

Eastern Region

Cambridgeshire

Huntingdonshire

(G.12.4102/2008)

TL05607570

Parish: Bythorn and Keyston

Postal Code: PE180QN

THE WHITE HART, BYTHORN***An Historic Building Impact Assessment on Part of The White Hart, Bythorn, Cambridgeshire***

Coward, J Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-135
2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The assessment was carried out in order to determine whether partitioning on one part of the first floor was original, in order to facilitate a decision on planning and Listed Building Consent for their proposed removal. No convincing evidence for the survival of original partitioning was recorded, nor the position of any partitioning since removed. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.12.4103/2008)

TL28207410

Parish: Houghton and Wyton

Postal Code: PE172DR

RAF WYTON***RAF Wyton, Cambridgeshire. Historic Building Survey***

Henderson, M Portslade : Archaeology South-East, Report: 2008217 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeology South-East

Historic building survey was carried out on a number of buildings at the RAF Station Wyton, in advance of the demolition of the buildings prior to redevelopment. The surveyed buildings represented a cross section of the types, form and function available to military establishments from the first half of the 20th century through the Expansion Period and into the 1970s. Each building type was of a standard design that was not unique to RAF Wyton, but was supplied to many military facilities. The only differences recorded was in the use of building materials common to the areas where the stations were located. The surveyed buildings included those situated within a military transport compound, comprising an early 'Type T' hangar and a series of garage, repair and maintenance facilities. The structures dated to the early years of the station with the exception of the hangar, which was purpose built between 1940 and 1942. A series of H-plan barrack blocks were also surveyed. The H-plan structures were designed in 1937 to replace the T-plan facilities and were used as accommodation and office blocks. Two further structural types were surveyed. Both were officers' mess and accommodation facilities, and comprised a central block with a display façade flanked by cross wings providing accommodation. One of the blocks was a Type B building designed by S. Bullock in 1938 in a neo-Georgian style. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

Essex

Braintree

(G.22.4104/2008)

TL80552295

Parish: Bradwell

Postal Code: CM778EL

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND HALL AT THE STREET BRADWELL VILLAGE, BRAINTREE***Report and Historic Analysis of the Church and Hall at The Street, Bradwell Village, Braintree, Essex***

Chapman, N Halstead : Nigel Chapman Associates, 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Nigel Chapman Associates

The church building was built in 1931 and the hall in the 1950's. The buildings were cavity brick construction, both buildings had porch lobbies. The church front elevation had Gothic style leaded light windows on either side of the porch. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.22.4105/2008)

TL75762316

Parish: Braintree

Postal Code: CM7 1UX

THE WATER TOWER AND FIRE STATION SWAN SIDE, BRAINTREE***The Water Tower and Fire Station, Swan Side, Braintree Essex, Historic Building Recoring***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1929 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by:

A record was made of an Italianite style masonry steel framed water tower it was built in 1928 to replace an 1857 masonry tower and probably fed a pumping station on the Notley Road. A record was also made of a modernist style 1931 fire station that was included in the development. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: essexcou1-51604

(G.22.4106/2008)

TL82382641

Parish: Coggeshall

Postal Code: CO9 1RJ

GREAT NUNTY'S FARM, NUNTY'S LANE, PATTISWICK***Great Nuntys Farm, Nuntys Lane, Pattiswick, Essex Historic Building Recording***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1906 2008, 45pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Recording works were undertaken on a late-18th century farmstead. The group was formed by two barns, a byre and stables, plus two small dilapidated Victorian structures. The buildings were timber framed and boarded with corrugated asbestos roofs. All were formally thatched and the two barns had their upper walls plastered. The byre, barn 2 and the stables were constructed in the same unusually steep primary bracing, but there was evidence to suggest that the byre was a rebuilt 16th century structure, perhaps contemporary with the farmhouse. Barn 3 had a very different character to the others and appeared to be constructed from elements of broadly contemporary pre-existing barns. All buildings had been neglected, but not from modern farm development, therefore historic wall treatments such as

wall and daub plaster and features such as a brick threshing floor, and feeding troughs remained. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: essexcou1-48626

(G.22.4107/2008)

TL82832523

Parish:

Postal Code: CM7 8BE

LITTLE NUNTY'S FARM, NUNTY'S LANE, COGGESHALL

Little Nuntys Farm, Nuntys Lane, Coggeshall, Essex, Historic Building Recording

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 2009 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Recording works were undertaken on the remains of a 19th century farmstead. The group comprised a barn and stables, the latter originally built as a cow shed. Other elements of the farm were believed to have been demolished when large pre- fabricated grain silos and sheds were erected in the mid to late-20th century. The buildings were timber framed with later corrugated asbestos roofs. The barn had been adapted for grain storage. There was few internal fittings or fixtures in either building. Little Nuntys over time adopted the form of a Victorian mixed farmstead with a barn and animal ranges set around a central yard. Although the buildings had limited architectural value their vernacular character and preservation as part of the rural landscape was deemed important. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO
OASIS ID: essexcou1-53787

(G.22.4108/2008)

TL67253356

Parish: Finchingfield

Postal Code: CM7 4LA

UNWINS FARM BUILDINGS, SPAIN'S HALL ROAD, FINCHINGFIELD, ESSEX

Unwins Farm Buildings, Spain's Hall Road, Finchingfield, Essex: Historic Building Recording

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1912 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Recording works were undertaken on two 18th century barns at Unwins Farms. They formed the remains of a post-medieval farmstead, with probable medieval origins. The farm had a complicated development resulting in many of the earlier buildings being lost over time. In 2008 the farm complex consisted of two redundant timber framed buildings and modern pre-fabricated buildings that formed the focus to the modern farm. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM
OASIS ID: essexcou1-47129

(G.22.4109/2008)

TL72722265

Parish: Rayne

Postal Code: CM7 8RP

RAYNE FOUNDRY, THE STREET, RAYNE, BRAINTREE,

A Survey of Rayne Foundry, The Street, Rayne, Braintree, Essex

Lister, C Colchester : Colchester Archaeological Trust, Report: 475 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Colchester Archaeological Trust

Rayne Foundry lay on the north side of the Roman road known as Stane Street, the main route from Colchester to St. Albans, today called simply "The Street" in the centre of Rayne parish. A foundry was in continuous operation at the site from at least as early as the 1820s right through to its closure in 2001. Eighteen buildings were recorded in the course of the survey. Little of the early foundry survived, apart from a few external walls to the south and east of the current complex, with the current building dating mostly to the 1930s/1950s. At the time of its closure, the foundry used 20th-century equipment and machinery, and no original fixtures and fittings had survived. The Roper cupola furnace was one of the last remaining examples of its type in the region and, with the closure of Rayne Foundry, the last operational iron foundry in Essex had disappeared. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: colchest3-49465

Brentwood

(G.22.4110/2008)

TQ59809380

Parish: Brentwood

Postal Code: CM158AR

BRENTWOOD SCHOOL, INGRAVE ROAD, BRENTWOOD

Historic Building Recording at Brentwood School, Ingrave Road, Brentwood Road, Essex

Letch, A Brentwood : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1874 2009, 57pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

The historic structures recorded during the survey formed a diversely functioning group of late-19th and early 20th century buildings whose origins were not all associated with Brentwood School. Most were built during the expansion of the school c. 1910, but two of the structures, the former vicarage and its outbuilding, were built some 40 years earlier and were incorporated within the layout as the school expanded. Despite changes, the outward appearance of all the structures remained largely unaltered, even if their landscape setting significantly changed as the school grew. Otway House was the oldest of the group, given its origins as a Victorian vicarage. It was well built and with its Gothic themes stylistically typical of its date, representing a good example of a modest late Victorian middle class residence. Adoption of Otway House as a boarding house by the school coincided with building the 1928 extension and it was likely the two were fitted out at the same time. The former gymnasium and marshal's lodge were Edwardian buildings and added historic value and diversity to this part of the school. Externally they had changed very little, especially the lodge, with its ornate architectural character. Internally, the gym had been altered considerably, while the lodge had developed over time as a contemporary family home. The modern Marshall's office and former gymnasium extension had no architectural merit. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: essexcou1-44864

Chelmsford

(G.22.4111/2008)

TL70820695

Parish: Chelmsford

Postal Code: CM1 1NS

CHELMSFORD CATHEDRAL

Chelmsford Cathedral an Analysis of the Fabric of the South Aisle West of the Porch

