
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**OUTBUILDINGS SHEERING HALL, BAMBER GREEN,
TAKELEY, ESSEX**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

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Signed:		Date: February 2010

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHOD OF WORK (Desk-based assessment)**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
- 5 METHOD OF WORK (Historic building recording)**
- 6 THE BUILDINGS**
- 7 DISCUSSION (Historic building recording)**
- 8 METHOD OF WORK (Archaeological monitoring and recording)**
- 9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**
- 10 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 11 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 12 DISCUSSION (Archaeological monitoring and recording)**

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**
- 2 LISTED BUILDINGS**
- 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 4 EHER SUMMARY SHEET**
- 5 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM**

Project details			
Project name	<i>Sheering Hall, Bambers Green, Takeley, Essex</i>		
<p><i>Between May 2009 and September 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Sheering Hall, Bambers Green, Takeley, Essex. The programme comprised the recording and analysis of farm buildings, and monitoring of the ground works.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis suggests that the main barn was constructed in the 15th century, possibly at the same time as the adjoining house, but subsequent modification obscures much of its origin and grandeur. The barn was originally partitioned into a number of separate cells, with an intermediate floor at the south end. These were probably all removed when the building was modified in the 17th century, when the original wattle-and-daub walling was also replaced by weatherboarding and decorative pargeting. Fragments of the pargeting remain, though much was removed by later repair and replacement with weatherboarding and brick. The barn has suffered severe racking in the past, which has necessitated the introduction of a number of piecemeal repairs, while the original crown-post roof was removed in the 20th century, possibly following a fire.</i></p> <p><i>A two-bay timber-framed building was added to the south of the barn in the later 16th century. This was also modified with decorative pargeting, a substantial section of which survives within a slightly later outshut on the west side. A well preserved slatted window of contemporary date also survives on this side.</i></p> <p><i>The remaining buildings on the site were probably constructed at the end of the 19th century, with further additions in the 1920s, and are of moderate interest, though much modified. The carriage house is a typical and modest example of its type.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring and recording of the small scale ground works revealed the brick foundation pedestals of the existing barn structures.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>1st May, 7th, 9th, 16th and 30th September, 5th November 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3310</i>	Site code	
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording & archaeological monitoring & recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Listed Grade II</i>		
Current land use	<i>Farm</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion of farm buildings to residential occupation</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Barn and outbuildings – 15th to 20th century</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>Takeley</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex County Council Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>-</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5760 2288</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>Approx 100m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council Historical Environment Management Team (HEM) –A. Garwood</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins, Lee Prosser</i>		
Funded by	<i>De Vere Homes Limited / Longhunt Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Sheering Hall, Bambers Green, Takeley, Essex. Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
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OUTBUILDINGS AT SHEERING HALL, BAMBER GREEN, TAKELEY, ESSEX

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between May 2009 and September 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a programme of historic building recording, and archaeological monitoring and recording at Sheering Hall, Bangers Green, Takeley, Essex. The programme comprised the recording and analysis of farm buildings, and monitoring of the ground works.

Technical analysis suggests that the main barn was constructed in the 15th century, possibly at the same time as the adjoining house, but subsequent modification obscures much of its origin and grandeur. The barn was originally partitioned into a number of separate cells, with an intermediate floor at the south end. These were probably all removed when the building was modified in the 17th century, when the original wattle-and-daub walling was also replaced by weatherboarding and decorative pargeting. Fragments of the pargeting remain, though much was removed by later repair and replacement with weatherboarding and brick. The barn has suffered severe racking in the past, which has necessitated the introduction of a number of piecemeal repairs, while the original crown-post roof was removed in the 20th century, possibly following a fire.

A two-bay timber-framed building was added to the south of the barn in the later 16th century. This was also modified with decorative pargeting, a substantial section of which survives within a slightly later outshut on the west side. A well preserved slatted window of contemporary date also survives on this side.

The remaining buildings on the site were probably constructed at the end of the 19th century, with further additions in the 1920s, and are of moderate interest, though much modified. The carriage house is a typical and modest example of its type.

The monitoring and recording of the small scale ground works revealed the brick foundation pedestals of the existing barn structures.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between May 2009 and September 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Sheering Hall, Bangers Green, Takeley, Essex (NGR TL 5760 2288 Fig. 1). The investigation was commissioned by De Vere

Homes Limited and Longhunt Developments Limited in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval to convert the existing farm buildings to residential use (Planning Refs. UTT/2100/05/FUL & UTT/2102/05/LB). The conversion of the farm buildings required the excavation of foundation trenches and service trenches, and these ground works were monitored.

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (ECC HEM: A Garwood) (dated October 2008) and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (dated 31st October 2008). The building recording was carried out to Level 3 as defined in the English Heritage document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006 and the Royal Commission's *Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification 3rd edition*, RCHME 1996. It also conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2001). The relevant sections of *Standards for field archaeology in the east of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of conduct and standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (1994, revised 1999) were consulted in addition to the IFA *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* (revised 2001).

1.3 The relevant planning policies applicable to development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning policy guidance note 15 *Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15) and Planning policy guidance note 16 *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) (Department of the Environment). PPG15 (1994) applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting Listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible, while PPG16 (1990) is the national planning policy guidance note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. These two conditions are widely applied by local authorities.

1.4 The objectives of the historic building recording were, as set out in the brief and the IFA and English Heritage guidance documents:

- to compile a record of the buildings identified for alteration, with particular reference to plan, date and phasing, materials used and the context of the farm within its local contemporary landscape. Other buildings on the site require a summary record to place the structures in context.

- provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project. It will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in context.
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to alteration.

1.5 The archaeological monitoring and recording aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. Specific aims comprised:

- a consideration of evidence relating to the origins and development of the site as a moated medieval manor.
- the identification and recording of any buried archaeological deposits likely to be destroyed or disturbed during ground works. In particular, evidence is sought for medieval origins and development of the site including relationship between sub-surface/ground remains and the upstanding buildings.
- the identification and recording of any evidence relating to earlier elements including buildings, yard surfaces and earlier floors.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Fig. 1 and 2)

2.1 Sheering Hall is located on the east edge of the hamlet of Bamber's Green which is in the parish of Takeley in north-west Essex. Bamber's Green is 2 km east of Stansted Airport and 6.25 km south-east of Stansted Mountfitchet.

2.2 The complex of buildings lies within the bounds of a medieval moat, although the northern arm does not survive and the road forms a boundary to the site at this point. The house itself is Grade II* Listed (Listed building number: 122052) as 15th century in date. Buildings 1-6 form an enclosed courtyard to the east, while a further element includes the recording of the stable / carriage house (Building 7) to the north-west of the main house fronting the road on the north. Both Building 1 and Building 7 are Grade II Listed (Listed building numbers: 122055 and 122054 respectively).

3 METHOD OF WORK (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Information on archaeological records and listed buildings was drawn from Essex County Council's Historic Environment Record database (EHER), which

records all known archaeological and historical features in the Essex area. Entries are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted below (Fig. 4 and 5). Relevant entries are discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Cartographic and historical sources

The principal source for maps and primary documentary sources was the Essex Record Office (ERO). Relevant documents regarding the study area and buildings are listed in Appendix 2 and 3 and where relevant reproduced in Figures 6-9.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the Essex Record Office (ERO), as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

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 based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 At approximately 100 metres above sea level Sheering Hall is located close to the highest point of a slight south facing spur, with the river Roding to the east and the Pincey Brook to the west. The underlying geology is London clay overlain by Hanslope soil (411d of the soil association) and the soil is best described as chalky boulder clay.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Figs. 4-5)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 The most significant prehistoric find in the area was made during archaeological evaluation through trial trenching, approximately 700m west of Sheering Hall (EHER 18878). Here, a sub-circular ditch 2m deep enclosing an area c.72m across was associated with Iron Age pits. At Warish Hall to the south-west two burnt patches associated with urns and an adze have been recorded (EHER 4573). Prehistoric flints have been found near Fanns wood and Frogs Hall Farm (EHER 14024 & 18044).

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.2.2 In 1997 and 1998 archaeological investigations found evidence for Romano-British occupation in the vicinity of Frog's Hall including a corn dryer or malting oven, truncated cremations, ditches and pottery (EHER 188851). In 2000/2001 more pottery was found to the west but no features (EHER 14477). Late Iron Age/Roman field systems were found in 2001 at Warish Hall (EHER 14473).

Saxon (AD 410-1066)

4.2.3 No Saxon remains have been recorded. The name Bamber's Green may derive from 'beam' or 'tree-trunk' and 'green' or 'grassy place' implying a settlement or clearing in woodland.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 The HER entry records Sheering Hall as having origins in the 13th century (EHER 4574), and the moat forms a large rectangular site with the north end, which may have been dry, completely obliterated (RCHME 1916. 301). The lower south side holds water to a depth of 1.5m, and is 12m wide. In the north-east corner are farm outbuildings, while to the north-west corner we see gardens and the stable / carriage house. A number of these buildings are Listed, as noted above. Sheering Hall is described as a two-storey 15th century house, which was extensively altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is timber-framed although presents a painted brick façade with two large and one central gable, where the 16th century red brick chimney stacks have been partially rebuilt. The interior retains a substantial portion of the 15th century frame, with moulded joists, arch-braced tie beams and crown-post roofs. Much of the 18th century renovation has survives including the staircase, with some doors and cupboards. The boundary wall fronting the road contains a series of brick piers, railings and the gate to the property. This is also Grade II Listed (Listed building number: 122053). The Listed 'byre', is described in the 1916 Royal Commission Survey for Historic Monuments in North-West Essex, as in fairly good condition (RCHME 1916 301), and this along with the stable / carriage house are discussed in detail below.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.5. The post-medieval period saw a substantial amount of alteration to the layout of the farm, which is attested by cartographic evidence. The earliest cartographic source is the 1777 Chapman and André map (Fig. 6), which depicts what is presumably the moat enclosing a number of buildings. The small scale means little else is discernable although what may be an orchard is visible to the south. A later map consists of a plan of the parish of Takeley, dated 1838, and provides little further information.

4.2.6 The tithe map was not available with the apportionment, although the entries correspond to plot numbers visible on the sales map of ten years later (Fig. 8), which was likely based on the tithe map itself. The apportionment records Plot 224, with Plot 223 comprising the cluster of buildings within the moated area (also noted as Bambrose Homestead). The adjoining plots are 222 The Pightle (small enclosure), 226 Home Ley (implying land used for grazing livestock), 225 Paddocks and 267 The Great Pasture.

4.2.7 The first source to depict the site in useful detail is an 1848 sales document by Franklin and Sons who auctioned the estate, describing it as very fertile land in a high state of cultivation and including the capital barns, stables and cowhouse which had been kept in good repair (Unlocking Essex Seax Schedule of Lands D/E/241). The sales plan (Fig. 8) shows a complex of buildings arranged around a large open area, with the house an integral element on the south-west side, although apparently fenced off from the rest of the courtyard. This bears no relation to the layout of the site today, as the focus of the farm buildings has been moved to the east, although the barn (Building 1) is visible forming the east arm of the arrangement. The moat is visible, open to the road on the north, and a large rectangular pond is apparent in the south-east corner extending parallel with the southern arm of the moat.

4.2.8 The 1897 OS map (Fig. 9) shows almost complete rearrangement of the complex, although the main house and barn are still visible. In particular, the buildings to the north of Sheering Hall have disappeared and have been replaced by orchards / gardens, while new ranges have been constructed to the east incorporating the still existing barn. The layout visible on this plan follows the typical model farm layout common in the 19th century. A further new building is visible in the north-west corner of the site beyond the gardens and adjoining the road, comprising the stable / carriage house (Building 7). The long rectangular area of water is not visible to the rear, although the moat now appears much wider in this area suggesting the two water features have merged.

4.2.9 Research using historic trade directories suggests that by 1882 the main house was not occupied by the farmer of Sheering Hall farm. Kelly's directory in 1882 records the farmer at Sheering Hall as a John Frankham (p.291), and 33 years later a John Barnabas Frankham, either the same man or maybe a son, farms at Sheering but also at Little Canfield in Dunmow and Frogs Hall in Bury (p.613). Kelly's directories, however, record private residents at Sheering Hall including Frederick William Stroud in 1894 (p.334), although by 1902 (p.494) a Francis Drummond lived there who was still resident in 1914 (p.613).

5 FIELDWORK (Historic building recording)

5.1 The site was visited on 1st May, 7th, 16th & 30th September 2009 in order

to compile the description and analysis of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work, along with monitoring the project groundworks. Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser carried out the written description and analysis. The drawing work was carried out by Kathren Henry. This included the production of floor plans, elevations and cross-sections along with internal elevations in Building 1. These are included as Figs. 10 – 12.

5.2 The photographic recording was conducted by Kathren Henry Tansy Collins using medium format (4.5 x 6 cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This was carried out using a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62 mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured with 35mm black and white film using a Minolta Dynax 40 camera. Colour photographs were taken using an Canon 1000d Digital SLR (10megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was carried out using a Minolta Dynax 40 camera and 35 mm Kodak elite slide film. External lighting 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 (Fig. 10).

6 THE BUILDINGS

6.1.1 The complex at Sheering Hall comprises two distinct elements; agricultural buildings, including a barn to the north-east of the main house and a stable and carriage house to the north, fronting the road.

6.1.2 The agricultural buildings frame a courtyard on the north, west and south sides with the north and south areas divided by a brick boundary wall. The east side is enclosed by a moat. The two structures defining the south-west range are of historic significance, and adjoin a milking parlour on the east which, with a lower extension forms the south range. The north side of the courtyard forms a U-shaped sub-unit, comprising open-fronted sheds. The west range was undergoing works at the time of the survey.

6.1.3 The ranges have been ascribed numbers and these are marked on Fig. 2. Building 1 is a substantial nine-bay timber-framed barn, which is Grade II Listed. A second timber-framed structure of two bays (Building 2) adjoins to the south. Building 3 was latterly used as a milking parlour and returns to the east, beyond which is Building 4, a partially demolished single-storey unit. The northern ranges of the courtyard include Building 5; an L-shaped open-fronted structure on the north and east with Building 6 framing the west side. Building 7 lies apart from these building, adjacent to the road to the north-west.

6.2 Building 1 (Fig. 11)

Exterior

6.2.1 The barn is timber-framed and partially weatherboarded (Plate 1). It rests in places on a low brick dwarf wall and has a shallow pitched roof. The wall, predominantly of 19th century brick, is only visible at the south end on the east façade where a reduction in ground level has occurred. The roof was formerly covered with timber shingles, though these had been removed at the time of the survey.

6.2.2 The whole building is suffering from racking and partial structural failure evident in the bulging profile of the external surviving fabric, while the north gable end has been given additional support with an applied brick skin rising to tie-beam level. Above this the gable is hung with shingles.

6.2.3 The eastern long elevation is predominantly weatherboarded, pierced by four simple lights and a doorway at the north end. In addition, a break in the weatherboarding at the centre preserves scarring for a central lateral range which formerly subdivided the courtyard. The removal of this range has exposed traces of decorative pargeting which clearly formed the earlier external covering.

6.2.4 The opposing west elevation is rendered above lower weatherboarding. This façade is pierced by three square windows and two doors, one of split form lying at the north-west corner and the other a large two-leaf opening in the centre.

6.2.5 The formerly external south gable end is visible from within Building 2, where the framing is exposed. Here a simply scarfed sole-plate rests on a brick dwarf wall with a central prick-post flanked by mid-rails. The west mid-rail is badly decayed. The lower registers consist of nailed-on studs nogged with brick and all latterly plastered. On the west upper panel, a trenched mortice indicates the presence of a former brace, which has now been infilled with tile. There is no evidence for a corresponding brace in the east panel. The two studs flanking the prick-post at upper level have been nogged with brick, although here the brick is exposed. A portion of the tie-beam is visible with modern weatherboarding above to the apex.

Interior – general description

6.2.6 The interior of the barn is open throughout, but a modern, temporary supporting timber framework occupies much of the space and has been installed to prevent collapse. In outline the structure retains its original layout of bay divisions expressed by principal posts with curved or elbowed braces to tie-beams, with the lower walls in most cases obscured by weatherboarding. Oak is used throughout, except where alteration and replacement are apparent.

6.2.7 The barn has nine bays, seven of which follow a standard system, while the south two bays differ in form. It measures approximately 90 feet (27.40 m) in length and is floored throughout in cement. The roof structure has been entirely replaced above tie-beam level and now comprises a modern slender softwood construction, although the original form can be partially discerned, noted below. The flanking walls have been heightened with slender timberwork pieces to accommodate the shallower pitch of the existing roof. Fire damage is evident in the north-east corner, which has left the principal tie-beam and part of the east wall plate charred in the area. Signs of damage elsewhere may indicate that the fire may have led to the replacement of the roof.

6.2.8 Although alteration has been extensive, the original layout can be reconstructed through the presence of redundant mortices and differences in construction detail. For example, empty mortices in alternate tie-beam soffits suggest that the barn was partitioned into two-bay cells, flanking the central bay. The intermediate, open frames are of conventional form and comprise robust splay-cut jowled principals, resting directly on the concrete flooring unless otherwise stated below, with large curved braces from the principals to the tie-beam (Plate 2). Many of the original elegant braces have been replaced with shorter members. Although the original roof is lost, a redundant peg-hole visible in the centre of the tie-beams suggest the presence of a crown post, while the angle of the tie-beam ends demonstrate a much steeper original pitch. In those bays with evidence for partitions, the braces were more slender, and were clearly designed to be notched over studwork, though none survive. As well as the redundant mortices for studwork, wattle stave-holes are also apparent in the tie-beam soffits, and these are accompanied by wattle notches on the internal faces of the principal posts to indicate the original infill material.

6.2.9 The southern two bays differ from the pattern still further. Here the original braces are elbowed brackets, probably used to allow head-room in an upper storey. This is discussed in more detail below.

6.2.10 The outer wall panels, where visible above the lower boarding, comprise a system of pegged studs bisected by a mid-rail. The number of studs varies in bays of different widths but generally follow a pattern of three, four or six members (Plate 3). The majority of the panels appear to have had curved tension braces trenched across the external face, although in most cases these are lost. The few survivors are noted below. Some original studs have been replaced, and the panels further augmented with more slender notched-in intermediates. Additional strength has been given by crude diagonal braces, nailed across the width of most bays.

6.2.11 Assembly marks were mostly absent although a few faint scribed marks were visible. No pattern could be discerned.

Timber scantling of the original frame can be summarised as follows:

Principal post:	8" x 9" (203mm x 229mm)
Tie-beam:	8" x 8" (203mm x 203mm)
Brace:	11" x 4" (279mm x 102mm)
Mid-rail:	8" x 6½" (203mm x 165mm)
Common stud:	7" x 4" (178mm x 102mm)
Wall-plate:	6" x 6" (152mm x 152mm)
External brace:	8" x 1½" (203mm x 38mm)

Interior – detailed description and inventory

6.2.12 The nine bays are numbered and described from north to south with each bay and each truss or frame considered individually. These have been marked on Fig. 10.

