

**BARN AT THE HALL, HALL ROAD, LAVENHAM,
SUFFOLK**

HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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SUFFOLK**

HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

Level 2

Authors: Dr Lee Prosser BA PhD Tansy Collins Bsc Peter Thompson MA	
NGR: TL 9123 4912	Report No: 3667
District: Babergh	Site Code: n/a
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4097
Signed:	Date: October 2010

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
- 5 HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL**
- 6 DISCUSSION**
- 7 CONCLUSION**

ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Barn at the Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk. Historic Building Appraisal</i>		
<p><i>In October 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an historic building appraisal of a range of stables (termed a barn in the supporting documentation) at the Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 912 491). The appraisal was carried out in order to comply with a condition attached to planning approval for proposed conversion.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis revealed a division of the entire range into three structural phases, though all are broadly contemporary, dating to the mid- to later 19th century. Differences may be related to varying use, with more expense and better construction invested into probable original stabling at the centre and to the east of the range. The western bays appear to have been open originally, as probable cart sheds. The whole building has suffered much modification with conversion into stabling, though the historic roofs and a few early fixtures and fittings survive.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>14th October 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4097</i>	Site code	<i>n/a</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic Building Appraisal</i>		
Site status	<i>Within the curtilage of the Grade II listed C16th Lavenham Hall</i>		
Current land use	<i>Stables</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion of barn to ancillary living/home office space</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Mid to late 19th century stables and cartsheds</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Lavenham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk HER (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CO10 9QX</i>		
Area of site	<i>-</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 9123 4912</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>70m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Edward Martin)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr A Faulkner</i>		
Full title	<i>Barn at the Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk. Historic Building Appraisal</i>		
Authors	<i>Prosser, L., Collins, T., & Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3667</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2010</i>		

BARN AT THE HALL, HALL ROAD, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK

HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

SUMMARY

In October 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an historic building appraisal of a range of stables (termed a barn in the supporting documentation) at the Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk. The appraisal was carried out in order to comply with a condition attached to planning approval for proposed conversion.

Technical analysis revealed a division of the entire range into three structural phases, though all are broadly contemporary, dating to the mid- to later 19th century. Differences may be related to varying use, with more expense and better construction invested into probable original stabling at the centre and to the east of the range. The western bays appear to have been open originally, as probable cart sheds. The whole building has suffered much modification with conversion into stabling, though the historic roofs and a few early fixtures and fittings survive.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an historic building appraisal of a range of stables (termed a barn in the supporting documentation) at the Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 9123 4912). The appraisal was carried out in order to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a proposed barn conversion (Babergh planning approval ref.B/10/00774). It was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Edward Martin, dated 22/09/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 30/09/2010), and approved by SCC AS-CT. In addition, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required during any groundworks associated with the conversion.

1.2 The project was carried out to Level 2 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.

1.3 The objectives of the historic building appraisal were:

- to compile a brief descriptive 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.
- to produce a digital photographic record both externally and internally.

1.4 This element of the project will be followed by a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during any groundworks associated with the conversion. Information gathered during this element will be added to this report.

Planning Context

1.5 PPS5 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.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 The village of Lavenham lies 8km north of Sudbury on the A1141 between Bury St Edmunds and Hadleigh, with the site itself lying on the western edge of the village immediately north of the parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

2.2 Lavenham Hall is a Grade II Listed (LB 276993) timber-framed house lying in extensive gardens with an associated pond to the east, where the remains of a medieval building survive as low upstanding masonry remains and earthworks. The house is 16th-17th century in date. The appraisal building comprises a long range of stables enclosing part of an irregularly-shaped farmyard to the west of the main house. The north-west side of the yard includes stables, barns and storage with a probable granary, largely of 18th and 19th century date, which have developed piecemeal around a 16th century barn, which survives in a fragmentary state. The stable range under appraisal forms the south-east side of the yard, bordering a large kitchen garden.

2.3 Although forming a continuous range, a number of the south-west bays were not included as part of the conversion proposals. However the whole building was briefly inspected where possible to provide context.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by, or relate to, the development. Those sites in closest proximity to the site (500m) are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig 3. Sites beyond the 500m radius are described in the text where relevant.

3.2 Historical & cartographic documents

The principal source for maps and primary documentary sources was the Suffolk Record Office (SRO). 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 - 6.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal source for secondary material was the Suffolk Record Office (SRO), as well as the library resources at AS. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

3.4 The buildings

The site was visited on 14th October 2010 in order to undertake the descriptive and photographic work. The photographic recording was carried out using a Canon 1000D digital camera (10 megapixels) for all external views, general internal shots and fine detail. External lighting and weather conditions were fair 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 locations marked on architects drawings provided by the client (Fig. 7).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Lavenham is located in a fairly hilly setting on a ridge on the west side of the river Brett. The site lies at 70m AOD on soil of the Hanslope Series which are classed as permeable clayey soils with no prominently mottled (gleyed) subsurface horizon at or above 40cm depth. Subsurfaces contain a calcareous horizon with no clay enriched soil, and the underlying solid geology is made up of Upper Cretaceous chalk.

4.2 The historical background to the manor and surrounding area

4.2.1 Lavenham is recorded in a charter of c.995 as *Lauanham* and derives its name from 'Homestead of a man called Lafa'. There were two large manors at Domesday in 1086, the smaller being held by Frodo brother of the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds. The larger manor, comprising 'six carucates with soke and sack', was taken from the Saxon Ulwin shortly after the battle of Hastings by Aubrey de Vere, ancestor of the earls of Oxford. It included five horses at the Hall (LVM 007) and an 'arpent' of vines. The manor is highly likely to have stood on the site of, or close to the current hall and may survive in the extant ruins to the rear of the building. Alternatively the remains may have belonged to a small ecclesiastical grange which would help explain the presence of the large fishpond that was in existence by 1503 (Ranson 1965). The area at Lavenham Hall known as 'Saffron Pans' was the garden attached to the original manor, while a large park covering half the parish was linked to the estate.

4.2.2 In 1248/9 Lavenham was granted a market charter indicating growth within the town, although this clearly did not last or was relocated as in 1442 John de Vere, 12th earl of Oxford, granted a market and fair in Lavenham. In 1360 the two manors are noted as Netherhall and Overhall and were connected by the High Street. The latter manor was recorded as of greater value, located at the site of the existing Lavenham Hall (LVM 007).

4.2.3 The medieval period saw substantial development of the settlement, when the majority of the timber-framed buildings, dating between 1200 and 1600 were built (LVM 053). Key to this prosperity was Suffolk's prolific wool, leather and textile industries which grew between 1400 and 1700; by the 1470s it produced more cloth than any other English county. Lavenham was closely associated with the development of these industries, reflected in the presence of the Guild Hall (LVM 005), the market cross (LVM 004 & SF 9) and the brick-lined culvert under Water Street (LVM 051).

