

**MALLOWS GREEN FARM BARNs,
MANUDEN, ESSEX**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**MALLOWS GREEN FARM BARNs,
MANUDEN, ESSEX**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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NGR: TL 472 266	Report No. 3591
District: Uttlesford	Site Code: MAMG10
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3926
Signed:	Date: July 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Mallows Green Farm Barns, Manuden, Essex. Historic building recording.</i>		
Project description (250 words)			
<i>In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an historic building recording at Mallows Green Farm Barns, Manuden, Essex (NGR TL 472 266). The recording was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to approval to convert the buildings to residential use (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/0881/09/LB).</i>			
<i>A modest assemblage ranged around a courtyard comprises five distinct timber-framed structures, including a barn, former granary and livestock byre, store and cart-shed. The barn is largely of 16th century fabric, though comprehensively repaired and altered in the later 18th century with the construction of a midstrey, new dwarf wall and the replacement of its roof. A granary on the opposite side of the yard probably has mid-17th century origins. A cart shed and store linked the two buildings, and though of poorer quality, were probably constructed in the later 18th century. The courtyard was completed in the later 19th century by new cart sheds and ancillary buildings.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>24th - 25th June 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>3926</i>	Site code	<i>MAMG10</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed barns</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural barns</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion to residential use</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>16th century barn, 17th century granary and associated buildings, 19th century cartshed</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>Manuden</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 8,400m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 472 266</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 99.6m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>ECC HEM</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Cowper Griffith Architects</i>		
Full title	<i>Mallows Green Farm Barns, Manuden, Essex. An Historic Building Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Prosser, L. Smith, L. Higgs, K, & Henry, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3591</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2010</i>		

MALLOWS GREEN FARM BARN, MANUDEN, ESSEX HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an historic building recording at MalloWS Green Farm Barns, Manuden, Essex (NGR TL 472 266). The recording was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to approval to convert the buildings to residential use (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/0881/09/LB).

A modest assemblage ranged around a courtyard comprises five distinct timber-framed structures, including a barn, former granary and livestock byre, store and cart-shed. The barn is largely of 16th century fabric, though comprehensively repaired and altered in the later 18th century with the construction of a midstrey, new dwarf wall and the replacement of its roof. A granary on the opposite side of the yard probably has mid-17th century origins. A cart shed and store linked the two buildings, and though of poorer quality, were probably constructed in the later 18th century. The courtyard was completed in the later 19th century by new cart sheds and ancillary buildings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of historic building recording of farm buildings at MalloWS Green Farm, Manuden, Essex (NGR TL 472 266; Figs. 1 & 2). The recording was commissioned by Cowper Griffith Architects and carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to approval to convert the agricultural buildings to residential use (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/0880/09, UTT/0881/09/LB). It was undertaken according to a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (HEM; Mr. A. Garwood, dated April 2010) and a specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) prepared by AS (dated 17th May 2010), and approved by ECC HEM.

1.2 The recording was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. PPG 16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology, and PPG 15 (1994), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to 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), have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5, 2010), which applies to the historic environment.

1.3 PPS 5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable

resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

1.4 The project 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 RCHME *Recording Historic Buildings: A descriptive specification 3rd edition*, 1996. It was also carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008). The relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003) and the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2008) were also followed.

1.5 The objectives of the historic building recording were:

- to compile a high quality record of the structures proposed for conversion, in order to understand the form, function, evolution, and any remaining architectural/technological embellishment of the building/s. Existing plans will be collated and form the baseline survey, and;
- to 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.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Mallows Green Farm lies 2 km to the east of the village of Manuden, and some 4.3 km to the north-west of Stansted Mountfitchet in Essex (Fig. 1). The county boundary with Hertfordshire lies close by to the west. Mallows Green is a dispersed hamlet, comprising the farm and nearby properties at Saucemeres, Saucemeres Cottage and Applegarth, the latter lying 580m to the south-west. The site comprises a range of four former timber-framed agricultural barns ranged around a courtyard adjoining the farmhouse.

2.2 The layout of farmhouse with courtyard is typical in Essex mixed farmsteads. Although the farmhouse is Grade II listed (see Appendix 3, below), an application to list the barn individually in the 1980s was declined, but the buildings remain protected by virtue of curtilage listing. The site covers an area of approximately 8,400m². It is bounded to the west and south by the farmhouse and a tennis court. To the north and east the country is open and agricultural.

3 METHOD OF WORK

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds in the area is the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the EHER database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the site. Entries within this approximate 1km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1, and plotted in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 5.

3.2 Historical & cartographic documents

The principal source for maps and primary documentary sources is the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford. All available material regarding the study area and the buildings was consulted, has been listed in Appendix 1, and where relevant, reproduced as Figs. 4 & 5.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal source for secondary material is the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford, as well as the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

3.4 The buildings

3.4.1 The site was visited on the 24th and 25th June 2010 in order to undertake the technical analysis of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Lee Prosser and Lisa Smith and the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs.6-9).

3.4.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were taken using an Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 2 & 6).

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

4.1 Mallows Green and its surrounding area remain entirely rural and set in a landscape of irregularly shaped fields, with occasional woodland coverts such as Ley Wood 400m to the south-west (Fig 1). The site lies at c. 99.6m AOD in an area of noticeably flat relief, although there is a spot height of 107m AOD situated 500m to the west-north-west. The river Ash flows north-south 3.4m to the west, while the river Stort lies 2km to the east. The local solid geology comprises Eocene London Clay overlain by chalky till. The site also lies on the interface between Hanslope Association soils and Melford Association soils, which are found predominantly to the west and south (SSEW 1983).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig 3)

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 Relatively little is known of the prehistory around Manuden and Mallows Green, and no recent archaeological work is known in the area. Several undated cropmarks are recorded immediately to the south (EHER 19567), and it is possible that these features may represent prehistoric activity within the wider area (see Appendix 1, below). Further afield, field-walking has yielded evidence of a tumulus and metal working in Manuden on high ground overlooking the river Stort c. 2km to the west. An Iron Age gold stater was found by antiquarians, but its precise location is unrecorded.

5.2 Romano-British

5.2.1 Romano-British remains are almost absent from the immediate area. The presence of a Roman coin scatter found in association with flints from the neighbouring parish of Berden are thought to indicate the course of an ancient trackway leading to the river. The Roman Stane Street also extends through the modern district of Uttlesford, c.5km to the south-east.

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

5.3.1 Initial Anglo-Saxon colonisation was probably confined to the river valleys (Darby 1971) and previously cleared land (Tyler 1996). The estate of Manuden is mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086, but there are no early references to Mallows Green (Powell 1983).

5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 During the Middle Ages, the area formed part of the large Essex parish of Hatfield Broad Oak, noted for its dense woodland and hunting, and although not mentioned in full, three hides in Manuden were granted to the abbey of St. Valery (Somme, France) by William I in 1086 (Powell 1983). Medieval documents also reveal that 'the Church of Maneguedana' was granted to the church of Hatfield Regis by Richard de Camvill and his wife

Alicia in 1143, which suggests a 12th century precursor to the extant medieval building. Traces of medieval strip lynchets to the east show that the area was exploited agriculturally during this period (see Appendix 1, below). In common with the settlement pattern throughout much of the area, it is likely that a rise in population and exploitation from the 12th century onwards resulted in expansion and colonization beyond earlier centres of settlement to more marginal land, reflected in the propensity of 'green' and 'end' names, which are invariably located towards the periphery of ancient estates. Mallows Green may have been part of this process.

5.5 Post-medieval & later

5.5.1 Despite settlement shrinkage from the mid-14th century onwards, the area remained settled and further expansion is recorded during the later 16th and 17th centuries. The later 19th century witnessed considerable unrest in agricultural communities such as Manuden in response to increasing mechanization. Manuden Hall was burned during this discontent.

5.6 The site

5.6.1 Little is known of the history of the farm and no relevant documents concerning the site are lodged at the Essex Record Office. In earlier times, the property was part of the Hassobury estate, and so further information may remain in a private archive. Contextual research was also hindered because the Manuden tithe map of 1840 was not available for consultation (Ref. D/CT 230b), but the associated 1839 award (Ref. D/CT 230a) reveals that Mallows Green, then known as Mallards Green and its four adjoining fields were occupied by William Burls junior, but owned by Robert Gosling, who was possibly part of the Gosling family which purchased the Barrington Hall estate in 1908. The farm was sold in the 1970s and has changed hands once since that time.

5.6.2 Local directories provide a little more evidence of occupation. White's Directory of Essex dating from 1848 reveals that the farm at '*Mallards Green*' was occupied by William Bentall, although it is possible the property did not include the farm as by 1863, Mallows Green was farmed by James Burls, who may have been the son of William Burls junior, mentioned in the tithe survey. The Post Office Directory of Essex lists Samuel Totman in occupation by 1874.

5.6.3 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 reveals that the farm was laid out much as it remains today (Fig. 4). At that time the site consisted of a roughly inverse-U shaped range with an extension abutting northwards along its northern arm, with a yard to the west within its central section. The western section of the site had yet to be built in 1881. In contrast, the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1923, depicts the site with the same roughly square plan with a courtyard in the centre as extant to this day, suggesting that the western section was added at some point between these dates (Fig. 5).

6 THE BUILDINGS (Figs. 6-9)

6.1 The buildings comprise five linked but distinct timber-framed and weather-boarded structures ranged around a concrete courtyard, lying to the north-east of the farmhouse. The complex is orientated north-west to south-east, but for clarity is considered as north-south in the description below.

6.2 Building 1, on the north side is a five-bay barn with an old peg tile roof. Building 2, adjacent to the east is a five-bay cart shed with three bays open to the courtyard. Building 3, of three bays occupies the south-eastern corner and abuts Building 4, a two-storey former granary to the south. Building 5 completes the arrangement on the western side. This building is a late 19th or early 20th century cart shed and was not part of the assessment.

Building 1 - Barn

Exterior

6.3 The largest and most prominent of the group is a timber-framed and weather-boarded barn, standing on a high brick dwarf wall, with a half-hipped, old peg-tile roof (Plate 1). Fine red brickwork of probable 18th century date is laid in English bond, (measuring 9" x 2³/₄" x 4¹/₂") with 1/4" joints of fine lime mortar with flint pebble inclusions. A few over-fired bricks are distributed at random. The wall consists of nine courses offset from the timber fabric above; the upper three courses are laid in Flemish bond. The original mortar is in a good state of preservation with little sign of modern repair.

6.4 The weather-boarding is variable, mixing elements of elm and oak with modern softwood repair. The south elevation to the yard is pierced by a pair of modern sliding doors on iron runners which are now in a poor condition; these replaced a former full-height aperture. To the west a pitching door of softwood boards hung on strap hinges and pintles survives at upper level.

6.5 The north face is dominated by a projecting central midstrey, but with no door. At the western end a low modern door pierces the historic fabric.

