



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Historic Building Recording

New Farm
2 St Mary's Road
East Claydon
Buckinghamshire



Quality Check

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Summary

The historic timberwork within the north, south and east elevations was recorded at New Farm, 2 St Mary's Road, East Claydon, Buckinghamshire in April 2019 in order to fulfil a condition placed on Listed Building Consent for the repair and restoration of the building as a whole.

This Grade II listed house was first documented in 1675 when it was a village inn and was remodelled by the lord of the estate, Edmund Verney and his wife Mary. The building appears to have been constructed in the 16th century and features internal bracing, gently sloping jowl posts, bridled butted scarf joints in the wall plates and a single panel of wattle and daub. The infill, which had largely been removed prior to the survey, consisted of narrow red bricks.

The remains of a timber mullioned window were noted in the south elevation immediately above a late 19th or early 20th century casement window. The evidence suggests that this was one of a series of five windows in this elevation. Two further mullioned windows were revealed when the plaster was removed from the inside of the north wall and two complete windows survive at ground floor level in the same wall.

Two brick-built fireplaces in the north wall are likely to post-date the brick infill, and may well have been installed in the later 17th century.

1 Introduction

1.1 In April 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of New Farm, 2 St Mary's Road, East Claydon, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by Stephen Brown, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson 2019), and approved by Laura Levitt, Conservation Officer for Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC). The relevant planning application reference is 17/02441/ALB.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and as Condition 14 of Listed Building Consent for the restoration of the building.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The site is situated within the village and civil parish of East Claydon, in the administrative district of Aylesbury Vale. It lies at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 4737 2255 (Fig. 1).

Description

New Farm (formerly known as New and Whitehouse Farmhouse) is located within the heart of East Claydon. The building is Grade II listed and is described in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) as follows (List Entry Number 1212345):

House. Early C17, altered and refronted 1675 (formerly dated over front door), altered again C19 and C20, Ground floor is of dressed stone with rendered voussoir heads to windows. First floor is pebble-dashed. C19 tile roof with some fishscale patterning. Boxed eaves with moulded rail of former coving. 2 large chimney stacks of C17 brick to rear, that to left with flat pilasters, that to right with 'V' pilasters. 2 storeys and attic, 3 irregular bays. C20 barred wooden casements. Flush-panelled door between left-hand windows has wooden architrave frame,



barred rectangular fanlight and rendered panel above with the coat of arms of Edmund and Mary Verney. Flanking single storey extensions. C19 brick and tile L-plan ranges to rear. Attic windows in gables.

The site is bounded to the south St Mary's Road, to the east by East Claydon Road, and to the north and west by private residences (Fig. 2).

Proposed Development

The proposed development entails repairs to the structure of the main building external & internal including timber framing, panel infill & stonework. Resulting repairs to finishes externally including removal of pebble dash render & replacement with lime render & exposed timber framing. Overhaul of roof, fascias, soffits & gutters. Correction of ground levels to control damp. Repair & replacement of damaged windows. Removal of modern internal stud walls, construction of new stud walls. Removal of stair no 2 & installation of reclaimed circular staircase. Removal of modern parapet wall & re-model valley. Renovation of attic rooms, scullery & boiler room & connected heating & electrical services.



