

**SPAIN'S HALL, FINCHINGFIELD,  
ESSEX**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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# SPAIN'S HALL, FINCHINGFIELD, ESSEX

## HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

### **SUMMARY**

*In October/November 2004 Archaeological Solutions (AS) Limited conducted a programme of historic building recording of the farm buildings at Spain's Hall, Finchingfield, Essex (NGR TL 6787 3401). The recording revealed that the earliest building on site is the late 18<sup>th</sup>-earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century dovecote (Building 5), one of around only 60 recorded in Essex (HER), and incorporates part of a red brick and flint panel wall seen around the farm/gardens, indicating that this is slightly earlier. In the earlier-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century a carriage/wagon house was constructed with flint panel lower walls in-keeping with the garden walls (Building 7).*

*In the mid-later 19<sup>th</sup> century the large stable block and carriage house were constructed with hayloft, grain store and tack room above (Buildings 1 & 2). These are good quality buildings and were probably used by the house rather than agriculturally, the farm proper being located further to the north east. The quality of the buildings reflects the status of the house without being ostentatious, but incorporate small details like the cupola, bullseye windows and pyramidal finials. It also reflects the status of the Hall that a large purpose-built carriage house and stable block were required. The map evidence suggests that these replaced earlier buildings on the site, which may have been more agricultural in nature. Two smaller stables (Buildings 3 and 4) were added slightly later and mimic the style of the main carriage house and stable block.*

*In the later 19<sup>th</sup> century two open shelters were constructed to the rear of the stable block to house carts/machinery and are more agricultural in style, perhaps indicating further mechanisation and/or an expansion of the farm, which lay to the north east (Buildings 9 & 10). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century two lean-to buildings were added to the site to store machinery/vehicles (Buildings 6 & 8).*

*The buildings are located at a distance from the Hall, which appears to reflect a conscious effort to keep the two separate. This shows awareness of retaining the integrity of the main house and also distances the mess of the stables etc. from the house. A pathway links the stables to the house so would easily allow the horses and carriage to be brought round. There is no clear evidence to suggest that the stables etc. tie in with specific changes to the Hall, which was altered along with its settings several times.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In October/November 2004 Archaeological Solutions (AS) Limited conducted an historic building recording at Spain's Hall, Finchingfield, Essex (NGR TL 6787 3401, Figures 1 & 2). The recording was commissioned by Strutt & Parker on behalf of the client, Mr Ruggles-Brise. The works were required as part of a planning condition imposed by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management (HEM) and Historic Buildings Conservation (HBC) teams.

1.2 The historic building recording was conducted according to a brief issued by the Essex County Council HEM/HBC team (dated June 2004) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by AS (dated 23/06/04). The brief also required a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during groundworks for the proposed development. The results of this phase of the investigation will be subsequently be presented as a separate report.

### **1.3 Description of the Site**

1.3.1 The assessment site lies to the north of Finchingfield at Spain's Hall. It comprises ten adjoining buildings to the north east of the Hall and west of the main farm complex (Fig. 2).

1.3.2 The site lies on clayey soils of the Hanslope association with loamy soils of the Ludford association along the river Pant to the south (SSEW 1983).

## **2 BACKGROUND**

2.1 It is proposed to convert the farm buildings for use as a wedding venue. The buildings are thought to date to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century (HEM/HBC brief; DoE 1985).

2.2 The project objectives were:

- To provide a documentary and cartographic assessment of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site, whilst also providing a local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project.
- To compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the buildings proposed for conversion prior to alteration, in order to understand the form, date, function, evolution and use of space.

## **3 SOURCES AND METHOD OF WORK**

Following the requirements of the brief and WSI, detailed requirements for the historic building recording included analysis of:

- The plan form of the site
- Materials and method of construction

- Date(s) of each structure
- Function and internal layout
- Fixtures and fittings
- Phasing
- The context of the arm within its immediate contemporary landscape

### **3.1 Sources**

The desk-based assessment element of the project and historic building recording utilised a number of sources:

#### *3.1.1 Archaeological databases*

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds for Essex is the Historic Environment Record (HER) located within Essex County Council at County Hall, Chelmsford (Appendix 1). A scan of around 1km radius was made from the assessment site.

#### *3.1.2 Historic and cartographic sources*

Documentary research and examination of historic maps was undertaken at the County Record Office, Chelmsford. All source material utilised for the study is listed under Primary Sources and in Appendix 2.

#### *3.1.3 Secondary sources*

The principal sources were the County Library and Essex Record Office, Chelmsford. AS's own library was also consulted.

### **3.2 The Building Recording**

3.2.1 The site was visited by Adrian Gibson MBE, Amy Goldsmith and Melissa Wotherspoon in order to compile a detailed description of the buildings and undertake the photographic work.

3.2.2 The photographic survey was conducted by Amy Goldsmith using a digital camera, duplicated with medium format (4.5 x 6 cm) and colour slide film. The digital images comprised the major part of the survey and included all external views and internal shots. It used an Olympus Camedia E20. This was duplicated with medium format using a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with a 62 mm lens and black and white (Ilford HP5, ISO 400) film and colour shots.

3.2.3 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 location plan of the digital photography is included (Figure 14) and the colour images are reproduced as colour plates.

### 3.3 Project Archive

An archive of all materials produced by the project has been created. This will be deposited with the Essex Record Office.

### 3.4 General Standards

The recording was carried out in accordance with the brief and WSI. For the historical and archaeological research, guidelines laid out in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *'Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments'* (IFA revised 1999) were adhered to. The building recording following standards established by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's *'Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification'* (RCHME 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, 1996). Reference was also made to the IFA's *'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures'* (IFA 1999) and the Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers' *'Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings'* (ALGAO 1996). The project was also conducted according to the relevant sections of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

## 4 THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT (Figure 3)

4.1 The settlement of Finchingfield is a small rural town situated in countryside between Braintree to the south, Haverhill to the north, Saffron Walden to the west and Halstead to the east. The earliest finds from the area comprise c.50 Mesolithic and Neolithic flints found during fieldwalking to the north of the church, c.1km to the south east of Spain's Hall (HER 1417; 1418). More substantial settlement evidence is recorded from the Roman period with the inferred course of the Roman road between Great Bardfield and Yeldhams extending c.1km to the east of the site (HER 7339) and Brixted Roman villa c.1km to the west (HER 1588). The villa was partially excavated in 1931-2, with finds including building material, wall plaster, hypocaust floor, tiles, pottery, window glass and evidence of metal working. Further to the west the Heritage Sampford Project has revealed a Roman settlement and prehistoric activity in and around Little and Great Sampford (Havis 2004).