4.2.4 The de Vere's held the manor throughout the medieval period although it was forfeited in 1462 following the execution of the 12th earl in the aftermath of the battle of Towton, and granted to Richard of Gloucester and then John Howard, future duke of Norfolk. However, John de Vere, 13th earl of Oxford, retained his influence and conveyed the manor on two of his associates. During the de Vere tenure a bailiff's house was built near the fishpond (shown on a 1580 map). In 1485 John de Vere led the vanguard of Henry Tudor's army at Bosworth Field, killing his rival John Howard in the process and recovered his possessions which included the manor at Lavenham Hall.

4.2.5 Within 500m of the site, the town boasts 123 Listed buildings, including the Grade I church of St Peter and St Paul (LVM 009), which is one of the largest parish churches in the country. The Hall may be older than suggested. Though the listing asserts a 16th – 17th century in date, there are suggestions that the building may have 15th century origins as the site of Over Hall manor.

By 1604 Thomas Skinner had purchased the estate, which was then subsequently dispersed by his family. In 1636-7 a Deed of Covenant between the owner at the time, Sydney D'Evres, and one John Scott describes the demise of the hall and part of the park (Coppinger 1905). In 1731 the hall became the property of the Moores of Kentwell Hall and the estate lands continued to be divided amongst several owners. The hall underwent major changes during the 18th century and later, although many of the buildings have suffered benign neglect in recent years.

4.3 The appraisal site

4.3.1 The tithe map of 1842 (Fig. 4) does not appear to depict the range under analysis, although several other buildings are present. The house is visible with a large pond to the east (Plot 96: Walnut Tree Piece) and ancillary buildings to the west arranged around a small yard (Plot 95 Hall Yards and garden). A probable barn lies to the north-west aligned along the road, which may survive in fragmentary form to the present day, now largely subsumed within later accretions. A north-eastern range depicted does not survive. The location of the appraisal building lies along the south-east boundary of Plot 95 beyond which is Plot 93 (garden), now the kitchen garden. The tithe apportionment records these three fields as being owned by Elizabeth Drury and occupied by Robert Howard.

4.3.2 The next four decades until the production of the First Edition OS map of 1883 (Fig. 5) saw substantial expansion to the agricultural buildings to the west of the house, with the whole of Plot 95 being developed with a large number of buildings. It is hard to discern detail due to the small scale of the map, but it is clear that the appraisal structure, extending down to Potland Lane had been built. The 1902 OS map (Fig. 6) shows little alteration in layout, although the larger scale allows more detail to be discerned. The appraisal range is divided into a number of units with small glass-roofed structures at the north-east end to the house and on the south-east side. One point to note is that the range appears to be longer, as it extends to the edge of Potland lane which is no longer the case. The plan of the flint-mortared and brick medieval hall or grange can be seen on the lawns to the rear of the current hall.

5 HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

Exterior

5.1 The building comprises a continuous range of disused stables, framing the south-east side of a large, irregularly-shaped yard. All are constructed against a flush, rear wall (Plate 1) which defines the adjoining kitchen garden, where a few outer walls of a potting shed or glasshouse remain at the east end (Plate 2) and a single doorway gives access to the stable and farmyard. The wall itself continues to the south-west as the garden boundary, all in very similar style, comprising four or five distinct panels of flint and brick framed by brick quoins, with subtle differences in construction detail. Some common

characteristics are present. The three panels to the rear of the building appear contemporary, with a chamfered plinth offset at approximately 0.80m height extending along the façade. The construction is of roughly coursed flint cobbles with some brick, although patches of modern repair and cement are visible, along with some 19th / 20th century repair in yellow pammments. The brick used is red and fairly homogenous with some earlier examples present in the lower courses.

5.2 The western panel is only partially utilised by the stable and is of a slightly different fabric. It contains a high proportion of yellow bricks and 19th – 20th century purple stocks, many of which are over-fired or vitrified and probably kiln wasters. At the opposite end, second panel from the east retains a section of hard Portland cement render along with iron cleats which may have supported shelves within a lost building such as a potting shed. A former doorway has been blocked with late 19th century soft brick which has spalled heavily, probably caused by incompatible cement render and water ingress.

5.3 As noted, to the east the partial remains of a brick-built potting shed survive. It has no roof, and although is shown with a glass roof on early OS maps it appears to have been ruinous for some time.

5.4 At the far east end, a small shed has been contrived in the re-entrant angle of the building and adjoining canted garden wall. This is of no great age probably dating to the 20th century or has been heavily remodelled and given a new roof. However, it preserves a pament floor and a 19th century door with ventilation aperture, though in a poor condition.

5.5 The principal elevation faces into the farm yard, with a continuous range divided into 14 bays (Plate 3). Notional enumeration begins at the western end, though bays 1 – 6 were not part of the appraisal, nor inspected internally.

5.6 The central four bays are brick-fronted, flanked to the west by eight formerly open-fronted bays which have been infilled with recessed weatherboarded frontages and converted to stabling. The eastern end is enclosed by a wide, vertically boarded door, and adjoins an open-fronted bay with access through to the garden. The whole building is covered with a continuous pan-tiled roof but characterised by sagging to the west.

Detailed external descriptions and interior

5.7 The area under appraisal is considered in greater detail below. It comprises the four brick-fronted bays at the centre of the building, the two end bay to the east and two stables to the west.

The western, formerly open-fronted bays (Bays 7 & 8)

5.8 These bays, like their companions to the west, appear to have been open-fronted initially and preserve robust squared oak posts standing on brick

stylobates, with solid shaped braces to the tie-beam. The posts vary slightly; most appear to be re-used with redundant mortices for half-notched jointing which does not appear to relate to their present position. The wall plate has been replaced and in modern times the existing recessed frontage added on a base of Fletton bricks with modern stable doors.

5.9 Both bays define a spacious stall with concrete floors and boarded lining. This is circular-sawn and clearly of no great age. The historic flint and brickwork is obscured by render. The roof is exposed throughout, with simple waney tie-beams and slender raking struts coggged into a single purlin in each pitch. Nine common rafter-couples per bay are slender, hand-sawn, quartered branches rising to a ridgeboard and braced with yoke-pieces. A number of board-like softwood collars are present although they do not respect the bay divisions. Some variation is visible in the east bay (Bay 8) where a wind-brace stiffens the structure and the rafters are nailed on in a primary-braced system more normally encountered in wall framing.