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

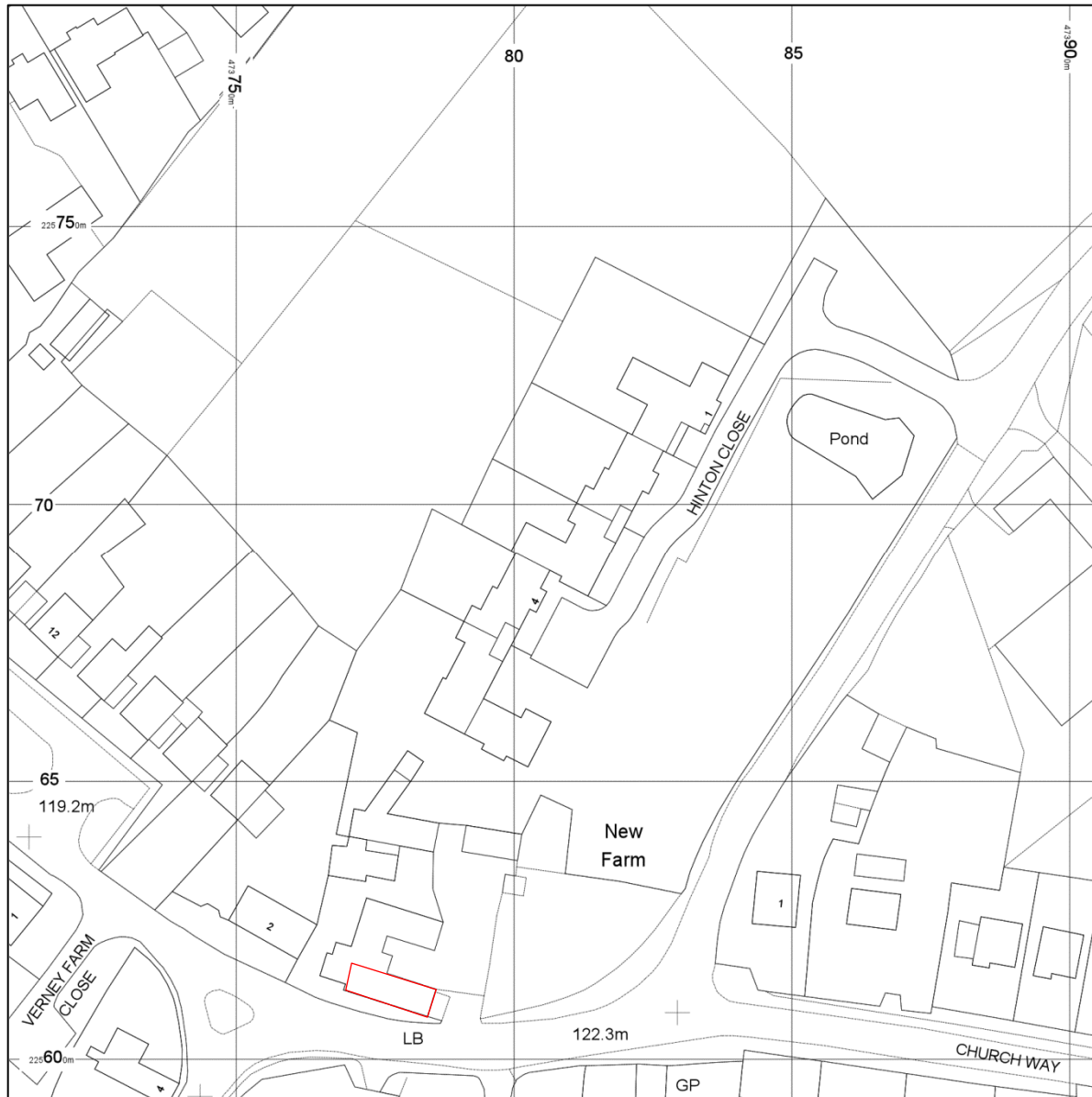


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:1250)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation, the aims of the project were:

- To compile a record of the three first floor elevations of the building prior to renovation

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (Section 2), which required the recording of the elevation to Historic England Level 3-4.

2.4 Constraints

The building was shrouded in scaffolding and the infill had been removed from the timberwork. As a result, the photographic survey was hampered by the building being obscured at a distance by the scaffolding and being too close to take photographs straight on from the scaffolding. Photography from inside the building suffered from excess light coming through the open timber frame.



3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section has largely been drawn from the Heritage Statement written in support of the planning application (Cullen 2018). Additional sources of information include the Victoria County History and other reliable websites.

3.2 History

There are four entries in the Domesday Survey for Botolph and East Claydon, of which the estate held by Miles Crispin has been associated with East Claydon by the Victoria County History (VCH online). Amongst the many estate holders in the medieval period were Maud de la Mare, Joan de Valognes and John, Lord Grey of Rotherfield (VCH online).

In 1624 the manor was sold to William Abel, whose eponymous son became sheriff for the county. His daughter and heir Mary married Edmund Verney, eldest son of Sir Ralph Verney, the first baronet (ibid). It is noted in the Memoirs of the Verney Family (Verney 1899:191) that the village inn, which New Farm was at the time, was rebuilt by them in 1675. The coat of arms with their initials and the date of the works was installed over the front door (Fig. 3).

Mary survived her husband and their children, and on her death in 1715,) East Claydon Manor passed to a cousin, William Abe, after which the manor was held by Messrs. Paltock & Snow, before being bought by Ralph Viscount Fermanagh in 1728 VCH online)

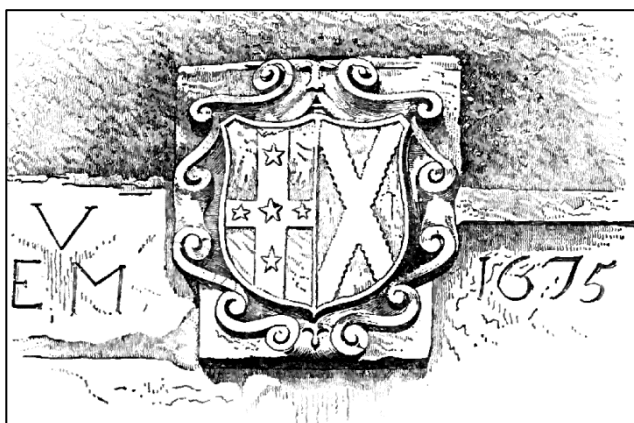


Figure 3: Edmund and Mary Verney's coat of arms
(Memoirs of Verney Vol. 4)

3.3 Site specific

The history of the building as an inn is unclear, but a list of vintners, innholders and alehouse keepers in Buckinghamshire in 1577 records Edward Kynge as the inn keeper and Lawrence Francklyne as the alehouse keeper in East and Botolph Claydon (Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies ref.D-X 423/10). The date of the demise of the inn and its conversion to a farmhouse is not known. However, the Hinton family, who were tenant farmers until 1958, are recorded as being associated with the Verney estate since the 1630s when one was Sir Edmund Verney's attendant (Brown pers comm).

