
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LIBURY HALL, GREAT MUNDEN, WARE,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED IMPACT ASSESSMENT
AND
HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

HER Req. No. 10/13

Authors:	Tansy Collins BSc Kate Higgs MA (Oxon.)	
Editor:	Antony RR Mustchin MSc	
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 3439 2348	Report No. 4340	
District: East Herts	Site Code: n/a	
Approved: C. Halpin MIFA	Project No. 5276	
Signed:	Date: 27 June 2013 Revised: 10/10/2013	

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY**
- 4 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**
 - 4.1 Topography, geology and soils**
 - 4.2 Archaeological and historic background**
 - 4.3 Cartographic sources**
 - 4.4 Constraints**
 - 4.5 SITE VISIT**
- 5 DISCUSSION (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT)**
- 6 HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL**
- 7 DISCUSSION (HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL)**
- 8 OVERALL CONCLUSION**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appendix 1 Historic environment record data

Appendix 2 Cartographic sources

Appendix 3 Parish of Little Munden tithe apportionment, 1840

Appendix 4 HER summary sheet

PLATES

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

FIGURES

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>On the 24th of April 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an historic building assessment alongside an archaeological desk-based impact assessment at Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire. The project was undertaken to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a new two-storey 29 bedroom range.</i>			
<i>The desk-based research suggests a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, but a moderate potential for medieval archaeology. Post-medieval structures survive or are known to have previously stood in the area of the site. From 1900 onwards the site consisted of Libury Hall Farm Colony, which was established to provide work and shelter for German-speaking unemployed and destitute people. During World War I Libury Hall was a privileged internment camp, and has since become a care home for aged and infirm people of various nationalities.</i>			
<i>Historic building recording found the earliest surviving structure to date from the early 18th century or earlier. This comprised a former farm house which has seen modification through institutional use but nevertheless preserves a number of original features. A large three-storey block was added in the late 18th or early 19th century and is well-preserved, while the 1900 range is of good solid construction typical of the period.</i>			
<i>The early sequence of the buildings is not entirely clear, and further detailed investigation as part of the proposed works would provide an opportunity to refine the sequence of development. Particular areas which would provide information may be the roof form of the west block of the north range as well as the junctures of these ranges with the linking units to the 1900 range.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>24 April 2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Yes</i>
P. number	<i>5276</i>	Site code	<i>n/a</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological desk-based impact assessment and historic building appraisal</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 83 Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt</i>		
Current land use	<i>Care home</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition and redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>18th century or earlier house with later additions</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Great Munden</i>
HER for area	<i>Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Req, No. 10/13)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG11 1JD</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.1.4 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3439 2348</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c. 112m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Libury Hall</i>		
Full title	<i>Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Impact Assessment and Historic Building Appraisal.</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T. and Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4340</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2013 (Revised 10/10/2013)</i>		

LIBURY HALL, GREAT MUNDEN, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

On the 24th of April 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an historic building assessment alongside an archaeological desk-based impact assessment at Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire. The project was undertaken to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a new two-storey 29 bedroom range.

The desk-based research suggests a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, but a moderate potential for medieval archaeology. Post-medieval structures survive or are known to have previously stood in the area of the site. From 1900 onwards the site consisted of Libury Hall Farm Colony, which was established to provide work and shelter for German-speaking unemployed and destitute people. During World War I Libury Hall was a privileged internment camp, and has since become a care home for aged and infirm people of various nationalities.

Historic building recording found the earliest surviving structure to date from the early 18th century or earlier. This comprised a former farm house which has seen modification through institutional use but nevertheless preserves a number of original features. A large three-storey block was added in the late 18th or early 19th century and is well-preserved, while the 1900 range is of good solid construction typical of the period.

The early sequence of the buildings is not entirely clear, and further detailed investigation as part of the proposed works would provide an opportunity to refine the sequence of development. Particular areas which would provide information may be the roof form of the west block of the north range as well as the junctures of these ranges with the linking units to the 1900 range.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 On the 24th of April 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an historic building assessment alongside an archaeological desk-based impact assessment at Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire, SG11 1JD (NGR TL 3439 2348; Fig. 1). The project was undertaken on behalf of Libury Hall to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a new two-storey 29 bedroom range with internal and external alterations to the remaining existing buildings (EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP).

1.2 The assessment was undertaken according to a specification prepared by Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (dated 18th April 2013) in response to advice received from Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit

(advice letter dated 28/02/2013, and subsequent discussion), which has been approved by HCC HEU and the LPA. It also followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (revised 2012), *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008) and *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

1.3 The objective of the archaeological desk-based impact assessment was to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition, importance and potential state of preservation of the archaeology. The context of future development proposals for the site has been examined and areas of significant previous ground disturbance have been identified. A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation is also required by HCC HEU, the location of the trial trenches to be guided by this initial assessment.

1.4 The objective of the building recording element was to carry out an appraisal of the buildings to be demolished or altered during the course of the development in order to inform the scope and level of future recording of the historic buildings.

Planning policy

1.5 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.

1.6 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 (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 Libury Hall is located within the parish of Great Munden in the district of East Hertfordshire (Fig. 1) and comprises a residential care home for men and women aged 40 years and over who, due to learning difficulties or mental health problems, are in need of practical, emotional or social support. The village of Great Munden lies 1.5km to the north-east with the larger village of Puckeridge 4km to the east and the small hamlet of Haultwick situated 650m to the south-west. Libury Hall lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 83, as identified in the Local Plan, and includes fishponds and a probably moat which are thought to be associated with the medieval manor of Libury. In addition the property lies within the designated Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt (Hertford Planning Service 2013).

2.2 The site is irregular in plan and for the purposes of the desk-based assessment includes Libury Hall itself as well as the surrounding associated grounds and buildings which cover approximately 1.4 hectares (Fig. 2). The site is approached along estate roads from Munden Road to the east and Gifford's Lane to the south-west. Standing buildings include the main building in the centre of the site on the south side which has accommodation arranged over two floors with 23 bedrooms and associated services rooms and offices, the Schorr centre, which provides facilities for a wide variety of craft and social activities; and eight cottages to the west that provide some residents with access to a degree of independent living. In addition working farm buildings lie to the north-west forming Great Munden Farm. Finally a number of small units lie to the immediate north and west of the main building and were considered as part of the building appraisal (labelled on Fig. 11). These comprise a mix of work-shops, storage units with derelict ranges to the west arrayed around a courtyard of hard standing. To the north of the main building lies the site of the proposed development which includes an area of grass with established trees and close by to the east and north-west a series of irregular-shaped ponds which are suggested as being medieval in date.

2.4 It is proposed to demolish the north range of the main building (including the majority of lean-to and single-storey structures on the north and west sides) and an existing outbuilding in order to erect a new two-storey 29 bedroom range. Internal and external alterations to the existing building are also planned (EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP). The proposed structure would be linked to the main building via a new predominantly glazed unit that would provide access between the existing house and the proposed new range (Fig. 14).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based study and the historic building appraisal.

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within East Herts district comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER; request No. 10/13). Significant entries within a 1km radius of the site are listed in

Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in County Hall, Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 - 11.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal sources of secondary material were the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

Geological/geotechnical information

3.5 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

Site Inspection

3.6 In the course of the desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the site was undertaken on 24th April 2013. The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment; in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains; and
- to consider the significance of any above ground structures, historic buildings, and historic landscape features, and their potential impact on the proposed development.

The buildings

3.7 The site was visited on the 24th April 2013 in order to carry out appraisal of the standing buildings and compile a basic photographic record. All the buildings relating to the proposed development were examined, in order to provide a summary as to the impact the proposed development would have into any historic buildings. The written description and analysis was carried out by Tansy Collins. Existing and proposed plans were provided by the client which have been

3.8 Existing and proposed plans provided by the client were used to ascertain the level of impact the proposals would have into surviving historic fabric. These plans have been included as Figs. 6-9.

3.9 The photographic recording was carried out by Tansy Collins using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital SLR camera and included all external views and general internal shots with detailed images taken where necessary. 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. 6 and 8).

4 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

4.1 Topography, Geology & Soils

4.1.1 The Great Munden area is characterised by a relatively rural, rolling landscape of valleys and undulating chalk hills typical of the East Hertfordshire district (Fig. 1). The River Rib runs on a roughly north to south alignment through the town of Braughing 4.5km to the east-north-east of the site. A smaller watercourse known as The Old Bourne also flows on a north to south alignment 1.5km to the site's west, whilst the Dane End Tributary flows south-westwards 720m to the south-east. The site lies on a gently sloping relief, which slopes noticeably down to the relatively sleep valley of the Dane End Tributary and the south-east. The site lies at 112m AOD, with a spot height of 113m AOD located 520m to the south-west.

4.1.2 The solid geology of the site comprises Upper Cretaceous chalk (BGS 1978), overlain by a drift geology of chalky till. Soils of the Great Munden area comprise those of the Hanslope Association, which are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils and with a slight risk of water erosion (SSEW 1983). Previous archaeological investigation in the area surrounding the site is very limited, and thus it has not been possible to describe a comparable stratigraphy.

4.2 Archaeological & Historical Background

Prehistoric

4.2.1 The prehistory of the area is relatively unknown and no prehistoric findspots are recorded in the immediate vicinity. However, archaeological investigations along the route of the A10 (T) High Cross bypass approximately 4km to the south-east of the site revealed late Bronze Age - early Iron Age sites, including evidence for settlement, industrial metal-working and a plough-raised round barrow (Winter & Turner 2002). In addition the modern route of the A10 trunk road is known to lie along the course of an important pre-Roman route. Archaeological evidence indicates that this area was well-settled by the late pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA). The route of the Wadesmill Bypass also revealed small rural sites which apparently started in late Iron Age and continued into the Roman period (*ibid.*).

Romano-British

4.2.2 No Romano-British remains have been found in the vicinity of the site although the A10 trunk-road to the east follows the course of Ermine Street, whilst a

further possible Roman road extending north-east to south-west is recorded to the south. Small farmsteads, occupied between the late Iron Age and the early 2nd century AD, were identified on higher ground to the east of the main road during archaeological fieldwork on the route of the A10(T) High Cross bypass. It is also possible that such sites may extend west and so lie in proximity to the site itself.

Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

4.2.3 Place-name evidence indicates a Saxon origin for Libury Hall, although no Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded in the surrounding area. Prior to the Norman Conquest, *Stuterehela* or *Sutreshela*, both of which derive from 'Stuter's hill', consisted of a manor of 8½ hides held by five different people (Bennett 1980). By the 13th century, the manor had passed to the de Greys, Earls of Wilton and it was not until the 14th century that the site became known as *Leighbury* or *Lyebery* (Page 1912). The manor of Libury is now regarded as one of Hertfordshire's 38 deserted villages and remains unlocated in an area of extensive modern agricultural development, yet its approximate location was to the immediate north of the site (HER 1012). However, the HER database maintains that there no reason to assume a nucleated settlement, or that any such settlement has disappeared, as the evidence comprises only the manorial name.

4.2.4 Whatever it's early medieval extent, by 1416, the manor of Libury had been superseded by the settlement of Haultwick, formerly *Aldewyk*, which lies 650m to the site's south-west (Bennett 1980). As noted previously, the site is located partly in Area of Archaeological Significance No. 83, which is centred on the three fishponds located within the area of the site (HER 4215). Two of the fishponds are connected by a sluice; which is regarded as a probable moat and likely to be associated with the medieval manor of Libury, whilst a third fishpond lies to the east. The manor of Libury remained in the hands of the de Grey family until 1496 when it was sold to Richard Hill (Page 1912). Further medieval archaeology comprises a water-filled moat 700m to the north-west (HER 1974), a possible moat at Frogs Hall and 650m to the west (HER 6395) and a 14th century, small silver-gilt figure found south of the church at Great Munden (HER 10412).

Post-Medieval & Early Modern

4.2.5 The manor of Libury was conveyed to Robert Spence in 1608 and subsequently passed to his descendants, the last of which was Henry Lowry Jearrad in 1899 (Page 1912). Produced in 1840, the parish of Little Munden tithe apportionment confirms that 'Library Farm' was held by Grace Spence and tenanted to John Cock (HALS Ref. DSA4/71/1; Appendix 3 below) and so indicates an agricultural focus in the mid-19th century. Post-medieval evidence is limited to farm buildings at Bugby's Farm, Woolston Farm and Haultwick Hall (HERs 12942, 15809, 12949 & 16012), a wellhead gear in Great Munden (HER 16012) and a village well at Haultwick (HER 18677).

4.2.6 A sales particular for Libury Hall Estate shows that the site was sold on 15th May 1897 (HALS Ref. DP/71/29/1; Fig. 8). It describes Libury Hall as a 'residential and sporting freehold estate', comprising 'excellent residence, two cottages, convenient and extensive farm buildings and 303 acres 30 perches of fertile arable

and pasture land'. The residence in 1897 was described as 'brick-built and slated' with 'three bedrooms and a box room'. Also within the site stood offices consisted of 'coal house, swill house, hen house, workshop, W.C., drying yard, wood house, well house and tool house adjoining'. There were also stables and numerous farm buildings. In 1897 the majority of the site comprised the 'house, yards and buildings' located in pasture covering an area of 1 acre 1 rood and 16 perches (#104). The northern section included part of 'Round Meadow', which also consisted of pasture over 7 acres 1 rood 26 perches (#117).

Modern

4.2.7 The Libury Hall Estate was purchased in 1899 by Baron Sir Henry Schroder, merchant banker, who had the majority of the existing buildings constructed. The property was opened on the 29th September 1900 as a German Industrial and Farm Colony to provide work and shelter for German-speaking unemployed and destitute people (Bennett 1980; HER 10591). By virtue of the declaration of trust, which dates to 25th February 1902, the land and buildings belonging to the charity were held by the trustees for aged and mentally infirm persons (Pilkington, Schorr & Schroder 2000). At around the same time three small workers cottages were rented (and later bought) for some of the colonists, whilst a further six cottages were built between 1906 – 10 using donations (Hertford Planning Service 2013).

