate for slate covering, and most likely was a 19th century improvement and replacement for thatch. The use of non-local slate and similarities with the roof structures over the adjoining 19th century sheds (B and C), would point towards the second half of the 19th century for these roof works. Structural evidence present in the western elevation indicates the removal of a wagon porch to the midstrey, and the possible removal of a corresponding western aisle or series of lean-tos, presumably to increase the size of the stockyard, allied with a move into livestock. These changes appear to have been carried out during the last quarter of the 19th century, and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map, where the barn is noticeably wider in the late 19th century when compared to the early 20th century map. This coincides with a marked regional slump in grain prices, brought on by cheap grain imports from the new world, which saw farms abandon total arable and diversify into beef and dairy.
- 7.1.3 The plan form of the site with a large stockyard is a typical pragmatic response towards cattle, by adapting and integrating the existing buildings of what was a small mixed farm. Accordingly it does not entirely conform with contemporary best practice for a 'planned farm', as the stockyard is open to the north, whereas commentators at the time recommended a southern or south-western aspect, for improved sunlight to the yard/s, providing healthier cattle and lower fodder requirements. Shed (C) was originally part open-sided to the stockyard, providing shelter sheds, as was the central-northern bays to shed (D), although no evidence of a similar open-side arrangement was recognised within shed (B). It appears that the western bays of shed (C) were rebuilt as part of their separation from the southern end of (D), whose southern gable end was subsequently rebuilt. These changes were relatively recent adaptations, and occurred hand in hand with the post-war enlargement of the sheds and their re-use for chicken farming. These works also entailed some re-arrangement and the re-use of a former granary (E) as a small stable or shed.
- 7.1.4 Interestingly shed (C) exhibits a collection of bracking marks, associated with softwood imported from the Baltic regions and from ports such as Riga, Memel and Danzig, which first occurred following relaxation of import restrictions after the Great Fire of 1666. Whilst at present such markings are not closely dateable, and research into the meaning of these scribed batch marks is still in its infancy, they represented a considerable influx of non-local materials which are a feature particularly common to many 19th century farm buildings of the region, and not just those situated close to the ports or canals but in relatively inaccessible areas such as rural East Hertfordshire.
- 7.1.5 As a group these farm buildings enjoy great local historic value, and through their

plan form and building adaptation, depict the changes that influenced British agriculture, from the halcyon days and heavy crop yields of the agricultural revolution in the 18th and early 19th century and the need for larger barns, through the agricultural depression and move toward livestock and dairy farming in the late 19th century, and ultimately, after the gradual disposal and down-sizing of the estate, the abandonment of traditional mixed farming post-war and move into poultry.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mr and Mrs William Lee for commissioning the project. The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. The historic building survey and the report was completed by Adam Garwood, while the Illustrations were prepared by Hayley Baxter.

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APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-242272

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording at East End Farm, East End, Furneux Pelham		
Short description of the project	The historic building survey concurs with the statutory listing description for the timber-framed aisled barn (building A) that it was built during the 18th century. This assertion is supported by the carpentry style of the frame and graffiti, with the date 1750, carved into an arcade post to the midstrey. The carpentry adopts a traditional vernacular style typical of lowland barns of the region from the medieval period. The barn is clearly post-medieval in date. This is illustrated by the use of face halved and counter-bladed scarf joints, though not particularly diagnostic, they are used throughout the post-medieval period. Primary wall bracing, the absence of passing braces to the aisle, and the use of a mixture of locally sourced 'new oak' and re-used timber are all features common to 17th and 18th century barns. The plan form of the barn, built to achieve a greater storage capacity by using aisles is also a regional response for the need for larger barns following improvements in agriculture and grain yields in the late 17th and 18th century and as a consequence of improvements established during the British Agricultural Revolution.		
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2016 End: 01-02-2016		
Previous/future work	Not known / Yes		
Any associated project reference codes	HEFP16 - Sitecode		
Any associated project reference codes	3/12/2054/FP - Planning Application No.		
Type of project	Building Recording		
Site status	Listed Building		
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building		
Monument type	FARM Post Medieval		
Methods techniques	& "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"		
Prompt	Planning condition		

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE FURNEUX PELHAM East End Farm, East End
Postcode	SG9 0JU.
Site coordinates	TL 45049 27767 51.929034572715 0.109844459185 51 55 44 N 000 06 35 E Point