The RCHME description of New Farm, written in 1913, is as follows:

House, about 300 yards W. by N. of the church, is of two storeys, and was built of timber and brick c. 1600, re-fronted with stone and rough-cast in 1675, and enlarged with brick in the



18th century; the roofs are tiled. The plan of the original building is rectangular, but the present internal arrangement is probably of 1675; the 18th-century additions form an L-shaped wing at the back. The S. front has, over the main entrance, a stone panel with the initials 'EVM', for Edmund Verney of East Claydon, and Mary Abell his wife, the date 1675, and a shield with a cross, five molets thereon for Verney, impaling a saltire engrailed for Abell; the windows on the first floor are of 1675, and have plain solid frames and iron casements; under the eaves is a plaster cove. At the back is an original window with moulded jambs, head and mullion of wood, and there is an original chimney stack with V-shaped pilasters.

The windows as described can be seen in the illustration below. They were subsequently replaced with timber casement windows.



Figure 4: New Farm from the southwest in the early 20th century (reproduced from VCH)

The sketch above as well as various surviving photographs demonstrate that the front elevation of the building was rendered by the turn of the 20th century although the timberwork in the gable ends was left exposed until later the same century (Figs 5-6). The extension to the west, which was initially also timber framed was replaced by c. 1960, by which time the west gable had also been rendered (Fig. 6). An early 20th century photograph shows the timber framing and earlier window in Figure 7.



Figure 5: View of the house in the early 20th century (Cullen 2017)



Figure 6: View of the building (to the right of the picture) in the 1960s (Cullen 2017)



Figure 7: East gable end c. 1900 (Cullen 2017)



4 Description

4.1 General

The building is a 2½-storey structure that has been extended on all three sides. The historic core is a timber frame structure of 6 bays, the ground floor of which has been refaced in stone. The first floor of the front façade was roughcast. The timberwork has been infilled with brick throughout. The windows are of various styles and sizes throughout the historic core of the building including timber mullioned windows to the rear and modern timber casements to the front.

The interior of the building has been reconfigured to allow for an entrance hallway with a staircase leading to the upper floor, either side of which is a single room with a fireplace to the north. The hallway is slightly offset to the left making the eastern room the larger of the two.

For the purposes of this report the bays and panels have been numbered from west to east.

4.2 South elevation (Figs. 8-9, Plates 1-28)

The building faces south and sits directly on the street frontage. The front door is reached by a short series of stone steps and had the coat of arms of the Verney family with the initials EVM and the date 1675 above it. The stone is now considerably eroded.

The timber frame that has been exposed by the removal of the cement-based render and the brick infill is of fairly robust scantling, with the posts some 17cm (6¾in) wide and the studs 10cm. The timbers are regularly spaced, at approximately 65cm centring. Many of the posts have V shaped grooves on either side to accommodate the earlier wattle and daub infill. One panel of this survives in the north wall. These grooves are absent in several panels, which suggests that timber mullioned windows were once located here. This could be further indicated by the absence of tenoned rails; the rails that were installed after the original windows were removed having simply been nailed into place). The braces are curved and set inside the timber frame. The posts on either side of Bay 3, which houses the stairs and landing, have gently sloping jowls with curved braces on both north and south elevations. A single scarf joint was observed. This is located above the central window and is a bridle butted joint, which was commonly used from the late 14th century until c.1600. In all, the indicators suggest the building dates from the 16th century.

Many of the timbers had been removed prior to the present survey, but had been drawn up by the architect beforehand. Three 2-light timber casement windows had been inserted into the timberwork in the late 18th or 19th century, the original timbers being cut back where necessary to accommodate the new frames. A timber mullioned window with iron stanchions had been covered over immediately above the central window. This is likely to have been part of a larger cross window with an opening casement in one of the lights below. The nails holding the glass in place survive in the timber frame.

4.3 North elevation (Figs. 8&9, Plates 29-40)

On the first floor are two large brick-built fireplaces. The bricks, which are 22-23 x 5-5.5cm (8 ⅝ - 9 x 2 ⅜ inches), are set in 1-2cm thick mortar beds; a typical Tudor form of construction. Although the timber frame is largely infilled in brick of the same dimensions as those used in the fireplaces, one panel of wattle and daub survives at the western end of the wall. The daub is 2cm thick on the internal face and likely to be of similar depth on the outside.



The timberwork has been cut in Bay 2 to allow for a door that leads into the extension beyond. Similarly, the midrail in Bay 3 and the brace in Bay 6 have been cut for windows. The partitions on either side of Bay 3 are later additions.

Of the most significant features of the north elevation are the timber mullioned windows at ground floor level on either side of the chimney stack. Similar windows were found to have at first floor level when the plaster was removed. The window to the left of the eastern fireplace had been blocked and that to the right had been partially destroyed by the installation of the later casement window.