5.10 A closed partition divides the area from the adjoining bays to the east (Plate 4). Here, regular studs are nailed over the collar to the apex.

Central, brick-fronted bays (Bays 9-12)

5.11 Four bays have outer walls of soft orange bricks, but punctuated by stable doors with adjoining windows as elsewhere. There is a subtle division into pairs, with those to the west having their windows to the west of the doors, and the eastern bays similarly arranged with their windows to the east. The windows are, however modern and probably inserted as the jambs have no queen closers, unlike the doorways. The western doors are boarded, ledged and braced to the rear, its adjoining companion is simply boarded and ledged, while the east door is modern.

5.12 Some modern modification is visible with the inner face of the outer wall lined with Fletton bricks. The internal stall partitions are modern and of no interest.

5.13 The roof has no particular structural coherence. The three western bays are similar to the adjoining area though constructed of more evenly-sawn softwood, while the yoke pieces only occur at the bay divisions (Plate 5). The east bay differs in having a proper framed truss comprising a waney hand-sawn tie-beam with raking struts pegged to principal rafters and cleats supporting a side purlin in each pitch. This is congruous with its companions to the east. An iron king-rod with an extra planked piece at the apex which engaging the ridge board also provides extra support.

Eastern bays (Bays 13 and 14)

5.14 The two end-bays preserve much more of their original form, although Bay 13 now provides a covered through-way to the garden, while Bay 14 is of irregular in shape where it accommodates a pre-existing garden wall.

5.15 Bay 13 remains open-fronted, but a section of brickwork from the adjoining external north wall extends for a short distance and remains toothed, and so was clearly meant to continue. This side is now framed by two chunky posts; essentially roughly dressed tree-trunks, one standing on a conical stone stylobate. The partition to the final east bay is constructed of nailed studwork on a low brick wall, with horizontal oak or elm boarding below the tie-beam. To the rear the kitchen garden is given access through a bead-moulded and boarded door, ledged to the rear with hand-made catch and strap-hinges hung on pintles. The south-east corner is occupied by a framed partition which may have formed a pen for calves or a bull (Plate 6). It rises to tie-beam level and is simply constructed. A corner post is probably reused, as it has a jowled base, while wide vertical boards have been applied to the exterior of the framework, with access given through a 19th century bead-moulded boarded door, which is ledged to the rear and hung on hand made strap hinges. A smaller, second hatch pierces the east wall at higher level. Of some note is a 19th century lamp holder attached to the boarding of the east wall (Plate 7).

5.16 The roof continues the trussed form seen in the adjoining bay with an intermediate truss and a further truss marking the partition with Bay 14. As before, the tie-beam is of oak, with softwood principal rafters and raking struts, and a central iron king-rod.

5.17 The end-bay to the east differs slightly as the end wall is canted and appears to pre-date the range. This is the most competently constructed element with even flint courses and brickwork quoining. The north frontage is closed by a full bay-width door, with long ledges and reinforcing iron strapping, though its two-metre width has placed stress on the overall form, and the door has sagged and failed. A second door to the east gives access to a small privy within the kitchen yard. This has a door of some age, although within only a few back boards from the earth closet survive.

5.18 The internal partition from Bay 13 is boarded with oak or elm, and partially closed above the partition to the apex by the outer off-cuts from the timber-sawing process. The only other feature of note is a small internal wall, framing an enclosure may originally have been a wood store or similar. The roof is supported by a single truss as in neighbouring areas (Plate 8).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Examining the whole range, three distinct structural differences can be discerned, though detailed examination reveals that these divisions extend beyond their superficial external appearance. The western bays, including Bays 7 and 8 under appraisal belong to one particular phase, where the roof is essentially constructed in the same style, of clasped, side-purlin form, and which appears to have been constructed as open-fronted cart sheds, later infilled with modern materials to create the existing stabling. The central bays, which are now fronted by brickwork are very similar, but with more competently constructed roofs of good squared timber, though differing little in

other respects. The eastern bays, by contrast, have a typically Victorian double-framed roof of much better quality than elsewhere.

6.2 A small number of diagnostic features survive. The form of all the roof types, the doors, fixtures and fittings (though few in number) together with the brickwork, point to a mid-late 19th century date for construction. The differences may represent a minor chronological gap between the completion of one end and the start of the other, but they are more likely to reflect the status of individual areas, and thus the investment in timber and money to erect them. The central bays are carefully and competently constructed and must define original stables, while the western bays, housing storage or other functions which had much less value than horses, required less robust methods and materials. This division is now manifest in the sagging apex along much of the western area.

6.3 The stables are part of an accretive process of enlargement at Lavenham Hall which can be seen also in other buildings on site. The north side of the farmyard is framed by a similar confection of barns, store-houses, stables, cartsheds, a granary and other buildings, one added to another, which attest to the diversification of farming in the 19th century and a level of prosperity which allowed the construction of new buildings. Within this, two or three sides of a later 16th century barn survive, along with a possible granary which may date to the 18th or early 19th century. The later buildings are predominantly 19th century or early 20th century date and a number of similarities with the appraisal range can be seen in brick fabric, the quality of timber along with the use, for example, of industrially-produced bead-moulded boarded doors.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The appraisal building could not be considered of great importance in its own right. It is essentially mid- to late 19th century and the various ranges have little individual exceptional merit. The whole building has been modified to varying degrees, so that the roofs, back wall and some internal partitions now represent the only historic features. Modification has, however, been fairly sensitive, with facing materials such as boarding used, which does not detract from its original agricultural appearance. A few fixtures and fittings from its early history survive in the eastern bays.

ARCHIVE

The archive will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No. 2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008). A unique event number will be obtained from the county HER Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client Mr Anthony Faulkner for funding the works and for his assistance, and also his architect, Mary Plowman of Project 5 Architecture LLP.

AS would also like to thank Dr Colin Pendleton of the Suffolk Historic Environment Office, Bury St Edmunds, and staff at the Bury St Edmunds Record Office.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Edward Martin of SCC AS-CT.

