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**FARM BUILDINGS AT BRICK HOUSE FARM
NEWPORT ROAD, DEBDEN,
SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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NGR: TL 5442 3404	Report No: 4066
District: Uttlesford	Site Code: DNBF12
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Farm Buildings at Brick House Farm, Newport Road, Debden, Saffron Walden, Essex</i>		
<p><i>In March 2012 AS carried out historic building recording of a number of farm buildings at Brickhouse Farm, Debden, Essex. The buildings comprise an important element of a larger farm complex with medieval origins, both with the obvious presence of the Wealden-type farmhouse but also the survival of an associated domestic medieval building of a similar or slightly later date (Building 1). With the house's conversion to an agricultural building in about the 17th century, the complex of farm buildings expanded significantly over the next 200 years to include typical buildings associated with a prospering farm; the cartshed, granary, further building for livestock or crop storage, with later additions being carried out in the 19th as well as the 20th century.</i></p> <p><i>Elements of change were probably associated with scientific developments in the 18th century and 19th centuries, which saw improvements to livestock practices and this, along with the agricultural depression that followed, saw increased livestock farming in the county. The presence of a number of mangers and other ephemeral traces in the barns and outshuts suggests it is likely that many of the farm buildings housed animals at this point.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	7-9 th March 2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	4719	Site code	DNBF12
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Former agricultural buildings – now mostly storage</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential conversion</i>		
Main features (+dates)	n/a		
Significant finds (+dates)	n/a		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>Debden</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex HER (EHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB11 3JX</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 5442 3404</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>Approximately 80-85m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council Environment Branch (ECC HEM) (Richard Havis)</i>		
Project supervisor/s	n/a		
Funded by	<i>De Vere Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Farm buildings at Brick House Farm, Newport Road, Debden, Saffron Walden, Essex: historic building recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T. Prosser, L. & Thompson P.</i>		
Report no.	4066		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2012</i>		

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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In March 2012 AS carried out historic building recording of a number of farm buildings at Brickhouse Farm, Debden, Essex (TL 5442 3404). The buildings comprise an important element of a larger farm complex with medieval origins, both with the obvious presence of the Wealden-type farmhouse but also the survival of an associated domestic medieval building of a similar or slightly later date (Building 1). With the house's conversion to an agricultural building in about the 17th century, the complex of farm buildings expanded significantly over the next 200 years to include typical buildings associated with a prospering farm; the cartshed, granary, further building for livestock or crop storage, with later additions being carried out in the 19th as well as the 20th century.

Elements of change were probably associated with scientific developments in the 18th century and 19th centuries, which saw improvements to livestock practices and this, along with the agricultural depression that followed, saw increased livestock farming in the county. The presence of a number of mangers and other ephemeral traces in the barns and outshuts suggests it is likely that many of the farm buildings housed animals at this point.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out historic building recording of a number of farm buildings at Brickhouse Farm, Newport Road, Debden, Essex (NGR TL 5442 3404; Figs.1-2). The recording was carried out in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning / Listed building consent to convert the buildings to residential use (Uttlesford Planning Ref.UTT/0771/09, UTT/0772/LB, UTT/1664/09 & UTT/1665/09/LB).

1.2 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team (ECC HEMT) dated 12th January 2012 and a specification by prepared by AS dated 27th January 2012. The project conformed to the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice, 2006* and also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008). The building recording was to Level 3 as defined in the English Heritage document.

1.3 The main objectives were to consider:

- the plan form of the site
- the materials and method of construction
- the date(s) and phasing of the structures
- the function and internal layout
- the survival of any early fixtures and fittings
- the context of the farm within its immediate contemporary landscape

Planning policy

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Fig. 1)

2.1 The small village of Debden lies to the east of Newport, some 4.5km south of Saffron Walden. The farm complex sits in rolling countryside between Newport and Debden and is given access from Debden Road, with the land falling gently to the north-west and south-east. The farmhouse is a fine Wealden House (Grade II* listed, see Appendix 2) of 15th century origin which sits in its own small brick-walled curtilage, with a cluster of agricultural buildings to the west and south.

2.2 A number of farm buildings are ranged around a yard immediately to the south of the house and include a large barn to the west with many outshuts and accretions (Building 1). On the east side is a second timber-framed barn (Building 3), while the south side is enclosed by a large modern steel-framed structure (Building 4). Other buildings include a granary to the north of Building 1, west of the farmhouse, which is Grade II Listed though not part of the assessment, and a cartshed (Building 2) immediately to the south of Building 1 adjoining the access road. This is also Grade II Listed and was inspected as part of this assessment. Other buildings lie in the immediate vicinity but are either modern or outside the scope of the survey. Most buildings have ceased to perform their original functions and are now mainly given over to storage.

3 METHOD OF WORK

3.1 As part of the initial project, information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment. A summary of this is outlined below with further research carried out as necessary.

Archaeological databases

3.2 The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development. Those sites of relevance are described below (4.2).

Historical & cartographic documents

3.3 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 1 and reproduced as Figs. 3 – 8.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal source for secondary material was the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

Building recording

3.5 The site was visited between the 7th and 9th March 2012 in order to compile descriptions of the buildings and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written description and analysis was carried out by Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Existing plans and elevations provided by the client were checked and altered for accuracy with additional drawings produced where necessary. These are included as Figures 9-12.

3.6 The photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Where necessary, architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film and supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Figs. 9-11).

4 THE EVIDENCE

Topography, geology and soils

4.1 Brick House Farm is located at 80-85m AOD on a south facing valley slope above Debden Water, with a second small tributary valley immediately to the east. The local soils are of the Hanslope association classed as typical calcareous pelosols. These are slowly permeable clayey soils which crack deeply in dry weather. The site comes under Historic Environment Characterisation Area 6 Parkland in the M11 Corridor. This area comprises a boulder clay plateau bisected north to south, on its western side by the Cam / Granta and Stort Rivers with sand and gravel on the valley slopes (Uttlesford District HECP 2009) The underlying geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk.

Archaeological and historical background

4.2 Much of the medieval landscape and settlement pattern survives within the present landscape, despite a level of alteration with post-medieval park creation and modern boundary loss. However, no archaeological or historical sites or finds are known within the immediate vicinity of the site and the only known elements of interest include those at Brickhouse Farm.

4.2 The farmhouse is Grade II* Listed (Appendix 1) and has been the subject of some investigation. It is one of 31 medieval Wealden Houses in Essex dating to the late 15th century (EHER 35801), and is also noted as one of only eleven Wealden type houses with a two bay open hall remaining in the county. The record indicates it measures 13.4m x 5.8m, with the two bay open hall with a recessed high end and a low end bay of only 1.5m. The tie-beam of the central truss is reverse assembly as it passes under the plate to support the flying plate to the front, while the other trusses are of normal assembly. During the late 16th to early 17th centuries the present chimney was inserted and the house converted to work on a lobby-entry system, while other extensions were added. Two of the ancillary buildings are also Grade II Listed, as noted above.

4.3 Proximity with the former Debden Hall suggests the farm complex has

long been associated with the estate although little evidence was readily available regarding the wider history of the site or that of the hall itself. Debden Hall, recorded as being of 18th century date, was demolished in 1936 (HER 332) but many of the remaining buildings and structural elements associated with the estate are of 18th century date and work carried out at Brickhouse Farm may form part of a large-scale upgrading of the whole estate.

4.4 Historic maps allow the development of the farm complex to be traced in outline. The earliest map consulted was the 1777 Andre & Chapman Map of Essex (Fig. 3) which depicts three buildings on the site, by this time already named Brickhouse. The 1845 tithe map (Fig. 4) provides some information although the scale is not sufficient to discern detail, and the associated tithe apportionment was not available for consultation. The plan appears to show four buildings arranged around an square yard and presumably includes the farmhouse to the north with Buildings 1 and 3 to the east and west, while the south side of the yard is enclosed by the precursor to Building 4.

4.5 The layout shown on the 1877 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Fig. 5) suggested the farm has developed somewhat since the first half of the century. The farmyard, with the house on the north side, is visible with an additional building in the centre and a second yard, enclosed with further ranges, adjoining to the south. However, by 1882 and the sale of the Debden estate, two of the lower ranges enclosing the south yard are no longer present (Fig. 6), but here the buildings are depicted more clearly and the east range (Building 3) is shown with two extensions on the east side which are not shown on later maps.

4.6 The 1897 OS map shows the complex in most detail (Fig. 7) and many of the buildings existing today follow the same outline. Barn 1 now appears in similar plan to its current arrangement with extensions to the south and outshuts on the east side. The projecting units on the east side of Building 3 are no longer shown, but instead the building has been augmented on the west side. The last OS map reproduced dates to 1946 (Fig. 8) and little further in formation is discernible. The building appear much as today, the barn on the south side is now shown as a regular shaped range and presumably comprises Building 4, the earlier structure apparently having been destroyed by fire in the 1940s.

5 THE BUILDINGS

5.1 Building 1

Exterior

5.1.1 Building 1 is a large, eight-bay timber-framed barn aligned north to south, aisled on the west, with two porches on the east and many outshuts and additions (Plate 1). These have been given unit numbers and are shown on Fig. 9. The barn is mostly weatherboarded, rising to a steeply pitched roof covered with corrugated sheeting and hipped at both ends. The frame sits on a brick dwarf wall. This has been augmented and obscured in places with cement, but where the earlier brickwork is visible, appears to comprise 18th century fabric of a similar form to that underpinning the Listed granary as well as the curtilage wall enclosing the farmhouse. The two porches are now augmented with outshuts along the entire east side, while the hip on the northern end sweeps down over a loft above an open-fronted cart shed (Unit 8). To the south of the barn, a second structurally distinct accretion abuts at lower level. This stands on a red brick dwarf wall all round and currently houses chickens (Unit 3). To the west, a lateral range (Unit 5) was probably once open fronted, while a modern open-fronted unit (Unit 4) infills the re-entrant angle.

