



# HERITAGE NETWORK



## **CHURCH FARM HOUSE** **Clothall, Herts.**

HN637

***Historic Building Record  
& Archaeological Monitoring Report***



# *THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD*

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

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

## CHURCH FARM HOUSE

Clothall, Herts.

HN637

### *Historic Building Record and Archaeological Monitoring Report*

*Prepared on behalf of Mr and Mrs Thornton*

by

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and

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Report no. 454

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*The cover photograph shows Church Farm House, looking south-east*

## Acknowledgements

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

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Mr and Mrs Thornton; the staff of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies; and the staff of the Historic Environment Unit, Hertfordshire County Council for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

## Summary

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Church Farm House, Ashanger Lane, Clothall, Hertfordshire		
<b>County:</b>	Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b>	North Hertfordshire
<b>Village/town:</b>	Clothall	<b>Parish:</b>	Clothall
<b>Planning reference:</b>	05/01400/1	<b>NGR:</b>	TL 2710 3186
<b>Client name and address:</b>	Mr & Mrs M Thornton, Church Farm House, Ashanger Lane, Clothall		
<b>Nature of work:</b>	Extension	<b>Former site use:</b>	Garden
<b>Site Status:</b>	n/a	<b>Reason for investigation:</b>	Direction from LPA (PPG 16)
<b>Position in planning process:</b>	After full determination (as a condition)	<b>Project brief originator:</b>	Local Authority
<b>Size of affected area:</b>	c. 280m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b>	c. 255m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Site Code:</b>	HN637	<b>Other reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Organisation:</b>	Heritage Network	<b>Site Director:</b>	David Hillelson
<b>Project type, methods etc...</b>	Historic Buildings Record & Monitoring	<b>Archive Recipient:</b>	HALS / North Herts Museums
<b>Start of work</b>	06/11/2006	<b>Finish of work</b>	15/06/2007
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	n/a	<b>Periods represented:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Oasis UID:</b>	heritage1-37847	<b>Significant finds:</b>	none
<b>Monument types:</b>	Building		
<b>Physical archive:</b>	None		
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b>	n/a		

### Narrative:

In response to a condition placed on the planning permission for a development at Church Farm House,

Clothall, Herts, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring.

Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the southern range to the house has existed since at least the mid 19th century. It formed the western side of the farmyard until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Examination of the structure has demonstrated that it has undergone significant reworking, and rebuilding of walls on earlier foundations, during the 20th century.

Monitoring of the ground reduction in the footprint of the former garage for the new extension revealed the remains of a chalk farmyard surface. No other features, deposits or artefacts were observed.

# 1. Introduction

**1.1** This report has been prepared on behalf of *Mr and Mrs M Thornton*, as part of a programme of archaeological investigation at Church Farm House, Clothall, Herts. Planning permission for the construction of a single storey rear extension with dormer window, detached garage building, fencing to tennis court and erection of stables (ref. 05/01400/1) was granted by the North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC), subject to standard archaeological conditions, issued in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16). The scope of the required work was defined in the current models *Design Brief for Historic Building Recording* and *Design Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* prepared by the *Historic Environment Unit* (HEU) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as adviser to NHDC. A full specification for the work is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, dated December 2006.

**1.2** The site is located in the historic core of Clothall, centred on NGR TL 2710 3186. It lies in a documented archaeological landscape. The site is approximately 40m to the south of the line of the Roman road linking Baldock to Braughing. Church Farm House is situated adjacent and to the south of Archaeological Area 111, designated in the NHDC District Local Plan as the medieval core of the village. Archaeological Area 114 and Scheduled Ancient Monument 10, defined in the local plan as a possible medieval hamlet and a well preserved medieval moated site respectively lie 300m to the south. The house itself is a Grade II listed building dating from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**1.3** Nineteenth century maps show that the site was formerly a courtyard farm. Historic farms 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 (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8, 2000). On this basis, the aim of the building recording has been to make a record of the buildings scheduled for demolition or conversion in their present condition, and to undertake additional research, as necessary, to place them in their local and regional archaeological and historical context.

**1.4** It was considered that evidence of earlier activity on the site may also be revealed in the course of groundworks. All aspects of the development works were monitored, in order to ensure that any architectural features of historic interest, and any below ground archaeological features and deposits, were identified and recorded.

**1.5** The present report is intended to document the data collected and set the site in its archaeological and historical context. The approval of the report by the NHDC and the deposition of the project archive with the North Hertfordshire Museums Service will complete the requirements of the planning condition and permit it to be discharged.



## 2. Fieldwork

### **TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

**2.1** The site lies on the north-facing slope of Ashanger Hill, at approximately 125mAOD. It is situated at the head of a dry valley, with the ground rising steeply to the south, north and east. (Figure 1).

**2.2** Locally the soils belong to the Hornbeam 3 Association (582d), described as *Deep fine over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils. Calcareous subsoils in places.* (SSEW 1985).

**2.3** The underlying natural geology consists of boulder clay over chalk.

### **METHODOLOGY**

**2.1** The archaeological work was divided into two discrete elements: the recording of the works directly associated with the alteration of the existing structure, and the recording of the associated groundworks.

**2.2** The groundworks for the new stables and garage block were carried out prior to the commissioning of Heritage Network. No instructions were received from the HEU concerning the stable block, but an archaeological test pit was excavated adjacent to the new garage block at the request of the HEU. This test pit proved to be blank.

**2.3** A programme of site visits was carried out to inspect and record the structure of the building, and the removal of, or substantial alterations to, any elements of it. Conversion works had already started at the time of the Heritage Network's commission and the record of the buildings therefore includes photographs taken by third parties.

**2.4** The excavation of the service trenches across the site was undertaken using a tracked 360<sup>0</sup> mini-digger, fitted with a 500mm toothed bucket. Spoil from the various stages of the groundworks was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

**2.5** The project was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Design Brief, and the Heritage Network's approved Project Design.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING**

### **Introduction**

**2.6** The present house was originally part of a courtyard farm, located on the southern side of the road through the village. The Clothall Tithe Map of 1842 (HALS DSA 4/31/2) shows that the house lay in Plot 24. It formed the western side of the farmyard, with ranges extending eastwards adjoining it on the north and south (Figure 2). The eastern side of the yard was formed by long narrow range which extended north to the road. A small rectangular building was located on the Ashanger Lane frontage, to the west of the farmhouse.