North gable end

6.2.13 The gable end has been much altered and there is no evidence for a dwarf wall or sole-plate; the posts rest directly on the concrete floor. Below tie-beam level, the building has been consolidated with brick. As this is integral with the racking frame, the timber disappears into the brickwork at upper level. The brick appears to be of 19th century date with some straight skintles, laid in Flemish bond. This is less coherent at upper level where it accommodates the timberwork.

6.2.14 The original corner posts survive with splay-cut jowls, but this was clearly the original end of the barn, as there are no mortices for braces. Mid-rails to either side are supported by a central prick post, which is pegged by two pegs to the tie-beam and rests on its own concrete pad. This timber preserves redundant mortices along with large wattle notches.

6.2.15 The east mid-rail has been truncated and subsequently made good with a nailed-on plank. Both the remaining section and west mid-rail retain redundant stud mortices for four studs per register and grooves for wattle infill. Additional mortices survive to indicate the former presence of a downward tension brace from the mid-rail to the corner post. The outer studs in each upper register retain a trenched tension brace to the rear, springing from the corner posts. Later additions are present in the form of waney intermediate studs, simply notched in. These are rudimentary timbers; mostly unfinished quartered or halved branches.

6.2.16 The tie-beam survives in good condition and where visible appears to retain a continuous wattle groove. Above tie-beam level the fabric is all modern, comprising simple slender studs. No pegs are visible for former upper members.

Bay 1

6.2.17 Both wall panels have suffered modification and the existing doors appear to be later inserts. The mid-rail on the east wall survives, properly pegged to the upright, though truncated for the insertion of the doorway. Three surviving original studs lie above the mid-rail with only the member forming the south door jamb remaining in the lower register. A mortice for a fourth stud survives above the door head. Fragmentary remains of a curved external tension brace survive behind two studs from the corner post. Some intermediate studs remain, with notches for others. The door jamb is of nailed construction retaining notches for door ledges, while a detached door lies nearby, likely from this position although of no great age. The wall-plate retains a soffit groove.

6.2.18 The west wall is of similar form, having been reconfigured, and only the two south studs survive above the mid-rail. However, no peg-holes survive on the corner post to house the mid-rail, which suggests the existing doorway follows an earlier aperture, although the current door is a 19th century replacement with strap hinges hung on pintles. Above the door the whole upper register retains lath and plaster on both sides between the timbers. In addition a continuous wattle groove in the wall-plate is visible along with wattle notches to the original studs. There is no trace of an external tension brace on this side.

Truss 1

6.2.19 This truss follows the conventional form described above with splay-cut jowled principal posts. Large elegant curved braces rise to the tie-beam, although the west brace has disengaged at its head. A single peg at the centre of the tie-beam marks the lost crown post.

Bay 2

6.2.20 The east wall has horizontal nailed-on boards at lower level which obscure the panel, but above this a continuous low mid-rail has four original upper studs, which are also partly visible in the lower register. Later intermediates have been inserted as elsewhere. Both the original studs and the principals preserve a good pattern of wattle notches and holes, while the wall-plate remains in good condition with a continuous soffit groove. The upper register has been given secondary support with a full-width nailed-on brace.

6.2.21 The west wall panel is of similar form with a mid-rail and four studs per register, though the lower area is partially obscured with nailed-on planks. The lower register appears to preserve two original studs with later timber inserted to combat racking, including a single redeployed original stud. The upper register retains the secondary full-width brace and this along with one original stud has been truncated for the insertion of a rudimentary two-pane window. The rear at upper level is infilled with lath and plaster.

Truss 2

6.2.22 This truss has splay-cut jowled principal to an original tie-beam although here with mortices for the tension brace. Nine stud mortices survive in the soffit of the tie-beam along with a continuous wattle groove, while wattle notches and holes are visible on the inner face of the principal posts. In addition the posts retain mortices for probable mid-rails which would have engaged with a slightly larger central post in a properly framed partition. The upper side of the tie-beam retains a central peg-hole for the original crown post along with notches for nailed-on studs which are now lost.

Bay 3

6.2.23 This bay is wider than the adjoining areas. The east wall retains a continuous mid-rail partially hidden by softwood boarding which obscures the lower register. The boarding is of some age, although not original. There are six upper studs, one of which is replaced, with later intermediates added. The area is partly weatherboarded to the rear but also preserves a section of surviving external render and is pierced by a small rudimentary window. Several fragments of the demolished lateral range remain, but these are residual and of little interest. The wall-plate displays a continuous soffit groove as elsewhere.

6.2.24 The west wall differs in form and is divided by a substantial half-bay post, slightly offset to the north. Shorter mid-rails are joggled, but mostly obscured by lower boarding. The north rail supports two pegged upper studs, although there is no evidence for lower studs at this point, suggesting a doorway was once present. This has been infilled with trenched-in studwork at a later date and covered with softwood boarding. To the south the lower studwork appears largely replaced although a single stud may survive. The upper register retains two large original studs with a third replaced and a fourth partly truncated by a small late 19th century window. Later notched-in intermediates are present as elsewhere. The wall-plate has an edge-halved and bladed scarf joint secured with a single peg. A fragment of an external tension brace descends from the point of the scarf joint to the south principal. Plaster infill survives at this level.

Truss 3

6.2.25 This truss follows the conventional form of Truss 1 with splay-cut jowled principals and a good surviving conventional curved brace on the east, although the west brace has been replaced with a smaller example. A peg-hole survives in the tie-beam for a crown post.

Bay 4

6.2.26 The lower register of the east wall panel is almost entirely obscured by horizontal boarding, while the upper section retains six original studs with later notched-in intermediates. Much plaster infill is visible, as in the adjoining bay, in the location of the removed lateral range. The wall-plate has a continuous soffit groove and also preserves a single diamond mullion mortice, now occupied by an intermediate, for a small unglazed window. As elsewhere, this panel is spanned by a full-width nailed-on brace across the upper register. This utilises a halved tree branch which retains bark.

6.2.27 The west wall is of similar form, with six studs above a continuous mid-rail, with later intermediates and plaster infill, along with the full-width nailed-on brace across the upper register. The lower portion is only partially visible under softwood boarding but displays later propping and apparently few surviving original studs. The wall-plate here has a continuous soffit groove although no trace of a window as on the east.

Truss 4

6.2.28 This truss frames the east side of the entrance bay and was formerly closed. As before, splay-cut jowled principals and an original tie-beam survive. All trace of the original partition and slender tension braces are lost, replaced with simple elbowed braces. Empty mortices in the tie-beam indicate the earlier stud positions together with wattle notches in the principal posts. This tie-beam differs slightly from its companion in Truss 2 as it is more slender and does not have a continuous soffit groove.

Bay 5

6.2.29 The lower register of the east wall is entirely obscured by softwood boarding although a secondary brace can be seen descending from the south principal. The upper register retains four original studs, one of which is perhaps reused, while two to the south are later insertions. A narrow modern window has been inserted between two studs. The wall-plate retains a continuous wattle groove and is scarfed close to the north principal. This member has deflected and a second timber has been applied with heavy nails, along with further reinforcement given with metal ties triangulated to the top of the tie-beam. In turn short cleats nailed to the principals support this secondary member.

6.2.30 The west wall frames the principal entrance. A plain wall-plate soffit indicates that this was always a doorway. The door jambs are distinct from the frame and are not apparently pegged to the wall-plate, while slots for a locking bar and a threshing leap survive in the jambs.

Truss 5

6.2.31 Like its companion, this truss flanks the entrance to the barn and is of similar form, formerly a closed partition. Splay-cut jowled principal posts have short, nailed-on braces to the tie-beam, these clearly replacing earlier slender braces. The tie-beam preserves mortices for studs with a continuous wattle groove while the west post retains mortices for a mid-rail and wattle notches and holes.

6.2.32 The structural failure in Bay 4 was perhaps caused by a long shake in the east post of this truss which has developed into a crack and is now restrained by a short section of applied metalwork.

Bay 6

6.2.33 Bay 6 is a short bay of three studs in the wall panels. The lower section is obscured by boarding, but the upper studs are original. Intermediate notched-in studs are absent, although a secondary member gives additional support to the south. There is a continuous groove in the soffit of the wall-plate.

6.2.34 On the west wall the lower register is largely obscured as before with softwood boarding. The mid-rail has been truncated on the north and a lateral member inserted above, which has foreshortened two of the three original studs at upper level. A third original stud at upper level is complete. This configuration perhaps suggest this area was originally pierced as a doorway although there is now no trace of this and the panels are all infilled with plaster. A second horizontal timber has been nailed across the upper register to stabilise the panel.

Truss 6

6.2.35 This truss returns to the conventional form with splay-cut jowled principals on either side with good surviving curved braces to the tie-beam, although the east brace has disengaged at its base (Plate 4). The braces here have three pegs at the base and two at the junction with the tie-beam. The single peg-hole for the lost crown post is visible.

Bay 7

6.2.36 This is a short bay, like its adjoining companion. On the east the lower register is entirely covered with horizontal boarding, although three original upper studs survive without later additions. Mortices and trenches for an external tension brace are visible across two studs. In addition traces of an inserted window survive between the first and second studs. A notched-in lintel has two mortices for diamond mullions, while corresponding notches in the studs indicate the position of the original sill. A later waney brace is nailed across the upper

register as elsewhere. The wall-plate preserves a continuous soffit groove and an edge-halved and bladed scarf joint held with a single peg (Plate 5).

6.2.37 The west wall panel is of similar form, with lower softwood boarding obscuring the studwork, a continuous mid-rail and three original upper studs. Here the intermediate notched-in members and plaster infill are also present. In addition, a curved tension brace survives to the rear of the original studs. The wall-plate is scarfed.

Truss 7

6.2.38 This truss was formerly closed and preserves original splay-cut jowled principals as elsewhere. There is a single brace on the west side, this nailed and clearly later, replacing the earlier slender brace. The tie-beam preserves mortices, brace slots for the studwork and a single peg-hole for the crown post along with peg-holes for upper studs. In addition mortices for a mid-rail in the principals are accompanied by wattle notches.

Bay 8

6.2.39 This bay is short and generally follows the pattern seen elsewhere. However, variation in detail, extending to the adjoining final south bay indicate a change in function at this point as the area clearly had an intermediate floor.

6.2.40 The east wall is obscured with softwood boarding at low level: here the mid-rail is generally not visible although appears to be continuous. Three original studs remain at upper level while a fourth reused stud (preserving redundant wattle notches) has been inserted to support the central stud. The wall-plate has a continuous soffit groove except at the south end where a single diamond mullion mortice survives for a tiny window, framed by a lower sill, properly pegged and original to the frame. Notches also survive in the soffit of the wall-plate and soffit of the window sill for later intermediates, but these have subsequently been removed. Extra stability is given to the panel by a waney nailed-on timber. The wall is weatherboarded to the exterior as elsewhere on this side, and pierced by a single modern window.

6.2.41 The west wall mirrors its companion and is well preserved. The lower register is obscured, but three original upper studs survive, although the north stud has been truncated for the insertion of a four-pane casement of 19th century date. On the south side, directly opposite the early window aperture on the east wall, an identical window is here better preserved with both the sill and the original diamond mullion surviving *in situ* (Plate 6). Intermediate studs also survive, the northern example also truncated for the later window. The whole upper register is infilled with plaster.

Truss 8

6.2.42 The principals have splay-cut jowls, though these are hardly expressed, while the west post displays the only good assembly marks in the form of scribed marks. From the posts two short solid or elbowed braces triangulate the tie-beam – these are clearly original, with four pegs to the post and three to the tie-beam. The principals also retain peg-holes for the sills of windows to either side, noted above for Bay 8, and is also notched for later nailed-on studs, these subsequently removed. Other variation can be seen in the upper area of the tie-beam which retains two peg-holes for the crown post as opposed to the single peg seen elsewhere.

Bay 9

6.2.43 The east wall is similar to the adjoining bay with the lower register clad with softwood boarding. Two of the original three upper studs survive. The northern stud is lost, but this originally framed a second narrow window, for which the sill mortice survives in the principal, although the mullion mortice has been reused by a later slender stud. These intermediates are of slightly different, squared form than elsewhere and one retains redundant mortices and is perhaps a stud redeployed from the original frame. The wall-plate retains a continuous wattle groove.

6.2.44 The west wall is clad at lower level with three original studs at upper level. Here, the original diamond mullioned window survives, though badly affected by decay. The curved tension brace survives to the rear on this side as do the later intermediates, all now infilled with plaster. A full-width diagonal brace is nailed across the upper register, and is likely a reused timber.

South gable wall

6.2.45 The south end of the original frame has been partly described above. The corner posts have conventional splay-cut jowls as elsewhere, although the east post is in poor condition. A central prick post engages double-pegged in-line mid-rails as at the north end. In addition an empty mortice survives on the inner face to carry a large bridging joist for the earlier floor.

6.2.46 Each of the upper panels originally held four studs: the west panel preserves all four although the bases have been affected by rot, while the east panel preserves one stud adjoining the prick post with secondary inserted studs elsewhere. The wall-plate has a continuous groove in the soffit while a fragment of a brace survives, springing from the base of the prick post to the tie-beam, corresponding to traces of the brace seen from the external face. This bracing system is thus configured in the opposite manner to that seen at the north end.

6.2.47 The inner portions between the posts are infilled with late 18th / early 19th century brick and the west panel has been given a nailed-on applied diagonal brace. There are no pegs visible in the upper side of the tie-beam. The outer studs on the east are infilled with modern plaster and expanded steel mesh. The lower register is not visible, but appears highly disturbed with masonry rubble infill and weatherboarding with signs of much replacement.

6.3 Building 2 (Fig. 11)

Exterior

6.3.1 Building 2 is of two timber-framed and weatherboarded bays constructed against the south end of Building 1 (Plate 7). It is abutted on the east by Building 3, described below. The building rests on a small dwarf wall and rises to a steeply-pitched peg-tiled roof, continuing over a small pent-roofed outshut on the west side, which brings it to the full width of the adjoining barn (Building 1).

6.3.2 The south gable end is fairly disturbed and much of the weatherboarding has been dislodged revealing weathered timber beneath. A boarded door gives access to the interior. It is ledged to the rear and is probably 19th or 20th century in date. The dwarf wall is constructed of orange brick although predominantly covered in bitumen.

Interior

6.3.3 As noted, the building utilises the south wall of Building 1 which is visible from the interior and described in paragraph 6.2.5. The building is thus clearly a later addition although probably fairly early in date.

6.3.4 A single truss divides the space into two unequal bays, resting on continuous sole-plates over the brick dwarf walls. These are set somewhat higher than the south end of Building 1. On the south side it is pierced by a doorway (Plate 8). The south bay panels have only five studs while the north bay has six. The studs are properly pegged to continuous wall-plates.

6.3.5 The truss is fairly simple with principal posts, wall plate and tie-beam which is notched to accommodate braces. The east brace is lost while the west brace is fairly waney and preserves a twisted latch catch on the upper face and so is probably reused. In addition both ends of the tie-beam preserve small empty notch-lap joints for an earlier bracing system. The tie-beam is itself a reused timber, as redundant mortices remain in the soffit, crudely modified on each side to take the brace which awkwardly abut the wall-plate junction. Redundant mortices at the centre are clearly from a window, and include slots for the jambs and a large central diamond mullion mortice, flanked by two smaller

diamond mullion mortices and a shutter groove. However, these can not relate to the present use of the timber.

6.3.6 Timber scantling measured can be summarised as follows:

Principal post:	9" x 7" (229mm x 178mm)
Common stud:	4½" x 4" (114mm x 102mm)

6.3.7 A redundant steam boiler and furnace lie in the south-east corner, dating from 1945. It is in poor condition but clearly produced steam for the steriliser in the adjoining building (Building 3), described below.

Bay 1

6.3.8 The east wall studs appear original although there has been much reconfiguring and the wall is infilled with Fletton bricks. There is a pegged jam at the centre, possibly for a window, although no other evidence survives.

6.3.9 The west wall retains the original disposition but the first and third studs to the north house a recessed check for a former window, which remains expressed as a blank panel to the rear within the outshut. This has been subdivided with a nailed-in stud with weatherboarding and plaster infill.

Bay 2

6.3.10 The east wall has three original studs, although the remaining area to the south is obscured behind boarding. The wall-plate is scarfed. Studs one and two frame a redundant window, now blocked with Flettons as elsewhere. A pegged-in jamb and two pintles for a hinged door with a ring for a draw-bar are visible. Above, a little overlight with a central diamond mullion flanked by circular holes for bars also appears to be part of the original arrangement. A shutter groove is visible in the soffit of the wall-plate above.

6.3.11 The west wall is substantially complete with five original studs and a little window is as on the opposing wall but here exceptionally well preserved (Plate 9). A shutter groove with a lower nailed-on timber clasp an oak hatch of two boards with little ledges and a nailed-on handle. There are checks on the north side and the sliding arrangement is well-preserved. Short notches on the adjoining studs presumably held runners to draw back the shutter. The overlight has a central diamond mullion and shutter groove, now infilled with plaster, while an additional similar light is visible below the window with a surviving central diamond mullion and peg-holes, indicating the location of the sill although this is lost and now infilled with plaster. The lower area of this panel appears to be infilled with on-end bricks, now plastered over.

6.3.12 As noted above there is a break in the sole-plate of the south gable wall to accommodate the doorway. Above the sole-plate a series of studs rise to a robust mid-rail, which is chamfered on one face. The studs are merely cogged over the external face of this timber, which also retains redundant mortices, and indicates the mid-rail is likely reused. The tie-beam above is very waney, almost arched in profile, triangulated by good curving braces, pegged to the corner posts which have swelling jowls. Most of the studwork appears nailed-on and later, but above the tie-beam there appear to be several studs which may be original.

Roof

6.3.13 The roof is of clasped side-purlin form with nailed-on bird-mouthed collars. There is a single fairly waney purlin in each pitch with rafters riding over the back, these occasionally in two flights, to a simple apex. Some rafters are waney and some appear reused.

Outshut

6.3.14 Within the outshut the formerly external west wall of the building is well preserved, with upper decorative pargeting above lower, lime-washed weatherboarding. The dwarf wall, with an offset, has buff-coloured mortar joints, and is also rendered.