Ireland, G Chelmsford : Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England, 2008, 10pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England

Until 1914 St. Mary's parish church, Chelmsford Cathedral comprised a chancel with north and south chapels and vestries to the north a nave with aisles north and south and an outer north aisle, a west tower and a south porch. The existing building took its form in the 15th and 16th centuries. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Colchester

(G.22.4112/2008)

TL99292451

Parish: COLCHESTER

OASIS DATABASE: LE CATEAU AND CAVALRY BARRACKS, COLCHESTER GARRISON

Historic Building Recording at the Le Cateau and Cavalry Barracks, Colchester Garrison

Letch, A. Braintree : ECC FAU, Report: Rep.1858 2008, Thick bound level 3 report with text and plenty of photos, plans, etc

Work undertaken by: ECC FAU

"Building record of 19th-century military buildings at two of the first permanent barracks in Colchester. Le Cateau was formerly the Royal Artillery Barracks. Stable block A, the canteen and sergeants mess and the adult school were recorded. Stable block B was recorded in an earlier phase (OASIS 25973). Only the listed riding stables was recorded from the Cavalry Barracks." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: essexcou1-39335

Epping Forest

(G.22.4113/2008)

TL46090221

Parish: Epping

Postal Code: CM164LJ

208-212 THE HIGH STREET, EPPING

Historic Analysis and Report on the Buildings at 208-212 The High Street, Epping, Essex

Watkins, E & Watkins, BChelmsford : Elphin & Brenda Watkin, 2008, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD

Work undertaken by: Elphin & Brenda Watkin

The front ground floor range of buildings consisted of two shop fronts and an access passage to the rear range. The passage was 19th century with a door of the period. The two shops fronts were dated from the early and late-20th century. Behind this range was a frame of a 17th century stair tower. Two rear wings to the north and south developed eastwards towards Hemmel Street. The north range was two storey and survived relatively complete. The south side had three sections developed in succession, with a side lean-to. Beyond these was a 1930s single/double storey flat roofed building. To the north of the stair tower a 19th century passage way linked the shop side passage and rear range. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

Maldon

(G.22.4114/2008)

TQ88909870

Parish: Latchingdon

Postal Code: CM3 6HD

THE WATER TOWER, LOWER BURNHAM ROAD, LATCHINGDON***The Water Tower, Lower Burnham Road, Latchingdon, Essex. Historic Building Recording***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1694 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

A programme of building recording was undertaken on a former concrete water tower, prior to conversion to residential accommodation. The water tower appeared to have been built in the 1930s as a response to the Rural Water Supplies Act of 1934 to improve the local water supply chain. Designed in the International Moderne style with a concrete frame and tank, the structure had changed very little since it was constructed. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: essexcou1-41489

Tendring

(G.22.4115/2008)

TM17802135

Parish: Thorpe-le-Soken

Postal Code: CO160HY

THORPE MALTINGS, THORPE-LE-SOKEN, TENDRING***Thorpe Maltings, Thorpe-le-Soken, Tendring, Essex. Archaeological Building Recording***

Sather, K Altrincham : Kathryn Sather & Associates

Heritage Conservation Consultants, 2008, 86pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Kathryn Sather & Associates

Heritage Conservation Consultants

A programme of archaeological building recording was carried out at Thorpe Maltings, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, prior to the removal of the drying towers and collapsed roof and unstable gable to eaves level. The recording included a photographic survey, with specific high level access to the roof structures of the drying towers. Existing plans and cross sections of the complex were adjusted and annotated to provide the drawn record, as safe access to all areas of the complex to obtain further drawings was not possible at this time. The Maltings complex was erected between 1876 and 1878. The complex consisted of two multi-storey linear ranges, aligned east/west and canted slightly to the south. They were later joined by a central link structure used for storage. Both ranges were constructed in Flemish bond of yellow brick with red brick details and dressings. The roof structures were all of timber and slate. The complex extended to three storeys with a semi-basemented ground floor. The Maltings complex is listed Grade II. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: kathryns1-62721

Uttlesford

(G.22.4116/2008)

TL60572747

Parish: Great Easton

Postal Code: CM6 2DU

WOLSEYS FARM, DUTON HILL, GREAT EASTON***Historic Building Recording at Wolseys Farm, Duton Hill, Great Easton, Essex***

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1821 2008, 76pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

Recording works were undertaken on a large multi- phase farmstead. The eleven buildings recorded ranged from the 17th to early 20th century in date. The oldest structures were two 17th century timber framed barns each grade 2 listed. A byre was likely to be contemporary with them and also a granary cart shed (although this was perhaps a 18th century build) The byre was enclosed in the 18th century to form a stable. From a post -medieval layout centred around a single yard the farm was improved in the 19th century for cattle. Brick shelter sheds were built and stock yards around a central open yard. A stable and new farmhouse were built and a tall structure built against the granary. This building was interpreted as a machine store. Subsequent development in the modern period was minimal and the buildings maintained to a high standard. The farm was a well preserved example of an evolving farm complex. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: essexcou1-37443

(G.22.4117/2008)

TL52022050

Parish: Great Hallingbury

Postal Code: CM227UZ

HARPS FARM STABLES, BEDLAR'S GREEN, GREAT HALLINGBURY

Harps Farm Stables, Bedlar's Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex. Historic Building Record

Capon, L Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, Report: 30275 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: AOC Archaeology Group

Historic building recording was conducted on the stables at Harps Farm, a farmstead whose origins lay in the medieval period. The farmhouse was a Grade II Listed Hall House comprising a 15th century hall and cross-wing with 17th century and later additions. To the east of the farmhouse was a Grade II Listed granary and a Grade II Listed 16th century barn. The 19th century stable range lay immediately south of the Listed barn. The stables were of several phases, and formed a building facing into a courtyard. Many repairs and replacement beams within the building were clear, but the older parts were potentially of late-18th century or early 19th century date. The report provided an enhanced Level 2 record of a not untypical post-medieval farm stable. The building was functional but had some degree of design. The report described the stable, its materials and phasing, and set the building into its local and regional context. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, MO, PM

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-50347

(G.22.4118/2008)

TL52372031

Parish:

Postal Code: CM227TL

THE OLD FORGE AT THE HOP POLES PUBLIC HOUSE, BEDLARS GREEN, GREAT HALLINGBURY

Historic Analysis and Survey Report of The Old Forge at The Hop Poles Public House, Bedlars Green, Great Hallingbury, Essex

Watkin, E & Watkin, B Chelmsford : Elphin & Brenda Watkin, 2008, 30pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Elphin & Brenda Watkin

The old forge was a brick and tile building with full gabled ends. It appeared to date from the late 19th century, the tiled roof was probably a later addition [in sales information from 1923 reports it was reported to have had a slate roof]. The building comprised a main gabled front unit and a continuous rear lean-to with access at both ends. The main range had double doors to the western area fitted out originally for the tethering of horses. The main central area opened through to the lean-to and had one original catch still on the stable type door. Little remained of its life as a forge. A much rebuilt chimney stack, an area of heavily boarded flooring and enough space behind the hearth position for bellows was all that remained. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: elphinwa1-45370

(G.22.4119/2008)

TL6018517013

Parish: HIGH ROOTHING

Postal Code: CM6 1NT

OASIS DATABASE: MISSION HALL HIGH RODING

REPORT AND HISTORIC ANALYSIS ON THE MISSION HALL AT HIGH RODING ESSEX

WATKIN, E CHELMSFORD, ESSEX. : WATKIN, E, 2008, PAPER, TEXT, MAPS, DRAWINGS AND COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS CONTAINED IN ONE A4 FOLDER

Work undertaken by: WATKIN, E

"Historic Assessment of building approved for chance of use to domestic. Includes report, architects drawings, additional sketches, location maps and a selection of photographs." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: elphinwa1-40046

(G.22.4120/2008)

TL60181701

Parish: High Roothing

Postal Code: CM6 1NT

THE MISSION HALL, AT THE STREET, DUNMOW ROAD, HIGH RODING

Report and Historic Analysis on the Mission Hall at High Roding, Essex

Watkin, E & Watkin, B Chelmsford : Elphin & Brenda Watkin, 2008, 20pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Elphin & Brenda Watkin