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Web sites

Heritage Gateway. Site accessed 26/10/2010
Web site: www.heritagegateway.org.uk/

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

SHER number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC – AD 43</i>		
LVM Misc	9145 4945	Brickyard: Mesolithic flint scatter
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
LVM 018	9165 4922	Roman tessellated pavement
<i>Medieval AD 1066-1539</i>		
LVM 053	9175 4918	Medieval town of Lavenham: Documentary evidence. The majority of the buildings date between the 11 th and 16 th centuries with a charter granted for a market and fair in 1248.9.
LVM 005	9159 4929	Guildhall of Corpus Christie founded in 1529 by John de Vere 15 th Earl of Oxford. Grade I listed
LVM 036	9165 4918	The Grove, Lady Street: A late medieval to post-medieval post-hole building was excavated yielding pottery, tile, animal bone and small finds metal work
LVM 004	9162 4932	Market Cross: Scheduled Monument SF9 and Grade II listed. Square base and octagonal stone shaft. The ball replaced the wooden cross in the 16 th or 17 th century
LVM 051	9164 4912	Medieval to post-medieval culvert (C16th) under Water Street
LVM 009	9130 4902	Church of St Peter and St Paul: mainly late medieval
LVM 026	9122 4922	Lavenham Hall: medieval or post-medieval pottery ovens (described as 'Roman')
LVM 050	9150 4921	3 High Street: medieval pit and mullion window fragment identified during monitoring of footings
ESF 20209	9148 4915	Salisbury House, Church Street: archaeological monitoring found no features but 3 residual medieval sherds were recovered
LVM 003	9162 4914	51/52 Water Street: medieval glazed floor tiles under a 16 th century house
LVM 046	9162 4915	Monitoring of ground works revealed medieval and post-medieval finds and a thin burnt lens, possibly a smithy site
<i>Post-medieval AD 1539-1900</i>		
LVM 007	9129 4919	Lavenham Hall: 16 th -17 th century Grade II listed (LB 276993). Ruins of medieval precursor in the grounds with an enlarged medieval fish pond which had the bailiff's house marked on in a map of 1580

LVM 027	9196 4921	Brick Works shown on 1904 map
LVM 055	91 50	90 Church St: monitoring of footings trenches revealed a post-medieval ditch
<i>Undated sites</i>		
LVM 025	9150 4950	Earthworks including a pond, possibly the result of extraction pits
LVM 032	9116 4899	Potland Lane: aerial photograph's of a possible slight earthwork ring ditch with external bank and small central mound
LVM 042	9140 4890	Church Glebe Meadow, Church Street: Three eval trenches on former glebe land revealed a pit and a ditch of unknown date
<i>Negative sites</i>		
LVM 045	9141 4904	The Old Church, Church Street
LVM 052	9155 4940	76 High Street
ESF 20216	9149 4921	1 Hall Road

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig. No.	Map Description	Date	Scale
1	Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
2	Detailed site location	Modern	1:500
3	HER information	Modern	
4	Tithe map	1842	
5	First Edition OS map	1883	Six inch
6	Second Edition OS map	1902	Twenty-five inch

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Barn at the Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk.
County: Suffolk	District: Babergh
Village/Town: Lavenham	Parish: Lavenham
Planning application reference:	Babergh Planning Approval Ref. B/10/00774).
Client name/address/tel:	Anthony Faulkner
Nature of application:	Conversion of agricultural buildings to residential use
Present land use:	Disused stables
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TL 9123 4912
Site Code:	
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions
Type of work:	Historic building recording
Date of work:	October 2010
Location of finds/Curating museum:	
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented:
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In October 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an historic building appraisal of a range of stables (termed a barn in the supporting documentation) at the Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk. The work was carried out in order to comply with a condition attached to planning approval for proposed conversion.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis revealed a division of the entire range into three structural phases, though all are broadly contemporary, dating to the mid- to later 19th century. Differences may be related to varying use, with more expense and better construction invested into probable original stabling at the centre and to the east of the range. The western bays appear to have been open originally, as probable cart sheds. The whole building has suffered much modification with conversion into stabling, though the historic roofs and a few early fixtures and fittings survive.</i></p>
Author of summary: Lee Prosser	Date of Summary: October 2010

PLATES



1 South-east elevation, taken from the south (14)



2 The remains of the potting shed to the rear of the range (east end), taken from the south (12)



3 North elevation of the assessment range showing open-fronted area, taken from the west (03)



4 East wall of Bay 8 (partition between eastern and western elements), taken from the south (30)



5 Roof structure above Bays 10 and 9, taken from the south-west (26)



6 Bay 13, internal pen, taken from the north-west (22)



Plate 7 19th century lamp holder on the western wall of Bay 13, taken from the southwest (42)



Plate 8 Bay 14, roof truss, taken from the west (20)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

North elevation of the assessment structure (east end), taken from the north-west



2

North elevation of the assessment structure (centre), taken from the north



3

North elevation of the assessment range showing open-fronted area, taken from the west



4

North elevation of the assessment range (west end), taken from the north-west



5

West gable end, taken from the west



6

Surrounding farm buildings, taken from the south



7

Surrounding farm buildings and yard, taken from the east



8

Lavenham Hall and farmyard, taken from the south-west



9

Surrounding farm buildings and yard, taken from the south



10

Surrounding farm buildings and yard, taken from the south-east



11

Small shed to the rear of the range (east end), taken from the south



12

The remains of the potting shed to the rear of the range (east end), taken from the south



13

Blocked doorway and area of rendering (south-east elevation), taken from the south-east



14

South-east elevation, taken from the south



15

South-east elevation, taken from the south-east



16

South-east elevation and garden wall, taken from the south-east



17

Garden wall at west end, taken from east



18

Eastern bay (Bay 14) with boarded door, taken from the north-west



19
Bay 14 with internal brick partitions, taken from the north-west



20
Bay 14, roof truss, taken from the west



21
Partition between Bays 14 and 13, taken from the north



22
Bay 13, internal pen, taken from the north-west



23
Roof truss, Bay 12, taken from the north-west



24
South-east wall of Bay 11, taken from the north-west



25

South-east wall of Bay 10, taken from the north-west



26

Roof structure above Bays 10 and 9, taken from the south-west



27

Internal stall partitions in Bay 9, taken from north



28

Stable door and window showing Fletton brick inner face of Bay 9, taken from the south-east



29

Open-fronted area of Bay 7 & 8, taken from the west



30

East wall of Bay 8 (partition between eastern and western elements), taken from the south