5.1.2 As noted, the building is now mostly weatherboarded, but the central section and flanking porch walls preserve render at upper level where they have been protected by later additions, and the historic configuration survives in good condition within the north outshut, where the typical Essex arrangement can be seen with upper lime render and lower weatherboarding. The two porches differ slightly; that to the north rising to a half-hipped roof with a rendered gable over boarded doors, (the doors probably later), while the south porch has a fully hipped roof but the doorway is now infilled with modern cement blockwork. A small pitching door has been inserted into the blockwork. The central outshut (Unit 1) is of more recent date with a galvanised steel roof and blockwork walls pierced by steel-framed casement windows and fairly recent doors and weatherboarding.

5.1.3 The west aisled side is largely unimpeded by later outshuts apart from the south end with Unit 5. The west pitch of the roof has been renewed recently.

Interior

General description

5.1.4 Even cursory examination reveals three distinct structural phases, with much of the east wall and north gable below roof level being remnants of an older building. The five north bays on the east and the north wall retain traces which are clearly medieval in construction, with wattle grooves and notches, mortices for diamond profile window mullions and shutter grooves, all of which

indicate a fragment of a domestic building (Plate 2). The south three bays and west side at the north end comprise later phases of work which are similar structurally but differ in detail. The south three bays are fairly coherent (Plate 3), with wide outer bays, an aisle on the west with more conventional framing on the east, including mid-rails, with upper and lower primary-braced studwork. Differences between this element and the northern aisle are particularly evident in that the south bays have splay-cut posts and aisle-ties, while those to the north are much straighter and plain (Plate 4).

5.1.5 The truss form follows a general pattern throughout, comprising slender tie-beams with long, slightly curved braces to the principal posts. The upper structure is not well-defined and there are no principal rafters; instead all are of fairly even size with collars clasping a single purlin in each pitch.

Detailed description and inventory

North gable end

5.1.6 The north gable sits on a fairly well-preserved sole-plate, which is simply scarfed, over a brick dwarf wall encased with cementitious render. Plain principal posts frame the wall and west aisle, while a large post lies offset from the centre to the east. These all appear to be reused members, as various redundant mortices do not relate to the current configuration. There are two in-line mid-rails, the west member being longer and probably reused, while the lower studwork incorporates some older pegged studs interspersed with waney staves. The upper register has a good wall-plate, possibly structurally contemporary with the phase of work visible to the west. This has no peg holes and frames a regular arrangement of slender studs. Large patches of lath and plaster infill survive, but with much augmentation in expanded steel mesh visible behind. In the centre, the rear of a boarded and ledged door is visible. It has a hasp and strap hinges hung on pintles, the upper example with a spade head but both possibly reused. Above the tie-beam, regular unpegged studwork retains some areas of lath and plaster infill. The studs engage a collar which is notched over the principal rafter with two small square pegs and clasp the purlins as noted above. The hip rafters have been replaced. The west aisle at this end retains the aisle-tie, this reused and retaining a possible shutter groove. There are rough studs above and below.

Bay 1

5.1.7 Bay 1 is narrow and has a raised floor. On the east side a single course of brick is visible below a fairly decayed sole-plate, both encased with plasterwork. There are four robust studs pegged to a mid-rail which has no soffit groove. The weatherboarding to the rear is of very rough oak or elm boards, now enclosed within an outshut and so of some age. The upper register includes four studs of fresher and more evenly-sawn oak, apparently later, as redundant peg-holes survive in the mid-rail for earlier timber, now all infilled with lath and plaster of the same date.

5.1.8 To the west, the arcade plate is of good, evenly-sawn oak, while the

outer wall includes a proportion of reused timber. Here, a decayed sole-plate has a fairly even arrangement of redundant mortices for studs, but the existing studs comprise three reused members which are all weathered on their internal face. An inserted window is supported by later softwood pieces. The wall-plate is reused and weathered on the inner face, although is continuous to Bay 2, and preserves two redundant mortices for large, probably curved braces flanking the existing window.

5.1.9 The roof of this bay preserves six even and slender oak rafters in each pitch, that to the east with softwood battening on slender cleats, presumably for earlier thatch, while the west rafters comprise a mix of early weathered oak and new material.

Truss 1

5.1.10 The east principal post has a slight chamfer and was formerly jowled, though this has sheared off. The timber appears to be pit-sawn and is probably reused, although the mid-rails to either side are properly pegged with a single peg. A slender brace rises from the post to the tie-beam and is simply notched into the post. The opposing arcade post is of good, evenly-sawn oak, and is fairly slender, retaining some sapwood on the north-west side. This post sits on and is pegged to the stump of an aisle sill, now resting on a brick stylobate. The post is braced three-ways to the arcade plate and tie-beam with slender braces, all double pegged. The tie-beam has sapwood on the upper edge.

5.1.11 The arcade post supports a plain aisle-tie, not properly pegged but secured by small, reused strap hinges. This is additionally bolstered with a large downward nailed-on brace from the arcade post to the aisle-tie.

5.1.12 There is no sign of an earlier upper roof structure and no principal rafters are present.

Bay 2

5.1.13 A wider, medieval bay is fairly well-preserved on the east. The sole-plate is in good condition while the mid-rail continues inline from the north. This retains a soffit groove with three, off-centre diamond-mullion mortices for a window together with a long shutter groove, the central mullion now obscured by a later stud (Plate 5). There are seven lower studs of large scantling, most of which appear original with wattle grooves and stave holes. The central stud forms the left jamb of the window aperture and preserves an empty mortice for the original sill. Weatherboarding is present to the rear and, as with the adjoining space is of elm or oak. The upper register preserves seven studs, all in line with those below, and original. A second window in the centre of the panel retains the original sill with its own soffit groove for wattle and three diamond-mullion mortices in the upper face. A lack of corresponding mortices in the wall-plate, however, suggests the wall-plate has been replaced. The whole area is now infilled with lath and plaster.

5.1.14 The west arcade plate has a face-halved and bladed scarf joint with four edge pegs, and the outer wall a well-preserved sole-plate and wall-plate. Both these members have a regular arrangement of empty stud mortices as in the adjoining bay, some double-pegged and some single-pegged. The panel now includes seven evenly-spaced common studs, some of which are clearly reused and retain wattle grooves and notches.

5.1.15 The roof has eight softwood rafters of slender scantling and of varying quality in the east pitch, while the west side has eight evenly-sawn slender oak rafters with a single purlin. An intermediate collar supports one rafter couple.

Truss 2

5.1.16 This truss frames the north porch and has a robust east post with a large splay-cut jowl, and evidence for the earlier form survives in the redundant mortices for a lateral binding joist and south mid-rail, continuing the form of the medieval building and indicating an earlier floor. A slender tie-beam brace is notched into the post as the adjoining truss. The opposing arcade post is of well-cut oak and as with Truss 1 rests on the stump of a truncated aisle-sill. The post is braced to the arcade plate but has lost the inner brace to the tie-beam.

5.1.17 Within the aisle, the tie is again reused and fixed with ironwork, and as before a downward nailed-on brace descends from the arcade post to the aisle-tie. The outer wall post is an old timber. The tie-beam itself is waney but probably contemporary with Truss 1. Again there are no principal rafters and no indication as to the form of the earlier roof.

Bay 3

5.1.18 Bay 3 forms the porch on the east side, but is framed by a medieval wall-plate which retains a soffit groove and mortices for six evenly-spaced studs, while both principal bays posts retain mortices for a lost mid-rail which once spanned the area.

5.1.19 The side walls of the porch are framed with oak mid-rails of even scantling with seven lower studs on the north, incorporating some early studs, over a reused sole-plate. Weatherboarding visible to the rear is of oak or elm. The upper register comprises an even arrangement of studs with a primary brace from the corner post where the greatest strength is needed. This area is infilled with lath and plaster. The south wall of the porch is similarly configured, primary-braced at upper level and clearly contemporary. The wall is pierced by an inserted boarded and ledged door. This is modern and replaces earlier studs, as empty mortices are visible in the soffit of the mid-rail. Good quality oak corner posts frame the east side with secondary inner posts supporting the doors. The doors are of softwood and probably modern, but a threshing leap board survives. The porch roof has eight rafter-couples, with three collars clasping a single purlin in each pitch. The timber is fairly regular but of slightly larger size than the main body of the barn.

5.1.20 The arcade plate on the west is scarfed as before. Within the aisle, the lower half of the west wall is encased with cement but the sole-plate appears to survive. Seven studs, one or two reused, rise to the wall-plate which continues from Bay 2. This has a face-halved and bladed scarf joint.

5.1.21 Seven rafters survive in the east roof pitch to the porch, with an eighth truncated at mid-height. Within the roof over the aisle there are two early rafters with notches for collars, though the rest are probably contemporary with this phase of work.

Truss 3

5.1.22 Following its medieval counterparts, the east post has a splay-cut jowled head and redundant mortices for a lateral binding joist and north mid-rail. The inner brace survives to the tie-beam, though now truncated. By contrast, the west side is fairly well-preserved with a waney arcade post resting on a complete aisle-sill and braced three-ways to the arcade plate and tie-beam using slender oak braces. The tie-beam is similar but here retains redundant mortices in the soffit for the slender staves of a former partition, of which a few stumps remain with a single weatherboard. Within the aisle, the tie is again fixed with nailed-on ironwork straps and the downward brace from the arcade post is present.

5.1.23 Above the tie-beam the studwork of the partitions survives intact and includes a series of slender studs with softwood boarding to the rear.

Bay 4

5.1.24 The fourth bay is narrow and preserves medieval fabric on the east. The sole-plate and mid-rail are well-preserved and frame five lower studs, four of which are original. A fifth is, however later as it bisects the position of an original window indicated by three mortices for diamond-profile mullions and a shutter groove in the soffit of the mid-rail, while the sill piece is lost but marked by an empty mortice in the adjoining stud. As elsewhere, the studwork is all infilled with lath and plaster. The upper register preserves what appears to be six original studs, slightly offset to the lower examples but all pegged to the wall-plate above. The wall-plate is scarfed to the adjoining timber for the porch. The lath and plaster infill has seen some repair.

5.1.25 On the west, the arcade plate continues from Bay 3 and similarly the lower portion of the west wall is encased in cement. Five common studs form the wall panel, four of which appear to be reused medieval timbers while a fifth has been truncated for the insertion of a fixed modern window. The wall-plate extends through to the south and is again reused, here turned so that the mortices for jambs and three large diamond mullion mortices lie on-edge and indicate this was once a mid-rail or wall-plate.