**2.7** The Tithe Award of 1843 (HALS DSA 4/31/1) describes Plot 24 as *farmhouse, homestead etc*, owned by John and Morris Pryor, and occupied by Charles Blaxhill. The adjacent plots were named Great Havens (Plot 23) and Lower Havens (Plot 25) and were used as pasture. They were also owned by the Pryors and occupied by Charles Blaxhill.

**2.8** This layout survived into the 1920s, with minor amendments. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1878 shows that the eastern range had been extended to the south (Figure 3).

**2.9** The northern range was demolished between 1898 and 1919 (Figures 4 & 5). A southern extension had been also been added to the farmhouse between these dates. The 25<sup>th</sup> OS map of 1923 shows that this extension was demolished between 1919 and 1923 and replaced by a second enclosed yard on the southern side of the house (Figure 6).

**2.10** In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the property formed part of the estate owned by the Pryor family, who were brewers in Baldock. This included land in the villages that later became Letchworth Garden City as well as in Clothall. The estate was inherited by Miss Cotton Browne, who sold the Clothall lands in 1919. The sale particulars (HALS D/ERy/B113) describe the farmhouse as double-fronted and containing a hall, two reception rooms with bay windows, a kitchen, a dairy, a scullery, four bedrooms, three attics and a cellar. The homestead consisted of stabling for four carthorses, a chaff place, two large corn barns, a three-bay open shed with manger, a five-bay open shed with manger, an open hovel, an excellent stock barn, a hen house, a loose box and three yards.

**2.11** The southern range and eastern ranges, and the southern yard, had been demolished between 1923 and 1975, leaving the present layout (Figure 7).

### **Main House**

**2.12** The northern block to the main house is a Grade II listed building of two storeys and attics (IoE number: 162243) (Plate 1). It is described as being late 17<sup>th</sup> century in date, with a possibly earlier core, and some late 18<sup>th</sup> century details. It is timber-framed, with red brick casing and a hipped tile roof. The rear (south) elevation is plastered. The house is square in plan, with two rooms on either side of a central cross passage. The stairs rise from the western side of this passage, the chimney stack from the eastern side.

**2.13** Nineteenth century maps show that the footprint of the house itself has changed relatively little since at least 1843. It consists of a square block at the northern end with a narrower

rectangular block to the south. This southern range had an eastern extension, which formed the southern side of the farmyard, until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Utility Room and Garage***

**2.14** An existing single storey block, containing the present utility room, is located on the southern side of the main house. This links the house with a single storey garage block, which also contains the boiler room (Figure 9). Both structures are roofed in weathered clay tiles. They are located on the footprint of the southern block shown on the historic maps. The new development proposes the demolition of the garage and remodelling of the extension.

#### *Eastern exterior elevation*

**2.15** The eastern elevation of the utility room has a doorway at the northern end with a window to the south. The brickwork in this area is laid in Flemish bond and appears to be modern, with modern pointing. The garage to the south has a double up-and-over door, set within wooden weather-boarded framing. To the south of the framing the upper brickwork is apparently modern, with modern pointing, but appears to be sitting on an earlier dwarf wall with surviving lime mortar (Plate 2).

#### *Southern exterior elevation*

**2.16** The southern elevation has a door at the western side, with a former window opening, now blank, to the east. The brickwork is laid in stretcher bond and appears to have been extensively remodelled and re-pointed, but again appears to be sitting on earlier brickwork with surviving lime mortar. The gable is weather-boarded above door and window height (Plate 3).

#### *Western exterior elevation*

**2.17** The western elevation of the utility room and the garage is in three sections. The first section extends from the main house to the garage and consists of a modern wall in either re-used or modern reproduction bricks, laid in Flemish bond, (Plate 4). This has been butted up against the north wall of the garage and extends to below the level of the exterior flowerbed. There are two modern windows in this area.

**2.18** The middle section forms part of the western wall of the garage and appears to be earlier than that to the north. Here the bricks are a mixture of burnt bricks and regular bricks, some of which are poorly weathered. It is bonded with poor quality coarse cement mortar, which may date to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This section of wall terminates in a cement post or pillar, which may be a rendered over timber post or a replacement for an earlier timber post in this location.

**2.19** The third section represents the continuation of the rear wall to the south-western corner of the building (Plate 5). The brickwork here has been extensively re-pointed and remodelled.

#### *Garage: interior elevations*

**2.20** The garage had not been cleared prior to the first site visit, so access to the internal elevations was rather limited.

**2.21** The northern internal elevation of the garage is a one brick thick skin which appears to butt up to the wall of the adjacent utility room. The base of the wall has been underpinned with new red engineering bricks, set in a cement mortar, to a height of two courses above the concrete floor (Plate 6).

**2.22** Above this, to a height of 1.42m (20 courses), the wall consists of narrow red bricks, with an occasional burnt brick, of a similar size and quality to those which make up the main house (Plate 7). These measure 8" - 8½" by 2" - 2¼" and are handmade in coarse clay with frequent inclusions. They are laid in a rough stretcher bond and are set in a coarse lime mortar.

**2.23** A more regular layout of newer red bricks, laid in Flemish bond with a regular pattern of burnt headers, is located above this (Plate 8). These bricks are factory made and possibly date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They measure 8" x 2½" x 4", and are set in a cement mortar with penny roll joints occasionally visible.

**2.24** The northern elevation was fully exposed following the demolition of the garage (Plate 9). An examination revealed that the west wall of the utility room to the north is a new build, possibly re-using early bricks but more likely using modern reproduction bricks. This has been butted up against the west end of the north wall of the garage. A shadow on the wall indicates that the former rear wall, the western elevation, was also butted up against the north wall.

**2.25** The west elevation is built off a foundation of early bricks and appears to be a modern rebuild, using early 20<sup>th</sup> century bricks (Plate 10). These are laid in Flemish bond, set in a modern cement mortar. The wall supports a wall plate to the line of the truss, beyond which a concrete lintel has been used.

**2.26** The southern elevation is formed of modern fletton bricks, which sit on an earlier foundation. A tie beam sits on the bricks, surmounted by a studded and weatherboarded partition which marks the former limit of this structure (Plate 11).

**2.27** The double garage door occupies the eastern elevation. A wall plate is visible above the door.

**2.28** The truss is a reused floor joist, with mortice holes still visible (Plate 12). Raking queen struts support a collar, which in turn supports the purlins. A further tie beam crosses the northern elevation.



## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

### ***Test Pit – New Garage***

**2.29** Owing to the fact that the footings for the new detached garage were excavated before the Heritage Network was commissioned the HEU requested the excavation of a test pit within the interior of the garage to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site.