6.6 The eastern gable end has a high pitching door offset to the south of softwood vertical boards hung on strap-hinges.

Interior

6.7 The general construction form is of five regular bays with a robust exposed timber-frame supported on high, rendered dwarf walls, with a modern concrete floor (Plate 2). The frame is defined by large oak principal posts with swelling jowls, tie-beams, some cambered and triangulated by variable bracing. There is no sign of pegging for queen or king-posts. The roof is a later replacement, but conventional, with collars offset from the bay divisions clasping a single purlin in each pitch. There are nine rafters per bay. The bay panels are regular with in-line mid-rails and five regular wide studs per panel pegged top and bottom (six in the western bay). The lower

studs still remain *in situ* though latterly brick-nogged, obscured by lime render and augmented by nailed-on diagonal softwood bracing.

6.8 The sole-plate has been raised and completely replaced, suggesting alteration when the existing dwarf wall was built in the 18th century. The end bay-panels also retain mortices in the principals and redundant trenching across adjacent studs in the upper registers for downward braces, latterly removed. Original studs survive extensively, and are marked by the presence of wattle grooves and stave holes. Similarly, a wattle groove survives in the wall-plate soffit.

6.9 The bay panels retain half notches on the upper side of the mid-rail with corresponding let-in joints on the principals suggesting an earlier, but not necessarily contemporary bracing system with long diagonals laid across the earlier wattle and groove panels. These were all removed as part of the later refurbishments.

6.10 A number of later additions can be seen throughout including nailed-on ladders on three of the walls and metal strapping to some of the tie-beams. The north midstrey is a later replacement, differing in construction from the main barn in having slender evenly sawn oak members, primary-braced to the mid-rail. The midstrey was weather-boarded from the outset with no sign of wattle and daub.

6.11 Assembly marks are present on a few of the timbers which indicate a sequence of construction from east to west. The detailed description below follows accordingly.

Truss 1 (east gable end truss)

6.12 The eastern gable end is well preserved with a waney prick-post slightly offset to the north. The northern panel has four studs in both the upper and lower registers, while the slightly larger panel to the south has five. The principal posts are jowled with mortices for earlier, removed downward braces. Two studs in each panel preserve trenched mortices showing that they were cranked or curved. One original stud on the south has been removed to accommodate a modern boarded pitching door.

6.13 The lower studwork is partially visible, though nogged with brick and flush-rendered, but appears to retain original timber. On the southern mid-rail, peg-holes are absent, suggesting replacement. At upper level, the tie-beam retains its continuous groove in the soffit and regular peg holes for the existing studwork. Straps and staples have been added for extra support. Thinner un-pegged studs rise from the tie-beam to a collar.

Bay 1

6.14 The north panel follows the common arrangement of five studs in both registers pegged to the wall-plate and mid-rail. In the upper register two original studs survive, but three to the east are replacements using re-cycled timber. The lower studs are in good condition where visible. A continuous soffit groove extends along the length of the wall-plate.

6.15 The south panel retains its original studwork at upper level. One visible alteration is the reorientation of the eastern stud which has been reversed with its notch for a downward brace now out of position. The mid-rail appears to be a later repair as it is not oak and there is no evidence of peg holes.

Truss 2

6.16 Truss 2 has waney principals jowled at the head with a cambered tie-beam and thin, cranked braces latterly supported by straight-section members on the western side. The south post shows some disturbance or modification.

Bay 2

6.17 The north panel follows the common system, with all original timber. The lower studs are mostly obscured as elsewhere by render and a nailed-on softwood brace. The wall-plate retains a soffit groove and is given additional support by a nailed-on cleat.

6.18 The south panel is similarly intact. At lower level the studs are barely visible. The mid-rail is original but extra nailed-on timbers have been introduced as packing around the junction with Truss 2.

Truss 3

6.19 Truss 3 frames the eastern side of the midstrey and the central doorway. The jowled, slightly waney principal posts are spanned by a waney tie-beam with later straight braces. The original braces were clearly more robust with three pegs to the post and tie-beam.

Bay 3 and midstrey

6.20 The north wall-plate frames the entrance to the midstrey and is a later insertion, as there is no sign of a soffit groove, while a second timber has been added for extra support.

6.21 The south panel now frames a large central doorway but the wall-plate preserves redundant mortices for studwork and peg-holes also survive in the adjacent principal posts for a mid-rail suggesting that the doorway is a later insertion.

6.22 The existing door is modern and framed by a softwood lintel and studs. The door is as described above.

6.23 The midstrey appears to be contemporary with the replacement of the sole-plate throughout the barn. All the timber is of similar scantling and preserves saw-marks. The east and west wall panels comprise a central post with a mid-rail and upper primary-bracing with closely-spaced studs of square section. Some studs are visible in the lower panels though most are obscured by render. A single stud in the northern panel is pegged top and bottom but this is exceptional.

6.24 The midstrey gable has nine lower studs mostly obscured, and a nailed-on ladder. At upper level eight studs and a more robust pegged stud offset to the west rise to the wall-plate. The partial remains of a primary brace extend from the pegged stud to its adjacent member where it has been truncated. An upper doorway formerly existed, but only staples and a hasp were retained when the upper register was evidently reconfigured. Above the wall-plate a regular arrangement of studs rises to a collar which is notch-lapped and nailed to the principal rafters.

6.25 The midstrey is slightly wider than the central bay so that short stubs of early weather-boarding are trapped at the bay ends. The structure seems to be tied in only at wall-plate and sole-plate level. The timber scantling for the midstrey can be summarised as follows:

Principal post	6½" x 6" (165mm x 152mm)
Mid-rail	6¾" x 4" (171mm x 102mm)
Primary brace	2¾" x 4" (70mm x 102mm)
Common stud	3½" x 2¾" (89mm x 70mm)

Truss 4

6.26 Truss 4 frames the west side of the entrance and midstrey and comprises jowled principal posts with a slender tie-beam strengthened by nailed-on and pegged cleats on both sides to counteract racking. Strapping has also been applied to the east face. The southern brace is original, slightly cranked and pegged to the tie-beam; the northern brace is straight and likely to be a replacement. An assembly marked Roman 'IV' is scratched onto the east face of the south post.

Bay 4

6.27 The mid-rail and four original upper studs survive on the north; the eastern stud is probably a replacement (Plate 3). This regular pattern is reflected in the lower register behind the diagonal brace and render at the eastern end. The mid-rail falls short of western post to Truss 5 where a short timber has been added. This is itself a reused member retaining wattle grooves and is pegged to the mid-rail, so possibly an adjustment contemporary with the construction phase.

6.28 The wall-plate retains a wattle grove in the soffit as in Bays 1 and 2 but is partially supported at the bay division by a second member which extends into Bay 5.

6.29 The south panel preserves its original mid-rail and four original studs, all pegged top and bottom. The westernmost stud retains a reversed notch for a downward brace possibly relocated from elsewhere. The lower studwork is preserved as elsewhere behind the rendered surface and brace. Sections of wall-plate are joined by splayed scarf joints.

Truss 5

6.30 Truss 5 has waney jowled uprights but a well-squared tie-beam chamfered on both sides. The braces are straight but both are properly pegged and mostly likely original. A subsidiary member has been pegged and latterly bolted to the northern upright for added support; strapping is also visible on the western face of the truss. A scratched Roman 'V' is also visible.

Bay 5

6.31 The north panel follows the common form, but with six studs, four of which are original but the two easternmost replaced and not pegged. The two western studs retain notches for a downward brace.

6.32 The lower register has been disturbed by the insertion of a modern door but two original studs remain *in situ* to the east while the others have been replaced or truncated. The door frame is properly pegged, supporting a vertically-boarded door, ledged and braced to the rear. This arrangement clearly truncates the diagonal bracing system.

6.33 The south panel has an original mid-rail with four of the six original studs surviving in the upper register; the eastern two members have been removed to accommodate a modern pitching door. One stud has been reversed as a notch for the corner brace has clearly been re-orientated. The wall-plate has been replaced. The lower studwork is only partially visible behind a layer of render and a nailed on ladder.

Truss 6 (west gable end)

6.34 The western gable has a central prick post with in-line mid-rails on either side (Plate 4). The lower register retains its later applied diagonal braces over a rendered surface with a few studs visible behind. The upper register has four studs in each panel; three are original and retain notches for downward corner bracing. The tie-beam is slightly curved and supported with iron strapping. Above the tie-beam slender studs extend to a collar clasping purlins to the rafters.

6.35 The timber scantling for the main structure can be summarised as follows:

Principal post	8¼" x 8" (210mm x 203mm)
Mid-rail	7½" x 6" (190mm x 165mm)
Stud (average)	5¾" x 3½" (146mm x 89mm)

Roof

6.36 The roof has been replaced, though one or two timbers from the old roof appear to have been reused during the remodelling. The new roof ignores the discipline of the structural bays, so that the collars are now offset to the tie-beams. They are, however, notch-lapped and nailed to rafter couples clasping a softwood purlin in each pitch. Oak rafters rise to a ridge board with slender nailed-on wind braces spanning the southern pitch of the outer bays.

6.37 The midstrey roof is of similar form; the walls supported by a heavily cambered tie-beam.

Building 2 – Cart Shed

Exterior

6.38 Building 2 is a five-bay timber-framed and weather-boarded cart shed standing a low brick dwarf wall which has been rendered at the south-western end. The three central bays are open to the courtyard and framed by robust posts, but only one original survives with short curved braces (Plate 5). The rear elevation is weather boarded as before; the roof is peg-tiled.

Interior

6.39 The building is constructed with a mixture of oak and softwood elements in distinct phases, suggesting a comprehensive refurbishment at some stage (Plate 6). The building was formerly used for livestock, indicated by wide nailed-on boards of immense width (one measuring 21") which may indicate the presence of a manger or feeding trough extending along the eastern wall. A brick plinth in the same form and fabric as the main barn is visible on three sides, but not well preserved. The concrete floor preserves marks for stall divisions, now removed.

6.40 The structural form, particularly on the external east wall is regular but fairly rudimentary and many of the studs are wormy and waney. The outer and central panels have four regular studs while those flanking the centre are primary-braced. The studs rise to a good chamfered oak wall-plate, scarfed at the bay divisions, but this may be later repair. The end walls belong to the flanking buildings, and preserve old, formerly external weather-boarding.

6.41 The closed outer bays on the western courtyard elevation were formerly open. The central bays remain open-fronted; two posts supported slightly curved braces which were pegged and bolted to the wall-plate. The northern post is lost though redundant brace mortices survive. A secondary composite member has been added to the north to provide support.

6.42 The tie-beams are all fairly waney, reusing timbers with many redundant mortices for studwork and bracing, none relating to this phase. They are all strapped to the outer frame for additional support.

Tie-beam 1 (northern end)

6.43 This is waney and reused, preserving redundant notch-lapped joints on the upper face with a later nailed-on member for additional support.

Tie-beam 2

6.44 This is fairly waney and supported on the east by an oak brace. It retains a redundant mortice for its western counterpart, now lost. A large mortice for a three- or four-pegged brace suggests reuse from an earlier building.