5.1.26 The east roof pitch has five slender oak rafters, while the west side has six with two earlier reused pieces displaying redundant collar mortices.

Truss 4

5.1.27 The east post is medieval and supports in-line mid-rails to either side and has a redundant mortice for a lateral binding joist. The post has a splay-cut jowl at the head but differs slightly in having a second splay-cut jowl below the level of the former floor (Plate 6). At upper level, a trenched brace rises to the tie-beam.

5.1.28 The arcade post is of waney but fairly evenly-sawn oak, and although early, appears mechanically sawn. A taper burn-mark is present on one side. Braces rise to the arcade plate but the inner brace to the tie-beam is lost. The aisle sill survives in good condition, but the aisle-tie retains redundant mortices; this, and the outer wall-post are both reused. The tie-beam is waney as elsewhere.

Bay 5

5.1.29 The east wall forms the final surviving medieval element but is nevertheless well-preserved. The lower portion is obscured by horizontal boarding across part of the bay, but above this the medieval mid-rail survives. This retains evidence for a window at the south end, here with two diamond-mullion mortices unlike the three seen elsewhere, and a shutter groove. Peg-holes indicate five lower studs though only three appear original, and are now infilled with lath and plaster. The upper register has five original studs with a sixth, shorter stud supporting a window sill in the north end which retains one of the three original diamond mullions (Plate 7). The wall-plate retains its soffit groove as well as a shutter groove. A large flat board is braced across the entire bay and nailed to the studs, but this appears fairly early.

5.1.30 The arcade plate on the west is scarfed as before, but terminates at the south side where it abuts an earlier phase. The west wall has a sole-plate encased in cement as the adjoining bay, with four studs to a continuous wall-plate. A secondary wall-plate has been applied to the inner face with some additional modern studs.

5.1.31 Six slender rafters form the east roof pitch with seven to the west.

Truss 5

5.1.32 Truss 5 marks a transition to a separate structural phase with two adjacent principal posts marking the end of the medieval fabric and its abutment with the second structural phase, the space between infilled with lath and plaster packing.

5.1.33 The medieval post is jowled at the head and retains a tenon for the original tie-beam, and a mortice at mid-rail height for the lateral binding joist. No corresponding mortice for a mid-rail survives in timbers to the south, suggesting the medieval building terminated at this point. The adjacent post to the south, which now performs the primary structural function, is splay-cut at the head but the splay is more pronounced and clearly part of the later

phase. This supports a fairly waney, but properly morticed brace to the tie-beam. The opposing arcade post is waney with a sharp splay-cut jowl and sits on an original aisle-sill. The post is braced only to the arcade plate to the south and was never braced to the north. An inner brace to the tie-beam was present but is now lost.

5.1.34 Within the aisle, the form, although similar displays slight differences from that to the north. The aisle-tie is similarly splay-cut but morticed to the arcade post with two pegs, and also retains empty mortices in the soffit. The outer wall post is also splay-cut.

Bay 6

5.1.35 The sole-plate of the east wall is encased in cement but survives, with five studs all pegged to the mid-rail. Surviving lath and plaster is much repaired with cement and pierced with a serving hatch from the outshut to the east, this retaining a little boarded door. The upper register has five studs in line with their lower counterparts, but none are pegged. The framing here is primary-braced two ways, with lath and plaster infill.

5.1.36 The opposing west side has a good arcade plate of oak and preserves the original wall-plate, but the studwork below comprises later softwood pieces applied to a secondary outer structure. The earlier wall-plate, however preserves mortices for six evenly-spaced studs.

5.1.37 The roof is variable at this point and preserves only two rafters on the east side, but six on the west, two of which are probably reused. An intermediate collar supports one rafter couple.

Truss 6

5.1.38 The principal, east wall post and arcade post are of the same form, with splay-cut jowls, both supporting long, curved braces to the tie-beam which survives in good condition. The arcade post is also braced to the south arcade-plate but not the north. The aisle framing includes a surviving sill which is now partially obscured by a later brick partition to approximately 1m height. As with Truss 5, the aisle-tie is pegged and has a splay-cut jowl as does the outer wall post. There is a downward brace from the arcade post to the aisle-tie.

Bay 7

5.1.39 The east side frames the south porch, which is now divided from the main body of the barn by a flimsy but regular softwood boarded partition. Much of the lower boarding has been removed and the area is given access through a wide doorway which retains pintles and a loop for a latch.

5.1.40 The porch appears to be contemporary with this phase of work and the

outer walls have good oak mid-rails, the south example reinforced with a steel plate. The north wall has lower studs of mixed oak and softwood, simply trenched over, although mortices survive for earlier studwork in the soffit. This area is now connected to the central outshut and is reached through a doorway to the east. The upper register comprises well-preserved primary-braced studwork with the braces descending from the outer posts to the centre where they are pegged either side of a central stud, also pegged (Plate 8). The remaining studs are not pegged and the studwork is all infilled with a cementitious mortar. The south wall of the porch preserves the sole-plate with original oak studwork above, all pegged. This is pierced by an inserted boarded and ledged door. The former doorway, as noted above, is now infilled with modern blockwork, but surviving elements include shaped, splay-cut jowled corner posts, a wall-plate and secondary inner jambs. The roof over is constructed of rafter couples with a single collar clasping a purlin in each pitch.

5.1.41 The west side of the bay has an arcade plate, scarfed with a face-halved and bladed scarf joint, while the outer wall has primary-brace oak studwork with an original wall-plate, also scarfed. The north primary brace has been cut through for the insertion of a wide ledged and braced boarded door with modern strap hinges.

5.1.42 The east side of the bay has upper rafters of oak, some of which are waney and retain bark, while those to the west are waney below the arcade plate but with more regular slender oak rafters above.

Truss 7

5.1.43 As with Truss 6, the wall-post and arcade post are contemporary, both with splay-cut jowls. The east post supports a pegged mid-rail to the south as well as a slender brace to the tie-beam, while the arcade post is braced to the tie-beam and north arcade plate. Both the tie-beam and arcade post are fairly waney.

5.1.44 The aisle-sill survives intact and the tie above is double-pegged to the arcade post, while the wall-post has a splay-cut jowl, and is probably the companion piece to the adjoining member of Truss 6. The downward brace from arcade post to tie is properly pegged at the head and base and preserves an assembly mark, in the form of a chiselled 'III' (Plate 9).

Bay 8

5.1.45 The final bay is short. On the east the sole-plate survives along with the mid-rail, with five regularly-spaced slender studs in the lower register. This area is weatherboarded to the rear, with some lath and plaster in the upper 30cm. The upper register includes studwork, primary-braced two ways in the same manner as seen in Bay 6, with lath and plaster to the rear (Plate 10).

5.1.46 To the west the arcade plate and wall-plate continue from the adjoining bay and as before the studwork comprises more conventional primary-braced studwork. A brace descends from the corner post to the sole-plate with good oak staves which are not pegged.

5.1.47 Both the east and west roof pitches have six corresponding rafter couples, with a single intermediate collar.

South gable end

5.1.48 The gable survives well and is partly abutted by a lean-to, now separated with an applied partition, but which appears to be contemporary to the main barn as no mortices survive in the soffit of the mid-rail for lower studwork. Both the corner post and arcade post have splay-cut jowls, the arcade post resting on an original sole-plate and with a lateral brace to the arcade plate.

5.1.49 A central prick post stands on a stump of the original sole-plate and also supports in-line mid-rails. Lower framing is confined to the west side with two full-height pegged studs, one of which supports a nailed-in trenched ladder to a pitching door at high level. This is ledged to the rear and covered with tar.

5.1.50 The upper register has two slightly cranked downward primary braces from the outer posts and oak staves. Several have been replaced in softwood. To the rear, a mixture of lath and plaster is visible. Above wall-plate level, regular oak studs or staves rise to the apex, though some have been replaced and there is modern boarding visible to the rear.

5.1.51 Within the aisle, the tie has a splay-cut jowl as elsewhere, as does the wall post.

Scantling

5.1.52 Measurements were taken of those timbers accessible for each structural phase. These are as follows:

Phase 1

Principal bay post	9" x 5" (229mm x 127mm)
Mid-rail	9" x 5" (229mm x 127mm)
Average common stud	6" x 4" (152mm x 102mm)
	spaced 10" or 11" (254mm x 279mm) apart
Peg-hole	¾" - 1" (19mm x 25mm)

Phase 2

Arcade post	7" x 8" (178mm x 203mm)
Aisle sill	9" x 6" (229mm x 152mm)
Aisle-tie (wide end)	7" x 8" (178mm x 203mm)
Wall-post	7" x 4" (178mm x 102mm)
Wall-plate	6" x 6" (152mm x 152mm)

Average common stud	4" x 3" (102mm x 76mm) spaced 16" (406mm) apart
Primary brace	3½" x 3" (89mm x 76mm)
Prick post	9" x 7" (229mm x 178mm)

Phase 3

Arcade post	7" x 6" (178mm x 152mm)
Aisle-tie	6" x 4" (152mm x 102mm)
Inner brace	5" x 3" (127mm x 76mm)
Arcade brace	5" x 3" (127mm x 76mm)

Outshuts and additions

5.1.53 Unit 1 spans the two porches. The outer east wall is largely of modern materials and is pierced by a domestic, steel-framed window of 16 panes set on its side and a second, two-light casement. The space within is divided by a mixture of rendered and weatherboarded partitioning, with the whitewashed, formerly external wall of the main barn visible on the north. The roof is simple with a single softwood purlin and suspended fibre-board ceiling. The only feature of any note lies in the north unit. This comprises a probable 19th century manger or feeding trough. It is fairly low and constructed of softwood on robust legs with an adjoining tether ring on the west wall, probably for cattle rather than horses.

5.1.54 Unit 2 lies to the south of the porch but projects slightly past the end of the main body of the barn. This is constructed on a brick plinth with a hipped roof engaging with the main structure, where a small section of early render remains exposed at high level. This unit now houses chickens and is lined out in modern materials.