**2.30** The new garage is located approximately 20m to the east of the house and 14.5m to the south of the road (Figure 8). The test pit was located in its central bay and measured 1m square and 0.60m deep (Figure 9). The stratigraphy revealed in the sections comprised a layer of olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) clay, with frequent chalk lumps and occasional post-medieval tile fragments, approximately 0.10m in depth. Below this was a layer of compacted chalk with mortar, 0.15m in depth (Plate 13). This is likely to represent a former surface. The chalk surface sat on a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3 / 4) redeposited clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks and late post-medieval tile and brick fragments.

**2.31** The underlying natural clay was not reached in this area.

**2.32** No other archaeological cut features or deposits were observed, and no artefacts were recovered from the spoil.

### ***Ground reduction***

**2.33** Following the demolition of the former garage the floor level was reduced by approximately 0.45m, which represents the impact level of the new development. The stratigraphy consisted of a modern concrete floor to the garage above a layer of hardcore. The natural in this area consists of a dark yellowish brown clay with flints, which has been cut at the northern end by a rainwater drain running west – east and measuring 0.20m in width.

**2.34** A general spread of redeposited chalk was exposed on the western side of the footprint of the garage, at the interface with the clay natural (Plate 14). This is likely to represent an earlier floor surface, but was not clearly exposed. Observation of the ground reduction immediately to the west of the former garage suggests that the chalk surface extended beyond the limit of the building. It was located at a depth of 0.35m below ground surface and measured at least 0.20m in depth. The full extent was not recorded (Plate 15). The floor consisted of yellowish white redeposited chalk and light yellowish brown decayed chalk, with occasional brick flecks and fragments.

**2.35** A possible stakehole was observed, cut into the redeposited clay layer, towards the eastern side of the garage footprint (Figure 9). Owing to its small size it was not investigated further.

**2.36** An irregularly shaped area around the new extension was reduced by between 0.30 and 0.35m. The topsoil consisted of a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay, which overlay the natural clay (Plate 16). No archaeological cut features or deposits were observed, and no artefacts were recovered from the spoil.

### ***Footings trenches***

**2.37** The excavation of the footings trenches for the new extension to the south of the former utility room was observed (Figure 9). The trenches measured 0.60m in width and were excavated to a depth of 0.60m.

**2.38** The stratigraphy in the trenches consisted of a layer of topsoil, 0.10m in depth, consisting of dark brown firm slightly silty clay. This overlay the natural geology, which changed from chalk to clay. The natural in the eastern trenches comprised chalk. The change to reddish brown clay with flints occurred in the south-eastern corner of the extension.

**2.39** No archaeological features or deposits were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the spoil.

## 3. Discussion

### *Building Record*

**3.1** Church Farm House is a Grade II listed building with 17<sup>th</sup> century, or earlier, origins. The present study concentrated on the southern range, where the former garage was to be demolished and replaced with a new extension.

**3.2** Cartographic evidence has demonstrated there has been a southern range to the main farmhouse since at least the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. This formed the western side of the farmyard. Examination of the present structure has demonstrated that it has undergone significant reworking, and rebuilding of walls on earlier foundations, during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Monitoring of Groundworks*

**3.3** The monitoring of the ground reduction following the demolition of the former garage revealed the presence of an earlier chalk surface. This was recorded inside the footprint of the southern range, but it also extended westwards, beyond the building. This suggests that the building was originally part of the farm, rather than domestic.

**3.4** No other features or deposits were observed and no artefacts recovered.

## 4. Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
11/06/06	GIS	1½	Inspect test pit in new garage
12/04/07	GIS	2	Record existing garage and extension
	DJH	2	
04/05/07	DJH	2	Record interior of garage
18/05/07	DJH	2	Inspect ground reduction in footprint of former garage
21/05/07	DJH	2	Monitor ground reduction
22/05/07	DJH	2½	Monitor ground reduction
06/06/07	GIS	1½	Inspect footings trenches
15/06/07	MW	2	Inspect ground reduction in front of new extension

## 5. Sources Consulted

### Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS)

Clothall Tithe Award, 1843, DSA 4/31/1

Clothall Tithe Map, 1842, DSA 4/31/2

Sale Particulars, Miss Cotton-Browne's Clothall estate, 1919, D/ERy/B113

### Historic Ordnance Survey maps from Promap: [www.promap.co.uk](http://www.promap.co.uk)

1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" scale OS map, 1878

2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25" scale OS map, 1898

25" scale OS map, 1923

1:2500 scale OS map, 1975

Listing details: National Monuments Record, Images of England, [www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

### *Bibliography*

Turner, C. 2006, *Church Farm House, Clothall, Herts: Archaeological Project Design*. Heritage Network

SSEW, 1983, *Soil map sheet 4: Eastern England*. Soil Survey for England and Wales



## 6. Illustrations

Figure 1.....	Site location
Figure 2.....	Clothall Tithe Map, 1842
Figure 3.....	Ordnance Survey, 1 <sup>st</sup> edition, 1878
Figure 4.....	Ordnance Survey, 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition, 1898
Figure 5.....	Sale Particulars plan, 1919
Figure 6.....	Ordnance Survey, 1923
Figure 7.....	Ordnance Survey, 1975
Figure 8.....	Site layout
Figure 9.....	Ground floor, as existing
Figure 10.....	Trench and feature location

Plate 1.....	View of Church Farm House, looking south-east
Plate 2.....	South range, eastern exterior elevation
Plate 3.....	South range, southern exterior elevation
Plate 4.....	South range, western exterior elevation, looking south-west
Plate 5.....	South range, western exterior elevation, looking north
Plate 6.....	Garage, northern internal elevation, showing underpinning
Plate 7.....	Garage, northern internal elevation, older bricks
Plate 8.....	Garage, northern internal elevation, modern bricks
Plate 9.....	Garage, northern internal elevation, after demolition
Plate 10.....	Garage, western internal elevation, showing wall plate
Plate 11.....	Garage, southern internal elevation
Plate 12.....	Garage, detail of mortice holes in re-used roof truss
Plate 13.....	Test pit in new garage
Plate 14.....	Chalk surface exposed in former garage footprint
Plate 15.....	Section through chalk surface to rear of former garage
Plate 16.....	Sample section, ground reduction to south of former garage