The building from the late 19th century had the appearance of the typical kit type building popular at the time. Locally Boulton & Paul of Norwich were the best known but John Sadd of Maldon also produced similar buildings. Many were seen covered in corrugated iron and it was about these that most had been written. The manufacturers name, if on the building, was usually somewhere within the structure. The addition of a porch, decorated gables, the transverse "transept feature" type gables and fine ashlar lined finishing, replicating stone, to the lime render provided a customisation to make the building stand out as something different. An example of a similar building but finished to a lower standard could be found re-erected at the East Anglian Museum of Rural Life. This building originally erected at Great Moulton in Norfolk was built by Boulton & Paul in the 1890s for £105-18s-0d. It had an original side extension but was finished in corrugated iron with minimum detailing. Of special interest were the vertical sliding, sash windows that have three vertical panes over three as at High Roding, and also that the panes in the lower sash were obscure glass. As the church is a considerable distance from the village one can see a need to provide a closer place of Worship and the small scale reflected the village size. In towns it was very different with places such as Halstead having a new 19th century church at the other end of the town that actually rivalled the original in size and impact. It was mainly the non-conformist religions that made use of these small prefabricated timber mission halls and chapels to house the dramatic increase in the number of worshipers during the Victorian era. They were cheap and efficient in providing a good open area of building and the companies producing them sent

them all over the world. Documentary sources for this building had proved, on the searches made, to be non-existent and the only firm detail was the notice on the front door relating Mission Hall. Moulded timber corbel blocks were attached to the posts. The gable front had the same design of scalloped pierced barge board as the main roof. [Au]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: elhinwa1-40046

(G.22.4121/2008)

TL51312495

Parish: Stansted Mountfitchet

Postal Code: CM248AB

FORMER PETER KIRK SCHOOL, STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET

Former Peter Kirk School, Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex. Historic Building Recording

Collins, T, Prosser, L & Williams, M Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3218 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

Both historic and physical analysis established a good record of the history of the building, which began as a school. The main range was dated by a foundation stone to 1862 and was typical of many mid-late Victorian school buildings with tall windows. Comprehensive remodelling made it hard to establish the original layout of the interior. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 55233

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-55233

(G.22.4122/2008)

TL66002420

Parish: Stebbing

Postal Code: CM6 3SL

THE OLD CHAPLE, STEBBING

The Old Chaple, Mill Lane, Stebbing, Essex. Historic Building Recording

Letch, A Braintree : Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, Report: 1922 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

The old congregational chapel was erected in 1793 as a large utilitarian building, built of lath and plaster on a timber frame. It was partly rebuilt in c.1865 with a neo-Georgian frontage and vestry both in brick, a replacement roof and inserted internal gallery. Despite its conversion to a light electrical industrial use in 1971 the gallery survived. Although many of the original features had been lost over time the chapel was significant for its survival of the gallery and the Victorian panelling around two sets of stairs. Externally the brick frontage survived in good condition. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: essexcou1-56971

Hertfordshire

Dacorum

(G.26.4123/2008)

TL00220736

Parish: Berkhamsted

Postal Code: HP4 2NT

NEW LODGE, BANK MILL LANE, BERKHAMSTED

New Lodge, Bank Mill Lane, Berkhamsted. A Historic Building Record

Capon, L Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, 2008, 41pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: AOC Archaeology Group

The Lodge showed many states of construction. It started as an 18th century two-storey bay cottage and by the end of the 19th century it had been enlarged into a villa with an impressive frontage. Alterations to the house from the mid-1950s removed much of the potential historic fabric, reducing its value as a heritage resource. Recent removal of fireplaces and stone floors further reduced the value of the property, which was also subject to damp, and was likely to degenerate rapidly without remedial action. North of the main lodge was a stable block of largely 20th century date, but its northern gable end was constructed of a wooden frame which appeared to be of 17th century character, possibly earlier. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-41273

(G.26.4124/2008)

TL05801754

Parish: Markyate

Postal Code: AL3 8QQ

CELL PARK FARM HOUSE, PIPERS LANE, MARKYATE

Cell Park Farm House, Pipers Lane, Markyate: Historic Building Recording

Collins, T, Prosser, L, Lamprey, C & Doyle, K Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3058 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

The farmhouse was a typical mid-19th century residence. The building had been extensively remodelled in the recent past and other related structures had been lost or converted into to residential use. There was little evidence of its original form and function. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-50227

East Hertfordshire

(G.26.4125/2008)

TL2976528360

Parish: ARDELEY

Postal Code: SG2 7QA

OASIS DATABASE: THE OLD FORGE AND NEWMAN'S GARAGE, CROMER, HERTFORDSHIRE

The Old Forge and Newman's Garage, Cromer, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording

Doyle, K, Prosser, L, Williamson, A & Lamprey, C Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: Report No: 2966 2008, A4 ringbound document

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

"In January 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building recording of the Old Forge at Cromer, Hertfordshire prior to its proposed alteration. The building originated in the earlier part of the 19th century, initially comprising a small roadside unit with a loft above, and an adjoining, low rear range. In the later part of the 19th century the building was expanded by extensions to the rear, and the original rear range was heightened to provide additional loft space. The building has been extensively altered and refurbished in the later part of the 20th century probably in connection with its conversion for use as offices. Now effectively only the external shell survives with no evidence for the earlier internal layout, and its origin as a forge is only readily traced through historical sources. However, an inventory made in 1888 lists the buildings then present on the site. The site was further developed in the 20th century when it formed the premises of Newman's Garage,

although these buildings have recently been demolished, leaving only the buildings relating to the Old Fore surviving." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: archaeol7-38195

(G.26.4126/2008)

TL3644528891

Parish: ASPENDEN

Postal Code: SG9 9JB

OASIS DATABASE: STATION HOUSE, ASPENDEN ROAD, BUNTINGFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

Station House, Aspenden Road, Buntingford, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording

Prosser, L & Williams, M
bound document

Hertford : AS, Report: AS report No. 3117 2008, A4 ring

Work undertaken by: AS

"In July 2008 AS carried out a programme of historic building recording at Station House, Aspenden Road, Buntingford, Hertfordshire. The purpose of the work was to investigate and clarify the origins and development of the existing building prior to a substantial proposed redevelopment. Further, the programme aimed to record the building systematically in its existing state before the commencement of the works. The building was constructed as the terminus to the Ware, Hadham and Buntingford branch of the Great Eastern Railway in 1863. It was built in typical Victorian style, with exterior embellishments, and modest internal decoration. The south wing was occupied by the Station Master's house, with offices, public lavatories and waiting rooms to the north, spanned by the ticket hall. The station was closed to passengers in 1964, with final closure to freight occurring the following year. Since that time, the platforms, associated goods shed and other features have been lost to a housing development nearby. Investigation found that, despite extensive modification, many high quality details remain in situ, with few alterations from its initial construction. Some reorganisation has occurred in the central and northern wings to adapt the building to its later use, but extensive decorative features survive nonetheless." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: archaeol7-48832

(G.26.4127/2008)

TL36052937

Parish: Buntingford

Postal Code: SG9 9DB

BELL BARNS, BALDOCK ROAD, BUNTINGFORD

Bell Barns, Baldock Road, Buntingford, Herts. Historic Building Record and Archaeological Monitoring Report

Winter, M & Wilcox, S Letchworth : Heritage Network, 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Heritage Network

A programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring was undertaken. Cartographic evidence had demonstrated that the barns and cottage were originally built as four ranges around a central yard between 1838 and 1869. Since then the layout had undergone a number of alterations, including the demolition of the original southern range and its replacement at the southern end of the surviving barns by small annexes added in the 20th century. Examination of the existing barns demonstrated several phases of reconstruction. Monitoring of the ground reduction revealed the remains of a two features, including a modern rubbish pit. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: Heritage1-42697

(G.26.4128/2008)

TL44471335

Parish: Gilston

Postal Code: CM202RL

15 CHANNOCKS COTTAGES, GILSTON***Historic Building Recording. 15 Channocks Cottages, Gilston, Hertfordshire***

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1072 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

The cottage was a late-19th century brick structure, built on the site of an earlier smallholding, which was created at the time when the farms of the Giltston Park Estate were being remodelled according to late Victorian farming models. The cottages had been inhabited by the current owner's family for three generations, and were completely renovated in the 1970s. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol2-49331

(G.26.4129/2008)

