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## **BOUNCES FARM BARN** **Gosfield, Essex**

BFGF11  
HN950

***HISTORIC BUILDING  
RECORD***



# *THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD*

*Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation*

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

## **BOUNCES FARM BARN, Liston Hall Lane, Gosfield, Essex**

Project ref: HN950  
Site Code: BFGF11  
Planning refs: 09/00807/FUL

### *Historic Building Record*

*Prepared on behalf of Mrs B. Mazdon-Binns*

by

David Hillelson, BA (HONS), MIFA and Helen Ashworth, BA (HONS), AIFA

Report no.771

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*The cover photograph shows the NW elevation of the barn, looking SE*

## Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by David Hillelson. The report text and illustrations were prepared by David Hillelson and Helen Ashworth. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Mrs Mazdon-Binns; Louise Theobald, Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd; the staff of the Essex Record Office; and Maria Medlycott from the Historic Environment Management Team (HEMT) of Essex County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

## Summary

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Bounces Farm Barn, Liston Hall Lane, Gosfield, Essex, CO9 1SE		
<b>County:</b>	Essex	<b>District:</b>	Braintree
<b>Village/town:</b>	Gosfield	<b>Parish:</b>	Gosfield
<b>Planning reference:</b>	09/00807/FUL	<b>NGR:</b>	TL 76250 30860
<b>Client name and address:</b>	Mrs B. Mazdon-Binns, c/o Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd, Old Market Office, 10 Risbygate St, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 3AA		
<b>Nature of work:</b>	Conversion to residential	<b>Former use:</b>	Agricultural
<b>Site Status:</b>	Curtilage listed buildings	<b>Reason for investigation:</b>	Direction of LPA (PPS5)
<b>Position in planning process:</b>	After full determination (as a condition)	<b>Project brief originator:</b>	Local Authority
<b>Site Code:</b>	BFGF11	<b>Other reference:</b>	HN950
<b>Organisation:</b>	Heritage Network	<b>Site Director:</b>	David Hillelson
<b>Project type, methods etc...</b>	Building recording	<b>Archive Recipient:</b>	Braintree District Museum
<b>Start of work</b>	12/07/2012	<b>Finish of work</b>	12/07/2012
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	HER 29072	<b>Periods represented:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Oasis UID</b>	heritage1-112630	<b>Significant finds:</b>	n/a
<b>Monument types:</b>	Timber-framed barn, farm buildings		
<b>Physical archive:</b>	n/a		
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b>	n/a		

**Synopsis:** In response to an archaeological condition on planning consent for the conversion to residential use of a brick and flint barn and outbuildings at Bounces Farm, Gosfield, Braintree, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the buildings.

The cartographic evidence shows that a homestead was located on the site of Bounces Farm, certainly by 1844 and possibly by 1772. This survived until the farm was completely remodelled between 1855 and 1876. Buildings 1 to 4 date to this period with Building 1, the main barn, forming the earliest part of the group. Building 5, an extension to the south-west, was added between 1876 and 1897.

The present farmhouse, which is also listed and has been identified as being of 17th or 18th century date, appears to have been moved to its present location from elsewhere between 1855 and 1876, or may have been built using recovered materials.

# 1. Introduction

**1.1** This report has been prepared at the request of *Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd.*, acting on behalf of Bridget Mazdon-Binns, as part of a programme of archaeological recording in advance of the development of a barn at Bounces Farm, Liston Hall Lane, Gosfield, Essex. Planning permission for the development (ref: 09/00807/FUL) has been granted by Braintree District Council, subject to a standard archaeological condition, in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), replaced by *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5).

**1.2** Bounces Farm lies in open countryside on the western side of Liston Hall Lane, to the north-west of Gosfield. The barn proposed for conversion is a Grade II listed building (list entry no. 1338062), located approximately 20m to the north-west of the farmhouse, which is also Grade II listed (list entry no. 1338061). The study area is centred on NGR 576250 230860, and comprises a red brick and flint former threshing barn of five bays, considered to be of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and a modern barn built against the south-east elevation.

**1.3** The development proposes the demolition of the modern structure and the conversion of the listed barn to residential use.

**1.4** Historic farm buildings have been identified in regional research agenda as being of particular interest and as facing a high rate of loss through redundancy, conversion and demolition (Medlycott 2011).

**1.5** The aim of the present project has been to make a record of the buildings in their present condition, in advance of the proposed conversion, and to undertake additional research, as necessary, to place the buildings in their local and regional archaeological and historical context.

**1.6** The full archive for the project, including copies of the building plans, original black and white photographic negatives and contact sheets, and digital images, will be deposited with Braintree District Museum.

## 2. Historic Evidence

**2.1** Bounces Farm barn (EHER 29072; List entry no.1338062) is Grade II listed and is therefore considered to be of special architectural or historic interest. It is shown on the 25” scale 1<sup>st</sup> edition County Series OS map, 1876, as a large rectangular structure, aligned north-east to south-west, with a long narrow range extending south-east from the northern end (Figure 7). The extension on the southern end was added between 1876 and 1897. The modern structure against the south-eastern elevation was erected in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**2.2** The listing describes the barn as:

*Barn. C18/C19. Red brick and flint. Glazed black pantile roof. Central gabled midstrey with integral lean-tos right and left. Full height vertically boarded doors. An attractive barn with red brick dressings and diagonal red brick ventilation features. 5 bays. At one time used to accommodate threshing by steam.*

**2.3** The present structure is built of brick and flint and the HEMT Brief suggests that there may be an earlier frame, contemporary with the farmhouse to the south-east of the barn. This is also Grade II listed (EHER 29070; List entry no. 1338061) and is thought to date to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century.

**2.4** The mapping evidence indicates that the farmhouse was built, or rebuilt, in its present location between 1855 and 1876, and the barn was built between the same dates. Until 1851 the farm was part of the Gosfield Hall estate.

**2.5** Few heritage assets have been recorded within a 1km radius of the present site on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This probably reflects the agricultural nature of the landscape.

**2.6** A number of cropmarks of undated features have been identified on aerial photographs, including two possible ring ditches and a field boundary (EHER 17130) at Bounces Farm, and probable field boundaries (EHER 14301) approximately 400m to the south-east of Bounces Farm. A possible ring ditch (EHER 14302), with a central pit and nearby linear features, has been noted at Hawkwood Farm, approximately 700m to the north, while cropmarks of a possible enclosure and linear features (EHER 47372) have been noted near Field House, approximately 900m to the south.

**2.7** Liston Hall Farm, approximately 650m to the north-east, is a medieval moated site (EHER 6851). The present farmhouse (EHER 6852) is of late medieval date, with later additions and alterations.

**2.8** To the east-northeast is a disused airfield (EHER 14308) built in 1943 to house the fighters and bombers of the USAAF 9<sup>th</sup> AF. The airfield was in use until late 1945, when it closed and the site reverted to agricultural use. An early landing ground, used by the Royal Flying Corps during WWI, was incorporated into the WWII airfield.

### *Cartographic Evidence*

**2.9** The earliest map consulted was a detailed map of the Gosfield Hall Estate, dated 1772 (ERO D/DU 2197/1). This reveals that many of the present day boundaries, including those of Edmondsey Wood and a series of small enclosures on the site of the present farm, were in existence in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 2). A building is shown, marked in red, on the



approximate site of the farm, but the scale of the plan is insufficient to determine its exact form.

**2.10** Chapman and Andre's map of Essex, dated 1777, shows no detail at all of the area to the west of Gosfield Hall and to the south of Liston Hall and Hawkwoods. This map is lacking in detail away from the grand estates and main roads and the lack of evidence for the present site may, therefore, be a reflection of Chapman & Andre's survey brief rather than proof that Bounces Farm did not exist at this time (Figure 3).

**2.11** The Tithe map of 1844 (ERO D/CT 151B) shows the site in some detail (Figure 4). An L-shaped building is marked, with a rectangular structure to the south. A pond is shown at the angle between the long range of the L-shaped building and the rectangular structure. At this period the farm is called 'Bouncers'.

**2.11.1** The Tithe Award (ERO D/CT 151A) gives details of the property. It was owned by Edward George Barnard and occupied by Thomas Milson.

**2.11.2** Plot 31 is described as a homestead, measuring 3 roods and 11 perches; Plot 32, to the south-west is pasture land, named New Pightle and measuring 1 acre, 1 rood and 33 perches; Plot 19 to the north of the farmhouse, is an arable field called Chalk Pit Ley, measuring 6a 3r and 32p. A dark coloured oval feature on its north-western boundary may represent the remains of a chalk pit. Plot 18, to the west of 19, is also in arable cultivation. It is named as Edmondsey Ley and measures 14a, 3r and 2p. A large pond or extraction pit is shown on its southern boundary.

**2.12** Particulars for the sale of the Gosfield Hall estate in December 1851 (ECRO D/F 35/7/275) show that Bouncers Farm and Liston Hall Farm formed one lot. No farm buildings are recorded at Bouncers and the accompanying sale plan shows little alteration to the farm layout (Figure 5). The only change visible is the northern extension of the boundary on the western side of the pond.

**2.12.1** The Sale Particulars give details of the farm plots, which have not changed in name, cultivation or size since 1844.

**2.13** A map of Gosfield, dated 1855, shows no change to the site or its immediate environs (Figure 6).

**2.14** The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" County Series map, dated 1876, shows significant change to the layout of the farm with the pond and the boundaries providing constant indices (Figure 7). The building to the east of the pond has disappeared and the L-shaped building in the north-west corner of the farmyard has been replaced by another, larger, L-shaped building on a different orientation. Buildings 1 – 4 form the western range to this structure, while Building 6 occupies part of the eastern range.

**2.14.1** The present farmhouse is shown for the first time on the western side of the farmyard, with a further building, on a similar alignment, occupying the middle of the farmyard. To the south of this building is a small square building bordering the pond.

**2.14.2** Two curving boundaries are shown, creating small yards. The eastern one runs from the south-eastern corner of the barn, between the two new farm buildings, to

the south-western corner of the farmhouse. The western one runs to the south of the barn to meet the eastern boundary.

**2.14.3** A further boundary runs north from the centre of the larger farm building to the west of the house. A tiny square yard is marked at its northern end.

**2.14.4** A new pond appears to have been dug to the north of the barn.

**2.15** The OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map of 1897, shows little change to the layout of the farm, but more detail of the buildings (Figure 8). A long narrow extension, shown as being open-fronted, has been added to the south-western corner of the barn (Building 5). This runs south to meet the western yard boundary.

**2.15.1** The north-western corner of the barn (Building 2) is marked as forming an open-fronted lean-to, and the building in the middle of the farmyard is also shown as being open-fronted on its eastern and western elevations, suggesting its use as a cartlodge. The boundary running north from this structure has been moved to run from its north-western corner.