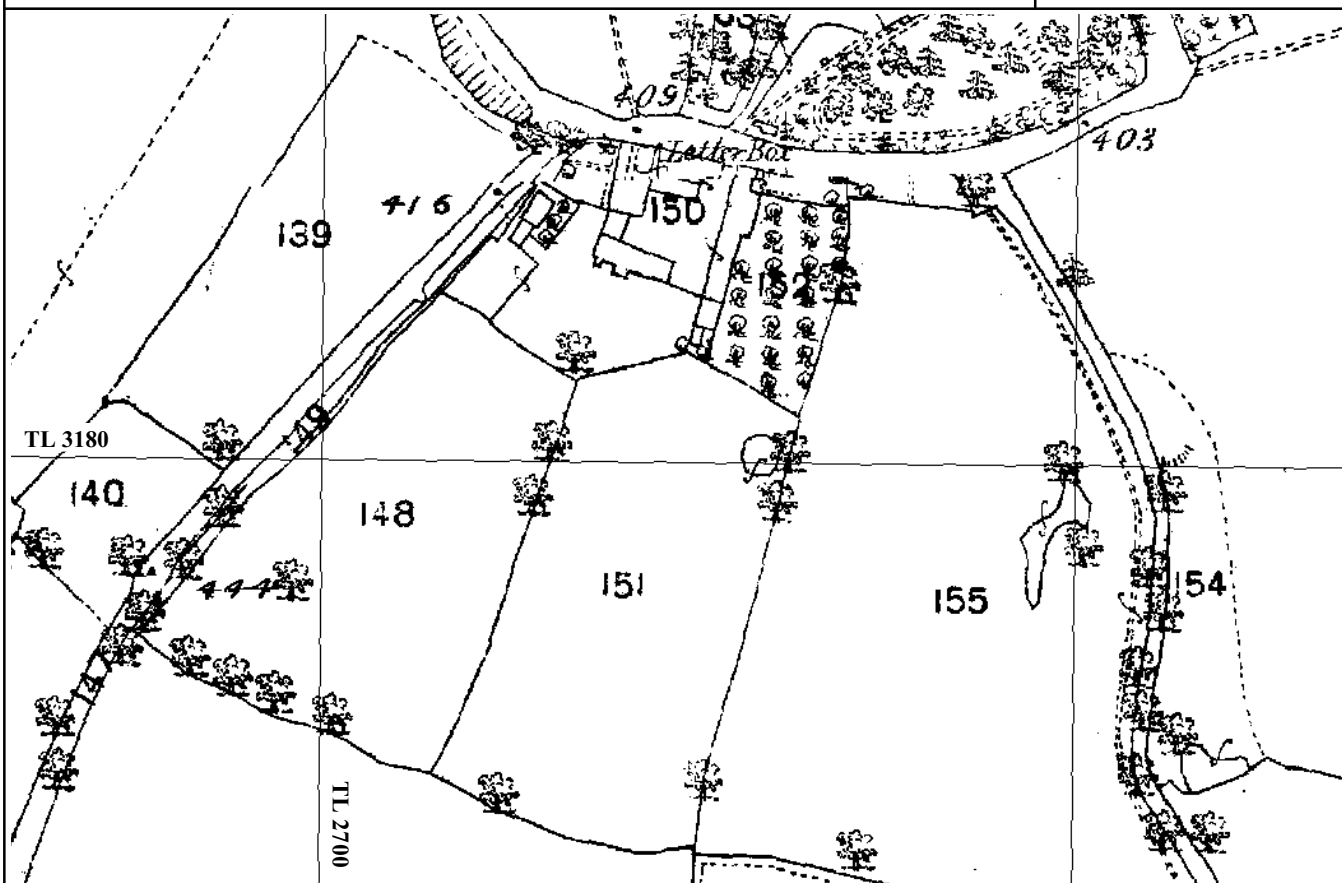




Tithe Map, 1843 (HALS DSA 4/31/2)

1:2000

Figure 2



OS 1st edition, 1878

Reprinted from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Promap licence no.120290151079