4.2.8 Extensions to the main building were planned for August 1914, but were halted by the onset of World War I. During the war Libury Hall was a privileged internment camp, taking in frail, elderly men who could not stand the conditions in the large internment camp of the Isle of Man. An armed police guard was even placed at Libury Hall on 9th September 1914, consisting of one sergeant and six constables. There are extensive records covering the use of Libury Hall as an internment camp held by the Home Office, and many hours in Parliament were devoted to the subject of Libury Hall. After the war Libury Hall was handed over to the Society for Foreigners in Distress (Hertford Planning Service 2013), although Great Munden Farm which occupies a number of buildings on the site including a modern barn (HER 12938) was leased out separately. Libury Hall is now run as a care home for aged and infirm people of various nationalities. In 1999, the Schorr Day Centre was built to house therapies and crafts (Pilkington, Schorr & Schroder 2000).

4.3 Cartographic Evidence (Figs. 4 - 11)

Pre-Ordnance Survey maps

4.3.1 18th and early 19th century cartographic sources are useful in confirming the presence or absence of a specific building or site although the small scale of the maps means they provide little useful detail on the layout of buildings. However, some information can be gathered. The earliest cartographic source consulted is the Dury and Andrews' map of Hertfordshire produced in 1766 (Fig. 4). It reveals that the site was known as *Liberry* in the mid 18th century and appears to consist of a large, L-shaped structure with a smaller building to the south-east and the fishponds to the north. In contrast, Bryant's map of Hertfordshire, which dates to 1822 (Fig. 5), labels the site as Libury and indicates an almost T-shaped structure in the same

location as the existing building, with the L-shaped structure situated in the area of Great Munden Farm.

4.3.2 The first cartographic source to depict the site in any significant detail is the parish of Little Munden tithe map, which dates to 1840 (Fig. 6). The tithe map is consistent with Bryant's map, rather than that of Dury and Andrews', yet labelled the site as *Library Farm*. In 1840, the site was occupied by the main residence (in pink), which formed a rectangular structure with a projecting element on the north side. Farm buildings were then arrayed around a courtyard and include two narrow ranges to the north extending east-west into the area of the proposed development, while further farm buildings are visible to the south with a larger L-shaped range enclosing the yard on the west side. The site spanned four plots of land (#120, #121 & #122), all of which were owned by Grace Spence and tenanted to John Cock.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1878 (Fig. 7)

4.3.3 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1878, labels the site as *Libury Farm* (Fig. 7). Here the main house is shown in a more recognisable form when compared to that which survives today. The main range is aligned north-south with a rear range on the east side and a small unit extends to the north. Otherwise the farm buildings visible in 1840 are still present though can be seen in more detail on this map with subdivisions and projecting elements. There have been small-scale changes with the removal of a long range to the south and the addition of a number of ranges within and around the farm yard.

4.3.4 Fishponds are also visible with a large square example to the north with an arm extending south-east and terminating in a round pond. Both of these are recognisable as that which exists today, though the eastern section is now foreshortened. In addition, the map shows a further small square pond extending to the north as well as a large irregular-shaped body of water further north. In addition, the roads shown along the eastern and southern boundaries of the site are much as they exist today.

Libury Hall estate sales particulars plan, 1897 (Fig. 8)

4.3.5 The Libury Hall estate sale particulars plan, which dates to 1897, was issued when the sale of the site was sought by Henry Lowry Jearrad (Fig. 8). At this point the name has changed once again to become Libury Hall.

4.3.6 The plan depicts little change or development to the site or its immediate surroundings since the previous cartographic source apart from small-scale alterations to the layout of the outbuildings. Otherwise, the house remains unchanged as does the layout of the ponds noted above.

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1898 (Fig. 9)

4.3.7 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1898, is identical to the previous cartographic source (Fig. 9) apart from there are a number of small pieces of information discernible. There is a glass-roofed unit in the re-entrant angle created

by the main two wings of the house and a pump is labelled to the west within the farm yard.

3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1923 (Fig. 10)

4.3.8 By 1923 and the production of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 10), the site had undergone substantial transformation and is almost unrecognisable when compared to the earlier map. It is the first cartographic source to depict the site as *Libury Hall Farm Colony* (Fig. 10). From the documentary evidence it is clear that much of the new layout dates from the 1900 establishment although it is possible that a number of ranges relate to war-time or post-war activity. Although there are a number of correlations it appears that many of the farm buildings were demolished to make way for the new buildings. The main structure is now a larger range extending north-south with projections and extensions on all sides. However, the earlier house is still visible at the north end with the glass-roofed unit noted above, though dominated by the 1900 construction.

4.3.9 Secondary buildings to the north and west may incorporate some elements of the ranges visible on earlier maps, for example the east-west range to the north, although generally the layout is now different. There are buildings shown in the formerly empty plot to the west and close to the main hall are a number of ranges in a U-shape which correspond to those visible today. In addition, a small unit to the immediate north of the early house appears to survive. A number of cottages have been constructed to the west away from the main complex and further buildings to the east where it seems a planned orchard is laid out. Finally a small glasshouse has been constructed to the north of the main range and adjacent outbuilding.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1974 (Fig. 11)

4.3.10 The final historic cartographic source to depict the site comprises the 1974 Ordnance Survey map, which depicts very little change or development to the main building or a number of outbuildings, though there have been some changes particularly in the area of the proposed development since the production of the previous map (Fig. 11). This map shows that the main residence had been expanded on the east side but that otherwise is largely as depicted previously. Buildings to the west are much as previously shown though the western ranges have been truncated for the addition of a large rectangular block. In addition the east-west range lying to the north of the main range has been removed although the small outbuilding still survives. The water course to the immediate north-east in the area of the new development has been foreshortened by this point and now consists of a round pond with a short stretch to the north-west much as exists today. Also in this area of the proposed development the glass house is no longer visible.

4.4 Constraints

Listed Buildings – There are no listed buildings within the site and none are recorded in the immediate area.

Registered Park and Gardens – The site is not within or close to any Registered Parks and Gardens.

Archaeological Priority Area – The site is located partly in Area of Archaeological Significance No. 83, as identified in the Local Plan. The archaeological area includes fishponds and a probable moat, which are likely to be associated with the medieval manor of Libury.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments –There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the site and none are recorded in the surrounding area.

Conservation Areas –The site does not lie within a conservation area.

4.5 Site visit

4.5.1 The site visit was carried out alongside the historic building appraisal on the 24th April 2013. All detailed observations relating to the built heritage are considered with the building descriptions below, and here the area of the proposed new build is considered.

4.5.2 The proposed new build includes the demolition of the northern historic end of the main building, the 19th century lean-to and extensions attached to the main building as well as the outbuilding lying to the immediate north. The new build will replace these structures and extend further north. This area of the site is currently laid to lawn over a fairly level surface interspersed with occasional mature trees. Digital photographs were taken to demonstrate the character of the landscape in this area and are reproduced below (DPs 100-108).

4.5.3 The north range and the outbuilding are all shown from at least the early 19th century and the area of the new build will extend across the positions of earlier ranges shown on the same sources, although there were no extant features relating to these earlier buildings visible during the visit. The new build extends close to but does not appear to intrude upon the area of former ponds.

5 DISCUSSION (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT)

5.1 The Impact of the Proposed Development

5.1.1 It is proposed to demolish the north range of the main building (including the majority of lean-to and single-storey structures on the north and west sides) and an existing outbuilding and erect a new two storey 29 bedroom wing with internal and external alterations to the remainder of the existing building (EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP). The proposed structure would be linked to the main building via a new predominantly glazed link that would provide access between the existing house and the proposed extension (Fig. 15). The proposed range will replace the north end of the main building and extend north into an area of existing grass and trees containing an outbuilding. The proposed development will therefore cause the removal of a substantial part of the main building as well as extensive ground disturbance, but will leave the majority of the site, including the fishponds, unaffected.

5.1.2 The proposed development will cause extensive truncation to the underlying stratigraphy in the eastern section of the site and is likely to disturb any underlying archaeological deposits, should they be present. It will therefore have an impact on heritage assets of archaeological interest, particularly given that the site incorporates fishponds which may be of medieval origin and relate to the manor of Libury. Conversely, whilst a deserted medieval village is postulated in the area, there is no reason to assume a nucleated settlement within the area of the site other than from place-name evidence. In addition, the existing buildings to be demolished will likely have caused previous ground disturbance during their construction.

5.2 Previous Ground Disturbance

5.2.1 Previous ground disturbance at the site is judged to be significant. Cartographic sources reveal a standing building within the site since at least 1766. Relatively little is known about the original main residence within the site, it is known to pre-date the 1840 tithe map and possibly the 1766 Dury and Andrews' map, whilst it was extensively altered and enlarged in the early 20th century prior to 1923.

5.2.2 Previous ground disturbance will vary greatly across the site and will be concentrated within the footprints of existing and former standing buildings. Cartographic sources have revealed a large number of structures within the centre and southern sections of the site, but only limited development within the site's northern section, which is dominated by the fishpond. The proposed new wing will be sited within the eastern section of the site and to the south of the pond, but within an area of current existing outbuildings and grassed-over grounds. Whilst it is possible that the proposed development will cause extensive ground disturbance to the central section of the site, much of the same area will have been subject to extensive previous ground disturbance, particularly in relation to the large, narrow range of outbuildings that ran west to eastwards across the site c. 1840 – 1923.

5.3 Archaeological Potential

5.3.1 Based on the known archaeology the potential of the site may be judged as follows:

Prehistoric – low. No prehistoric remains known in the area.

Romano-British – low. No Romano-British remains known in the area.

Anglo-Saxon – low. No Anglo-Saxon remains known in the area.

Medieval – moderate. The site formed part of the manor, and possibly deserted medieval village of Libury.

Post-Medieval – moderate. The main residence within the site may date back to the post-medieval period.

6 THE BUILDINGS

Libury Hall

6.1 Libury Hall is a large accretive structure, dominated by the range constructed in 1900, though it is the northern hipped-roofed range proposed for demolition which forms the historic core of the building and where the assessment is focused (Plate 1). There are numerous extensions and additions, mostly single-storey in the form of day rooms, WCs and kitchen extensions. An outbuilding (Outbuilding 1) to the north of the historic core is given consideration as well as a number of ranges to the west (Outbuildings 2 and 3), these latter structures contemporary with or later than the 1900 range and outside of the current proposed works.

6.2 The northern range itself consists of two principal elements. An earlier two-storey range is aligned north-south and has been truncated and partly subsumed by the kitchen range to the south, presumably when the 1900 range was constructed. A second three-storey block rises above the earlier roof line and is attached to the east side creating an L-shape structure. Both are brick built, the brickwork all painted, rising to slate-covered hipped roofs with deep overhanging eaves, that to the east element with a moulding close to the wall. There are three chimney stacks, a large example at the division between the west and east ranges, a projecting stack on the north side and a final slender stack at the southern corner of the west block. The brickwork is exposed and all are constructed in a yellow stock brick though it is possible that at least one has been rebuilt.

6.3 Evidence for the sequence of development survives in the form of a brick plinth course which extends around the west block. This does not extend to the east block but instead can be seen within the building on the formerly external east wall.

6.4 The northern elevation now comprises the principal façade of the historic core, but this was likely reoriented with the addition of the east range and so the west side of the earlier range originally formed the main frontage. As it exists, the north elevation includes the three-storey block with the lower range recessed slightly to the west. The door is housed in the east block but close to the west corner, and is now enclosed by a 20th century porch. The door itself is early 19th century in date and set in a semicircular arched aperture with a decorative moulded doorcase and overlight. The door itself has six flush panels with modern door furniture on this side, but retaining the original rim-lock to the rear in working order. Above the door at first floor level is an original window aperture though the window is an aluminium-framed replacement, though at second floor level two windows survive of three-over-three sash form. All windows lie beneath flat-gauged voussoirs and have painted sills. Bisecting the façade is a projecting chimney stack which shoulders in at upper level and rises above the eaves. The west range has windows at ground floor and first floor level of similar form with flat-gauged voussoirs containing replacement aluminium windows.

6.5 This range has been extended with two units on the north, first a small brick lean-to in the earlier 19th century and secondly with a pitched range extending to the west. Both have grey slate covered roofs. The lean-to has a single window beneath a cambered brick arch and timber sill where the original frame survives though the

window is an aluminium replacement as before. The western unit differs in having tall narrow window apertures with sloped tiled sills and cambered brick arches with six-over-four sashes. A doorway on the south has a cambered brick arch, though the door and overlight has been replaced.

6.6 The west side of the historic core is visible but obscured by the north-west range as well as a second flat-roofed block to the south. The only feature visible here is a three-cant bay window at ground floor level around which the plinth extends (Plate 2). The frame survives with heavy ovolo-mouldings, though the rest of the window has been remodelled and contains aluminium windows.

6.7 The walls of the south block are of painted brick and the flat-roof is framed by parapets. The walls are pierced by a series of windows and doors all set beneath cambered brick arches, the windows with painted red brick sills with chamfered sides and a drip mould. Most windows are large with a single upper light and a two-light casement below. All are aluminium but probably replicate the earlier form. The only variation is at the north-west corner where a small narrow one-over-one sash with horns lights a WC.

6.8 The east elevation of the north range is again of painted brickwork with a central three-cant bay window at ground floor level, much as on the west side. The surround again has fairly robust mouldings but has been remodelled for the insertion of aluminium windows. Above, single windows lie centrally at first and second floor level, the upper smaller but both set beneath voussoirs and with painted sills. The first floor window has been replaced with aluminium but the window above it is blind, although it is not clear whether this is a later blocking.