6.3.15 The flanking wall framing of the outshut is very waney all round, simply supported by two aisle-ties and propped struts to the purlin. The outer walls are framed with simple slender, evenly-spaced studs with a good surviving wall-plate and rafters of varying date. It is pierced in the west by a central ledged and braced door with a rim-lock of 19th century date. The door is flanked by steel-framed Crittall type windows, one long with four panes and the other square with four panes forming a top-hung casement. It is weatherboarded to the exterior. The interior seems to have been partitioned at the aisle-tie although evidence for this is ephemeral.

6.3.16 The most important surviving features are the windows described from within Building 2, which have been protected by the later addition of the outshut. One is expressed as a blank panel in the pargeting, although the other is clearly contemporary with the pargeting and retains two little recessed iron bars covered by thin horizontal staves $\frac{3}{4}$ " (20mm) wide, corresponding to the wooden hatch seen to the interior (Plate 10). This configuration suggests that the window is a later addition, inserted with the pargeting of the outshut, as the pargeting now obscures the little over-light and under-light which are expressed on the interior face.

6.4 Building 3 (Fig. 12)

6.4.1 This building comprises an open milking parlour of four bays with a corridor at the west end from the courtyard, giving access to a wash room and two further rooms which abut the historic barn, Building 2.

Exterior

6.4.2 The range is constructed of yellow industrial stock bricks laid in Flemish bond, with a wide door on the north side giving access into the parlour (Plate 11). The doorway is set beneath a cambered arch, and contains a split door, boarded ledged and braced to rear, although now in poor condition. The remainder of the north façade presents a series of closely-spaced windows flanking the doorway, all set beneath concrete lintels and comprising six-pane Crittall-type casements: the top three panes bottom-hung. To the west lies a doorway to the corridor, again set beneath a concrete lintel although with no door surviving.

6.4.3 The roof is covered with peg-tiles, now much denuded, revealing the boarding below, which itself has partially collapsed.

6.4.4 The rear façade has exposed brickwork of yellow stock bricks pierced only by ventilation apertures with a window and door at the west end giving access to the service rooms. The window has a tiled sill. There have been timber lean-tos on this side of which only traces are visible.

Interior

6.4.5 The interior is a modern space with a stepped cement platform for milking on the south side, a central drain and the walls half-rendered all round (Plate 12). Above this is painted brickwork and the ventilation apertures on the rear wall are visible.

6.4.6 The east wall contains a door which gives access to Building 4 and a ventilation aperture in the apex. The door is of vertical boards, ledged and braced on this side. The west wall divides the milking parlour from the corridor and service rooms, and contains a simple boarded door. A further aperture at high level gives access to the loft space of the adjoining area.

6.4.7 The roof is exposed with trusses resting on brick pilasters. These comprise slender knotty tie-beams with a tensioned king-rod secured with a nut in the soffit and rising to an iron yoke at the apex housing the principal rafters and ridgeboard. Raking struts rise from the centre of the tie-beam to the principal rafters. There are three purlins in each pitch of similar scantling, these coggled over the rafters and supporting vertical boarding for the tiles. The purlins are scarfed at intervals with a bladed scarf joint, although there are no distinguishing markings visible and the timber appears circular sawn.

6.4.8 The remainder of this range comprises simple service rooms at the west end. The corridor has plastered walls and partially surviving plasterboard ceiling.

6.4.9 As noted for the exterior, the north door to the corridor does not survive. Three doorways give access to the flanking rooms, all with simple timber surrounds. The door to the wash room survives and is framed and boarded, and although now modified was clearly formerly X-braced. It retains its original latch. The room itself is simple with a three-light Crittall-type window on the south. A ceramic sink survives with a single tap and a bracket for a towel and coat hooks, all early 20th century in date. The north-west room is fairly small with a surviving boarded door which has a single ledge and no braces, and a rim-lock to the rear. This room connects with the south-west room, which retains a Fletton brick plinth for a sink with a large tap. A large galvanised steel sterilisation unit lies in the north-west corner, made by BARFORD OF GRANTHAM. A six-light Crittall-type window on the south adjoins the doorway to the exterior. The roof form here is largely obscured but consists of a single truss as seen in the adjoining milking parlour.

6.5 Building 4 (Fig. 12)

6.5.1 The range is a fairly rudimentary six-bay building, constructed of early 20th century orange brick with some Flettons (Plate 13). This building formerly held a mono-pitched roof which has been entirely removed apart from two tie-beams. The building has been much modified and few features of note survive.

Exterior

6.5.2 Two doorways on the north façade give access to the building. One is wide with notches for three large braces and conventional mass-produced agricultural strap hinges. The second door to the west is of more domestic proportions, likewise with little notches for ledges. A tall window aperture lies to the east on this elevation, although it is now lost and only a single timber jamb survives, while two further windows to the west are of Crittall form containing small-paned casements. The east elevation houses a window in poor condition set within a bead-moulded surround. This formerly comprised two upper fixed lights divided by a little chamfered mullion and a large lower light, retaining slots for slatted ventilation.

Interior

6.5.3 This area is reached from the two doorways on the north and also a third doorway from Building 3 on the west. This door is of three narrow vertical boards with strap hinges. It is perhaps early 20th century in date.

6.5.4 The south wall is poorly constructed and appears to have been constructed against pre-existing fabric on this side. The exposed brickwork consists of a mixture of 19th century yellow brick and Flettons, all suggesting it was built at a later date. The lower portion of the brickwork is cement rendered.

6.5.5 The interior is divided into a number of small pig-pens enclosed by tubular steel gates.

Building 5 (Fig. 12)

Exterior

6.5.6 Building 5 is an L-Shaped structure on the north and east side of the courtyard, although the north range is cranked, where it follows the line of the road.

6.5.7 The range is all of homogenous form and was originally entirely open-fronted on the south and west to the yard, although some bays were later subdivided and infilled with breeze block partitions (Plate 14). Despite alterations, what survives fronting the yard area comprises a series of posts, set on concrete stylobates, framing individual bays. Short curved lateral braces rise from the posts to the wall-plates, though where this pattern is lost, regularly spaced mortices suggest that this was the general form throughout.

6.5.8 The south four bays of the east arm have been converted to stables and the façade fronting the yard infilled with breezeblock walls pierced by four split doors. The bay division posts are thus lost. The doors are identical, with both upper and lower sections boarded, ledged and braced to the rear. These have plain strap hinges on pintles and each doorway has a louvred over-light. These doors are probably reused from elsewhere.

6.5.9 The north wall fronts the road and incorporates a pre-existing boundary wall. The lower wall is constructed of roughly coursed flint cobbles to a height of 1.5m, above which the structure has been raised in Flemish bond brickwork to carry the peg-tiled roof.

Interior

6.5.10 The interior is predominantly open-plan with only two internal partitions surviving, one dividing the north range and a second in the east range to the north of the bays modified to stables.

6.5.11 The north as noted above is of flint with brick, standing on a slight off-set. The brick section is framed by pilasters at the bay divisions above which a timber

bearer is set into the brickwork at the base of the trusses. A further three courses of brick rise to the wall-plate.

6.5.12 The east wall is constructed entirely of brick, punctuated by three continuous timber bearers at low, medium and truss height. The partition wall in this area defining the stables comprises simple studwork covered with weatherboarding to the apex, although the lower level has been infilled with breezeblock (Plate 15). On the north side of this partition the remains of a wooden trough survive. The second partition lies centrally in the north range and is of similar weatherboarded form but with brickwork in the lower half.

6.5.13 The roof form is almost identical to that seen in Building 3, here strengthened with occasional iron strapping. The trusses comprise slender tie-beams with a tensioned king-rod secured in the soffit of the tie-beam and rising to an iron yoke piece at the apex which houses the principal rafters and ridgeboard. Raking struts rise to the second of three purlins, all supported on cleats. Diagonal boarding supports the tiling.

6.6 Building 6 (Fig. 12)

6.6.1 Building 6 lies to the north-west and comprises two elements, the west range of the courtyard, of five bays and a unit at the north end which extends in-line with Building 5 but is distinct from that range.

6.6.2 The only surviving historic elements of the principal range include the south gable wall and a number of *ex-situ* roof trusses (Plate 16). The south wall is constructed of brick with a timber bearer at tie-beam level. There are five roof trusses of identical form to that seen in both Buildings 3 and 5, all with chiselled assembly marks. Evidence of strapping can be seen.

6.6.3 The north unit is of slightly differing form. The north wall comprises the earlier flint boundary wall with brickwork above, as Building 5. A further full-height brick wall divides it from that structure. A single truss survives, but is different from those seen elsewhere, having a collar which is strapped by recessed iron pieces and principal rafters supporting three purlins in each pitch, all cogged over and supported with cleats.

6.7 Building 7 (Fig. 13)

6.7.1 The Grade II Listed stable and carriage house is distinct from the farm complex. It fronts the road on the western part of the site, and is aligned north – south adjoining an area paved with Staffordshire blue paviers and a driveway which leads to the main house (Plate 17). At the time of the survey all external windows and doors, along with their frames, had been removed.

Exterior

6.7.2 The building of single storey with attics, constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with a grey slate roof. A chimneystack rises through the apex, slightly offset to the north. The brick is a fine orange fabric with some straight skintles and flinty inclusions. A few kiss marks are visible with occasional darkened headers. They measure 9 x 4 x 2 ½ with ½" wide joints of fairly cementitious lime mortar. At a later date, much of the brickwork was painted.

6.7.3 The principal façade to the east comprises has a wide aperture at the north end giving access to the carriage house. The doors are lost, although a robust timber lintel remains below a brick strainer arch. A narrow window aperture adjoins to the south, set beneath a cambered brick arch. It has a Staffordshire blue bull-nosed brick sill. To the south, a doorway is flanked by two windows, all set beneath cambered brick arches, with Staffordshire blue bull-nosed brick sills. The upper portion of the façade is plain with a mixture of cast-iron and plastic guttering. The chimneystack is narrow, although as a concession to decoration displays an offset and corbelling to the top. It has a single terracotta chimney pot.

6.7.4 The rear west elevation is plain, although the central section is entirely obscured by vegetation. Some structural failure is visible at the south end. The north end has been reconfigured and a low brick built unit on this side has been demolished to footing level, leaving an open aperture with a timber lintel.

6.7.5 The north gable end faces onto the road. This has plain brickwork at lower level beneath a loading door. As elsewhere, the aperture is set beneath a cambered brick arch though the frame and door itself are lost. A simple bargeboard frames the gable with the ridgeboard and purlins of the roof structure protruding from the brickwork.

6.7.6 The south elevation is partly obscured by ivy, but generally is of similar form with plain brickwork at lower level and pierced at upper level by a window aperture. This is set beneath a cambered arch and has a Staffordshire blue bull-nosed brick sill.

Interior

Ground floor

9.7.7 The interior originally accommodated the carriage house to the north and stabling to the south. However, the carriage house was later divided by brick to create a central corridor. The remaining, reduced space is given access from the exterior through the wide aperture on the east façade and the whole area is floored with paviers. The external walls are of painted brickwork and fairly plain. As noted from the exterior the west wall houses a low aperture for the

demolished unit. Above this a section of corbelled brickwork carries the roof truss, which perhaps suggests that the aperture is original. The ceiling is now exposed, although was formerly underboarded. A system is of slender cross-braced softwood joists typical of the late 19th century.

6.7.8 The corridor appropriated from the carriage house is now given access through a doorway on the south from the stables. This is set beneath a cambered arch and housed in a robust pegged framed. The door itself is boarded, ledged and braced to the rear with slender strap hinges with round finials. It retains its original latch and catch. The chimneystack adjoins to the west and houses a simple fireplace aperture beneath a cambered arched head, although the grate does not survive. At the west end a hatch in the ceiling gives access to the upper level. Traces on the wall indicate a removed ladder.

6.7.9 The stable is paved with slender yellow paviers and is divided into two fairly large loose boxes, with a shallow drain to the east side. They are given separate access from the exterior through a central door on the east. However, a curious arrangement existed whereby the front door opens onto a small triangular lobby. Two full-height doors set diagonally from the entrance to the central partition give access to the flanking stalls. These comprise robust frames with a cross-piece at approximately three-quarters height, all jointed with metal studs. Below the cross-piece the door has robust boards with upper vertical poles to provide ventilation. Each door has two robust strap hinges to the rear, hung on closed pintles (Plate 18).

6.7.10 The north stall is fairly plain all round, with a window aperture on the north. The walls are of painted brickwork, while the central partition on the south continues the construction pattern of the door and comprises vertical boarding for the lower three-quarters with the remaining space to the ceiling occupied by a series of slender poles. At the west end where the partition abuts the external wall the wall is expressed as a full-height brick pilaster. This carries the roof truss. Other traces include the impressions of a former trough along the rear wall. Above this evidence survives for a manger, also continuing the full width of the space. The ceiling is exposed and continues the slender cross-braced joisting system noted above.

Upper floor

6.7.11 The upper floor is given access through the hatch in the corridor and is divided into two distinct spaces. The area to the north (Room 1) lies above the carriage house and corridor, with the hatch giving access to this area in the south-west corner. The flanking walls east and west rise a further 1m to eaves level, and a single truss lies offset to the south. The north gable wall is pierced by the loading door seen from the exterior. On the south the dividing wall is broken by the chimney stack (Plate 19). A doorway lies to the east giving access to the south. The fireplace, as below, consists of a simple aperture below a

cambered brick arch, although here the original basket grate survives of typical late 19th century date. The brickwork surrounding this has been crudely repointed and repaired. Elsewhere various fittings survive including hanging brackets for tack, but these are no longer in their original position and are nailed to the roof truss.

6.7.12 Room 2 to the south is entered through the doorway flanking the chimneystack. This door is identical to the internal door at ground floor level, set in a pegged surround, and boarded. It is ledged and braced to the rear and retains the original door furniture including latch and strap hinges as below.

6.7.13 This is of similar form to the adjoining space, although no fireplace is expressed on this side of the chimney stack. The walls are of painted brickwork and a single roof truss lies across the centre. The south gable end is visible, and contains the window aperture seen from the exterior, set beneath a cambered arch.

Roof

6.7.14 The upper floor is open to the roof and entirely exposed. The building is of three bays, although the central bay is somewhat larger and divided by the central wall and chimneystack.

6.7.15 The truss form was clearly designed in order to utilise the most space at upper level by interrupting the tie-beam. This is set into the upper two courses of brickwork on the flanking walls and protrudes into the space by approximately 0.6m where it meets a robust brace. This brace springs from lower level, the base resting on the brick pilaster or corbelled pier, and rises above the tie-beam to meet a collar at high level where the principal rafter rises from the tie-beam end to the apex. None of the member are jointed or nailed, instead we see the whole held together with robust iron strapping at all junctures. In addition a tensioned king-rod is housed with a nut in the soffit of the collar; this rises to an iron yoke-piece which houses the principal rafters and a double ridgeboard (Plate 20).

6.7.16 A single purlin in each pitch is slightly cogged over the principal rafter and supporting bead-moulded vertical boarding for the slates.

7 DISCUSSION (Historic building recording)

7.1 Sheering Hall comprises a 15th century timber-framed building whose origins have been obscured beneath extensive later alterations, but which was originally part of a medieval moated site. The moat survives on three sides, but may never have been fully enclosed. The project was undertaken to record and analyse the remaining structures occupying the east side of the site including the

Grade II Listed barn, along with the stable and carriage house in the north-west corner of the site, also Grade II Listed.

Building 1

7.2 If all the later accretions were stripped away, a good and substantial proportion of a 15th century timber-framed barn would remain. Regrettably, the original roof was taken off and replaced with flimsy softwood, possibly following a fire, but this was almost certainly of classic crown-post form, with a long crown-purlin extending beneath collared rafter couples. The early barn was not open throughout, but partitioned into distinct units, which must have been connected by internal doorways or apertures, of which no trace now remains. Furthermore, the two south bays had an internal floor which must have been there from the outset, as pairs of tiny unglazed windows at upper level on either side of the bay partition are integral and original to the frame. The plethora of wattle stave holes and notches indicates both the extent of early timber survival and also that the barn, and its internal partitions were closed and infilled with wattle-and-daub when first constructed.

7.3 Oak was used throughout, in well-proportioned, even timber. A conspicuous absence is the sole-plate, which only survives at the south end. It is likely that a gradual build-up of the ground level coupled with decay has resulted in its removal, though for most of the lateral walls, the lower portions were obscured by boarding and it may survive in some places. The use of splay-cut jowls on the principal uprights unusual for such an early date, but in combination with the traditional materials and a crown-post form must be early. The mid-rails are in-line, except for occasional joggling, which must reflect the additional head-room needed for doorways. The internal partitions do not seem to have extended above tie-beam level, indicating a mixed use, perhaps to separate different crops. The floored southern bays may have been used to accommodate a seasonal labour force, or for more specialised storage.

7.4 From its initial conception, the barn has undergone a number of modifications. A second phase can be ascribed to the 17th century, and is characterised by the removal of the wattle infill, the notching in of intermediate studs to support the earlier, primary timbers and the replacement of the earlier external wall surface with weather-boarding and upper render or pargeting, surviving traces of which show a decorated pattern. Possibly at the same date, the internal partitions and floor were removed, and the tie-beams made good with nailed on braces and elbowed brackets which are characteristic of this period.

7.5 The barn apparently has a long history of structural problems, which may have been prompted by the removal of the axial partitions, which had formerly stiffened the structure. Various waney braces nailed across the bay panels suggest piecemeal and economical attempts to provide further support. The end gables were also nogged and partly rebuilt in brick in the later 18th or early 19th

century, for the same reason. Boarding was applied to the lower areas, possibly to allow the barn to be used to shelter livestock, while the most recent, and drastic intervention, noted above, was the replacement of the roof. The use of shingles may have been an attempt to lighten the load and lessen the stress on an already failing structure.

Building 2

7.6 This two bay extension was constructed after the main barn and is equally well built, with minor reuse of timber, most notable in the utilisation of a domestic wall-plate as a tie-beam. The structure is regular, with robust timber of good lengths, needing no mid-rails. With its clasped side-purlin roof, and considering the evidence of the flanking windows, it may be ascribed to the later 16th century. There are no traces of wattle-and-daub to the external walls, but the existing decorative pargeting, which is well preserved in the later out-shut is not original, as this is contemporary with a 17th century window, which is itself a reduction of an earlier tripartite opening visible in the barn.

7.7 This window or ventilation hatch is an exceptional survival which has been preserved in such good condition, along with its surrounding decorative pargeting by virtue of the addition of the outshut. Internally it preserves its sliding shutter, and externally, both the security bars and the ephemeral slats to allow ventilation and exclude birds also survive. The corresponding door on the east appears to have been of slightly different form and hung on pintles although this might disguise even later modification. The pargeting of Building 2 and the modification of the original window apertures appears to be congruous with the 17th century modifications of the main barn.