Scale 1:2000

Figure 3

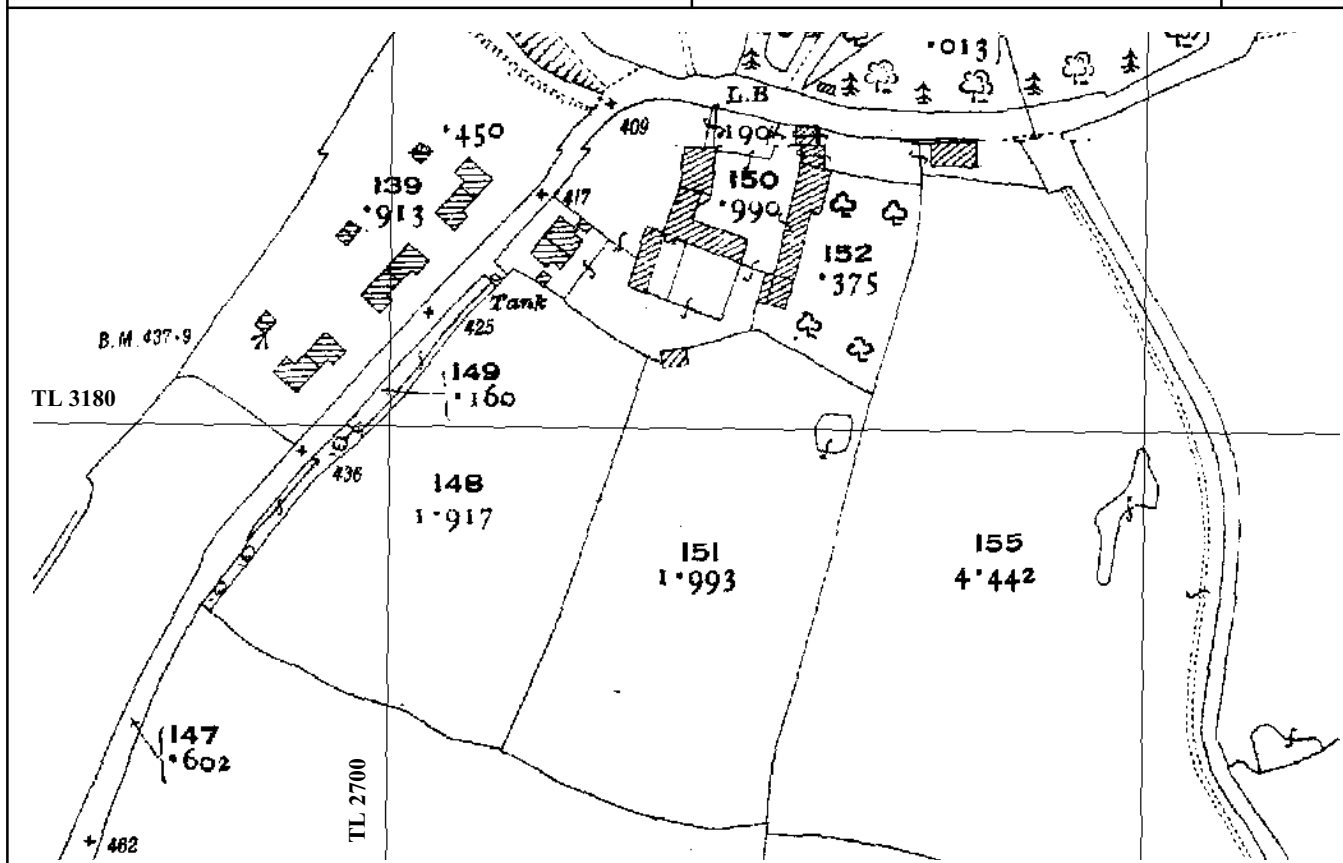


Figure 4



Figure 5



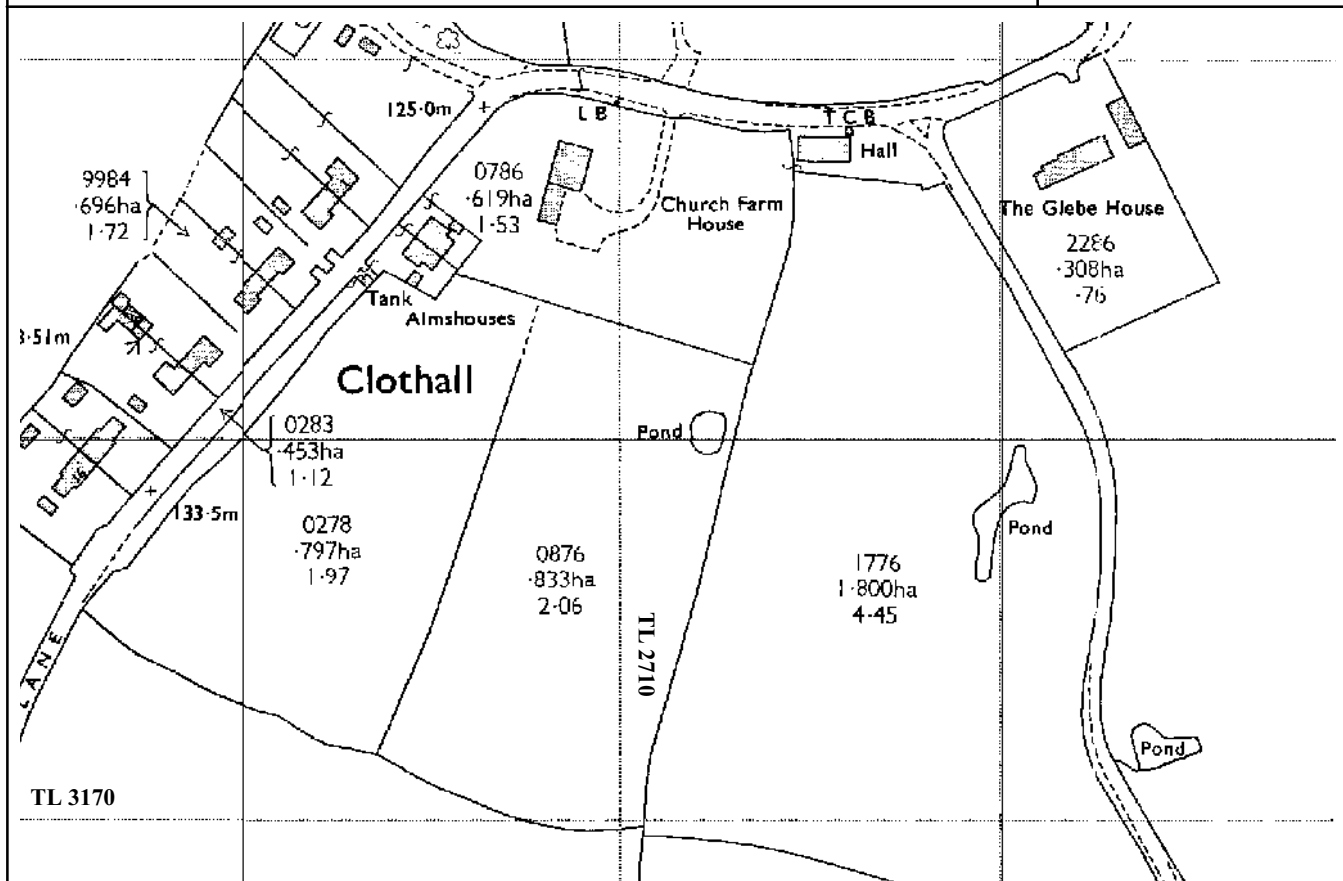


OS map, 1923

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Scale 