31
Roof structure above Bays 7 & 8, taken from the east



32
Open-fronted stable element of the range, taken from the north-east



33
Supporting post on brick stylobate between Bays 7 & 8, taken from the north



34
Supporting post between Bays 7 and 8, retaining redundant mortices, taken from the north-west



35
Supporting post on brick stylobate between Bays 6 and 7, taken from the north-west



36
Supporting post between Bays 6 and 7 retaining redundant mortices, taken from the north



37
Interior of the small shed to the rear of the range, taken from the south-west



38
Shaped support for work tops in potting shed, taken from the south-west



39
Access from the yard through Bay 13 to the kitchen garden area, taken from the east



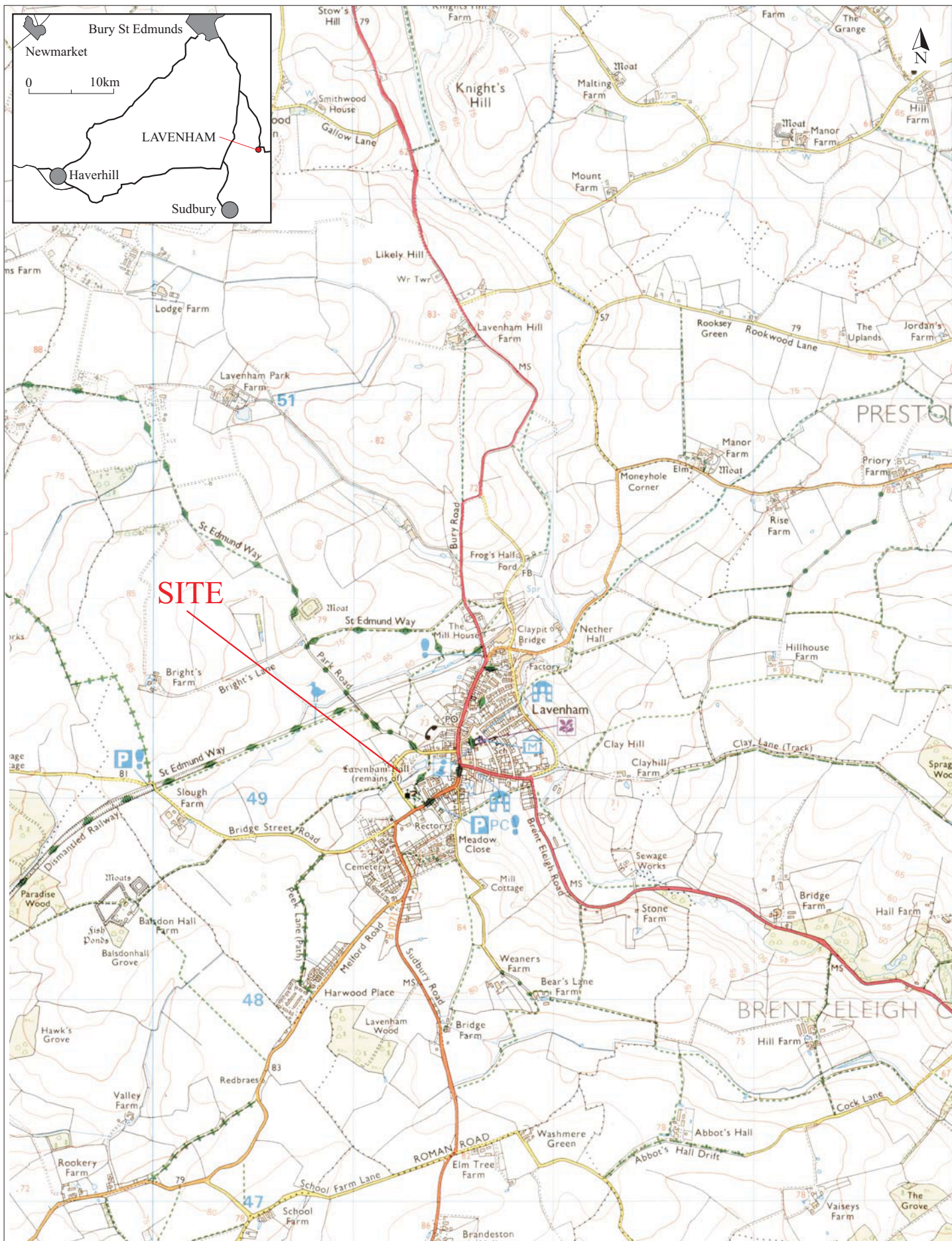
40
The remains of shelving within the potting shed, taken from the north-east



41
The east side of the potting shed, taken from the south-west

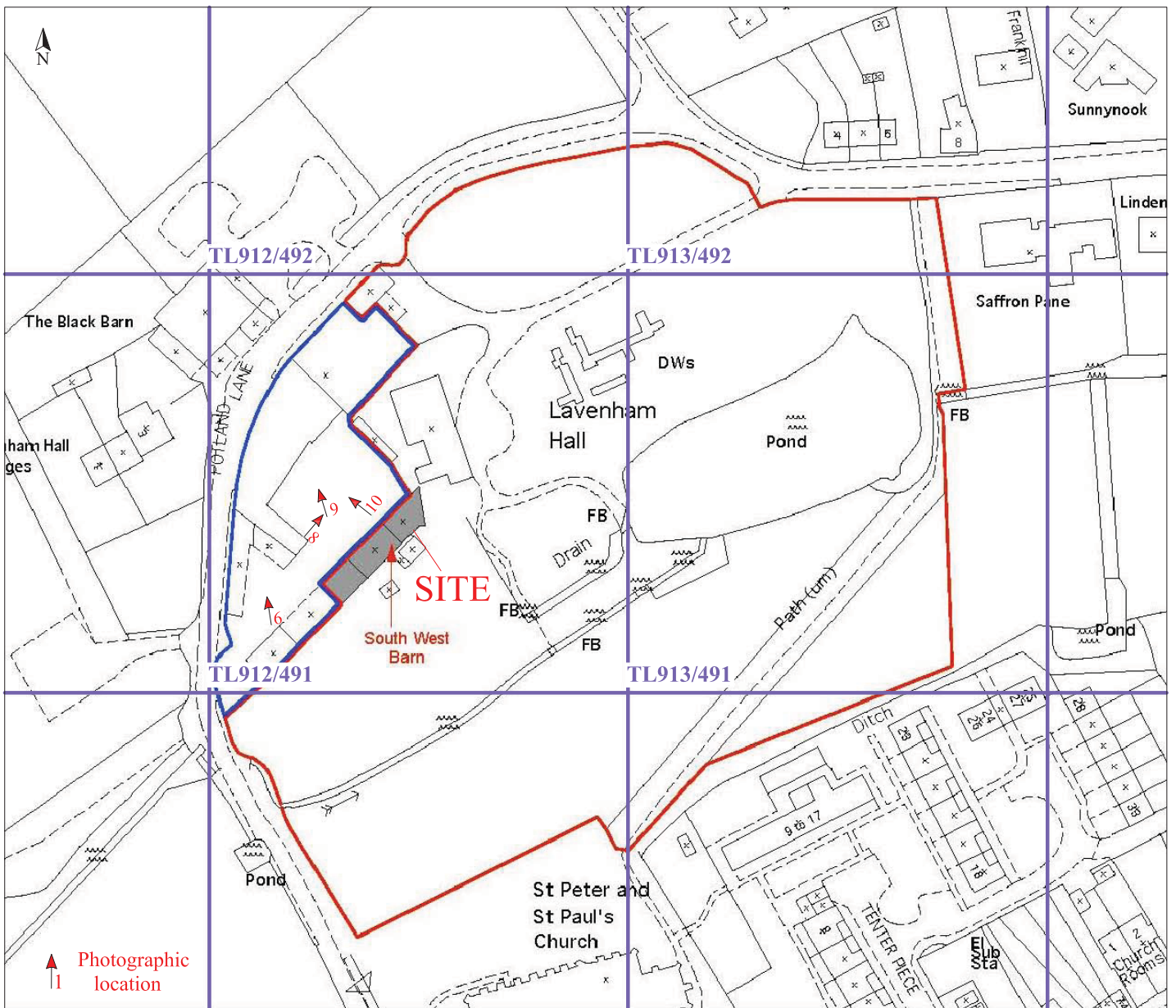


42
19th century lamp holder on the western wall of Bay 13, taken from the south-west



