

# HERITAGE NETWORK

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**Barn at  
WATERLOO FARM  
White Roding, Essex**

HN1159

***HISTORIC BUILDING  
RECORD***



# HERITAGE NETWORK

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Managing Director: David Hillelson, BA MCIfA

Barn at  
WATERLOO FARM  
Matching Lane, White Roding, Essex

Project ref.: HN1159

Planning ref.: UTT/14/1650/HHF

HET Sitecode: WRWC14

Museum Accession no.: SFWM 2014.145

*Historic Building Record*

*Prepared on behalf of Mr J & Mrs S Tolhurst*

by

Jenny Heinzelmann BEd (Hons) MA PCIfA  
& Helen Ashworth, BA (Hons) ACIfA

Report no.918

*March 2015*

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*The cover photograph shows Waterloo Farm looking SW*

## Acknowledgements

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

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Mr. J. And Mrs. S. Tolhurst; Martin Howes at Lindy, Livings and Howes; the staff of the Essex Record Office; and, Richard Havis at the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Essex County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

## Summary

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Barn at Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane, White Roding, Essex CM6 1RP		
<b>County:</b>	Essex	<b>District:</b>	Uttlesford
<b>Village/town:</b>	White Roding	<b>Parish:</b>	White Roding
<b>Planning reference:</b>	UTT/14/1650/HHF and 1651/LB	<b>NGR:</b>	TL 55795 12313
<b>Client name and address:</b>	Mr. J. And Mrs. S. Tolhurst, Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane, White Roding, Essex		
<b>Nature of work:</b>	Conversion to party room, office, guest bedroom	<b>Former use:</b>	Storage
<b>Site Status:</b>	Curtilage listed building	<b>Reason for investigation:</b>	Direction of LPA (NPPF)
<b>Position in planning process:</b>	After full determination (as a condition)	<b>Project brief originator:</b>	Local Authority
<b>Site Code:</b>	WRWC14	<b>HN reference:</b>	HN1159
<b>Organisation:</b>	Heritage Network	<b>Site Director:</b>	David Hillelson
<b>Project type, methods etc.</b>	Building recording	<b>Archive Recipient:</b>	Saffron Walden Museum
<b>Start of work</b>	21/01/2015	<b>Finish of work</b>	21/01/2015
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	n/a	<b>Periods represented:</b>	Post-medieval / modern
<b>Oasis UID</b>	heritage1-189851	<b>Significant finds:</b>	n/a
<b>Monument types:</b>	Farm building		
<b>Physical archive:</b>	n/a		
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b>	n/a		

**Synopsis:**

As the result of a condition on planning consent for the conversion of a barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the building in advance of the conversion works.

Documentary research has shown that there has been a farmstead on this site since at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the property was known as 'Gooses', but the name was probably changed following victory at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The mapping evidence suggests that the present barn forms the remains of a larger cruciform arrangement, shown on the Tithe map of 1840. Between that date and 1874, the farmyard was remodelled and the south-eastern end removed. A comparison of the historic maps suggests the north-western end may have been moved south-west at the same time.

The observed evidence for the barn suggests that it was originally constructed of reused timbers in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Modern renovation works include the replacement of the timber framing to the south-western gable and to the roof structure, the remodelling of the midstrey roof from gabled to pent, and the encasing of the sole-plate in concrete and cement. Modern lean-tos have also been added to the south-west of the midstrey and to the north-eastern elevation.

# 1. Introduction

**1.1** This report has been prepared at the request of Martin Howes, acting on behalf of Mr J & Mrs S Tolhurst, as an historic building record carried out as part of the planning consent for the conversion of a barn at Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane, White Roding, Essex, CM6 1RP.

**1.2** The work has been a requirement of a standard archaeological condition issued in accordance with the provisions set out in the Department of Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF). The extent of the work was defined in a *Brief for Historic Building Recording* prepared by the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Essex County Council, acting as archaeological advisers to UDC (ref: RH 19/08/2014).

**1.3** The barn lies to the north-west of Waterloo Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building of early 16<sup>th</sup> century date (List Entry 1112008). It forms the north-western range to the farmyard, centred on NGR 555795 212313. The development proposes the conversion of the barn to a party room, office and guest bedrooms (Figure 1).

**1.4** Historic farm buildings have been identified in the regional research agenda as being of particular interest and as facing a high rate of loss through redundancy, conversion and demolition (Medlycott 2011). The aim of the present project has been to make a record of the barn in its present condition, in advance of the proposed conversion, and to undertake additional research, as necessary, to place it in its local and regional historical context. The record is intended to meet or exceed the provisions for a Level 2 record as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

**1.5** The full archive for the project, including copies of the architect's plans and digital photographic images, will be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum under accession number SFWM 2014.145.

## 2. Historic Evidence

**2.1** Waterloo Farm, White Roding is located on the northern side of Matching Lane, to the south-west of the village of White Roding. The farmhouse is Grade II listed (List Entry 1112008) and is therefore considered to be of special architectural or historic interest. The listing describes it as:

*House. Early C16 incorporating outbuildings at rear with C20 extensions. Timber framed and plastered. Plain red tiled hipped roof with gables. 4 range casement windows 1st floor, 2 range to ground floor with central door. Square off centre red brick chimney stack. Extension to right with red brick chimney stack. A 4 bay house with original fireplace, side purlin roof with arched side braces. Halved and bladed scarfs. Halved arched braces to walls. Stop chamfered floor joists.*

**2.2** White Roding is located on the west side of the Roding valley. Evidence of medieval field boundaries is visible as cropmarks at Waterloo Cottage, approximately 500m to the south-east of the site, and at Kingston's Farm, approximately 500m to the north-east (Heritage Gateway).

**2.3** Finds of 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman denarii and artefacts have also been made in the fields surrounding the village: three Roman roads are known to have traversed the area and some Roman brick has been identified within the fabric of the parish church ([www.essexinfo.net/whiterodingparishcouncil](http://www.essexinfo.net/whiterodingparishcouncil)).

**2.4** In 1848, a find of 1<sup>st</sup>- 4<sup>th</sup> century coins, keys and urns containing bones was made within a half-mile radius of Colville Hall which itself lies within 1½ miles of Waterloo Farm (Victoria County History).

**2.5** White Roding is one of a group of several villages with the suffix Roding. The name was originally Roothing and is thought to mean 'Hrotha's people'. The prefix 'White' which was added later, is thought to be a reference to the light colour of the stone in the tower of the village church (ibid).

**2.6** The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that Martel held the majority of White Roding from Geoffrey de Mandeville with just one hide held by Goldstan, a Freeman of King William's; prior to the Conquest the manor had been held by Asgar with Leofrith 'a woman' holding meadow of 4 acres from him (Rumble, 1983).

**2.7** Martel's land included woodland for 20 pigs and meadow of 20 acres; it had prospered since 1066 with an increase in both villagers and value (ibid.).

**2.8** The village is located mainly on the north/south axis of the routes between Hatfield Heath/Chelmsford and Hatfield Broad Oak/Chipping Ongar. White's Directory of Essex (1848) lists the population as 488. This had reduced to 466 by 1870 and 375 at the time of the 1901 census.

**2.9** Waterloo Farm was formerly known as 'Gooses'. The name is likely to have been changed to Waterloo Farm following victory over Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. Documents record the presence of a property on the site since at least 1700, at which date it was leased by John Davies of White Roothing to John Boones of Stapleford (ERO D/DHt T224/50). 'Gooses' was described in an assignment of mortgage dated 1712, as a messuage or



tenement having barns, edifices, buildings, orchards, yards and gardens (ERO D/DHt T224/55).

### *Cartographic Evidence*

**2.10** Chapman and Andre's rather schematic county map of 1777, shows the property as lying to the south of the village. It consists of an L-shaped enclosure, set slightly back from the road, with a rectangular enclosure, extending north-west from the road, adjoining its eastern side. A number of buildings are located within the enclosures, but the detail is insufficiently clear to ascertain whether the present barn was in existence at this date (Figure 2). A third building is located in the angle between the two ranges. The property is un-named on the map.