5.1.55 A second area (Unit 2), also utilised as a chicken coop, forms a gabled extension to the main barn, although is probably not part of the original outshut, which must have extended at this point. As with Unit 2, the structure rests on a high plinth of 18th or 19th century brick. The interior retains few internal features, though its roof could be viewed at a distance from Unit 5. It is of limited interest.

5.1.56 Immediately to the west, a cartshed (Unit 4) of cement blockwork with slender studding and weatherboarding has been added.

5.1.57 Unit 5 projects from the west side of Unit 3 and was clearly constructed of much reused earlier oak, thrown together for maximum efficiency. It rests on a brick dwarf wall with a raised cement floor, reached via a modern door. The rear, east wall abutting the barn has a good oak wall-plate with redundant mortices below and heavy boarding to the rear, while later oak studwork, possibly 18th century in date now provides support. The lateral walls rise in two stages. Lower wall-plates which do not extend to the full depth or height of the building have been augmented with short oak studs to carry the walls to a higher wall-plate, but the short members are, however nailed into contemporary uprights indicating most of the structure is of one phase, but

that perhaps there was insufficient timber to build the range to its desired dimensions, and timber odds and ends were used to make up the shortfall. The south wall comprises primary-braced studwork below the lower wall-plates but the north wall has simple evenly-spaced studs. One or two timbers are pegged. The outer west wall is of slender primary-braced framing with some softwood studwork in the gable above. The roof has a single tie-beam of roughly-squared hedgerow timber, with a single softwood rafter-couple and a softwood purlin in each pitch supported on a cleat. Feeding troughs lie on the north with tether rings, all constructed of oak and properly pegged together.

5.1.58 At the north end of the barn, a small wood store is housed in the re-entrant angle between the north porch and barn wall (Unit 6). Inside, the formerly external walls of the porch and barn remain well preserved, with lower horizontal boarding and upper render. The north and east walls are constructed of fairly good oak studwork with some softwood pieces, while the roof has simple softwood and oak rafters braced off the external wall of the barn.

5.1.59 Unit 7 is attached to the north gable end. It is open-fronted to the east but within, is all rendered, leaving little of interest visible apart from a single post on the north with a downward brace adjoining to the east. The north-east corner post is also visible and retains notches for a ledged doorway. Fabric visible in the loft includes oak wall-plates with a good, pegged central stud on the north and staves of fairly even scantling. The roof has fairly rough oak rafters and a large tie-piece which can be seen butting into the main body of the barn.

5.2 Building 2

Exterior

5.2.1 This building is a four-bay cart-shed, open-fronted on the east which rises to a pitched roof covered with corrugated metal sheeting (Plate 11). The walls are largely weatherboarded except on the south, which has been rendered with an unpainted pebbly roughcast of 20th century date. Other elements include a high-set pitching door on the north side within the gable which leads to an independent loft occupying the northern two bays, and given access by an attached metal ladder.

Interior

5.2.2 The timber-framing is largely of oak although softwood has been used in places. The bay divisions comprise principal posts of oak; those to the open front resting on brick and cement stylobates, with long sturdy braces to oak tie-beams. There is little upper roof structure to the trusses. Apart from the principal posts, the only structure present on the east is the wall-plate which has a face-halved and bladed scarf joint.

5.2.3 Elsewhere, the framing is well-preserved. The west wall has good, unjowled oak corner posts, each with an oak brace to the wall-plate, which is scarfed as on the east, while each principal post has an inner brace to the tie-beam as noted above. The wall panels comprise six slender oak staves, some of which are slender, quartered branches, all full-height apart from those bisected by the outer brace.

5.2.4 The south wall comprises a good sole-plate with a chamfered tie-beam above, with even oak studs (Plate 12). The central studs are of greater scantling and probably incorporate reused members. The studwork is primary-braced with straight downward braces from the outer posts, the east brace preserving a scribed batch mark, while the opposing north wall is similar in form but here apparently with a much higher proportion of reused timber with redundant mortices and nail holes.

5.2.5 The roof appears to be of softwood, with rafter-couples jointed at the apex. They are closely-spaced with a collar trenched over and nailed at the approximate bay divisions with additional, intermediate collars. There are also long nailed-on diagonal wind-braces.

5.2.6 The loft in the north bays is supported by close-spaced softwood joists, these housed with a diminished haunch, with lath and plaster infill. Little ashlar pieces enclose the eaves, also infilled with laths and plastered (Plate 13).

5.2.7 The loft is given access from an external door on the north gable. Inspection revealed both floors and walls lined with good softwood boarding. There are two nailed-on collars, with traces that the space was formerly underdrawn at this level, though the plasterwork only survives to the roof pitches

5.2.8 Measurements taken of the available timber, where accessible, is as follows:

Principal post	8" x 7" (203mm x 178mm)
Tie-beam	10" x 5" (254mm x 127mm)
Inner brace	10" x 3" (254mm x 76mm)
Wall-plate	7" x 8" (178mm x 203mm)
Average common stud	4" x 3" (102mm x 76mm)

5.3 **Building 3**

Exterior

5.3.1 Building 3 is a flimsy and poorly-constructed barn framing the east side of the farmyard (Plate 14). It is weatherboarded to the exterior over a brick plinth, pierced by a number of metal-framed windows on the east and west, most of which are modern. The north end has a single boarded split door, ledged and braced to the rear giving access to the north bay, while a second

door on the east is simply boarded. The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheeting and is hipped at both ends. Acro-props now give additional structural support.

Interior

5.3.2 The building has six bays, with the northern bay refurbished as an office and separated from the rest of the building. The south remains open-plan but supported throughout with acro-props. The walls are rendered with only a few principal posts expressed, and otherwise pierced by the metal-framed casements noted from the exterior.

5.3.4 The principal visible timbers include the south corner posts and a second pair on the north side of Bay 2. These have sharp splay-cut jowls similar in form to the Phase 2 posts seen in the main barn (Building 1). All the timber retains much sapwood and includes substantial volumes of waney hedgerow timber. None of the common studwork of the bay panels is visible behind plain plaster.

5.3.5 The trusses vary in form but generally include simple and very waney tie-beams, most of which appear to have been replaced. Some are of softwood and a few have short braces from the principal posts. Above, raking struts abut lower purlins with principal rafters, but the struts appear later and are simply nailed on to give additional support. In the northern part of the building, excluding the office bay, an additional tie-beam has been introduced with a long strut in an attempt to counter racking.

5.3.6 The north bay (Bay 6) which is now an office appears to have always been partitioned from the remainder as here lower studwork survives behind modern boarding, while the upper area above the tie-beam comprises exposed studwork with lath and plaster to the rear (Plate 15). This is fairly crude, with the appearance of wattle poles infilled with mortar and no final coat of plaster. A doorway leads through to the north bay and office. It has a little boarded door with strap hinges hung on pintles.

5.3.7 The roof is essentially of clasped side-purlin form. The collars are all waney but for the most part are trenched over principal rafters in the same manner as Building 1. There is no ridgeboard. There is a single original purlin in each pitch, carrying very waney halved timber rafters with some modern softwood additions. Battening is visible above for earlier tiles which predate the existing modern covering. The office was not inspected.

5.4 Building 4

5.4.1 This structure occupies the south side of the farmyard and comprises a largely steel-framed barn with a number of small cartshed / garage additions on the south. Although of little interest it does occupy the location of an earlier building of similar dimensions, apparently destroyed by fire in the 1940s.

Exterior

5.4.2 The external appearance comprises painted blockwork walls at lower level with corrugated sheet cladding above and to the roof, apart from the north side which has a central full-height aperture facing the yard within a weatherboarded façade (Plate 16). The south and east sides cross a change in ground level to the east and there are two lean-to extensions on the south side constructed entirely of breezeblock and corrugated sheeting with a mono-pitch roofed extension at the east end.

Interior

5.4.3 The interior of the barn is of five bays with a little midstrey on the south and has blockwork lower walls as noted from the exterior, though with some brickwork on the west. The upper system comprises a steel framework of rudimentary I-section principals secured with plates with composite roof trusses bolted together (Plate 17). Corrugated asbestos sheeting is visible to the rear, apart from the north side facing the house and farmyard which is substituted with modern studwork and external weatherboarding.

5.4.4 The lean-to on the south side, west of the midstrey, is all of blockwork construction, open on the south but with a sliding timber door on a metal runner. A second blockwork and corrugated sheet lean-to lies to the south-east, east of the midstrey, with a further mono-pitch lean-to extension at the east. Both are plain and open-fronted and of no interest.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Brickhouse Farm is considered an important Essex house as is it not only one of 31 surviving Wealden houses in Essex, but also one of only 11 with a two-bay open hall remaining in the county. In the 19th century the farm complex was associated with the estate at Debden Hall, although simply by virtue of proximity it is likely that the farm has always been associated with the early manorial estate, which dates back to at least the 11th century.

6.2 Of the farm buildings, the main barn has an interesting and complex history, incorporating fragments of an earlier, domestic precursor. Analysis reveals some structural coherence within a very distinct phasing sequence. Phase 1 is represented by the original historic core of the building, which essentially preserves four bays of the east wall of a medieval house or a similar, utilitarian domestic-type building, which might be contemporary with the adjoining Wealden. Medieval timbers surviving *in situ* are depicted on Fig. 12. Conspicuous survivals include unglazed windows with characteristic diamond mullion mortices and shutter grooves, stave holes and notches for wattle and the generally large and closely-spaced nature of the timber elements. Timbers of early date are also distributed elsewhere, reused in the later framing.

6.3 At some point the house was largely dismantled and converted to a barn. Two scenarios are possible; either the building was extended with three

bays to the south during the rebuild, or more likely, the south bays were added as a separate adjunct to the house and later consolidated, as their awkward abutment suggests. The later phase is clearly post-medieval and constructed in a coherent manner, with flanking wall panels to the contemporary porch framed in a symmetrical arrangement which conveys the impression of being a distinct unit. Here, less reused timber is evident, and instead the conversion of the timber is more refined and efficient. Splay-cut jowls to the principal posts and aisle-ties and the scarfing employed in the arcade plate indicates a date around the late 17th or early 18th century.