TL32551261

Parish: Hertford

Postal Code: SG141PX

10-12 THE WASH, HERTFORD***10-12 The Wash, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Appraisal***

Williams, M & Prosser, L Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3148 2008, 42pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

Building appraisal found the premises formed half of a fairly modest, Grade II Listed 17th century timber-framed row of shops which appeared to have been occupied separately until the 20th century. When separate, both elements seemed to have been refurbished in the 19th century. The outbuilding probably originated as four discrete cart or carriage sheds with storage lofts above in the mid-19th century. It was Listed Grade II as part of the curtilage of the main building. There was no evidence to suggest that they were used as stables, as had been suggested. Much original fabric survived intact, and little change had occurred since its construction. The redevelopment scheme for the main building would have very little adverse impact upon its historic fabric and that the proposals were broadly sympathetic to the house. However, conversion of the outbuilding would result in substantial impact and loss of historic fabric, retaining only a cosmetic sense of the original scale and purpose. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-60104

(G.26.4130/2008)

TL32391275

Parish:

Postal Code: SG141PG

6 & 8 DIMSDALE STREET, HERTFORD***6 & 8 Dimsdale Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Appraisal***

Prosser, L & Collins, T Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3143 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

The building assessment comprised the rear service range that probably dated from the later 17th or early 18th century. This range adjoined the central range, a late-15th century timber-framed building with a crown post roof, preserved substantially intact, with the main street

frontage to Cowbridge added slightly earlier than the rear range in the early 17th century. Installations of services could have an impact on historic walls, joists and floorboards. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2174

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.26.4131/2008)

TL32391275

Parish:

Postal Code: SG141PG

7 COWBRIDGE, HERTFORD

7 Cowbridge, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Appraisal

Prosser, L & Collins, T Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3143 2008, 35pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

A historic building appraisal found that the building, most recently occupied by a motorcycle dealership, now consolidated three properties: 7 Cowbridge, 2-4 Dimsdale Street and 6-8 Dimsdale Street which were listed separately. The central range was a late-15th century timber-framed building with a crown post roof, preserved substantially intact. The main street frontage was added in the early 17th century, while a rear, service range probably dated from the later 17th or early 18th century. Other elements, such as the staircase probably dated from a refurbishment carried out at a similar date. The building had undergone much modification during its existence, and many internal fixtures and fittings such as original doors and window joinery had disappeared. However, other important elements remained in situ, including the main structural frames, which allowed the building to be analysed with a high degree of accuracy, as well as its principal staircase and other minor decorative features. The appraisal found that the proposal would have a varying impact; largely uncontentious in many places, but with considerable and detrimental impact in discrete areas, involving the loss of historic fabric such as door surrounds and some primary structural elements. Additionally, division of the upper chamber of the central range would destroy the unity of the crown post roof, thereby losing its original architectural sense and purpose. Installation of electrical services and under-floor pipes could also have an impact on historic walls, joists and floorboards, which could not be assessed during the appraisal. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-60143

(G.26.4132/2008)

TL32641245

Parish:

Postal Code: SG141EN

THE OLD POLICE STATION, 1 QUEENS ROAD, HERTFORD,

The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire, Historic Building Recording

Williams, M. Prosser, L & Doyle, K Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3076 2008, 69pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

Historic building recording concluded that the building was principally of one phase dating from 1881 with a small extension dating from shortly after 1923. Site investigation noted several features of particular interest which related to the building's original function, most notably a secure cast iron gate and metal sheeted doors. External architectural features of note were also observed including high quality carved brick and sandstone mouldings and a finely laid Portland stone door case. All of these details were photographed along with each

room and all accessible external views. In addition, existing drawings were checked for accuracy and amended where necessary. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: archaeol7-55220

(G.26.4133/2008)

TL40473040

Parish: Hormead

Postal Code: SG9 0NZ

GREAT HORMEAD HALL, GREAT HORMEAD, BUNTINGFORD

Great Hormead Hall, Great Hormead, Buntingford. Historical Building Appraisal and Photographic Record of Internal Fittings in the Horse Yard

Wyld, J Buntingford : James Wyld, 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs

Work undertaken by: James Wyld

In response to a proposal for the demolition of a Dutch barn and the conversion of part of the late-19th century buildings to a dwelling, a survey was made of the barn and horse yard. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.26.4134/2008)

TL40172993

Parish:

Postal Code: SG9 0NL

WESTONS, HORSESHOE HILL, GREAT HORMEAD

Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hormead, Hertfordshire, Historic Building Recording

Collins, T, Prosser, L, Doyle, K & Henry, K Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3140 2008, 59pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

A programme of historic building recording found the buildings comprised a 5-bay barn with a smaller L-shaped building attached to the west. The western part of the barn, comprised two bays, substantially preserved timber-framing consistent with a 16th century date, which originally had wattle and daub panels. The remaining elements were predominantly primary-braced and so later, but re-using occasional elements of the older structure. Evidence suggested an 18th century date for this remodelling. In the modern period, the roof had been replaced, and render applied over the original weatherboarding, which survived. The smaller 'L' shaped building to the west was probably of 18th century or earlier date, but had undergone extensive remodelling and renovation, with many historic timbers reutilised or replaced. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: archaeol7-58049

(G.26.4135/2008)

TL36031433

Parish: Ware

Postal Code: SG127EF

CENTRAL MALTING, NEW ROAD, WARE

Central Malting, New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Appraisal

Williams, M & Prosser, L Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3149 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

A historic building appraisal of the grade II Listed Central Malting was carried out. The building was one of three parallel maltings of early 19th century date. The appraisal found that the building was in a fairly good state of preservation with some original features intact, though the original malting floors were removed in the 1980s. However, the three discrete sections which corresponded with the malting process could still be discerned. These sections were structurally different, accommodating the needs of the malting process through the use of timber and iron. A number of original features were found to survive, most notably the cowls and some of the underlying kiln structure, along with original windows, timbers, trusses and two cast iron stanchions. Many of the timbers were found to have Baltic bracking marks. The proposed development would have a fairly light impact upon the structure if sympathetically designed, and could be beneficial by removing 20th century additions. However one area of possible impact to the west may affect the remaining cast iron stanchions and timbers retaining the best Baltic marking. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-53903

Hertsmere

(G.26.4136/2008)

TQ13929766

Parish: Aldenham

Postal Code: WD25 8DW

'LITTLE PATCHETTS' 72 HILFIELD LANE, ALDENHAM

Desk-based And Historic Building Assessments: 'Little Patchetts' 72 Hilfield Lane, Aldenham, Herts

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1045 2008, 61pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

Desk-based and historic building assessments were undertaken of 'Little Patchetts', Aldenham. This suggested that Aldenham was first settled in the 1st century AD, but little was known of this or any possible early or middle Saxon settlement. There were spurious documents stating Offa granted lands at Aldenham to either Thorney or Westminster Abbey in 785 and the ownership of the manor was disputed by Westminster and St. Albans Abbeys until at least 1256. The Extent of Aldenham records William Patchett tenanted 10 acres of land in 1260 and in 1316 Alice Forester held a plot of land called Patchetteswyk. The area was noted as having been heavily wooded until fairly recent times. Little Patchetts was a Listed timber framed building that dated from no later than the 15th century. It was a two-storey L-shaped structure comprising a 3-bay south range, which was originally a cross passage house, to which a late-15th/early 16th century range had been added. Later extensions included a single storey range to the east elevation, an outshot to the west elevation and an L-shaped addition in the north-west corner of the building. Little of the timber frame was visible from the outside as the house was partially encased in brick in the 19th century. Other parts of the building were tile hung or weather boarded. The interior of the building, however, retained much of the original layout and many timbers had been left exposed. The house was part of a large complex now functioning as an equestrian centre. The creation of the centre and its facilities as well as the high level of maintenance afforded the buildings and the grounds would suggest that the proposed development is liable to disturb little of archaeological interest below ground. The proposed additions to the building were unlikely to be unduly detrimental to the historic core of the building, with the possible exception of the removal of the east wall in the main ground floor room in the south range. Indeed, the works may reveal further clues to the origin and development of the building. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol2-45100

(G.26.4137/2008)

TQ14499830

Parish:

Postal Code: WD2 8BQ

ROUNDBUSH GARAGE, ROUNDBUSH LANE, ALDENHAM***Roundbush Garage, Roundbush Lane, Aldenham, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording***