6.9 The south elevation is partially obscured at ground floor level to the west corner by an infill unit, although this lies in the position of an earlier glass-roofed structure visible on old maps. Otherwise, there is a large doorway to the east set beneath a fine flat-gauged arch and containing aluminium French doors. Windows above the door are identical to that on the east, although the second floor example retains a four-over-four sash window. The area to the west at upper level has been altered but the voussoir to a second floor window is visible, though the aperture now contains a 1930s-50s door which has caused the foreshortening of the first floor window aperture below. this doorway is given access up an attached metal staircase.

6.10 The east side of the west block is partially visible at upper level and is of painted brickwork with an integral chimney stack at the south-east corner which is constructed of a yellow stock brick with occasional straight skintles. This is partially rebuilt at upper level and given support with metal strapping and tensions rods. To the south a small pitched-roofed unit links these historic ranges with the 1900 range.

6.11 The 1900 range consists of a long large north-south range with short south-west and south-east blocks all rising to various roof forms including gabled, hipped and flat, the former all being clad in machine-made tiles (Plate 3). The east and west blocks at the south end vary in construction detail which may reflect the original functions of the respective ranges. The south elevation contains the principal entrance to the building.

6.12 The brickwork at ground floor level is all painted, divided from first floor level by a brick offset, while the upper floor varies in having brickwork framing the corners and windows with brick banding defining panels of painted pebble-dashing. The central frontispiece projects slightly with a decorative central doorway although the doors have been replaced. The decorative panel above (Plate 4) is original and has a semicircular arch with keystone and elaborate scrolled plasterwork which bears the motto 'Bete und Arbeit' (Pray and Work). Flanking windows have sloping tiled sills and cambered brick arches with keystones, but the windows are all aluminium replacements. At first floor level there is one large central and two smaller flanking examples, all of which contain modern replacements windows. The gable rises above the façade with fictive timber-framing.

6.13 The eastern block continues the form with brickwork and pebble-dashed panels. Here there is a small door and two flanking windows, both with brick arches and keystones, while two upper windows have been replaced. The roof to this section is pitched with the gable facing east. The western block bears similarities which suggest the range is contemporary, but of more simple style and form, perhaps reflecting the nature of this block as a service range. However, the range extends along a slightly different alignment and it may be that an earlier range was substantially rebuilt with the construction of the 1900 range.

6.14 On this side there is a brick offset between floor levels and three first floor windows below flat-gauged arches, although this element terminates with a flat parapetted roof. The ground floor has been altered. A wide aperture marked by an ovolo-moulded brick lintel has been infilled in later brick work containing two windows. This block has been further extended by a single-storey laundry unit, while the main entrance on the south has been enclosed by a modern porch to provide wheelchair access as well as a smoking room.

6.15 From the east, the 1900 range continues with similar structural motifs. The east block has brick banding, pebble-dashed panels and fictive timber-framing to the gable end, the walls continuous around to the long east elevation where the eaves are marked by a dentilated cogging. The ground floor windows are all of similar form with cambered brick arches and keystones, while the upper window apertures are plain, all with aluminium casements. A communal recreation room has been constructed against this side. The roof space is lit by two dormer windows with pitched roofs and horizontal boarded gables pierced by eight-pane windows.

6.16 The north elevation of this range is only visible above the linking unit and small flat-roofed extension but the construction form continues with brick dressings and panels of painted pebble-dashing. The gable is half-hipped and dressed with fictive timber-framing and wide bargeboards. A doorway for an emergency escape pierces the gable and contains a panelled and glazed door.

6.17 The west side is of identical form though hidden at lower level by a lean-to range, the roof clad in modern machine-made tiles and pierced by three large dormer windows with hipped tiled roofs and tile-hung sides all containing modern fixed lights. The lean-to is of brick and timber with continuous glazing. To the south, the rear side of the south-west block is visible and has windows below cambered

arches, but on the north side one doorway has a cambered brick arch with keystone as on the south.

Interior

6.18 The following description begins at the south end at the principal entrance to the 1900 range and uses the room labelling system shown on Figs. 13 and 14.

1900 range

6.19 The interior of the 1900 range has been much modernised with replacement and upgrading of original elements to maintain institutional standards. However, the north range is used as offices and staff rooms at ground floor level, with the upper rooms little used meaning there has been less alteration in these areas.

6.20 The interior of the T-shaped 1900 range is laid out with a central corridor from the southern entrance with rooms to either side in the flanking blocks and the remainder to the north consisting of a large dining room. There are a number of rooms converted to bedrooms, but otherwise the east side has a communal lounge and small medical offices and the south-west block with single-storey extension is used as a laundry complex and clothes store.

6.21 The primary staircase is located in the south entrance though the balustrade has been boxed in, but otherwise is largely original with panelling below and to the landing above as well as an impressed dado rail rising up the wall. Otherwise, this area preserves a number of original moulded door frames, but generally the doors have been replaced particularly on the west side in the area of the lift, WC and lobby which leads to the laundry.

6.22 The laundry retains a number of early or original features including early 20th century radiators as well as a door where the clothes are issued. This has two lower flush panels with upper textured glass, but has been altered to a split door for dispensing.

6.23 On the opposing side of the entrance hall lies the communal lounge which has been altered and given suspended ceilings although one or two features remain and a chimney stack projects on the south (Plate 5). A skirting board extends round the room, but is cut on the south marking the position of a former fireplace, while a cupboard in the west flank of the stack is enclosed by a slender two-panelled door. An original four-panel door survives on the north and although the door from the hall is replaced it retains the original moulded surround with six-pane overlight containing safety glass. As noted from the exterior nearly all windows have been replaced with aluminium examples although here the frames appear original.

6.24 The corridor has a suspended ceiling but the impressed dado rail noted above continues on both sides. In addition, a clothes store on the west is all lined out with modern cupboards, but the door survives, altered for the dispensing of clothes, but retaining the six-pane overlight.

6.25 The dining hall is a fairly modern space, with two circular iron stanchions supporting the floor above, but otherwise little of note is visible. There are doors and formerly external windows on the west and east now leading to the later extensions, and a single door to the north leads to the linking units and the north range.

6.26 The kitchen occupies most of the single-storey linking unit, though has appropriated a portion of the ground floor space of the north range. Otherwise, a scullery and pantry lies to the west and a corridor to the east leading to the north range. The kitchen is mostly fitted out with modern equipment and the walls are all plain, though a number of door frames and other fixtures probably all date from the 1900 phase. The space is high and the roof over has lantern lights housing ventilation units and modern windows. As noted, part of the north range has been opened up, marked by a large iron stanchion with decorative reeding that supports the corner of the room above (Plate 6). A modern doorway on the north in the area of the historic range gives access to the cellar which spans the area below the office to the north, and is described below.

6.27 The first floor of the 1900 range is fairly homogenous and includes a central corridor with small bedrooms on either side given access through narrow doorways. Staircases and service rooms such as bathrooms, toilets and stores occupy the southern end of the range.

6.28 The roof space above a fairly large open space and although is unadorned with little in the way of decorative elements or facilities it was clearly originally used as there are dormer windows on either side, these now boarded, and in places the eaves are lined with horizontal boarding. In addition, at the south end there is a glazed and timber partition (Plate 7). The roof structure is all exposed and differs slightly between the north-south element and the south-east block. The larger north-south range is constructed with a series of trusses of both softwood and iron tension rods, along a double-framed roof system with inner principal rafters and outer common rafters trapping a number of purlins in each pitch.

North range

6.29 The north range at this level consists of two elements, the western block which houses an office and the eastern unit which includes the entrance vestibule and a further reception room used as a staff lounge.

6.30 The entrance hall is reached through the door at the north end but also gives access to the 1900 range through a lobby to the south while a staircase rises up the west wall to upper level. This space has latterly been subdivided and the staircase is mostly boxed in although some original and early features remain exposed. The north door is as noted above, while one or two early architraves survive as well as one large flush-panelled door to a cupboard below the staircase. The interior of the cupboard is plain but the presence of a plinth course indicates this wall was formerly external.

6.31 As noted, the staircase has been boarded with modern materials to ceiling height but historic fabric survives within and the form is exposed at second floor level. One pendant to the first floor newel is exposed and is slightly shaped. Some

features of interest survive in the rooms to either side. To the west, the office largely retains the original room proportions and includes the chimney stack on the east side with a flanking cupboard, fitted cupboards in the north-west corner and a bay window on the west. Although the fireplace aperture is blocked the original grate may survive and similarly there may be an early cornice which has been boxed in with modern materials. Most doors are 19th century or earlier in date but have been altered with applied mouldings or flushed over as a fire proofing measure. The rear side of the cupboard doors are exposed and show plain panels, the upper examples having small ventilation holes. The bay window on the west has a simply moulded architrave with plain panelled reveals and apron, the reveals preserving shutters painted shut.

6.32 The staff lounge on the east side has similarly been modernised and the walls are plain apart from a moulded picture rail. The French windows on the south are aluminium although original joinery survives and includes full-height moulded panelled reveals as well as a timber transom for the overlight.

6.33 The handrail of the staircase remains exposed and is of mahogany or other hardwood, simply shaped which ramps as it rises around the narrow formerly open well. The half-pace landing area is fairly plain with a separate short flight of steps leading up to the first floor rooms of the west element. Otherwise there are two historic door frames with panelled doors of 18th or 19th century date leading to the rooms on the east.

6.34 Of the four rooms in the west element, most are modernised although one to the rear was not accessible during the survey. However, a small bedroom on the north (Bedroom 1) retains a stretch of early cornice moulding, the profile consistent with an early 18th century date (Plate 8), above fitted cupboards to the south of the chimney breast which may also be contemporary. The fireplace is blocked although it is possible the grate survives.

6.35 A single large room occupies the majority of the eastern element (Lounge) which is served by a small closet room on the north, this also given access from the landing. The main room is characterised by a high moulded skirting board and plain walls with a replacement coved cornice. The doorway from the landing is large with a moulded architrave and contains a six flush-panelled door (boarded over on the inner face) hung on early H-L hinges. There are two windows with aluminium replacement casements but the surrounds are moulded and late 18th or early 19th century in date. The ceiling is divided by two bridging joists, apparently boxed-in with staff-moulded corners.

6.36 The second door to the closet is panelled with six recessed moulded panels, while the closet retains similar decorative details including a high moulded skirting board and window architrave with ovolo and fillet mouldings.

6.37 The second floor level of the range has seen little alteration in the past decades and preserves much of the historic layout, although the ceiling underdrawing has recently been removed leaving the joisting system exposed. This allows an obscured view of the roof structure.

6.38 The staircase is exposed at this level but it is impossible to confirm if the balustrade takes the same form throughout the whole building as staircases often change form at upper level. The balustrade rises on an open string with simple turned newels and two stick balusters per tread (Plate 9). The treads are nosed and there is a moulded skirting board extending up the responding wall. In addition, fragments of an early decorative floor cloth (the precursor of linoleum) survive. On the south side the 1930s-50s door noted from the exterior is visible which replaced an earlier stair light. A small narrow internal fixed three-pane window lies on the east to give light to the adjacent room. At the top, the landing leads to a small central corridor from which four rooms are reached. The floors are all covered with blue tarpaulin, but fairly wide floorboards are visible in places (Plate 10). The walls are uneven and in some rooms retain the original wallpaper over plain plasterwork. The sash windows noted from the exterior all have moulded architraves and the windows have fairly slender glazing bars. Most doors at this level are plain four-panelled doors set in moulded architraves, all original although there is one earlier door, apparently reused in this position, which has early 18th century H-L hinges and has been heightened.

6.39 The ceiling and roof construction uses a mixture of oak and softwood, with some elements reused from elsewhere, while nail marks confirm that the ceiling in all rooms was formerly underdrawn. Short diagonal ties are visible at the corners with little dragon pieces supporting the hips rafters. The dragon pieces protrude through the tie and are secured with a peg in the manner of a tusk-tenon. Otherwise, there are a number of east-west bridging joists which extend from a central tie-beam to the wall-plates, to which long diagonal joists are nailed, all infilled with common joists of a similar scantling, these secured with nails to the diagonal pieces but properly tenoned into the bridging joists.

6.40 The roof structure is fairly simple by contrast with the ceiling construction. It is again of mixed timber of fairly waney character with a single truss of king-post construction. The king post is shouldered at the head and base and rises from the tie-beam to a ridgeboard at the apex where the principal rafters meet. Raking struts rise from the lower shoulders to clasp a single purlin in each pitch.

6.41 The ridgeboard is short, having only one rafter couple on each side of the principal rafters, these reinforced by yoke pieces where the hip rafters terminate, while single purlins in the pitches of the hip element continue round but do not appear well-supported.

Outbuildings

6.42 Arrayed to the north and west of the main building are a number of outbuildings, some of which replaced earlier agricultural ranges visible on old maps but one appears to be earlier. These are labelled on Fig. 12.

Outbuilding 1

6.43 This range comprises a small accretive structure lying to the immediate north of the main building (Plate 11). It utilises a short stretch of pre-existing flint and brick wall on the east but generally includes a small hipped roofed range, originally of two

bays constructed of poor quality brick with double doors and flanking windows on the west. The walls here rise only to window sill height with the remainder built up by timber framing consisting of posts pegged to the wall-plates and supported by little triangulating braces. The windows may be a later insertion as they cut across the braces. The roof is constructed of softwood, all painted, and is of simple form, hipped at both ends and including slender regularly-spaced rafters rising to a ridgeboard, all nailed (Plate 12). This range has been extended by a single garage bay to the north which is enclosed by boarded double doors but with a pent roof covered with corrugated metal sheeting. To the east a timber-framed unit is constructed of partially primary-braced studwork, all white-washed and open on the east for cars. This has a slender timber roof of rudimentary construction and covered with grey slate. Some areas have been reinforced with steel I-girders.

Outbuilding 2

6.44 This includes two ranges forming the north and east sides of a square courtyard, enclosed on the south by a high brick wall. The east range is well-preserved and currently forms a series of workshops and storage areas (Plate 13). The ranges are constructed of yellow brick laid in Flemish bond with the corners reinforced with Staffordshire blue bricks.