1:2000

Figure 6

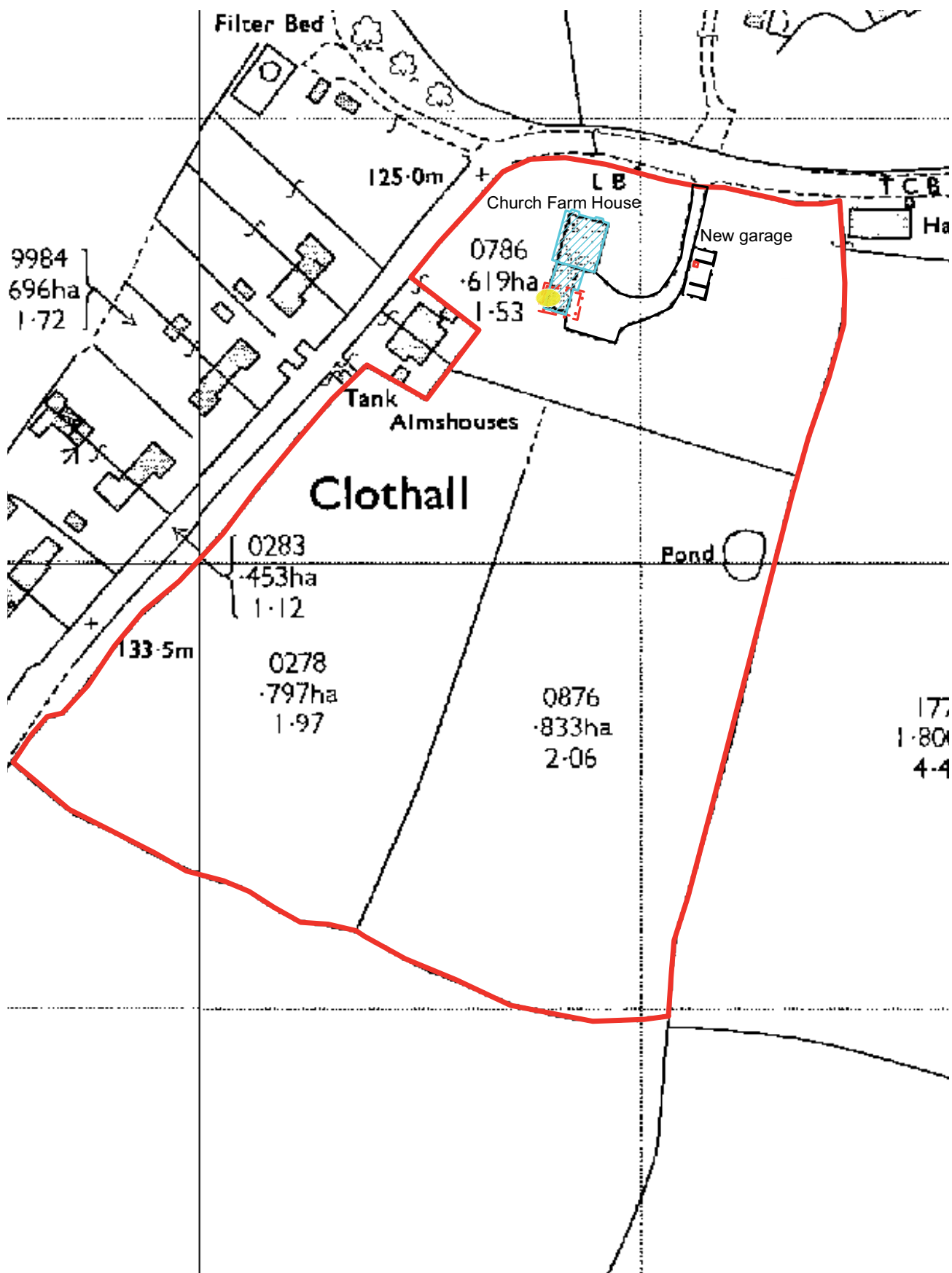


OS map, 1975

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Scale 1:2000