Tie-beam 3

6.45 This is waney and preserves a shaped brace to east, but its counterpart to the west is lost. It retains redundant mortices for studwork in the soffit, while a second member has been nailed onto its northern face for additional support.

Tie-beam 4

6.46 This is waney, but retains some evidence of chamfering. Notch-lapped joints from earlier use are preserved on its northern face.

Roof

6.47 The roof has been replaced and repaired with regularly-spaced softwood common rafters. Slightly thicker principal rafter-couples are offset to the bay divisions. The collars are notched and nailed at regular intervals in the same manner as the barn, clasping softwood purlins in each pitch. Some of the rafters have Baltic bracking marks.

6.48 The timber scantling for the cart shed can be summarised as follows:

Open-fronted post	7½" x 7" (190mm x 178mm)
Brace	7" x 2½" (178mm x 64mm)
Wall-plate	6½" x 5½" (165mm x 140mm)
Common stud (average)	3½" x 3" (89mm x 76mm)
Wall-plate (eastern elevation)	6½" x 4¾" (165mm x 121mm)
Rafter with Baltic mark	4½" x 2½" (114mm x 64mm)

Building 3 – Barn

Exterior

6.49 Building 3 is of three bays, constructed in the same manner as its companions but with many signs of piecemeal modern repair (Plate 7). The roof is hipped and pushed beyond the end wall-plate as an outshut. A large, bay-width doorway opens to the courtyard with a second 19th/20th century vertically boarded door, ledged and braced to the rear, inserted into the southern elevation.

Interior

6.50 The frame is a confused assemblage of re-used timbers; principal posts do not respect notional bay divisions and braces spring from the mid-rail instead of the principals (Plate 8). The whole structure sits on a low dwarf wall much repaired at the east end with modern brickwork. Much of the southern elevation is obscured by wide boarding (up to 25" wide) similar to those seen in Building 2. The whole form makes the building difficult to describe coherently.

6.51 The south elevation is divided with two principal posts linked by a long central joggled mid-rail. This has been truncated to the west to accommodate the existing boarded door. No mid-rail exists to the east, but in its place two substantial uprights extend from the sole-plate to the wall-plate. A waney horizontal member extending from the principal to the lower wall-plate acts as an aisle tie for the outshut. The two principal posts retain redundant notched dovetail joints in the wall-plate for tie-beams and single empty mortices for braces, suggesting that the original configuration was regular and systematic.

6.52 The wall-plate is joined with scarf joints half faced with bladed abutments, while a soffit groove extends along its entire length. No corresponding wattle grooves or stave holes are present on the studwork however, which is fairly regular in the central bay and is partially primary-braced. The wall-plate preserves a number of redundant peg-holes suggesting that the existing studs, though using the original mortices, are not original.

6.53 The lower studs survive behind oak and elm boarding and appears to be original, offset to their upper counterparts. Nailed-on members have been added to support the boarding.

6.54 The northern wall appears to be contemporary with the south. Its principal posts are spanned by a waney and decaying mid-rail with slightly staggered upper and lower studs. One lower stud may be a reused window element as it retains an ovolo moulding. The principals and mid-rail retain redundant mortices and notches for braces and other features suggesting several periods of re-use. Several curved and cranked nailed branches serve as saddle brackets and hangers for equipment.

6.55 The eastern wall construction is only partially visible behind boarding, but the sole-plate and primary-braced softwood stud feet can be seen.

6.56 The frame abuts Building 4, so that the western elevation is the original external eastern wall of the adjoining structure. It retains oak weather-boarding and metal sheeting. Regular primary-braced studwork is visible at lower level rising from a sole-plate on a poorly-preserved dwarf wall. At roof level redundant hip rafters confirm that Building 3 is a later addition.

6.57 The roof is supported by three tie-beams of differing quality. The eastern member sits on the wall-plate with two slightly curved braces extending from the mid-rail, as noted above. Iron straps give additional support. The central tie-beam is a simple undressed softwood tree-trunk with crude nailed on pine braces. The western tie-beam is a composite member scarfed twice and retaining many redundant mortices. The upper area to collar level has been partially infilled with weather-boarding. A regular arrangement of softwood rafter-couples, some with Baltic markings, rise to a ridge board. Collars offset from the bay divisions are notched and nailed to the rafters clasping a purlin in each pitch.

Building 4 – Granary

Exterior

6.58 Building 4 is timber-framed and peg-tiled, rising to two storeys. At lower level it is divided into two unequal chambers given access from the courtyard by split doors at the centre and to the west. Both are vertically boarded, ledged and braced to the rear; the upper leaf of the central door is original retaining strap hinges with finials. A pitching door situated to the east at upper level preserves hand-made strap hinges and a latch. The other elevations are weather boarded and plain.

Interior

6.59 The interior is mostly clad with wide boarding at lower level with narrow boards above. The larger, eastern chamber in particular preserves some boards up to 29 inches in width, with the remains of a timber manger on the south. The framing of the outer walls is only visible in a few places and comprises plain posts extending from a well preserved sole-plate to support the principal bridging joist to the upper floor. Posts visible on both sides have pegged mid-rails on either side and a regular arrangement of pegged, primary-braced common studs. The internal partition to the western chamber is similarly constructed.

6.60 The upper leaf of a door to the east is original, retaining bead-moulded vertical boards and strap-hinges with finials characteristic of the second half of the 17th century. Access to the smaller western chamber is also given via a two-leaf stable door ledge and originally braced to the rear although these

have now been removed. The door jamb is original preserving a large staple and recess for a locking bar.

6.61 The ceiling within both chambers is exposed and supported by large principal joists, chamfered on both sides with lambs-tongue stops at both ends. Wide-spaced common joists are jointed to the main beam with diminished haunches and pendant soffits (Plate 9). These are ceiled from above with lath and plaster over which wide upper boarding has been laid. The decoration of the main joisting lies at odds with plain supporting posts, suggesting that they were not meant to be seen. In the west chamber, two joists have been removed and a trimmer inserted for a ladder stair giving access to the loft above (Plate 10). The stair does not survive.

6.62 The upper chamber was considered too hazardous to explore and so was viewed from the vantage point of the former stair aperture only. Un-boarded wall-framing is visible all round, with gently swelling jowled corner posts and plain principals above their lower counterparts. The bay panels however seem to differ from those below; here they are primary-braced from the corner posts as well as central members with a regular arrangement of studs (Plate 11). The studwork in the north-eastern corner has been replaced. The wall-plate is of good quality scarfed in places and given some assistance by bolted-on cleats and other members. A rudimentary balustrade rail frames the opening.

6.63 The roof appears to be original and comprises a series of slender rafter-couples, pegged at the apex. Regularly-spaced collars are notched to every fourth couple clasping a single purlin in each pitch. A single oak tie-beam is present; this is strapped with iron on the southern side. A tension rod has been inserted to combat racking.

6.64 The timber scantling can be summarised as follows:

Principal post	7" x 4½" (178mm x 114mm)
Common stud (average)	4½" x 3" (114mm x 76mm)
Principal joist	9" x 10" (229mm x 254mm)
Common joist	3¼" x 4½" (83mm x 114mm)

Building 5 – Cart Shed

6.65 The brick cart shed completing the arrangement of buildings on the western edge of the courtyard was not part of the assessment but was briefly examined for context.

6.66 The building consists of two units: a three bay cart shed open to the courtyard and an enclosed brick unit to the north, given access from the west and presenting only a blank brick wall to the east (Plate 12). The south gable end incorporates an existing garden wall with the remaining elevations constructed of homogenous 19th century unfrogged brickwork, measuring 8¾" x 2 3/8" x 4 1/8" laid in Flemish bond with ¼" buff-colour flinty lime mortar

joints. The open-fronted units are divided by plain posts set on York stone stylobates. Straight braces rise to a slender wall plate.

6.67 The roof is of simple systematic double-framed construction with raking struts rising from two circular-sawn tie-beams to a principal rafter-couple in each bay. A single coggled purlin, supported by cleats rides over the principal rafters in each pitch. These are assisted by metal strapping with a central king rod rising from the tie-beam to the apex. Regular slender rafter-couples ride over the purlins to a ridge board, while nailed-on wind braces are present in the outer bays.

6.68 The western brick elevation at the northern extant of this range is pierced by two Yorkshire sash windows displaying delicate glazing bars indicative of a mid- to late 19th century date.

7 DISCUSSION

Building 1 - The barn

7.1 But for the replacement of its roof, the main barn would undoubtedly have been listed in its own right in the 1980s when proposed. However, it is likely that, except for the probable omission of wind-bracing, the 'new' roof replicates the form of the original. All the phases are exception in their quality; very little bad repair is evident, while the height of the dwarf wall ensured that the lower frame members escaped the inevitable decay associated with the liberal application of cementitious render on most old barns from the 1950s.

7.2 The barn was first constructed in a highly regular manner, with jowled principal posts supporting braced tie-beams, each bay-panel having (except at the western end) five studs on either side of an in-line mid-rail. Wattle grooves and stave holes throughout the barn clearly indicate both an early infill material, and the extent of original timber. This is all oak of varying quality with the best, squared timber reserved for mid-rails and wall-plates. These qualities and the wide scantling of the studs, combined with the use of corner bracing trenched over the common members suggest a 16th century date for the building. The midstrey, as noted above was not part of this original arrangement, and it is likely that the main entrance was not located in its current position on the south, but that there was an entrance or earlier arrangement on the north.

7.3 Repair and partial remodelling is evident, but usually undertaken with care and skill. Replacement of the mid-rail of Bay 1 on the south, and a section of wall-plate at the western end are apparent, with the resultant partial repositioning of studs, as indicated by the reversal of studs when replaced. However these suggest careful repair. Why the corner bracing was removed is unclear unless it served a specific purpose. Notches in the mid-rails and let-in joints to the principal posts suggest a later diagonal bracing system introduced into each upper bay panel, but dating this is impossible. The

manner in which the notches extend only as deep as the level of the former infill suggests that they were inserted before the removal of the wattle and daub and its replacement with weather-boarding.

7.4 Most other modifications appear to relate to a comprehensive refurbishment of the building in the late 18th century. The sole-plate was replaced, the lower studwork nogged with brick and rendered, the midstrey constructed or rebuilt and the roof replaced at this time, but all these works were undertaken with great sensitivity and skill. Some further subtlety may be discerned. Evidence for the original, lower sole-plate survives in two truncated stumps at the base of the door jambs. These lie at the level of the off-set on the dwarf wall, which may indicate that the wall was first replaced and then the original lower framing cut and raised to its current height as a second step.

7.5 The roof is fairly typical of a form in use from the 16th to the 19th century, but the consistency of repair elsewhere must suggest that it was replaced during the general refurbishment. Several rafters were reused from the earlier roof. Once the repairs were complete, the barn needed little further assistance. Oak and elm weatherboarding replaced the wattle panels, presumably in the 18th century, while the nogging of the lower timbers suggests a change of use from storage to livestock. Sections of the old boarding remain, but as is commonly found, most has been replaced with modern softwood.