Buildings 3-6

7.8 In construction detail and form Buildings 3, 5 and 6 all appear to be fairly standard late 19th or early 20th century agricultural buildings, while their fixtures and fittings all seem consistent with a 1920s date. A substantial reconfiguring of the layout of the farm buildings is apparent on the 1897 OS map. In their existing altered form, they are moderate interest.

7.9 Building 4, which does not appear on the 1897 OS map may perhaps date to the 1920s. This is constructed using a mixture of Fletton brick and reused earlier material. This building was substantially demolished at the time of the survey although fragments remain to suggest this may represent a reconfiguring of an earlier building.

Building 7

7.10 The stable and coach house and was constructed to house two horses and a single carriage, with accommodation and storage over. In design and

execution it is a well-planned, with the necessary facilities making the most efficient use of the limited and compact space. The two looseboxes wholly occupy the south unit, and the little triangular lobby precludes the need for a second external door. The north unit comprised the carriage house with its wide entrance on the east, and a fireplace on the south to heat the rooms, although this was later partitioned off to create a corridor. It is likely the tack was stored here as well. The aperture on the rear wall is clearly original to the build, indicated by the corbelled pier above, and is curiously low. The unit to which this gave access has been demolished to footing level, although likely comprised additional storage.

7.11 The use of interrupted tie-beams in the roof provided further useful space, and created two good sized rooms at the upper level. The loading door at the north end gives evidence that this area was used for storage, but it is likely that a portion was given over to accommodation.

7.12 The building clearly a functional building and we see little concession to decorative elements, although at upper level a single original fire grate survives. This along with the brickwork and roof form with the heavy use of iron strapping suggests a date for construction in the 1880s.

8 METHOD OF WORK (Archaeological monitoring and recording)

8.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was investigated for archaeological finds.

8.2 The groundworks were small scale. A service trench was excavated between the courtyard complex of farm buildings and the main house. It was excavated in May 2009, prior to the main phase of the development. The groundworks associated with the excavation of foundation trenches along the internal angle of Building 5, and to the west (Building 6) were monitored. The general ground reduction and the excavation of pits in the area of the barn (Building 1) were also monitored (Fig. 3).

9 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

9.1 Service Trench Site Visit 01/05/2009 (Fig. 3)

A single long drainage trench was excavated to the west of the main complex of farm buildings. Along the length of the service trench sample sections were recorded (located on Fig. 3).

9.1.2 Sample Section 1: DP 146

<i>Sample Section 1, N facing</i> 0.00 = 99.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt
0.12 – 0.50m	L1001	Made Ground. Dark to mid grey brown, firm sandy clay silt
0.50 – 0.63m+	L1002	Natural. Pale yellow brown, firm, silty clay

9.1.2 Sample Section 2:

<i>Sample Section 2, SE facing</i> 0.00 = 99.64m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30 – 0.41m	L1003	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, firm clay silt
0.41 – 0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above

9.1.3 Sample Section 3:

<i>Sample Section 3, SE facing</i> 0.00 = 99.73m AOD		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1004	Modern Yard Surface. Dark grey, loose hardcore gravel
0.05 – 0.27m	L1005	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt
0.27 – 0.51m	L1006	Subsoil. Mid to pale orange/grey brown, firm clay silt
0.51 – 0.75m+	L1002	Natural. As above

No archaeological features or finds were present.

9.2 Foundation Trench North East Corner Site Visit 09/09/2009 (Fig.3)

9.2.1 A foundation trench was excavated in the north-east corner of the farmyard, in the open-fronted area of Building 5 (DP 142; Fig.3). An additional foundation trench was excavated at the junction with Building 6. Three sample sections were recorded (Fig. 3, Sample Sections 4 - 6).

9.2.2 Sample Section 4: DP 143

<i>Sample Section 4, North facing</i>		
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<i>0.00 = 99.28m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1001	Made ground. As above
0.25+	L1002	Natural. As above

9.2.3 Sample Section 5: DP 145

<i>Sample Section 5, East facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 99.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Made ground. As above
0.30m– 0.55m	L1006	Subsoil. As above
0.55m+	L1002	Natural. As above

9.2.3 Sample Section 6: DP 144

<i>Sample Section 6, North facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 99.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1001	Made ground. As above
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above

No archaeological features or finds were present.

9.3 Foundation Trench, North Barn Site Visit 09/09/2009

Fig. 3

9.3.1 A foundation trench was excavated along the north-eastern limit of the North Barn. Two sample sections were recorded (Fig. 3, Sample Sections 7 & 8).

9.3.2 Sample Section 7:

<i>Sample Section 7, NW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 99.47m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1007	Floor Surface. Pale grey, hard concrete
0.07 – 0.16m	L1008	Bedding layer. Mid brown orange, compact silty coarse sand
0.16 – 0.40m	L1009	Made ground. Mid grey brown, firm sandy clay silt
0.40 – 1.20m+	L1002	Natural. As above

9.3.3 Sample Section 8:

<i>Sample Section 8, NW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 99.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1010	Floor Surface. Pale grey, hard concrete (= L1007)
0.03 – 0.05m	L1011	Bedding layer. Mid brown orange, friable coarse sand (= L1008)
0.05 – 0.20m	L1012	Made Ground. Mid grey brown, firm silty clay
0.20 – 0.50m	L1009	Made ground. As above
0.50m+	L1002	Natural. As above

No archaeological features or finds were present.

9.4 Underpinning Foundation Pits, South Barn Site Visit 05/11/2009 (Figs 3 & 14)

9.4.1 Underpinning foundation pits were monitored within Building 1 (Fig.3; Sample Sections 9 & 10).

Sample Section 9: Fig. 14, DP 147

<i>Sample Section 9, North facing</i> <i>0.00 = 99.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1010	Floor Surface. As above
0.05 – 0.18m	L1012	Made Ground. As above
0.00 – 0.35m	L1013	Made Ground. Dark grey brown, friable coarse sand & rubble
0.35 – 0.66m	L1017	Packing layer. Mottled mid orange brown and dark grey brown, compact clay
0.66 – 1.65m+	L1002	Natural. As above

9.4.3 Sample Section 10: Fig. 14, DP 148

<i>Sample Section 10, East facing</i> <i>0.00 = 99.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1010	Floor Surface. As above
0.05 – 0.25m	L1012	Made Ground. As above
0.25 – 0.31m	L1018	Yard Surface. Pale grey, hard concrete
0.35 – 0.65m	L1021	Packing layer. Mottled dark grey brown and mid orange brown, compact sandy clay
0.65 – 1.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Two brick foundation pedestals (M1015 and M1020) directly associated with Building 1 were recorded.

Foundation Construction Cut F1014 was rectilinear in plan (c.29.00 x 0.40 x 0.49m). It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained Brick Foundation Pedestal M1015, comprising orange red bricks (c. 230 x 65 x 70mm) with seven courses of irregular headers and stretcher coursing. It was bonded with lime mortar. Its packing layer, L1017, was a mottled mid orange brown and dark grey brown, compact sandy clay. No finds were present.

Foundation Construction Cut F1019 was rectilinear in plan (c. 29.00 x 0.55+ x 0.40m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained a Brick Foundation Pedestal, M1020, comprising red bricks (220 x 110 x 70mm) with nine courses of square-finished header and stretcher coursing. It was bonded with lime mortar. Its packing fill, L1021, was a mottled dark grey brown and mid orange brown, compact clay sand. No finds were present.

10 CONFIDENCE RATING

10.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological monitoring and recording.

11 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 14)

11.1 Topsoil L1000 was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel and was present across site.

11.2 In the northern sector of the site (Sample Section 1), Topsoil L1000 overlay modern Made Ground, L1001, a dark to mid grey brown, firm sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and chalk and frequent modern building rubble. In the centre of the site (Sample Section 2), Topsoil L1000 overlay Subsoil L1003, a mid orange brown, firm, clay silt with moderate sub-angular flint and occasional chalk. Both Made Ground L1001 and Subsoil L1003 overlay the natural, L1002, a pale yellow brown, firm silty clay with occasional chalk.

11.3 In the southern sector of the site (Sample Section 3), the upper most layer was a modern Yard Surface, L1004, a dark grey, loose hardcore gravel which overlay Topsoil L1005 (= L1000), a dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt. Topsoil L1005 (= L1000) overlay Subsoil L1006, a mid to pale orange/grey brown, firm, clay silt with occasional chalk and angular flint. L1006 in turn overlay the natural, L1002.

12 DISCUSSION

12.1 Two brick foundation pedestals (M1015 and M1020) and their associated construction cuts (F1014 and F1019) were recorded. The pedestals were the foundations for the wooden upright beams of Building 1.

12.2 Despite the potential of the site limited archaeological remains were revealed. The results are largely due to the small scale of the groundworks.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No. 2*. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Essex Record Office, and the project archive will be lodged with Saffron Walden Museum in accordance with their requirements. The project will be uploaded on to OASIS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Web sites

heritagegateway.org.uk

unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 750 metre radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 1. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

EHER Number	Grid Reference	Description
<i>Prehistoric</i>		
14024	574 225	Burnt flint: a patch of burnt flint found in a field south of Fann Wood
4573	568 221	Burnt patch: Two burnt patches were noted in 1951 associated with urns and an adze
<i>Bronze Age (2,500 – 750 BC)</i>		
45341	581 223	June 2001 excavation: Bronze Age pottery
<i>Iron Age (750 BC – AD 43)</i>		
18878	568 230	Crop marks: in area of trial trenching a sub-circular enclosure c.72m across; ditch 2m deep with possible Iron Age round houses outside enclosure
18044	584 225	Features at Frogs Hall Farm: In 1997 field walking recovered 230 flints. In 1998 trial trenching found Iron Age post-holes, ditches and linears and pottery
<i>Romano-British</i>		
45341	581 223	June 2001 excavation found early Roman ditches beneath medieval field system
18851	584 224	Features at Frogs Hall Farm: In 1997 field walking 16 Roman pot sherds and brick and tile. In 1998 a tiled surface with gullies and post-holes. LIA/Roman curvilinear ditch, feature cuts lined with tile suggesting corn dryer or malting ovens, truncated bases of several cremations. Scatters of finds were found mainly east of the River Roding
14473	571 223	Field systems at Warish Hall: A 10x10m square test excavation in advance of the A120 Stansted to Braintree trunk road found no archaeology. In 2001 excavations found two field systems one on an ENE-WSW alignment and the other N-S. The former contained a small quantity of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery

14477	578 223	Roman pottery: field walking recovered Roman pottery on the west slope up to Froggs Hall suggesting a Roman site in the vicinity
<i>Medieval (1066-1539)</i>		
4574	576 229	Sheering Hall Moat: Medieval moat enclosed a large rectangular site but the north arm is completely destroyed. North-east corner contains outbuildings and north-west corner gardens. The ditch is water filled and 12m wide with a depth up to 1.5m to the water. South side is lower so the north arm may have been dry.
4575	576 229	Sheering Hall: Listed 15 th century house believed to have 13 th century foundations. Red brick chimney stacks originally 16 th century, the hall was extensively altered in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. Good 18 th century detail including staircase, doors and cupboards. A 19 th century red brick stable with carriage house and hayloft is also present. Shown on map of 1767.
18878	568 230	Crop marks: field boundaries visible on 1887 25 inch OS map.
18852	584 224	Pottery kilns and house at Froggs Hall Farm: In 1997 field walking recovered 56 pot sherds of 11 th -14 th centuries date and medieval tile. In 1998 trial trenching found a 12 th -13 th century possible house gully and a kiln with 12 th century pot with other ditches and gullies noted. In May 2002 pottery kilns were found west of the River Roding with two pits of 12 th -14 th centuries date
37107	576 228	Sheering Hall Byre: Listed 15 th century timber framed cow house
19715	571 225	Moated site at Fanns: Features on 1886 first edition OS map and is marked as Warish Hall on Chapman and Andre 1777 map
14474	571 223	Pottery: medieval and post-medieval pottery found during 2001 excavations which might be associated with the Priory across the road

14475	571 223	Pottery: medieval pottery was found during 2001 excavations which is believed the result of manuring from a farm site associated with Warish Hall
14476	573 223	Medieval pottery and features: Field walking found unstratified medieval pottery. The 2001 excavation found several isolated features including a field boundary
14478	578 223	Medieval pottery and Field systems: The 2001 excavations found Late Iron Age/Roman ditches cut by medieval ones forming a rectangular plot
4709	583 228	Quern: Fragment of lava quern found at Lower Bamber Green
4568	568 236	The Grange Moat: small rectangular moat surrounding house mentioned in 1300. Waterfilled up to 1.5m deep and revetted on house side. Two further ditches beyond.
4570	568 221	Bridge at Warish Hall: Scheduled Monument; medieval moat crossed by a wooden bridge some of whose timbers are ancient.
4571	568 221	Warish Hall Moat – St Valery Priory: 2 km east of Takeley church. Founded as a priory by William I, dissolved in 1391 and awarded to Oxford and Winchester Colleges, now occupied by Warish Hall. Grade I Listed Building dating from the late 13 th century. Complete rectangular moat in much larger moated enclosure. Access to island on bridges across north, south and east arms of moat. North arm filled in and preserved beneath farm buildings. North-west corner of outer enclosure enlarged to fish ponds
4592	285 219	Moat at Little Canfield Hall: Fragmentary remains. Also a late 14 th century timber framed barn south-west of the hall
4593	585 219	Little Canfield Hall: Listed 16 th century house with 17 th , 18 th , and 19 th century alterations
<i>Post-medieval (1539-1900)</i>		
37105	575 229	Wall fronting road at Sheering Hall; early 18 th century flint and red brick with railings and gate
37106	575 229	Mid 19 th century brick stable and carriage

		house with overlying hayloft at Sheering Hall
4714	576 220	Moated mill mound on 1767 map of Warish Hall
18853	584 224	Houses at Frogs Hall Farm. In 1997 field walking found three house plots. In 1998 one was excavated which was known to have been struck by lightning in 1924. Pits of post-medieval to modern date were found
4569	569 236	The Grange: mid 17 th century timber framed house with 'modern additions'. Four 17 th century barns east of the house, a late 17 th century timber framed granary east of the grange, a 19 th century midstrey to the south and a late 18 th century timber framed lodge east of the granary
4572	568 221	Hall: 17 th century timber framed hall with 18 th and 20 th century alterations
Early Modern to Modern (1900+)		
4710	583 228	Houses: Post-medieval houses gone by the late 20 th century; 18 th to 20 th century brick, tile and pot found
<i>Undated</i>		
13396	57 22	Carved limestone, possibly a scabbard, Roman or later
17856	565 223	Cropmarks: large rectangular enclosure with possible other
18876	574 227	Cropmarks of field boundaries near Fann Wood
18877	579 232	Cropmarks of field boundaries, Takeley
18883	578 232	Cropmarks of field boundaries noted in 2008 and recorded on 1st edition OS map

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

The following listed buildings are those that lie within c. 750 metres of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Listed Building Number	Grid Reference (TL)	Name	Grade/Description
122119	56833 22098	Warish Hall and Moat Bridge	Grade I
122045	56908 23621	The Grange, Brewers End	Grade II
122044	56937 23787	Little Grange	Grade II
122046	56953 23620	Granary to the east end of the Grange	Grade II
122047	56054 23606	Three bay cartlodge to the east of the Grange	Grade II
122120	57147 22491	Fanns, Warish Hall Road	Grade II
122062	57396 23047	Gardiniers Croft	Grade II; 17 th century timber framed and plaster thatched cottage
122057	57429 22980	Bury Farmhouse	Grade II; 16 th /17 th century timber framed and plaster house
122059	57437 22995	Granary to the north of Bury	Grade II; 18 th century timber and weatherboard granary
122061	57444 23023	Rose Cottage	Grade II; 18 th century plaster and thatch cob cottage
122058	57451 22983	Three bay barn to the north-east of Bury Farmhouse	Grade II; 17 th century timber framed and weatherboard barn
122060	57456 23041	Walnut Tree Cottage	Grade II; 16 th century timber frame and plaster, with red brick chimney stack
122056	57505 22993	Elder Cottage	Grade II; late 17 th century timber framed house
122055	57598 22892	Byre east of Sheering Hall	Grade II; timber framed, plastered and weather boarded with grey asbestos slate roof

122054	57539 22954	Stable and carriage house to the north of Sheering Hall, fronting road	Grade II; mid 19 th
122053	57567 22949	Wall at Sheering Hall	Wall fronting road, has railings and 7 piers
122052	57564 22889	Sheering Hall	Grade II*
122069	575 225	L plan of byres and stabling north-west of Little Coopers Farmhouse	Grade II
122053	575 229	Wall	Grade II
122054	575 229	19 th century stable and carriage house	Grade II

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Figure	Map	Date	Description
1	OS Explorer 195 1:25,000	1998	Site Location
2	OS Explorer 195 1:25,000	1998	EHER locations
3			Detailed site location
4	Chapman and Andre	1777	Large map of Essex
5	Tithe map	1838	Map and award
6	Franklin & Son Auctioneers	1848	Farm sales map
7	OS 2 nd edition 25"	1897	Large scale map

APPENDIX 4 EHER SUMMARY SHEET

<i>Site name/Address: Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Sheering Hall, Bambers Green, Takeley, Essex</i>	
<i>Parish: Takeley</i>	<i>District: Uttlesford</i>
<i>NGR: TL 5760 2288</i>	<i>Site Code:</i>
<i>Type of Work: Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring</i>	<i>Site Director/Team: Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<i>Date of Work: September 2009 – January 2010</i>	<i>Size of Area Investigated:</i>
<i>Location of finds/Curating Museum: Essex Record Office – Saffron Walden Branch</i>	<i>Funding Source: De Vere Homes Limited / Longhunt Developments Ltd</i>
<i>Further seasons anticipated:</i>	<i>Related HER Nos:</i>
<i>Final Report:</i>	
<i>Periods Represented: 15th century to present</i>	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>Between May 2009 and September, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a programme of historic building recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording at Sheering Hall, Bambers Green, Takeley, Essex. This comprised the recording and analysis of the ancillary farm building associated with the proposed development.</p> <p>Technical analysis suggests that the main barn was constructed in the 15th century, possibly at the same time as the adjoining house, but subsequent modification obscures much of its origin and grandeur. The barn was originally partitioned into a number of separate cells, with an intermediate floor at the south end. These were probably all removed when the building was modified in the 17th century, when the original wattle-and-daub walling was also replaced by weatherboarding and decorative pargeting. Fragments of the pargeting remain, though much was removed by later repair and replacement with weatherboarding and brick. The barn has suffered severe racking in the past, which has necessitated the introduction of a number of piecemeal repairs, while the original crown-post roof was removed in the 20th century, possibly following a fire.</p> <p>A two-bay timber-framed building was added to the south of the barn in the later 16th century. This was also modified with decorative pargeting, a substantial section of which survives within a slightly later outshut on the west side. A well preserved slatted window of contemporary date also survives on this side.</p> <p>The remaining buildings on the site were probably constructed at the end of the 19th century, with further additions in the 1920s, and are of moderate interest, though much modified. The carriage house is a typical and modest example of its type.</p>	
<i>Previous Summaries/Reports:</i>	
<i>Author of Summary: Tansy Collins</i>	<i>Date of Summary: 03.02.10</i>