Williams, M Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3141 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

The investigation found very little remaining of historic interest. The site comprised a pair of heavily altered early 19th century cottages converted into a garage and surrounded by late-20th century alterations. The cottages appeared to have been gutted by fire so that the original internal arrangements did not remain. The only surviving features of interest were five sash windows. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 52691

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-52691

(G.26.4138/2008)

TQ14809500

Parish: Bushey

Postal Code: WD23 4SD

LAND AT LITTLE BUSHEY LANE, BUSHEY***Land at Little Bushey Lane, Bushey, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording***

King, R Swindon : Foundations Archaeology, Report: 698 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Foundations Archaeology

The recording exercise involved a record of four structures, comprising a 1950s bungalow, a pre-fabricated building, a cart shed and stables and a lean-to structure. Although none of the buildings were of architectural or historical merit, industrial period structures had been noted as being of importance and as facing a high rate of loss through redundancy, demolition and conversion in regional research agendas. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.26.4139/2008)

TQ13349444

Parish:

Postal Code: WD23 1GA

SALPERTON, MERRY HILL ROAD, BUSHEY***Salperton, Merry Hill Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording***

Williams, M & Prosser, L Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3202 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

The building was a large, detached 20th century suburban dwelling in the eclectic style typical of the Edwardian period, with characteristic asymmetry in its design and Arts and Crafts style features associated with buildings of the period. The house retained a good representative selection of its original decorative features, though these were fairly typical of such houses. Any surviving historic architectural significance had been diminished by the wholesale replacement of windows in modern PVCu and the enclosure of a large balcony in similar unsympathetic plastic materials. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: archaeol7-61520

St. Albans

(G.26.4140/2008)

TL13451322

Parish: Harpenden

Postal Code: AL5 2QJ

43A WEST COMMON, HARPENDEN***43a West Common, Harpenden, Hertfordshire: Building Survey***

Philips, M Bedford : Albion Archaeology, Report: 2008/140 2008, 20pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, index

Work undertaken by: Albion Archaeology

The house was a single storey structure with a T-shaped plan. The main entrance to the house was on the east side. It opened into a hall area, separated from the living room by a glazed partition and door. The building had a softwood timber frame with cedar exterior cladding. The pitched roofs were covered in copper. On the east side of the house there was a garage, built of brick with a flat roof and connected to the house by a covered walk. The house was built between 1959 and 1962 in the western half of the garden of 43 West Common. It was the last building designed by the architect Anthony Williams. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: albionar1-55543

(G.26.4141/2008)

TL1331214541

Parish:

Postal Code: AL5 2SL

67 HIGH STREET, HARPENDEN***Historic Building Recording. 67 High Street, Harpenden, Hertfordshire***

Zeepvat, B Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

Historic building recording of 67 High Street, Harpenden, was carried out. The building was Grade II Listed, and probably dated from the 17th century. No. 67 High Street was a two-storey building constructed largely of brick, under a tiled roof. As originally built it had one room on each floor. From the presence of a large brick chimney stack shared with No. 65, and external features on the wall shared with No. 69, there was evidence to suggest that it was constructed as an infill between the adjoining buildings. During the latter half of the 19th century it formed a single unit with 65 High Street, the two buildings were physically connected on both floors. In the late-19th or early 20th century, brick extensions were built to the rear of both buildings. Later in the 20th century the two buildings were again in separate use: at that time the present stairs were probably installed. 67 High Street retained a number of interesting features. In addition to the chimney stack, the south wall of the first floor had a section of plank and muntin panelling at its east end, and a section of painted plaster at its west end. Both were recorded. The latter was to be subject to specialist examination in due course. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol2-43173

(G.26.4142/2008)

TL10701230

Parish: Redbourn

Postal Code: AL3 7BL

REDBOURN POST OFFICE, 73 HIGH STREET, REDBOURN***Redbourn Post Office, 73 High Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. Building Recording***

Philips, M Bedford : Albion Archaeology, Report: 2008/123 2008, 6pp, colour pls, figs
Work undertaken by: Albion Archaeology

A building recording was undertaken on this c.17th century house and shop with a possibly earlier timber frame. It had a red brick façade c.1830 and shop front and a steep pitched plain tile roof with restored off centre chimney stack. It had two storeys with four regularly spaced sash windows to the first floor. The colour-washed ground floor shop front had two doors and four windows with one window retaining its four arch lights. The rear of the building had a deep c.17th century gabled cross wing on the north side. [Sec(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: albionar1-50742

(G.26.4143/2008)

TL12360837

Parish: St Michael

Postal Code: AL3 6AF

MAYNES FARM BARN, GORHAMBURY, ST. ALBANS

Maynes Farm Barn, Gorhambury, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording

Collins, T, Williams, M Prosser, L & Henry, K Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3118 2008, 51pp, colour pls, figs, tabs refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

The recording revealed a previously unrecognised timber framed aisled barn of probable late-14th century date. It had distinct characteristics, passing braces and archaic scarf joints, it was attributed (using historic and archaeological evidence) to a construction campaign by John La Moote, Abbot of St. Albans. Four phases of development could be seen from the 16th to the 18th century. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD

OASIS ID: archaeol7-50229

(G.26.4144/2008)

TL14740769

Parish: St. Peter Rural

Postal Code: AL3 5BP

65 CATHERINE STREET, ST. ALBANS

Historic Building Recording: 65 Catherine Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1061/SAC 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

The building was an impressive example of late-19th/early 20th century commercial architecture. It was extended southwards by the early 1920s to provide an additional room on both floors that may have been used as a workshop, office or store for the mason's yard. Further alterations took place when the window in the south elevation of the shop were bricked up, possibly when the conservatory was added sometime between 1939 and 1964. The interior of the building was in need of some attention, having largely been neglected since the 1970s. The only features of interest to survive were the front staircase and the first floor fireplaces. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol2-49311

(G.26.4145/2008)

TL17721562

Parish: Wheathampstead

Postal Code: AL4 8RU

HILLSIDE, LAMER LANE, LOWER GUSTARD WOOD***Hillside, Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording***

Williamson, A & Prosser, L Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3041 2008, 53pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

In 2008 a programme of historic building recording was carried out of a small house known as Hillside in Lamer Lane, Lower Gustard Wood. The building originated as a two-bayed timber-framed house, most probably in the late-17th/early 18th century. The building was subsequently extended at the rear and in the 18th/early 19th century, in keeping with other buildings in the area, the building was refaced in red brick. Several other alterations were made to the building in the late-19th/early 20th century. Local history records that in 1835 the house was converted to a beer-house called The Royal Exchange. Some of the modifications to the building may be attributed to this period of use, as well as its reversion for use as a domestic dwelling which probably occurred in the earlier part of the 20th century. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol7-61477

Watford

(G.26.4146/2008)

TQ10349696

Parish: Croxley Green

Postal Code: WD1 3EY

LITTLE CASSIOBURY, 31 HEMPSTEAD ROAD, WATFORD***Little Cassiobury, 31 Hempstead Road, Watford, Watford, Hertfordshire***

Semmelmann, K Milton Keynes : Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd., Report: 1038 2008, 39pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

The building (Grade II Listed), was likely to have been built between 1698 and 1700 for the 1st Earl of Essex. The residence originally consisted of the neo-classical frontage, a kitchen and an outhouse built in the vernacular style to the rear as well as other subsidiary buildings. The kitchen appeared to have been incorporated into the main body of the building by 1700 and the other outhouse, which was presumably a scullery, was joined on later. The classical building was given a single storey extension to the south-east in the early 19th century, when a fair amount of rebuilding also took place on the south elevation. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 49276

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol2-49276

Welwyn Hatfield

(G.26.4148/2008)

TL24111635

Parish: Welwyn

Postal Code: AL6 0BL

FORMER DAIRY, LOCKLEY FARM, WELWYN***Former Dairy, Lockley Farm, Welwyn, Historic Building Record***

Wilcox, S & Hillelson, D Letchworth : Heritage Network, Report: 487 2008, 40pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Heritage Network