**2.15.2** The pond immediately to the south of the farmyard has been extended on its northern side.

**2.15.3** A well is marked to the east of the farmhouse.

**2.16** A number of changes to the layout of the farm are shown on the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition OS map of 1923 (Figure 9).

**2.16.1** Building 2 has been closed on its western side and opened on its northern side.

**2.16.2** The cartlodge to the west of the farmhouse has been removed and the farmyard has been remodelled with the addition of an open-fronted structure to the south-eastern corner of the barn, bisected by a new boundary running east creating two smaller yards.

**2.16.3** A small square structure has been erected at the eastern end of the southern yard.

**2.16.4** A north-south boundary separates the farmhouse from the farmyard.

**2.17** The OS map of 1955 shows several changes to the barn and its immediate environs (Figure 10). An open-fronted lean-to has been added to the north-eastern elevation of Building 1, and a long narrow structure has been built to the north-west of Building 5.

**2.17.1** This is the first plan to clearly show the midstrey on the north-western elevation. It also shows two small sub-divisions, possibly animal pens, at the south-eastern end of the original eastern range to Building 1.

**2.17.2** The pond to the south of the farmyard is less regular in shape, and the small square building on its northern edge is marked as a ruin.

**2.17.3** The farmhouse also appears to have undergone alteration.

**2.17.4** The farm name is now shown as ‘Bounce’s’.

**2.18** The OS plan of 2011 shows significant change to the layout of the barn and its immediate environs (Figure 11). A large new building, which occupies the area of the former farmyard, has been added to the south-eastern elevation of the barn (Building 7).

**2.18.1** The eastern range to Building 1 has been demolished and replaced with a square block (Building 6). The building record demonstrates that this is a modern single storey garage.

**2.18.2** The structure shown to the north-west of the barn in 1955, and the ruin to the north of the pond, have also been demolished.

**2.18.3** A track runs to the north-west of the barn.

**2.18.4** The farmhouse has been remodelled, with the addition of western range at its southern end.

**2.18.5** The pond has been reduced to a smaller, more regular footprint, with a wide margin to the north.

## 3. Building Record

### *SITE DESCRIPTION*

**3.1** The site is located to the north-west of the village of Gosfield, on the western side of Liston Hall Lane (Figure 1). The underlying geology consists of the London Clay Formation, overlain by sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Sub-group (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>).

### *BUILDINGS*

**3.2** The buildings under study consist of a brick and flint barn of 5 bays (Building 1), to the north-west of the farmhouse, and its associated outbuildings (Figure 12). The whole of the barn, the midstrey and the extensions are roofed with dark brown glazed pantiles.

#### *Exterior*

*North-east elevation (Figure 13)*

**3.3** The north-east exterior elevation of Building 1 is gabled with three equally spaced brick piers infilled with roughly coursed flint (Plate 1). At the base is a red brick plinth approximately 6 courses above existing ground level and partly cement rendered. Sixteen bricks below the level of the eaves, there is a two brick high lacing course that runs the width of the wall. Eight putlog or timber holes are visible with timbers still present in some, indicating that there was formerly a lean-to against this elevation and these holes supported the roof timbers. Below the lacing course in both flint panels, a diamond shaped ventilation panel of brick can be seen (Plate 2). Immediately below the eaves band in each panel is a similar smaller diamond shaped brick ventilation panel. Above the eaves the gable is weatherboarded. The timber is recent.

**3.4** The bricks in the pilasters to the main barn are red handmade bricks measuring 8¾" x 4¼" x 2¼". They are laid in English bond. Approximately 18 courses above ground level the brickwork changes with more regular bricks in the upper courses, though these still appear to be handmade. The upper bricks measure 8½" x 4¼" x 2½".

**3.5** The right hand end of this elevation comprises the north-east elevation of Building 2 (see below). Between the brick quoin at the northern corner, formed of red bricks measuring 8½" x 4¼" x 2½", and the northern corner of Building 1, this elevation is formed of roughly coursed flint surmounted by weatherboarding above the eaves (Plate 1). This elevation appears to have been open in 1923 (see Figure 9).

**3.6** The left hand end of this elevation comprises Building 6, a modern lean-to garage with a pent roof (Plate 3).

*North-west elevation (Figure 13)*

**3.7** Much of the north-west elevation of the main barn is obscured by lean-to extensions (Buildings 2, 3 & 4) that flank the midstrey (Plate 4). The midstrey has two pairs of boarded, ledged and braced doors, the lower doors being approximately a quarter of the height of the opening, the upper doors being three quarters of the height of the opening (Plate 5). The gable is weatherboarded (probably elm) with a bitumen coating. Behind Building 2 it is possible to see that the elevation of the main barn is formed of brick piers infilled with panels of flint, which show signs of crude repair where ventilation panels have been infilled. This can be more clearly seen in the interior elevation. Behind Buildings 3 & 4, brick piers and infill panels of flint can also be seen, but here the ventilation panels survive.

**3.8** The north-west elevation to Building 2 is weatherboarded, with a pent roof. A stable door is located at the northern end, abutting the brick quoin, and there is another stable door offset to the south of the centre of the elevation (Plate 6). This door is flanked by windows: a two-light casement to the left, and a glazed panel of five lights to the right. This elevation is shown as open on the OS map of 1897.

**3.9** To the south of the midstrey is Building 3, a lean-to with brick piers and an infill of roughly coursed flint (Plate 7). A window in the centre of the elevation has wooden shutters to the exterior (Plate 8). Beyond Building 3 is Building 4, a timber-framed lean-to, with exterior weatherboarding and a boarded door at the southern end, that continues to the end of the line Building 1 (Plate 9). Both lean-tos were in existence in 1876, but appear to be additions to the original structure.

**3.10** To the south-west of Building 4 is Building 5, which was added between 1876 and 1897. This has a pitched roof covered in traditional pantiles, each of three corrugations (Plate 10). Its north-west elevation is weatherboarded and supported on a red brick plinth, with bricks laid in English bond. These measure 8¾" x 4¼" x 2½". The south-west elevation of this barn is also weatherboarded, but the south-east elevation is formed of modern cement blocks interrupted by stable doors (Plate 11). The barn is of three bays and a stable door serves each one. Up until 1955, this elevation was shown as open-fronted on OS mapping.

*South-west elevation (Figure 14)*

**3.11** The south-west elevation of Building 1 is of similar form to that noted for the north-east elevation, with the addition of a centrally placed pitching door above the brick lacing course and below the eaves band (Plate 12). The pitching door is flanked by brick jambs. Above this the gable end is weatherboarded, with older weatherboard on this elevation, but probably not original.

*South-east elevation (Figure 14)*

**3.12** The south-east elevation is visible inside the modern portal-framed barn (Building 7) that sits adjacent to it and abuts it. This elevation also has brick piers and flint panels – the flint panels having diamond shaped brick ventilation panels set within them. A similar brick lacing course separates the top quarter of the face, and in this elevation, there is a brick offset at the base with further flint panelling below (Plate 13). A door is set in the south-westernmost bay, with a shallow arched head and brick jambs (Plate 14). This opening is occupied by a wide boarded, ledged and braced door. The central bay, opposite to the midstrey, has another tall opening which would originally have been closed by doors (Plate 15). Surviving pintles indicate that these doors opened outwards and were split in the same way as the doors in the midstrey, being one quarter height at the bottom and three-quarter height at the top (Plate 16).

### *Interior*

#### *Building 1*

**3.13** The interior of Building 1 has a concrete floor (Plate 17) and the roof, half of which has been replaced, is formed of paired rafters, on a fairly shallow pitch, meeting at a ridge plate, with a single purlin in each slope braced by nailed collars (Plate 18).

**3.14** The north end of the south-east elevation appears not to have the same brick lacing course that the remaining elevations display (Plate 19). It does, however, have diamond shaped ventilation grilles but these have been infilled. It is possible that this part of the elevation has been rebuilt, as the eastern corner does show signs of reconstruction, and the roof structure at this end of the barn has been replaced (Plate 20).

**3.15** The walls are braced by tie beams which have also been given iron straps. The two tie beams flanking the midstrey and the opposite threshing door, continue to form a wall plate to the midstrey (Plate 21). These appear to be single lengths of wood although it is not possible to demonstrate this categorically. Above the rafters in the original roof structure, the roof has been boarded with horizontal boards which may be of elm but are more likely to be of softwood.

**3.16** The midstrey has, in addition to the brick lacing course noted elsewhere in the structure, a timber levelling strip 2 to 3 brick widths below the lacing course (Plate 22). In the south-west elevation of the midstrey this timber levelling strip rests upon the timber lintel to a door that gives access to the extension south-west of the midstrey (Plate 23). Graffiti can be seen in the internal quoins of the midstrey and these appear to represent a tally.

#### *Building 2*

**3.17** Building 2 is of three bays with the roof structure supported on two substantial tie beams set into the north-west elevation of Building 1 (Plate 24). The interior is bisected by a modern half-height partition.

#### *Building 3*

**3.18** Building 3 has a modern softwood roof structure, concrete floor, and the shuttered window noted in the exterior elevation. The plate that supports the summit of the roof sits on wooden blocks cut into the north-west elevation of Building 1, in a manner similar to that noted in the north-east exterior elevation of Building 1 (Plate 25). The flint walls in the north-west and south-west elevations are very clearly abutted to the walls of the main barn and are clearly of a later date (Plate 26).

#### *Building 4*

**3.19** The timber lean-to extension beyond Building 3 is constructed of pieces of wood apparently salvaged from a number of sources (Plate 27), the tie beam being formed from a branch of a tree, unfinished with bark still adhering, and inserted into one of the brick ventilation holes in the wall of the barn (Plate 28). The roof is of modern softwood.

*Building 5*

**3.20** In Building 5, the stable block that forms the south-western range, the bays are partitioned with cement blocks and the internal elevations are boarded (Plate 29). The roof and the gable ends demonstrate that the construction is relatively modern, with softwood rafter pairs meeting at a ridge and a single purlin in each slope supported on collars (Plate 30). This range is shown as open-fronted on mapping between 1897 and 1955.

*Buildings 6 and 7*

**3.21** Buildings 6 and 7 are modern, and date to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## 4. Discussion

**4.1** The study area is located on the western side of Liston Hall Lane and comprises a Grade II listed brick and flint barn, lying to the north-west of the farmhouse, which is also Grade II listed.