4.4 East elevation (Fig. 9, Plates 41-48)

The corner posts have gently sloping jowls and are 15cm (5 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches) and 17cm (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches) wide in the southeast and northeast corners respectively. The arched braces are set internally. V-shaped grooves for wattle and daub infill were noted on all sides of the timbers. The brick that replaced the wattle and daub measured approximately 6.5 x 11.5cm (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches).



South elevation photographs



Plate 1: South elevation: east end



Plate 2: South elevation and partition to landing



Plate 3: South elevation: west end



Plate 4: South elevation: window detail



Plate 5: South elevation: panels 1-2



Plate 6: South elevation: panels 2-3



Plate 7: South elevation: panel 4



Plate 8: South elevation: panels 4-5



Plate 9: South elevation: brace in panel 5



Plate 10: South elevation: timber mullioned window in panel 6



Plate 11: South elevation: bressumer beam in panel 6



Plate 12: South elevation: panel 7



Plate 13: South elevation: eastern end



Plate 14: South elevation: panels 6-7 from the east



Plate 15: South elevation: view from the east



Plate 16: South elevation: panel 3-5 from the east



Plate 17: South elevation: western end



Plate 18: South elevation: bridle butted scarf joint



Plate 19: South elevation: detail of decayed rail



Plate 20: South elevation: stud in panel 8 without V groove



Plate 21: South elevation: panel 5 detail



Plate 22: South elevation: evidence for earlier window in panel 4



Plate 23: South elevation: detail of panel 4