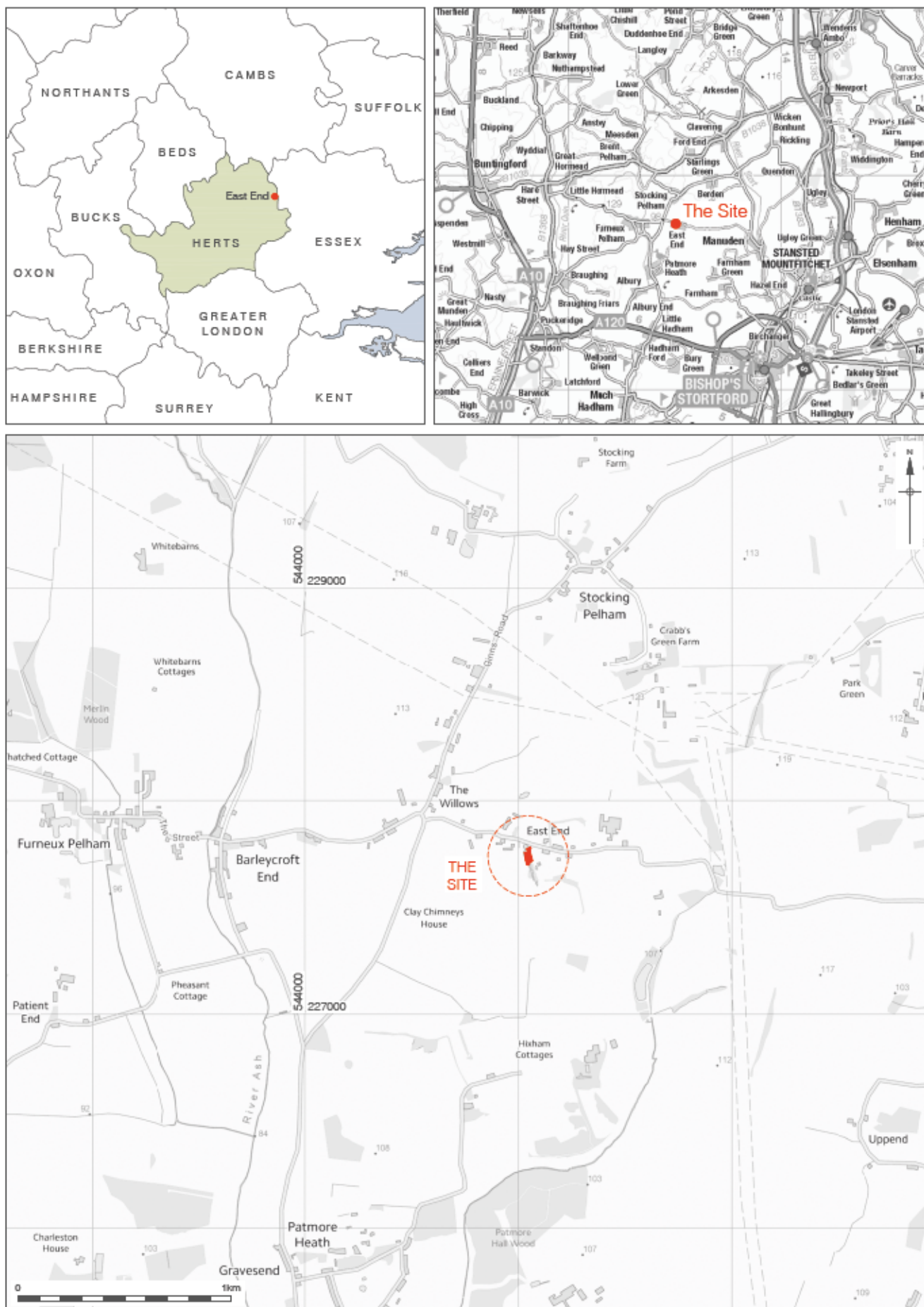
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
----------------------	-----------------------------------

Project brief originator	Alison Tinniswood
Project design originator	Adam Garwood
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Adam Garwood
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Client
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording at East End Farm, East End, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire SG9 0JU.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Garwood, A
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	London Office
Description	A4 typescript report for planning
Entered by	Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	17 February 2016

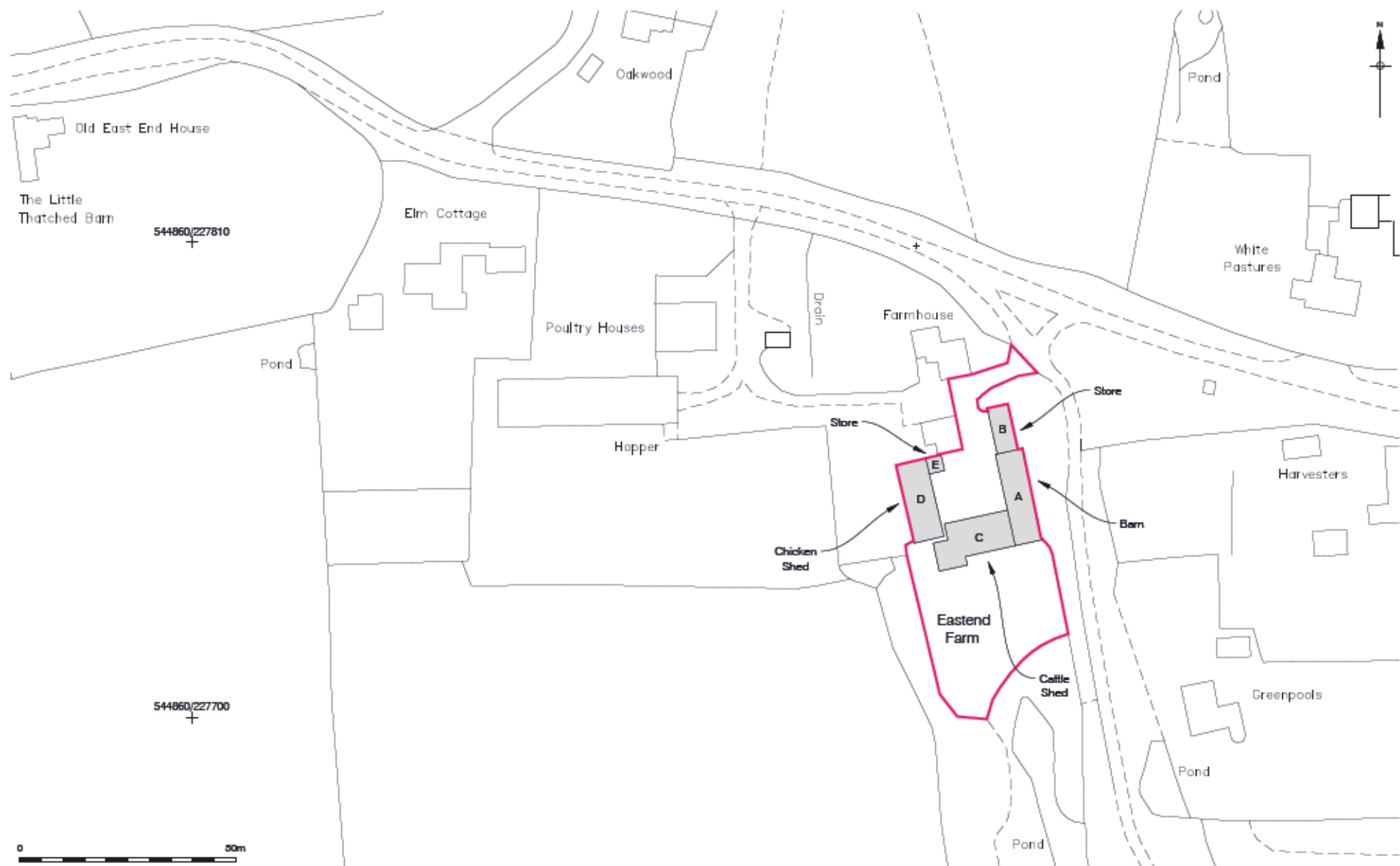
APPENDIX 2 HHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Historic Building Recording at East End Farm, East End, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire SG9 0JU.		
County: Hertfordshire		District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town: Furneux Pelham		Parish: Furneux Pelham
Planning application reference: 3/12/2054/FP		
HER Enquiry reference: 289/15		
Funding source: Mr and Mrs William Lee		
Nature of application: Residential conversion		
Present land use: Redundant farm buildings		
Size of application area: Farm buildings		Size of area investigated:
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 45049 27767		
Site code (if applicable): HEFP16		
Site director/Organization: Adam Garwood- Pre-construct Archaeology Limited		
Type of work; Historic Building Recording		
Date of work:	Start: 01/02/2016	Finish: 01/02/2016
Location of site archive: Hertfordshire Records Office		
Related HER Nos:		Periods represented: Post- medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports NA		
<p>The historic building survey concurs with the statutory list description for the timber-framed aisled barn (building A) that it was built during the 18th century. This assertion is supported by the carpentry style of the frame and notably graffiti, with the date 1750, carved into an arcade post to the midstrey. The carpentry adopts a traditional vernacular style typical to lowland barns of the region from the medieval period. The barn is clearly post-medieval in date. This is illustrated by the use of face halved and counter-bladed scarf joints, though not particularly diagnostic, they are used throughout the post-medieval. Primary wall bracing, the absence of passing braces to the aisle, and the use of a mixture of locally sourced 'new oak' and re-used timber are all features more common to 17th and 18th century barns. The plan form of the barn, built to achieve a greater storage capacity by using aisles is also a regional response for the need for larger barns following improvements in agriculture and grain yields in the later 17th and 18th century and as a consequence of improvements established during the British Agricultural Revolution.</p>		
Author: A Garwood		Date: 11/02/2016