**4.2** The cartographic evidence shows that a homestead was located on the site of the farm, certainly by 1844 and possibly by 1772. This survived until the farm was completely remodelled between 1855 and 1876. At this point the listed barn (Building 1) was erected on the site of an L-shaped building, possibly the earlier homestead. The present farmhouse, which lies to the south-east of the barn, has been identified in the listing as dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century, and may have been moved to its present location from elsewhere between 1855 and 1876, or may have been built using recovered materials.

**4.3** The listed barn is a well ventilated brick and flint structure possibly built for threshing. The listing description suggests that it was intended to accommodate threshing by steam, but no evidence for a static steam engine or ancillary equipment was noted, and by the second half of the nineteenth century it would be expected that threshing machinery would have been mobile and powered by mobile traction engines.

**4.4** The lean-to extensions that flank the midstrey in the north-western elevation of Building 1 are shown on the OS map of 1876, but are not part of the original structure. Buildings 2 and 3 are probably contemporary with each other and were built before 1876, but they have been subject to much remodelling since. Building 4 occupies the site of a lean-to that was present in 1876, but appears to have been largely rebuilt since then (Figure 15).

**4.5** A series of lean-to structures were added to the south-east elevation of the barn over time. A small square structure is shown to the north of the central door in the south-east elevation on mapping between 1876 and 1955, in the corner between the main barn and a range extending south-east from its north-east corner. Other structures are shown against the south-east elevation from 1923. All were removed when the existing portal-framed barn (Building 7), which occupies the full area of the farmyard, was added in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**4.6** The original eastern range is shown on the OS map of 1876, forming the north-eastern side of the farmyard. This survived until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when it was replaced by a modern garage block (Building 6).

### *Conclusion*

**4.7** Building 1 is of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date, certainly post 1855, with Buildings 2 – 4, on either side of the midstrey, present by 1876. Building 5 was added between 1876 and 1897.

**4.8** A small lean-to structure was also present at the northern end of the south-eastern elevation by 1876. Other lean-to additions were constructed against the south-east elevation during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These were all removed, together with the original eastern range, in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They were replaced by a garage block, on part of the footprint of the eastern range, and a portal-framed barn which covered the entire farmyard and butted the south-eastern elevation of Building 1.

**4.9** The EHER record suggests that evidence for an earlier frame exists within the 19<sup>th</sup> century barn. No evidence for this was recorded during the present project.



## 5. Sources Consulted

### ESSEX COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

ERO ref	Date	Title
T/M 297/1	1772	Reduced photo of Gosfield Hall estate map
D/DU 2197/1	1772	Gosfield Hall estate belonging to the Rt Honble Ld Vist Craggs Clare
T/M 294/1	1818	Microfilm of Survey & Valuation of the Gosfield Hall estate, the property of the Most honourable Marquis of Buckingham, by Thomas Crawford
D/DU 2197/2/5/19	1818	Photographs of plans from Survey of Gosfield Hall estate
D/CT 151B	1844	Gosfield tithe map
D/CT 151A	1844	Gosfield tithe apportionment
SALE/B3209	1854	Sale catalogue: Gosfield Hall estate
D/DBm P18	1855	Map of Gosfield
D/DDw P71	1869	Map of Gosfield & other places
OS 25" County Series	1897	Sheet XVI.10, 2nd edition, 25" scale
OS 25" County Series	1923	Sheet XVI.10, 3rd edition, 25" scale,
OS map	1955	Sheet 26.1, 25" scale

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### Internet Resources

Essex HER: [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)

1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map: [www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk)

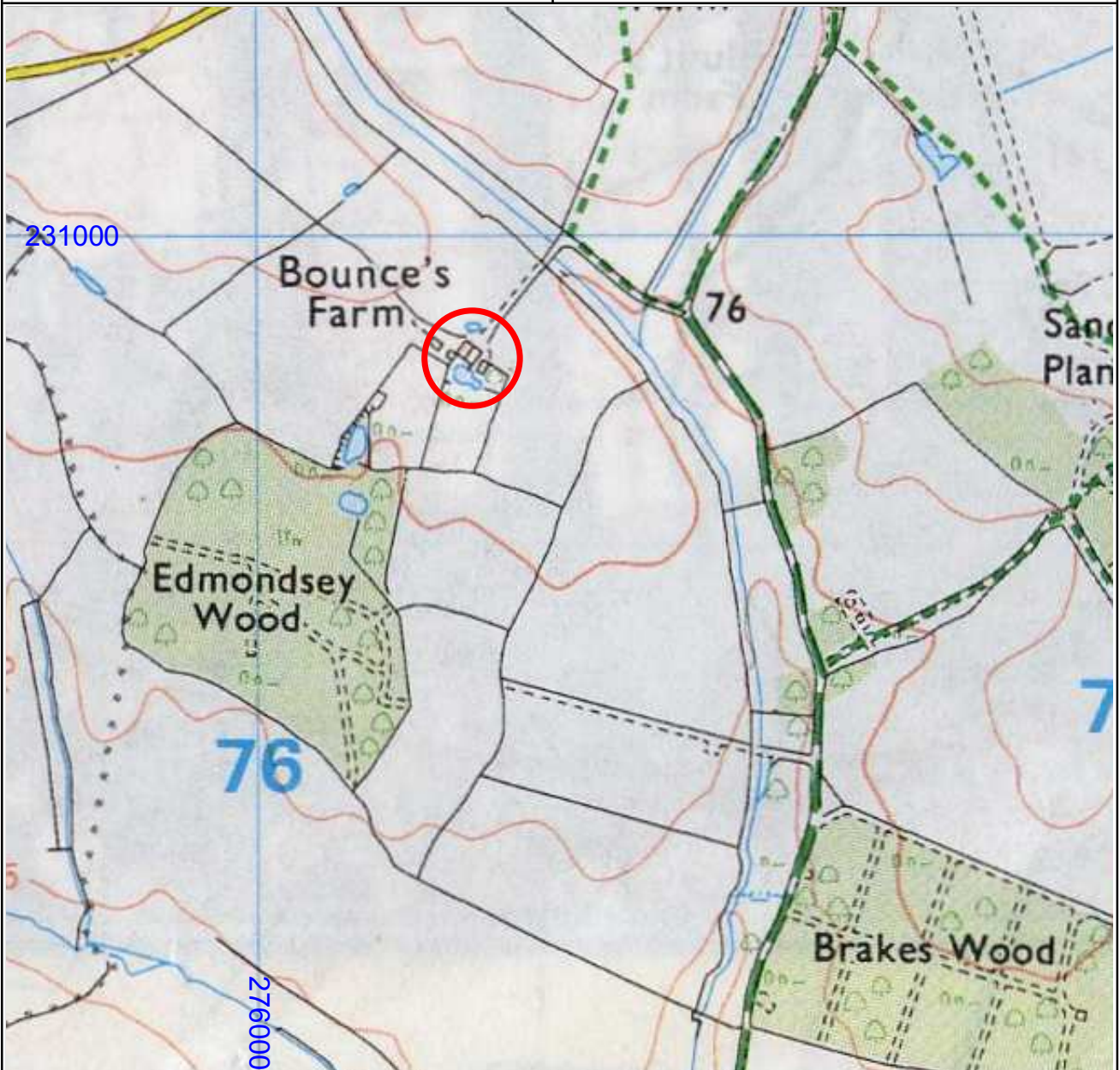
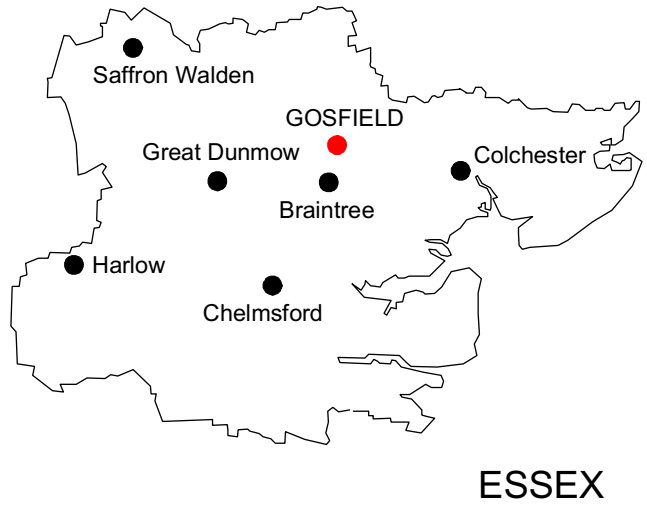
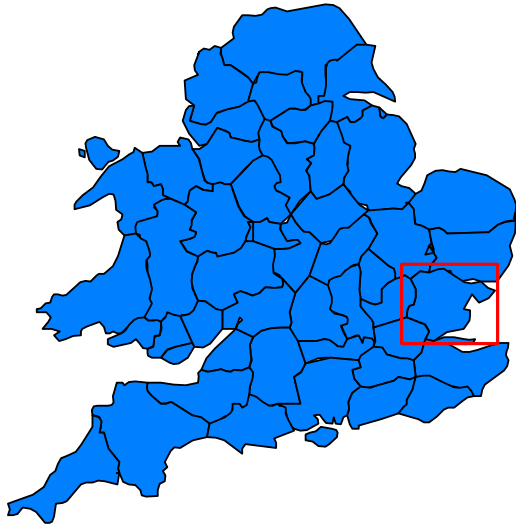
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Figure 4 .....	Extract from the Gosfield Tithe Map, 1844
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THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Bounces Farm, Gosfield, Essex