6.4 A third and final major phase is represented on the west side at the north end where the medieval house appears to have been taken down on three sides and rebuilt as an aisled structure to create a continuous structure with the south, but with characteristically fresher timber and none of the archaic features such as the splay-cut jowling as at the south end. In addition, most of the reused medieval timber is incorporated into this area, including identifiable wall-plates, mid-rails and studs with traces for windows, wattle grooves and earlier bracing. The roof was probably also altered at this time. The existing roof is rather unsatisfactory and probably much-altered. There are no principal rafter-couples and the framing appears relatively independent of the lower structure. Overall there has been much loss, and peg-holes for any earlier upper roof structure such as queen posts are absent.

6.5 The slender nature of the timber shows a fairly good understanding of structural mechanics suggesting perhaps that this later phase is later 18th or early 19th century, which would coincide with a general refurbishment of the whole roof, something which would have been necessary with the extent of structural alteration.

6.6 Other phases can be discerned in the various outshuts on the east and south, most of which appear consistent with an early 18th century date. This represents a substantial upgrading of the farm complex at this time, which included the listed granary, and other smaller stores and structures to its north, as well as the curtilage wall enclosing the farmhouse. The cart shed (Building 2) is also ascribed a similar, 18th century date and comprises a well-preserved and typical building of its form, with good timber-framing utilising a mix of oak and softwood.

6.7 Timber may have been in short supply at some stage, as Building 3 is poorly constructed by comparison, leading to its current problems, but in most other respects is of conventional form. The final building (Building 4) is of 1940s or 50s construction and is a typical, prefabricated, post-war building, although it does follow the footprint of an earlier building enclosing the south side of the farmyard, of which no trace survives.

6.8 Scientific developments in the 18th century and 19th centuries, saw improvements to livestock practices and this, along with the agricultural depression that followed, saw increased livestock farming in the county. The presence of a number of mangers and other ephemeral traces in the barns

and outshuts suggests it is likely that many of the farm buildings housed animals at this point.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The buildings recorded at Brickhouse Farm comprise an important element of a larger farm complex with medieval origins, both with the obvious presence of the Wealden-type farmhouse but also the survival of an associated medieval building of a similar or slightly later date. With the house's conversion to an agricultural building the complex of farm building expanded significantly over the next 200 years to include typical buildings associated with a prospering farm; the cartshed, granary, further building for livestock or crop storage, with later additions being carried out in the 19th as well as the 20th century.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (see Appendix 4) and will be lodged with Saffron Walden Museum. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the ERO and ECC HEM.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client Mr Barry Pestell of De Vere Homes Ltd for commissioning the project.

Thanks also go to Laura Belton, HER officer, as well as staff at the Chelmsford Record Office.

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Uttlesford District Historic Environment Characterisation Project 2009 Essex
County Council

APPENDIX 1

Fig.	Title	Date	Scale	Reference/Location
1	Site Location	Modern	1:25,000	OS Explorer
2	Detailed site location	Modern	1:500	Client
3	Chapman & Andre	1777		Plate 2, (CRO)
4	Debden Tithe Map	1845		D/CT 112 Debden, (CRO)
5	1st edition OS map	1877	1:10,560	9, (CRO)
6	Debden Hall Estate Sales Catalogue Map	1882	1:10,560	D/F 35/7/724, (CRO)
7	2nd edition OS map	1897	1:2,500	IX.13, (CRO)
8	OS map	1946	1:10,560	13 SE., (CRO)

APPENDIX 2 BUILDING LISTINGS

List entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: BRICK HOUSE FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1112375

Location: BRICK HOUSE FARMHOUSE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Essex	Uttlesford	District Authority	Debden

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 26-Nov-1951

Date of most recent amendment: 22-Feb-1980.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 121668

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Details:

DEBDEN NEWPORT ROAD 1. 5222 Brick House Farmhouse (formerly listed as Brick House, Debden) TL 53 SW 17/207 26.11.51

II*

2. Originally a C15 timber-framed and plastered house on a rectangular plan with a "Wealdon" front. There is some brick facing. In the C17 a wing extending to the south was added at the east end and a staircase wing was added. The main block is 2 storeyed with attics and the south wing is one storeyed with attics. Three window range, casements. The upper storey is jettied at each end of the front and there is a continuous eaves across the middle bay supported on curved brackets. Roofs tiled. The main block has a C17 central chimney stack with diagonal shafts and there is one gabled dormer. The south wing also has one gabled dormer on the west side. The interior has exposed timber-framing, ceiling beams and joists. (RCHM 12).

Listing NGR: TL5444634094

Selected Sources

Book Reference - Title: An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Essex North West - Date: 1916

List entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: GRANARY 20 METRES WEST OF BRICKHOUSE FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1239699

Location: GRANARY 20 METRES WEST OF BRICKHOUSE FARMHOUSE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Essex	Uttlesford	District Authority	Debden

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 25-Jul-1990

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 417678

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Details:

DEBDEN NEWPORT ROAD TL 53 SW GRANARY 20 METRES WEST 17/1477 OF BRICK HOUSE FARMHOUSE

GV II

Granary C18. Timber framed, clad in weather boarding with clay tile roof supported on piers of red brick with plinth in English bond. Central boarded door reached by timber steps. 2 bays chamfered jowled posts with trenched bracing, purlins and some rustic poles as rafters. 2 grain bins.

Listing NGR: TL5444634095

List entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CARTSHED 80 METRES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF BRICKHOUSE FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1273601

Location: CARTSHED 80 METRES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF BRICKHOUSE FARMHOUSE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Essex	Uttlesford	District Authority	Debden

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 25-Jul-1990

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 417677

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Details:

DEBDEN TL 53 SW NEWPORT ROAD

17/1476 CARTSHED 80 METRES SSW OF BRICKHOUSE FARMHOUSE

GV II

Cartshed, early C18. Timber framed in elm with weather boarded and rendered cladding and corrugated iron roof. Open fronted. 4 bays clasped purlin roof structure with straight bracing from ties and wall plates to principal posts. First floor inserted into 2 bays with stud partition partially mortice and tenoned and partially bird-mouthed to tie nailed to rafters. Concrete padstones. Access by external ladder from NE gable.

Listing NGR: TL5440034022

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: <i>Farm Buildings at Brick House Farm, Newport Road, Debden, Saffron Walden, Essex</i>	
Parish: <i>Debden</i>	District: <i>Uttlesford</i>
NGR: <i>TL 5442 3404</i>	Site Code: DNBF12
Type of Work: Historic building recording	Site Director/Team: Tansy Collins / historic building recording team
Date of Work: March 2012	Size of Area Investigated: 0.36ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden Museum	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: ?	Related EHER No.s: 35801, 332
Final Report:	
Periods Represented: Medieval (?15 th century) to present	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>In February 2012 AS carried out historic building recording of a number of farm buildings at Brickhouse Farm, Debden, Essex. The buildings comprise an important element of a larger farm complex with medieval origins, both with the obvious presence of the Wealden-type farmhouse but also the survival of an associated domestic medieval building of a similar or slightly later date (Building 1). With the house's conversion to an agricultural building in about the 17th century, the complex of farm buildings expanded significantly over the next 200 years to include typical buildings associated with a prospering farm; the cartshed, granary, further building for livestock or crop storage, with later additions being carried out in the 19th as well as the 20th century.</p> <p>Elements of change were probably associated with scientific developments in the 18th century and 19th centuries, which saw improvements to livestock practices and this, along with the agricultural depression that followed, saw increased livestock farming in the county. The presence of a number of mangers and other ephemeral traces in the barns and outshuts suggests it is likely that many of the farm buildings housed animals at this point.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: Tansy Collins / Lee Prosser	Date of Summary: April 2012

APPENDIX 4 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Brickhouse Farm, Newport Road, Debden, Saffron Walden					NGR: TL 5442 3404		
County: Essex				Museum Collecting Area: Saffron Walden			
Site Code: DNBF12				Project Number: 4719			
Date of Work: March 2012				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
Jan 2012		Yes		27 th Jan 2012		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
25 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
3 A3 sheet drawing film							
Architect's Drawings:							
9 sheets A3 (annotated)							
1 sheet A4 (annotated)							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4066		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	16-33	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
5	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

PLATES



Plate 1 East elevation of Building 1, taken from the east (DP 16)



Plate 2 East side of Bays 4 and 5, taken from the west (DP 48)



Plate 3 Southern half of Building 1, taken from the north (DP 41)



Plate 4 West side of Bays 1 and 2, taken from the south-east (DP 42)



Plate 5 Position of original lower window on the east side of Bay 2 (Building 1), taken from the north-west (DP 46)



Plate 6 East side of Truss 4 (Building 1) showing original window position in Bay 4 and mortise for lateral binding joist (indicated), taken from the west (DP 53)



Plate 7 Original upper window on the east side of Bay 5 (Building 1) with original diamond profile mullion, taken from the south-west (DP 51)



Plate 8 North wall of the south porch at upper level (Building 1), taken from the south (DP 65)



Plate 9 West end of Truss 7 (Building 1) within the aisle, taken from the south-east (DP 62)



Plate 10 East side of Bay 8, taken from the west (DP 61)



Plate 11 East elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-east (DP 01)



Plate 12 South wall of Building 2, taken from the north-east (DP 31)



Plate 13 Studwork enclosing the eaves of the loft occupying the north two bays of Building 2, taken from the south-east (DP 75)



Plate 14 West elevation of Building 3, taken from the west (DP 03)



Plate 15 Studwork partition between Bays 5 and 6 (Building 3), taken from the south (DP 27)



Plate 16 Buildings 3 and 4 (right), taken from the north-west (DP 12)



Plate 17 Roof structure of Building 4, taken from the west (DP 23)

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DP 1

East elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-east



DP 2

North elevation of Building 2, taken from the north east



DP 3

West elevation of Building 3, taken from the west



DP 4

North elevation of Building 3, taken from the north



DP 5

East elevation of Building 3, taken from the north-east



DP 6

View of Building 1, taken from the east



DP 7

South elevation of Building 3, taken from the south-east



DP 8

South side of Building 4 with Building 3 to the right, taken from the south-east



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South elevation of Building 4, taken from the south