APPENDIX 5 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details			
Site Name: <i>Sheering Hall, Bambers Green, Takeley, Essex</i>		NGR: TL 5760 2288	
County: Essex		Museum Collecting Area: Essex Record Office – Saffron Walden Branch	
Site Code:		Project Number: P3310	
Date of Work: September 2009 – January 2010		Related Work: Monitoring and recording	
Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
10/08	Yes	31.10.08	Yes
Site Records (Description)			
Notes (23 pages A4)			
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)			
Drawn Plans & Sections: 1 A3 sheet drawing film 1 A4 sheet drawing film			
Architect's Drawings: 4 sheets A3 paper and 2 sheet A4 paper			
Digital Drawings			
Printouts of Drawings		Printouts of Data	Digital Data
In report			Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD
Reports			
Report No	Report Type		Present
3480	Historic Building Recording		Yes

Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contact s Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	29-36	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	2	1-8	Yes
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	3	1-20	Yes
4	120mm	1-13	Yes	Yes	4	1-5	Yes
5	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
6	120mm	1-6	Yes	Yes			
7	120mm	8-15	Yes	Yes			
8	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
1	35mm	22-36	Yes	Yes			
2	35mm	1-4	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details) Printed in report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details): Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PLATES



Plate 1 East façade of Building 1, taken from the north-east (DP 31)



Plate 2 Detail of truss construction on the east side of Truss 6, Building 1, taken from south-west (DP 61)



Plate 3 West wall of Bay 7 showing typical wall panelling, Building 1, taken from the east (DP 53)

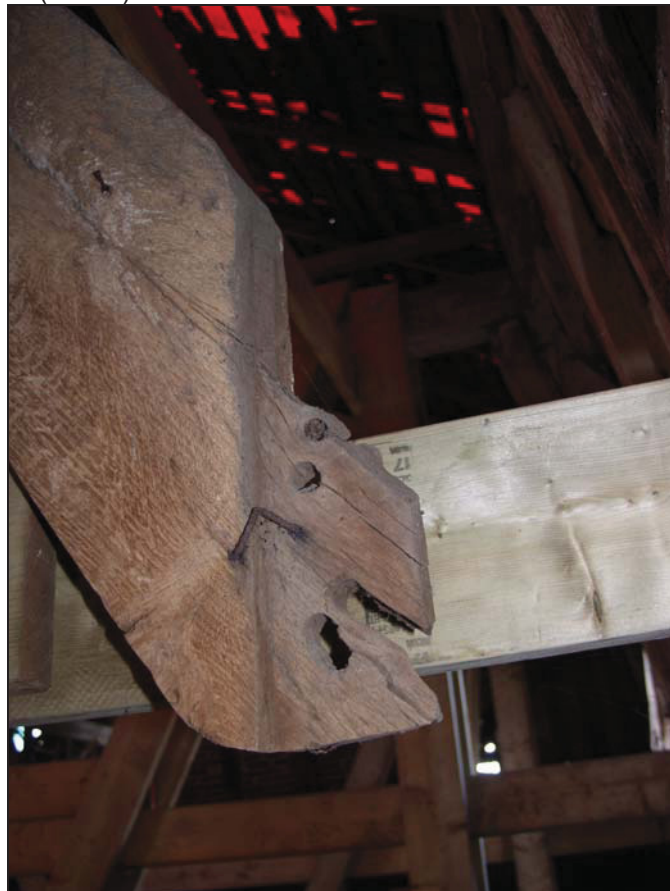


Plate 4 Disengaged west brace of Truss 6, Building 1, taken from the north-east (DP 87)



Plate 5 Detail of edge-halved and bladed scarf joint in the west wall-plate of Building 1, Bay 7, taken from the north-east (DP 85)



Plate 6 Detail of former window on the east wall of Bays 8 and 9 of Building 1, taken from the east (DP 84)



Plate 7 West and south elevations of Building 2, taken from the south-west (DP 26)



Plate 8 South gable end of Building 2, taken from the north (DP 65)



Plate 9 Detail of early window on the west wall of Building 2, taken from the south-east (DP 78)



Plate 10 Detail of early window in the formerly external west wall of Building 2 from within the outshut, taken from the west (DP 141)



Plate 11 North façade of Building 3, taken from the north (DP 35)



Plate 12 Interior of Building 3, taken from the north-east (DP 69)



Plate 13

North façade of Building 4, taken from the north (DP 36)



Plate 14

South courtyard façade of Building 5, taken from the south-west (DP 04)



Plate 15 View of the central partition in the east range of Building 5, taken from the north-west (DP 16)



Plate 16 South and west sides of Building 6, taken from the south-west (DP 11)



Plate 17 East elevation of Building 7, taken from the south-east (DP 96)



Plate 18 Partition and doorway to the south loosebox in the stable, Building 7, taken from the north (DP 113)



Plate 19 South of Room 1, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the north-east (DP 124)



Plate 20 View of roof truss in Room 1, Building, taken from the north-east (DP 125)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (BUILDING RECORDING)



1

West courtyard façade of Building 5, taken from east



2

South courtyard façade of Building 5, taken from south-east



3

West end of Building 5 and the partially demolished Building 6, taken from the east



4

South courtyard façade of Building 5, taken from the south-west



5

View of Building 5 with intermediate boundary wall to the fore, taken from the south



6

View of partially demolished Building 6, taken from the south-east



7

South gable end of Building 5, taken from the south



8

North façade of Building 5 and portion of Building 6 at the west end, taken from the north-west



9

East and north façade of Building 5, taken from the north-east



10

North façade of Building 5, taken from the north-east



11

South and west sides of Building 6, taken from the south-west



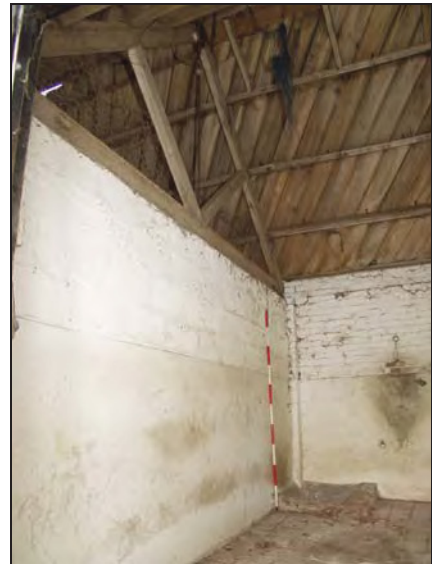
12

East façade of Building 5, taken from the south-east



13

Interior of the south bay, east range of Building 5, taken from the west



14

North side of the south bay, east range of Building 5, taken from the south-west



15

View of the truss form of Building 5, taken from the south-west



16

View of the central partition in the east range of Building 5, taken from the north-west



17

North end of the east range of Building 5, taken from the south



18

East section of the north range of Building 5, taken from the east



19

Truss form of Building 6, taken from the south



20

West gable of Building 6 at the north end, taken from the west



21

South wall of Building 6 from the interior, taken from the north



22

West section of the north range of Building 5, taken from the west



23

View of the truss form of the north range of Building 5, taken from the south-west



24

East end of Building 4, taken from the south-east



25

South elevation of Building 4, taken from the south-east



26

West and south elevations of Building 2, taken from the south-west



27

South elevation of Building 2 and 3, taken from the south-west



28

West façade and south side of Building 1, taken from the south-west



29

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



30

North gable end of Building 1, taken from the north-west



31

East façade of Building 1, taken from the north-east



32

East façade of Building 1, taken from the east



33

Section of surviving parquetry on the east elevation of Building 1, taken from the south-east



34

View of junction between Buildings 3, 2 and 1, taken from the north-east



35

North façade of Building 3, taken from the north



36

North façade of Building 4, taken from the north



37

Obscured view of the east side of Building 1, taken from the north-west



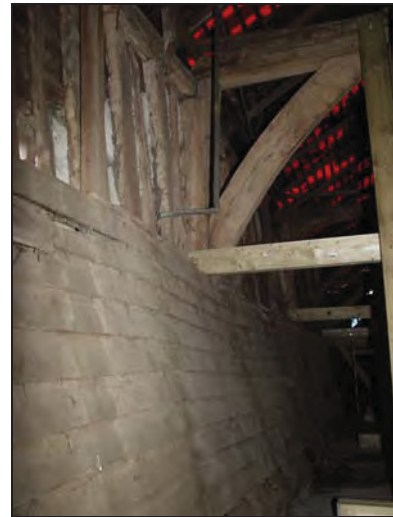
38

Obscured view of the west side of Building 1, taken from the north-east



39

View of the existing roof structure of Building 1, taken from the north-west



40

East of Building 1 showing internal boarding, taken from north



41

North gable wall of Building 1, taken from the south-west



42

West wall of Bay 1, Building 1, taken from the east



43

East wall of Bay 1, Building 1, taken from the west



44

West wall of Bay 2, Building 1, taken from the east



45

East wall of Bay 2, Building 1, taken from the west



46

East wall of Bay 3, Building 1, taken from the west



47

West wall of Bay 3, Building 1, taken from the east



48

West wall of Bay 4, Building 1, taken from the east



49

East wall of Bay 4, Building 1, taken from the west



50

East wall of Bay 5, Building 1, taken from the west



51

East wall of Bay 6, Building 1, taken from the west



52

East wall of Bay 6 Building 1, taken from the west



53

West wall of Bay 7, Building 1, taken from the east



54

East wall of Bay 7, Building 1, taken from the west



55

East wall of Bay 8, Building 1, taken from the west



56

West wall of Bay 8, Building 1, taken from the east



57

West wall of Bay 9, Building 1, taken from the east



58

East wall of Bay 9, Building 1, taken from the west



59

South gable end of Building 1, taken from the south-west



60

Soffit of the tie-beam of Truss 8, Building 1, taken from the north-east



61

Detail of truss construction on the east side of Truss 6, Building 1, taken from south-west



62

View of formerly external south gable of Building 1 from within Building 2, taken from south



63

East wall of Building 2, taken from the south-west



64

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



65

South gable end of Building 2, taken from the north



66

Roof structure of Building 2, taken from the south-east



67

Furnace and steam-boiler in Building 2, taken from the west



68

Interior of Building 3, taken from the south-west



69

Interior of Building 3, taken from the north-east



70

Roof form of Building 3, taken from the north-east



71

Detail of window in Building 3, taken from the south-west



72

Interior of Building 4, taken from the east



73

Interior of Building 4, taken from the west



74

Detail of window in Building 4, taken from the south-east



75

Formerly external wall of Building 2 from within the outshut, taken from the south-west



76

Formerly external wall of Building 2 from within the outshut, taken from the south-west



77

Detail of door to the outshut of Building 2, taken from the south-west



78

Detail of early window on the west wall of Building 2, taken from the south-east



79

Detail of blocked early window on the east wall of Building 2, taken from the west



80

Steriliser in the west section of Building 3, taken from the south-east



81

Example of brickwork on the north wall of Building 4, taken from the north



82

Example of brickwork on the north wall of Building 3, taken from the north



83

Detail of former window on the east wall of Bays 8 and 9 of Building 1, taken from the west



84

Detail of former window on the east wall of Bays 8 and 9 of Building 1, taken from the east



85

Detail of edge-halved and bladed scarf joint in the west wall-plate of Building 1, Bay 7, taken from the north-east



86

Detail showing wattle notches in the west post of Truss 7 (indicated), Building 1, taken from the north-east



87

Disengaged west brace of Truss 6, Building 1, taken from the north-east



88

Internal face of the west post of Truss 5 showing wattle notches for an intermediate partition, taken from the south-east



89

Location of former window on the east side of Bay 7, Building 1, taken from the north-west



90

Location of former window on the east side of Bay 3, Building 1, taken from the north-west



91
Scarf joint in the west wall-plate of Building 1, Bay 3, taken from the east



92
East post of Truss 2 showing brace mortice (indicated), Building 1, taken from the south-west



93
Door on the west side of Bay 1, Building 1, taken from the south-east



94
North gable of Building 1 showing external brace in the east register, taken from the south



95
Detail of north gable wall of Building 1 showing prick post and adjacent stud with inserted chocks, taken from the south-west



96
East elevation of Building 7, taken from the south-east



97

South elevation of Building 7, taken from the south



98

West elevation of Building 7, taken from the south-west



99

North elevation of Building 7, taken from the north



100

West elevation of Building 7, north end, taken from the west



101

West side of the carriage house, Building 7: ground floor, taken from the east



102

Detail of corbelled pilaster on the west side of the carriage house (Building 7), taken from the north-east



103

Detail of wooden box in the south-east corner of the carriage house (Building 7), taken from the north-west



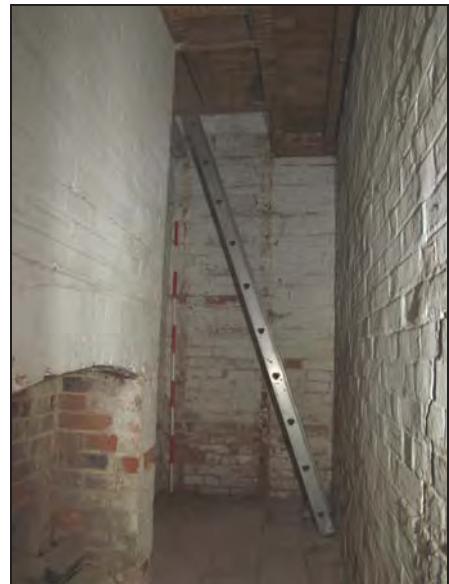
104

West side of the carriage house, Building 7, taken from the east



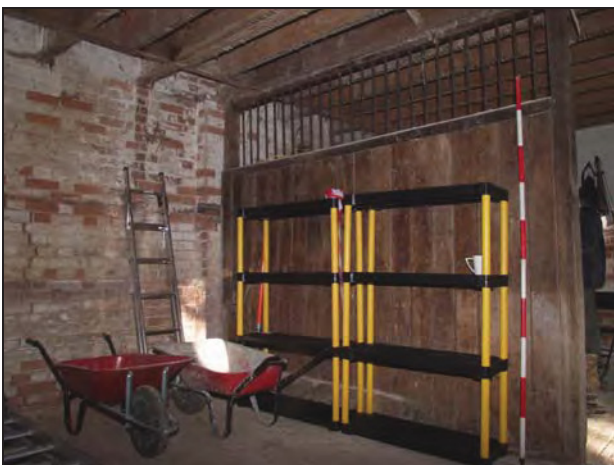
105

Detail of fireplace on the south side of the current corridor, Building 7, taken from the north-east



106

Corridor on the ground floor of Building 7, taken from the east



107

South loose-box of the stable, Building 7: ground floor, taken from the south-east



108

North loose-box of the stable, Building 7: ground floor, taken from the south-east



109

Doorway from the stable to the carriage house, Building 7, taken from the south



110

Rear face of the door between the stable and the carriage house, Building 7, taken from the north-west



111

Latch on the door between the stable and carriage house, Building 7, taken from the north



112

Strap-hinge on the door between the stable and the carriage house, taken from the north



113

Partition and doorway to the south loosebox in the stable, Building 7, taken from the north



114

Detail of the bolt on the door to the south loosebox in the stable, Building 7, taken from the north



115
Window on the east wall of the stable, Building 7, taken from the west



116
Detail of chamfer on the door to the south loosebox in the stable, Building 7, taken from the south-west



117
Door of the north loosebox in the stable, Building 7, taken from the north-west



118
Remains of manger which formerly extended across the west wall of the stable, Building 7, taken from the north



119
South loosebox of the stable, Building 7, taken from the north-east



120
Detail of the floor in the stable showing the drain, Building 7, taken from the north



121

Typical sample of the brickwork of the carriage house and stable, Building 7, taken from the east



122

Detail of a window on the east elevation of the stable, Building 7, taken from the east



123

North side of Room 1, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the south-west



124

South of Room 1, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the north-east



125
South of Room 1, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the north-east



126
Detail of fireplace on the south side of Room 1, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the north



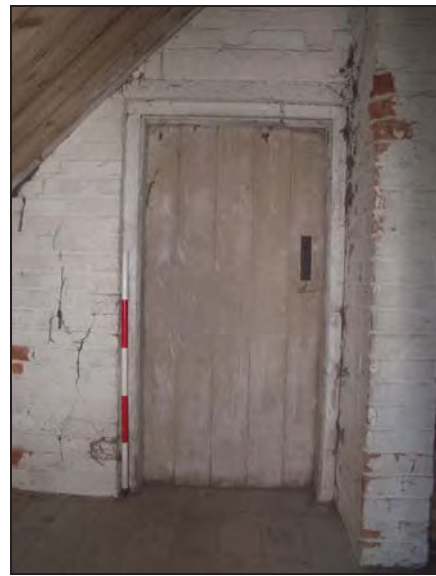
127
 South side of Room 2, Building 7: upper floor,
 taken from the north-east



128
 North side of Room 3, Building 7: upper floor,
 taken from the south-west



129
 Rear side of the door between Rooms 1 and 2,
 Building 7: first floor, taken from the south



130
 Face of the door between Rooms 1 and 2,
 Building 7: first floor, taken from the north



131
 Detail of grate in the fireplace on the south side
 of Room 1, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the
 north



132
 Detail showing equipment on the upper floor of
 Building 7, taken from the south



133

Detail showing equipment on the upper floor of Building 7, taken from the south-west



134

Detail on the north truss of Building 7 showing metal strapping, taken from the north



135

South end of Room 3 showing roof structure of Building 7, taken from the north



136

Detail of roof of Building 7 showing chimneystack, taken from the east



137

Detail of the floor surface in the carriage house of Building 7, taken from the east



138

Detail of the handle on the door between Rooms 1 and 2, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the north



139

Detail of the latch on the door between Rooms 1 and 2, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the south



140

Detail of the strap-hinge on the door between Rooms 1 and 2, Building 7: upper floor, taken from the south



141

Detail of early window in the formerly external west wall of Building 2 from within the outshut, taken from the west

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (MONITORING)



142

Area of the excavated foundation trench on the south side of Building 5, taken from the west



143

Detail of the foundation trench between Buildings 5 and 6 showing sample section 4, taken from the north



144

Detail of foundation trench on the south side of Building 5 showing sample section 5, taken from the east



145

Detail of foundation trench on the south side of Building 5 showing sample section 6, taken from the north