6.45 The main eastern range is of two storeys rising to a pitched slate-covered roof, the first floor partially housed in the roof. The interior is lit only from the east at ground floor level, by pairs of narrow windows containing timber casements, these flanked by larger two-light windows. All windows are set beneath cambered brick arches with sloping tile sills. A door lies at the north end again set below a cambered brick arch, but the door is lost. A brick offset divides the ground and first floor level, topped by a sloping tile course. At first floor level, the building imitates the main 1900 range with brick dressings at the corners framing exposed pebble-dashing. The roof has a central gabled element with a single window to give light to the upper floor.

6.46 To the north, the range continues with a single-storey unit of the same form but with a mono-pitched roof clad in corrugated sheeting and a further unit to the north which is derelict and has no roof. These two units are given access through modern boarded doors, but timber lintels above as well as other markings indicate these apertures originally held sliding doors. The south unit is accessible and has white-washed walls with a blocked aperture from the courtyard.

6.47 The northern arm of the outbuilding framing the courtyard is contemporary but in a very poor state of repair so that only the outer walls survive with the roof mostly collapsed. At the east end two doors and two windows serve one unit, the windows boarded up and the door locked. The second unit is lit by three three-light timber casements with sloping tiled sills, and the third to the west has a narrow horizontal aperture, a small window and finally a doorway and window.

Outbuilding 3

6.48 This comprises a small independent plant or former pump room constructed during a subsequent phase of work after the 1900 development (Plate 14). It is all

rendered but appears to be timber-framed, though this is only exposed in one corner at low level where the existing cladding is clearly modern. The interior was not accessible but from the window is all boarded out internally and contains modern electrical equipment. The roof is pitched and covered with corrugated sheeting.

7 DISCUSSION (HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING)

7.1 The aims of the current phase of work were to appraise the existing structures in order to outline a possible sequence of development of the buildings and to place them within the context of the site as a whole in order to inform future work.

7.2 The presence of possible medieval fishponds close by may have suggested the presence of a previously unknown medieval building. However inspection of the historic core of the buildings reveals no evidence for medieval fabric and the surviving historic core appears to consist of two main phases of construction entirely consistent with that seen on the 1840 tithe map.

7.3 The earliest phase includes the western element of the north range and although truncated by the 1900 range the form can be partially reconstructed. Evidence suggests a house with a wide frontage but only a single room depth with the principal entrance on the west side. This plan form appears to have comprised a central entrance leading to a lobby with the staircase at the rear (in the position of the existing stair to the cellar) and large flanking rooms. The southern area has been truncated by the kitchen range. The plan form as well as the preservation of a number of features such as doors and one stretch of cornice moulding is consistent with an early 18th century or earlier date. More detailed investigation may provide further evidence for the layout of the earlier structure as well as allow the date range to be narrowed.

7.4 In the late 18th or early 19th century the house was considerably enlarged with the addition of a three-storey, almost square block at the rear of the property. A number of original fixtures and fittings survive on all floors of this range, although the preservation is much higher at second floor level. Survivals include the staircase, doors and windows, cupboards, a number of which preserve early H-L hinges which may have been repositioned from the earlier range. The upper floor has seen very little use and as such represents a well-preserved layout with original features and unusually the original and only wallpaper surface appears to survive. The presence of batch markings on some of the roof timbers indicated a Baltic origin for the timbers, one mark which is known to represent the Baltic Sea port of Danzig (now Gdańsk).

7.5 Subsequent additions include the small units to the north and west of the historic core, these added in the 19th or early 20th and early 20th centuries, but the most significant remodelling was carried out in 1900 with the conversion of the site to the German Industrial and Farm Colony. This saw the historic house massively extended to the south with a new range which is well-constructed with the use of typical motifs of the period such as the fictive timber-framing, while the double-roof construction is solid and more reminiscent of high Victorian engineering techniques. A number of original features survive but as is often seen with such institutional

buildings upgrading and replacement has been carried out since construction to maintain industry standards for health and safety. This can also be seen throughout the north range where a number of the historic doors have been flushed over as a fire-proofing measure.

7.6 The out buildings vary in style and construction. Outbuilding 1, to the north of the building, is an accretive structure associated with the historic core of the main building. It appears to have been constructed in the early 19th century, partially utilising a pre-existing stretch of flint wall, possibly originally a cart shed which was subsequently altered and extended to provide further space for motor vehicles. Outbuilding 2 was part of the 1900 phase of building and saw the construction of workshops to the west of the main building on the north and east sides of an enclosed courtyard. The eastern range survives in good condition, although the northern units are derelict, most with the roofs lost and only the outer brick walls surviving. According to cartographic sources, the final outbuilding (Outbuilding 3) appears to have been constructed during a later phase of work after 1923 and currently forms an electric substation. This range differs in being all timber-framed but of simple form.

8 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The desk-based assessment suggests the site has a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon and a moderate potential for find and features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. It formed part of the manor of Libury, which is judged to have Saxon origins, yet the extent and development of the manor remains largely unknown. It has been suggested that a deserted medieval village lies in the vicinity of the three fishponds. Cartographic sources reveal a standing building within the site from at least 1766 and from 1900 onwards, the site consisted of Libury Hall Farm Colony, which was established to provide work and shelter for German-speaking unemployed and destitute. During World War I Libury Hall was a privileged internment camp, and has since become a care home for aged and infirm people of various nationalities.

8.2 The historic building appraisal allowed a sequence of development to be suggested. The earliest structure on the site included a former house constructed in the early 18th century or earlier. This has seen substantial modification through institutional use although some early features survive. In the later 18th or early 19th century the house was enlarged by the addition of a three-storey range to the rear. This remains well preserved with the original staircase and numerous fixtures and fittings, the second floor level is particularly well-preserved apart from the loss of the ceiling fabric.

8.3 The sequence is not entirely clear, in part due to the numerous extensions and alterations which have obscured the junctions and linking areas of these ranges but also due to the limited nature of this investigation. Further detailed investigation both prior to and during the planned demolitions may shed light onto the sequence of development and allow a more detailed physical record to be made of the historic structures prior to demolition. Particular areas which would provide information may

be the roof form of the west block of the north range as well as the junctures of these ranges with the linking units to the 1900 range.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the client Libury Hall for funding of the desk-based impact assessment and building assessment, and for their assistance. AS would in particular like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Simon Smith. AS would also like to thank Angie Smith for her help and assistance during the site visit.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the staff of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, in particular Ms. Isobel Thompson. AS would also like to thank the staff of the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in County Hall, Hertford.

AS is grateful for the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of HCC Historic Environment Unit.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bennett, Canon. A. 1980 'Looking back at Libury Hall', in; *Hertfordshire Countryside*.

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 8

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice*. EH, London

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Hertford Planning Service 2013 *Planning Statement Incorporating Design & Access Elements. Libury Hall, Great Munden, Nr Ware, Herts, SG11 1JD*. Hertford Planning Service unpublished report

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing buildings, structures and annexes*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists) 1994 (revised 2012) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*. IfA, Reading

Page, W. 1912 *A History of the County of Hertford*. Volume III. Institute of Historical Research at the University of London

Pilkington, R., Schorr, A. & Schroder, T. B. 2000 *Libury Hall Past and Present. 1900 – 2000 Residential Care Home*. Libury Hall

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

Winter, M. & Turner, C, 2002 *A10 Wadesmill Bypass: Site 2 (Plot 18). Archaeological Assessment Report*. Heritage Network Report No.172

Web resources

www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

www.british-history.ac.uk

www.english-heritage.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Medieval		
1012	345 235	Manor of Libury listed as DMV of Libury
1974	3400 2405	Water-filled moat a mile west of St Nicholas' Church, Great Munden
4215	3450 2355	Three ponds to the north of Libury Hall, two connected by a sluice
6395	3373 2344	Supposed moat, suggested at Frogs Hall, Haultwick
10412	3500 2400	Small silver-gilt figure found south of the church at Great Munden, and judged to date to the early-mid 14 th century
Post-medieval		
5680	3538 2358	Wellhead gear opposite the Plough Inn, Great Munden
10591	3450 2344	Site of industrial and farm colony at Libury Hall
12938	34550 23380	Modern barn at Great Munden Farm, probably an addition to the farm colony at Libury Hal
12942	34783 23932	Post-medieval timber farm buildings at Bugby's Farm, all but the cart shed demolished c. 2009
12949	33740 23090	Weather-boarded barn on a sill at Woolston Farm, Haultwick
15809	34754 23922	The farmhouse at Bugby's Farm, called the Pond House, comprises 16 th century farmhouse at farm with medieval origins
16012	33619 23299	Haultwick Hall is a post-medieval farmhouse with an 18 th century walled garden
18677	33791 23141	Village well on common land at Haultwick
Undated		
12503	3381 2312	Registered common land along The Street, Haultwick
17712	34540 24002	Grassmarks of a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, possibly surviving as degraded earthworks, to the west of Bugby's Farm

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig.	Date	Title	Scale	Location
4	1766	Dury & Andrews' map of Hertfordshire	-	AS
5	1822	Bryant's map of Hertfordshire	-	AS
6	1840	Parish of Little Munden tithe map	-	HALS
7	1878	1 st edition Ordnance Survey map, Hertfordshire sheet XXI.4	25"	HALS
8	1897	Libury Hall estate sales particular plan	-	HALS
9	1898	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map, Hertfordshire sheet XXI.4	25"	HALS
10	1923	3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map, Hertfordshire sheet XXI.4	25"	HALS
11	1974	Ordnance Survey map, sheet TL 3423 - 3523	1:2,500	HALS

**APPENDIX 3 PARISH OF LITTLE MUNDEN TITHE APPORTIONMENT,
1840**

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Plot name	Land use	Area (a.r.p)
116	Grace Spence	John Cock	Brucy Stiddle	Arable	4 acres 3 roods 12 perches
117			Meadow	Grass	5 acres 2 roods 1 perch
118			Orchard	Grass	1 acre 27 perches
119			Close	Grass	2 roods 24 perches
120			Homestead	-	1 acre 3 roods 21 perches
121					
122					
123			Pond Mead	Grass	8 acres 17 perches
124			Hay Spring	Wood	2 acres 1 roods 32 perches
125			Hay Croft	Arable	9 acres 2 roods 24 perches
126			Wheat Close	Grass	9 acres 2 roods 4 perches

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware</i>
County: <i>Hertfordshire</i>	District: <i>East Herts</i>
Village/Town: -	Parish: <i>Great Munden</i>
Planning application reference:	EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Libury Hall</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Demolition and redevelopment</i>
Present land use:	<i>Care home</i>
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: <i>c.1.4 ha</i>
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3439 2348
Site Code:	-
Site director / organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	<i>Archaeological Desk-Based Impact Assessment and Historic Building Appraisal.</i>
Date of work:	24/04/2013
Location of finds/Curating museum:	-
Related SMR Nos: -	Periods represented: 18 th century or early house with later additions / extensions
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In April 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an historic building assessment alongside an archaeological desk-based impact assessment at Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire. The desk-based research suggests a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, but a moderate potential for finds and features dating to the medieval period, while post-medieval structures survive or are known to have previously stood in the area of the site. From 1900 onwards, the site consisted of Libury Hall Farm Colony, which was established to provide work and shelter for German-speaking unemployed and destitute. During World War I, Libury Hall was a privileged internment camp, and has since become a care home for aged and infirm people of various nationalities.</i></p> <p><i>Historic building recording found the earliest surviving structure to date from the early 18th century or earlier. This comprised a former farm house which has seen modification through institutional use but nevertheless preserves a number of original features. A large three-storey block was added in the late 18th or early 19th century and is well-preserved, while the 1900 range is of good solid construction typical of the period.</i></p> <p><i>The early sequence of the buildings is not entirely clear, and further detailed investigation as part of the proposed works would provide an opportunity to refine the sequence of development. Particular areas which would provide information may be the roof form of the west block of the north range as well as the junctures of these ranges with the linking units to the 1900 range.</i></p>
Author of summary: Tansy Collins	Date of Summary: 27/06/2013

PLATES



Plate 1 North side of the north range, taken from the north-east (DP 08)



Plate 2 West side of the north range, taken from the south-west (DP 11)



Plate 3 South side and main façade of the 1900 range, taken from the south-west (DP 17)



Plate 4 Pediment over the principal entrance to the 1900 range showing motto 'pray and work', taken from the south (DP 37)



Plate 5 Communal lounge in the south-east corner of the 1900 range (ground floor), taken from the east (DP 41)



Plate 6 Kitchen in the 1900 range which appropriates part of the earlier north range, taken from the south-east (DP 47)



Plate 7 Roof structure over the north element of the 1900 range, taken from the north-east (DP 63)



Plate 8 Surviving stretch of 18th century cornice in the north range (first floor), taken from the west (DP 74)



Plate 9 Staircase of the north range (second floor), taken from the north-east (DP 75)



Plate 10 South-east room in the north range (second floor), taken from the north-east (DP 77)



Plate 11 North-west side of Outbuilding 1, taken from the north-west (DP 19)



Plate 12 South-west roof structure of Outbuilding 1, taken from the south (DP 26)



Plate 13 South and east sides of Outbuilding 2, taken from the south-east (DP 31)



Plate 14 Outbuildings 3 and 2, taken from the south-east (DP 35)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

South-east corner of the 1900 range, taken from the east



DP 2

Junction between the 1900 range and the north range, taken from the east



DP 3

South side of the north range, taken from the south



DP 4

East side of the north range, taken from the east



DP 5

East side of the 1900 range with single-storey day room attached, taken from the south-east



DP 6

East side of Libury Hall, taken from the north-east



DP 7

Metal gates and railing on the north side of the north range, taken from the west



DP 8

North side of the north range, taken from the north-east



DP 9

Entrance to the north range, taken from the north



DP 10

North-west extension to the north range, taken from the west



DP 11

West side of the north range, taken from the south-west



DP 12

Detail of the bay window on the west side of the north range, taken from the west