DP 10

View of Building 2 (left) and Building 4 (right), taken from the south



DP 11

West elevation of Building 4, taken from the west



DP 12

Buildings 3 and 4, taken from the north-west



DP 13

Building 1 on the west with the farmhouse to the north, taken from the south



DP 14

East elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-east



DP 15

East elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-east



DP 16

East elevation of Building 1, taken from the east



DP 17

North end of Building 1, taken from the north-east



DP 18

West elevation of Building 1, taken from the north-west



DP 19

West elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-west



DP 20

Extensions at the south end of Building 1, taken from the south-west



DP 21

South elevation of Building 1, taken from the south



DP 22

South side of Building 4, taken from the north-west



DP 23

Roof structure of Building 4, taken from the west



DP 24

West side of Building 4, taken from the east



DP 25
Interior of the south-west extension to Building 4,
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DP 26
Bay 5 (Building 3), taken from the south



DP 27
Studwork partition between Bays 5 and 6 (Building
3), taken from the south



DP 28
East side of Building 3, taken from the north-west



DP 29
West end of the truss between Bays 4 and 5
(Building 3), taken from the north-east



DP 30
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DP 31

South wall of Building 2, taken from the north-east



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Interior of Building 2, taken from the south-east



DP 33

Central truss of Building 2, taken from the south



DP 34

Studwork enclosing the loft area occupying the north two bays of Building 2, taken from the south



DP 35

North wall of Building 2, taken from the south-east



DP 36

Studwork enclosing the eaves of the loft occupying the north two bays of Building 2, taken from the east



DP 37

Manger in Unit 1 (Building 1), taken from the east



DP 38

Batch mark on a primary brace of the south wall of Building 2, taken from the east



DP 39

North wall of the north porch (Building 1), taken from the south-west



DP 40

Roof structure of the north porch (Building 1), taken from the west



DP 41

Interior of Building 1, taken from the north



DP 42

West side of Bays 1 and 2 (Building 1), taken from the south-east



DP 43
North gable end of Building 1, taken from the south



DP 44
East side of Bays 1 and 2 with the porch on the right, taken from the north-west



DP 45
Original upper window on the east side of Bay 2 (Building 1), taken from the west



DP 46
Position of original lower window on the east side of Bay 2 (Building 1), taken from the north-west



DP 47
Studwork on the east side of Bay 2 showing wattle notches, taken from the north



DP 48
East side of Bays 4 and 5, taken from the west



DP 49

East side of Building 1, taken from the north-west



DP 50

Roof structure of Building 1 at the south end, taken from the north



DP 51

Original upper window on the east side of Bay 5 (Building 1) with original diamond profile mullion, taken from the south-west



DP 52

Position of original lower window on the east side of Bay 5 (Building 1), taken from the west



DP 53

East side of Truss 4 (Building 1) showing original window position in Bay 4 and mortice for lateral binding joist (indicated), taken from the west



DP 54

East side of Bays 7 and 8 (Building 1), taken from the west



DP 55

South gable end of Building 1, taken from the north



DP 56

West side of Building 1 showing the aisle form, taken from the south-east



DP 57

West side of Bays 7 and 8 (Building 1), taken from the east



DP 58

East side of Building 1, taken from the south-west



DP 59

View of the roof structure in Building 1, taken from the south



DP 60

East side of Bay 8, taken from the west



*DP 61
Detail of the south wall (Building 1) showing later boarding to the former outshut at the south end, taken from the north-west*



*DP 62
West end of Truss 7 (Building 1) within the aisle, taken from the south-east*



*DP 63
South side of the south porch (Building 1), taken from the north*



*DP 64
Roof structure of the south porch (Building 1), taken from the west*



*DP 65
North wall of the south porch at upper level (Building 1), taken from the south*



*DP 66
East side of Unit 1 (Building 1), taken from the north-west*



DP 67

South end of Unit 6 showing formerly external walls of porch and barn (Building 1), taken from the east



DP 68

West side of Unit 6 showing the formerly external wall of the barn (Building 1), taken from the south-east



DP 69

Interior of Unit 7 (Building 1), taken from the east



DP 70

South wall of Unit 5 (Building 1), taken from the north



DP 71

West side of Unit 5 (Building 1), taken from the south-east



DP 72

West side of Unit 3 (Building 1), taken from the north-east



DP 73

Loft over the north two bays of Building 2, taken from the north



DP 74

General view of the Listed farmhouse, taken from the south

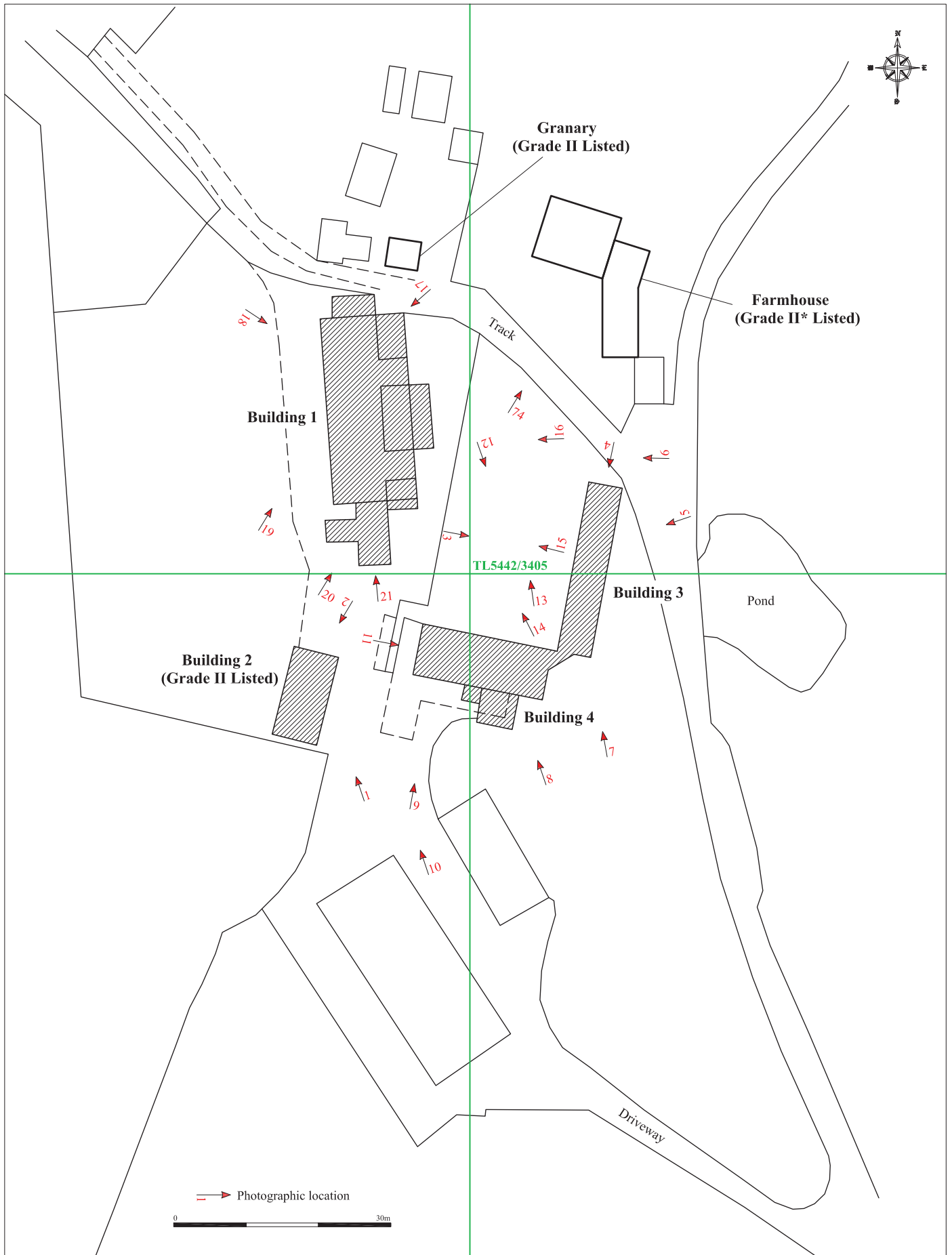


DP 75

Studwork enclosing the eaves of the loft occupying the north two bays of Building 2, taken from the south-east



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A3



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<p>Fig. 3 Chapman & Andre, 1777</p>
<p>Not to scale</p>



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Fig. 4 Debden tithe map, 1845
Not to scale



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Fig. 5 1st Edition OS map, 1877