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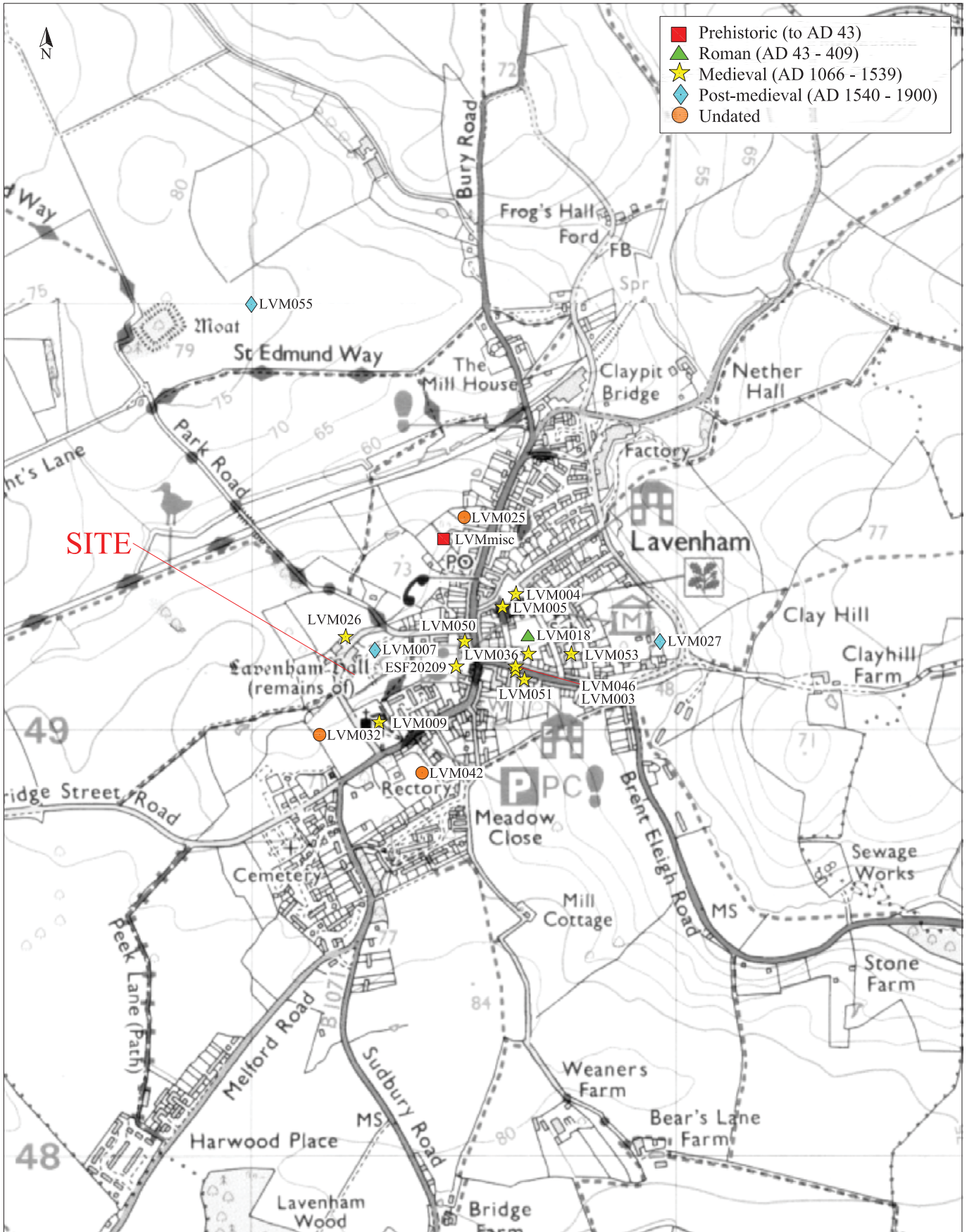
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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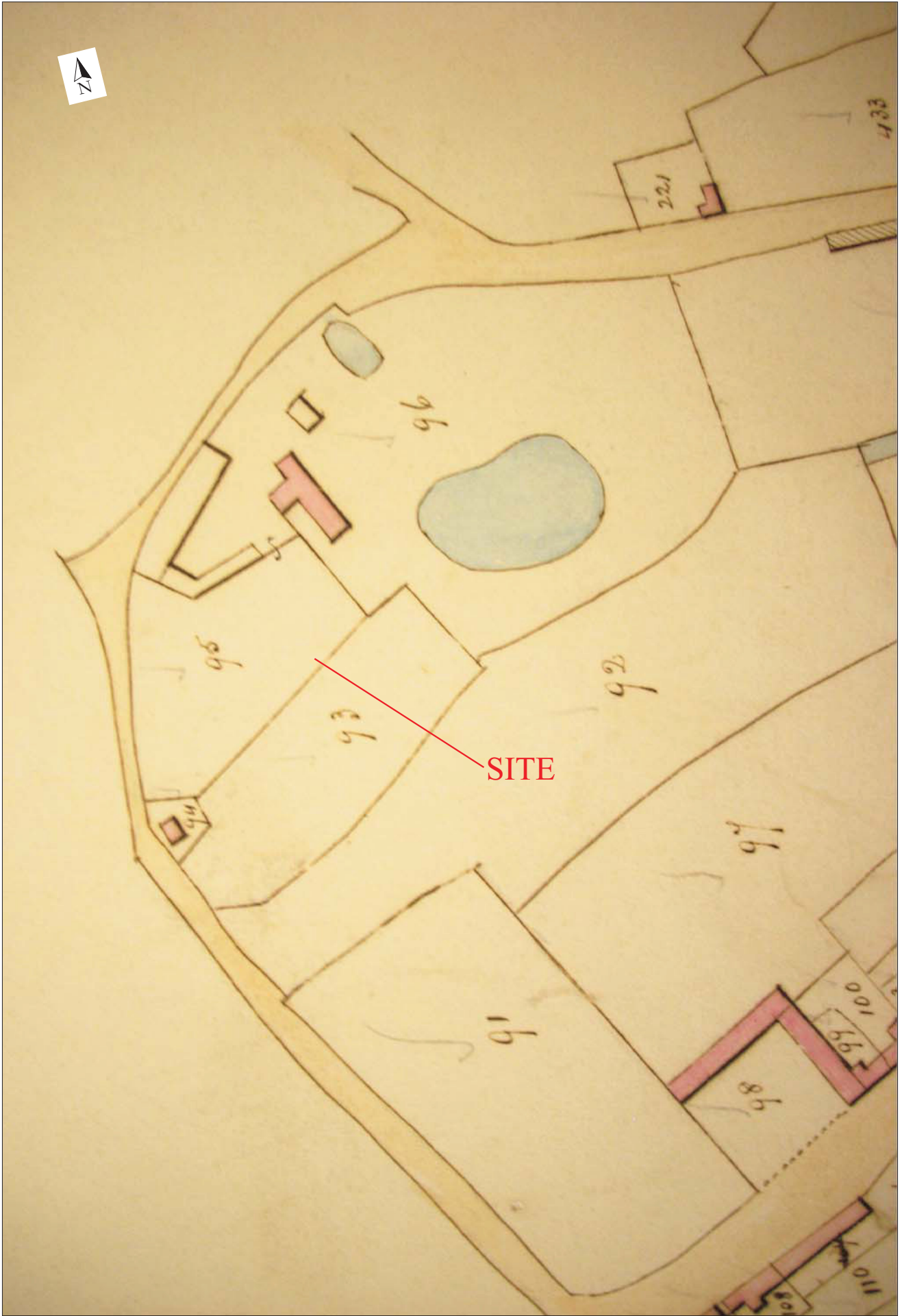