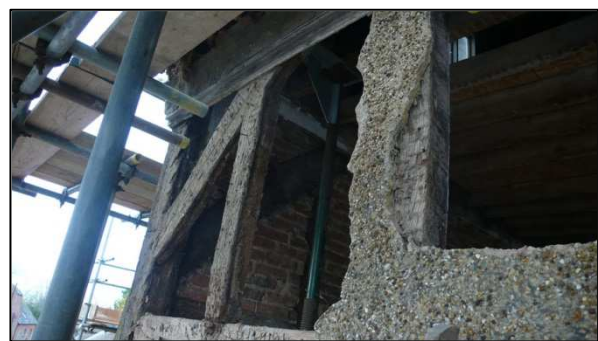


Plate 24: South elevation: render on panel 1



Plate 25: South elevation: panel 4 detail



Plate 26: South elevation: nail used to fix rail to studs



Plate 27: South elevation: eastern side of former window



Plate 28: South elevation: west end before brick infill was removed



North elevation photographs



Plate 29: North elevation: west end



Plate 30: North elevation: west end detail



Plate 31: North elevation: wattle and daub detail



Plate 32: North elevation: stairs to upper and lower floors



Plate 33: North elevation: timberwork behind the staircase



Plate 34: North elevation: east end



Plate 35: North elevation: timberwork detail, east end



Plate 36: North elevation: east end from the southeast



Plate 37: North east corner



Plate 38: Northwest corner before the brick infill was removed



Plate 39: Blocked mullion window to the left of the fireplace



Plate 40: Remains of locked mullion window to the east of the fireplace



East elevation photographs



Plate 41: East elevation



Plate 42: East elevation, north end



Plate 43: East elevation, central section



Plate 44: East elevation, south end



Plate 45: East elevation, external view from the southwest



Plate 46: East elevation, southeast corner



Plate 47: East elevation, northeast corner



Plate 48: East elevation, external view from the north



Additional photographs



Plate 49: Partition between eastern room and landing



Plate 50: Partition between western room and landing



Plate 51: West gable end

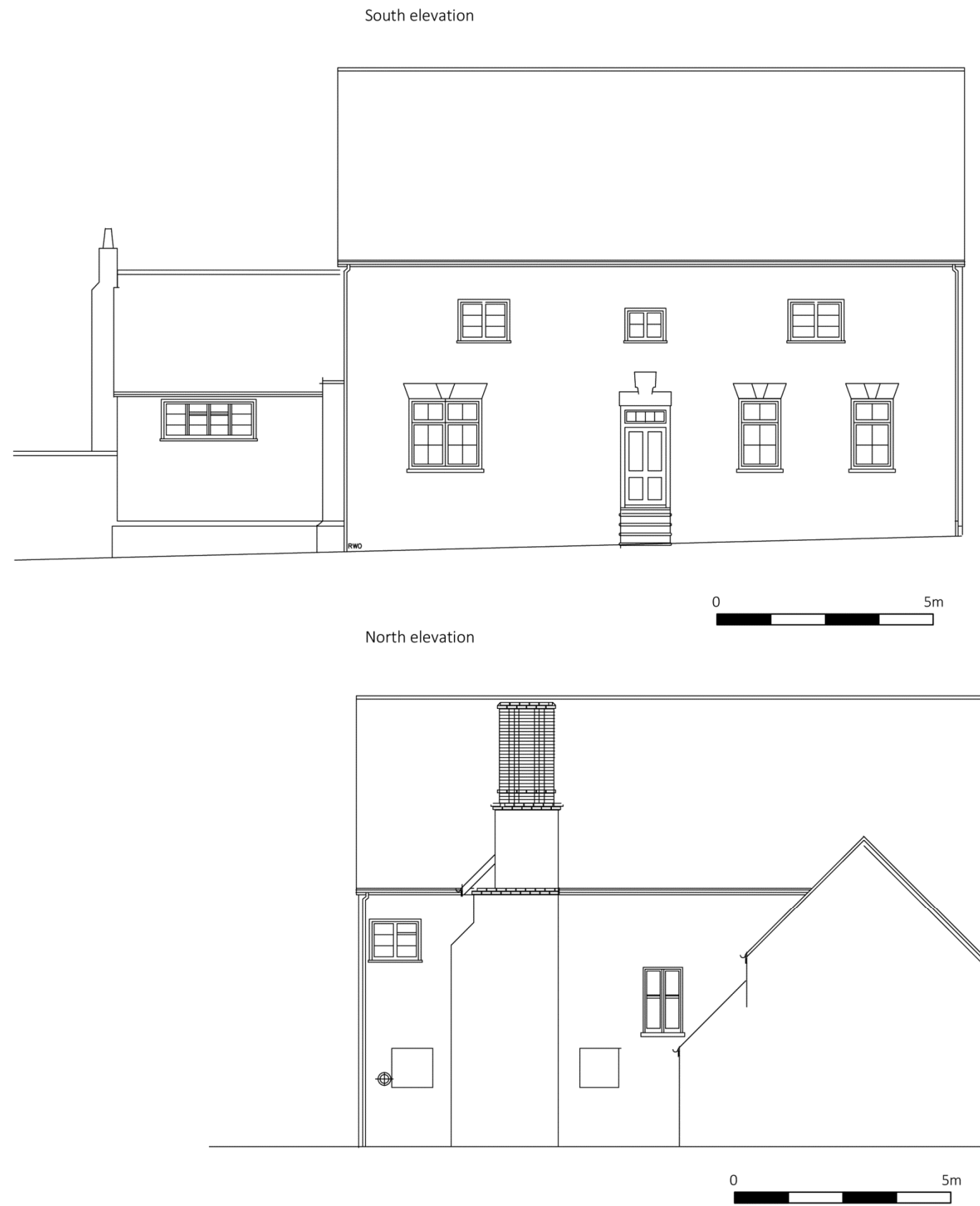
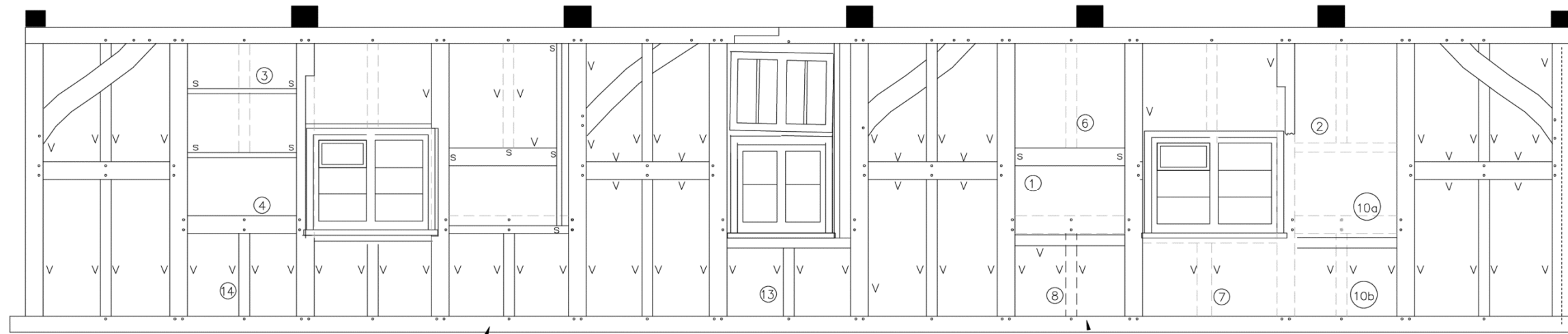
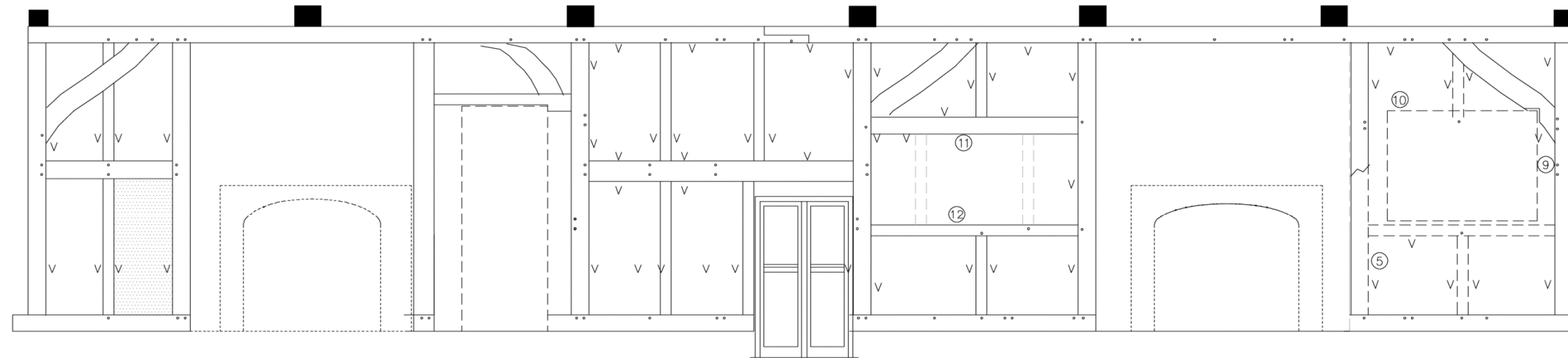