4.2 The earliest record of the area appears in the Domesday Book, when Finchingfield was held by Alan, son of the Earl of Bretagne. The church of St John the Baptist in Finchingfield is thought to have had a Saxon predecessor and the present church has a 12<sup>th</sup> century tower with 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations (HER 1420; 1421). Finchingfield Guildhall is a medieval timber-framed building, dating to c.1500 and contains a king-post truss (HER 1415; 1416). It has been used as a school and almshouses, and is now a Parish Hall and flats for aged pensioners.

4.3 There are a number of moated sites in the area, representing medieval activity, the closest being Howe Hall, Great Biggins, and Spain's Hall itself. Moated enclosures probably developed as a result of tactical advances in castle-building, and it is generally accepted that they dates from the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century to the period around

the Black Death (Taylor 1973). Many sites are not completely surrounded by moats, or are accessed by permanent causeways, and are likely to reflect the economic growth and prevailing conditions at the time of their construction rather than defence. Though wars and famine punctuated the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, the period up to the Black Death was one of an unprecedented rise in population and the construction of moats frequently appears to have been labour intensive, with unnecessarily complex features. This has led Taylor and others to conclude that, although they were of economic benefit, they were primarily motivated by fashion (Rackham 1994, Taylor 1973). Hunter has pointed out that at Widdington Hall, Essex, for example, the moat was only present on the side approached by the tenants (1999, 126) and was therefore more conspicuous than functional. Howe Hall, c.1km east of the site, is a possible Domesday manor and was occupied by Richard atte Hoo in 1327. 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds have been recorded on the site and the north arm of the moat is still traceable (HER 1489). Great Biggins, c.1km south of the site, is a medieval moated site, the north arm of which is still wet. The name Bigginge is recorded in 1501 (HER 1490).

4.4 Spain's Hall is a medieval moated site and was an earlier manor, probably named after Hervey de Ispania/ d'Epagne, recorded in the Domesday survey as holding land under Alan Fitz-Herbert. The present house, although largely Elizabethan, incorporates fragments of the earlier house, retaining an unsooted bay of a king-post roof dated c.1400-50, thought to be part of an earlier crosswing. The moat only survives on the north west of the house (HER 1484).

4.5 Post-medieval development appears to have been slow and relates mainly to the adaptation of existing buildings, the area remaining rural in character. Finchingfield Guildhall was altered in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the church of St John the Baptist was extended and altered in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries and restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 1416; 1422). The medieval moated site of Great Biggins has been added to in the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century with a 17<sup>th</sup> century barn, an 18<sup>th</sup> century byre and barn, and an 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century bake house (HER 1491). Spain's Hall has also been greatly added to and altered throughout the 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The house was rebuilt in the 1570s with subsequent 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century additions, alterations and repair. Eight rectangular ponds for fishing and feeding a mill are believed to be 17<sup>th</sup> century and outbuildings include an 18<sup>th</sup> century dovecote, 18<sup>th</sup> century coach house and stables, 19<sup>th</sup> century coach house/workshops, 18<sup>th</sup> century byre, and a 17<sup>th</sup> century block of cottages with possible former agricultural use. Garden features also include a late 16<sup>th</sup>-early 17<sup>th</sup> century garden wall, an 18<sup>th</sup> century wall and a late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century garden pavilion (HER 1485). In addition to this the RCHME survey also lists a 17<sup>th</sup> century outbuilding to the west of the house, formerly a two-storey timber-framed and plastered cottage (1916). To the south of the site is an 18<sup>th</sup> century post mill, restored by Essex County Council in the 1980s (HER 1527), and an ornate 19<sup>th</sup> century cast iron water pump (HER 40381).

#### *Agricultural Development in Essex in the 17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries*

4.6 The proximity to London made Essex a supplier to the city, prospering as the population grew with the greater stability of the post-medieval period. High corn prices encouraged the farming of previously undeveloped land, and cereal production was dominant in the area, with increasing demand, especially from London, resulting

in the construction and expansion of farm buildings (Barnwell & Giles 1997). This intensified in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and continued throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century during the 'Agricultural Revolution', improving farming practice and livestock breeds, with more scientific research promoting the use of manure and crop rotation. The model farm movement also encouraged better-planned buildings, designed to reduce labour and promote manure production through groupings of buildings in yards (Barnwell & Giles 1997). A classical 'Hanovarian' style of farm would have the buildings laid out in a south facing U-shape with barn ranges at the north and open cattle yards to the south (Barnwell & Giles 1997).

4.7 Later in the century the agricultural depression increased livestock farming in the county, with a decline in arable farming that continued throughout the rest of the century and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This was exacerbated by foreign competition from the United States and poor weather in the UK, and led to the adaptation and construction of animal shelters and dairies (Ernle 1936).

4.8 At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as cereals declined towards the lowest prices of the century, increased attention was paid to grazing and dairying, which had escaped the worst of the depression. On the heavy clays of Essex, thousands of acres, which had formerly yielded good crops and paid high rents, passed out of cultivation into ranches for cattle or temporary sheep-runs. Milk became the most profitable product, as demand was continuously increasing with the growth of population and the industrial prosperity of the period. About 1895, on the heavy lands of Essex, low rents resulted in Scotsmen migrating to the county, bringing their knowledge of milk production and more economical practices. The chief development during the period was also concerned with milk, and regulations were enforced concerning water supply and air space in cowsheds (Ernle 1936). In the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century increased mechanisation, stringent hygiene and safety legislation and grants for new farm buildings saw the construction of new buildings and adaptation of older buildings.