Building 2 - The cart shed

7.6 Building 2 is of much poorer quality and probably represents an infill between pre-existing ranges on either side (the barn and Building 3). Much wormy and weathered timber was used for studwork in highly economical recycling, though the principal structural members such as wall-plates were new. Like the barn, the frame is of oak. All the studs are reused, but in a primary-braced construction. Similarly the tie-beams are all reused from older buildings. The roof uses more softwood, with several rafters displaying Baltic marking. This suggests a later 18th or early 19th century date for construction.

Building 3 – Barn

7.7 Building 3 is the most incoherent through the degree of adaptation and re-use, so that it is difficult to assess whether it was remodelled around the fragmentary remains of an older building of 16th century date, or built anew with older timber, most probably in the later 18th or early 19th century. The south wall-plate is clearly from a much earlier building but nothing else imparts the same impression of age in a primary context. Careful scrutiny suggests that the range was constructed as a three-bay unit with a wide central bay and narrow outer bays. The eastern bay was later reconfigured and pushed further out.

7.8 Some refurbishment and remodelling is evident. Two or three original tie-beams appear to have been lifted and repositioned with the unsatisfactory result that braces could no longer engage with the principal posts as they were intended and had to spring from mid-rails.

Building 4 – Granary

7.9 The two storeys and upper floor construction with its closely-spaced joisting make it clear that Building 4 was constructed as a granary, though the relationship of the floor with the external frame is not a comfortable one, and it may have been inserted.

7.10 The double-chamber layout appears to have been established from the outset. The frame is oak, primary-braced with a regular arrangement of studs; however, the primary bracing on the southern and eastern walls of the main chamber does not seem to extend to the west. The upper frame is fairly regular all round with studs pegged at the base though not to the wall-plate but. No trace of louvres or window apertures were seen, though the upper floor could not be explored fully.

7.11 Impressive oak or elm boards line the lower walls as a barrier to livestock. These must represent the planked centres of entire trees. They may not be primary, but faceted nails suggest that the boarding is 18th century at least. Both units on the ground floor retain wooded feeding troughs and the remains of a manger of rudimentary construction.

7.12 Diagnostic dating features include a split door leading to Building 3 which has strap-hinges with finials typical of the mid-17th to early 18th century. The upper floor is supported by robust joisting of visibly higher quality than elsewhere, and with mid- to late 17th century lambs-tongue chamfer stops and a jointing system with diminished haunches and pendant soffits common to this period. The upper boarding is 19" wide in some instances, sitting on riven laths and lime plaster. A notable primary feature is that the laths stop short of the south wall which suggests that an aperture was left in order to fill the manger from above, suggesting a dual use for the building.

7.13 The relationship between the floor and the frame needs more thought. At the eastern end the joist is morticed into the mid-rail and supported by a second inserted post beneath. A similar arrangement can be seen at the western end where a post has been inserted to the side of the main load-bearing member suggesting that the floor was inserted after the primary construction. The primary-braced construction makes it hardly credible for the outer frame to pre-date the 17th century, but it is possible that the floor was inserted shortly after the main construction or, as in the case of some floored halls in Suffolk, the structure was built 'open' and then floored on completion.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 The original barn and granary appear to have been united and augmented into a courtyard layout with the addition of new cart sheds and a small barn in the late 18th century in a manner reminiscent of a modest model farm. Though of excellent construction from the outset, the barn must have suffered from decay or mishap to be so drastically refurbished at the time, but this later work has the hallmark of careful and economic attention, and has endured to the present day. Economy is also in evidence in the careful recycling of timber in the lesser buildings on the site, and in this we may perceive the mark of a tenant farm made more economically efficient. Their state of preservation is indicative that the assemblage has been well cared for, and has needed little modern repair.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Robin Moser for funding the works and for his assistance, and also Cowper Griffith Architects for their assistance, in particular Mr. Jeremy Ashworth.

Thanks are also due to the staff at Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford, and the staff at the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), in particular Ms. Alison Bennett and Ms. Sally Gale.

AS would also like to thank Mr. Adam Garwood, of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (ECC HEM) for his advice and input.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) and RCHME standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the HEM, EHER, the Essex Record Office and OASIS. The archive will be lodged with Saffron Walden Museum.

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<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/CHR/Essex+HER.htm>

Images of England (IoE) website;

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

The History of Manuden website;

<http://www.recordinguttlesfordhistory.org.uk/manuden/manuden.html>

Unlocking Essex's Past website;

<http://unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk>

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (EHER)

EHER	NGR TL	Description
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
35949	4750 2750	Two 17 th century timber framed barn range to the south-west of Thrifts Farmhouse
35956	4685 2569	Grade II listed 17 th – 18 th century range of timber framed houses at Drivers End
35957	4683 2565	Grade II listed 17 th – 18 th century timber framed house comprising Cobblers
35958	4682 2563	Grade II listed 17 th – 18 th century timber framed house known as The Feathers
36261	4720 2659	Grade II listed 17 th – 18 th century timber framed house comprising Mallows Green Farmhouse
36262	4711 2660	Grade II listed 16 th – 17 th century timber framed house at Nos. 85 and 85A Mallows Green
Undated		
19562	4636 2819	Cropmarks of field boundaries at Berden
3877	4755 2573	Undated cropmarks to the north-east of Farnham Green and comprising the eastern half of rectangular enclosure exhibiting a broad ditch
46421	4666 2579	Cropmarks of field boundaries at The Folly
19566	4810 2720	Cropmarks of field boundaries and a possible ring ditch at Mount Pleasant
19567	4715 2635	Cropmarks at Frogs Hall, Manuden
19568	4781 2736	Cropmarks at Battles Cottage, Manuden
19569	4705 2655	Cropmarks at Mallows Green, Manuden

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Map	Scale	Fig. No.	Location
1881	Essex sheet XXXII.2; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	4	ERO
1923	Essex sheet XXXII.11; 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	5	ERO
1999	Ordnance Survey Explorer sheet 195; site location	1:50,000	1, 3	AS
2009	Detailed site location plan	1:100	2	Client

Documents consulted at the ERO;

Manuden tithe award, 1839	Ref. D/CT 230a
Manuden tithe map, 1840	Ref. D/CT 230b
Manuden enclosure award, 1841	Ref. D/DG/M6

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC BUILDING LISTING



© Mr Peter L. Herring

IoE Number: 408611

Location: MALLOWS GREEN FARMHOUSE, MALLOWS GREEN
MANUDEN, UTTLESFORD, ESSEX

Photographer: Mr Peter L. Herring

Date Photographed: 11 July 2005

Date listed: 22 February 1980

Date of last amendment: 22 February 1980

Grade II

MANUDEN MALLOWS GREEN 5222 Mallovs Green Farmhouse
TL 42 NE 21/557

MANUDEN MALLOWS GREEN 1. 5222 Mallovs Green Farmhouse TL 42
NE 21/557 II 2. C17-C18 timber-framed and plastered building. Renovated
(part demolished). Two storeys. Four window range of casements on the
upper storey C19 double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars. Roofs tiled,
with eaves at 2 different levels, and a central square chimney stack.

APPENDIX 4**PARISH OF MANUDEN TITHE AWARD, 1839**

#	Land Owner	Occupier	Plot Name	Description	Area (a.r.p.)
181	Robert Gosling	William Burls jnr	Field	Barn Pasture	3 acres 1 rood 11 perches
182	"	"	Homestead	Mallards Green Farm	2 roods 37 perches
183	"	"	Field	Old Orchard	2 acres 1 perch
184	"	"	"	Spring Field	2 acres 1 rood 3 perches
185	"	"	"	Block Croft	6 acres 2 roods 14 perches

APPENDIX 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Mallows Green Farm Barns, Manuden, Essex
County: Essex	District: Uttlesford
Village/Town: Manuden	Parish: Manuden
Planning application reference:	UTT/0881/09/LB
Client name/address/tel:	Mr Robin Moser, Mallows Green Farm
Nature of application:	Conversion of buildings to residential use
Present land use:	Agricultural Buildings
Size of application area: c. 8,400m ²	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TL 472 266
Site Code:	MAMG10
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions
Type of work:	Historic Building Recording
Date of work:	June 2010
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Saffron Walden
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 16 th – 19 th centuries
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In June 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an historic building recording at Mallows Green Farm Barns, Manuden, Essex (NGR TL 472 266). The programme of work was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition imposed on approval to convert the buildings to residential use (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/0881/09/LB).</p> <p>A modest assemblage ranged around a courtyard comprises five distinct timber-framed structures, including a barn, former granary and livestock byre, store and cart-shed. The barn is largely of 16th century fabric, though comprehensively repaired and altered in the later 18th century with the construction of a midstrey, new dwarf wall and the replacement of its roof. A granary on the opposite side of the yard probably has mid-17th century origins. A cart shed and store linked the two buildings, and though of poorer quality, were probably constructed in the later 18th century. The courtyard was completed in the later 19th century by new cart sheds and ancillary buildings.</p>
Author of summary: L. Prosser	Date of Summary: 01.08.10

APPENDIX 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Mallows Green Farm Barns, Manuden, Essex					NGR: TL 472 266		
County: Essex				Museum Collecting Area: Saffron Walden			
Site Code: MAMG10				Project Number: P3926			
Date of Work: June 2010				Related Work: -			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
April 2010		Yes		17 th May 2010		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (11 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
5 x A4 sheet of draft film 1 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 11 sheets A3 – annotated							
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	
3591		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	6-26	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-8	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PLATES



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Plate 2 Building 1, interior, taken from the south-west (DP 5)



Plate 3 Building 1, interior, northern elevation, bays 4 & 5, taken from the south (DP 12)



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Plate 5 Building 2, western elevation, taken from the west (DP 45)



Plate 6 Building 2, interior, taken from the south (DP 18)



Plate 7 Buildings 3 & 4, northern elevations, taken from the north-east (DP 46)



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Building 2, interior, taken from the north



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Building 2, interior, eastern elevation, taken from the south-west



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Building 4, interior, taken from the north-west



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Building 4, interior, chamfered bridging joist with lambs tongue stops, taken from the north-east



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Building 4, interior, chamfered bridging joist with lambs tongue stops, taken from the north-east



53

Building 4, interior, chamfered bridging joist with lambs tongue stops, taken from the north-west



54

Building 4, interior, chamfered bridging joist with lambs tongue stops, taken from the north-east



55

Building 4, interior, chamfered bridging joist with lamb's tongue stops, taken from the north-east