**2.11** The Tithe map of 1840 (ECRO D/CT 299A) shows the site in more detail (Figure 3). A long rectangular building, with a short extension on its western end, lies in the centre of Plot 376. This is likely to represent the farmhouse. To the north is a rectangular structure with an narrow enclosed yard on its northern side and beyond that is a cruciform structure, aligned approximately north-west to south-east, with apparent extensions to the north-east and the south-west. The evidence is unclear, but this may well have been formed of at least two separate buildings, with the present barn forming the north-western end.

**2.11.1** Three ponds are shown on the map. A long oval pond runs north from the north-eastern corner of the farmhouse. A smaller slightly curved pond lies immediately to the west. The third pond lies beside the road, to the south.

**2.11.2** The accompanying Tithe Award (ECRO D/CT 299B) names Plot 376 as 'Gooses (now Waterloo)'. It is described as a house and homestead measuring 2 rods and 16 perches. The property was owned by Samuel Porter Matthews and occupied by John Mumford.

**2.11.3** Plot 375 to the north is described as an orchard and a pond, while Plot 374, to the north-west, is named as Croft and is in arable cultivation.

**2.11.4** Plot 378 to the north-east forms part of Browns Farm and is named as Cropers Field (measuring 4 acres, 1 rod, 33 perches), an arable field owned by Edward Parris snr, occupied by Edward Parris and forming part of Browns. Plot 379 to the south-west also forms part of Browns Farm. This is named as Waterloo Field.

**2.11.5** Plot 377 to the south is described as cottages and garden, measuring 1 rod and 7 perches, owned by Charles Lewsey and occupied by William Brown and others.

**2.12** The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1874-5 shows significant changes to the layout of the farm yard (Figure 4). The south-eastern part of the cruciform structure, shown on the Tithe map of 1840, has been removed, leaving the remaining part to form the north-western side of a remodelled farmyard. The remodelling may have included moving the location of the barn to the south-west, as suggested by a close comparison of the layouts in 1840 and 1874. This building is the subject of the present study.

**2.12.1** A new range has been built to the east, which runs south-east from the north-eastern corner of the barn and forms the north-eastern side of the farmyard. It is possible that this was created by moving the south-eastern end of the cruciform structure to the north-east. The south-eastern and south-western

sides of the farmyard are defined by walls. A rectangular building is located at the southern end of the north-eastern range, but outside the farmyard.

**2.12.2** The western pond has apparently been filled in by this date, presumably to allow for the construction of the new north-eastern range, while the eastern pond appears to have been shortened.

**2.13** The layout of the buildings shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map survives largely unchanged to the present date. By 1975, a lean-to extension has been added to the west of the midstrey on the north-west elevation (Figure 5). The eastern pond has also been backfilled by this date and a small structure stands across its southern end.

## 3. Building Record

### TOPOGRAPHY

**3.1** The present site lies on very gently sloping ground on the west side of the valley of the River Roding, at approximately 70m AOD. It is located to the south-west of the village of White Roding and forms part of the curtilage to Waterloo Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building of early 16<sup>th</sup> century date. The focus of the present study consists of a barn, forming an outbuilding to the north-west of the farmhouse.

**3.2** The site lies within an historic landscape character area that is dominated by pre-18<sup>th</sup> century irregular fields, probably of medieval origin and some maybe even older, although on a micro-scale there is evidence of pre-18<sup>th</sup> century co-axial sinuous fields within the individual farms (Chris Blandford Associates, 2006). Settlement is largely dispersed, comprising church/hall complexes, isolated farmsteads, a large number of moated sites, and scattered roadside and greenside settlement. The overall grain of the landscape is very irregular, with numerous small twisting roads and lanes linking the settlements and the many small tributary valleys. This area includes much of an ancient Saxon territory known as the *hrodingas*, which stretched from High Roding in the north down to Beauchamp Roding in the south.

### THE BARN

**3.3** The barn, which is a timber-framed structure is aligned north-east to south-west. It is formed of three bays, numbered from the south-west, with a midstrey in the centre of the north-western elevation (Figure 6). A modern lean-to has been erected to the south-west of the midstrey.

**3.4** Documentary evidence demonstrates that there has been a farm on the site since at least the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, while the mapping evidence suggests that this structure formed the north-western end of a larger structure, shown on the Tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3).

### Exterior

**3.5** The exterior has modern weatherboarding above a brick plinth, with a pitched roof covered in corrugated iron. The brick plinth has an offset four courses above the current ground level with the full plinth continuing upward for six further courses (Plates 1 - 2). The bricks appear to be of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

**3.5.1** The north-west elevation has a small shuttered opening in the centre of the midstrey (Plate 1). The lean-to extension to the south-west of the midstrey has a centrally placed modern two-light casement.

**3.5.2** The south-east elevation has large sliding boarded double doors occupying the middle bay, with a bay-width three-light glazed panel above, each light being of four tall and narrow panes (Plate 2).

**3.5.3** The south-west elevation has an inserted boarded door, offset to the north-west of the centre line, and a central three-light window inserted above eaves level (Plate 3). To the north-west of this, the lean-to extension has a modern stable-door adjacent to its junction with the main barn.

**3.5.4** A modern lean-to has been added to the north-east elevation, in the angle between the barn and the north-eastern range (Plate 4). Above this, and above the level of the eaves, a modern two-light window has been inserted.

### *Interior*

**3.6** The framing to the principal bay elevations consists of a soleplate, now encased in cement in Bay 1 and the midstrey (Plate 5) and a wall plate. There are principal posts at either end and a centre post with diagonal primary bracing flanked by five studs on either side (Plate 6).

**3.7** The gable ends differ, the south-western gable having been entirely re-built in new softwood (Plate 7) while the north-eastern gable is original (Plate 8). In both gables the soleplate has been encased, but in modern concrete rather than cement. The framing is similar to that noted in the bays, consisting of a central post with diagonal primary bracing, flanked by five studs on either side. Above the tie beam a modern window has been inserted in both gables, slightly offset to the south. Iron ties link the tie beam with the wall plates on either side (Plate 9).

**3.8** The tie beams between Bays 1 & 2 and Bays 2 & 3 appear to be of elm. They have substantial braces connecting them to the adjacent principal posts, secured by nails and square-headed bolts (Plate 10). The braces all have simple carpenter's marks: Bay 1/2 north is '1', Bay 1/2 south is 'll', Bay 2/3 south is 'lll' and Bay 2/3 north is 'llll'. Modern horizontal planking has been attached to each of the elevations in Bay 3 (Plate 11).

**3.9** The south elevation of Bay 2 is occupied by a pair of modern boarded, ledged and braced sliding doors, with a full-width glazed panel above with wooden mullions (Plate 120). This opening would formerly have been closed by hinged double doors opening outwards. Two hooks survive on the outside elevation to demonstrate this (Plate 13) but the original hinges are concealed by later planking.

**3.10** The midstrey has a primary diagonal brace sloping downwards from south to north in the middle of the east and west elevations (Plate 14). In the north elevation a central opening, with boarded and ledged shutter (Plate 15), is flanked by principal studs, each having a descending primary diagonal brace and four studs. The brick plinth and soleplate in all elevations of the midstrey are concealed by a cement render and the structure above the wall plates has been remodelled to support a pent roof (Plate 16). This is likely to have replaced an earlier gabled roof.

**3.11** A new plate links the wall plates in the north elevation of Bays 1 and 3 across the opening of the midstrey. The wall plates to either side terminate just beyond their respective tie beams and their edges have been rounded (Plate 17).

**3.12** On examining all the timbers, most show evidence that they have been re-used from elsewhere. This evidence includes weathering, nails indicating lath (on side faces), mortice holes, peg holes, etc., which clearly derive from an earlier phase of use (Plates 18 & 19). Nevertheless, with the exception of the west gable, the re-modelling of the entrance and the reconstruction of the roof, all of which are of a modern date, the barn appears to be of a single phase of construction. It appears that the timber used has been sourced from elsewhere, probably a mixture of reclaimed domestic and agricultural timbers. The opening in the midstrey, opposite the double doors in the south-east elevation (Figure 6), is suggestive of an original use as a threshing barn.