## **4.9 The Assessment Site**

### *The Context-Spain's Hall*

4.9.1 Spain's Hall is believed to have been a manorial estate owned by Hervey de Ispania or d'Epagne in the Domesday Record (1982). The house was probably built subsequently as a moated timber-framed building and in 1310 was owned by Margery, daughter of Richard de Ispania. She married Nicholas Kempe, thereby bringing the estate into the Kempe family (Ruggles-Brise). Part of this earlier house survives with an unsooted bay of a king-post roof dated c.1400-50, thought to be part of the earlier crosswing. The moat also survives, but only on the north west of the house (HER 1484). The majority of the present house was built in the 1570s-80s by William Kempe, who is best remembered for wrongly accusing his wife of being unfaithful and taking a self-imposed vow of silence for seven years upon realising his mistake (Ruggles-Brise). The date 1586 appears on a sundial on the front porch (1982). William Kempe is also believed to have built the eight fishponds shown on Pope's map of the estate from 1618. His nephew, Robert, beautified the house and the much admired leaded drainpipes on the house bear his initials and the date 1637 (Ruggles-Brise). He was later knighted at the house by Cromwell (1982).

4.9.2 When the last Kempe male heir died, purportedly killed at the house by robbers, the house passes to Lady Dyer née Kempe, who sold it in 1760 to Samuel Ruggles, a Bocking clothier, for £14, 100 (Ruggles-Brise). A fire in 1768 led to the rebuilding of the north east wing by John Ruggles, who was left the estate in 1764, aged just 14. During his time at the house it is reported that he built the stables and dovecote, and converted the large half-hipped barn into the farmhouse (1983). He died aged 26 and was succeeded by his cousin, Thomas Brise, in 1776. Thomas was a keen agriculturalist and good friend of Arthur Young. Many of the books in the house library are agricultural works of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and Thomas instituted the Agricultural Society at Long Melford in 1791, also undertaking research with Young (1983; d'Earthe Bond). In addition, he commissioned the landscaping of the park and kitchen garden by Humphrey Repton in 1807 (Ruggles-Brise). This was later walled in (1828) by John Ruggles-Brise, who adopted the Brise suffix when he inherited an estate (Brent Hall) from his grandmother Anne Brise in 1827 (1982; Ruggles-Brise).

4.9.3 The estate was owned by Colonel Sir Samuel Ruggles-Brise between 1852 and 1899 then passed to Archibald Ruggles-Brise until 1939. His successor, Colonel Sir Edward Ruggles-Brise worked to actively improve agriculture and in 1932 had introduced the wheat quota system, thereby doubling the value of home-grown wheat, bringing 400, 000 more acres under wheat, and earning the name 'the farmers friend' (1983). He only held the estate for three years when it passed to Colonel Sir John Ruggles-Brise, who was president of the County Landowners Association in the 1950s (1983; Ruggles-Brise). In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century a visitor described a Tudor house that used to be the laundry, and the stable block that consisted of the coach house in the centre with four boxes for the horses and the kennels on the left. John Ruggles-Brise had described how it contained 'a coach and four' up to the First World War (d'Earthe Bond). The estate is now run by Timothy Ruggles-Brise, Sir John's nephew. It consists of 12 farms and woodland totalling 2,500 acres, six of which were still worked by the family when the pamphlet was produced (Ruggles-Brise).

### *The Site-Farm Buildings*

4.9.4 There are five listed farm buildings at Spain's Hall; the dovecote, coach house and stable, coach house/workshop, byre, and a block of cottages. The dovecote is Grade II listed as an 18<sup>th</sup> century square red brick structure with tiled pyramidal roof, the nest boxes removed. An 18<sup>th</sup> century (the present building recording suggests it is in-fact 19<sup>th</sup> century) two-storey coach house and stable is Grade II listed and is timber-framed and plastered with a lower red brick wall and tiled roof. The stable block is seven bays long, containing six loose boxes in total, and the coach house on the left projects to the front and rear to create a T-shaped plan. Two small 19<sup>th</sup> century stables are adjoining, one linking the building to the dovecote. A lean-to shed with corrugated iron roof is located to the rear of the stable block. The 18<sup>th</sup> century byre is Grade II listed as a five-bay timber-framed and weatherboarded building with tile roof and is listed for group value. There is also an early 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed coach house, now used as a workshop, which is timber-framed and weatherboarded with a lower flint rubble and red brick wall and a tile roof, listed for group value. Finally, a 17<sup>th</sup> century block of cottages (formerly 1 & 2 Spain's End Farmhouse), is Grade II listed as a single-storey timber-framed and plastered building with tile roof and red brick cladding. It is thought to have had a former agricultural use and red brick cladding around the left end bay suggests it was formerly a granary (DoE 1985).

4.9.5 A valuation of the farm in 1852 on the death of the tenant farmer, Mr John Beddall, gives an interesting account of the buildings, crop, livestock and tools at the farm in that year (D/F35/2/201). The crops consisted primarily of wheat and barley, with two further fields containing oats and beans. The buildings are named ‘small buttery’, ‘cowhouse’, ‘barn’ (containing wheat and straw), ‘chaff house’ (containing chaff and straw), ‘granary’ (containing wheat, barley and peas), ‘cartlodge’, ‘nag stable’, ‘cart horse stable’, ‘2<sup>nd</sup> cart horse stable’, and ‘yard’. The livestock on the farm is listed as 16 horses, eight Shorthorn milk cows, five calves, 187 ewes, 161 ewes and lambs, four rams, nine wethers, two sows each with nine pigs, 25 pigs, 25 hens and cocks, 20 chickens, 5 goslings, 15 young ducks and 40 turkeys. Other items include troughs, horse gears, dog kennels, harrows, forks and wagons.