146

Sample Section 1 – North Facing



147

Sample Section 9 – South West Facing



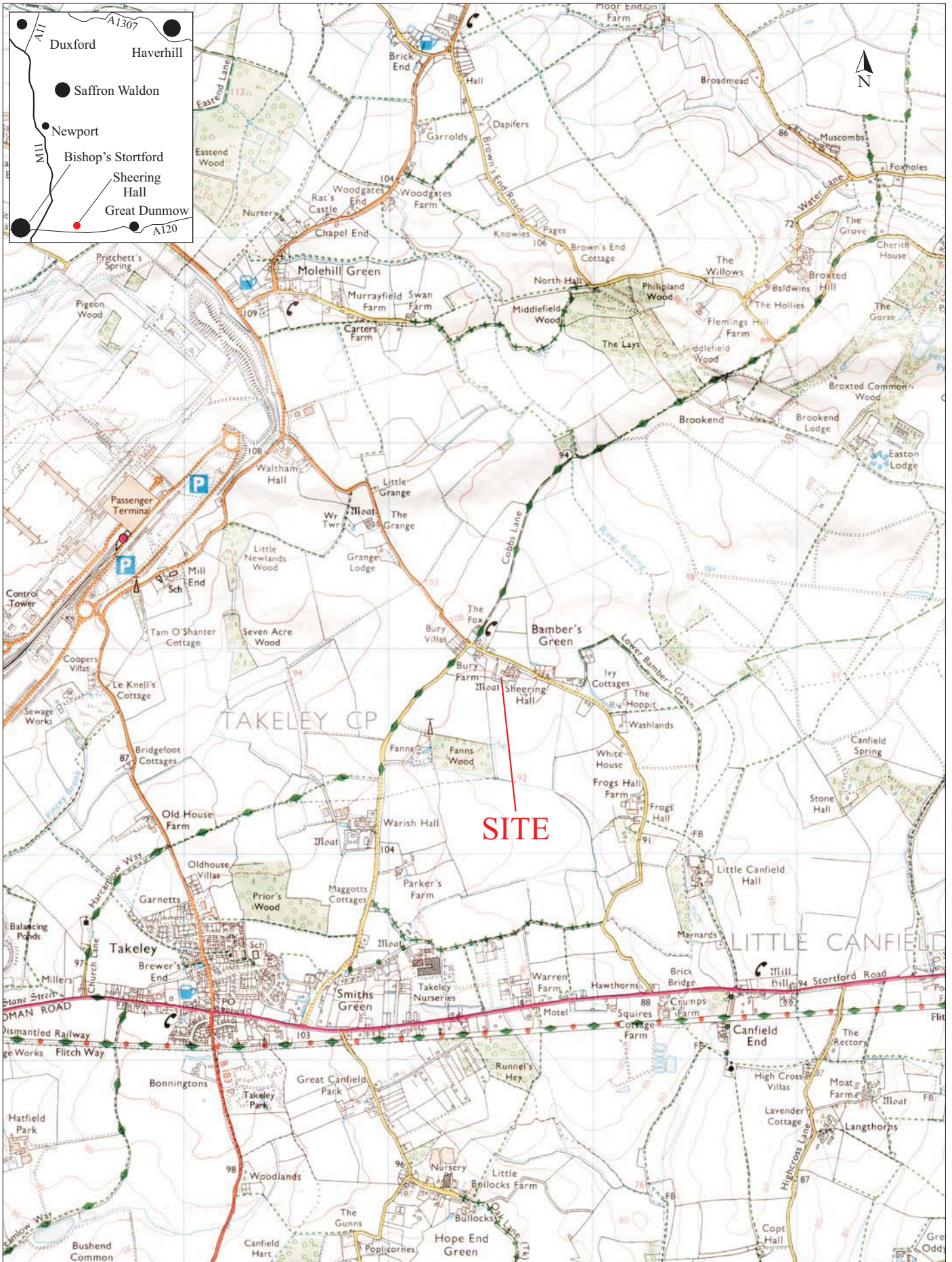
148

Sample Section 10 – South West Facing



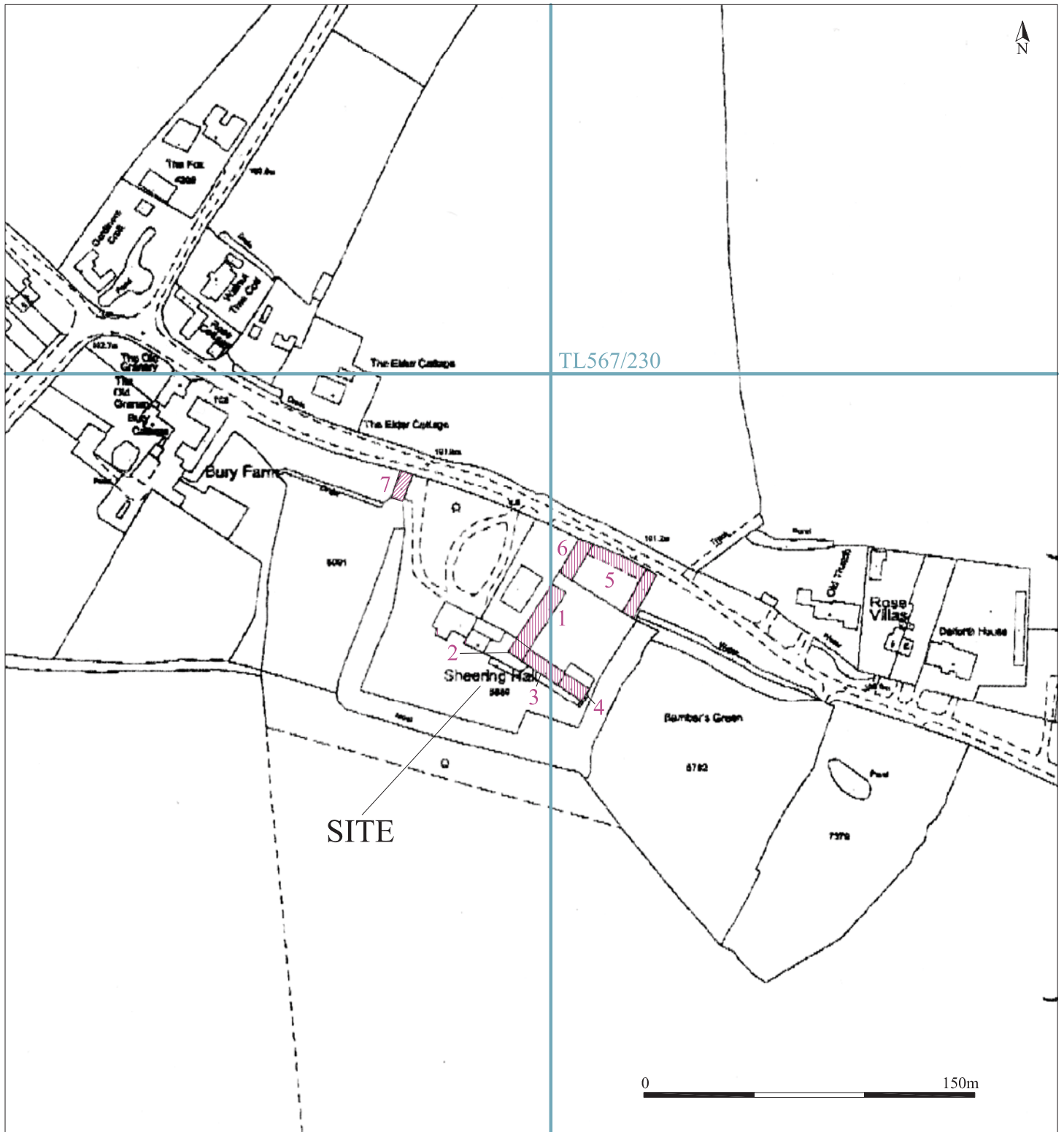
149

Working Shot



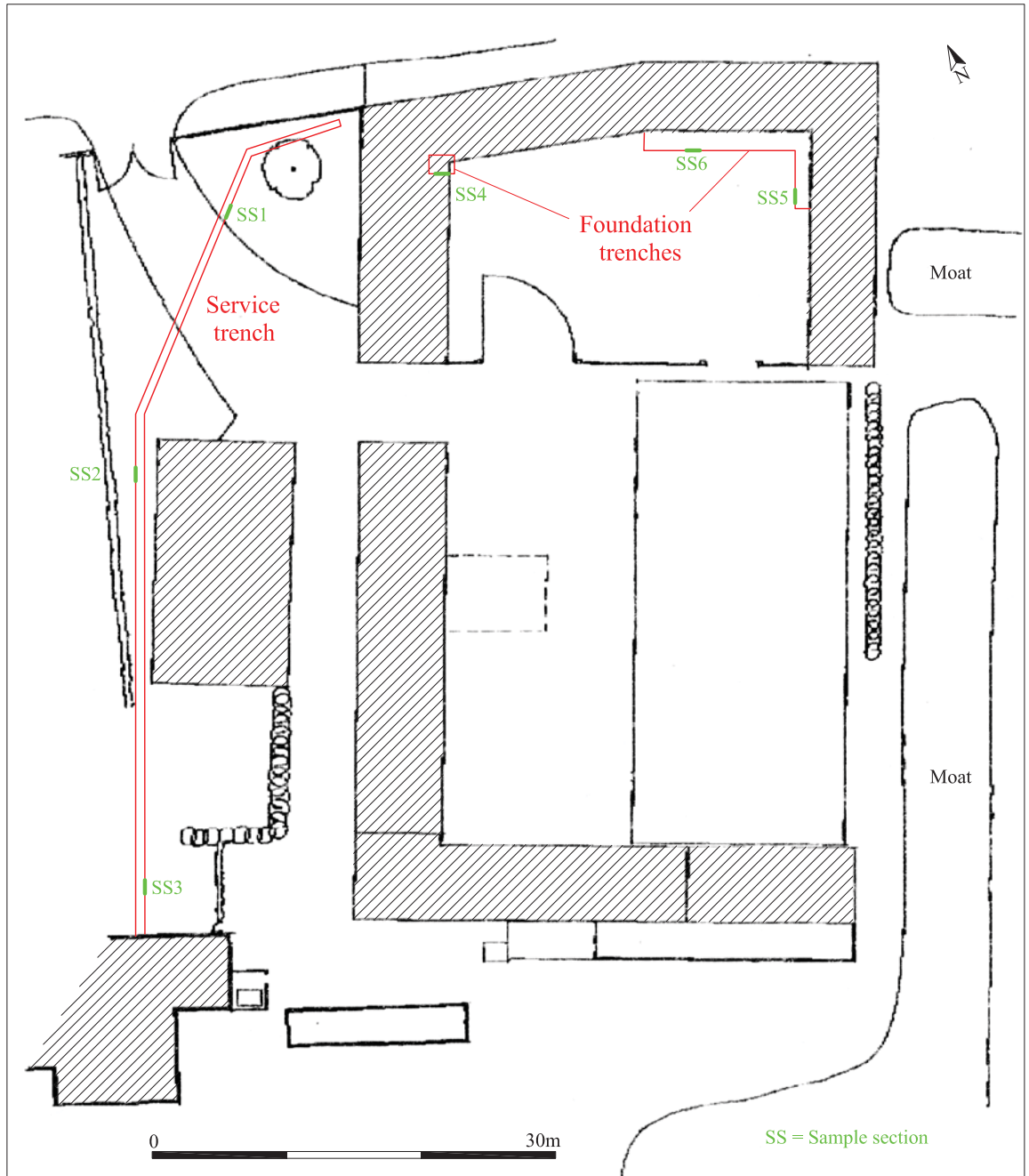
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

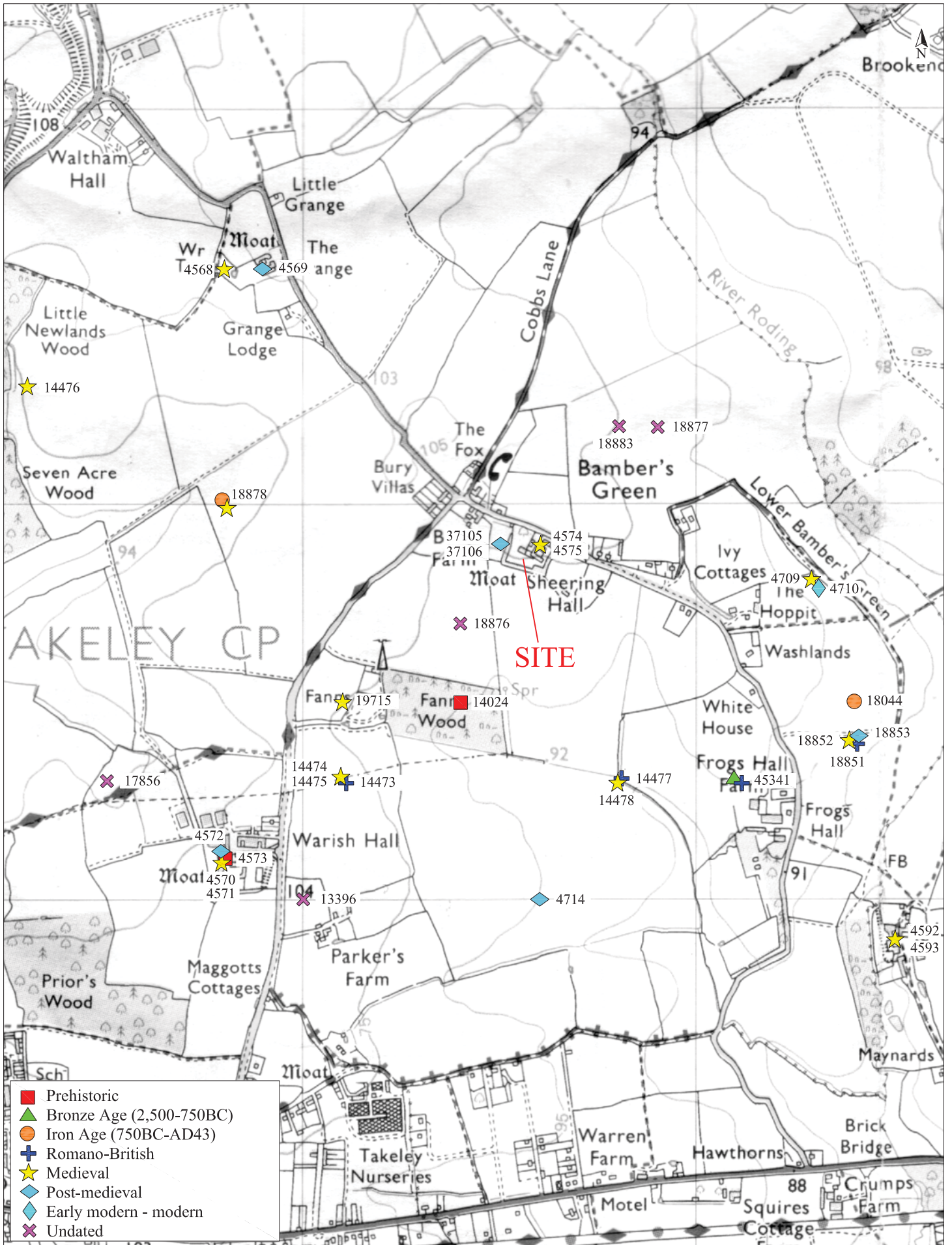


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4

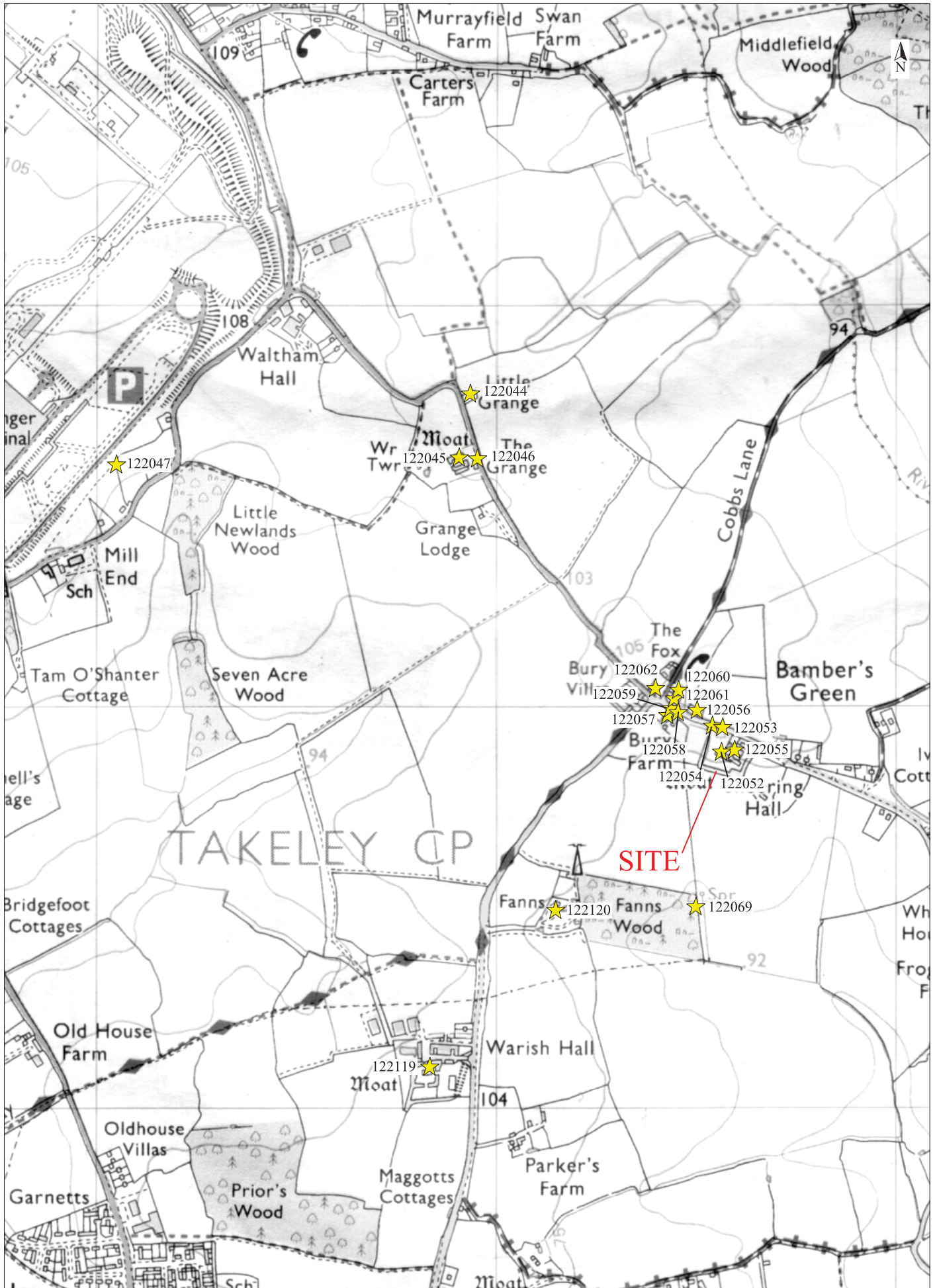


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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