**3.13** The roof structure to the entire barn is modern, formed of treated softwood rafters on a wide separation (approximately 1.2m) meeting at a ridge plate, with two purlins in each slope (Plate 20).

**3.14** The present floor is of concrete, which probably seals brick flooring. The base of a now removed brick partition or plinth crosses the barn from north to south just to the east of the doors, suggesting that Bay 3 had a different purpose (Plate 21).

## **4. Discussion**

**4.1** The focus of the present study is a barn within the curtilage of Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane, White Roding, Essex. The farmhouse is a Grade II listed building of early 16<sup>th</sup> century date and the barn was considered by the HET to have architectural and historic interest in its own right.

**4.2** Documentary evidence has shown that there has been a farmstead on this site since at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century this was called ‘Gooses’, but the name was probably changed to commemorate victory at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The mapping evidence suggests that the present barn may have formed part of a larger cruciform structure, shown on the Tithe map of 1840. Between that date and 1874, the farmyard was remodelled and the south-eastern end, below the apparent extensions, was either demolished or moved east to form the north-eastern range to the remodelled farmyard (Figures 3 & 4).

**4.3** The construction details suggest that the barn is probably of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date and was built of re-used timber. It is a single-storey structure with a pitched roof now covered in corrugated iron. There are three bays with a midstrey and a later lean-to extension to the south-west of the midstrey. This is a later addition and was formerly used as a chicken shed (Julian Tolhurst, pers. com.). The glazed panel above the double doors may indicate use of the barn for the storage of a traction engine, as such panels were often designed to be removable to accommodate the engine smokestack (Tom Doig, pers. com.).

### ***Conclusion***

**4.4** The observed evidence for the barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding suggests that it was originally constructed of reused timbers in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The cartographic evidence suggests that it formed the north-western end of a cruciform arrangement until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and was subsequently moved when the farmyard was remodelled.

**4.5** Since then, alterations to the barn include the replacement of the timber framing to the south-western gable and to the roof structure, the remodelling of the midstrey roof from gabled to pent, and the encasing of the sole-plate in concrete and cement. Modern lean-tos have also been added to the south-west of the midstrey and to the north-eastern elevation.

## 5. Sources Consulted

### ESSEX RECORD OFFICE

ERO ref	Date	Title
D/DHt T224/50	1700	Sale document for Gooses Farm
D/DHt T224/52	1701	Mortgage by Demise
D/DHt T224/55	1712	Assignment of Mortgage
D/CT 299A and B	1840	Tithe Map and Award, White Roding
SALE/B2154	1878	Sale Plan
--	1777	Chapman & Andre's Map of Essex

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### INTERNET

- British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.
- Essex Heritage Environment Record & listed building data: [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk).
- History House: [www.historyhouse.co.uk](http://www.historyhouse.co.uk).
- Ordnance Survey mapping: [www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk).
- Parish Council website: [www.essexinfo.net/whiterodingparishcouncil](http://www.essexinfo.net/whiterodingparishcouncil).
- Victoria County History: [www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk).
- Vision of Britain: [www.visionofbritain.org.uk](http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk).

### 6. Illustrations

Figure 1 ..... Site location

Figure 2 ..... Extract from Chapman & Andre’s Map of Essex, 1777

Figure 3 ..... Extract from the White Roding Tithe map, 1840

Figure 4 ..... Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map, 1874-5

Figure 5 ..... Extract from the OS map, 1974-5

Figure 6 ..... Barn floor plan, as existing

Figure 7 ..... Barn elevations as existing

Plate 1..... NW exterior elevation

Plate 2..... SE exterior elevation

Plate 3..... SW exterior elevation

Plate 4..... NE exterior elevation

Plate 5..... NW & NE interior elevations, Bay 3

Plate 6..... NW & SW interior elevations, Bay 1

Plate 7..... SW gable end

Plate 8..... NE gable end

Plate 9..... Bay 1, iron brace in SE corner

Plate 10..... Bay 2/3, detail of brace, NE side

Plate 11..... Bay 3, SE elevation

Plate 12..... Double doors in SE elevation of Bay 2

Plate 13..... Detail of door hook on SW side

Plate 14..... Midstrey, NE elevation

Plate 15..... Detail of shutter, NW elevation of midstrey

Plate 16..... Midstrey, NW & NE elevations

Plate 17..... Replaced wall plate across opening to midstrey

Plate 18..... Bay 1, NE elevation, showing weathered studs

Plate 19..... Bay 3, NW elevation, detail of reused wallplate

Plate 20..... Roof structure, looking NW

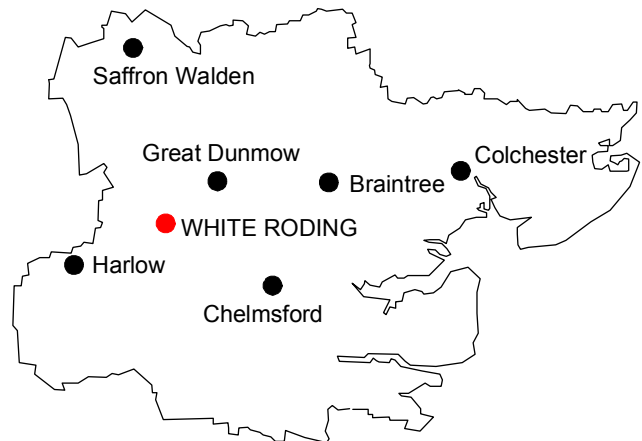
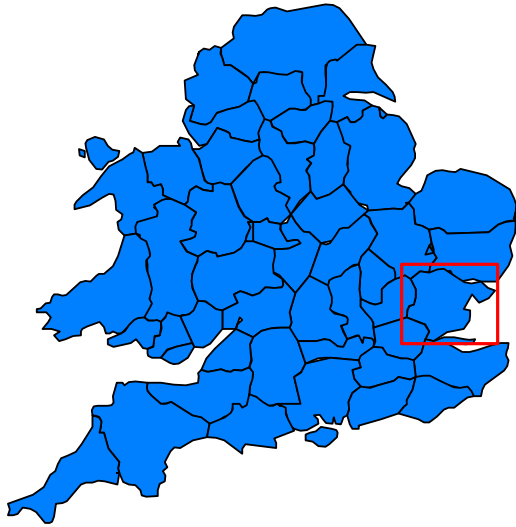
Plate 21..... Remains of brick wall in floor to NE of double doors