#### *Cartographic Sources*

4.9.6 The earliest map of the site is the 1618-19 estate plan by Thomas Pope (T/M 30/1) (Figure 4). It shows the house surrounded by an essentially square moat and seven ponds extending to the south east. To the north and north west of the house are the ‘yarde’ and ‘stableyarde’. The yard has two long rectangular buildings extending roughly north east to south west and a smaller building extending north west to south east, which has been associated with the present farmhouse. A further building is located to the north west of the stableyard in the approximate location of the present stable/coach house (Figure 4). Chapman and André’s map of 1777 is less detailed, but shows Spain’s Hall owned by ‘John Ruggles esq. with farm buildings to the north and north west. A building to the north west of the house is probably the farmhouse with a large building behind it. A small building to the west of the house may be the dovecote, but the stable/coach house are not shown (Figure 5).

4.9.7 The Tithe map of 1834 is the first clear map of the site and shows the house in a similar layout as it appears today (Figure 6). The farmhouse is shown to the north west with a large farm building to the rear, now removed. The building to the far north west is that now known as shire horse stables. To the west, a long rectangular building of a similar size to the farmhouse is near the approximate site of the present stable/coach house, but the stable/coach house is not shown. A small structure, possibly the dovecote, is located at the south west end of the present building site. The farm is listed in the award as owned by John Ruggles-Brise and occupied by John Beddall.

4.9.8 The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1876 shows the assessment site similar to how it appears now. The stable (1), coach house (2) and dovecote (4) are all shown with other adjoining buildings. These correspond to buildings 3, 5, 7 and 10 on Figure 2 (Figure 7).

4.9.9 The second edition OS map of 1897 shows the assessment site largely unaltered, with the exception of an additional open shelter to the rear of the stable (Building 9) (Figure 8).

4.9.10 The 1921 OS map shows the assessment site very similarly but more clearly. A further addition has been made to the rear (Building 6) so that the entire rear elevation of the building is covered (Figure 9).

4.9.11 The 1949 OS map is too small in scale to discern any changes to the buildings, although a rectangular building is shown occupying the assessment site (Figure 10). The present map of the site (Figure 2) shows little changes to the buildings, although a lean-to (Building 8) has been added where an open shelter was shown and a small structure that was located between Buildings 1 and 6 has been removed.

## 5 THE BUILDINGS (Figures 2, 11 - 14)

5.1 The assessment site comprises ten adjoining buildings. These are numbered on the accompanying plan and consist of three stables, two carriage houses, a dovecote, a garage/lean-to and three further lean-tos.

### *Building 1*

5.2 Building 1 is a stable block adjoining Building 2 on the south west, Building 3 on the south east and Buildings 9 and 10 on the north west. It consists of a lower brick wall constructed of c.22.5cm x 6cm x 11cm red bricks in Flemish bond, with 20<sup>th</sup> century render above rising to a plain tile roof. The south east elevation contains two large 19<sup>th</sup> century boarded doors with 8 x 3 pane overlights and yellow brick thresholds. The north east door also has an upper sliding louver and broad central rail. The ground floor contains centre hung windows, the outer two of which has 8 x 4 panes and the centre of which has 8 x 3 panes. There are also three upper floor windows, the south west containing 6 x 3 panes and the central and north east containing boarded sliding shutters (Plate 1). The south west elevation abuts Building 2 and the north east elevation consists of a lower red brick wall with central flint panel and render above. The gable contains an upper loading door. The north west elevation is abutted by two lean-to buildings (9 and 10) and consists of a lower flint panel wall with lath and lime plaster above, much repaired. There is a circular window in the centre of the elevation and two cast iron vents to the south west.

5.3 The interior is divided into two sections by a brick wall. The north east section consists of two stables separated by a centre post with vertical boards either side and iron bars above. The partition has been extended up to the roof in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with plywood boards. A doorway links the stables and has pyramidal finials surmounting the jambs and a boarded and ledged door with upper iron bars and smaller pyramidal finials. The north east stable was divided into two stalls, now marked by a central post with pyramidal finial on the north east and holes in the floor. Internal boarding remains on the north west wall. The south west stable is divided into two stalls by a centre post, with a walkway on the south east. Some simple wooden fencing remains between the stalls and walkway. The stable is internally boarded and there are the remnants of a hayrack and feeding trough on the north west wall (Plate 2). The south east wall has elm studs visible beneath the lath and plaster and the south west wall contains a blocked doorway. The floor of the stables is concrete with an area of Staffordshire blue bricks in the walkway. The roof has been covered in plywood boards and contains a loft hatch.

5.4 The south west section consists of a central walkway with a hayrack and feeding trough on the north west and two stalls on both the north east and south west.

These are separated by a post with pyramidal finial, from which extends vertical boards with iron bars above. Each has a doorway with pyramidal finials surmounting the jambs and a boarded and ledged door with upper iron bars and smaller pyramidal finials (Plate 3). The north east stalls contain hayracks and feeding troughs. The floor of the stables is concrete with areas of yellow brick showing through and some Staffordshire blue brick repair. The roof is boarded and contains four joists. A loft hatch is reached from a 20<sup>th</sup> century stair, but the original ladder is still attached to the south east wall.

5.5 The loft consists of seven open bays and two further bays divided into a room and corridor. Each truss is an elm 'A'-frame consisting of paired principal rafters with raking struts and a central iron tie rod extending from upper collars (Plate 4). The trusses are numbered in sequence with chiselled carpenters marks (Plate 5). Deep sectioned studs with intermittent primary bracing are visible on the outer walls. The partition walls separating the room on the south west are contemporary plastered elm studs. The room is entered through a doorway in the corridor and is internally plastered with large nails for hanging tack (Plate 6). The evidence suggests that the building is mid-later 19<sup>th</sup> century, constructed as a stable with hay loft and tack room above.