HN950



Site Location

Scale 1:7500

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Figure 1

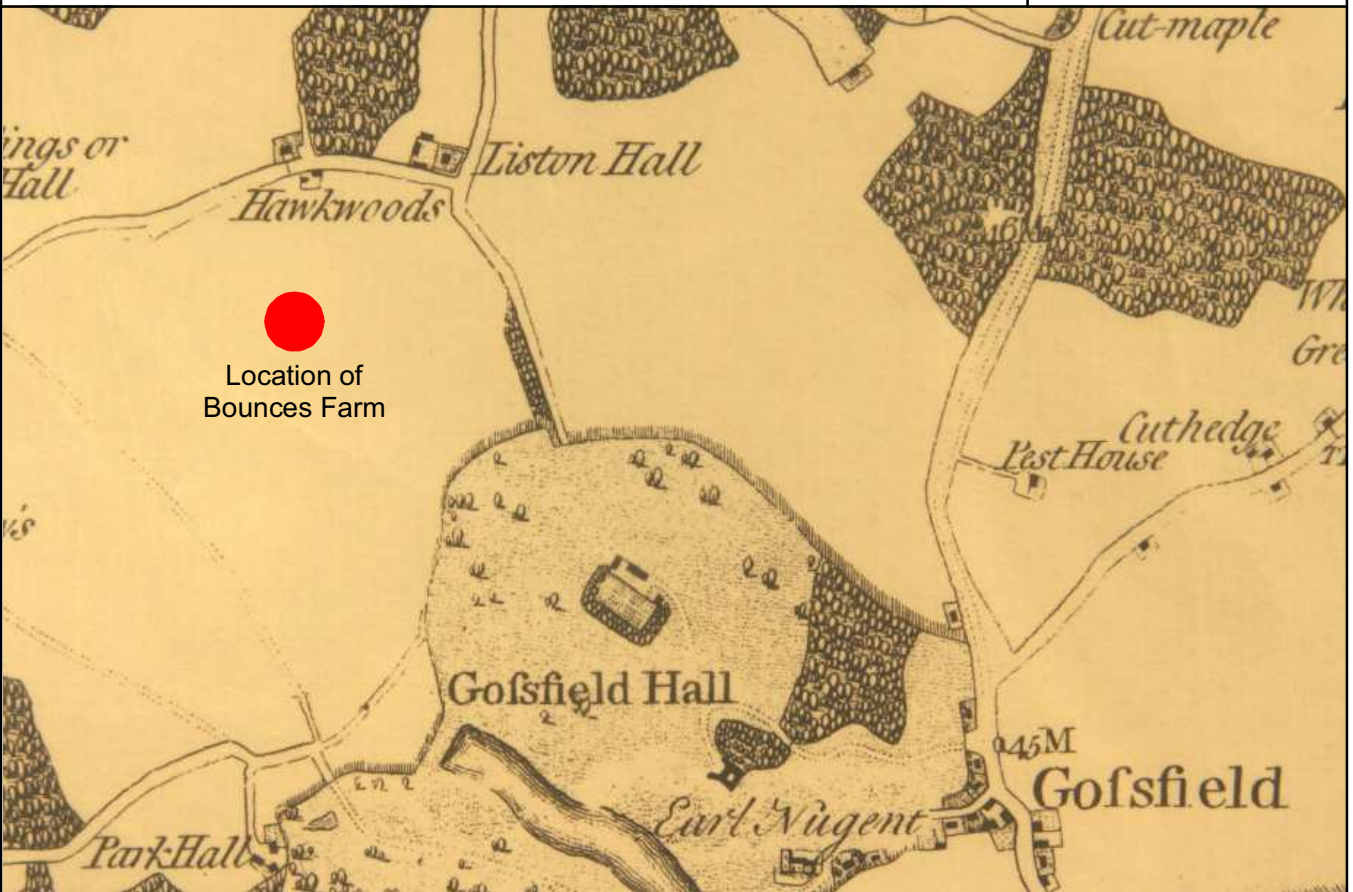




Map of Gosfield Hall Estate, 1772  
(ECRO D/DU 2197/1)

NTS

Figure 2



Chapman and Andre's Map of Essex, 1777  
(ECRO)

NTS

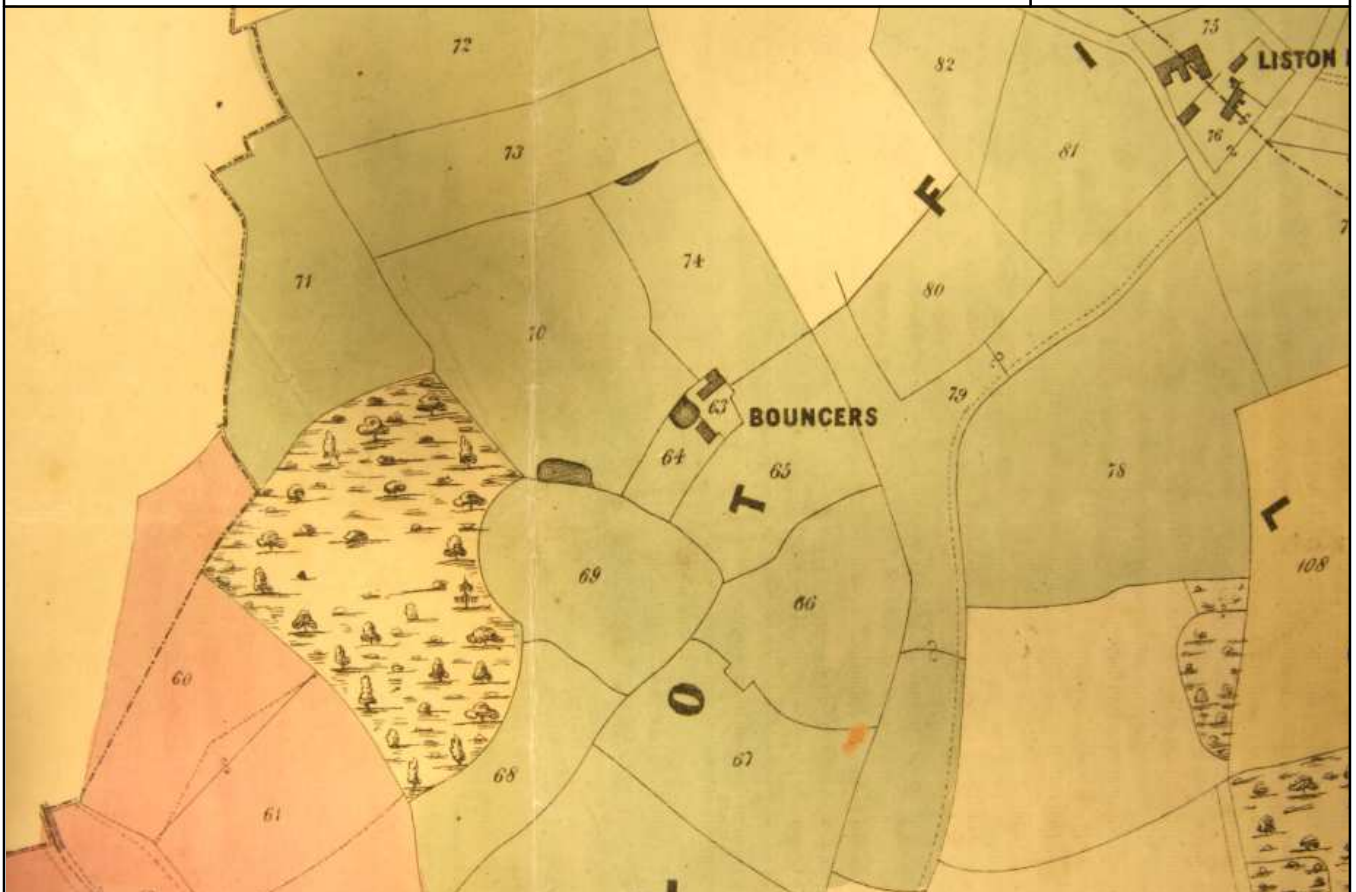
Figure 3



Gosfield Tithe Map, 1844  
(ECRO D/CT 151B)

NTS

Figure 4



Map from Sale Catalogue for Gosfield Hall Estate, 1851  
(ECRO D/F 35/7/275)

NTS

Figure 5

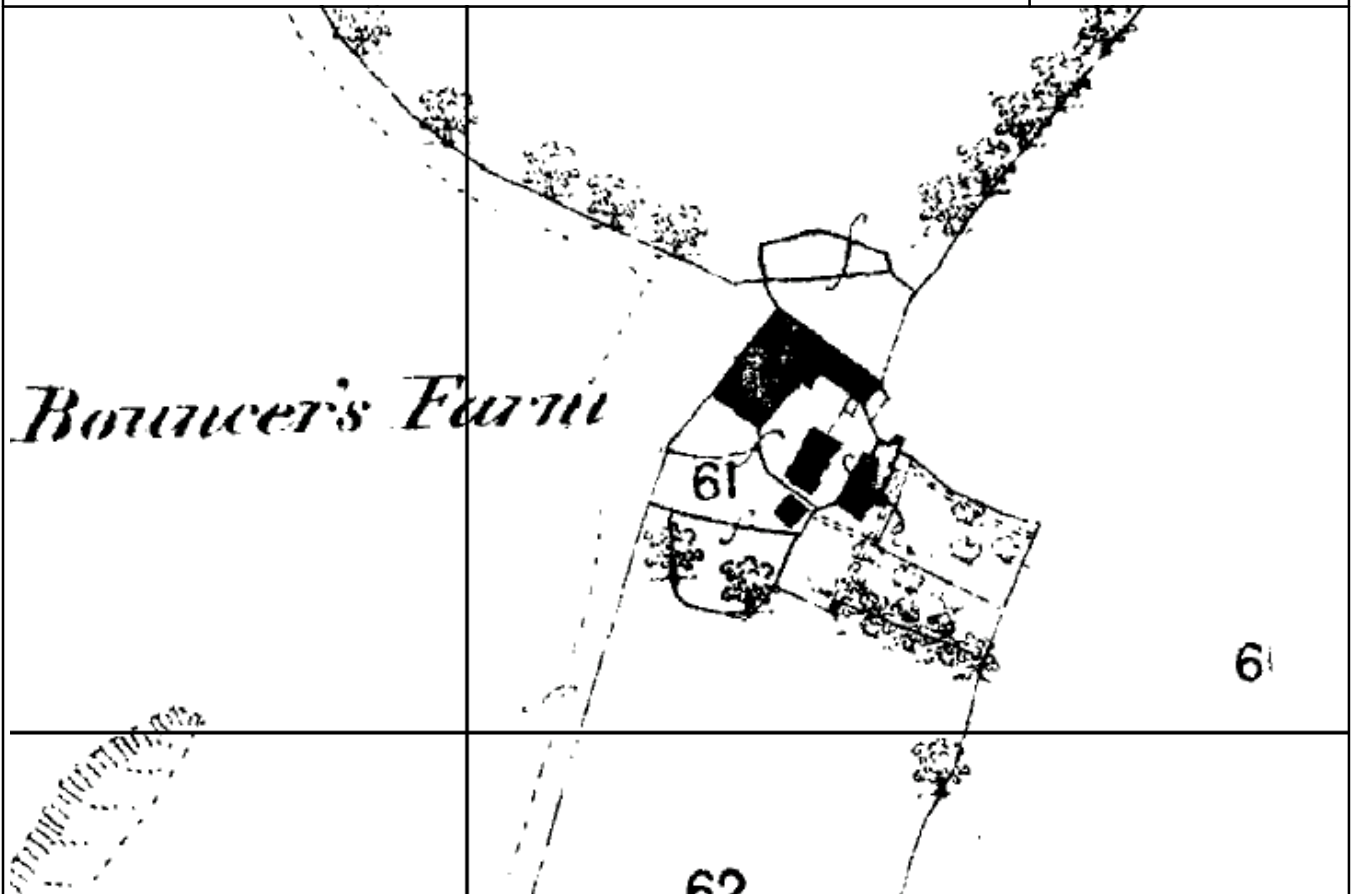




Map of Gosfield, 1855  
(ECRO D/DBm P18)