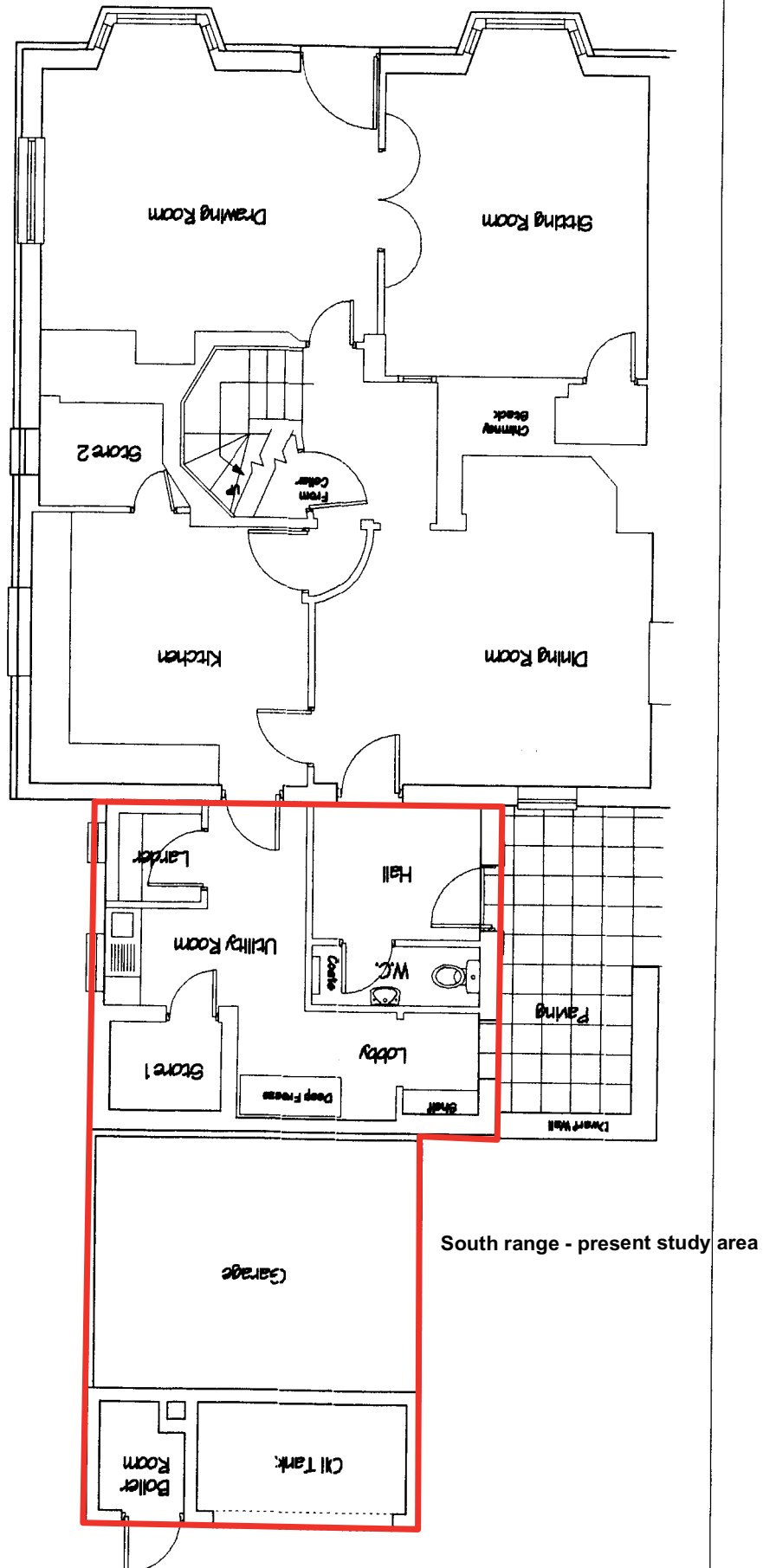
Figure 7



Site layout

Scale 1:1250

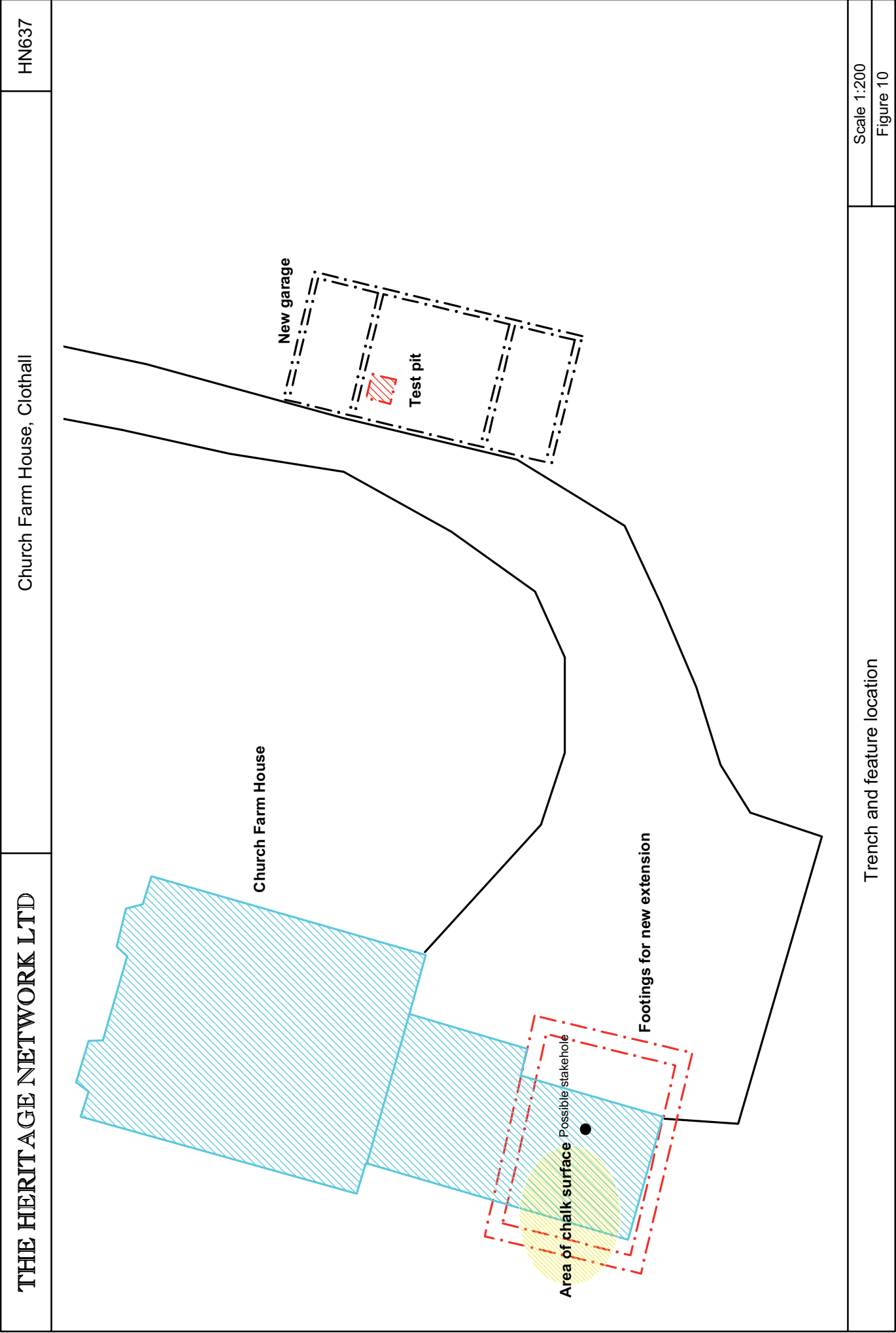
Figure 8



Ground floor plan, as existing (courtesy of JMP Architects)