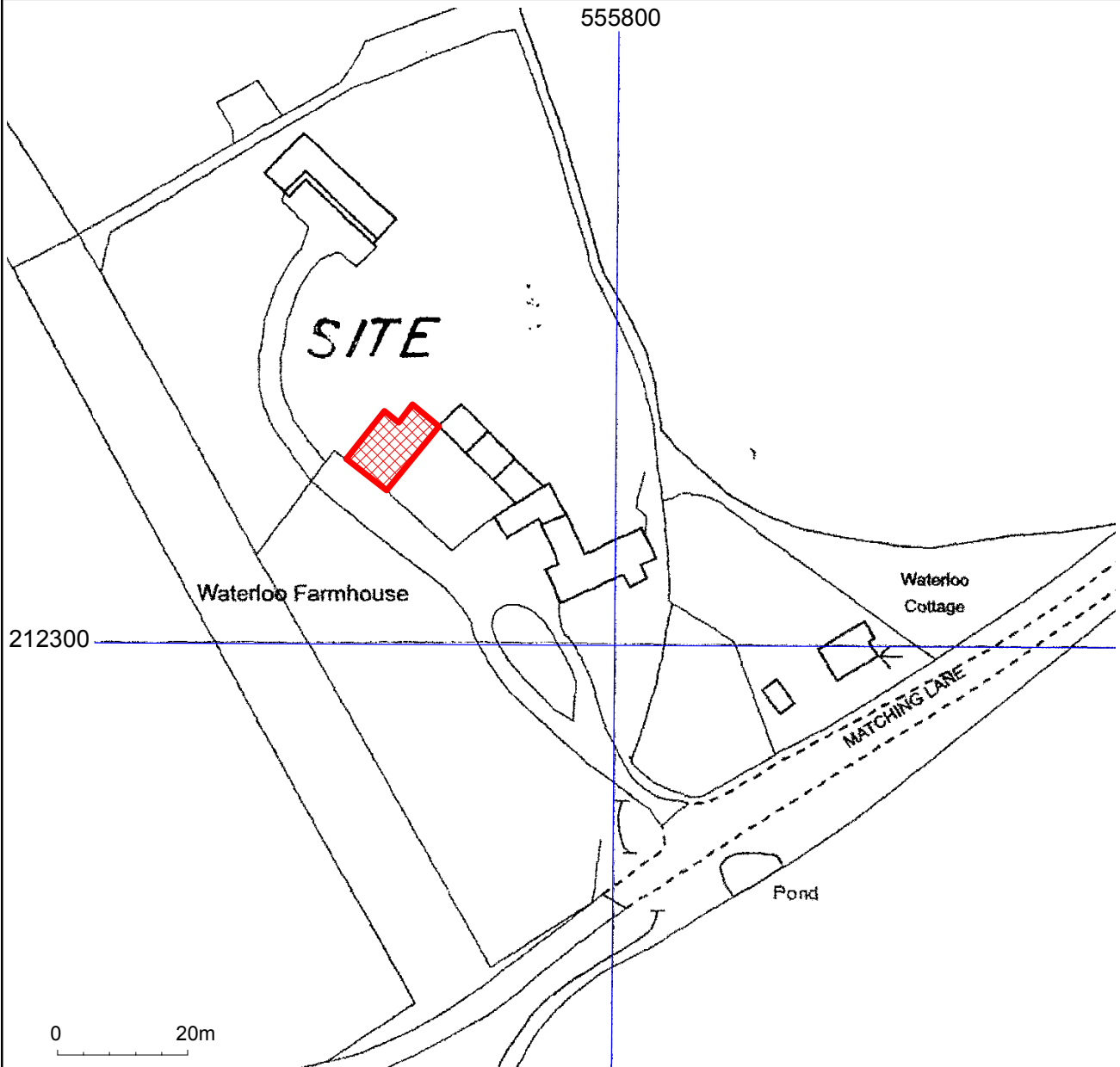
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Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane,  
White Roding, Essex