56

Building 4, interior, wide oak boards lining walls, taken from the south-west



57

Building 2, interior, Baltic marks, taken from the south



58

Building 2, interior, Baltic marks, taken from the east



59

Building 3, interior, Baltic marks, taken from the north



60

Building 4, interior, doorway, taken from the west



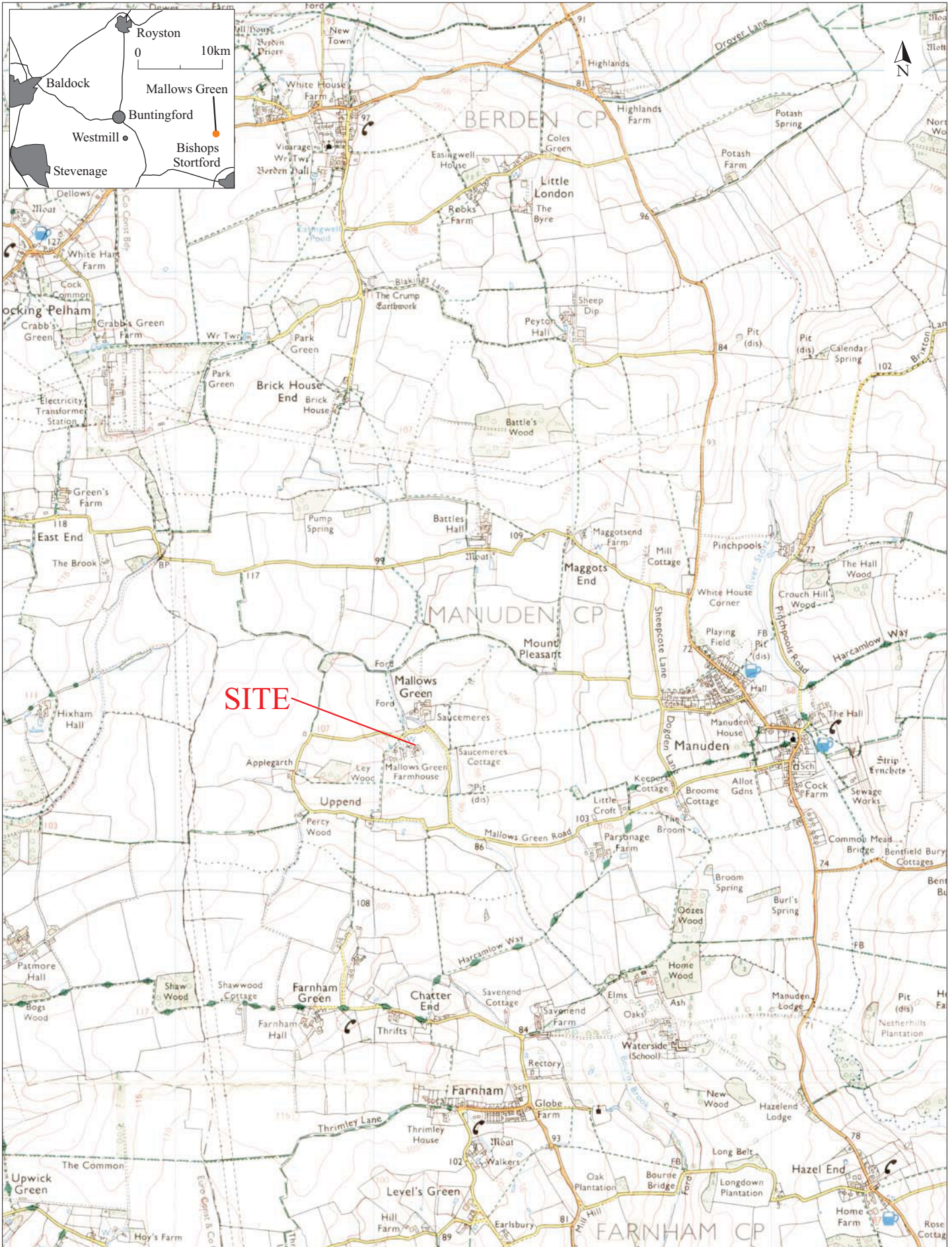
61

Building 3, interior, window moulding on piece of re-used timber, taken from the south



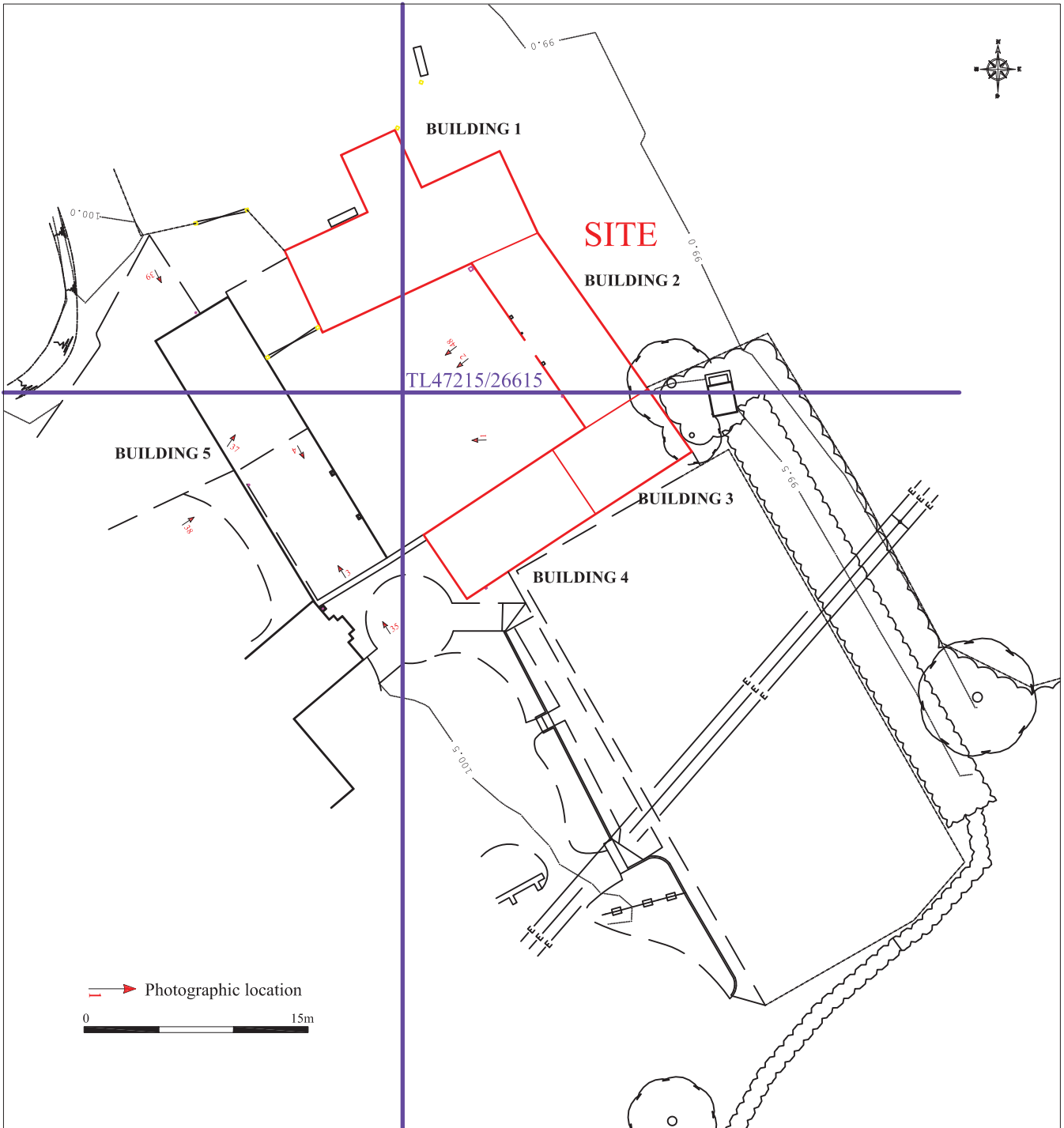
62

Building 3, interior, roof and internal weather boarding, taken from the north-east



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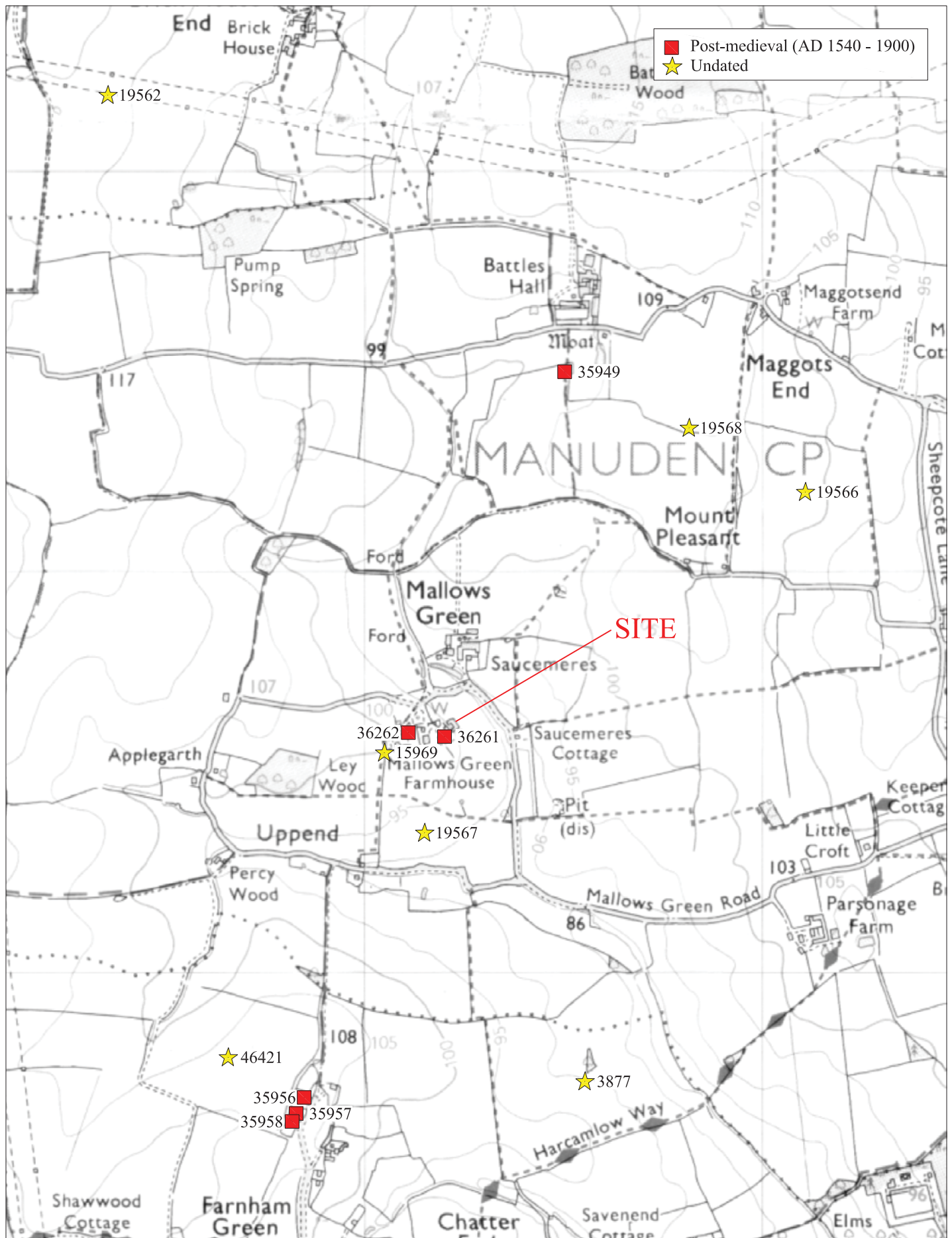
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:400 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:12,500 at A4