Figure 8: Front and rear elevations (scale 1:125)



North elevation



East elevation

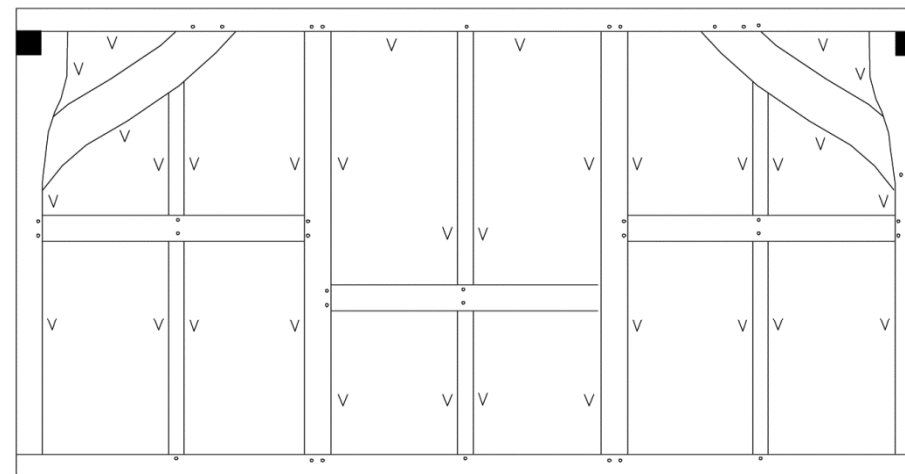


Figure 9: South, north and east timber framing; v=v-shaped grooves for wattle & daub. Numbered timbers are described in Appendix 1 (scale 1:50)



5 Conclusions

The documentary evidence indicates New Farm was in existence before 1675 when it was remodelled by Edmund and Mary Verney. The structural indicators, such as timber scantling, internal bracing and the use of a bridle butted scarf joint and wattle and daub, suggest it was initially built in the 16th century. Although it is known to have been the village inn, and no doubt benefitted greatly from passing trade on the London to Buckingham road, the hostelry was converted to a farm and was tenanted by the Hinton family who had been associated with the Verney Estate since the 1630s. John Hinton purchased the farm in 1958.

The historic building recording was focussed on the exposed timberwork on the first floor, most of which had been denuded of its infill prior to the survey. However, a panel of wattle and daub survived on the north wall alongside the later brick infill, which dated from the 16th century. Photographs taken during the preliminary works show a timber mullioned window in the north wall that had been blocked with plaster. Another, on the opposite side of the eastern fireplace, had been partially destroyed when a casement window was fitted in the late 19th or early 20th century. Two timber mullioned windows survive on the north wall at ground floor level.

All that survived of the original windows in the front elevation was the upper section of a timber mullioned window above the front door. However, the location of other similar windows is partially indicated by the absence of V grooves to hold the wattle and daub in the sides of the studs and posts. This is further supported by the presence of rails nailed rather than tenoned into place following the removal of an earlier window as well as the use of additional slender timbers to one side of the mullioned window, which is replicated elsewhere on the elevation.

The two fireplaces along the north wall appear to have been inserted after the brick infill replaced the wattle and daub. This quite possibly dates from the remodelling of 1675.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Stephen Brown for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Robert Cullen for providing not only the architectural drawings which have been used as the basis for the illustrations in this report but also the Heritage Statement from which valuable information was taken. Laura Levitt is also to be thanked for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA. The report was written by Karin Kaye and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

- Written Scheme of Investigation
- Report
- Survey notes
- List of photographs
- CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ClfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014 *Code of Conduct* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance Documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England
- HE 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London: Historic England
- Kaye, K. 2019 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording New Farm, 2 St Mary's Rd, East Claydon, Bucks* KDK Archaeology 451/ECS/1
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive - the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists
- Walker K 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*. London: United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section

Books and Historical Sources

- Cullen, R. 2017 *Heritage Statement for Proposed Repairs, Alterations and Improvements to New Farmhouse, St Mary's Road, East Claydon. Bucks, MK18 2NA*
- 'East Claydon', in *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire, Volume 2, North* (London, 1913), pp. 102-105. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/bucks/vol2/pp102-105> [accessed 17 May 2019].
- 'Parishes : East Claydon', in *A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 4*, ed. William Page (London, 1927), pp. 28-32. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol4/pp28-32> [accessed 17 May 2019].
- Verney, Margaret M. 1899 *Memoirs of the Verney Family Vol. IV* London Longmans, Green & Co