## *Building 2*

5.6 Building 2 is a carriage house adjoining Building 1 on the north east and Building 4 on the south west. It consists of a lower brick wall constructed of c.22.5cm x 6cm x 11cm red bricks in Flemish bond, with 20<sup>th</sup> century render above rising to a plain tile roof. The upper render is decorated with panels of incised shallow moulding. The south east elevation contains two large two-leaf carriageway doors with 20<sup>th</sup> century boarding above and two 3 x 1 pane overlights. High set pintel hinges indicate that the aperture originally contained two high doors. The gable end contains a round headed window with 5 x 5 panes and radial glazing bars. Above is a black circular clock face with gold Roman numerals and hands. The bell of the clock is contained in a square cupola on the roof. It has wooden arched openings in each face with reeded corner posts and a slate roof with projecting eaves under which are decorative modillions (Plate 1). The south west and north east elevations both abuts adjacent buildings, but project beyond and also consist of a lower brick wall with 20<sup>th</sup> century render above. Large iron stays are attached to the wall for securing the doors when open. The north west elevation consists of a lower red brick wall with 20<sup>th</sup> century render above. It contains an upper loading door with a hoist pulley and bulls-eye window above and a louvered sliding vent below (Plate 7).

5.7 The interior is separated into two rows by a line of five pine posts that support the principal joists of the roof above. The walls are primary braced studwork in mixed timber with some reused members, resting on a lower brick wall. The brickwork between the carriage house and Building 1 is more random and poorer quality than that seen from the exterior, indicating that it was never intended to be seen and the buildings are contemporary. The roof is boarded with slender common joists extending between the principal joists (Plate 8).

5.8 The loft space is reached through the loft of Building 1. It consists of five open bays, the trusses like the ones in Building 1 but constructed in pine. Deep sectioned

studs with intermittent primary bracing are visible on the outer walls, some in-filled with remnants of plaster. Four wooden grain storage bins extend along the south west wall and a windlass for lifting sacks through the loading door on the north west remains. On the south east is a raised platform enclosed with two wooden doors and boarding. It is reached by a small ladder and contains the clock seen on the exterior (Plate 9). The body is cast iron and has 'JC Ambrose Sudbury Suffolk 1852' on the back. It may be significant that this is the year that the tenant farmer died. The evidence suggests that the building is contemporary with Building 1, constructed as a carriage house with grain storage above.

### *Building 3*

5.9 Building 3 is a small unit adjoining Building 1 on the north west. It consists of a lower brick wall constructed of c.23cm x 6.5cm x 10cm red bricks with flint inclusions in Flemish bond, with 20<sup>th</sup> century render above rising to a plain tile roof. The wall has been much repaired and one of the bricks is inscribed 'Wd Feb 22<sup>nd</sup> 1875'. The south west elevation contains two boarded and ledged doors, the north west of which is a stable door. Each has a 5 x 2 pane overlight and a bulls-eye window is located in the gable above (Plate 10). The south east elevation also consists of a lower brick wall with 20<sup>th</sup> century render above. It contains a 20<sup>th</sup> century 4 x 3 pane top hung window apparently within an older aperture. The north east elevation consists of a red brick wall with 20<sup>th</sup> century render on the gable and the north west elevation is a red brick and flint panel garden wall, raised and rendered when the building was constructed.

5.10 The interior is separated into two rooms by a partition wall. Room 1 has been much reworked in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century with a carpet floor and plasterboarded walls and ceiling, although the door suggests it was a stable. There is a loft hatch in the ceiling, but this was not accessible. Room 2 has a black and red tiled floor and the walls are internally boarded with small shelves attached. The ceiling is covered in plasterboard (Plate 11). The room appears to have been used as a tack room or office. A door links the two rooms and is bead moulded with two recessed panels and an overlight above. The evidence suggests that the building slightly post-dates Buildings 1 and 2, as it appears to be an addition and the bricks are of a different type, containing flint inclusions. The dated brick seen on the exterior suggests the building was constructed in 1875 or not long before.

### *Building 4*

5.11 Building 4 is a small link-piece adjoining Building 2 on the north east and Building 5 on the south west. It consists of a lower brick wall constructed of c.23cm x 6.5cm x 11cm red bricks in Flemish bond, with 20<sup>th</sup> century render above rising to a plain tile roof. The upper render is decorated with panels of incised shallow moulding. The south east elevation contains a boarded and ledged stable door with upper barred aperture and yellow brick threshold. Adjacent is a 6 x 2 pane window (Plate 12). The north east and south west elevations abut adjacent buildings and the north west elevation is a red brick and flint panel garden wall rising to a slate roof.

5.12 The interior is separated into two rooms by a vertically boarded partition wall. Both rooms are similar with internal boarding on the walls, except the south east wall,

where primary braced pine studwork is visible above the brick wall (Plate 13). The floor is concrete in Room 1 and brick in Room 2. The roof has been replaced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and consists of paired pine rafters extending to a central ridgeboard, with upper collars supporting a purlin in each pitch. The evidence suggests that the building is broadly contemporary with Buildings 2, added as a stable to link Buildings 2 and 5.

### *Building 5*

5.13 Building 5 is a dovecote adjoining Building 4 on the north east and Building 6 on the north west. It is constructed of good quality red bricks measuring c.22.5cm x 6.5cm x 10.5cm, arranged in Flemish bond. The south east elevation contains a central recessed rectangular brick panel within which is a segment headed doorway containing a 20<sup>th</sup> century boarded, ledged and braced door (Plate 12). The south west elevation is plain brickwork with an inserted timber bearer to carry a lean-to, now removed. The north east elevation is obscured by Building 4 and the north west elevation is visible within Building 6. It consists of a red brick and flint panel garden wall with 'S' wall ties, raised in red brick when the dovecote was constructed. The roof is pyramidal and covered in plain tiles with a central square cupola, which has wooden arched openings in each face with reeded corner posts and diamond jewellery. The roof is slate with projecting eaves, under which are decorative paired modillions.

5.14 The interior is one open room with an earthen floor and whitewashed walls. It is plain apart from a brick plinth, possibly for a ladder, in the south corner. The roof is constructed of mixed timbers and consists of collared rafters extending to a central aperture with angle ties in the corners (Plate 14). The only evidence of use as a dovecote is the central aperture and possible ladder base, which may have been used to reach the nest boxes. The evidence suggests that the building was constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup>-earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Building 6*

5.15 Building 6 is a lean-to/garage adjoining Building 5 on the south east and Building 7 on the south west. The north west elevation is covered in 20<sup>th</sup> century weatherboarding with a section of red brick and flint panel garden wall to the north east. It contains a 1 x 2 pane window to the south west and 2 x 1 pane window to the north east (Plate 15). The south west elevation abuts Building 7 and the north east elevation consists of a 20<sup>th</sup> century orange/red brick wall with weatherboarded gable and large central garage door. The south east elevation consists of a red brick and flint panel garden wall, raised in red brick to the north east in the construction of the dovecote, and in 20<sup>th</sup> century weatherboarding to the south west. The roof is mono-pitched and covered in corrugated iron.