As the result of an archaeological condition on planning consent for the conversion to residential use of the milking parlour of the former dairy at Lockley Farm, Welwyn, a record of

the building prior to refurbishment was undertaken. The brick and flint milking parlour was built in the mid-19th century, and was extended in the early part of the 20th century to provide almost double the number of milking stalls. Lockley Farm originally formed part of the Lockleys Estate and was built around two 17th century timber framed barns, which later bordered the courtyard. The inclusion of a dairy as part of the farmstead provided clear evidence of the diversification in farming during this period and follows a pattern of changing farming practice seen elsewhere in the region. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

OASIS ID: heritage1-12658

Norfolk

Breckland

(G.33.4149/2008)

TF89831344

Parish: Fransham

Postal Code: NR192JA

MILL FARM, BEESTON LANE, GREAT FRANSHAM

Report on an Historic Building Recording at Mill Farm, Beeston Lane, Great Fransham, Norfolk

Birks, CDereham : Chris Birks Archaeological Services, Report: CB144R 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Chris Birks Archaeological Services

A flint boundary wall, probably of 18th century date, was used as the base for one wall of a small brick and flint building constructed around 1800-1820. This may have been a stable and connected to an adjacent windmill. A separate pre-existing yard wall on the east was also incorporated. The building was extended in the 19th century. The extension was demolished and rebuilt in the 20th century and the main roof replaced in 1986. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 30840

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: chrisbir1-51818

(G.33.4150/2008)

TL97668482

Parish: Harling

Postal Code: NR162SE

KEEPER'S COTTAGE, WEST HARLING

An Historic Building Record of Keeper's Cottage, West Harling, Norfolk

Bartrum, B Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1327 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

In response to the proposed demolition of Keeper's Cottage, a programme of historic building recording was undertaken. Three phases of building were recognised. The first phase saw the construction of the original 18th-century core of the house, preserved in part within the current structure. The second phase saw the 19th century extension and heightening of the house, and the addition of ancillary buildings to the south. The third phase saw a number of 20th century alterations to the interior layout and the remodelling of the ancillary buildings into a modern extension. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Broadland

(G.33.4151/2008)

TG32160845

Parish: Brundall

Postal Code: NR135JZ

THE CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, BRUNDALL***The Church of St. Laurence, Brundall. Statement of Significance***

Heywood, S Gressenhall : Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, 2008, 8pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The church retained only a small amount of its original medieval fabric and had been thoroughly restored and extended during the 19th and 20th centuries. Its most distinctive feature was the bell cote which had lost some of its pride of place through the 1963 extension. Internal features which required special care were the Romanesque capital serving as a corbel and the lead font. In light of the proposals which may include the removal of the north aisle there was no significant loss of historic fabric of particular artistic merit, provided that suitable places were found to keep the Romanesque capital and the St. Laurence glass roundel. It appeared that much of the discussion revolved around the need for a bell tower. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 10254

OASIS ID: no

(G.33.4152/2008)

TG07402764

Parish: Guestwick

Postal Code: NR116SG

PAGE'S FARM BARN, WOOD DALLING ROAD, GUESTWICK***Page's Farm Barn, Wood Dalling Road, Guestwick***

Heywood, S Gressenhall : Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, 2008, 5pp, colour pls

Work undertaken by: Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

The building had a complex history which all took place within the 18th century. It was constructed of four different types of brick work. The earliest and best quality work was the eastern end of the barn on both side of the present gable-end. Of special interest were the honeycomb ventilation openings. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 51888

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.33.4153/2008)

TG3070514219

Parish: Salhouse

Postal Code: NR136SY

FORMER SERVICE STATION, SALHOUSE***Former Service Station, Salhouse, Norfolk: An Historic Building Record***

Wooler, F Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1899 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

Building survey was undertaken of redundant buildings to the rear of the former Service Station at Salhouse. The service station was located on the site of a windmill, shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map and which stood until the 1930s. The evidence indicated that the windmill was constructed at some point between the production of the Tithe Award Map of 1840 and the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1883. Between 1883

and 1906, other buildings were constructed to the north-west of the windmill, which may have related to a maltings. The buildings which were the subject of the 2008 survey included three brick-built structures (Buildings A, B and C), and modern garage buildings (Buildings D and E) which had utilised the earlier buildings. Buildings A and B were two-storey structures with regularly spaced windows, which appeared to have been industrial buildings. Building C was constructed of a different bond, suggesting it may have been built later, but evidence suggested that it was contemporary. The need for further survey work during demolition work was not considered to be necessary. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: norfolka1-51341

(G.33.4154/2008)

TG26101160

Parish: Sprowston

Postal Code: NR7 8SA

17 HARRISON'S MEADOW, BLUE BOAR LANE, SPROWSTON

An Historic Building Assessment of 17 Harrison's Meadow, Blue Boar Lane, Sprowston, Norwich

Bartrum, B Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1836 2008, 9pp, colour pls

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

The dwelling surveyed was constructed of red brick and was of two distinct phases. The earliest phase of brickwork dated from the late-18th century and the heightening of the building dated to the mid to late-19th century. The extension to the western elevation dated from the end of the 19th or early 20th centuries. The brick wall dividing the kitchen/dining area was thicker than the other internal walls and extended through the ground and first floors. This may have represented a former external wall. An area of exposed flint foundation below the external brickwork at the south-west corner may have been foundations or the remains of an earlier building. The present building demonstrated no architectural features which would warrant it being listed or preserved. If a proposal were made to demolish the property it was recommended that a full and thorough record be made of the property prior to and during its demolition. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

King's Lynn and West

(G.33.4155/2008)

TF81234434

Parish: Brancaster

Postal Code: PE318DF

MARSH FARM, BURHAM DEEPPDALE, BRANCASTER

Building Recording at Marsh Farm, Burham Deepdale, Brancaster, Norfolk

Cope-Faulkner, P Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 91/08 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Project Services

The buildings recorded were an 18th century barn and courtyard arrangement with later additions. A second, poorly preserved courtyard was to the east. The earliest of the buildings was a threshing barn that occupied the north side of the complex. An intact brick threshing floor still survived. A small building occupying the south-west corner of the courtyard was the remnant of a west range, known from 19th century maps. The absence of a wall along the west side indicated that this range was open-sided, perhaps a cart shed or livestock shelter. The east wall of the courtyard was a later addition. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 51641

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeoli-46019

(G.33.4156/2008)

TF82712824

Parish: East Rudham

Postal Code: PE318RD

LIME HOUSE, THE GREEN, EAST RUDHAM***Lime House, The Green, East Rudham, Norfolk: An Historic Building Record [amended]***

Strickland, J Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1994 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

A Level 2 archaeological building survey was undertaken of an ancillary building to the rear of Lime House, East Rudham. This Grade II Listed Building was said to be visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The structure comprised a set of stables that were thought to relate to a 17th century inn. The inn was subject to alterations in the 19th century and it was thought that the stables may date from this period. The building survey revealed that the stable building dates from at least the mid-19th century and was constructed of coursed flint on the north-east, north-west and south-west elevations, with knapped flint on the south-east elevation. The stable building was in good condition, with the exception of the timber floor of the loft having decayed. This building was a good example of flint architecture once common in the area, but disappearing from the Norfolk landscape as a result of more modern developments. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: norfolka1-51256

(G.33.4157/2008)

TF67963357

Parish: Snettisham

Postal Code: PE317QW

FARM BUILDINGS AT 117 STATION ROAD, SNETTISHAM***Historic Building Recording on Farm Buildings at 117 Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk***

Mellor, V Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 123/08 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Project Services

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of farm buildings at the site. The buildings were of vernacular, architectural and historic interest. The survey recorded a carrstone and brick barn which had apparently been built for hand threshing and the storage of grain and straw. Examination of brickwork suggested a probably later 19th century date for construction of the barn. The depiction of the building on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 indicated it had been built by this time. Numerous variations noted within the masonry suggested a series of ad hoc repairs to the building and repointing, whilst the south gable end had been entirely rebuilt. It was tentatively suggested that an original large doorway in the eastern wall had been subsequently infilled, and that a partial first floor level may have been inserted and later removed. Much of the two shelter sheds were found to be modern, although one of these matched the location of a building depicted on the 1888 map, and elements of each of these buildings were likely to date to the 19th century. One of these shelter sheds may have been erected in the mid to late-19th century as cattle accommodation, with an open area to the north possibly forming an associated cattle yard. A range of buildings to the north were beyond the scope of the survey, but also formed part of the farmstead, and had apparently been used as stables and a dairy. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD, MO

OASIS ID: archaeol1-51794

(G.33.4158/2008)