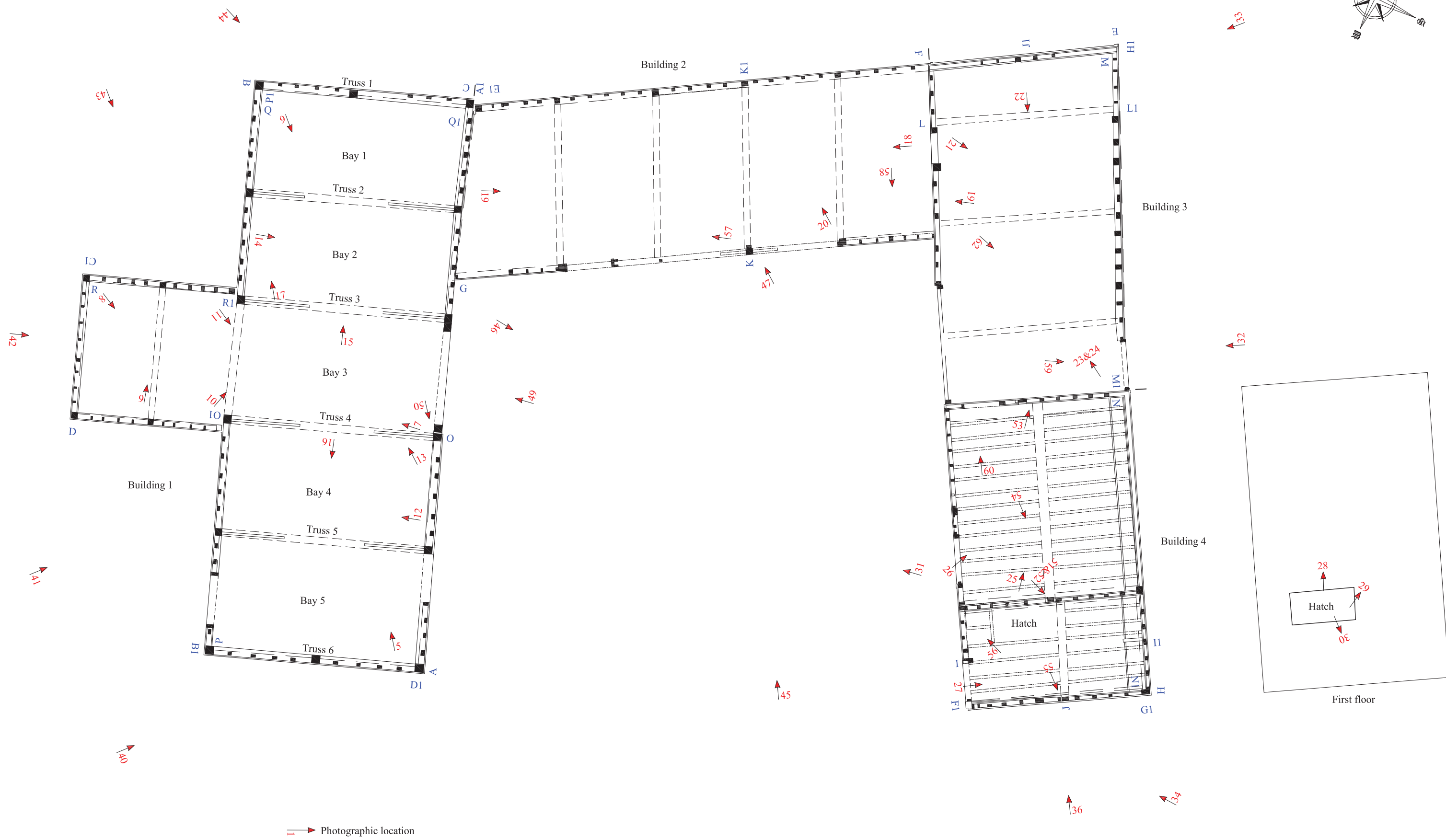
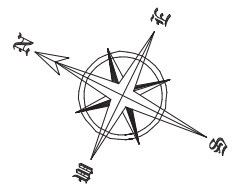
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Fig. 4 OS map, 1881
Not to scale



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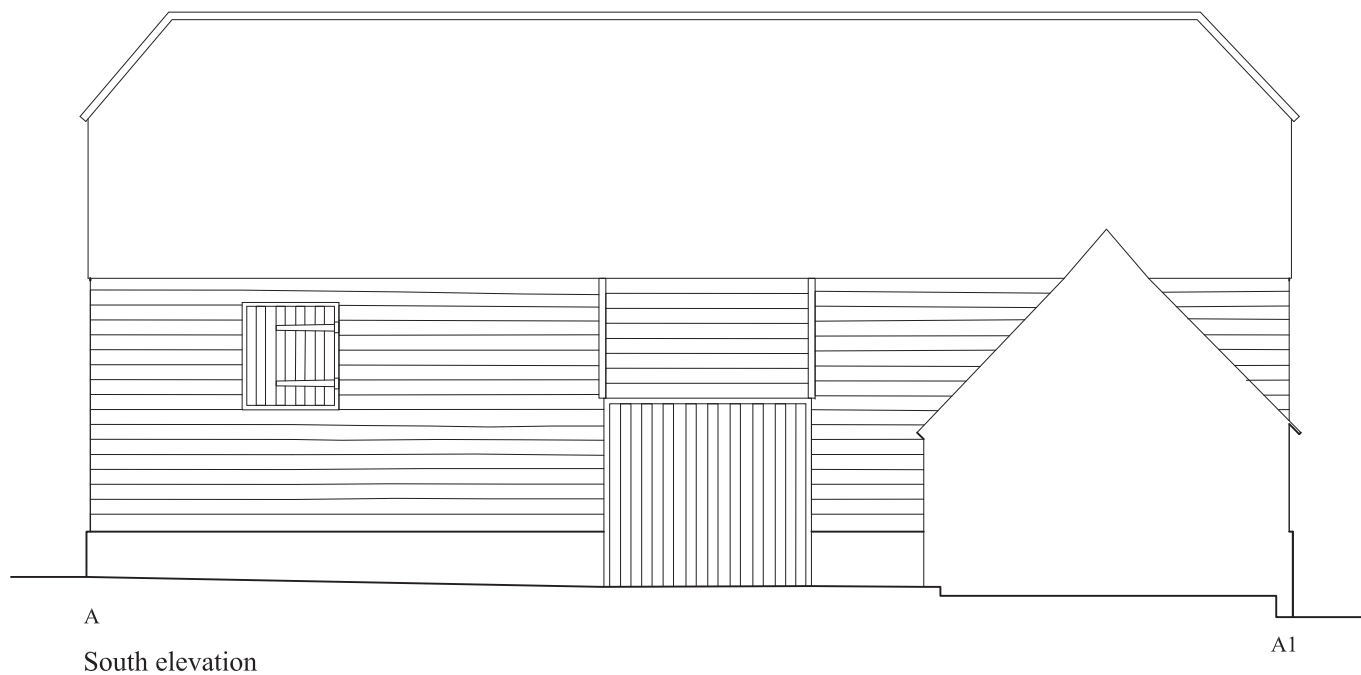
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 OS map, 1923
Not to scale