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 24/02/16 HB

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1,250 at A4



Figure 3
Drury and Andrew Map, 1766
not to scale



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Figure 4
Bryants Map of Hertfordshire, 1822
not to scale

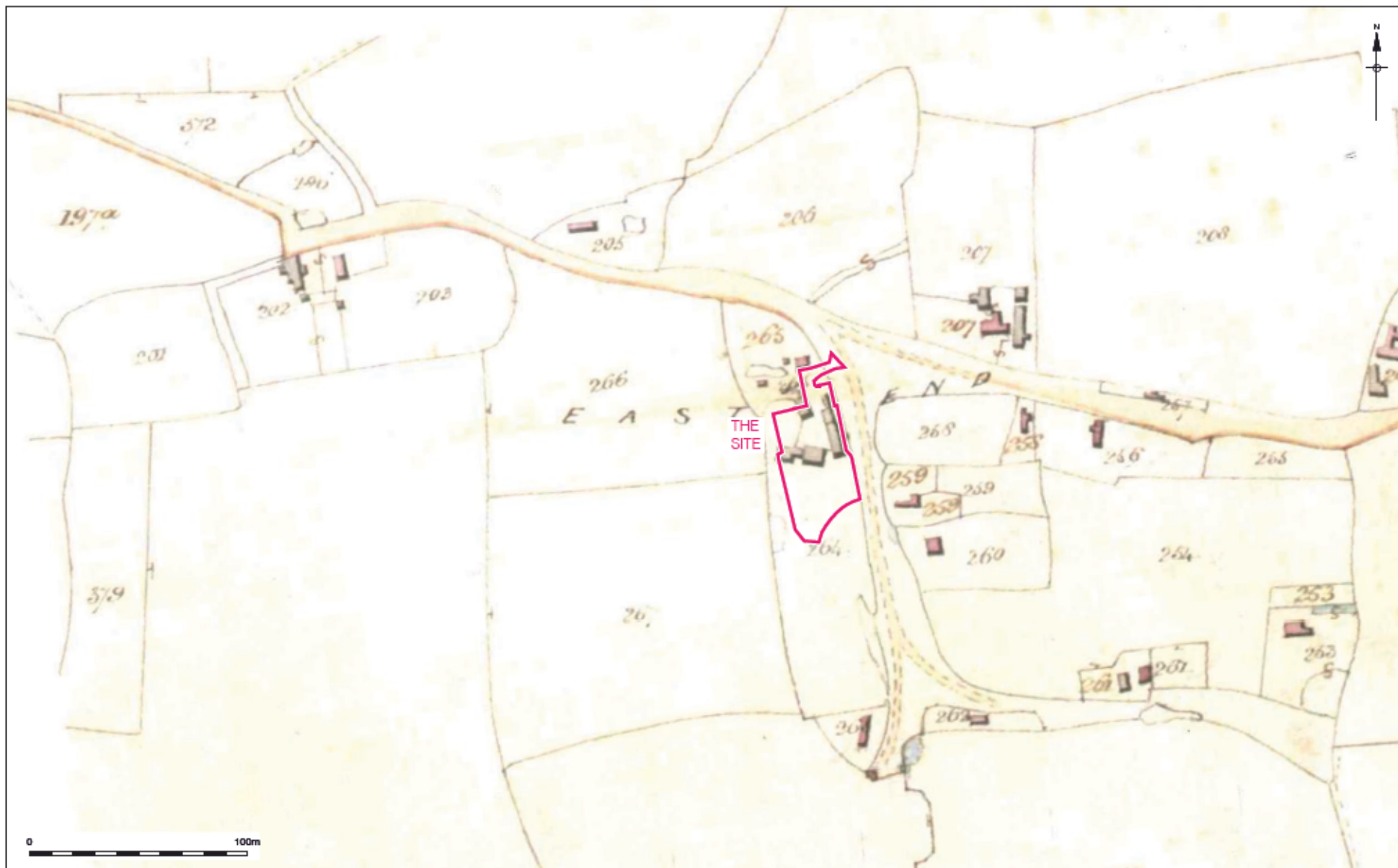


Figure 5
Tithe Map of the Parish of Furneaux Pelham, 1840
1:2,500 at A4

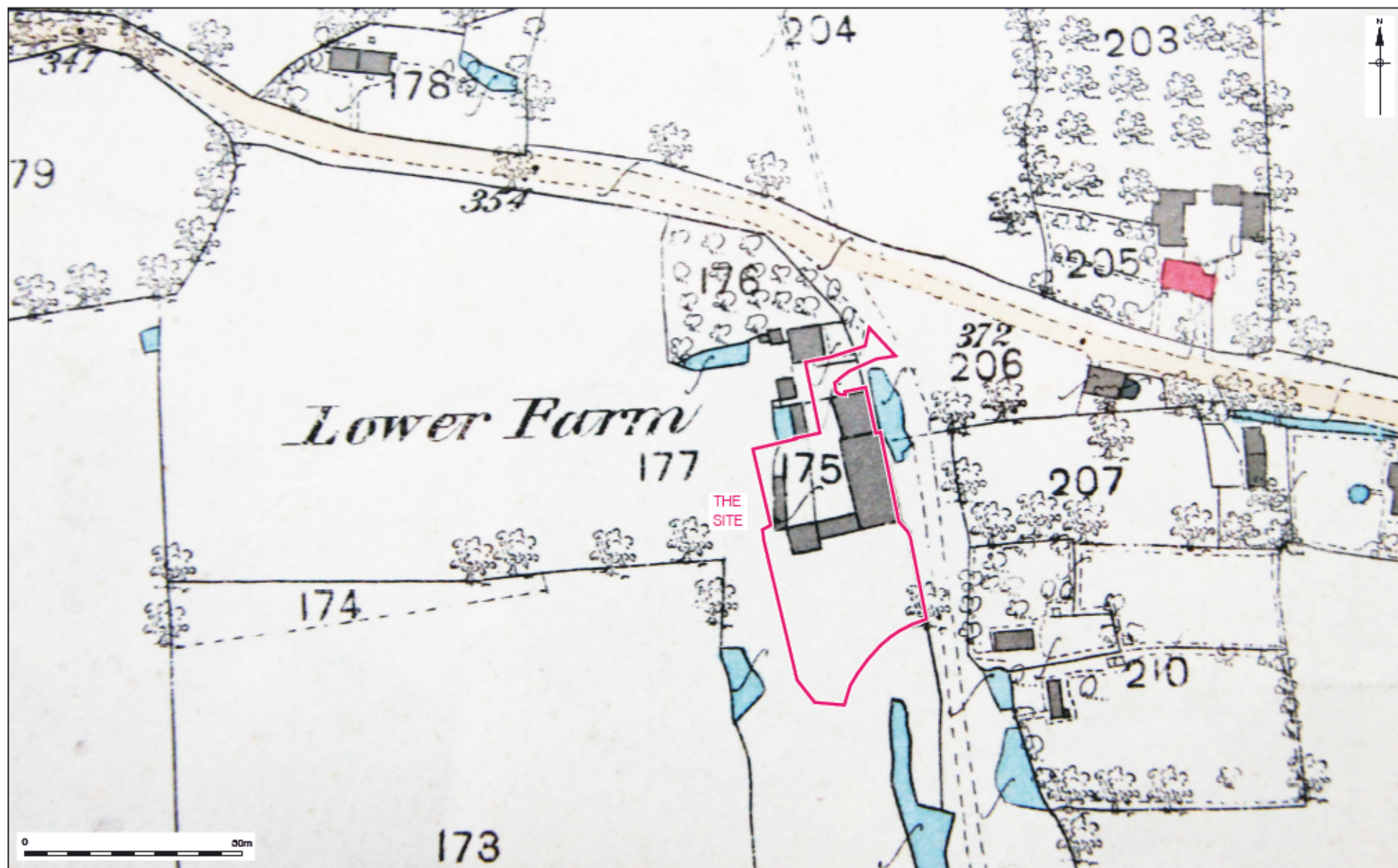


Figure 6
First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1878
1:1,250 at A4