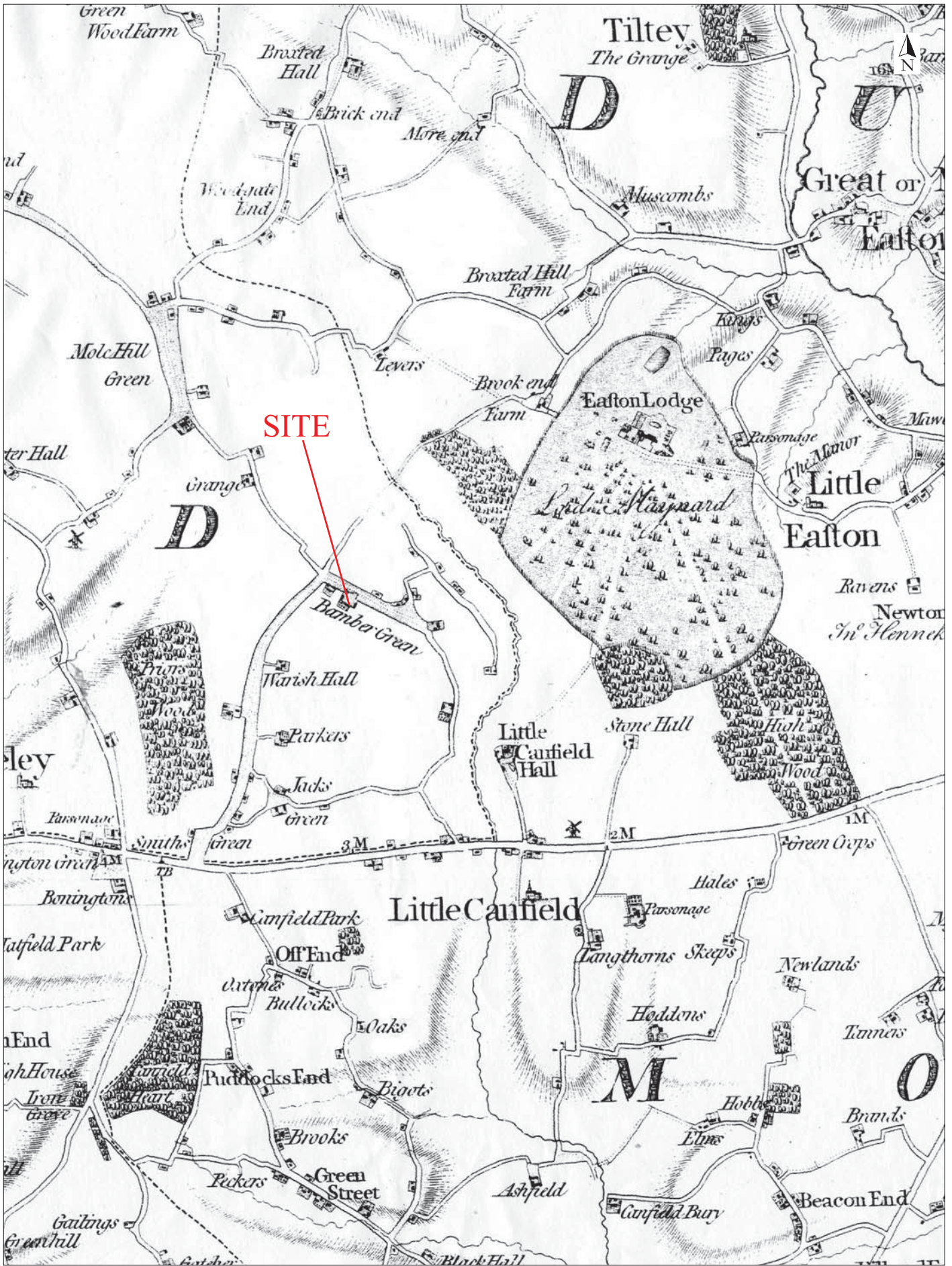
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Fig. 4 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

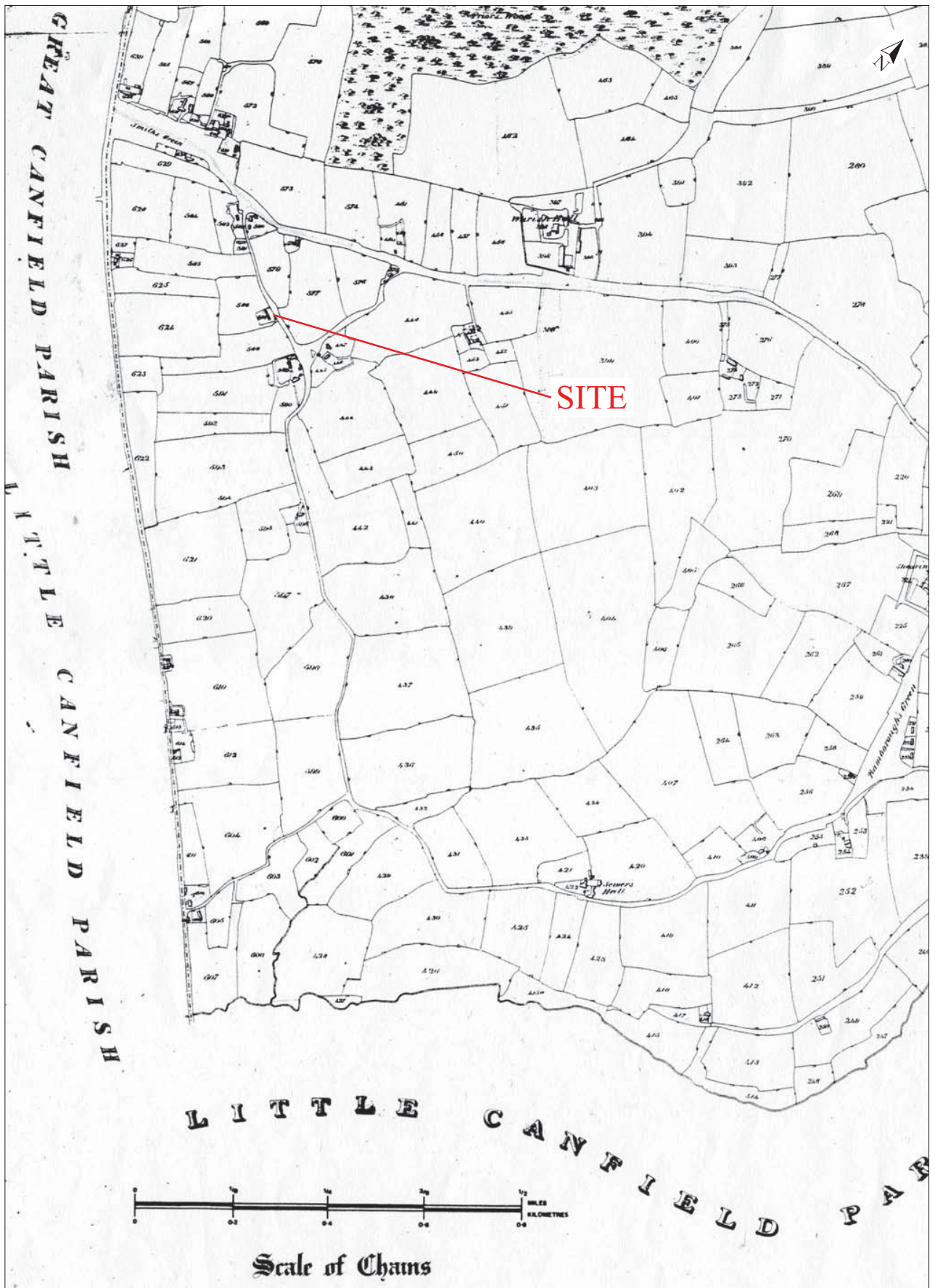


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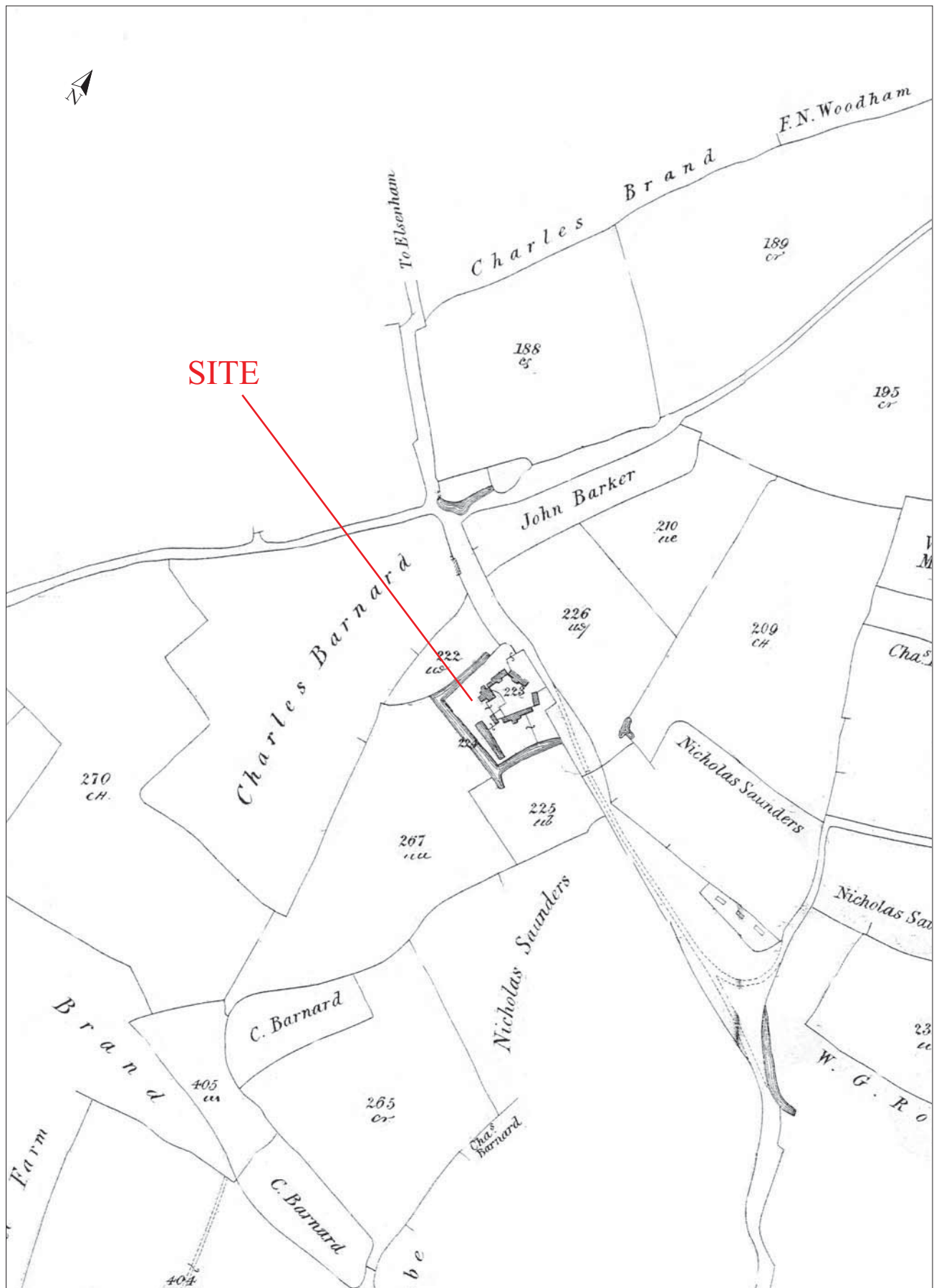
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Listed buildings
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



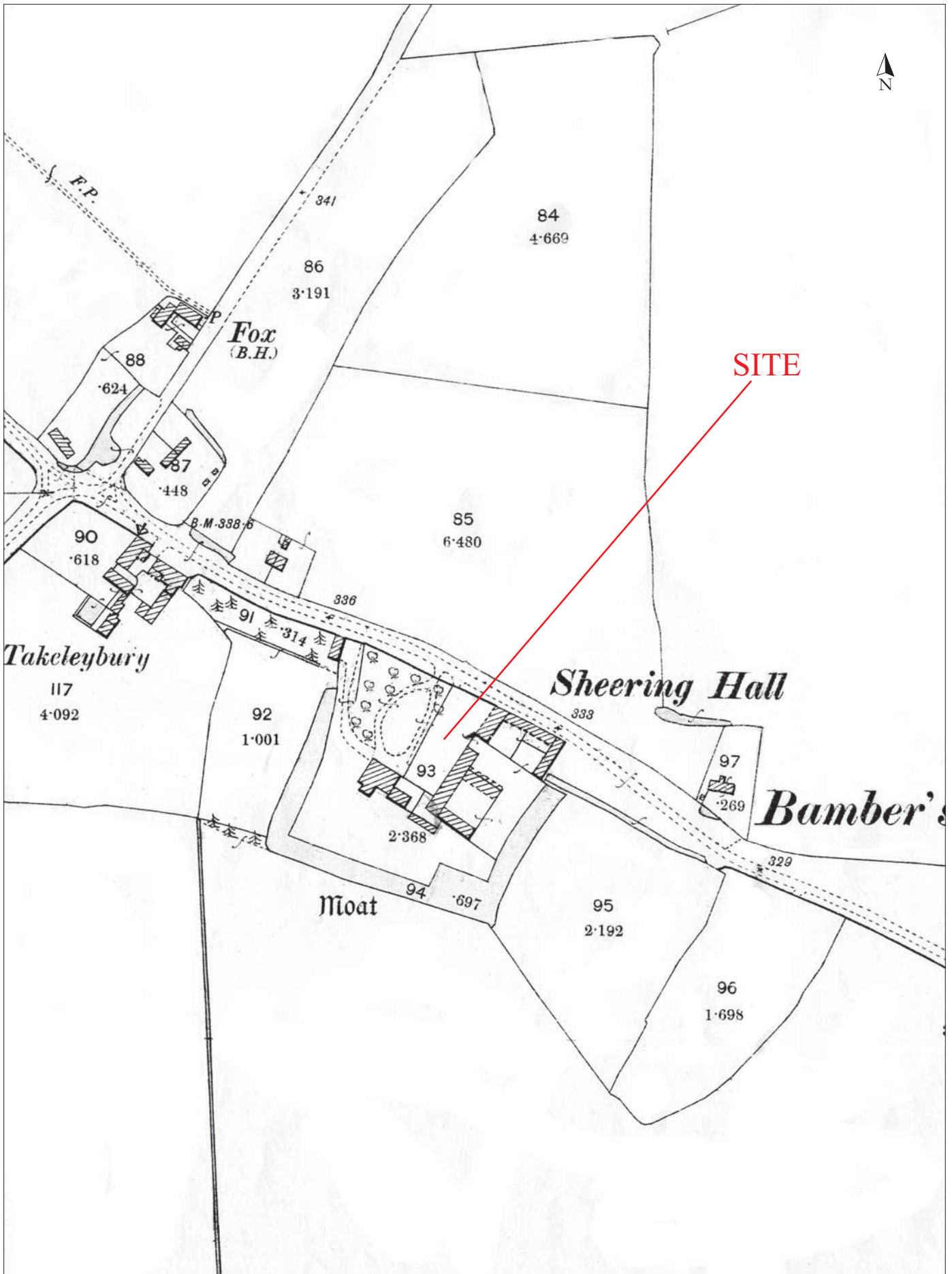
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 Fig. 6 Chapman & Andre, 1777
 Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 7 Plan of the Parish of Takeley, 1838
 Scale as shown

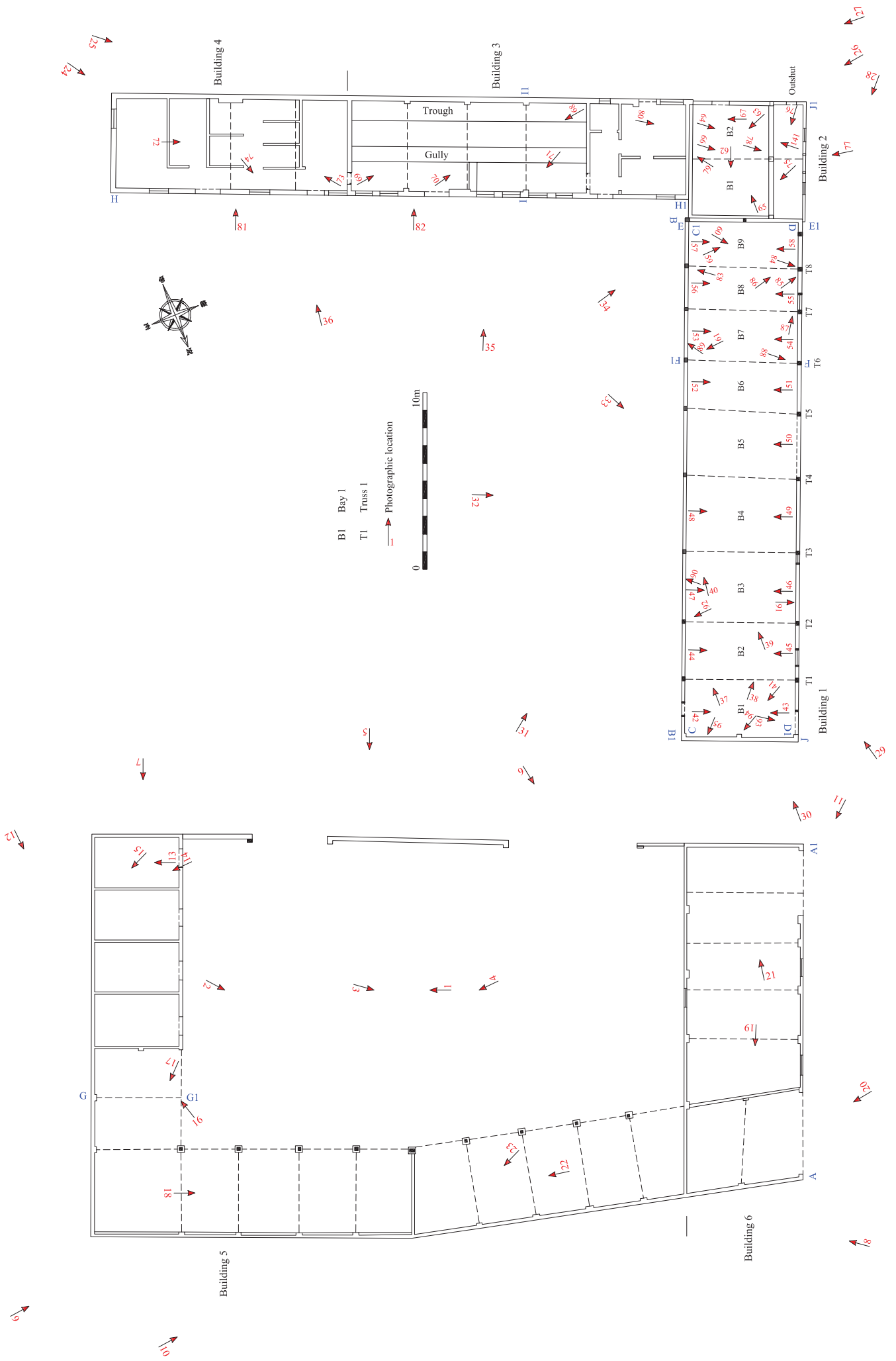


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Franklin & Son Auctioneers, 1848
Not to scale