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1500 at A4

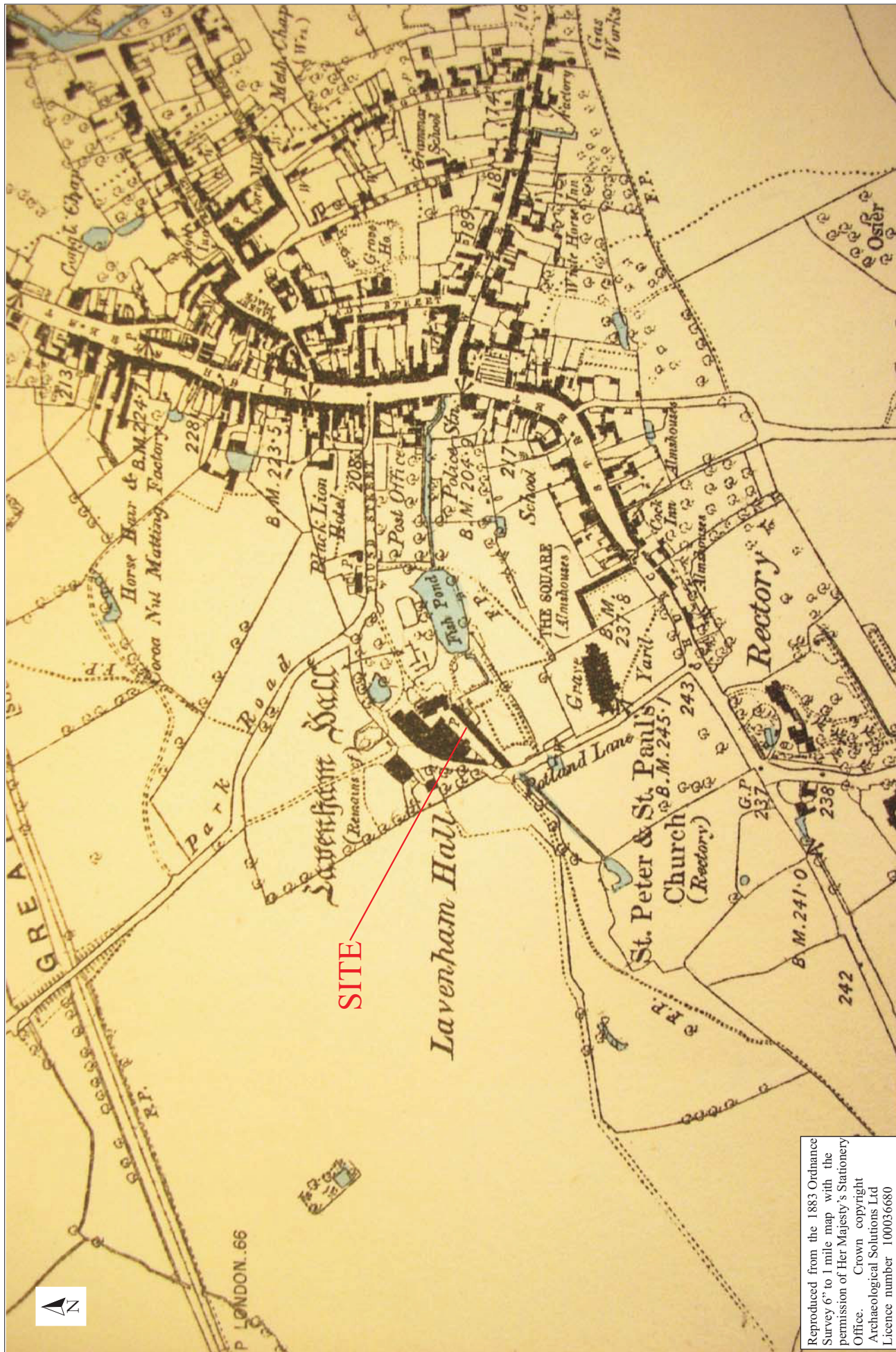


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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4



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Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1842
Not to scale