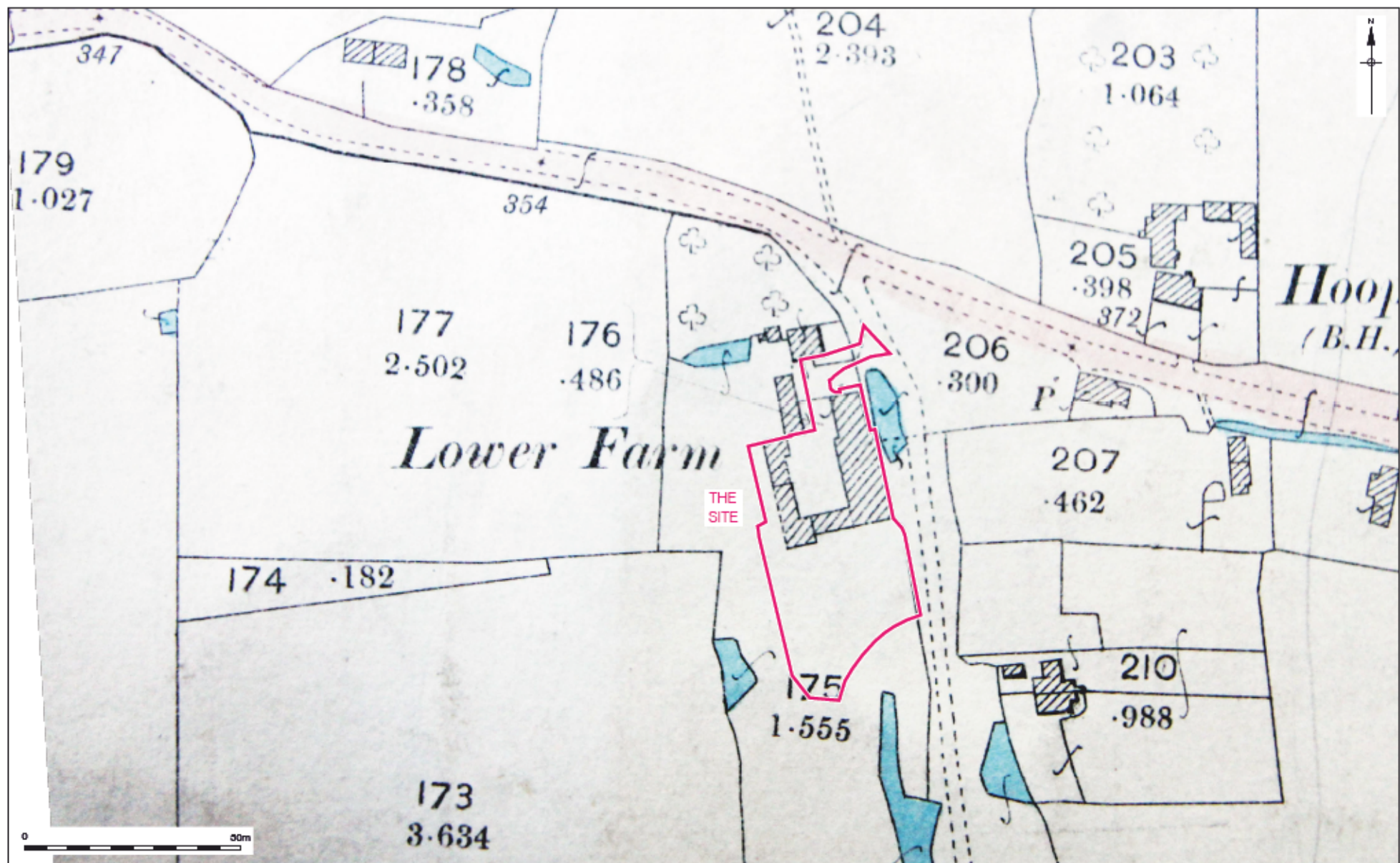


Figure 7
Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1898
1:1,250 at A4

FURNEUX & STOCKING PELHAM, AND LITTLE HORMEAD, HERTS.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Valuable

FREEHOLD ESTATES

COMPRISING

“EAST END FARM”

With Convenient HOMESTEAD and

116a. 1r. 21p. (more or less)

OF

Sound Arable and Pasture Land

Chiefly situate in the Parish of FURNEUX PELHAM, held by MR. GEORGE BRAY,

TWO PRODUCTIVE FIELDS OF LAND

Containing 5a. Or. 25p. (more or less),

One of which abuts upon the road leading from ALBURY to FURNEUX PELHAM, occupied by the Executors of MR. JAMES GAYLER; also a

FIELD OF ARABLE LAND

In LITTLE HORMEAD Parish, by the side of the road leading thereto from FURNEUX PELHAM, let to MR. JOHN C. WYMAN, and

Containing 10a. 1r. Op. (more or less).

The whole of the foregoing Properties are in a good state of cultivation and produce a gross Rental of about

£122 10s. PER ANNUM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY

G. E. SWORDER & SONS

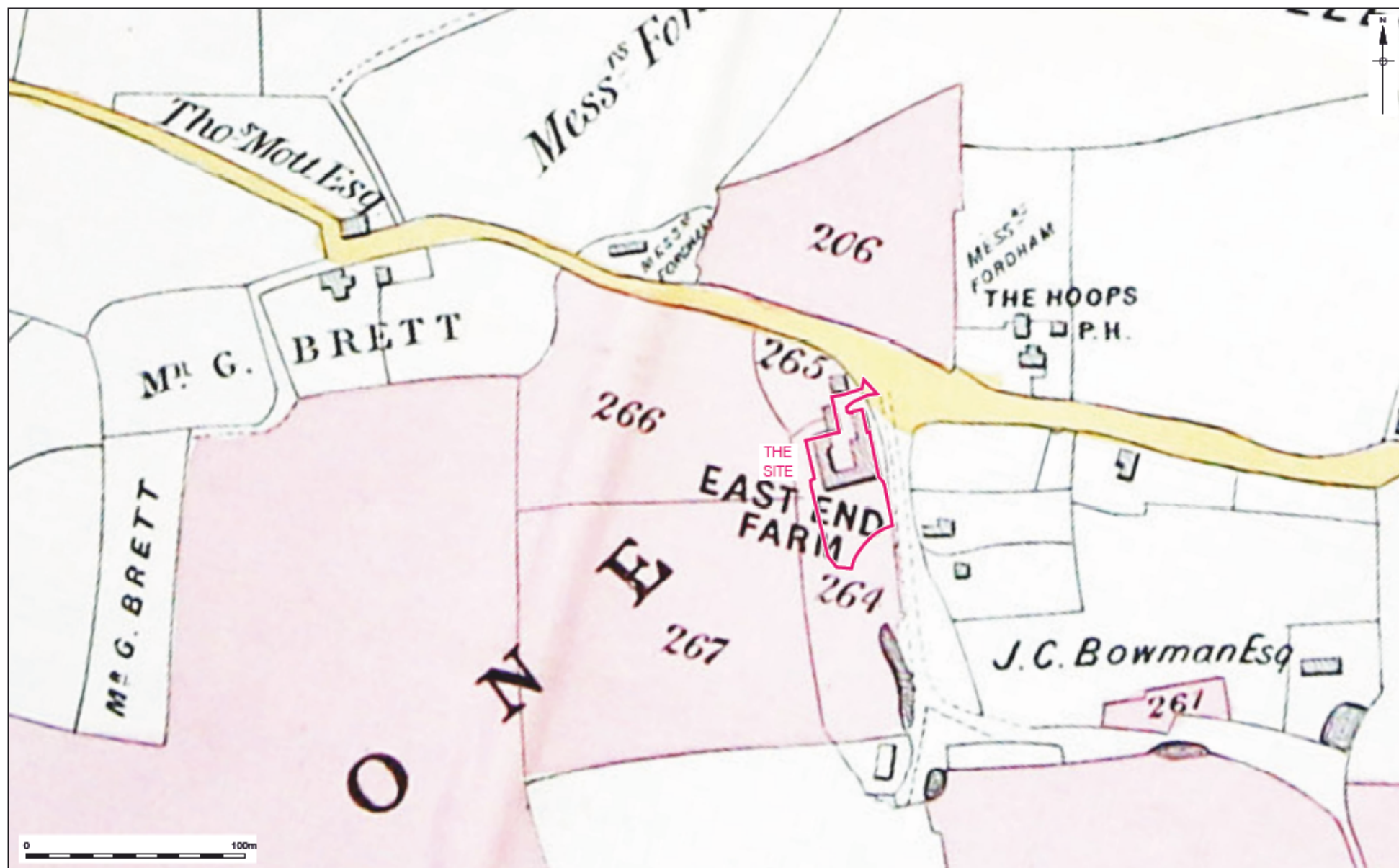
AT THE GEORGE HOTEL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD,