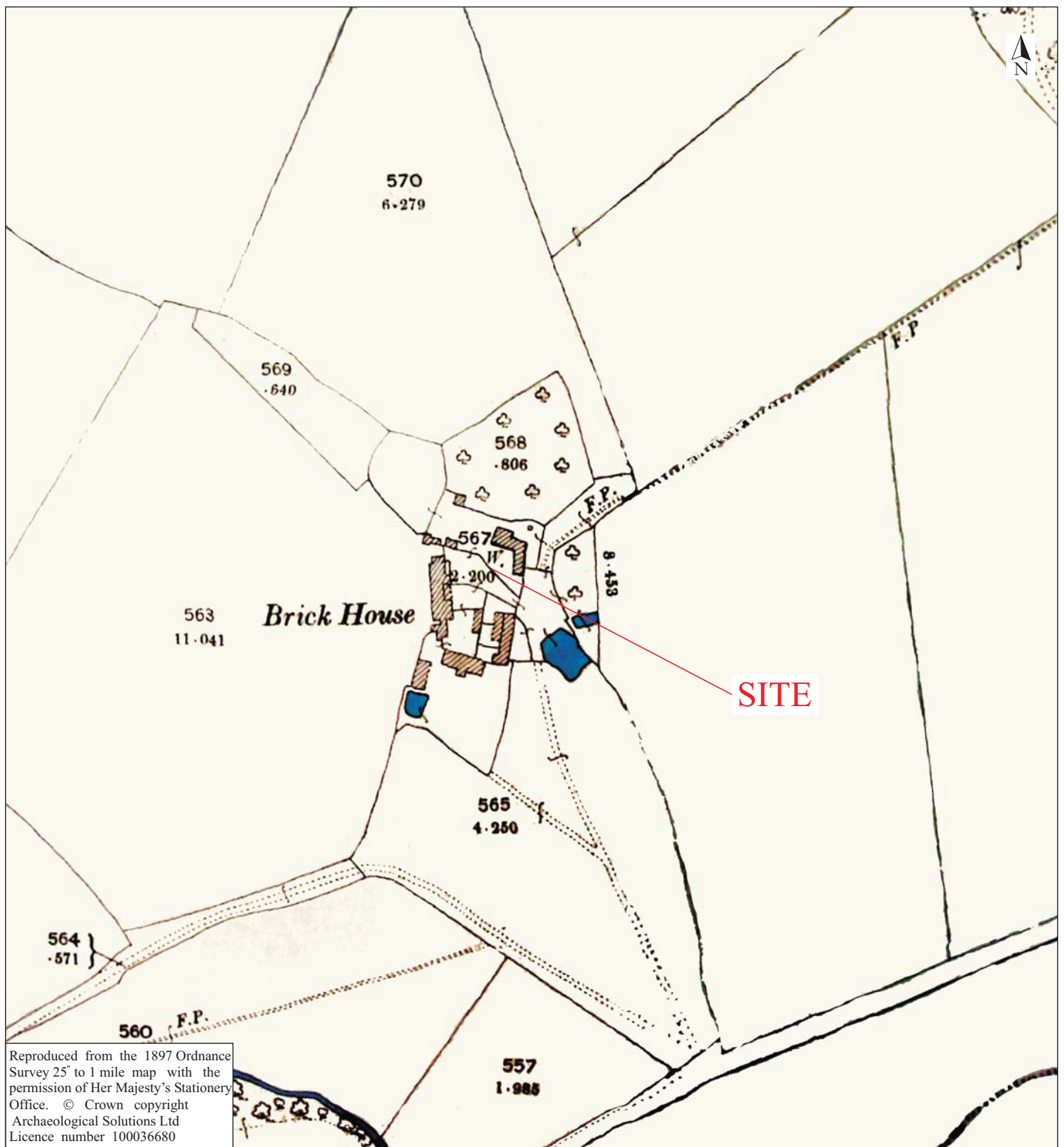
Not to scale



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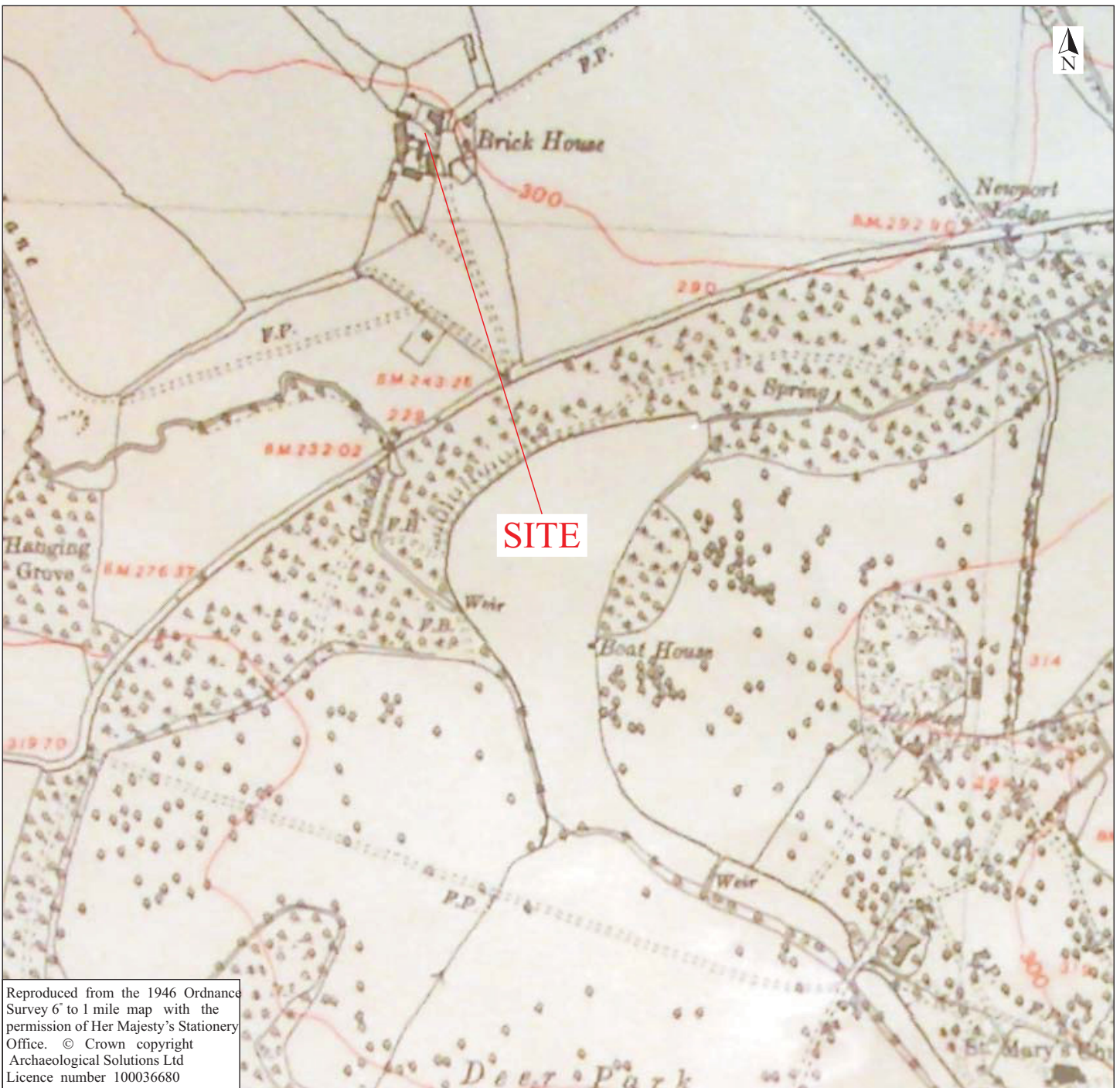
Fig. 6 Debden Hall Estate sales catalogue, 1882

Not to scale

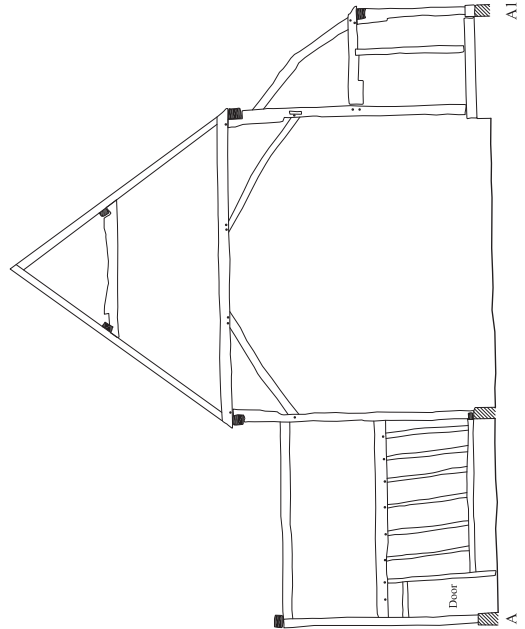
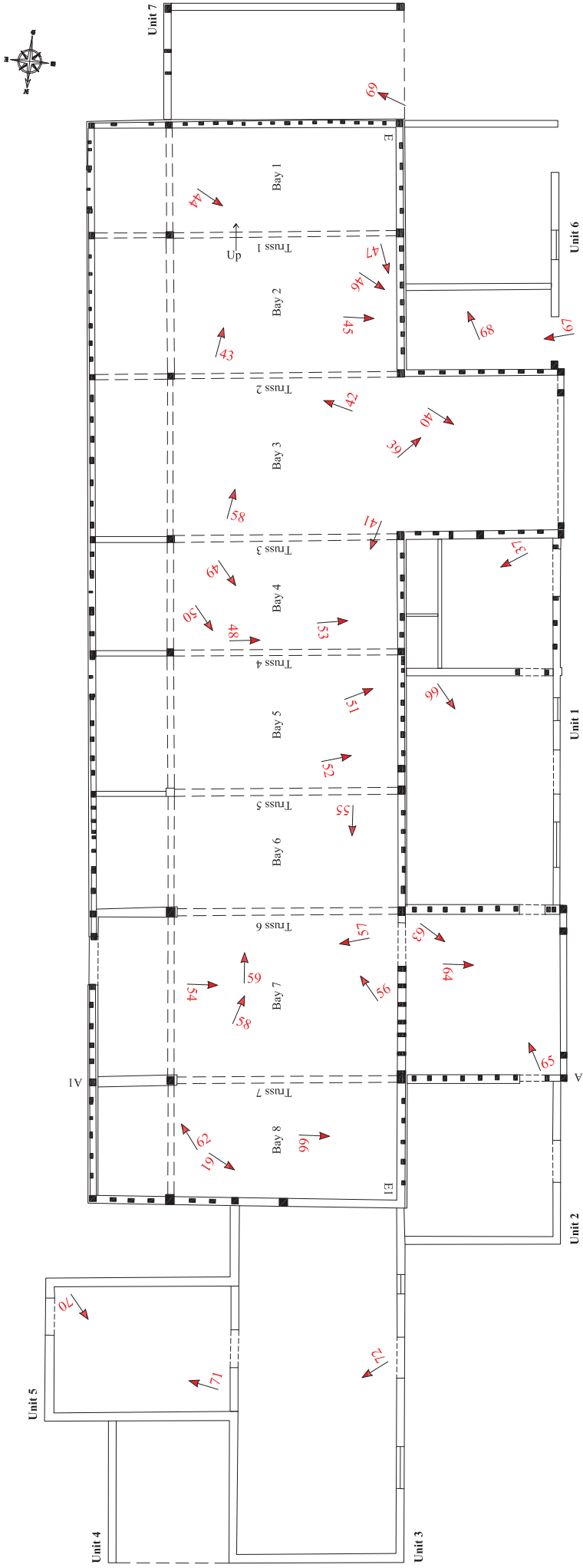


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Fig. 7 2nd Edition OS map, 1897
 Not to scale