HN1159



ESSEX

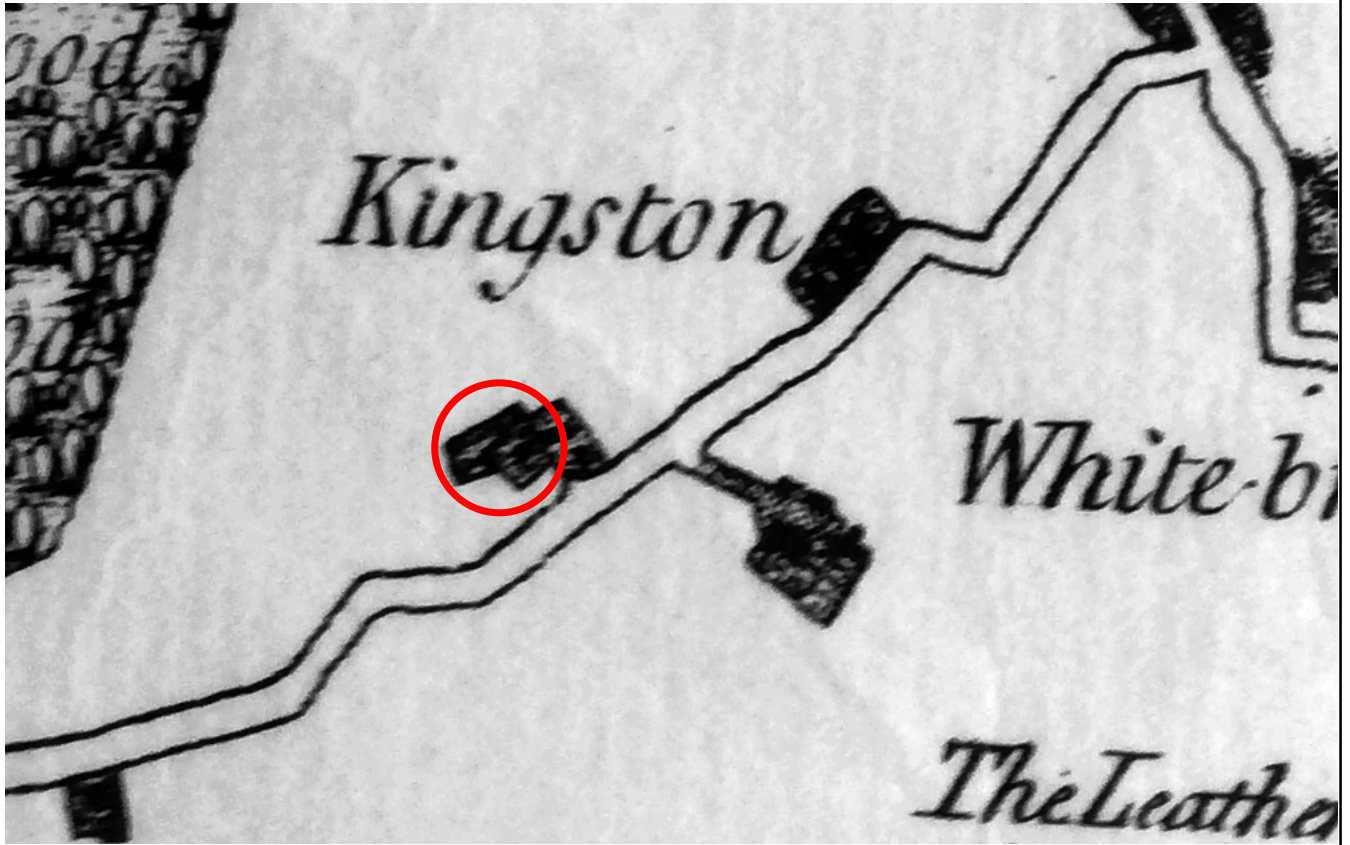


Site Location

Scale 1:1000

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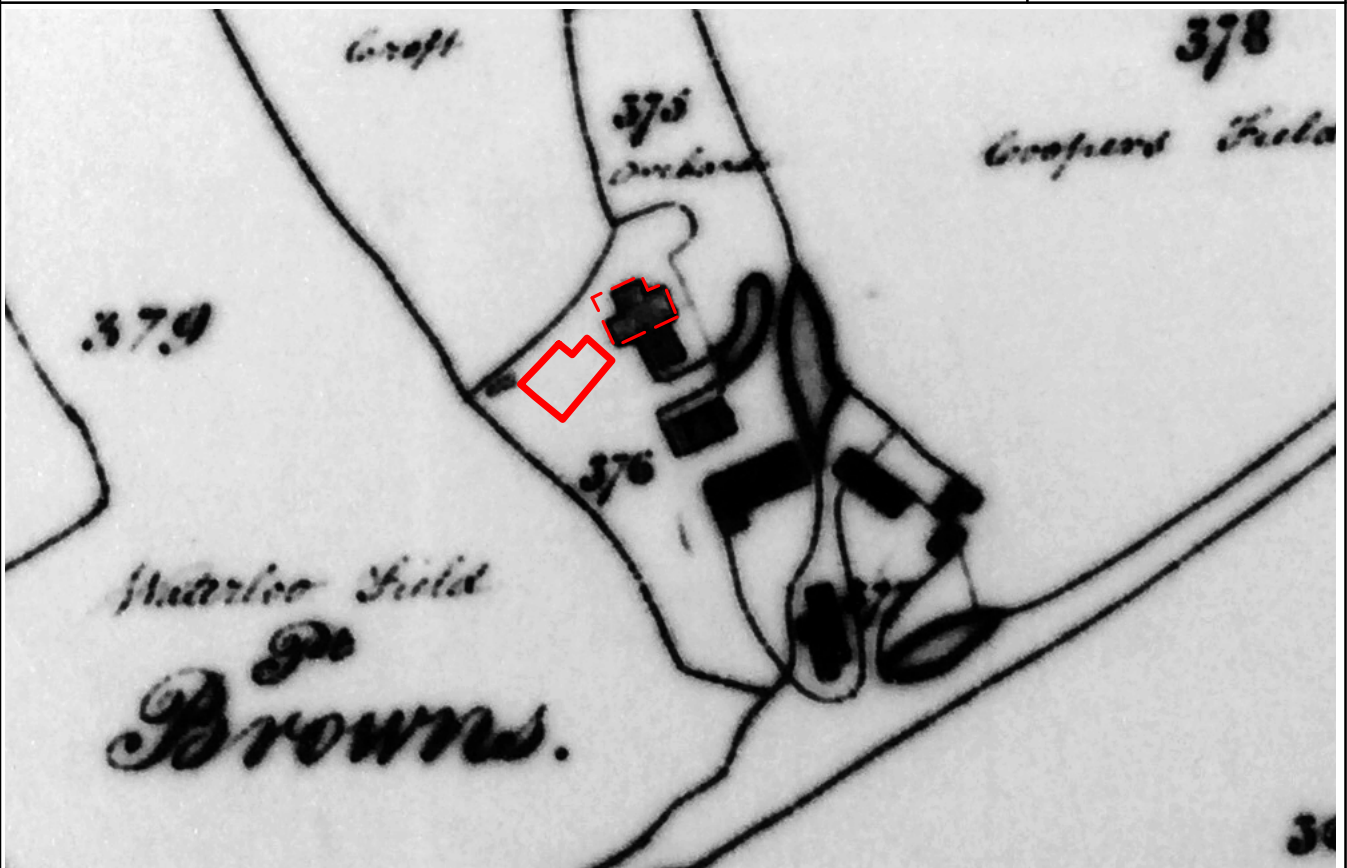
Figure 1



Extract from Chapman & Andre's Map of Essex, 1777

Not to scale

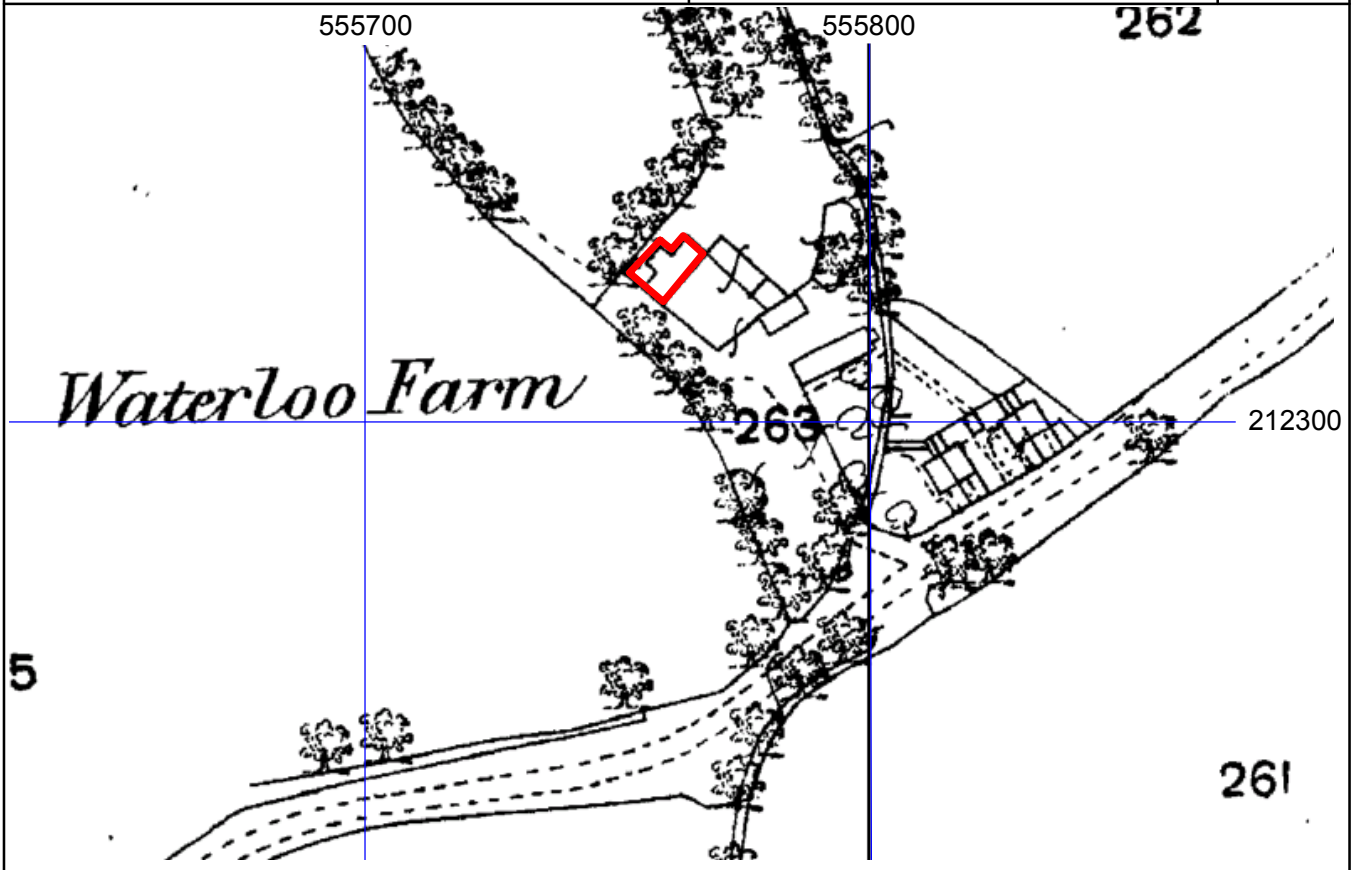
Figure 2



Extract from the White Roding Tithe map, 1840 (ERO D/CT 299A)  
(showing possible original and current locations of barn)