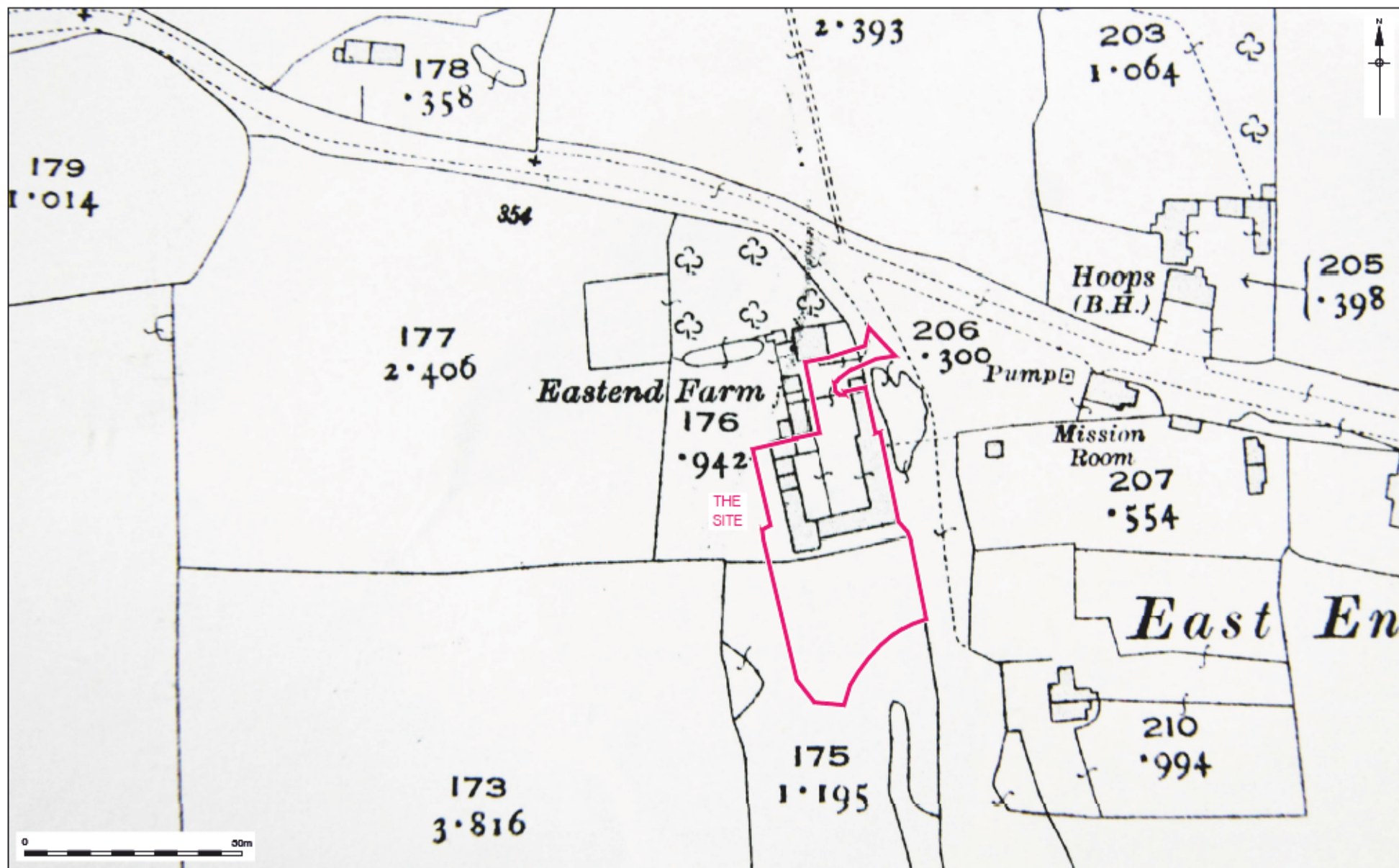
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1890,

At 4.0 o'clock precisely, in Lots, by direction of the Representatives of the late Mrs. R. C. BROWNE CLAYTON.

The Properties may be viewed at any time previous to the Sale by permission of the Tenants. Particulars and Conditions of Sale with Plan may be obtained 10 days previous to the day of Sale of Messrs. TICEHURST & SONS, Solicitors, Essex Place, Cheltenham, and of the Auctioneers, Bishop's Stortford.

MARDON BROS. "OBSERVER" PRINTING WORKS, BISHOP STORTFORD.





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24/02/16 HB

Figure 10
Ordnance Survey, 1921
1:1,250 at A4

FURNEUX & STOCKING PELHAM,

HERTS,

7 miles from Bishop's Stortford and 5 miles from Braughing Station.