5.16 The interior is one open room with a concrete floor. The weatherboarded walls have 20<sup>th</sup> century pine studs and the roof is carried on nine pine rafters. On the south west the exterior of Building 7 is visible and consists of a lower red brick and flint panel wall with weatherboarding above and a blocked doorway to the north west (Plate 16). The evidence suggests that the building was constructed in the earlier-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Building 7*

5.17 Building 7 is a possible wagon/carriage house, adjoining Building 6 on the north east and Building 8 on the south west. It is timber framed with elm weatherboarding and pine repair, resting on a lower red brick and flint panel wall. The roof is hipped and covered in peg tiles. The south east elevation contained a large doorway, now infilled with 20<sup>th</sup> century weatherboarding and containing a smaller two leaf door made up of two 20<sup>th</sup> century house doors covered with later boarding (Plate 17). The south west and north east elevations mainly adjoin other buildings and each contains a 1 x 2 pane window. The north west elevation contains a 3 x 2 pane window.

5.18 The interior is a two bayed open room of oak, elm and pine construction with an earthen floor. The walls are primary braced studwork with internal boarding on much of the northwest, north east and south west. The south east wall has been infilled with 20<sup>th</sup> century pine studs and the north east elevation contains a blocked doorway. The roof trusses consist of unjowled posts with knee braces bolted to the posts, principal rafters and collars to form an A-frame (Plate 18). The rest of the roof is covered and contains an inserted asbestos cement flue pipe. The evidence suggests that the building dates to the earlier-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the evidence for a large doorway indicates that it may have been constructed as a wagon/carriage house. The infilling of the doorway and insertion of a flue pipe suggests a change in use and this may be the converted workshop mentioned in the listing.

### *Building 8*

5.19 Building 8 is a lean-to adjoining Building 7 on the north east. It is covered in 20<sup>th</sup> century weatherboarding rising to a mono-pitched asbestos cement roof. It contains a large 20<sup>th</sup> century boarded door on the south east (Plate 17).

5.20 The interior is one open room with an earthen floor. The walls have 20<sup>th</sup> century pine studs and the roof consists of simple tie beams with short raking struts carrying the rafters. The south east elevation appears to have been infilled in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century and there are brackets on the south west, probably for shelves (Plate 19). The evidence suggests that the building was constructed in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century as a simple shelter/store with a larger opening on the south east, now infilled.

### *Building 9*

5.21 Building 9 is an open shelter adjoining Building 1 on the south east, Building 2 on the south west and Building 10 on the north east. It consists of five posts rising to a galvanised iron mono-pitched roof (Plate 20). The interior is an open shelter with an earthen floor. The roof consists of simple tie beams seated into Building 1 with raking struts extending to two purlins and quarter-timber rafters. The evidence suggests that the building was constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as an open cart/machinery shelter.

## *Building 10*

5.22 Building 10 is an open shelter adjoining Building 1 on the south east and Building 9 on the south west. It consists of four posts rising to a galvanised iron mono-pitched roof. The interior is an open shelter with an earthen floor. The roof consists of simple tie beams seated into Building 1 with a raking strut extending to a purlin and quarter-timber rafters. The evidence suggests that the building is similar in date to Building 9, but not of one build as it is smaller and has a different roof pitch. It has therefore been dated to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and was also constructed as an open cart/machinery shelter.

## **6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

6.1 The earliest building on site is the late 18<sup>th</sup>-earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century dovecote (Building 5), one of around only 60 recorded in Essex (HER), and incorporates part of a red brick and flint panel wall seen around the farm/gardens, indicating that this is slightly earlier. In the earlier-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century a carriage/wagon house was constructed with flint panel lower walls in-keeping with the garden walls (Building 7).

6.2 In the mid-later 19<sup>th</sup> century the large stable block and carriage house were constructed with hayloft, grain store and tack room above (Buildings 1 & 2). These are good quality buildings and were probably used by the house rather than agriculturally, the farm proper being located further to the north east. The quality of the buildings reflects the status of the house without being ostentatious, but incorporate small details like the cupola, bullseye windows and pyramidal finials. It also reflects the status of the Hall that a large purpose-built carriage house and stable block were required. The map evidence suggests that these replaced earlier buildings on the site, which may have been more agricultural in nature. Two smaller stables (Buildings 3 and 4) were added slightly later and mimic the style of the main carriage house and stable block.

6.3 In the later 19<sup>th</sup> century two open shelters were constructed to the rear of the stable block to house carts/machinery and are more agricultural in style, perhaps indicating further mechanisation and/or an expansion of the farm, which lay to the north east (Buildings 9 & 10). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century two lean-to buildings were added to the site to store machinery/vehicles (Buildings 6 & 8).

6.4 The buildings are located at a distance from the Hall, which appears to reflect a conscious effort to keep the two separate. This shows awareness of retaining the integrity of the main house and also distances the mess of the stables etc. from the house. A pathway links the stables to the house so would easily allow the horses and carriage to be brought round. There is no clear evidence to suggest that the stables etc. tie in with specific changes to the Hall, which was altered along with its settings several times. No evidence could be found for the identity of the architect(s) responsible for the farm buildings, though a design for a new stable block (dated 1818), and signed by a B Boast of Clare, Suffolk) is held in the archive in the house (Architectural History Practice, 2004).

## 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Strutt & Parker for commissioning the work on behalf of their client Timothy Ruggles (in particular Mr Matthew Vesey for his kind assistance).

The staff of the Essex Record Office and Essex Historic Environment Record are also acknowledged for their assistance.