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1946
Not to scale

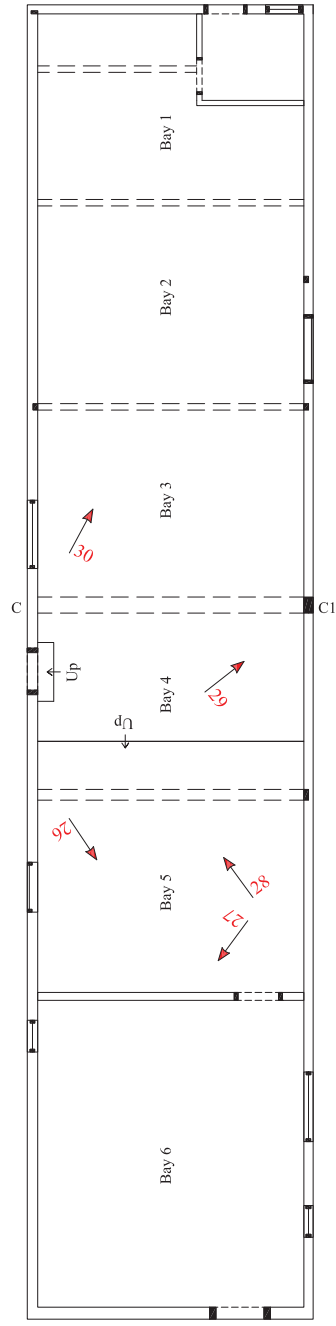
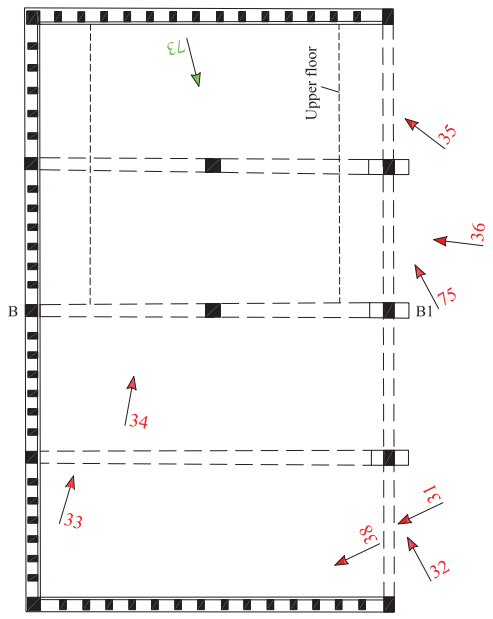
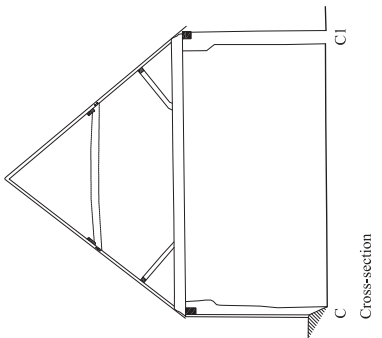
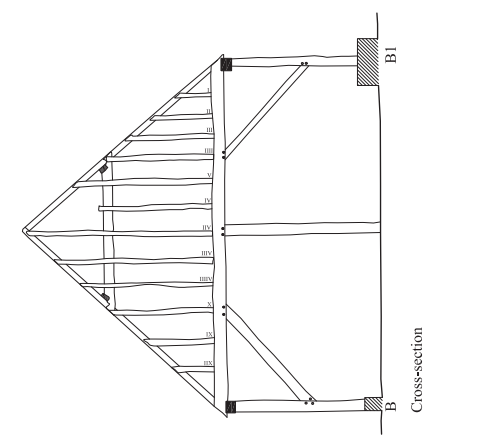


Photographic location



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Fig. 9 Plan & section of Building 1
 Scale 1:100 at A3

Cross-section - Truss 7



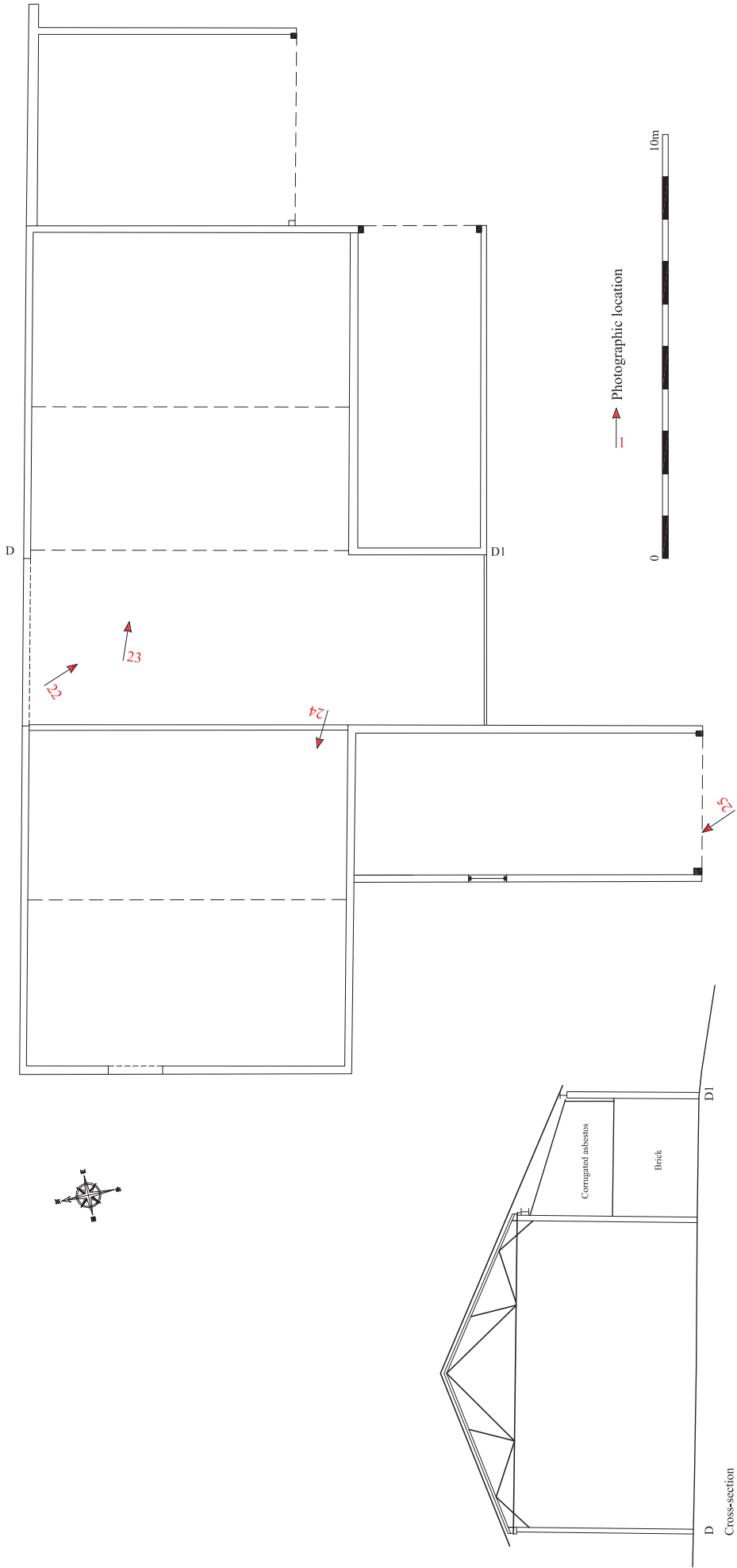
Building 2



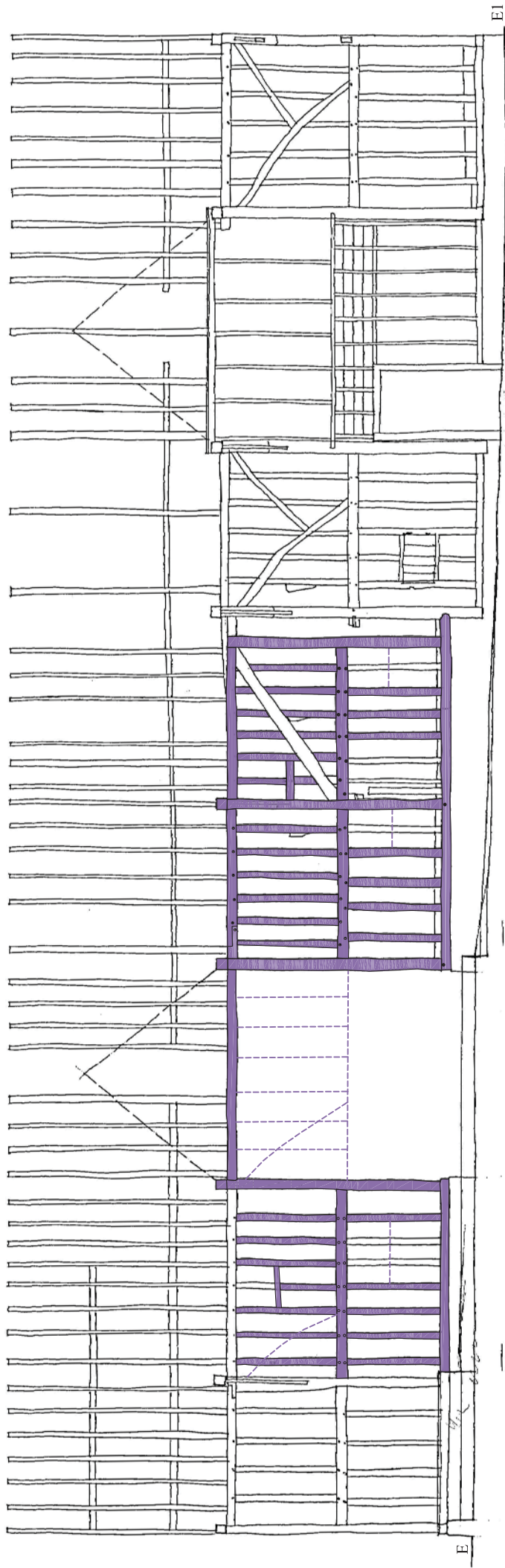
Building 3

↑ 1 Photographic location





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Fig. 11 Plan & section of Building 4
 Scale 1:100 at A3



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Fig. 12 Building 1 - Internal elevation showing in-situ medieval fabric
Scale 1:100 at A4