Other Sources

- 1577 List of vintners, innholders and alehouse keepers in Buckinghamshire D-X 423/10 (Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)
- 1857 Tithe Map
- 1880 Ordnance Survey Map XVIII.16
- 1898 Ordnance Survey Map XVIII.16
- 1923 Ordnance Survey Map XVIII.16



Appendix 1: Alienated timbers

Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 1
Dimensions (cm):	Length:100	Width:16	Depth:10
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Rail, south elevation			
Description: V grooves on both sides as well as a through mortice. Small nails on outer face which has incisions from either render application or removal			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 2
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 98	Width: 10	Depth: 7
Timber type: Softwood			
Date: 18 th /19 th century			
Function: Rail, south elevation			
Description: Waney edged timber with saw marks on one side. Marks from laths and small nails present			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 3
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 101	Width: 11	Depth: 7
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Rail, south elevation			
Description: Diagonal marks indicating that the timber was sawn in a saw pit. Mortice and peg hole at one end. Large hand made nails present.			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 4
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 96	Width: 9	Depth: 7
Timber type: Softwood			
Date: Early 19 th century?			
Function: Rail, south elevation			
Description: Waney edged softwood rail with lath marks and small possibly early 19 th century nails on one side.			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 5
Dimensions (cm):	Length: c.227	Width: 16	Depth: 10
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Rail, north elevation			
Description: Very decayed timber with two seatings for vertical posts, one with a surviving peg and the other with just a peg hole.			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 6
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 70	Width: 10	Depth: 8
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Stud			
Description: Original stud with tenon at the top and broken mortice at the bottom. V- groove on either side			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 7
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 69	Width: 9	Depth: 7
Timber type: Oak			
Date: Original			
Function: Post/stud			
Description: Timber with V-groove and three peg holes, one going from front to back and two going from side to side. No tool marks evident			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 8
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 88	Width: 10	Depth: 9.5
Timber type: Oak			
Date: Original			
Function: Stud			
Description: Oak stud with V-grooves on either side. NO tool marks evident.			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 9
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 103	Width: 10.5	Depth: 6
Timber type: Softwood			
Date: ?19 th century			
Function: Right hand timber for later window at the eastern end of the north elevation			
Description: Waney edged timber cut in a saw pit with a few square section, hand made nails. Marks for laths on one side. Trimmed at one end.			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 10
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 29/76	Width: 8.5/8	Depth: 7/7
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Section of the top and left side of the window frame, eastern end of the north elevation.			
Description: Corner section of a mullioned window. Tenoned with surviving in situ peg and diamond mortices . The moulding differs on the inside from the outside (see photos)			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	







Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 10a
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 99	Width: 9	Depth: 8
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Rail, south elevation			
Description: Joined with 10b. Very worn with no evidence for tool marks or V-groove			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	



Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 10b
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 74	Width: 9	Depth: 7
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Stud, south elevation			
Description: Upright for 10a. V-grooves on both sides and tenon on one end			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	



Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 11
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 99	Width: 12	Depth: 10
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Upper or lower part of window frame, north elevation			
Description: Asymmetrical timber with the inner face wider than the outer. Two diamond mortices between 3 rectangular mortices. One of the diamond mortices retains a section of the mullion.. Small piece of wood attached to the back.			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 12
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 112	Width: 11	Depth: 8
Timber type: Softwood			
Date: ?19 th century			
Function: Rail, north elevation			
Description: Waney edged timber with sawmarks, and marks for lath and plaster on one side.			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 13
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 73	Width: 10	Depth: 9
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Stud, south elevation			
Description: V-grooves on both sides and tenon at one end. Line of nails along edge (?to the back of the timber) without a groove.			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Project: New Farm, East Claydon, Bucks.		Project Code: 451/ECS	Timber No. 14
Dimensions (cm):	Length: 77	Width: 9	Depth: 7
Timber type: Oak			
Date: 16 th century			
Function: Stud, south elevation			
Description: Very worn with shallow notch and tenon at one end			
Recorder: KK		Survey date: 24 th May 2019	