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## APPENDIX 1 ESSEX HERITAGE CONSERVATION RECORD

EHCR No	NGR	Description
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
1417	TL 686* 328*	Mesolithic flints, thought to have been found during fieldwalking between 1896-1933. Comprise 20-30 micro and blade cores, 10-20 unretouched blades and flakes, and a tranchet axe.
1418	TL 686* 328*	Neolithic cores, unretouched blades and flakes, thought to have been found during fieldwalking between 1896-1933.
<b>Roman (AD 42-410)</b>		
1419	TL 6863 3285	Very small amount of Roman brick in the fabric of St John the Baptist Church, Finchingfield.
1588	TL 6684 3386	Brixted Roman villa. Excavated 1931-2; thought to be a farmhouse. Finds include building material, wall plaster, hypocaust floor, box flue tiles, 2 <sup>nd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century pottery, iron objects, a shale bangle, coins, window glass and evidence of metal working.
7339	TL 677* 311*	Inferred course of Roman road between Great Bardfield and Yeldhams. Forms part of a possible extension north eastwards from Dunmow of Margary's route 30.
<b>Medieval (6<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century)</b>		
1420	TL 6863 3285	Church of St John the Baptist, thought to have a Saxon predecessor.
1421	TL 6863 3285	Church of St John the Baptist. West tower built c.1170; chancel, north chapel and south aisle 13 <sup>th</sup> century. Additions and alterations in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century.
1415	TL 6857 3281	Finchingfield Guildhall, built c.1500 as 2-storey timber-framed and plastered building. Now Parish Hall and Almshouses; 5 tenements with gateway and Parish Hall above gateway. Roof of Parish Hall has king-post truss.
1484	TL 6787 3401	Spains Hall medieval moated house. Moat only survives on north west. Manorial site is recorded in Domesday Survey, associated with Hervey de Ispania. The present Hall incorporates a fragment of the earlier house, retaining an unsooted bay of a king-post roof dated c.1400-50, thought to be part of the crosswing of the former house.
1489	TL 6922 3375	Howe Hall moated site. North arm still wet and rest traceable. Possible Domesday manor. Home of Richard 'atte Hoo' in 1327 and 12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds found at site.
1490	TL 6894 3279	Great Biggins moated site. North arm still wet and rest traceable. The name 'Bigginge' is recorded in 1501.
<b>Post-medieval (16<sup>th</sup> century to present)</b>		
1416	TL 6857 3281	Finchingfield Guildhall, built c.1500 and altered in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. In 1630 it was given to the poor of the parish and in 1658 it was endowed as a school and almshouses. Now parish room, library and four flats for aged parishioners.
1422	TL 6863 3285	Church of St John the Baptist with 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century additions and objects, such as a chest and the communion table.

		Restored in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century monuments in churchyard.
1485	TL 6787 3401	Spains Hall medieval moated house, rebuilt in c.1570 with subsequent 17 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century additions, alterations and repair. Late 16 <sup>th</sup> -early 17 <sup>th</sup> century brick garden walls and 17 <sup>th</sup> century cottage. Eight rectangular ponds for fishing and feeding a mill believed to be built by William Kempe in 17 <sup>th</sup> century and shown on 1618-19 Estate map. Existing lake incorporates two of ponds. Outbuildings include 18 <sup>th</sup> century dovecote, 18 <sup>th</sup> century coach house and stables, 19 <sup>th</sup> century coach house/workshops, 18 <sup>th</sup> century byre, 17 <sup>th</sup> century block of cottages with possible former agricultural use, 18 <sup>th</sup> century wall, late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century garden pavilion and late 16 <sup>th</sup> -early 17 <sup>th</sup> century garden wall.
1491	TL 6894 3279	Great Biggins 16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and plastered house. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed barn, 18 <sup>th</sup> century byre and barn, and 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century bake house.
1527	TL 6854 3297	Small weatherboarded post mill erected 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Shown on Chapman and Andre map, 1777. Belonged to Spains Hall estate and last worked c.1890. Repaired twice in earlier-mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century and restored by ECC in 1980s.
40381	TL 6875 3267	Ornate 19 <sup>th</sup> century cast iron water pump surrounded by fence.

## APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Scale	Location
1618-19	Estate map of Spain's Hall by Thomas Pope T/M 30/1	-	ERO
1777	Chapman & Andres map of Essex	-	ERO
1834	Finchingfield Tithe Map	-	ERO
1876	1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map	25"	ERO
1897	2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map	25"	ERO
1921	Ordnance Survey Map	25"	ERO
1949	Ordnance Survey Map	1:25000	ERO

## SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name/Address</b> Spain's Hall Farm, Finchingfield	
<b>Parish:</b> Finchingfield	<b>District:</b> Braintree
<b>NGR:</b> TL 6787 3401	<b>Site Code:</b> / FFSH.04
<b>Type of Work:</b> Historic Building Recording	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Archaeological Solutions
<b>Date of Work:</b> October/November 2004	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Braintree	<b>Funding Source:</b> Timothy Ruggles-Brise
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b>	<b>Related EHCR No.s:</b> 1484, 1485
<b>Final Report:</b> Spain's Hall, Finchingfield, Essex. Historic Building Recording	
<b>Periods Represented:</b> 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>The recording revealed that the earliest building on site is the late 18<sup>th</sup>-earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century dovecote (Building 5), one of around only 60 recorded in Essex (HER), and incorporates part of a red brick and flint panel wall seen around the farm/gardens, indicating that this is slightly earlier. In the earlier-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century a carriage/wagon house was constructed with flint panel lower walls in-keeping with the garden walls (Building 7).</p> <p>In the mid-later 19<sup>th</sup> century the large stable block and carriage house were constructed with hayloft, grain store and tack room above (Buildings 1 &amp; 2). These are good quality buildings and were probably used by the house rather than agriculturally, the farm proper being located further to the north east. The quality of the buildings reflects the status of the house without being ostentatious, but incorporate small details like the cupola, bullseye windows and pyramidal finials. It also reflects the status of the Hall that a large purpose-built carriage house and stable block were required. The map evidence suggests that these replaced earlier buildings on the site, which may have been more agricultural in nature. Two smaller stables (Buildings 3 and 4) were added slightly later and mimic the style of the main carriage house and stable block.</p> <p>In the later 19<sup>th</sup> century two open shelters were constructed to the rear of the stable block to house carts/machinery and are more agricultural in style, perhaps indicating further mechanisation and/or an expansion of the farm, which lay to the north east (Buildings 9 &amp; 10). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century two lean-to buildings were added to the site to store machinery/vehicles (Buildings 6 &amp; 8).</p> <p>The buildings are located at a distance from the Hall, which appears to reflect a conscious effort to keep the two separate. This shows awareness of retaining the integrity of the main house and also distances the mess of the stables etc. from the house. A pathway links the stables to the house so would easily allow the horses and carriage to be brought round. There is no clear evidence to suggest that the stables etc. tie in with specific changes to the Hall, which was altered along with its settings several times.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Melissa Wotherspoon	<b>Date of Summary</b> 18/11/04