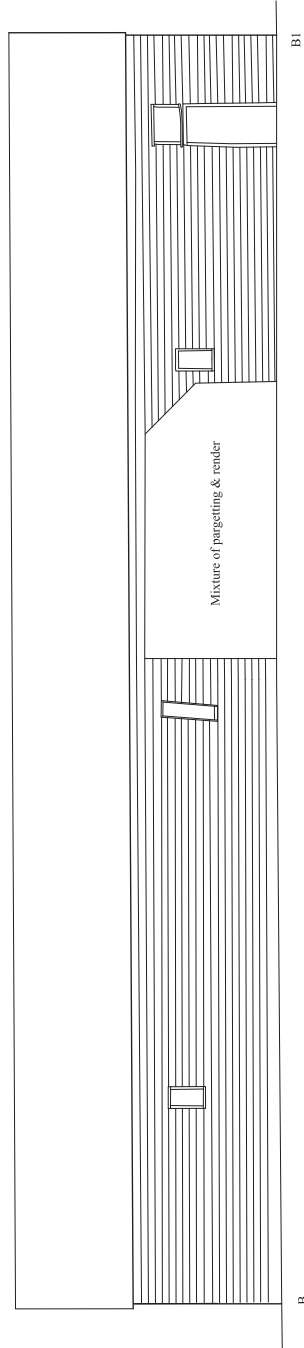
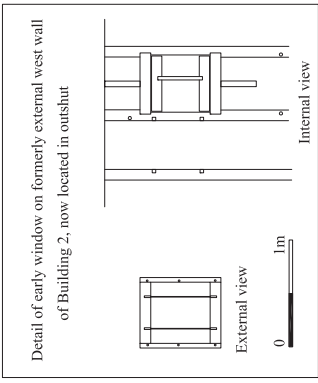
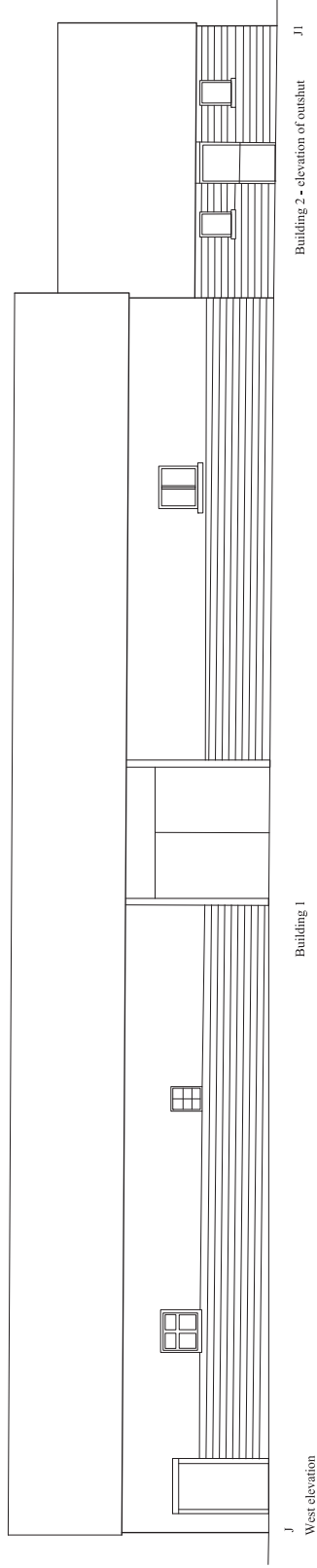


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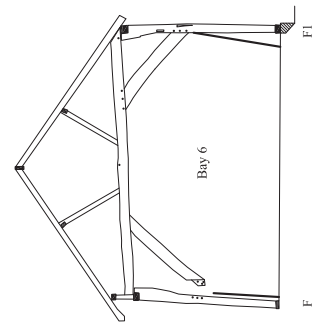
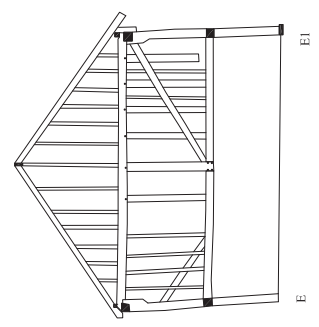
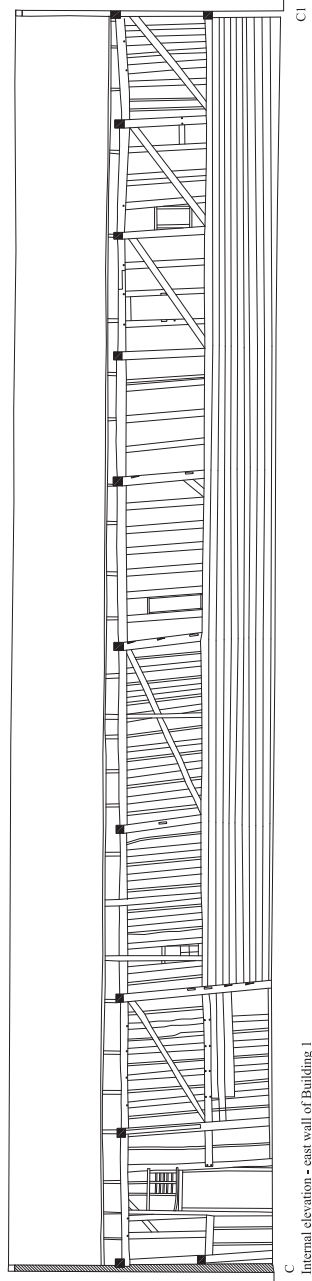
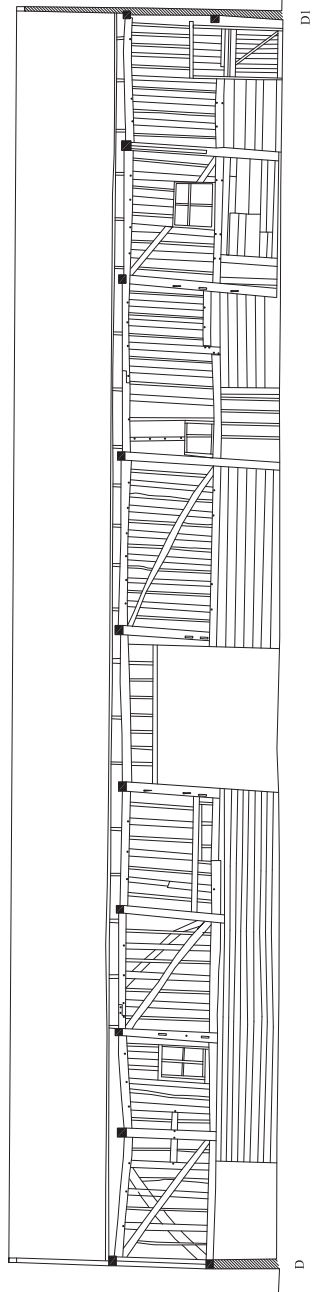
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 2nd edition OS map, 1897
 Scale: 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

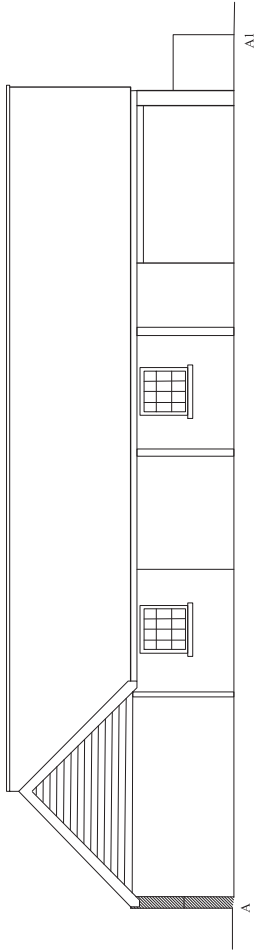


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Floor plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3

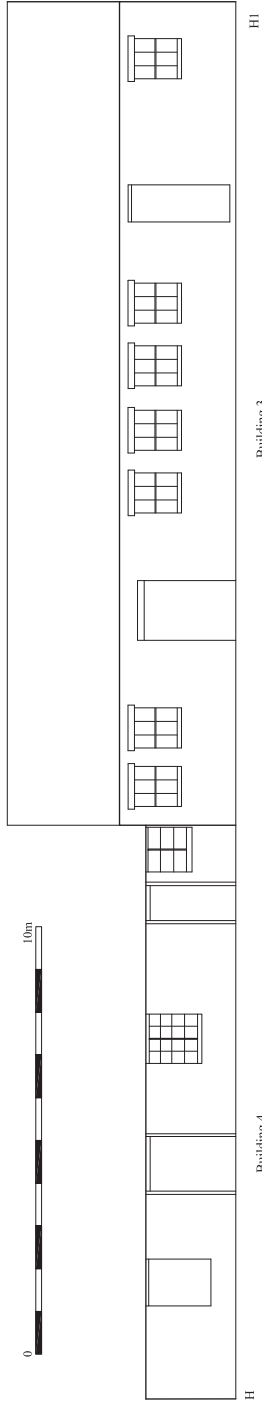


East courtyard elevation of Building 1

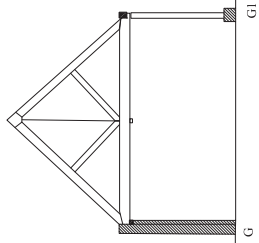




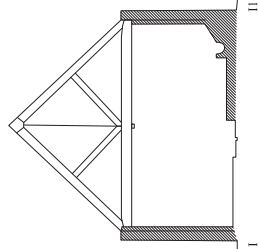
West elevation of Building 6



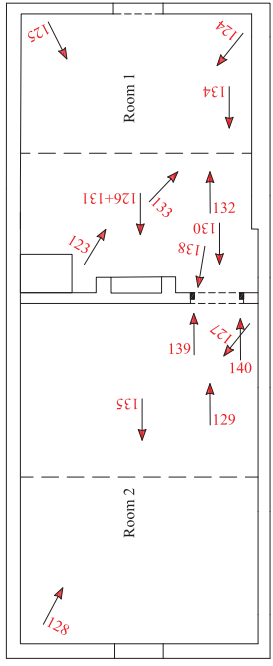
North courtyard elevation



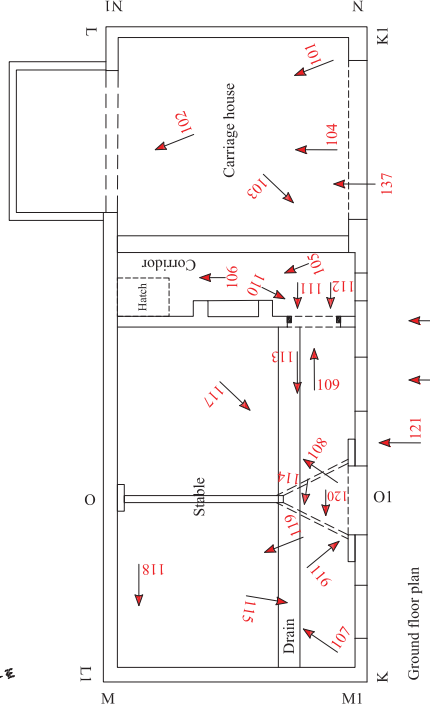
Cross-section through Building 5



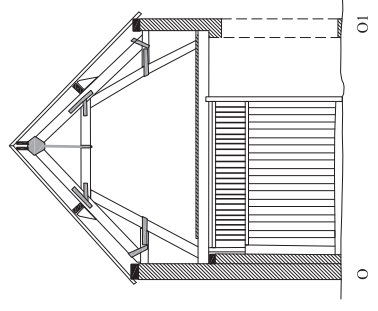
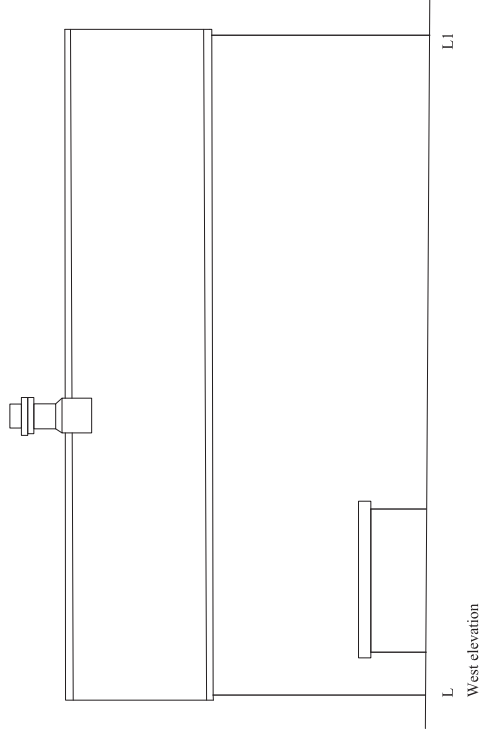
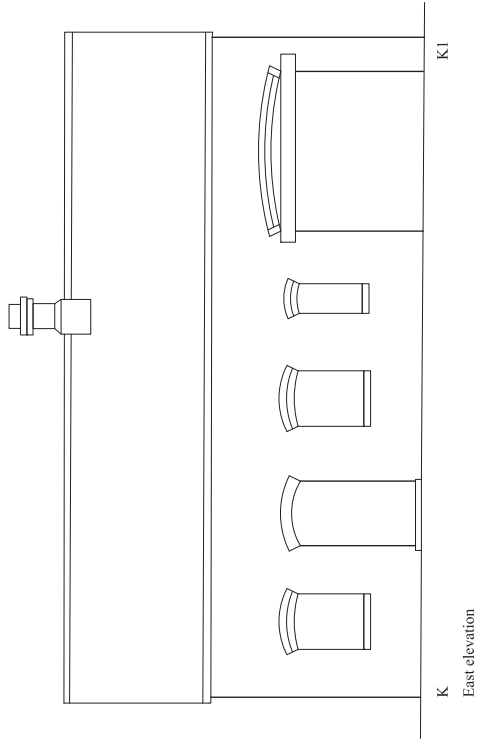
Cross-section through Building 3



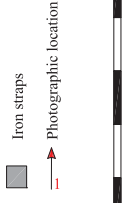
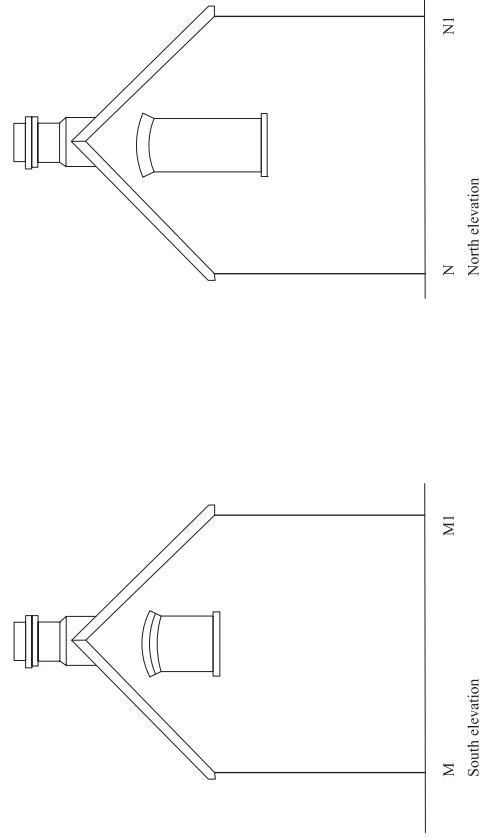
Upper floor plan



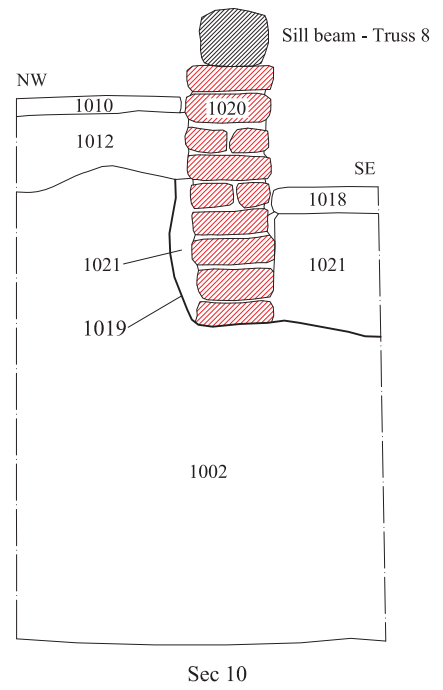
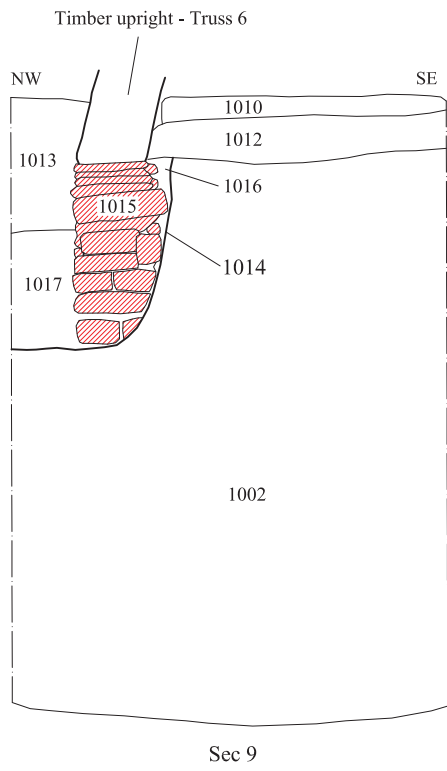
Ground floor plan



Cross-section through the south truss



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Fig. 13 Building 7 - Carriage house
 Scale 1:100 at A3



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Fig. 14 Watching brief sections

Scale 1:20 at A4