DP 13

West side of the 1900 range, taken from the north-west



DP 14

North elevation of the 1900 range, taken from the north



DP 15

West side of the 1900 range, taken from the south-west



DP 16

West side of the 1900 range, taken from the north-west



DP 17

South side and main façade of the 1900 range, taken from the south-west



DP 18

South side and main façade of the 1900 range, taken from the south



DP 19

North-west side of Outbuilding 1, taken from the north-west



DP 20

Boundary walls with Outbuilding 2 to the rear, taken from the north-east



DP 21

East side of Outbuilding 1, taken from the east



DP 22

Interior of Outbuilding 1, taken from the east



DP 23

North side of Outbuilding 1, taken from the south-east



DP 24

South side of Outbuilding 1, taken from the north-east



DP 25

West side of Outbuilding 1 showing timber-framed elements and window, taken from the east



DP 26

South-west roof structure of Outbuilding 1, taken from the south



DP 27

Boundary walls with Outbuilding 2 to the rear, taken from the north



DP 28

View of the assessment buildings, taken from the north-west



DP 29

Northern end of Outbuilding 2, taken from the east



DP 30

East side of Outbuilding 2, taken from the north



DP 31

South and east sides of Outbuilding 2, taken from the south-east



DP 32

Southern ground floor unit of Outbuilding 2, taken from the south



DP 33

View of the courtyard behind Outbuilding 2, taken from the west



DP 34

View of the assessment building with ranges to the west, taken from the south-west



DP 35

Outbuildings 3 and 2, taken from the south-east



DP 36

Robust rim-lock on the principal entrance door to the north range, taken from the south-west



DP 37

Pediment over the principal entrance to the 1900 range showing motto 'pray and work', taken from the south



DP 38

Dedication stone on the south side of the 1900 range, taken from the south



DP 39

Modified staircase at the south end of the 1900 range (ground floor), taken from the north



DP 40

Modified door in the laundry block of the 1900 range (ground floor), taken from the east



DP 41

Communal lounge in the south-east corner of the 1900 range (ground floor), taken from the east



DP 42

Narrow cupboard in the flank of the chimney stack in the communal lounge (ground floor), taken from the north-west



DP 43

Original door in the north wall of the communal lounge (ground floor), taken from the south



DP 44

Modified door to the clothes store in the 1900 range (ground floor), taken from the west



DP 45

Central corridor at the south end of the 1900 range (ground floor), taken from the south



DP 46

Formerly external arch on the west side of the dining hall in the 1900 range (ground floor), taken from the west



DP 47

Kitchen in the 1900 range which appropriates part of the earlier north range, taken from the south-east



DP 48

Iron stanchion supporting the upper floor of the north range in the kitchen (ground floor), taken from the south-east



*DP 49
Overlight to a formerly external window on the west side of the kitchen in the 1900 range (ground floor), taken from the east*



*DP 50
Corridor / stair hall in the northern range (ground floor), taken from the north*



*DP 51
Staircase finial in the stair hall of the north range (ground floor), taken from the north*



*DP 52
Under-stair cupboard in the north range (ground floor), taken from the east*



*DP 53
Doorway to the lounge in the north range (first floor), taken from the south-west*



*DP 54
Door to the closet in the north range (first floor), taken from the south*



DP 55

Detail of the skirting board in the closet in the north range (first floor), taken from the north



DP 56

West side of the lounge in the north range (first floor), taken from the east



DP 57

Obscured view of the early H- or H-L hinge on the door to the lounge in the north range (first floor), taken from the east



DP 58

Strainer arch supporting the chimney stack in the cellar of the north range, taken from the south



DP 59

View of the cellar under the north range, taken from the south



DP 60

Chamfered doorway lintel to the cellar under the north range, taken from the west



DP 61

Roof structure over the southern end of the 1900 range, taken from the south-west



DP 62

Roof structure over the southern end of the 1900 range, taken from the south-west



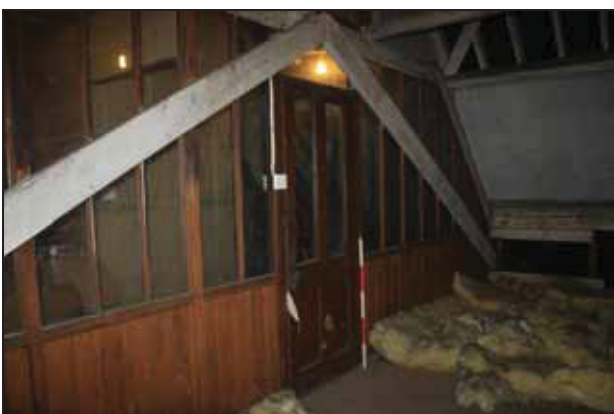
DP 63

Roof structure over the north element of the 1900 range, taken from the north-east



DP 64

Dormer window on the east side of the north element of the 1900 range, taken from the west



DP 65

Timber and glazed partition at the south end of the 1900 range (roof level), taken from the north-east



DP 66

View of Outbuildings 3 and 2, taken from the south-east



DP 67
Staircase in the south-east area of the 1900 range (first floor), taken from the south-east



DP 68
Central corridor in the northern element of the 1900 range (first floor), taken from the south



DP 69
Door to the lobby at the south end of the 1900 range (first floor), taken from the north-east



DP 70
Entrance on the south side of the staff lounge in the north range (ground floor) showing panelled reveals, taken from the north-west



DP 71
Roof structure of the southern range of Outbuilding 2, taken from the north



DP 72
Window on the east side of the south range of Outbuilding 2 (first floor), taken from the west



DP 73

Bedroom 1 in the north range (first floor), taken from the north



DP 74

Surviving stretch of 18th century cornice in the north range (first floor), taken from the west



DP 75

Staircase of the north range (second floor), taken from the north-east



DP 76

Fragments of early floor cloth in the north range (second floor), taken from the south



DP 77

South-east room in the north range (second floor), taken from the north-east



DP 78

Baltic batch mark on a ceiling joist in the north range (second floor)



DP 79

Baltic batch mark on a ceiling joist in the north range (second floor)



DP 80

Baltic batch mark on a ceiling joist in the north range (second floor)



DP 81

Baltic batch mark on a ceiling joist in the north range (second floor)



DP 82

Baltic batch mark on a ceiling joist in the north range (second floor)



DP 83

Baltic batch mark on a ceiling joist in the north range (second floor)



DP 84

Ceiling timberwork in the north-east room in the north range (second floor), taken from the south-west



DP 85

Dragon tie in the ceiling joisting system in the north-east room of the north range (second floor), taken from the south-west



DP 86

Ceiling timberwork in the north-east room in the north range (second floor), taken from the north-east



DP 87

North-east room of the north range (second floor), taken from the south-west



DP 88

Rim-lock on the door to the north-east room of the north range (second floor), taken from the east



DP 89

Ceiling timberwork in the north-west room in the north range (second floor), taken from the east



DP 90

Central corridor in the north range (second floor), taken from the south



DP 91

18th century door to the south room in the north range (second floor), taken from the north



DP 92

Small rim-lock on the 18th century door to the south room in the north range (second floor), taken from the south



DP 93

Rear face of the 18th century door to the south room in the north range (second floor), taken from the south



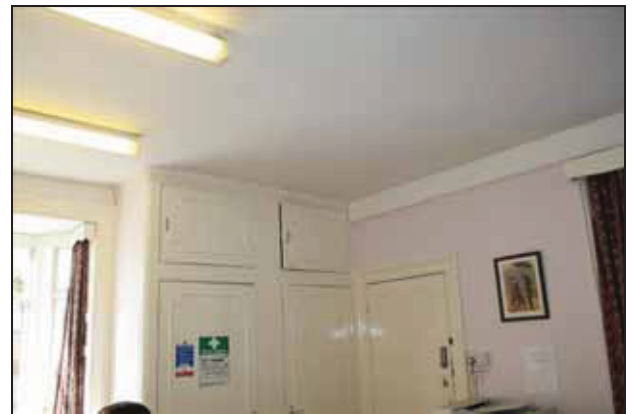
DP 94

H-L hinge on the 18th century door to the south room in the north range (second floor), taken from the south



DP 95

Obscured view of the central roof truss of the north range (second floor), taken from the south-west



DP 96

North-west area of the office in the north range (ground floor), taken from the south-east



DP 97

Bay window on the west side of the office in the north range (ground floor), taken from the north-east



DP 98

Rear face of a cupboard door on the west side of the office in the north range (ground floor), taken from the south



DP 99

Rear face of a cupboard door on the west side of the office in the north range (ground floor), taken from the south



DP 100

Area of proposed new build to the north of the main building, taken from the east



DP 101

Area of proposed new build to the north of the main building, taken from the east



DP 102

Pond to the north-east of the area of the proposed new build, taken from the east



DP 103

Area of proposed new build to the north of the main building, taken from the north-east



DP 104

Area to the north-east of the proposed new build, taken from the south-east



DP 105

Possible medieval fishpond to the north of the area of the proposed new build, taken from the east



DP 106

Possible medieval fishpond to the north of the area of the proposed new build, taken from the south



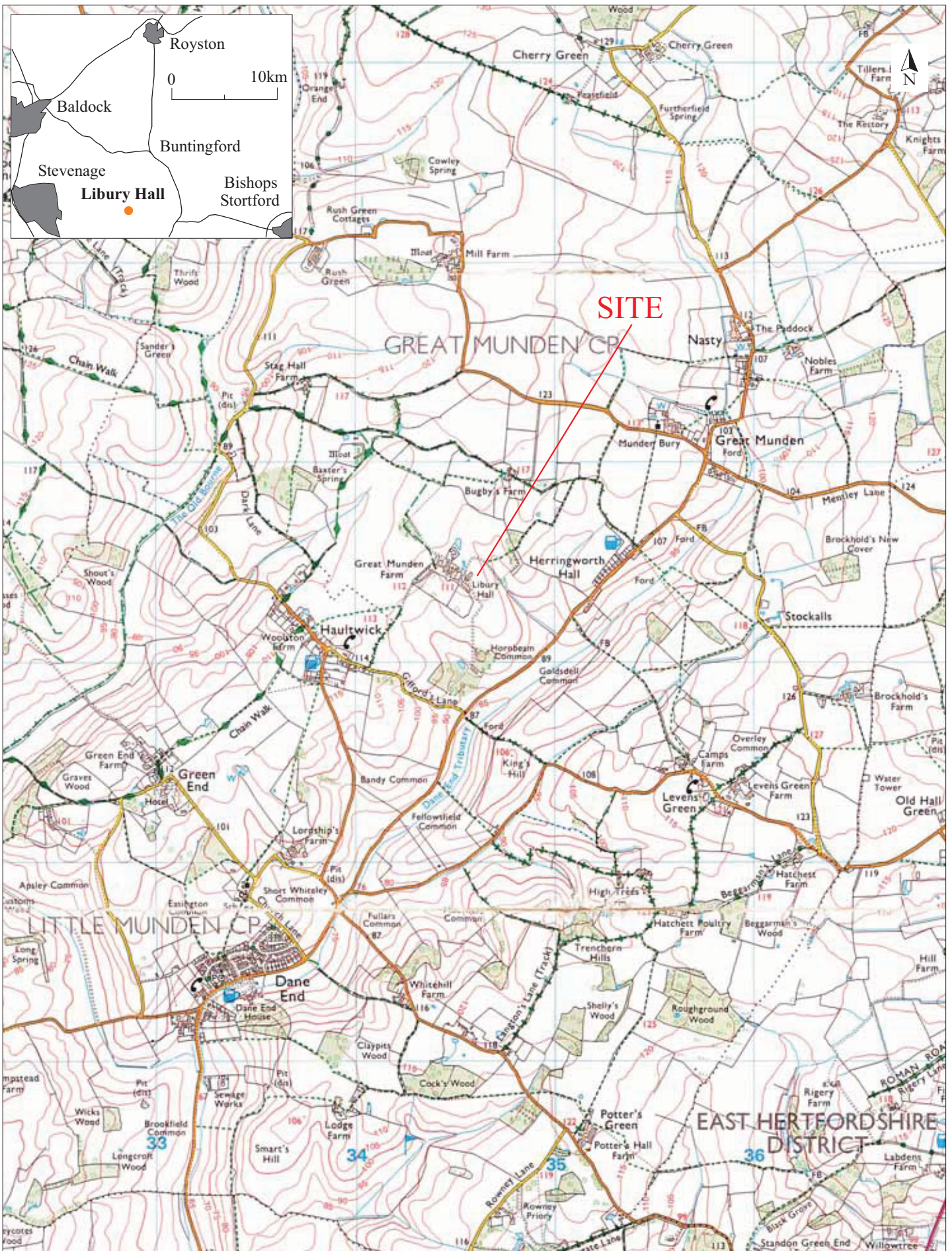
DP 107

Area of proposed new build to the north of the main building, taken from the north