Particulars with Plan and Conditions of Sale of the

FREEHOLD ESTATE

Known as

EAST END FARM,

With Homestead and

104a. 3r. 23p. (more or less)

of Productive

ARABLE AND PASTURE LAND,

Now in the occupation of Mr. E. T. F. Bray,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION IN **8** LOTS BY

G. E. SWORDER & SONS

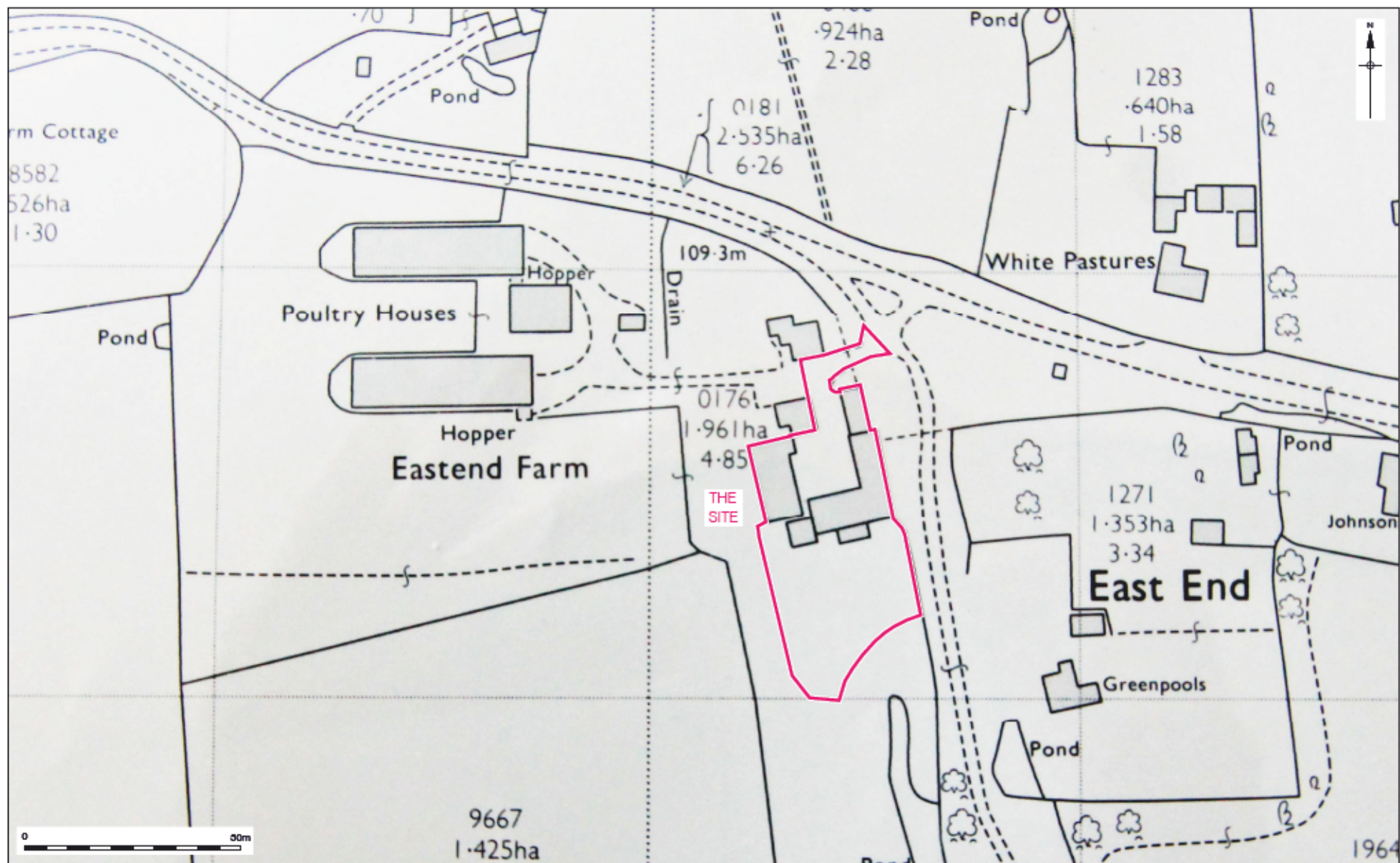
AT THE CHEQUERS HOTEL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD,

On THURSDAY, 8th AUGUST, 1929,

At **4** o'clock by direction of the Representatives of the late
Miss Emma Jane Browne-Clayton.

The Property may be viewed by permission of the Tenant.

Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Ticehurst, McIlquham and Wyatt,
Solicitors, Essex Place, Cheltenham and from the Auctioneers, Bp's Stortford, Herts.