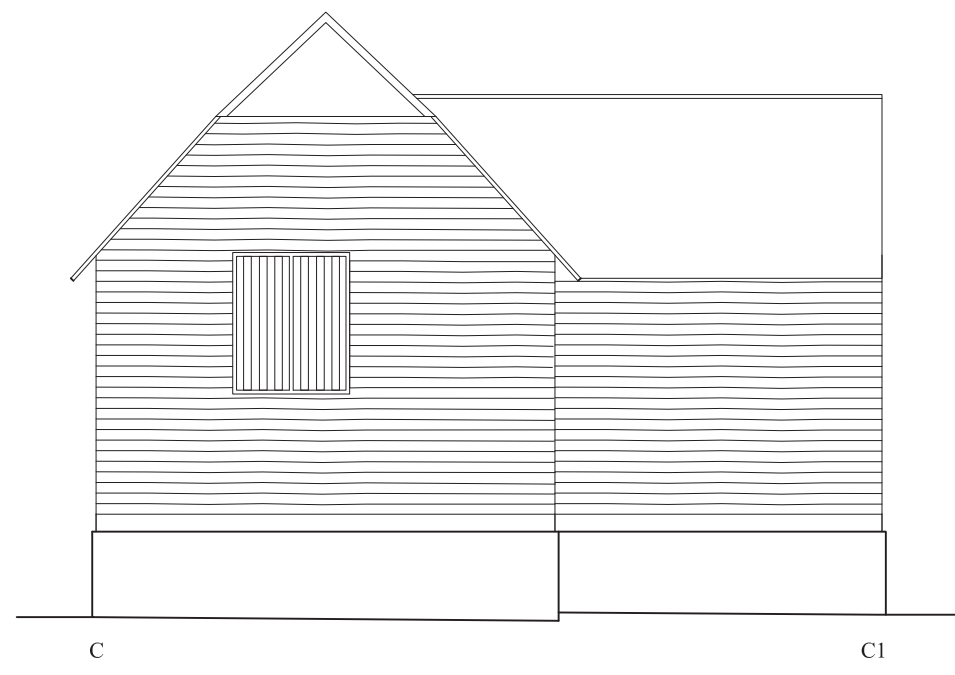
0 10m

—▶ Photographic location

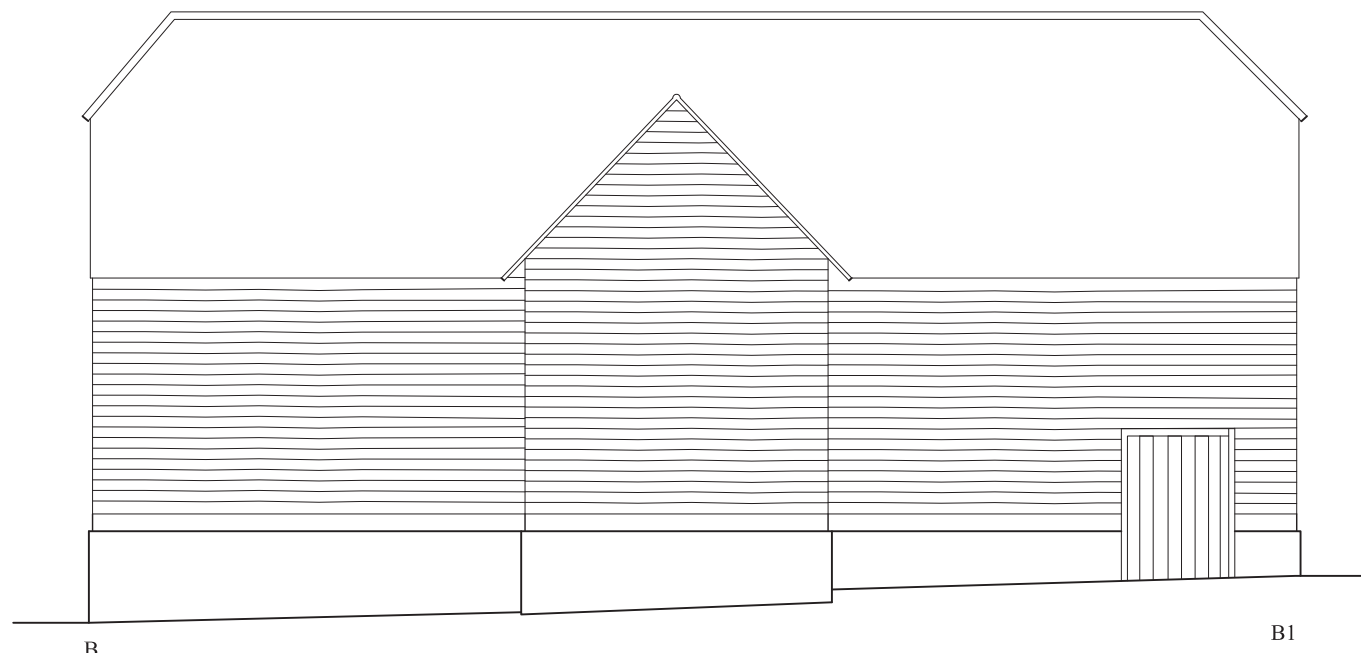
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Fig. 6 Floor plans
Scale 1:100 at A3



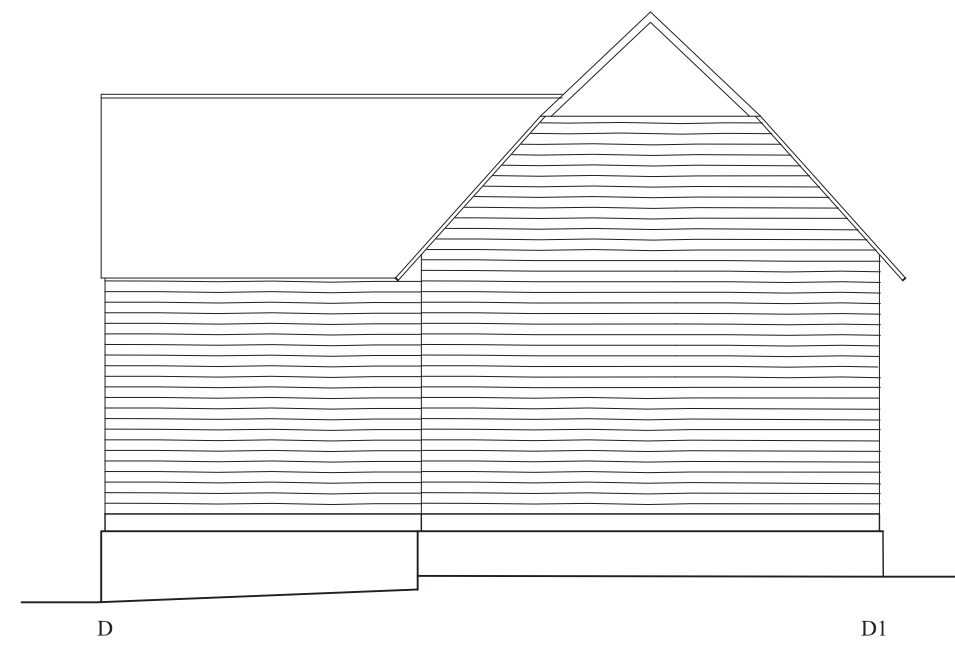
South elevation



East elevation



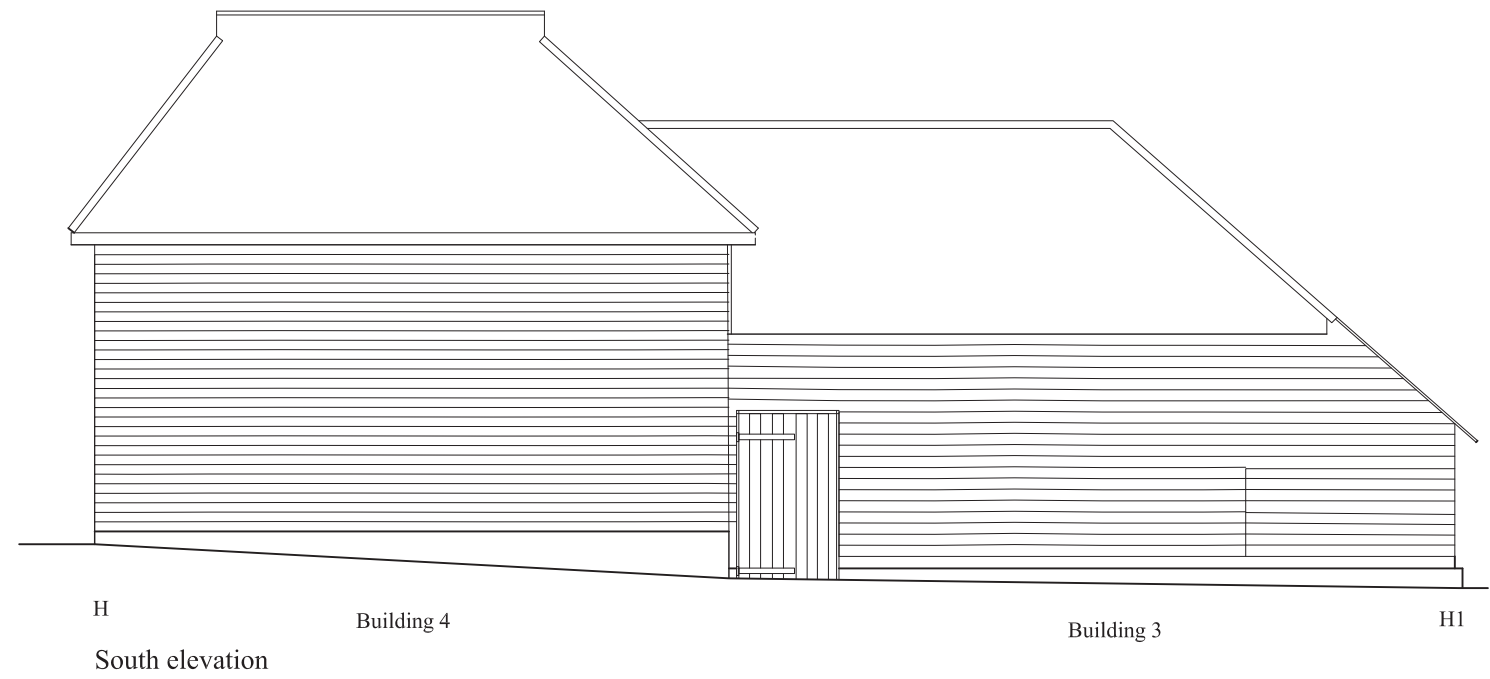
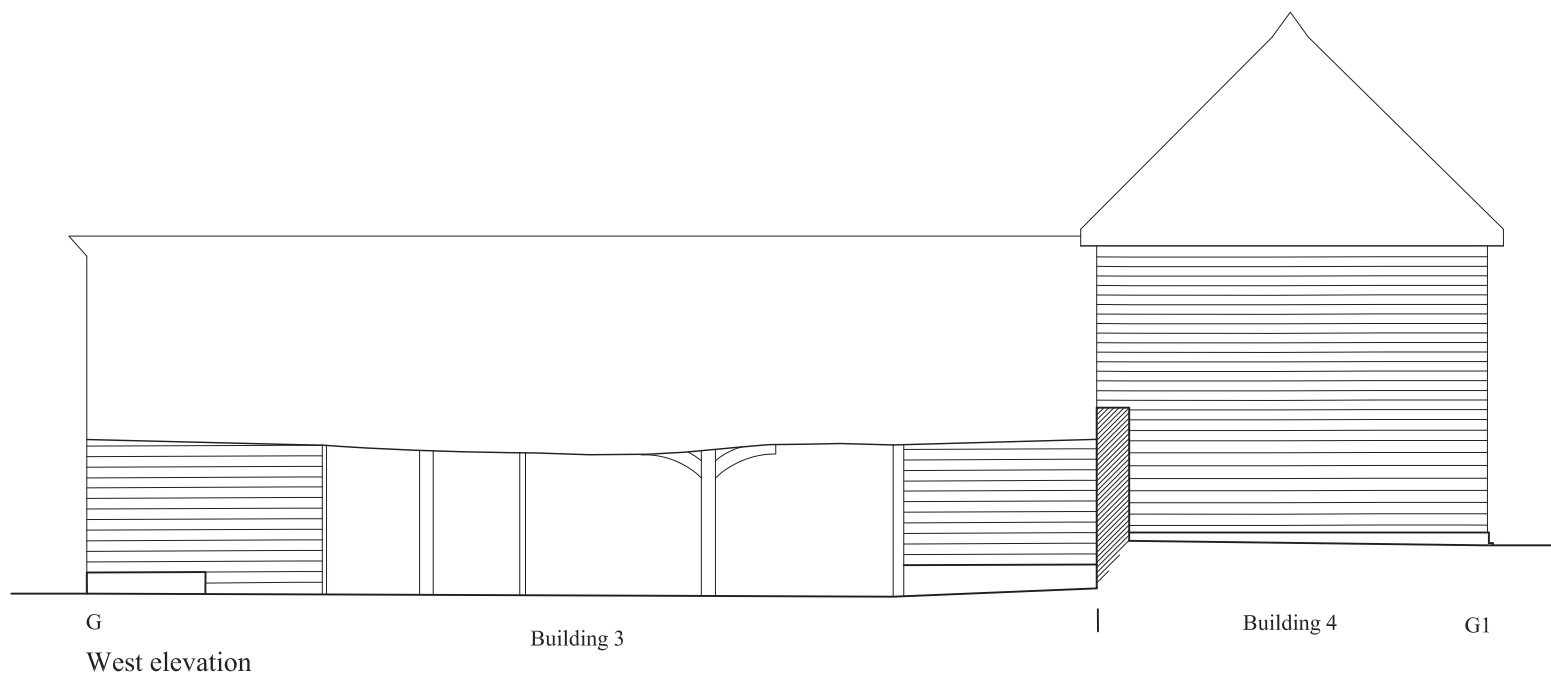
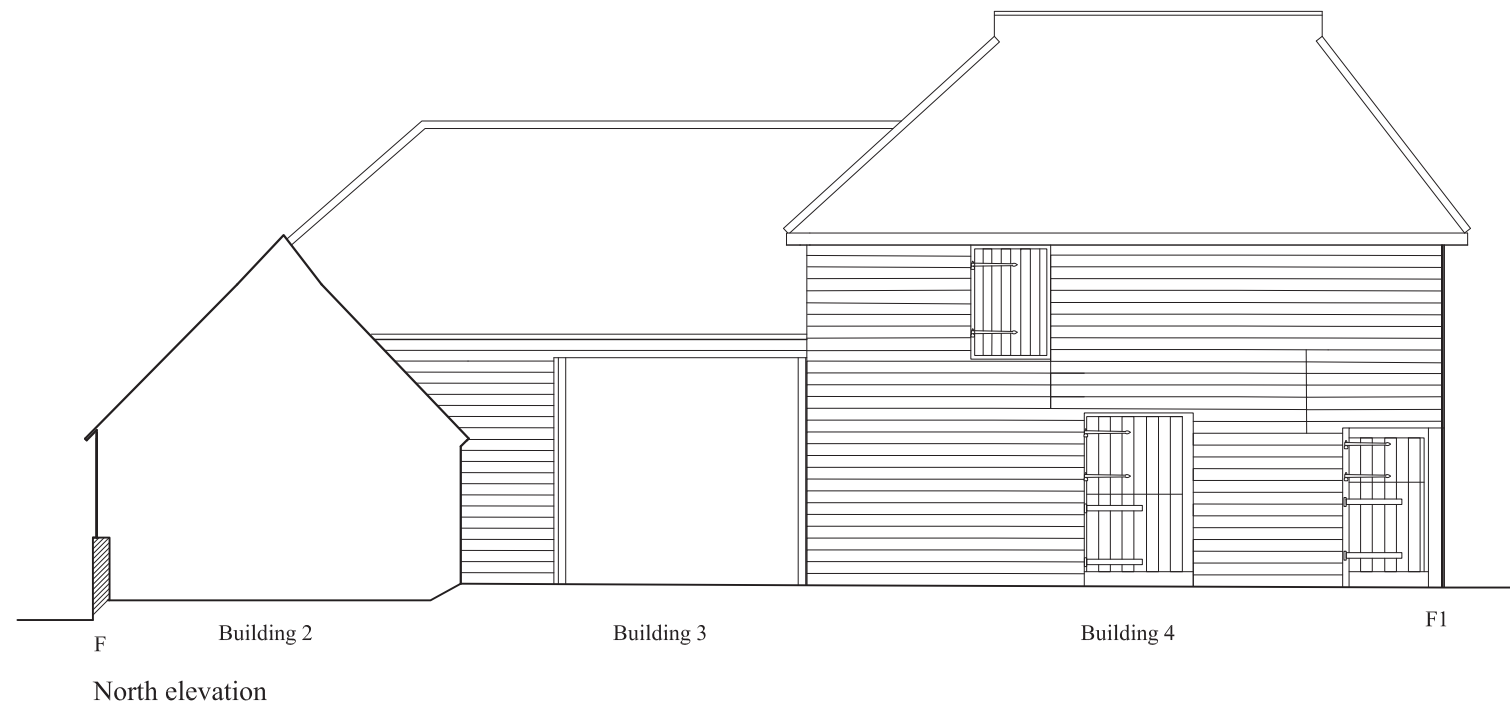
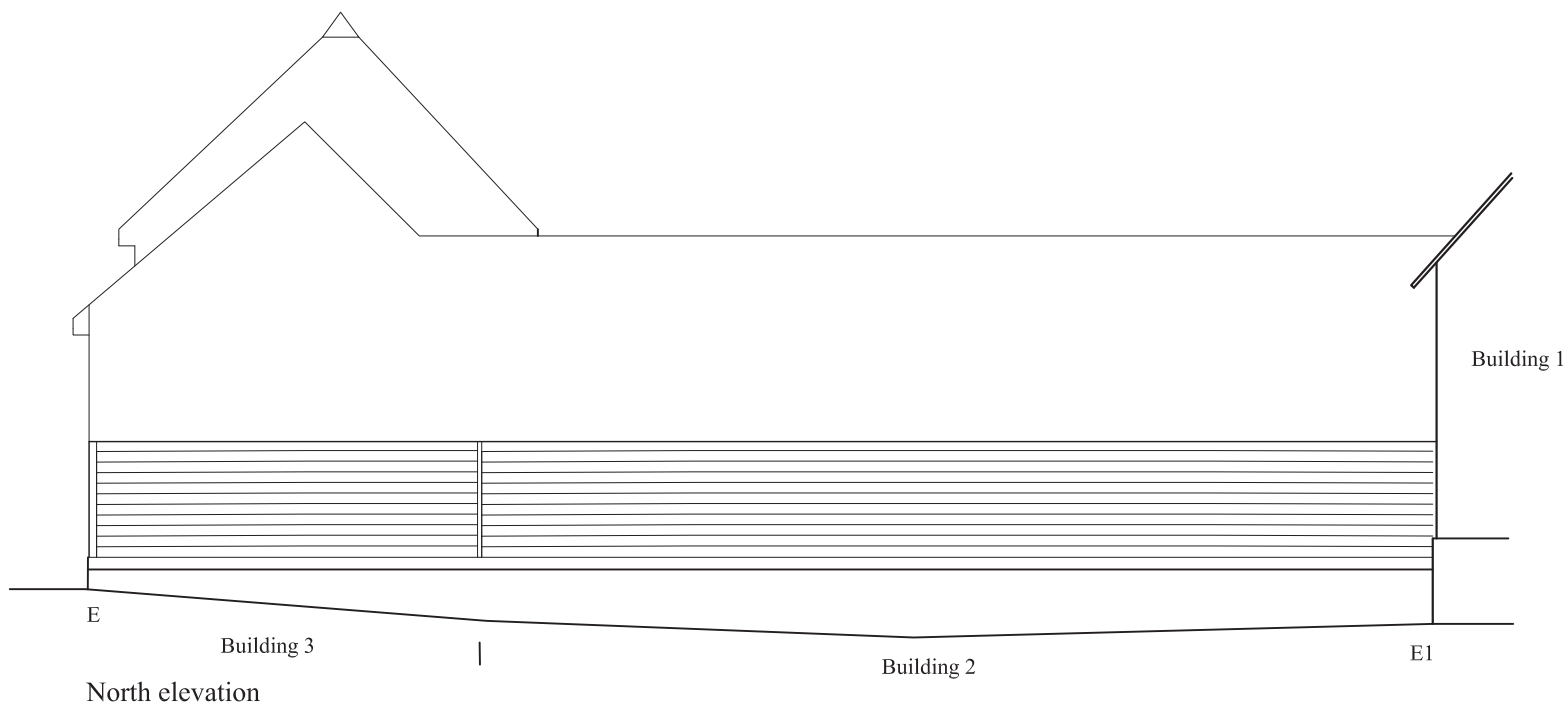
North elevation