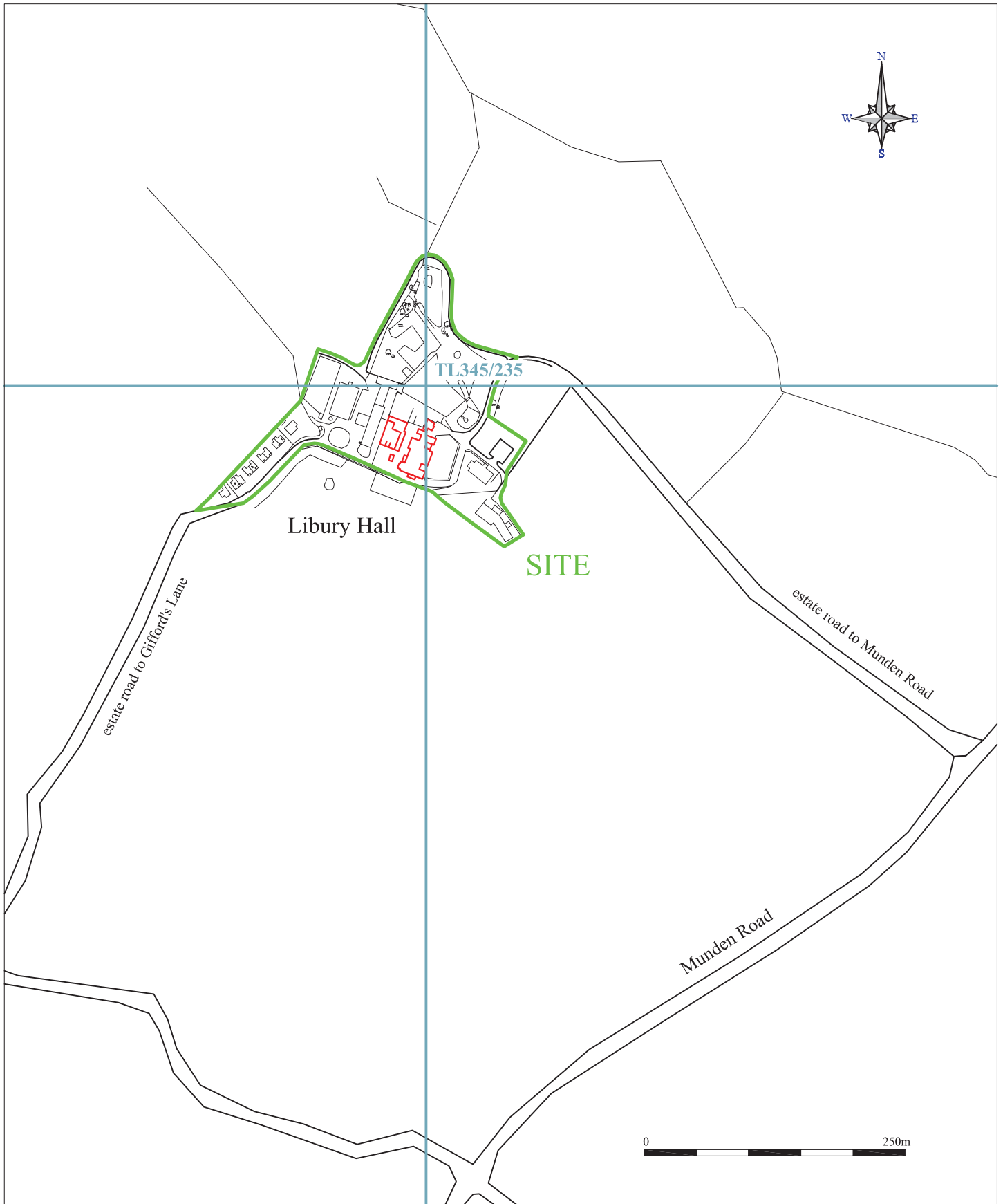
DP 108

Area of proposed new build to the north of the main building, taken from the south



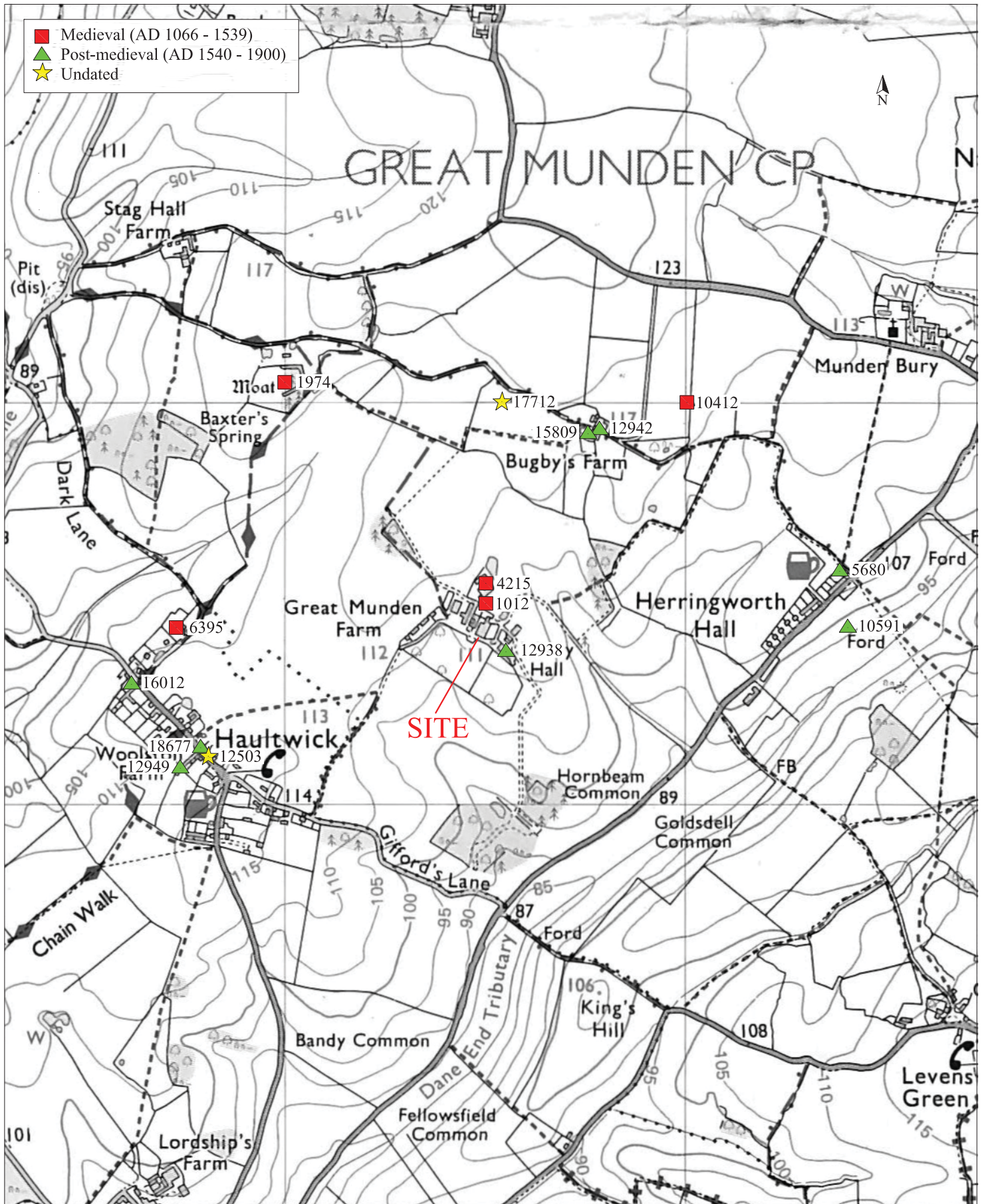
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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



Reproduced from the 2012 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4

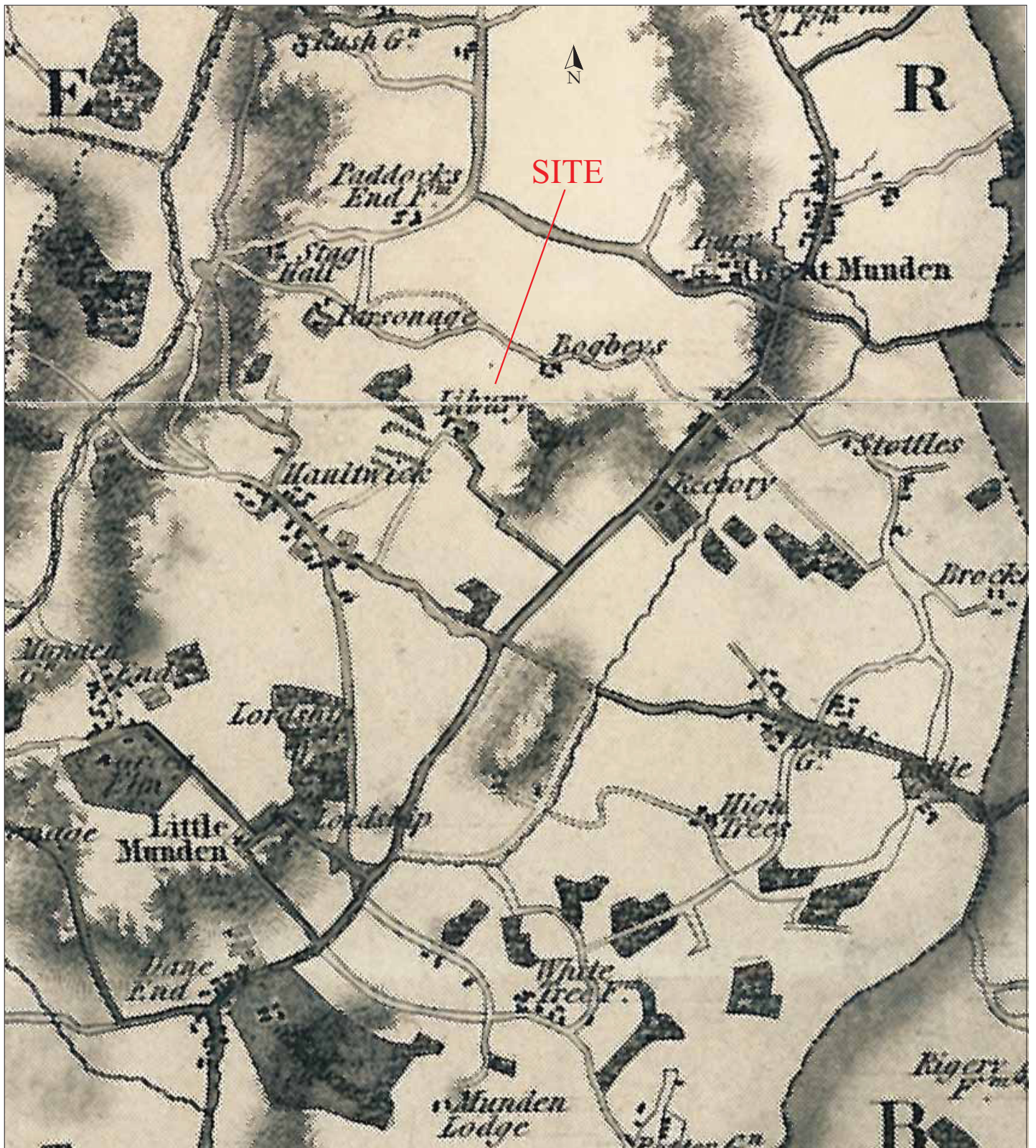


Reproduced from the 2012 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

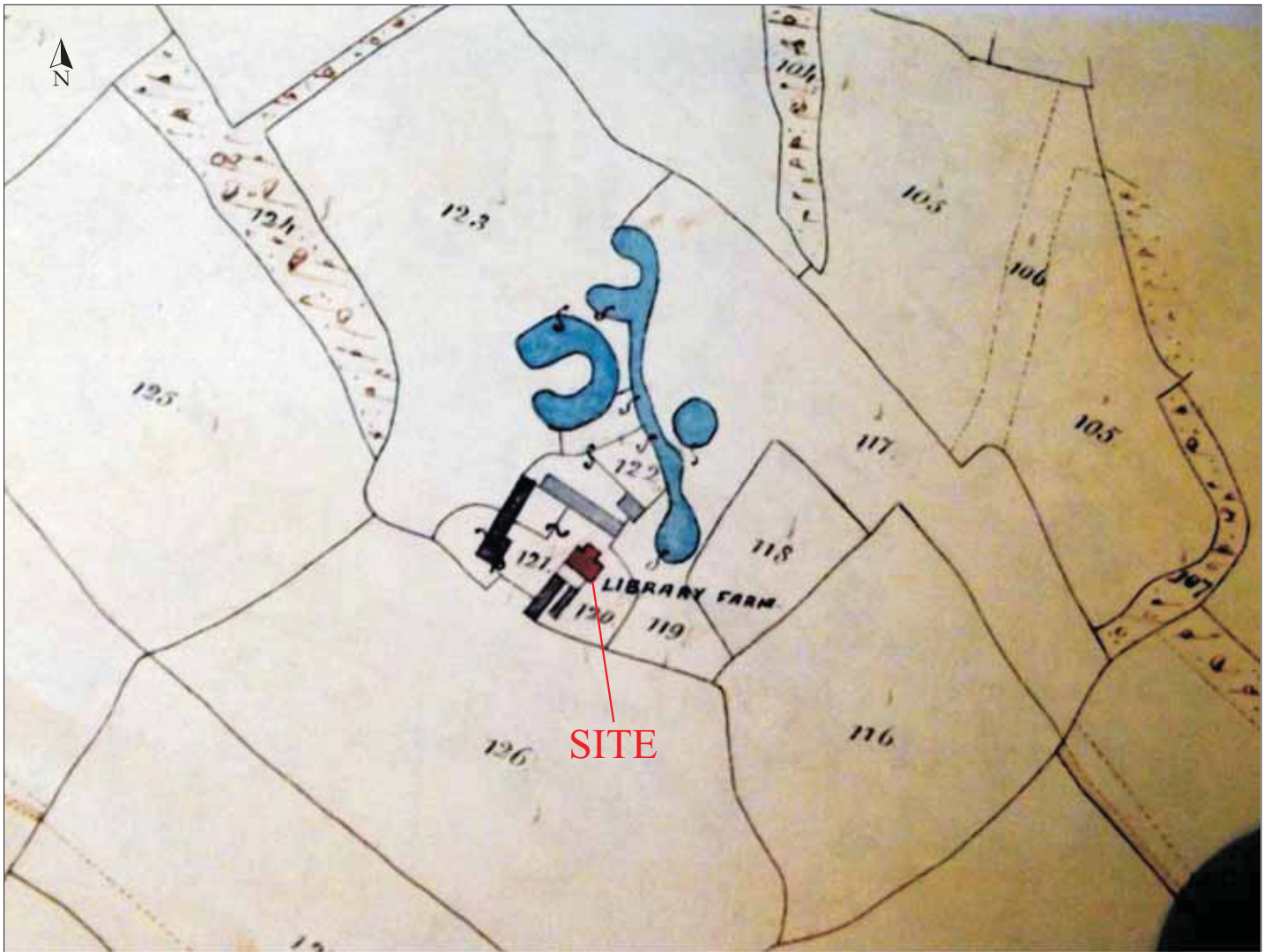
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:12500 at A4