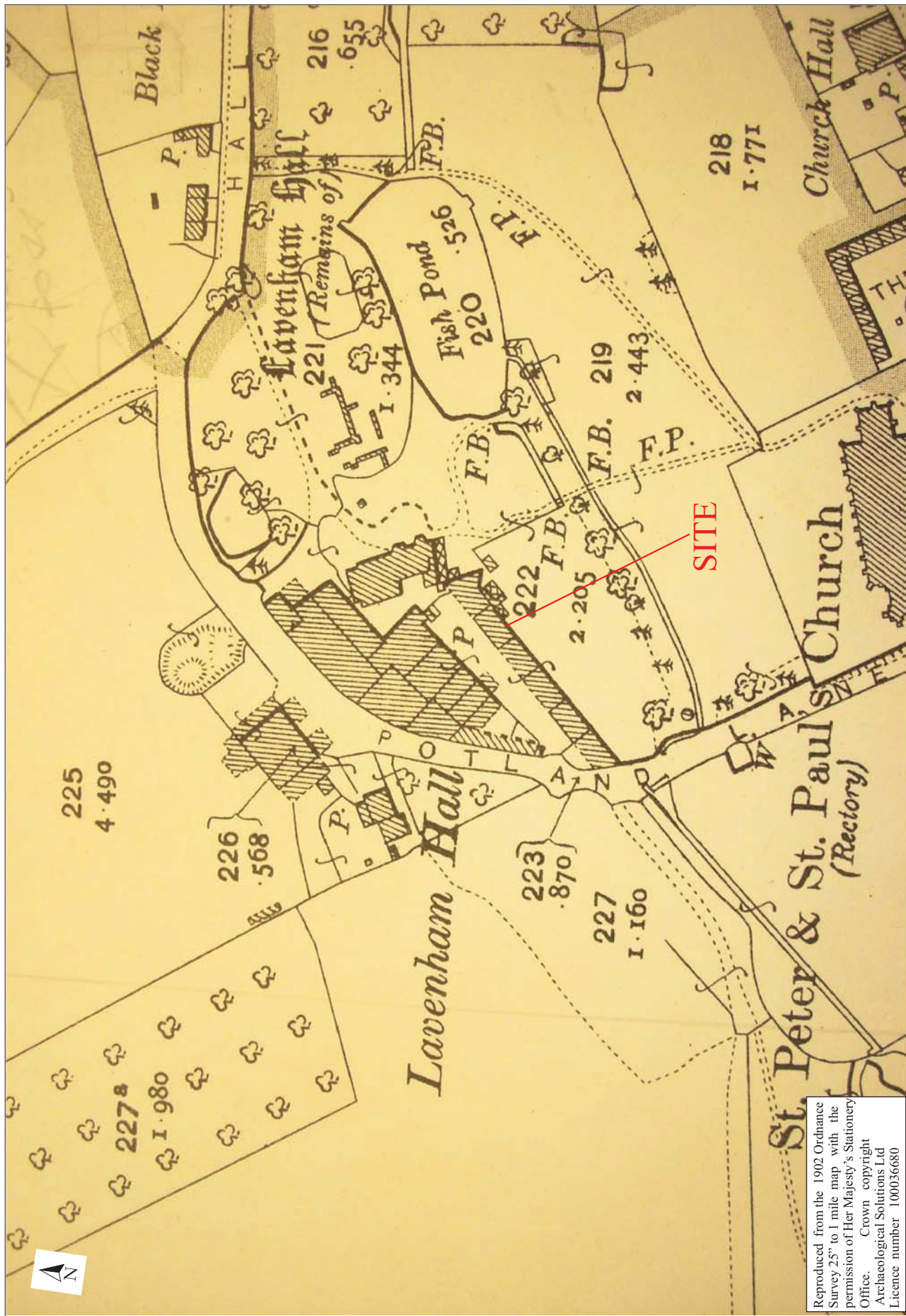


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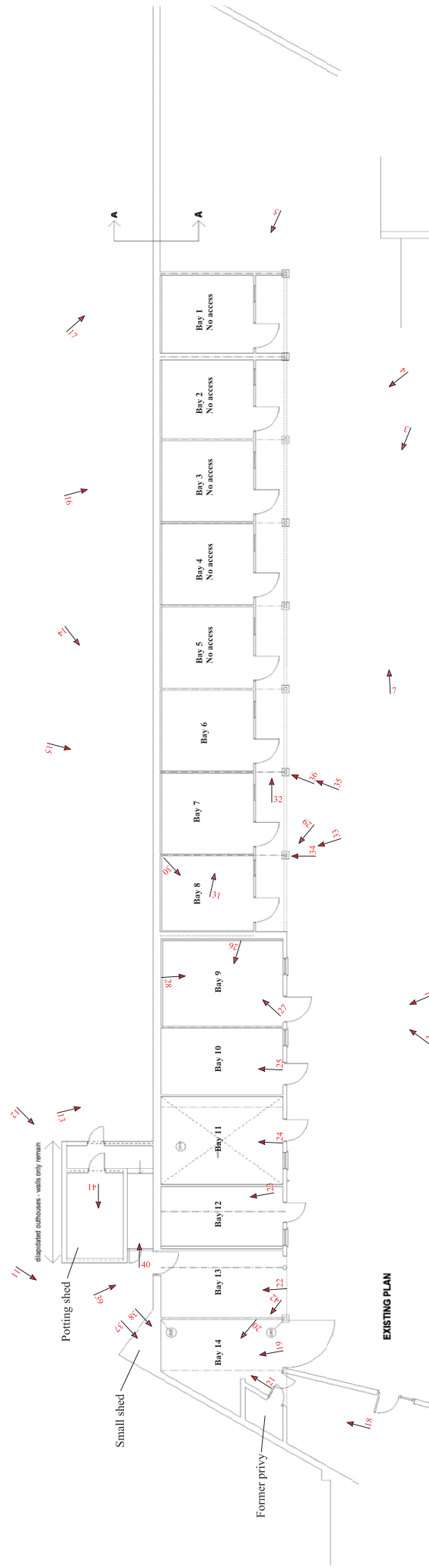
Fig. 5 OS map, 1883

Not to scale

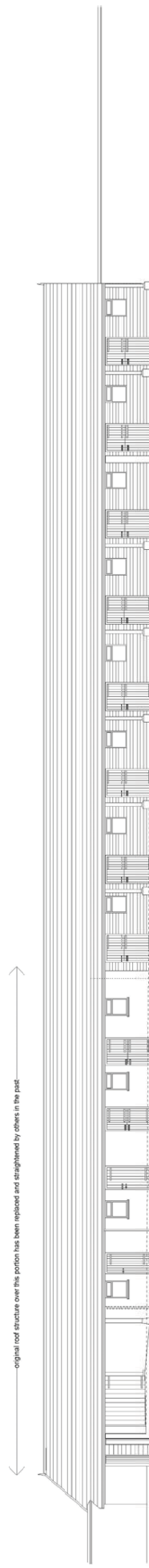


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 Fig. 6 OS map, 1902
 Not to scale



SECTION A - A



NORTH WEST ELEVATION

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Fig. 7 Photographic location plan
 Scale 1:200 at A3