Not to scale

Figure 3

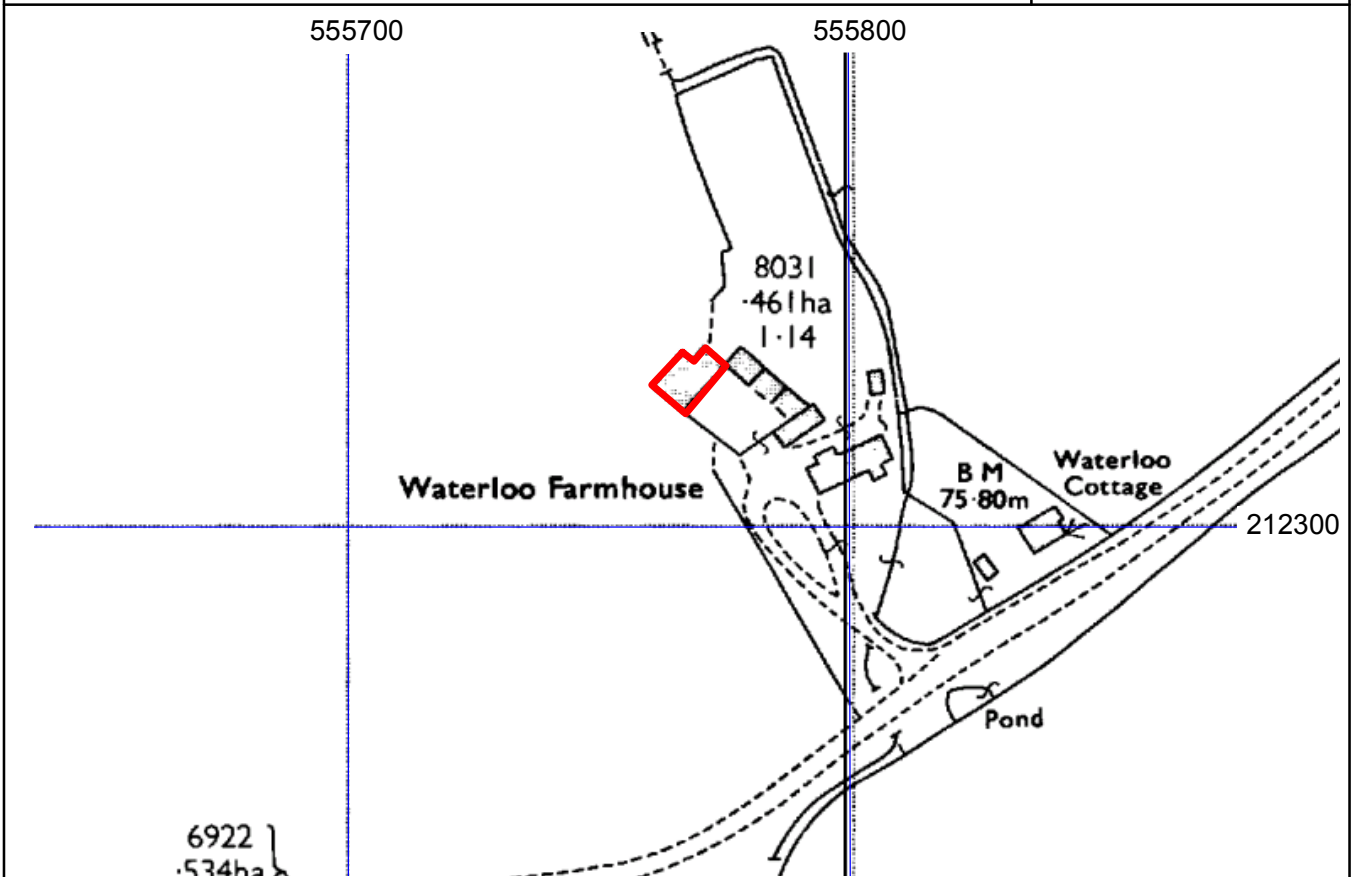


Ordnance Survey Map, 1st Edition, 1874

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Scale 1:1500

Figure 4

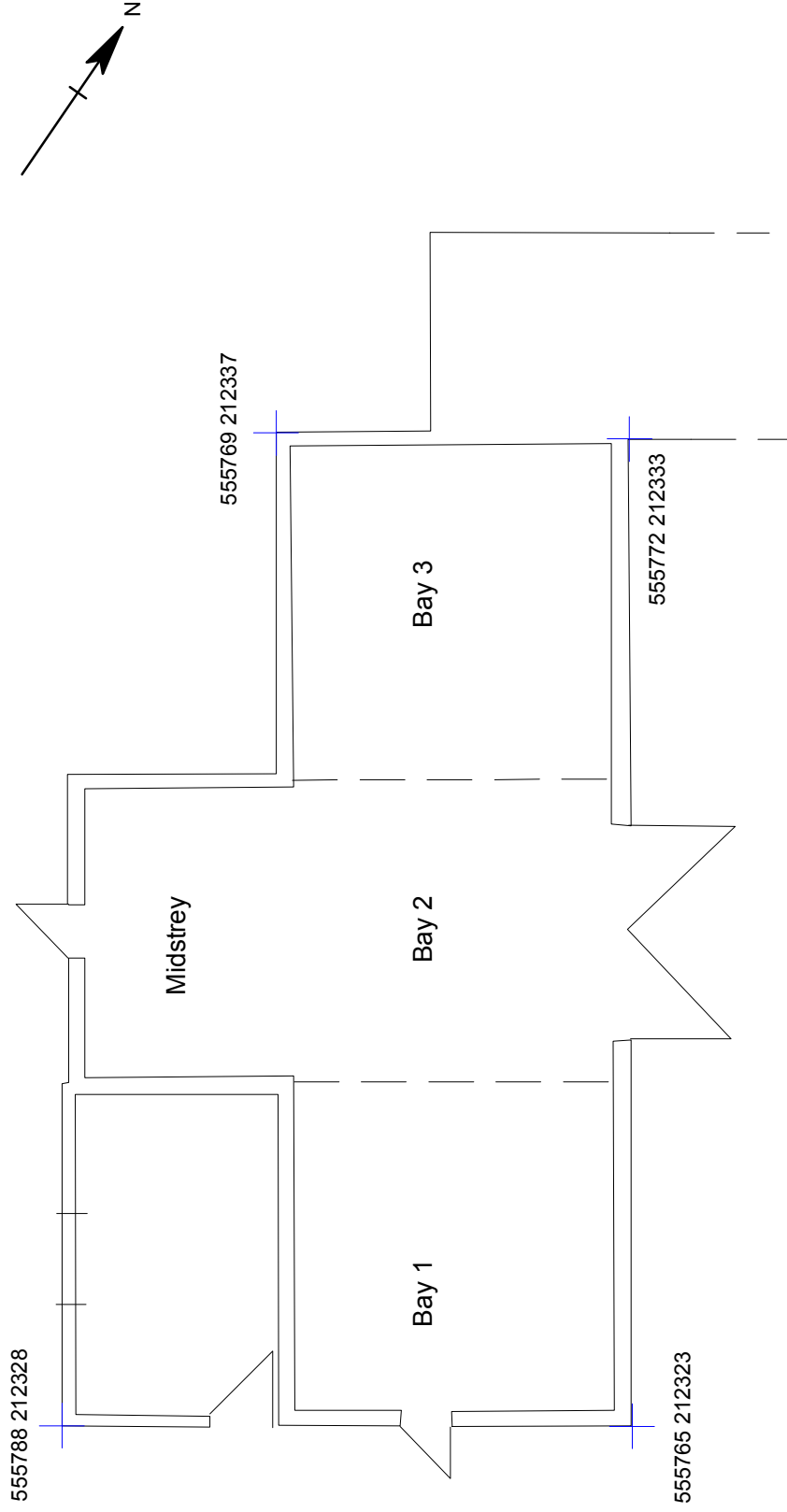


Ordnance Survey Map, 1974-5

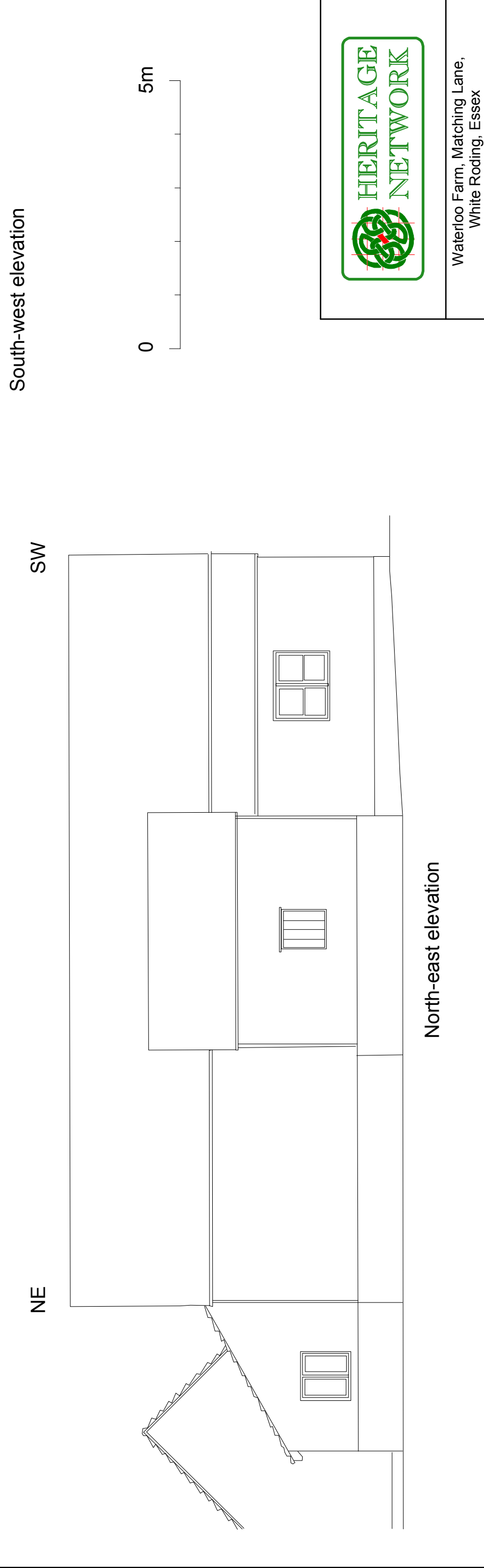
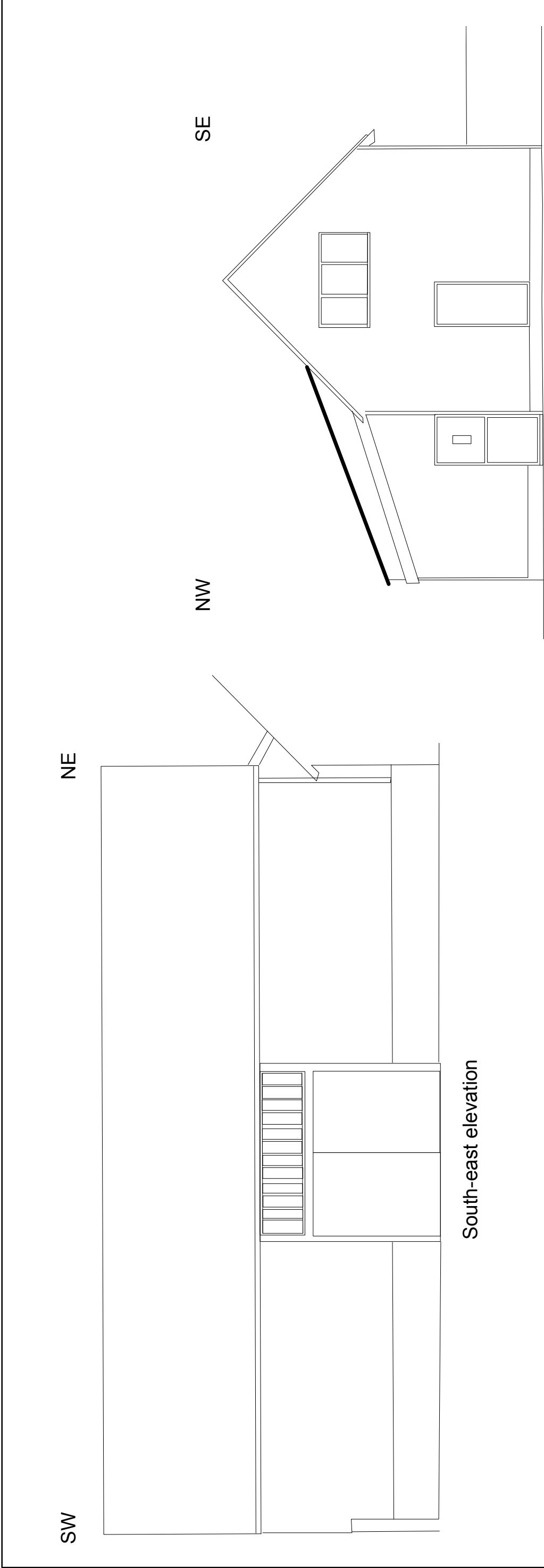
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Scale 1:1500

Figure 5



Barn floor plan - as existing



HN1159 Scale 1:75 Figure 7



Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane,  
White Roding, Essex

Elevations as existing

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HN1159: Barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, Essex