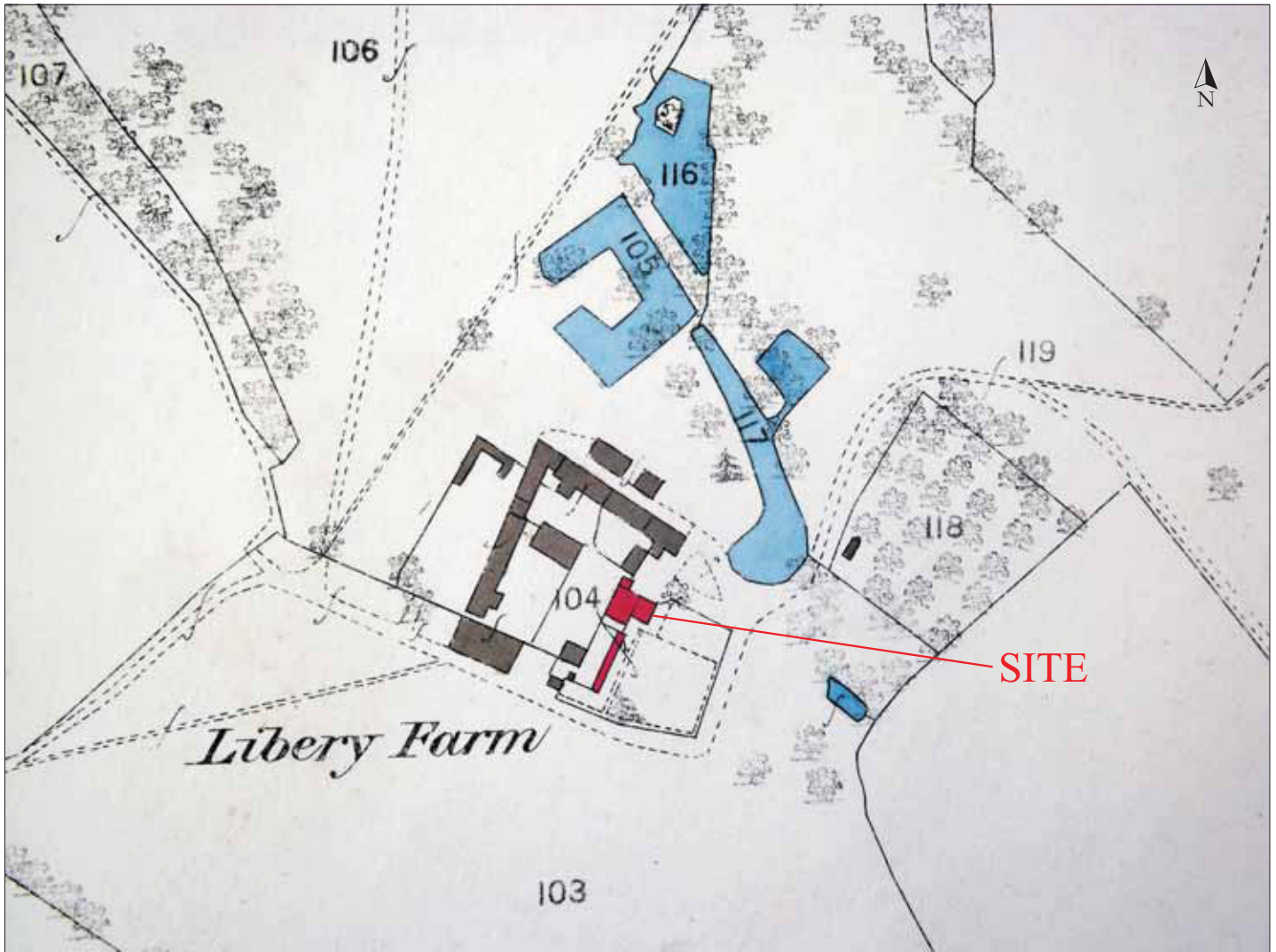
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Bryant's map, 1822
Not to scale

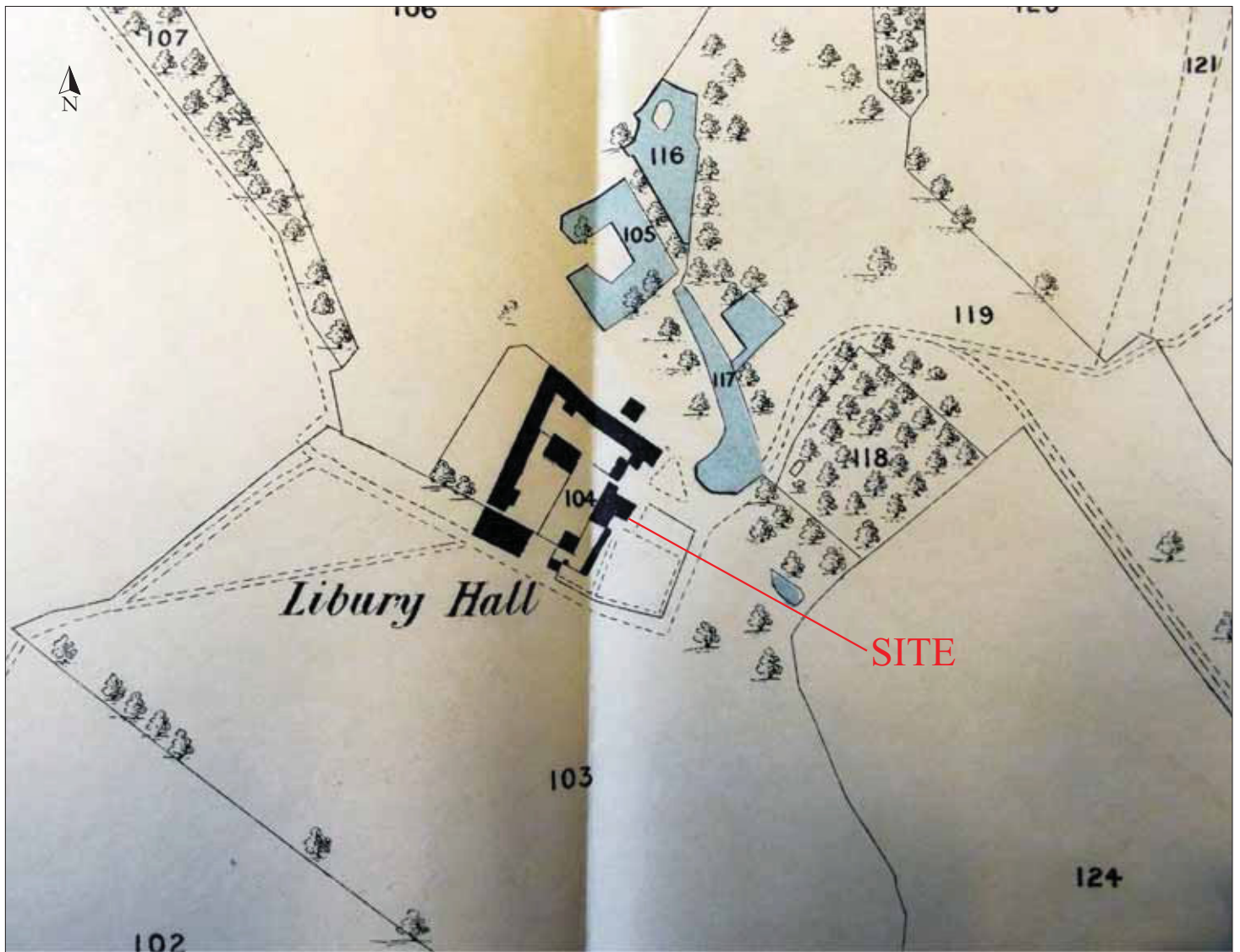


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale



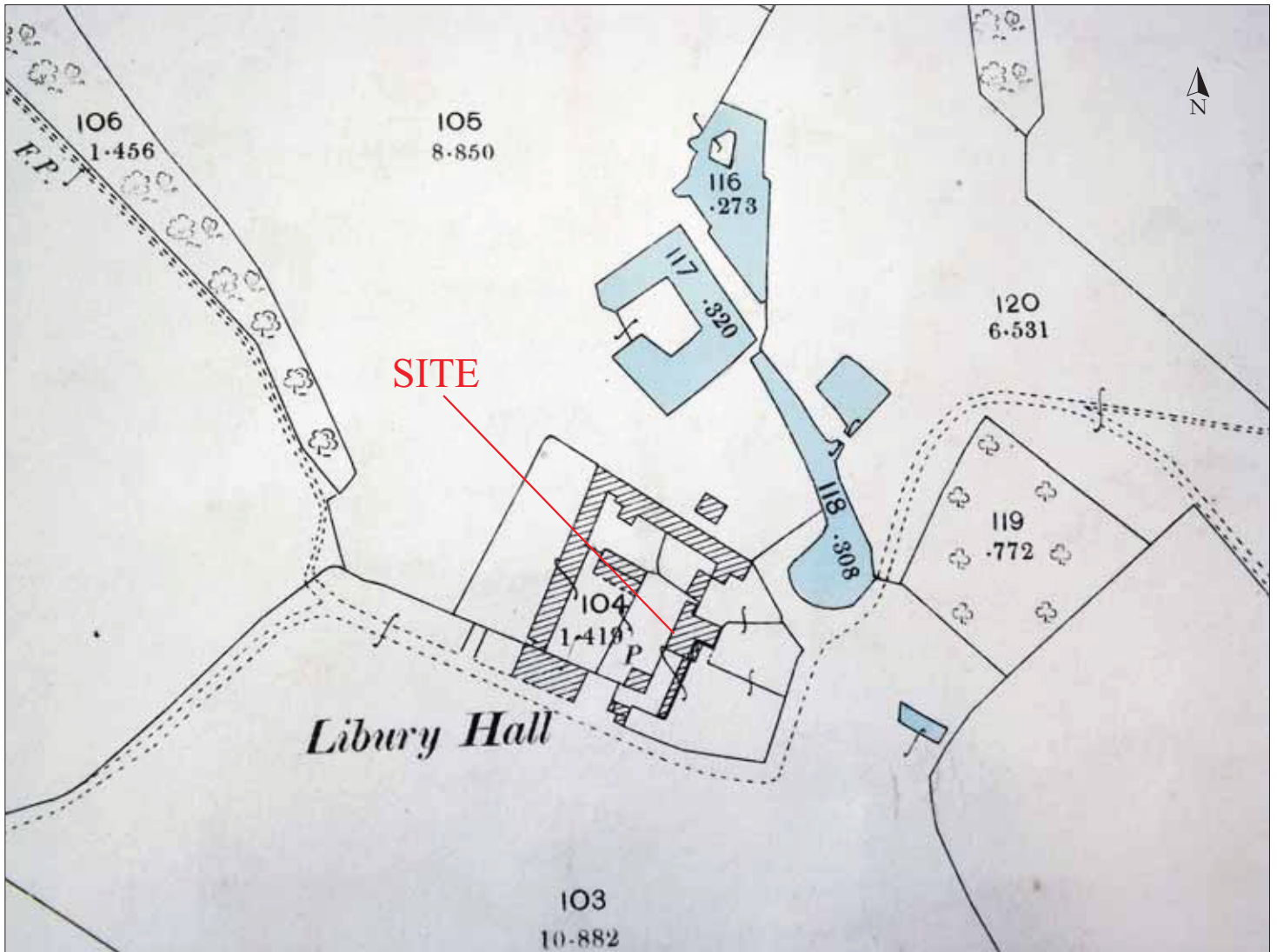
Reproduced from the 1878 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1878
Not to scale



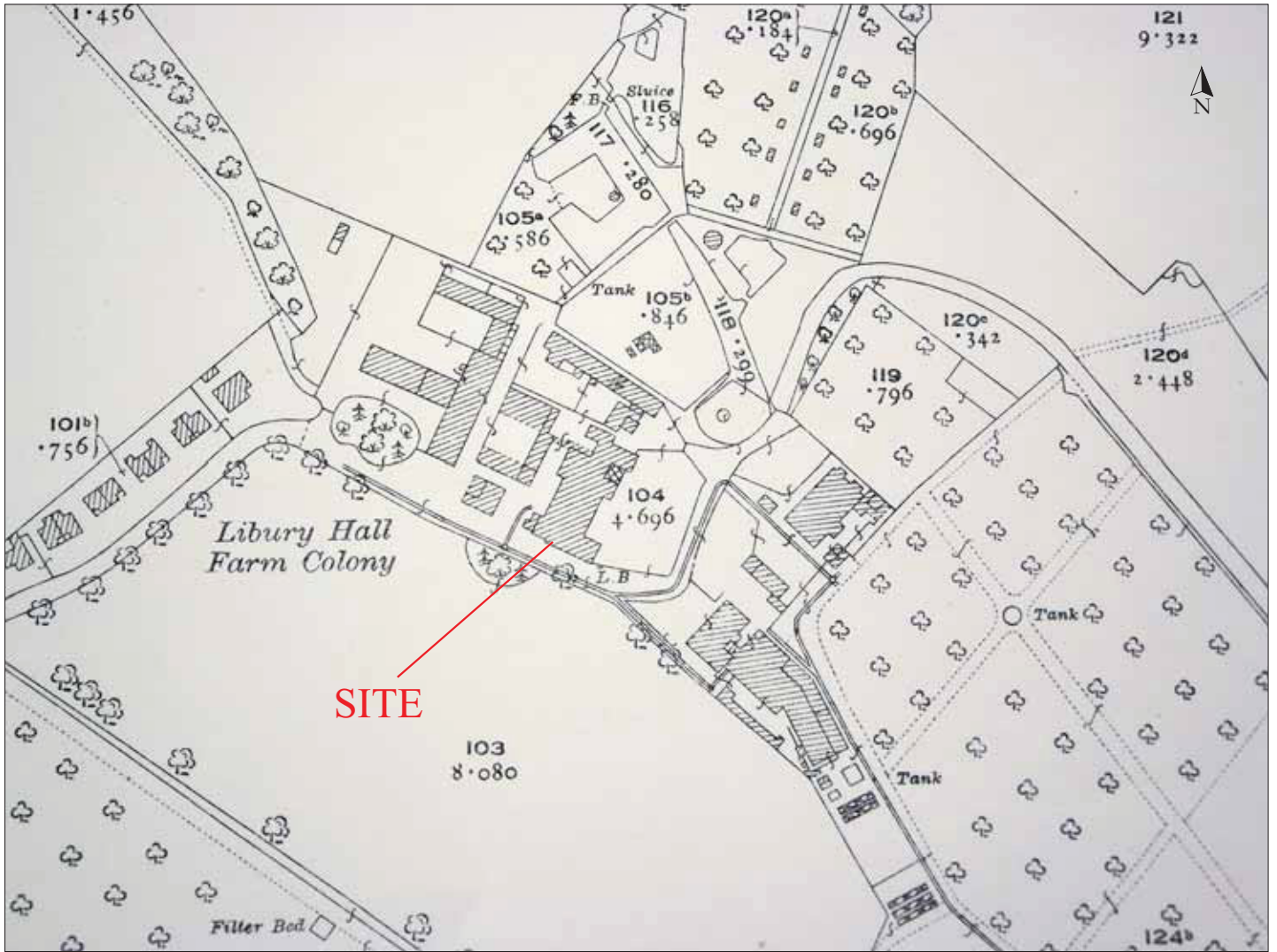
Reproduced from the 1897 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Map from sales particulars, 1897
Not to scale