West elevation



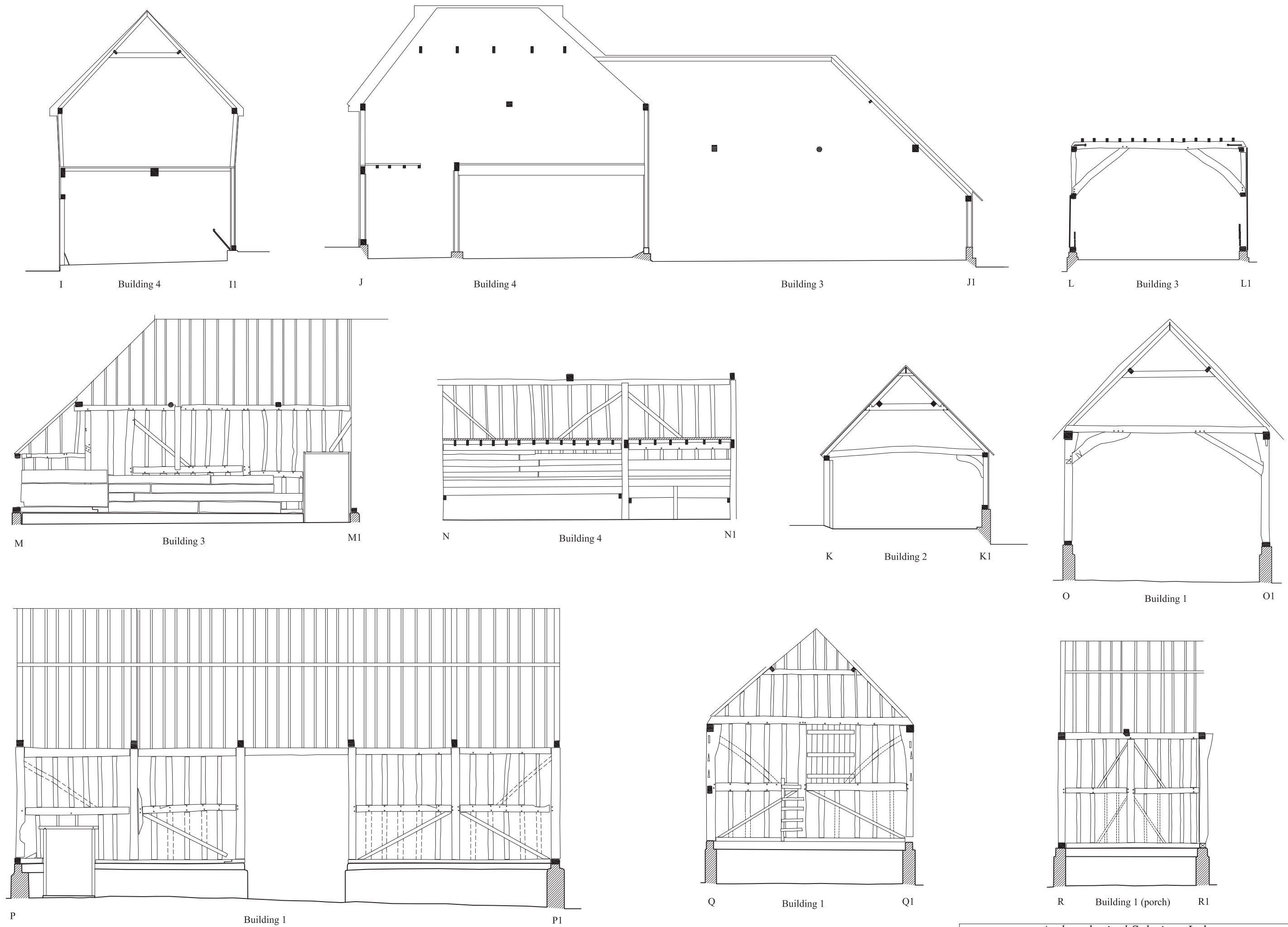
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Fig. 7 Building 1 external elevations
 Scale 1:100 at A3



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Fig. 8 External elevations

Scale 1:100 at A3



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Fig. 9 Internal elevations & sections

Scale 1:100 at A3

0 5m