NTS

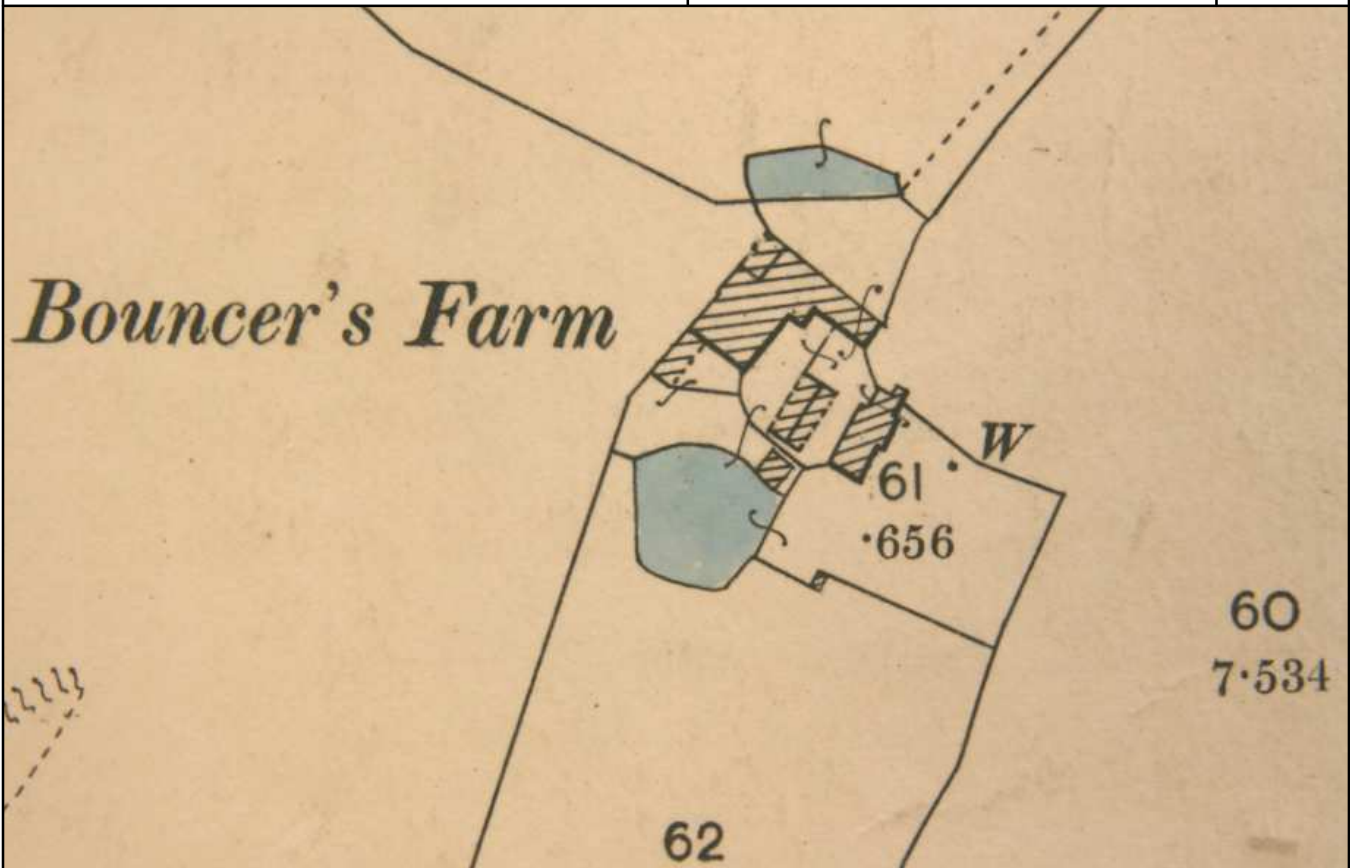
Figure 6



Ordnance Survey, 25" County Series, 1st Edition, 1876

NTS

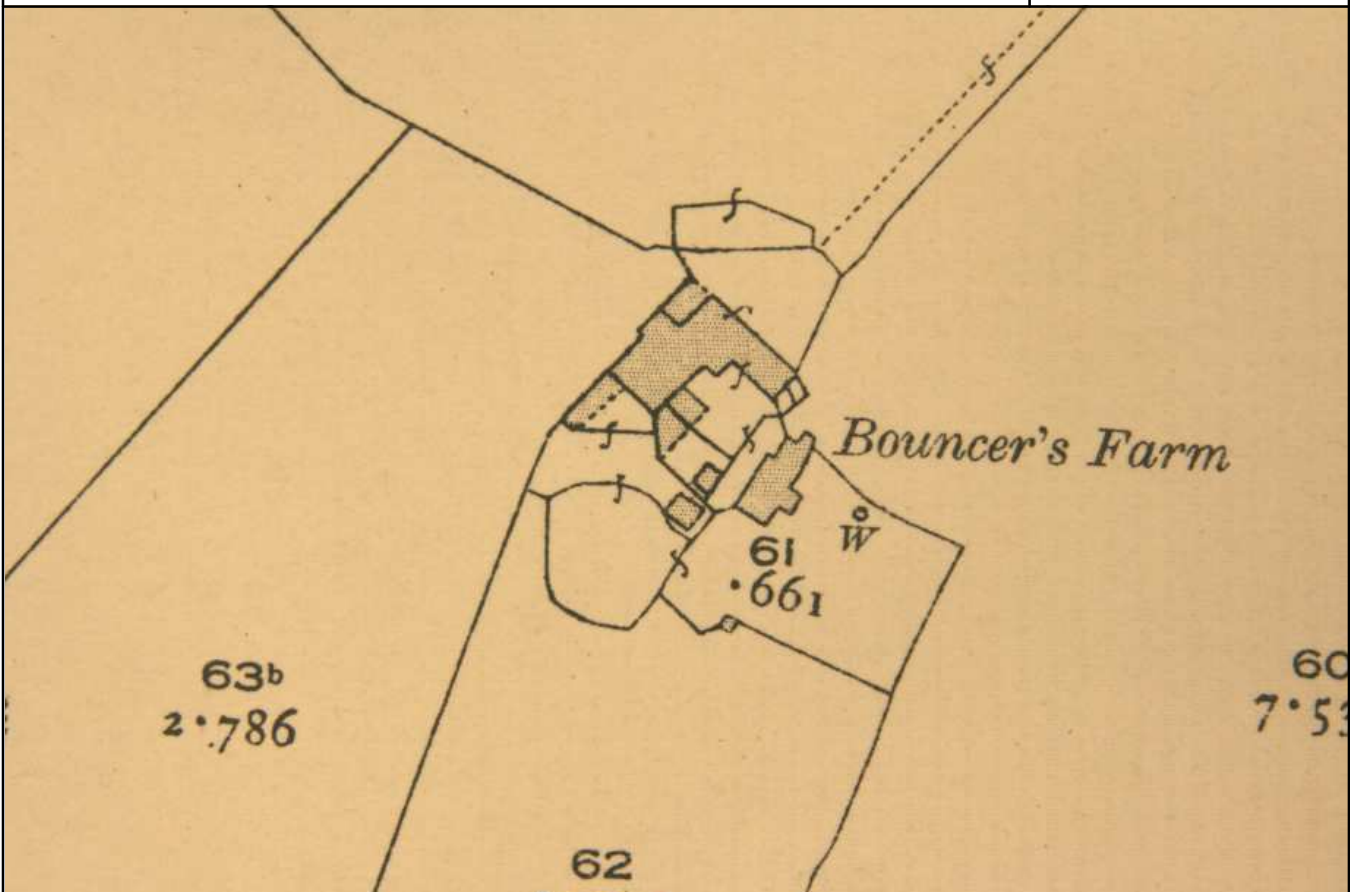
Figure 7



Ordnance Survey, 25" County Series, 2nd Edition, 1897

Scale 1:750

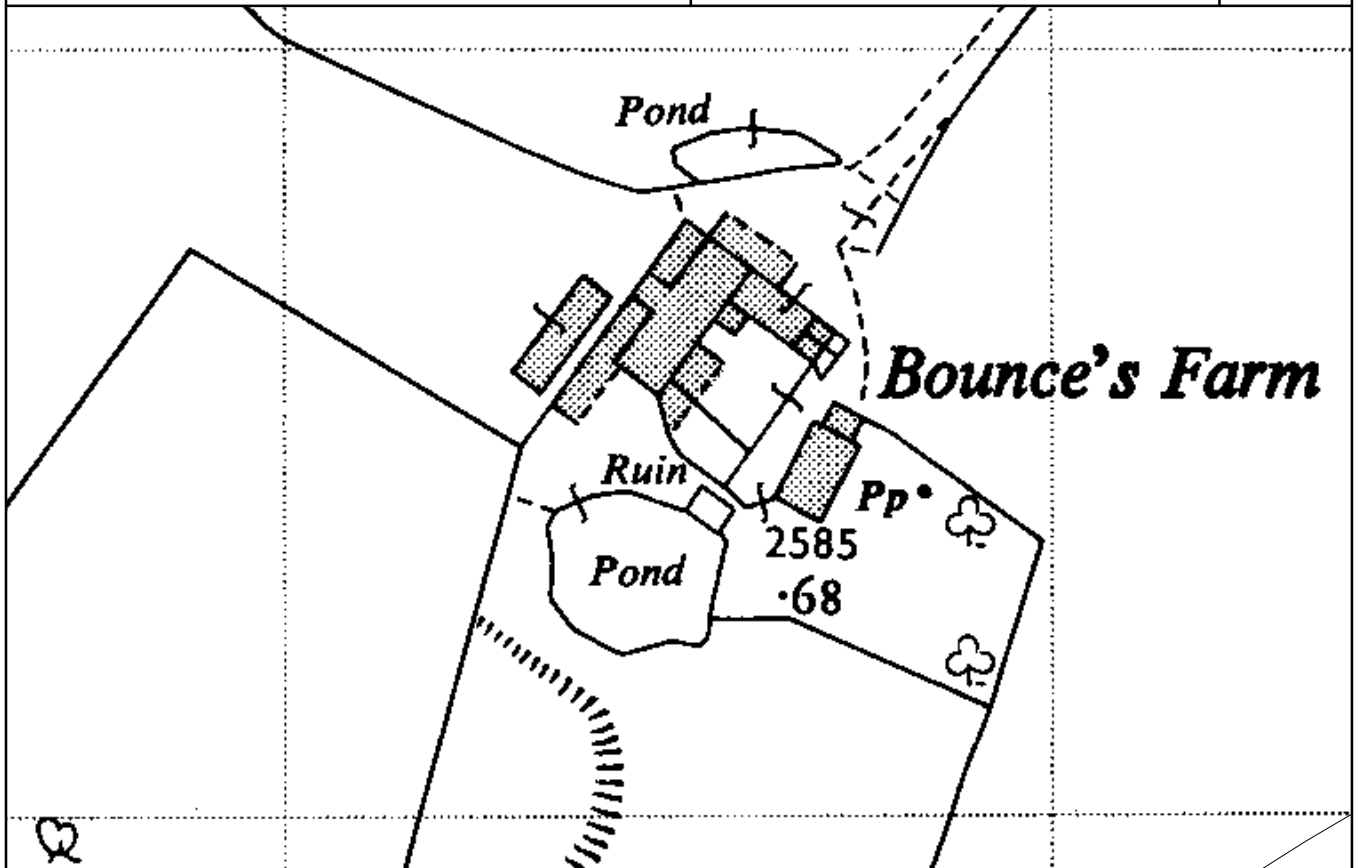
Figure 8



Ordnance Survey, 25" County Series, 3rd Edition, 1923

Scale 1:750

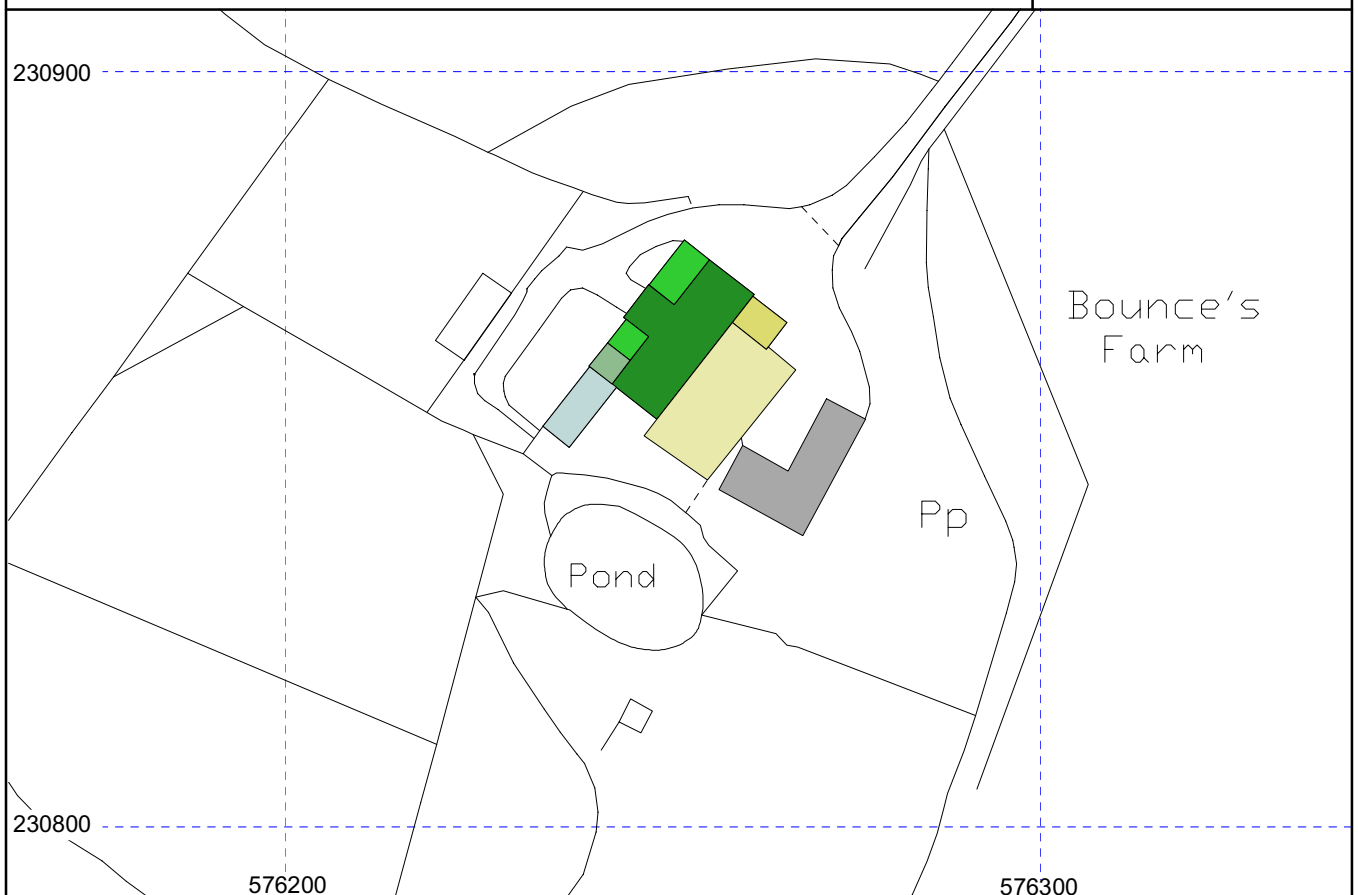
Figure 9



Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, 1955

Scale 1:1000

Figure 10

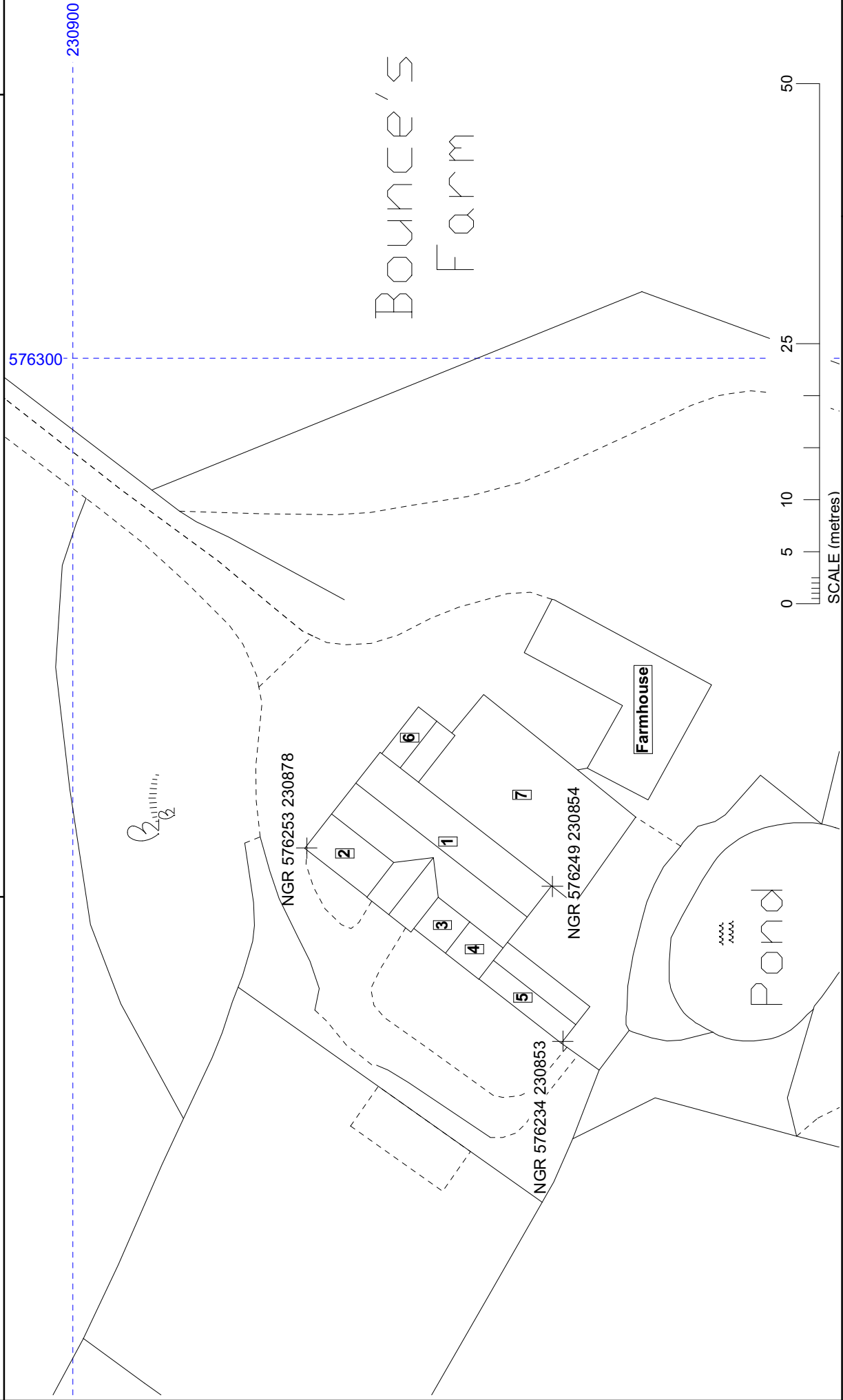


Ordnance Survey, 2011

Scale 1:1000

Figure 11



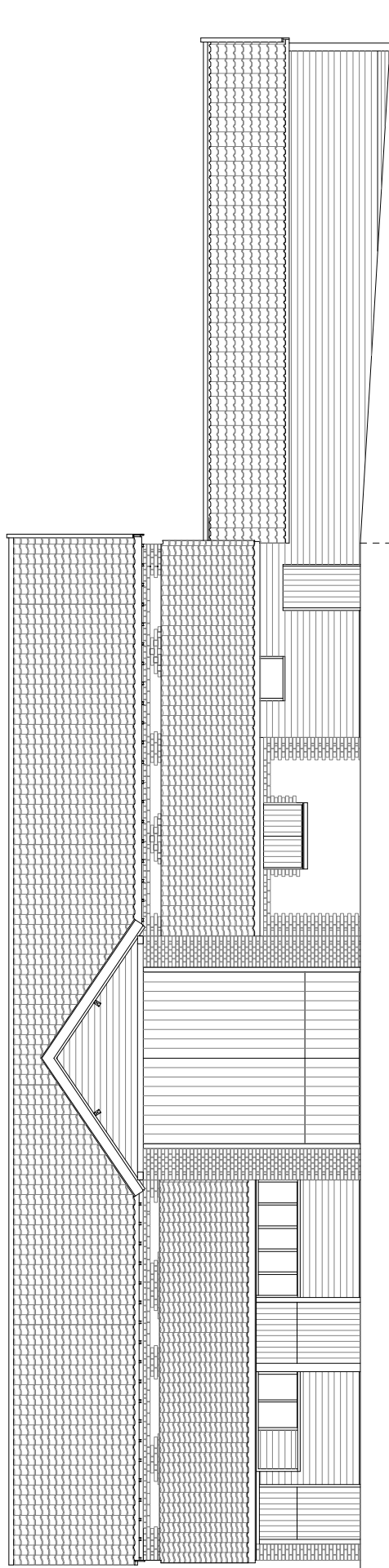


Site Layout

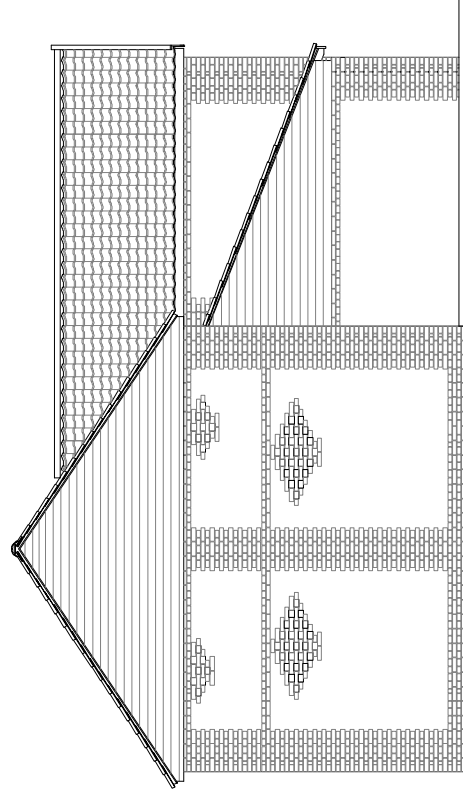
Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, licence no. 100020449

Scale 1:500