Plate 01 - NW exterior elevation



Plate 02 - SE exterior elevation

HN1159: Barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, Essex



Plate 03 - SW exterior elevation



Plate 04 - NE exterior elevation



HN1159: Barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, Essex



Plate 05 - NW & NE elevations, Bay 3



Plate 06 - NW & SW elevations, Bay 1

HN1159: Barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, Essex



Plate 07 - SW gable end



Plate 08 - NE gable end

HN1159: Barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, Essex



Plate 09 - Bay 1, iron brace in SE corner



Plate 10 - Bay 2 & 3, detail of brace, NE side

HN1159: Barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, Essex



Plate 11 - Bay 3, SE elevation



Plate 12 - double doors in SE elevation of Bay 2

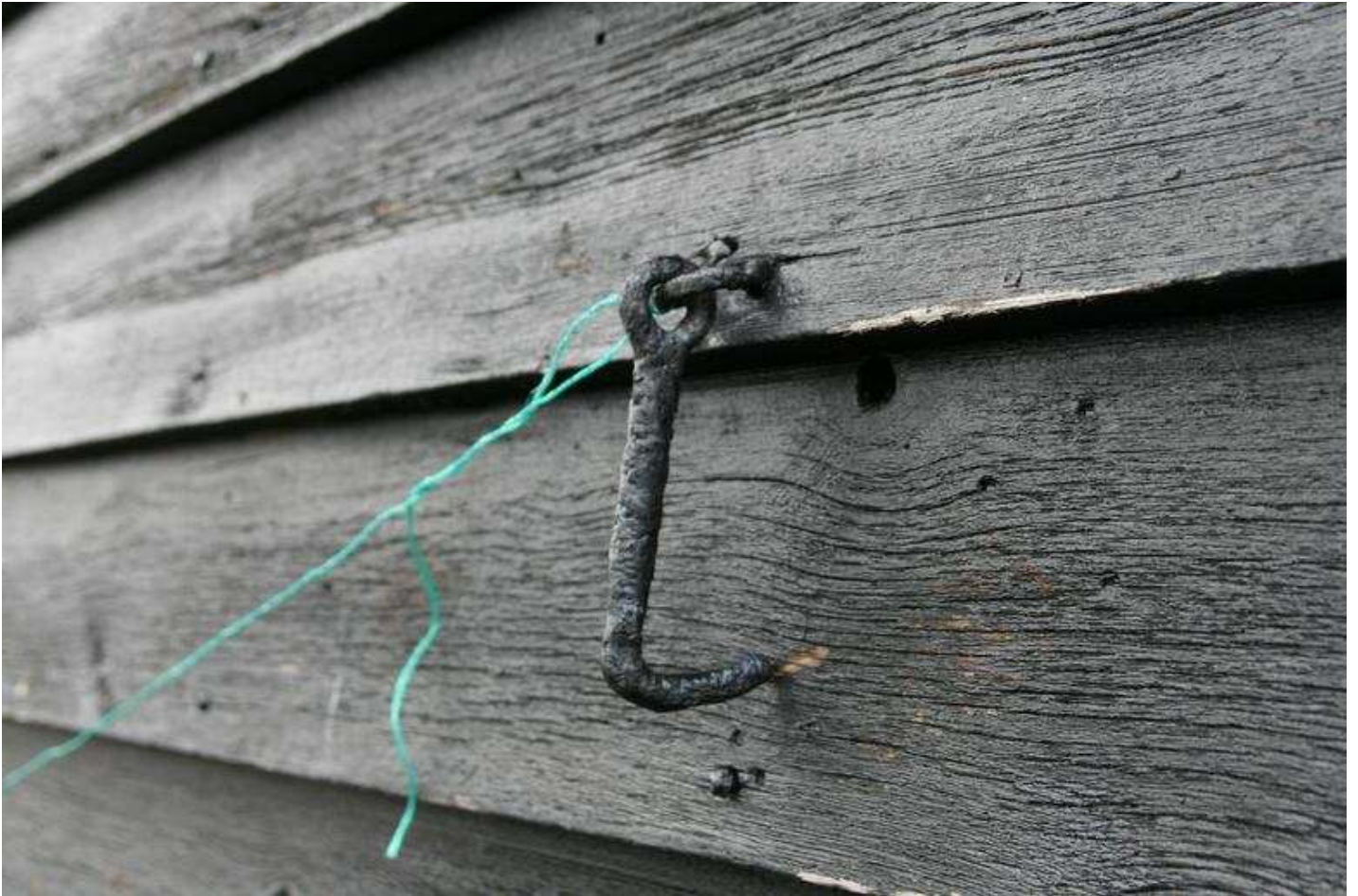


Plate 13 - detail of door hook on SW side

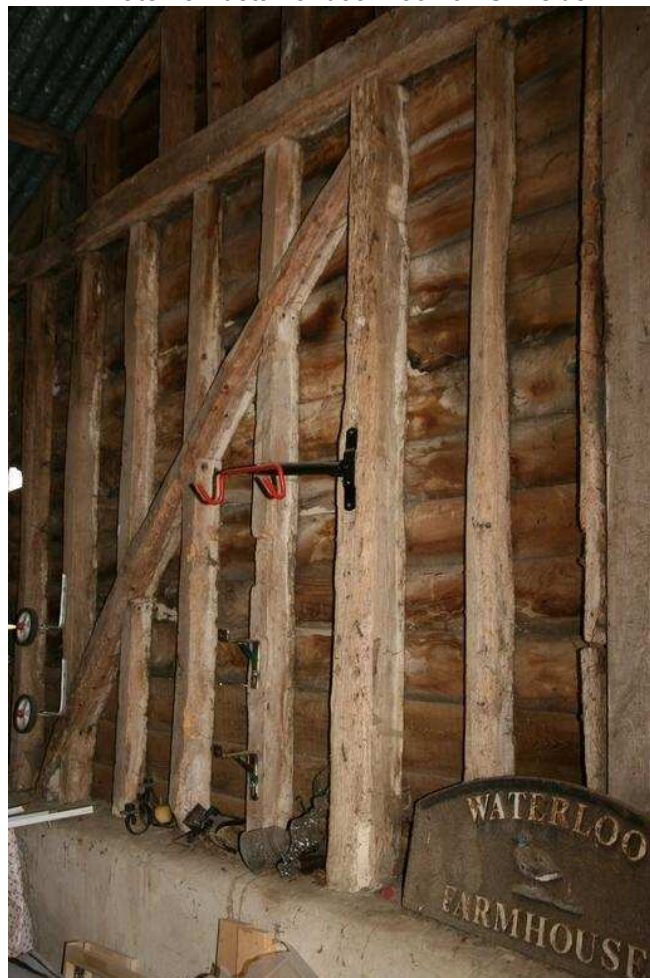


Plate 14 - midstrey, NE elevation

HN1159: Barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, Essex



Plate 15 - detail of shutter, NW elevation of midstrey



Plate 16 - midstrey, NW & NE elevations

HN1159: Barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, Essex



Plate 17 - replaced wall plate across opening to midstrey



Plate 18 - Bay 1, NE elevation, showing weathered studs



Plate 19 - Bay 3, NW elevation, detail of reused wallplate



Plate 20 - roof structure, looking NW





Plate 21 - remains of brickwall to NE of double doors

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# Appendix 1

## Photographic Log

Frame	Details	Elevation	Facing	Taken by	Date
HN1159_001	Interior	E	E	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_002	Interior	E	E	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_003	Interior	W	W	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_004	Interior	W	W	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_005	Interior	N	N	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_006	Interior: roof	N	N	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_007	Interior: Bay 1	N & W	NW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_008	Interior: Bay 3	N & E	NE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_009	Interior: Bay 1	S	SW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_010	Interior: Bay 2: doors	S	S	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_011	Interior: Bay 3	S	SE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_012	Interior: midstrey	E	NE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_013	Interior: midstrey	W	NW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_014	Interior: roof: general view	n/a	W	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_015	Exterior	S	N	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_016	Exterior: general view	n/a	NE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_017	Exterior	W	E	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_018	Exterior	W	E	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_019	Exterior	W	E	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_020	Exterior	W	E	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_021	Exterior: general view	n/a	SE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_022	Exterior: general view	N	S	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_023	Exterior	N	S	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_024	Exterior	E	SW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_025	Exterior: general view	E	SW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_026	Lean-to: interior from doorway	n/a	NE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_027	Interior: Bay 2/3 N detail of brace marks	n/a	NE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_028	Interior: iron brace in SE corner	n/a	SE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_029	Interior: remains of brick wall plinth	n/a	E	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1059_030	Exterior: hook on E side of door	S	N	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1059_031	Exterior: hook on E side of door	S	N	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1059_032	Exterior: hook on W side of door	S	NW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1059_033	Courtyard wall: detail of tethering ring	-	SW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_034	Interior: shutter	N	N	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_035	Exterior: shutter	N	S	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1059_036	Bay 1: detail of weathered studs & nails	S	SE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1059_037	Bay 1: detail of weathered studs & nails	N	NW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_038	Interior: midstrey	W	NW	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_039	Interior: midstrey	E	NE	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_040	Interior: Bay 1: wallplate detail	N	N	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_041	Interior: Bay 1: wallplate detail	N	N	DJH	21/01/2015
HN1159_042	Interior: Bay 1: wallplate detail	N	N	DJH	21/01/2015

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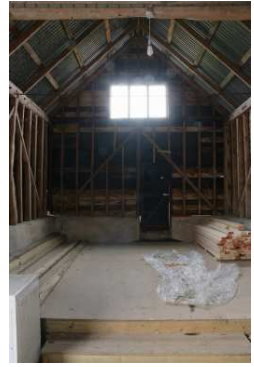
HN1159: Waterloo Farm Barn, White Roding



HN1159\_001



HN1159\_002



HN1159\_003



HN1159\_004



HN1159\_005



HN1159\_006



HN1159\_007



HN1159\_008



HN1159\_009



HN1159\_010



HN1159\_011



HN1159\_012



HN1159\_013



HN1159\_014



HN1159\_015

HN1159: Waterloo Farm Barn, White Roding



HN1159\_016



HN1159\_017



HN1159\_018



HN1159\_019



HN1159\_020



HN1159\_021



HN1159\_022



HN1159\_023



HN1159\_024



HN1159\_025



HN1159\_026



HN1159\_027



HN1159\_028



HN1159\_029



HN1159\_030

HN1159: Waterloo Farm Barn, White Roding



HN1159\_031



HN1159\_032



HN1159\_033



HN1159\_034



HN1159\_035



HN1159\_036



HN1159\_037



HN1159\_038



HN1159\_039



HN1159\_040



HN1159\_041



HN1159\_042

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## Appendix 2

### OASIS Data Entry

<b>OASIS ID: heritage1-189851</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane, White Roding
Short description of the project	<p>As the result of a condition on planning consent for the conversion of a barn at Waterloo Farm, White Roding, the Heritage Network was commissioned to create a record of the building in advance of the conversion works.</p> <p>Documentary research has shown that there has been a farmstead on this site since at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the property was known as 'Gooses', but the name was probably changed following victory at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The mapping evidence suggests that the present barn forms the remains of a larger cruciform arrangement, shown on the Tithe map of 1840. Between that date and 1874, the farmyard was remodelled and the south-eastern end removed. A comparison of the historic maps suggests the north-western end may have been moved south-west at the same time.</p> <p>The observed evidence for the barn suggests that it was originally constructed of reused timbers in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Modern renovation works include the replacement of the timber framing to the south-western gable and to the roof structure, the remodelling of the midstrey roof from gabled to pent, and the encasing of the sole-plate in concrete and cement. Modern lean-tos have also been added to the south-west of the midstrey and to the north-eastern elevation.</p>
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2015 End: 21-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project reference codes	HN1159 - Contracting Unit No.
Associated project reference codes	WRWC14 - Sitecode
Associated project reference codes	SFWM 2014.145 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Site status (other)	Listed building curtilage
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	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD WHITE ROOTHING Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane, White Roding
Postcode	CM6 1RP
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 55795 12313 51.787269788 0.259057687576 51 47 14 N 000 15 32 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Hillelson
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	David Hillelson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	2014.145
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Waldon Museum
Paper Archive ID	2014.145
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Report"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Barn ar Waterloo Farm, Matching Lane, White Roding, Essex: historic building record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heinzelmann, J.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ashworth, H.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.918
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts.
Description	A4 booklet, green cover, comb bound, 14 text pages, 7 figures, 21 photographic plates, digital photographic log