TL7064 9961

Parish: Stoke Ferry

Postal Code: PE339UF

THE OLD RAILWAY STATION, STOKE FERRY***A Historic Building Survey at The Old Railway Station, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk***

Corrigan, A Bar Hill : Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Report: 1028 2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cambridgeshire Archaeology

Stoke Ferry Station was the terminus of the Stoke Ferry Branch and was a small station designed to serve the local community through the provision of a passenger service and transportation into and out of the village for freight. Three of the original station buildings survived on the site, providing a good example of a small Victorian country train station. [Au]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: cambridg1-43055

North Norfolk

(G.33.4159/2008)

TG22662993

Parish: Colby

Postal Code: NR117EB

SUNNYSIDE FARM, COLBY***Sunnyside Farm, Colby, Norfolk. An Historic Building Survey and Photographic Record***

Phelps, A Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1984 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

A Level II archaeological survey was undertaken of the barn and its subsidiary buildings at Sunnyside Farm, Colby. The resulting survey identified four separate structures, the largest of which was an early 19th century threshing barn. Evidence within the fabric clearly demonstrated this to be the earliest structure of those examined. Of the remaining buildings, the small lean-to structure at the north-eastern corner was probably also early 19th century and used for storage, while those to the west appeared to have been mid/late-19th century cattle shelters. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: norfolka1-52266

(G.33.4160/2008)

TG35531652

Parish: Horning

Postal Code: NR128PZ

THE OLD VICARAGE, HORNING***Report on an Historic Building Recording at The Old Vicarage, Horning, Norfolk***

Birks, CDereham : Chris Birks Archaeological Services, Report: CB151R 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Chris Birks Archaeological Services

A survey was carried out prior to the conversion of the old coach house. The coach house and stable adjacent to the Old Rectory were listed as of 1821 but the source of this date was not known. The building consisted of two periods of brickwork in a way that suggested the bases of the walls were constructed some time before the completion of the building. The older brickwork was of 18th century, the later could have been of 1821. there were alterations in the late-19th century which may have included raising the ground floor level. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 42028
OASIS ID: chrisbir1-50766

(G.33.4161/2008)

TF95803259

Parish: Little Snoring

Postal Code: NR210JJ

JEX'S FARM, THURSFORD ROAD, LITTLE SNORING

Report on Historic Building Recording at Jex's Farm, Thursford Road, Little Snoring, Norfolk

Birks, CDereham : Chris Birks Archaeological Services, Report: CB142R 2008, 21pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Chris Birks Archaeological Services

The range of outbuildings attached to the north of Jax's Farmhouse incorporated an important mid-17th century courtyard or garden wall containing re-used medieval building materials, and possibly dated to 1643. Some late-18th/early 19th century brickwork survived in what was now known as the barn, but otherwise the structure dated from the second half of the 19th century, and was constructed in more than one phase, with several alterations which continued into the early 19th century. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 51820

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.33.4162/2008)

TG26602270

Parish: Scottow

Postal Code: NR105AJ

FORMER RAF COLTISHALL, COLTISHALL/SCOTTOW

Report on a Historic Building Photographic Recoding at Former RAF Coltishall, Coltishall/Scottow, Norfolk

Birks, CDereham : Chris Birks Archaeological Services, Report: CB123R 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Chris Birks Archaeological Services

A photographic survey was carried out in advance of the demolition or conversion of the buildings into use as a prison. The buildings related to the military airbase and were constructed after 1946. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: 7697

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

Norwich

(G.33.4163/2008)

TG22920851

Parish: Norwich

Postal Code: NR2 1NE

MEMORIAL GARDENS, NORWICH

Memorial Gardens, Norwich: Historic Building Recording

Percival, J : Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1520 2008, 12pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

Metric survey and historic building recording were undertaken at the Memorial Gardens, between City Hall and Market Place, Norwich. The recording took the form of a measured CAD survey achieved via rectified photography. Each element of the monument and gardens was then numbered and its condition recorded. An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during geotechnical investigations below the concrete floor of the undercrofts/store below the gardens. This work indicated that all archaeological remains below the undercrofts were destroyed during its construction. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: norfolka1-52640

(G.33.4164/2008)

TG22700920

Parish: Old Catton

Postal Code: NR3 3BA

ST. MARY'S WORKS, DUKE STREET, NORWICH

Archaeological building recording at St. Mary's Works, Duke Street, Norwich, Norfolk February 2008

Walsh, A Northampton : Northamptonshire Archaeology, Report: 08/112 2008, 57pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological building recording was undertaken at St. Mary's Works, a factory was designed in 1921 and constructed in 1926 employing a steel frame clad with brick and with concrete detailing. The offices and machining rooms were of imposing design facing onto St. Mary's Plain and Oak Street, however, the main body of the factory was of a standard single storey open plan, employing steel frame construction supporting a saw tooth roof with northlights. The factory was enlarged after the Second World War reaching its largest capacity with a final phase of expansion in c. 1964. During the 1970s and 1980s parts of the factory were demolished and the remainder was subdivided. In 1974 a modern office development, St. Mary's House was constructed in the north-east quarter of the site. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: northamp3-55494

South Norfolk

(G.33.4165/2008)

TM13779754

Parish: Ashwellthorpe

Postal Code: NR161HD

WOOD FARM, ASHWELLTHORPE

Wood Farm, Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk: a Historic Building Record

Wooler, F Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1873 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

An archaeological building survey was undertaken of a cart shed and redundant military structure at Wood Farm. The cart shed is visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps and, along with the military shed, located within the curtilage of a listed building. The survey revealed that the cart shed dated from the mid-19th century and was constructed of clay lump on a brick and flint plinth, with pantile roof. It may originally have been open on both its north and south sides. The military shed was in a poor state of decay in sections, but it was a good example of a prefabricated building constructed to provide short-lived accommodation, during the Second World War. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: norfolka1-4184

(G.33.4166/2008)

TG15100003

Parish: Bracon Ash

Postal Code: NR148EX

WHITE GABLES FARM, WYMONDHAM ROAD, HETHEL, BRACON ASH***Historic Building Recording at White Gables Farm, Wymondham Road, Hethel, Bracon Ash, Norfolk***

Nicholls, J Sleaford : Archaeological Project Services, Report: 87/2008 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Project Services

Originally, the building was very much as it appeared at the time of survey, a workshop at one end and the remainder probably an open sided animal shelter. Subsequently, perhaps in the late-19th to early 19th century, a door and window were inserted in the west wall but later blocked up. Also, in the later 20th century, the north gable was taken down and a large barn built across the side of the building. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 51640

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: archaeol1-45855

(G.33.4167/2008)

TM34009060

Parish: Ditchingham

Postal Code: NR352JH

FORMER SILK MILL AND MALTINGS, DITCHINGHAM***Former Silk Mill and Maltings, Ditchingham, Norfolk: An Historic Building Record***

Bartrum, B Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1760 2008, 76pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

The former Simpson's Maltings site lay in the Parish of Ditchingham, south of the village and within the river valley. These works began c.1832 as a single block Silk Mill. The site continued to develop until the business was sold and the buildings converted to maltings in 1894. In 1902 another purpose built maltings was constructed to the immediate north, on the opposite bank of a small stream. In 1999 a serious fire destroyed much of the silk mill building and the works closed. [Au]

OASIS ID: no

(G.33.4168/2008)

TG36670209

Parish: Langley with Hardley

Postal Code: NR146AD

THE OLD DAIRY, POPLAR FARM, LANGLEY STREET***The Old Dairy, Poplar Farm, Langley Street, Norfolk. An Historic Building Survey***

Phelps, A Norwich : NAU Archaeology, Report: 1979 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: NAU Archaeology

A Level 2 archaeological survey was undertaken on the Old Dairy, a disused L-shaped agricultural building of brick and flint construction that formed two sides of the yard at Poplar Farm. The survey identified three separate structures (A, B and C) all of which appeared to have been built in the 19th century. None of the buildings were visible on the 1839 tithe map, but had been constructed by the publication of the 1st edition OS map in 1886. The plan and surviving fixtures and fittings strongly supported the interpretation of Building A as a cow shed. Limited survival of evidence meant that Building B's function was more difficult to ascertain beyond its general agricultural use, but structural details suggested it was a later addition that linked Buildings A and C. Building C is likely to have had a dual function as a cow shed and cart shed, and has a weather-boarded upper storey accessed externally from

the southern gable wall. All three buildings are likely to have been built within 50 years of each other. Buildings A and B are of the same bond and share other constructional similarities, implying a broadly contemporaneous construction, while Building C was mostly of flint and may be slightly earlier, perhaps pre-1850 when brickwork was more expensive and used only at the critical structural points. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: norfolka1-51629