Appendix 2: List of Photographs

Plate No.	Source	Date	View	Subject
1	KDK	10.4.19	S	South elevation: east end
2	KDK	10.4.19	S	South elevation and partition to landing
3	KDK	10.4.19	S	South elevation: west end
4	KDK	10.4.19	S	South elevation: window detail
5	KDK	10.4.19	NW	South elevation: panels 1-2
6	KDK	10.4.19	NE	South elevation: panels 2-3
7	KDK	10.4.19	NE	South elevation: panel 4
8	KDK	10.4.19	NE	South elevation: panels 4-5
9	KDK	10.4.19	N	South elevation: brace in panel 5
10	KDK	10.4.19	N	South elevation: timber mullioned window in panel 6
11	KDK	10.4.19	N	South elevation: bressumer beam in panel 6
12	KDK	10.4.19	NE	South elevation: panel 7
13	KDK	10.4.19	NE	South elevation: eastern end
14	KDK	10.4.19	NW	South elevation: panels 6-7 from the east
15	KDK	10.4.19	W	South elevation: view from the east
16	KDK	10.4.19	NW	South elevation: panel 3-5 from the east
17	KDK	10.4.19	NW	South elevation: western end
18	KDK	10.4.19	N	South elevation: bridle butted scarf joint
19	Client		N	South elevation: detail of decayed rail
20	Client		NW	South elevation: stud in panel 8 without V groove
21	Client		NW	South elevation: panel 5 detail
22	Client		NW	South elevation: evidence for earlier window in panel 4
23	Client		NW	South elevation: detail of panel 4
24	Client		NW	South elevation: render on panel 1
25	Client		NE	South elevation: panel 4 detail
26	Client		N	South elevation: nail used to fix rail to studs
27	Client		NE	South elevation: eastern side of former window
28	Client		SE	South elevation: west end before brick infill was removed
29	KDK	10.4.19	N	North elevation: west end
30	KDK	10.4.19	N	North elevation: west end detail
31	KDK	10.4.19	N	North elevation: wattle and daub detail
32	KDK	10.4.19	N	North elevation: stairs to upper and lower floors
33	KDK	10.4.19	NE	North elevation: timberwork behind the staircase
34	KDK	10.4.19	NW	North elevation: east end
35	KDK	10.4.19	N	North elevation: timberwork detail, east end
36	KDK	10.4.19	NE	North elevation: east end from the southeast
37	KDK	10.4.19	NE	North east corner
38	Client		NW	Northwest corner before the brick infill was removed
39	Client		NE	Blocked mullion window to the left of the fireplace
40	Client		NE	Remains of locked mullion window to the east of the fireplace
41	KDK	10.4.19	E	East elevation
42	KDK	10.4.19	E	East elevation, north end
43	KDK	10.4.19	E	East elevation, central section
44	KDK	10.4.19	E	East elevation, south end
45	KDK	10.4.19	N	East elevation, external view from the southwest
46	KDK	10.4.19	NW	East elevation, southeast corner



Plate No.	Source	Date	View	Subject
47	KDK	10.4.19	SW	East elevation, northeast corner
48	KDK	10.4.19	S	East elevation, external view from the north
49	KDK	10.4.19	W	Partition between eastern room and landing
50	KDK	10.4.19	E	Partition between western room and landing
51	KDK	10.4.19	W	West gable end
				Alienated Timbers
52	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 1
53	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 1
54	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 1
55	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 2
56	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 2
57	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 3
58	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 3
59	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 3
60	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 4
61	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 4
62	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 4
63	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 5
64	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 5
65	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 6
66	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 6
67	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 7
68	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 7
69	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 8
70	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 8
71	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 9
72	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 9
73	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 9
74	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 10
75	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 10
76	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 10
77	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 10
78	KDK	24.5.19		Timbers 10a & 10b
79	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 11
80	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 11
81	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 12
82	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 12
83	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 12
84	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 13
85	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 13
86	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 14
87	KDK	24.5.19		Timber 14



Figure 10: Photo plan (scale 1:75)



Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	New Farm, 2 St Mary's Rd, East Claydon, Bucks	Project Site Code	451/ECS
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-346969	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	SP 4737 2255	Study area size	80 sq m
Project Type	Historic Building Recording	Height (mAOD)	122m
Short Description	<p>The historic timberwork within the north, south and east elevations was recorded at New Farm, 2 St Mary's Road, East Claydon, Buckinghamshire in April 2019 order to fulfil a condition placed on Listed Building Consent for the repair and restoration of the building as a whole.</p> <p>This Grade II listed house was first documented in 1675 when it was a village inn and was remodelled by the lord of the estate, Edmund Verney and his wife Mary. The building appears to have been constructed in the 16th century and features internal bracing, gently sloping jowl posts, bridle butted scarf joints in the wall plates and a single panel of wattle and daub. The infill, which had largely been removed prior to the survey, consisted of narrow red bricks.</p> <p>The remains of a timber mullioned window was noted in the south elevation immediately above a late 19th or early 20th century casement window. The evidence suggests that this was one of a series of five windows in this elevation. Two further mullioned windows were revealed when the plaster was removed from the inside of the north wall and two complete window survive at ground floor level in the same wall.</p> <p>Two brick-built fireplaces in the north wall are likely appear to post-date the brick infill, and may well have been installed in the later 17th century.</p>		
Previous work	No	Site status	Grade II listed
Planning proposal	Repairs to the main structure plus internal alterations	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	AVDC	Planning application ref.	17/02441/ALB
Monument type	Building	Monument period	Late medieval/early post-medieval
Significant finds	N/A	Future work	No
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	AVDC	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA
Sponsor/funding body	Mr & Mrs Brown		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	20.04.2019	End date	20.04.2019
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies	-	
Paper		Fieldwork sheets, WSI, Report	
Digital		WSI Report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			



Title	Historic Building Recording: New Far, 2 St Mary's Rd, East Claydon, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK Archaeology 451/2.1		
Author(s)	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA		
Page nos	52	Date	21 st May 2019