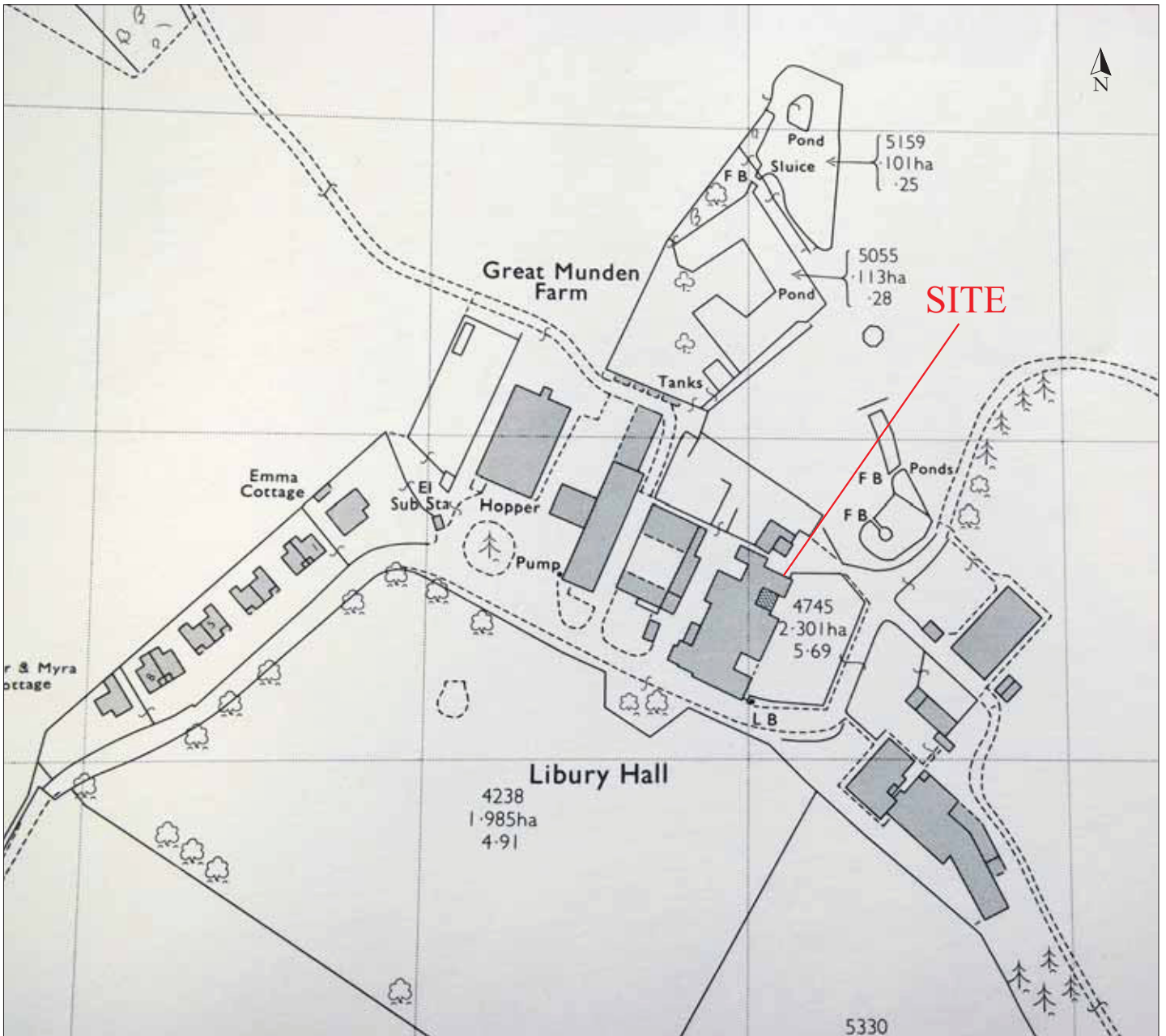
Reproduced from the 1898 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 OS map, 1898
Not to scale



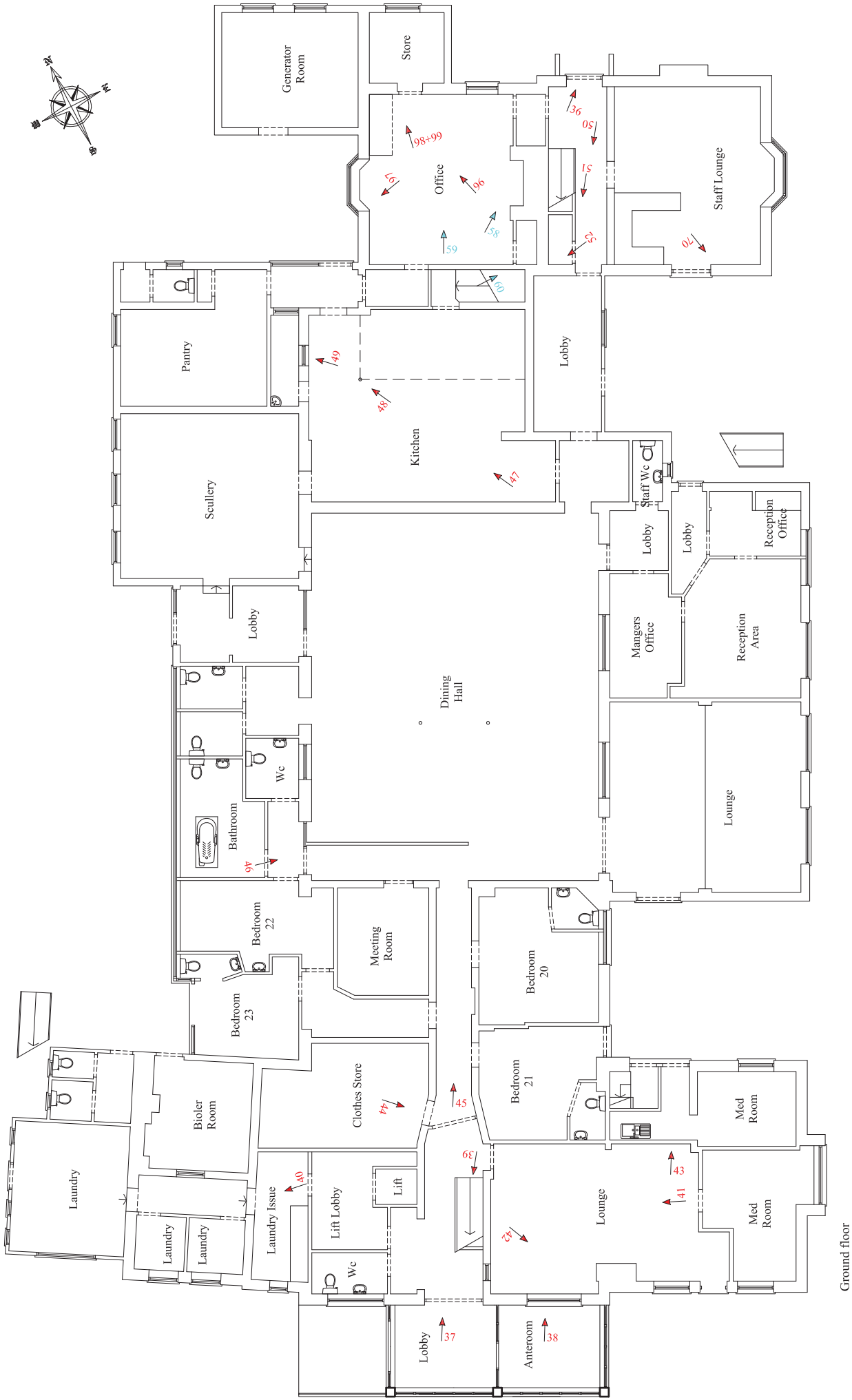
Reproduced from the 1923 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 OS map, 1923
 Not to scale



Reproduced from the 1974 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 OS map, 1974
 Not to scale



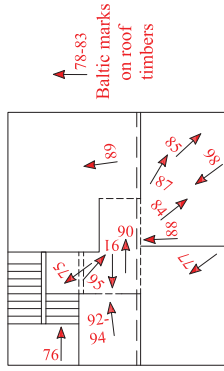
→ Photographic location

→ Photographic location in cellar

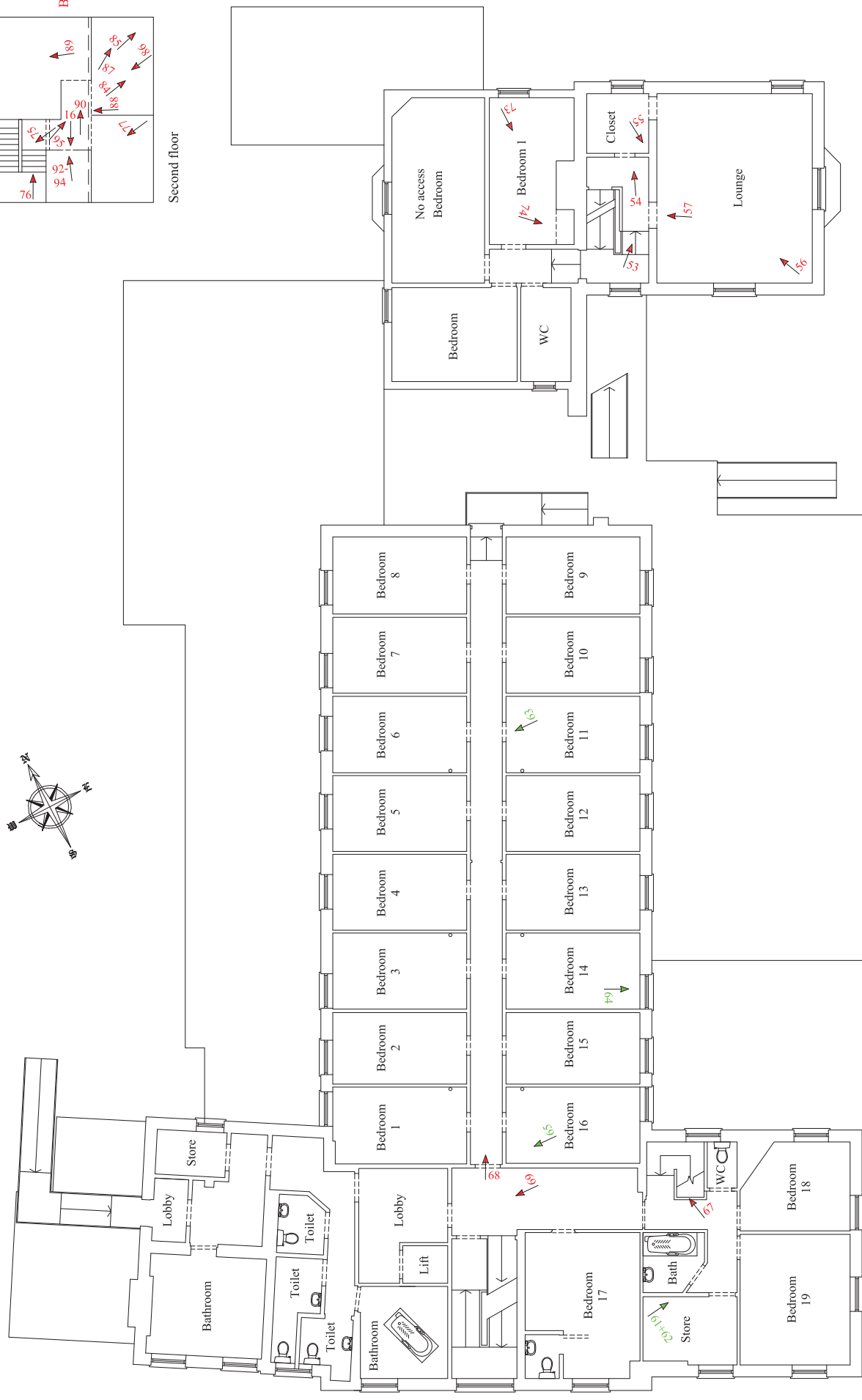


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 Ground floor plan
 Scale 1:125 at A3

Ground floor



Second floor



First floor