Scale 1:100

Figure 9



Trench and feature location





Plate 1: View of the main house, looking south-east



Plate 2: Eastern exterior elevation, garage and utility room, looking east





Plate 3: Southern elevation, looking north



Plate 4: Western elevation, looking south-west





Plate 5: Western elevation, looking north



Plate 6: Garage: northern internal elevation, showing underpinning



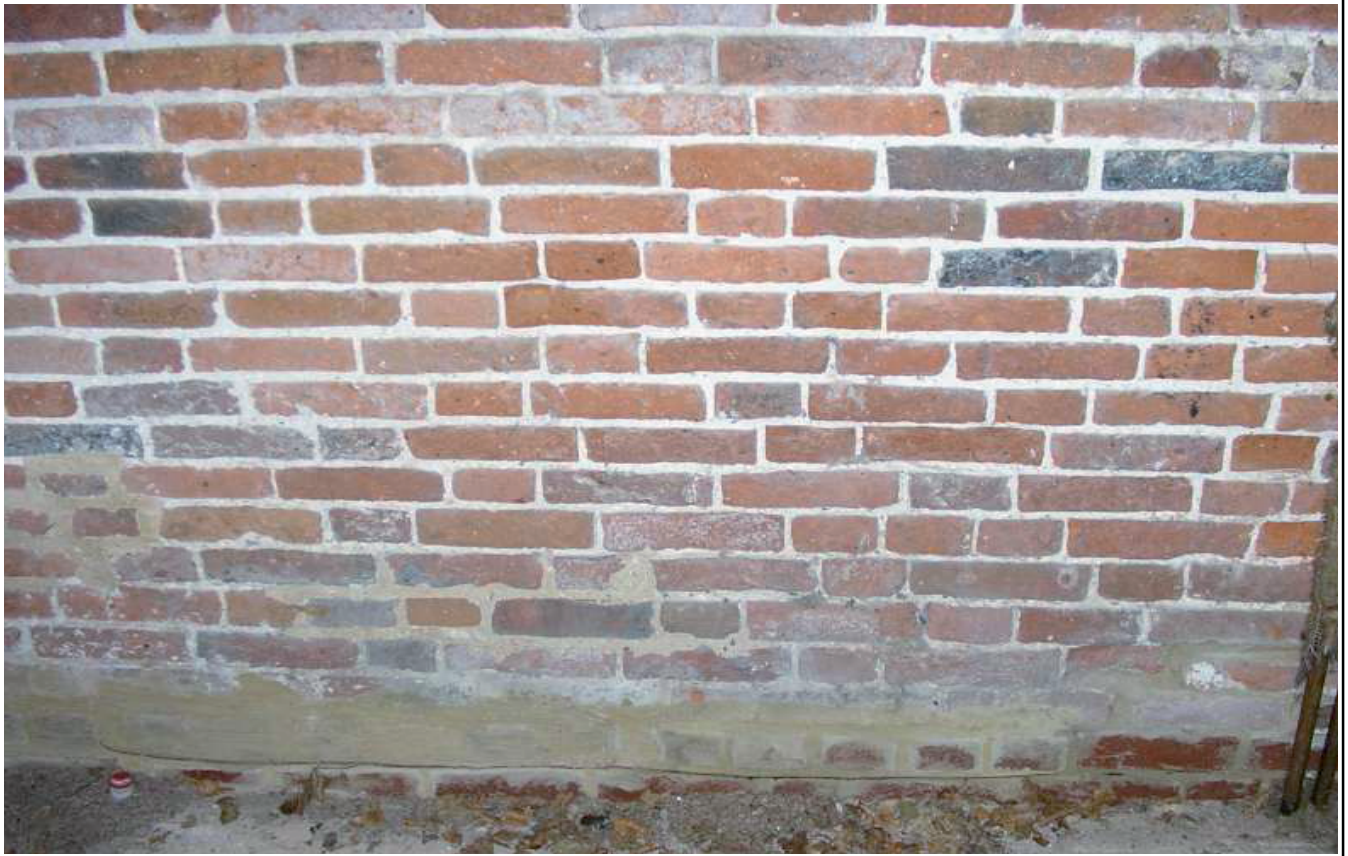


Plate 7: Older bricks in north wall of garage



Plate 8: New bricks in upper north elevation





Plate 9: North interior elevation of garage, after demolition



Plate 10: Garage, west interior elevation, showing wall plate





Plate 11: Garage, south interior elevation



Plate 12: Garage, detail of mortice holes in re-used roof truss





Plate 13: Test pit in new garage



Plate 14: Chalk surface exposed in former garage footprint





Plate 15: Section through chalk surface to west of former garage















Plate 16: Sample section, ground reduction to south of former garage



# **Appendix 1**

## **Medium Format Black & White Photographic Logs**

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD		Church Farm, Clothall	HN637
			
South range, east elevation, looking E	East elevation, looking NE	South elevation, looking N	
			
South elevation, looking N	South & west elevation, looking N	South & west elevation, looking N	
			
West elevation, looking west	West elevation, looking west	North & west elevation, looking W	
			
North & west elevation, lookingSW	North & east elevation, looking SE	East elevation, looking SE	
Roll 1			

## Appendix 2

### Digital Photographic Log

Frame No.	Description	Facing
01	South range, east elevation	W
02	South range, east elevation	NW
03	South range, south elevation	N
04	South range, south elevation	N
05	South range, south & west elevations	N
06	South range, west elevation	SE
07	South range, east elevation	W
08	Church Farm House, north & west elevations	SE
09	Church Farm House, north & east elevations	SW
10	Church Farm House, east elevation	WSW
11	Church Farm House, west elevation	SE
12	Ground reduction to S of new extension	S
13	Ground reduction to S of new extension	N
14	Interior of former garage	NW
15	Interior of former garage	NW
16	Interior of former garage	W
17	Interior of former garage	W
18	Interior of former garage	SW
19	Interior of former garage	SW
20	Former garage, roof truss	-
21	Former garage, roof truss	-
22	Former garage, roof truss	-
23	Former garage, roof truss	-
24	Former garage, roof structure	-
25	Former garage, roof truss	-
26	Former garage, roof structure	-
27	Former garage, roof structure	-
28	Former garage, south interior elevation	S
29	Former garage, south interior elevation	S
30	Former garage, south interior elevation	S
31	Former garage, detail of earlier brick foundation S & W walls	SW
32	Former garage, detail of earlier brick foundation S wall	S
33	Former garage, NW corner, showing wall plate & truss	NW
34	Former garage, N interior elevation	N
35	Former garage, N interior elevation	N
36	Former garage, N interior elevation, modern brickwork	N
37	Former garage, N interior elevation, detail	N
38	Former garage, N interior elevation, detail	N
39	Former garage, N interior elevation, older brickwork & modern underpinning	N
40	Former garage, N interior elevation, detail	N
41	Former garage, NW corner	NW
42	Former garage, west interior elevation, showing wall plate	W
43	Former garage, west interior elevation, showing concrete lintel	W

Frame No.	Description	Facing
44	Former garage, east elevation, showing garage door	E
45	Former garage, east elevation, showing garage door	E
46	Former garage, roof truss detail	-
47	Former garage, roof truss detail	-
48	N wall, following demolition of garage	NW
49	N wall, following demolition of garage	NW
50	Detail of joint between N & W walls, former garage	-
51	N wall, following demolition of garage	NW
52	N wall, following demolition of garage	NW
53	N wall, following demolition of garage	NW
54	N wall, following demolition of garage	NW
55	Chalk surface in former garage footprint	NW
56	Chalk surface in former garage footprint	NW
57	Section through chalk surface to W of former garage	-
58	Section through chalk surface to W of former garage	-
59	Chalk surface to W of former garage	S
60	Chalk surface to W of former garage	S
61	Chalk surface to W of former garage	S
62	Chalk surface to W of former garage	S
63	Test pit, new garage	E
64	Test pit, new garage	E
65	Church Farm House, east elevation	NW
66	South range, east elevation	NW
67	Detail of wall joint between main house & south range	-
68	South range, east elevation	N





HN637\_01.jpg



HN637\_02.jpg



HN637\_03.jpg



HN637\_04.jpg



HN637\_05.jpg



HN637\_06.jpg



HN637\_07.jpg



HN637\_08.jpg



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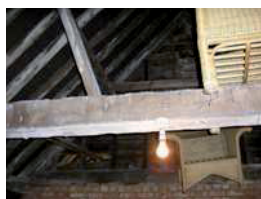
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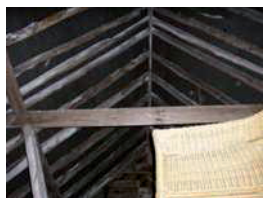
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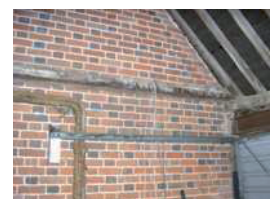
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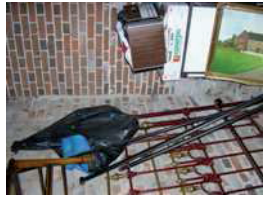
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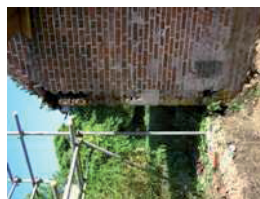
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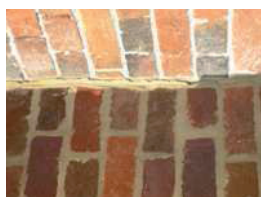
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