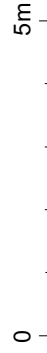
Figure 12

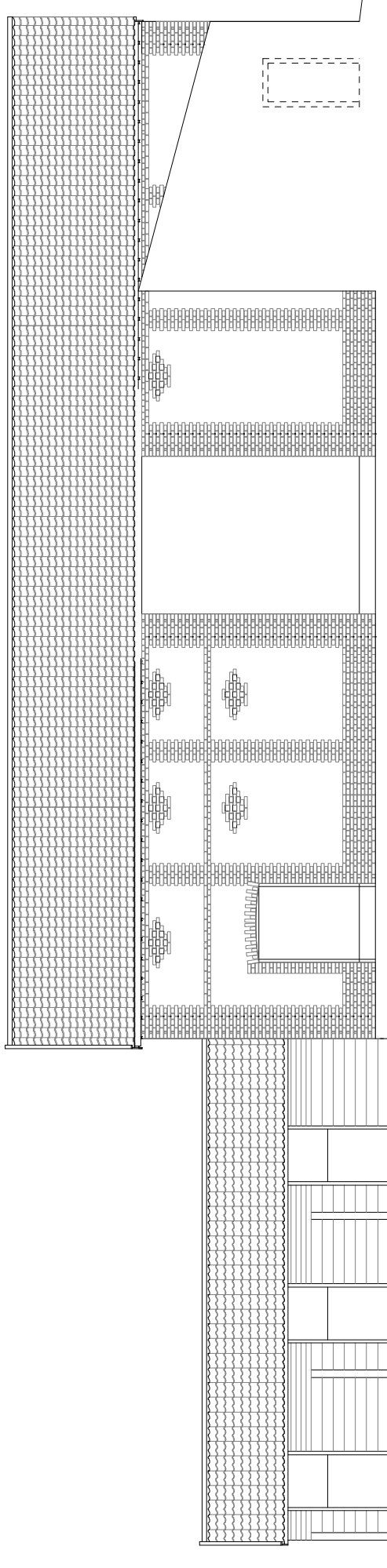


NORTH WEST ELEVATION

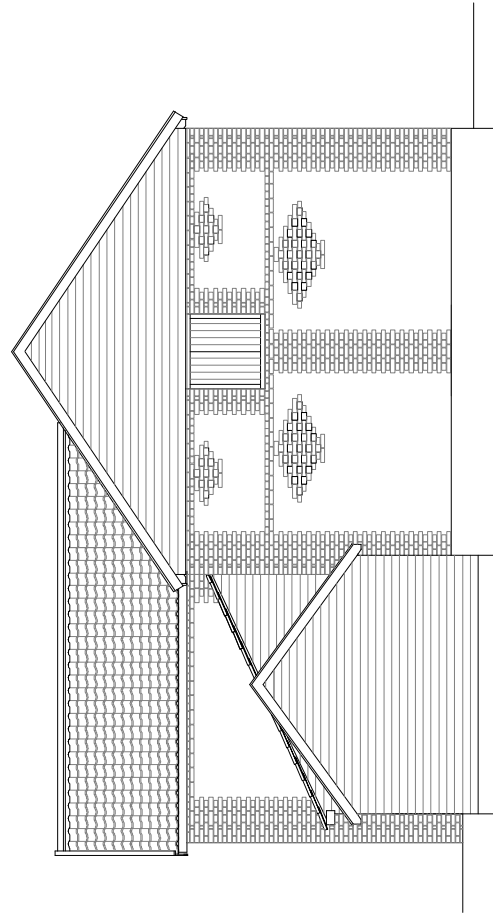


NORTH EAST ELEVATION





SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH WEST ELEVATION



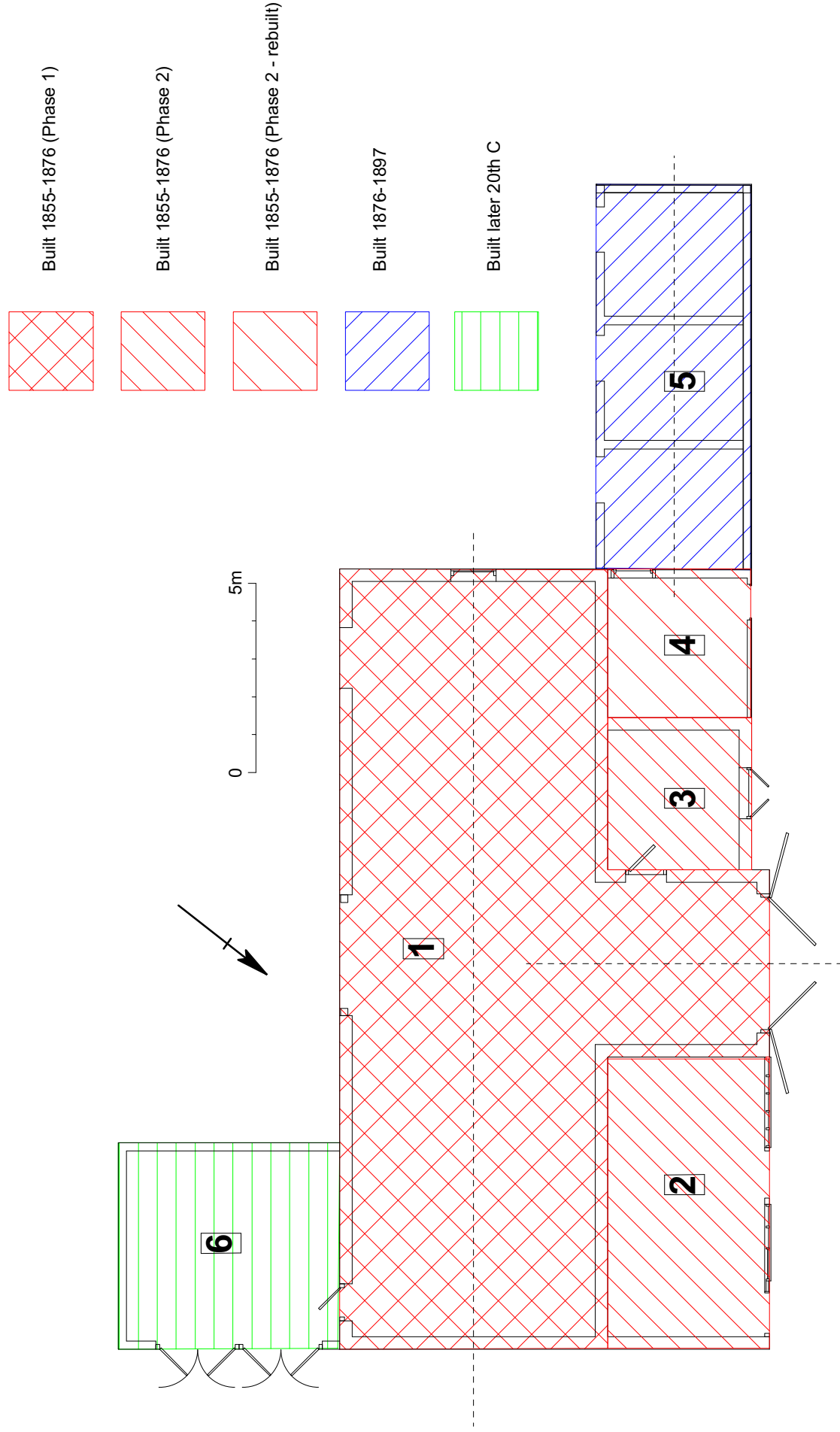






Plate 01 - Building 1, NE elevation



Plate 02 - Building 1, detail of ventilation panels, NE elevation



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Plate 03 - Building 6, NE elevation



Plate 04 - Buildings 1 to 4, NW elevation



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Plate 05 - Building 1, midstrety looking SE



Plate 06 - Building 2, NW elevation





Plate 07 - Building 3, NW elevation



Plate 08 - Building 3, detail of window shutter, NW elevation





Plate 09 - Building 4, NW elevation



Plate 10 - Building 5, NW & SW elevations





Plate 11 - Building 5, SE elevation



Plate 12 - Building 1, SW elevation





Plate 13 - Building 1, plinth detail SE elevation,



Plate 14 - Building 1, SE elevation (S end)





Plate 15 - Building 1, SE elevation (N end)



Plate 16 - Building 1, hinge detail





Plate 17 - Building 1, interior looking SW



Plate 18 - Building 1 roof structure





Plate 19 - Building 1, SE interior elevation (N end)



Plate 20 - Building 1, NE corner





Plate 21 - Building 1, midstrey roof structure



Plate 22 - Building 1, midstrey, NE interior elevation



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Plate 23 - Building 1, midstrey, SW interior elevation