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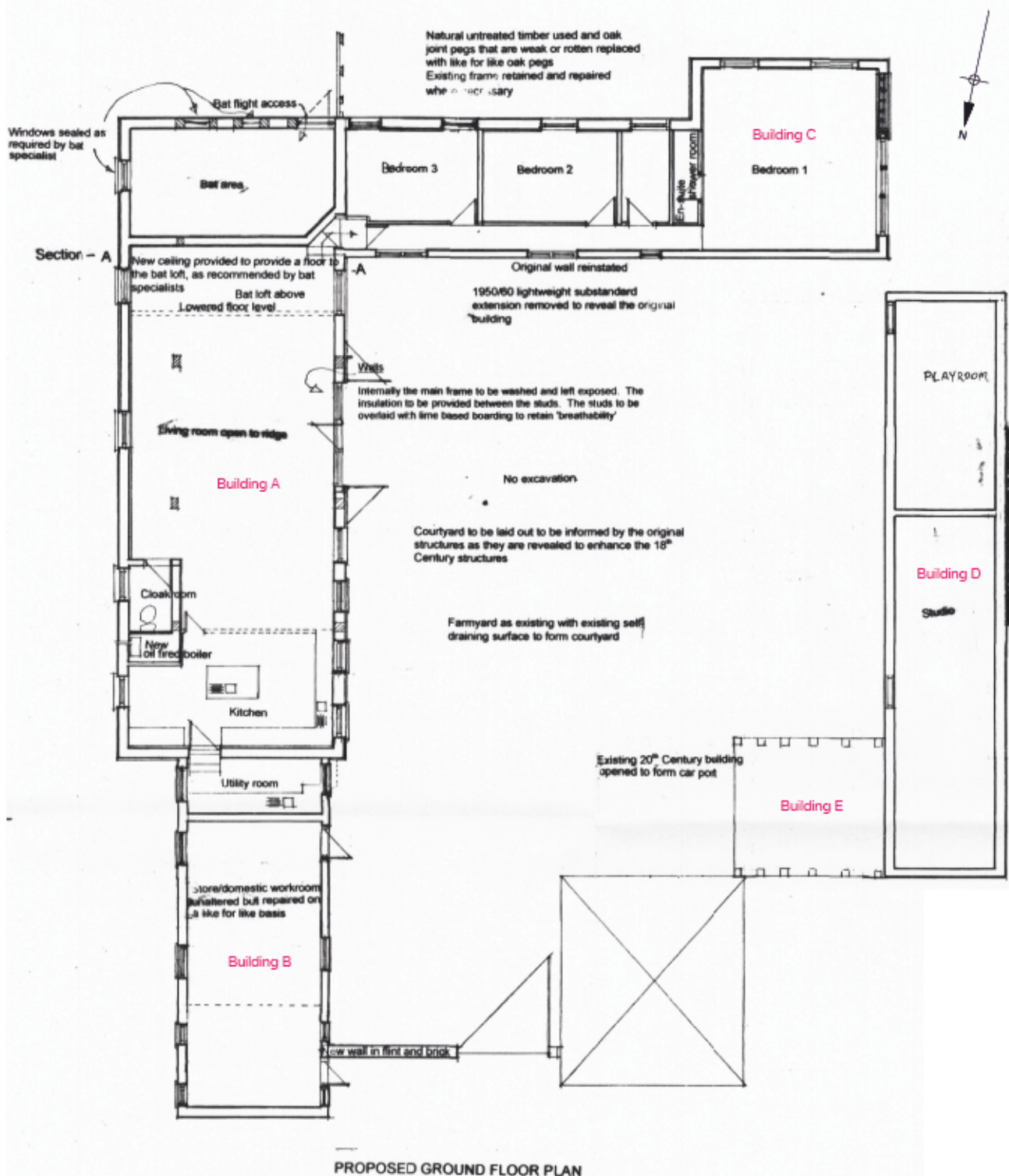
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24/02/16 HB

Figure 13
Ordnance Survey, 1978
1:1,250 at A4



Figure 14
Phased Farm Buildings as existing
with Plate Directions
1:125 at A3



SPECIAL NOTE

All building materials used on the renovation and conversion of the building will be appropriate to the sustainability of the Bat Population as outlined in the SPECIALIST BAT REPORT dated 9th October and is included with the Planning Application.

0 10m

Based on Proposed Floor Plans (drawing number 19-2009) supplied by G.E. Sworder & Sons Chartered Surveyors 2012

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24/02/16 HB

Figure 15
Proposed Ground Floor Plans
1:200 at A4



Plate 1 Western elevation of Barn (A), looking east from stockyard



Plate 2 Western elevations of Barns (A) and Cowshed (B), looking south-east



Plate 3 Eastern elevations of Barns (A) and Cowshed (B), looking south



Plate 4 Southern and eastern elevations of Barn (A), looking north



Plate 5 South gable elevation of Barn (A), looking north



Plate 6 Bays 2 to 5 in Barn (A), looking south-east towards the aisle



Plate 7 Bays 1 to 3 in Barn (A), looking north-east towards the aisle



Plate 8 Jowled post and arched bracing to arcade in Barn (A), looking north-east



Plate 9 Carpenters assembly marks (III) on post and brace (Bay 2-3) in Barn (A), looking north



Plate 10 Face halved and counter bladed scarf and carpenters marks (highlighted) to arcade plate in Barn (A), looking west



Plate 11 Mid 18th century date scribed into arcade post to midstrey in Barn (A), looking south



Plate 12 Inserted and blocked window in southern bay (5) west side in Barn (A), looking west



Plate 13 Wall framing to aisle (Bay 4) in Barn (A), looking east



Plate 14 Wall framing to west elevation (Bay 2) in Barn (A), looking west



Plate 15 Simple replacement roof structure and common rafters in Barn (A), looking north



Plate 16 Cowshed (B), looking east



Plate 17 Lean-to (Bi) looking south



Plate 18 Shed (B), looking north



Plate 19 Primary braced wall framing in Cowshed (B), looking east



Plate 20 Shelter shed (C), looking north-west



Plate 21 Shelter shed (C) looking north-east



Plate 22 Shelter shed (C), looking east



Plate 23 Arcade to open-side in Shelter shed (C), looking south-east



Plate 24 Roman marking (VII) to arch brace in Shelter shed (C), looking south



Plate 25 Carpenters marks (III) on tie-beam and raking strut in Shelter shed (C), looking east



Plate 26 Carpenters marks (II) on tie-beam and raking strut in Shelter shed (C), looking east



Plate 27 Baltic marks on wall plate in Shelter shed (C), looking south-east



Plate 28 Baltic marks on arcade plate in Shelter shed (C), looking north



Plate 29 Southern wall frame of Bays 1 and 2 in Shelter shed (C), looking south



Plate 30 Modern lean-to extension (Ci), looking north-east



Plate 31 Buildings (D) and (E) and lean-to looking south-east



Plate 32 Building (D) and lean-to looking north-east



Plate 33 Shed (D), looking south



Plate 34 Shed (D), looking north



Plate 35 Empty mortices to plate soffit in Shed (D), looking south-west



Plate 36 Building (E), looking south



Plate 37 Building (E), looking south-east

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