PLATES



Plate 1 South east elevation of Buildings 1-3 taken from the SSE (DP 7)



Plate 2 Stable in Building 1 taken from the E (DP 18)



Plate 3 Stalls in Building 1 taken from the NNW (DP 22)



Plate 4 Roof of Building 1 taken from the WSW (DP 23)



Plate 5 Carpenters assembly mark on roof truss in Building 1 taken from the SW (DP 24)



Plate 6 Tack room in loft of Building 1 taken from the N (DP 25)



Plate 7 North west elevation of Building 2 taken from the NW (DP 13)



Plate 8 Interior of Building 2 taken from the S (DP 33)



Plate 9 Roof of Building 2 taken from the NNW (DP 27)



Plate 10 South west elevation of Building 3 taken from the SW (DP 6)



Plate 11 Room 2 of Building 3 taken from the E (DP 31)



Plate 12 South east elevation of Buildings 4 & 5 taken from the SE (DP 8)



Plate 13 Room 2 of Building 4 taken from the N (DP 39)



Plate 14 Roof of Building 5 taken from the SE (DP 41)



Plate 15 North west elevation of Buildings 4-6 taken from the NW (DP 12)



Plate 16 Interior of Building 6 taken from the NE (DP 46)



Plate 17 South east elevation of Buildings 6-8 taken from the SE (DP 9)



Plate 18 Interior of Building 7 taken from the SSE (DP 43)



Plate 19 Interior of Building 8 taken from the WNW (DP 45)



Plate 20 North west elevation of Buildings 1, 9 & 10 taken from the NW (DP 14)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



*DP 4*

*South east elevation of Buildings 1-8 taken from the SE*



*DP 5*

*South east elevation of Building 3 taken from the SE*



*DP 6*

*South west elevation of Building 3 taken from the SW*



*DP 7*

*South east elevation of Buildings 1-3 taken from the SSE*



*DP 8*

*South east elevation of Buildings 4 & 5 taken from the SE*



*DP 9*

*South east elevation of Buildings 6-8 taken from the SE*



*DP 10*

*South west elevation of Buildings 7 & 8 taken from the SW*



*DP 11*

*North west elevation of Buildings 7 & 8 taken from the NW*



*DP 12*

*North west elevation of Buildings 4-6 taken from the NW*



*DP 13*

*North west elevation of Building 2 taken from the NW*



*DP 14*

*North west elevation of Buildings 1, 9 & 10 taken from the NW*



*DP 15*

*North east elevation of Buildings 1, 3 & 10 taken from the NE*



*DP 16*

*Cupola on Building 5 taken from the N*



*DP 17*

*Stable in Building 1 taken from the N*



*DP 18*

*Stable in Building 1 taken from the E*



*DP 19*

*Hayrack & feeding trough in stable of Building 1 taken from the SE*



*DP 20*

*Hayrack & feeding trough in stable of Building 1 taken from the SE*



*DP 21*

*Stalls in Building 1 taken from the SSE*



*DP 22*

*Stalls in Building 1 taken from the NNW*



*DP 23*

*Roof of Building 1 taken from the WSW*



*DP 24*

*Carpenters assembly mark on roof truss in Building 1 taken from the SW*



*DP 25*

*Tack room in loft of Building 1 taken from the N*



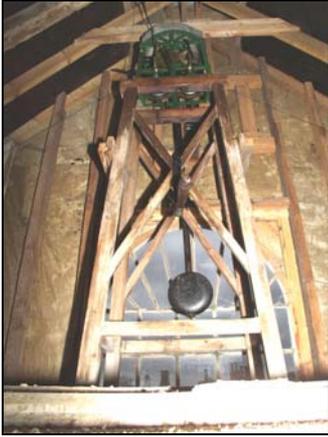
*DP 26*

*Roof of Building 2 taken from the SE*



*DP 27*

*Roof of Building 2 taken from the NNW*



*DP 28*

*Clock in Building 2 taken from the NW*



*DP 30*

*Carpenters assembly mark on roof truss in Building 1 taken from the NE*



*DP 31*

*Room 2 of Building 3 taken from the E*



*DP 32*

*Room 1 of Building 3 taken from the NE*



*DP 33*

*Interior of Building 2 taken from the S*



*DP 34*

*Brickwork between Buildings 1 & 2 taken from the SW*



*DP 35*

*Timber framing in Building 2  
taken from the NE*



*DP 36*

*South east elevation of Building 2  
taken from the W*



*DP 37*

*Room 1 of Building 4 taken from  
the SSE*



*DP 38*

*Roof of Building 4 taken from the  
W*



*DP 39*

*Room 2 of Building 4 taken from  
the N*



*DP 40*

*Interior of Building 5 taken from  
the SSE*



*DP 41*

*Roof of Building 5 taken from the SE*



*DP 42*

*Interior of Building 7 taken from the SSE*



*DP 43*

*Interior of Building 7 taken from the SSE*



*DP 44*

*Interior of Building 7 taken from the WNW*



*DP 45*

*Interior of Building 8 taken from the WNW*



*DP 46*

*Interior of Building 6 taken from the NE*



*DP 47*

*Interior of Building 9 taken from  
the W*



*DP 48*

*Interior of Building 10 taken from  
the N*