Plate 24 - Building 2, looking S





Plate 25 - Building 3 roof structure

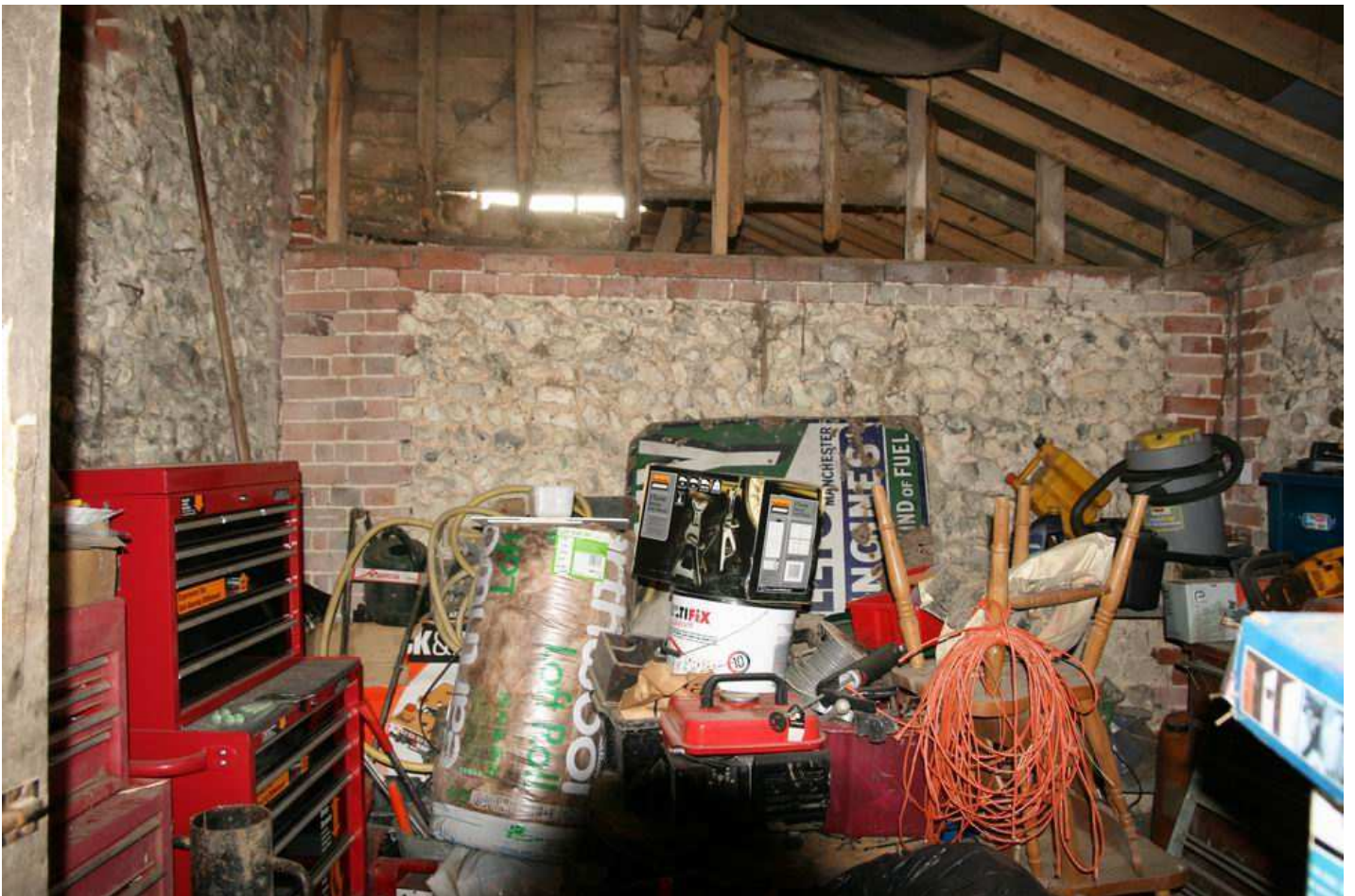


Plate 26 - Building 3, looking SW





Plate 27 - Building 4, looking SW



Plate 28 - Building 4 roof structure





Plate 29 - Building 5, partition between Bays 3 & 4



Plate 30 - Building 5, roof structure



# Appendix 1

## Photographic Log

Frame	Details	Elevation	Facing	Digital	B&W
HN950_001	Building 1, NW elev (doors shut)	NW	SE	✓	✓
HN950_002	Building 1, NW elev (doors open)	NW	SE	✓	✓
HN950_003	Building 1, Midstrey	NW	SE	✓	✓
HN950_004	Building 3	NW	SE	✓	✓
HN950_005	Building 2	NW	SE	✓	✓
HN950_006	View	NE	SW	✓	✓
HN950_007	Buildings 1 & 2, NE elev	NE	SW	✓	✓
HN950_008	Buildings 1 & 6	NE	W	✓	✓
HN950_009	Building 4, NW elev	NW	SE	✓	✓
HN950_010	Buildings 1 & 4, NW elev	NW	SE	✓	✓
HN950_011	Buildings 1 & 3 - 5, NW elev	NW	SE	✓	✓
HN950_012	Roof detail, Buildings 1 & 3-5	SW	E	✓	✓
HN950_013	Building 5	NW & SW	E	✓	✓
HN950_014	Building 1, SW elev	SW	NE	✓	✓
HN950_015	Building 5	SE	NW	✓	✓
HN950_016	Building 5	SE	NW	✓	✓
HN950_017	Building 1, SE elev (S end)	SE	NW	✓	✓
HN950_018	Building 1, SE elev (N end)	SE	NW	✓	✓
HN950_019	Building 1, Midstrey, interior view	-	NW	✓	✓
HN950_020	Building 1, Midstrey, roof structure	-	NW	✓	✓
HN950_021	Building 1, NW int.elev. (S end)	NW	W	✓	✓
HN950_022	Building 1, NW int.elev. (N end)	NW	N	✓	✓
HN950_023	Building 1, SE int.elev. (centre)	SE	SE	✓	✓
HN950_024	Building 1, SE int.elev. (S end)	SE	S	✓	✓
HN950_025	Building 1, SE int.elev. (N end)	SE	E	✓	✓
HN950_026	Building 1 Midstrey, NE int.elev.	NE	N	✓	✓
HN950_027	Building 1 Midstrey, SW int.elev.	SW	W	✓	✓
HN950_028	Building 1, SW int.elev.	SW	SW	✓	✓
HN950_029	Building 1, NE int.elev.	NE	NE	✓	✓
HN950_030	Building 1, view	-	SW	✓	✓
HN950_031	Building 1, roof structure	-	SW	✓	✓
HN950_032	Building 1, NE elev, detail of diamond openings			✓	-
HN950_033	Building 2, interior view	-	S	✓	-
HN950_034	Building 2, interior view	-	NE	✓	-
HN950_035	Building 2, interior view	-	NE	✓	-
HN950_036	Building 2, interior view, S corner	-	S	✓	-

HN950_037	Building 3, window shutter	NW	E	✓	-
HN950_038	Building 3, interior view	-	SW	✓	-
HN950_039	Building 3, roof structure	-	SW	✓	-
HN950_040	Building 3, interior view	-	N	✓	-
HN950_041	Building 4 interior	SW	SW	✓	-
HN950_042	Building 4 interior	SW	SW	✓	-
HN950_043	Building 4 interior	NW	NW	✓	-
HN950_044	Building 4 roof structure	-	N	✓	-
HN950_045	Building 4 roof structure	-	N	✓	-
HN950_046	Building 5, roof structure	-	N	✓	-
HN950_047	Building 5, SW int.elev.	SW	SW	✓	-
HN950_048	Building 5, partition bays 3/2	-	N	✓	-
HN950_049	Building 5, NW int.elev., bay 3	NW	NW	✓	-
HN950_050	Building 5, NE int.elev.	NE	NE	✓	-
HN950_051	Building 5, NE int.elev.	NE	NE	✓	-
HN950_052	Building 5, NE int.elev.	NE	NE	✓	-
HN950_053	Building 1, door in SE elev (detail)	-	N	✓	-
HN950_054	Building 1, SE elev., plinth detail	SE	N	✓	-
HN950_055	Building 1, SE elev., plinth detail	SE	N	✓	-
HN950_056	Building 1, SE elev., hinge detail	-	E	✓	-
HN950_057	Building 1, E interior corner	-	E	✓	-
HN950_058	Building 1, door in SE int.elev.	SE	SE	✓	-
HN950_059	Building 3, door from midstrey	NE	NE	✓	-
HN950_060	Building 3, roof structure (detail)	SE	S	✓	-



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HN950\_001



HN950\_002



HN950\_003



HN950\_004



HN950\_005



HN950\_006



HN950\_007



HN950\_008



HN950\_009



HN950\_010



HN950\_011



HN950\_012



HN950\_013



HN950\_014



HN950\_015



HN950\_016



HN950\_017



HN950\_018



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HN950\_031



HN950\_032



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HN950\_036



HN950\_037



HN950\_038



HN950\_039



HN950\_040



HN950: Bounces Farm, Gosfield, Essex



HN950\_041



HN950\_042



HN950\_043



HN950\_044



HN950\_045



HN950\_046



HN950\_047



HN950\_048



HN950\_049



HN950\_050



HN950\_051



HN950\_052



HN950\_053



HN950\_054



HN950\_055



HN950\_056



HN950\_057



HN950\_058



HN950\_059



HN950\_060

## Appendix 2

### OASIS Data Entry

<b>OASIS ID: heritage1-112630</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Gosfield, Bounces Farm Barn, Liston Hall Lane
Short description of the project	<p>In response to an archaeological condition on planning consent for the conversion to residential use of a brick and flint barn and outbuildings at Bounces Farm, Gosfield, Braintree, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the buildings.</p> <p>The cartographic evidence shows that a homestead was located on the site of Bounces Farm, certainly by 1844 and possibly by 1772. This survived until the farm was completely remodelled between 1855 and 1876. Buildings 1 to 4 date to this period with Building 1, the main barn, forming the earliest part of the group. Building 5, an extension to the south-west, was added between 1876 and 1897.</p> <p>The present farmhouse, which is also listed and has been identified as being of 17th or 18th century date, appears to have been moved to its present location from elsewhere between 1855 and 1876, or may have been built using recovered materials.</p>
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2012 End: 27-07-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BFGF11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	HN950 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRAINTREE GOSFIELD Bounces Farm, Liston Hall Lane,
Postcode	CO9 1SE
Study area	311.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 76250 30860 51 0 51 56 52 N 000 33 53 E Point
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Unitary Authority Archaeologist
Project design originator	Helen Ashworth
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	David Hillelson
Type of sponsor/funding	Landowner

body	
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Digital Archive ID	BFGF11
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Paper Archive ID	BFGF11
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Plan","Report","Unspecified Archive"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Bounces Farm Barn, Liston Hall Lane, Gosfield, Essex: Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hillelson, D.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ashworth, H.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.771
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts.
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, 16 pages, 15 figures, 30 plates