(G.33.4169/2008)

TM19228722

Parish: Pulham Market

Postal Code: IP214XL

MILL HALL, DUNNINGS LANE, PULHAM MARKET

Mill Hall, Dunnings Lane, Pulham Market, Norfolk. Historic Buildings Recording

Fletcher, T Bar Hill : Oxford Archaeology East, Report: 1057 2008, 67pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology East

An building recording was undertaken of Mill Hall in July 2008, prior to major alteration. An additional record of a 19th century agricultural building was undertaken within the grounds of the site, also scheduled for renovation. The survey of the main house revealed four main phases of development. The earliest phase, was a three storey timber framed structure built upon a brick plinth. This early phase had a lobby plan layout with back-to-back fireplaces on the ground floor and a box winder staircase providing access to the first floor. Stylistically and relative to the later phase, this build was dated to the early to mid-17th century. The second phase was dated 1624 by a date found over the fireplace on the first floor. This phase added a cross-wing to the earliest phase and was also a timber-framed structure on a brick plinth. The third phase of development saw the rebuilding of part of the second phase in the 20th century. Breeze block and reset timbers in positions for aesthetic rather than for structural purposes characterised this phase. The final phase was the addition of the conservatory and substantial additional building. Cartographic sources provided evidence of a date of construction post 1985. The additional outbuilding was dated to the early-middle 19th century. Although much original material survived in situ it had been massively altered reusing original bricks and covered with a modern contemporary roof. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: oxfordar3-50053

Suffolk

Babergh

(G.42.4170/2008)

TM00503530

Parish: Stoke-by-Nayland

Postal Code: CO6 4SJ

OAK FARM, STOKE BY NAYLAND

Oak Farm, Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk. Historic Building Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Oak Farm occupied a conspicuous site which commanded fine views of the Stour valley to the south and the Box valley to the north, approximately 500 metres west of the hamlet of Thorington Street. The farm buildings consisted of an early 19th century timber framed barn to the west of a mid-19th century yard of brick cattle sheds and shelters that had already been converted into office accommodation. A pair of single storied brick and slated sheds adjoining the southern gable of the barn were built in two phases during the mid-19th century, and

comprised a former cattle shed to the north and a cart lodge to the south. Neither shed retained any significant fixtures or fittings, and they were not of particular historic importance. The five-bay barn retained a substantial area of rare external weatherboarding with original red ochre pigment, preserved within a lean-to shelter shed. Its walls consisted of early 16th century timbers with evidence of arched doors and mullioned windows that may remain partly in situ. The presence of such a building combined with its proximity to the Duke of Norfolk's park at Tendring Hall and its commanding location suggested the site may have been occupied by a medieval park lodge. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-54110

Mid Suffolk

(G.42.4171/2008)

TM22686632

Parish: Bedfield

Postal Code: IP137JJ

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, BEDFIELD

The Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Bedfield, Suffolk. Conservation Based Research and Analysis of the Tower

Samuel, M Ramsgate : Architectural Archaeology, 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Architectural Archaeology

A record was made in advance of proposed repairs to a church that had been little altered since the 17th century. An inspection of the tower found that other than an extension of the chancel, the only alteration to the plan prior to the construction of the tower was the building of a porch, c.1325. The tower directly abutted the earlier nave where some 12th century limestone quoining survived. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.42.4172/2008)

TL95595989

Parish: Drinkstone

Postal Code: IP309TG

HALL FARM BARN, DRINKSTONE HALL, DRINKSTONE

Hall Farm Barns, Drinkstone Hall, Drinkstone, Suffolk: Archaeological Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The complex of agricultural buildings at Drinkstone Hall was a self-contained, single-build 'model farm' of the mid-19th century which represented a well-preserved and historically important example of its type. The farm lay to the south of a medieval moat which probably marked the site of the main Domesday manor, held by the Abbot of Ely and still the centre of a substantial 287 acre tenanted estate at the time of the tithe survey in 1838. The scattered traditional farm buildings of 1838 were demolished and replaced on the same site with the present unified complex in the 1850s or possibly the 1860s. It consisted of a timber framed and pantiled barn with twin porches and a continuous, skirt-like lean-to roofed with slate which extended eastwards to form a pair of sheds enclosing two cattle yards. The yards were divided by a central range containing back-to-back shelter sheds separated by an axial partition. Each of the three yard ranges terminated in a brick gable with carved, Mock-Tudor barge boards and doors to enclosed storage sheds. These ranges were unfortunately much altered during the late-20th century when they were converted into the stables, replacing the original timber framed walls with concrete blocks, but their original layout and purpose could be established with reasonable accuracy. A circular feature which presumably represented a horse mill was shown on early maps, but no trace of this remained. At the start of the present

conversion work, which began prior to inspection, the complex remained among the best preserved model farms in southern Suffolk, where they are relatively rare in comparison with other parts of the country. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.42.4173/2008)

TM15507410

Parish: Eye

Postal Code: IP237NJ

ABBEY FARM BARN, EYE

Abbey Farm Barn, Eye, Suffolk: Archaeological Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 47pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The Tudor brick building known as Abbey Farm Barn was marked on the Ordnance Surveys of 1905 and 1926 as the 'remains of a chapel'. The Schedule of Listed Buildings describes it as 'a former ecclesiastical building of unknown function' dating from c. 1500 and used as a house from the mid-16th century and as a barn from the 18th century (the structure was Listed at Grade II). The building had also been interpreted as a Tudor stable block, and a malting house. An inventory of Eye priory taken in 1536, included a 'Bakhous and Brewe hous' among its buildings, and another of 1650 refers to a 'malting and brewing house'. Large, detached service buildings known as 'bakehouses and brewhouses' were standard features on monastic and other high-status sites in the Middle Ages. The majority of monastic examples were destroyed in the wake of the Reformation, and Abbey Farm Barn represented the finest and best-preserved of just four known survivors in England (the others being at Lindisfarne, Norwich and Canterbury). As such, it was of exceptional historic importance and merited Listing at Grade II* or Grade I. The brickwork and carpentry details indicated a date in the late-15th or early 16th century but the narrow window arches were in the style of the 13th century and may have deliberately reflected the medieval buildings of the priory church and cloister. The eastern elevation, in contrast, was provided with only a small number of windows in the usual style of the period. The interior contained a low granary or malting loft along most of its length, but a substantial area against its southern gable remained open to the roof but apparently possessed one or more platforms or galleries (as found in several domestic Tudor brewhouses elsewhere in Suffolk). The walls of this open area contained a variety of niches, drains and recesses. The inventory of 1536 lists several great vats which probably occupied this space, and archaeological evidence of furnaces and ovens was likely to remain intact beneath the present floor. The fire-backs were unusual features, and the nature of the structures to which they belonged was impossible to determine without excavation. The building was converted into stabling and cattle accommodation during the 18th century, which resulted in considerable mutilation to the eastern elevation but left the western façade largely intact. The roof and ceiling were replaced following a fire in c. 1900, but three original binding joists still survived. Abbey Farm Barn never operated as a barn in the normal sense of the term, and belonged to a priory rather than an Abbey, but this misunderstood structure was among the most precious monastic survivals in Britain, and offered a unique opportunity to understand the mechanics of medieval brewing and baking. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-52735

(G.42.4174/2008)

TL99896053

Parish: Harleston

Postal Code: IP143JF

OUTBUILDINGS AT ROCKYLLS HALL, SHELLAND

Outbuildings at Rockylls Hall, Shelland, Suffolk. Archaeological Record

Alston, L Bures St. Mary : Leigh Alston Architectural Historian, 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Leigh Alston Architectural Historian

Rockylls Hall occupied the site of a medieval manor. Both the farmhouse and a stable in the farmyard were Listed as Grade II [as 17th and 16th century structures respectively]. The small, single-storied shed immediately behind the farmhouse was a remarkable building of the late-18th or early 19th century that had no known direct parallels. It contained four small, unlit compartments. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.42.4175/2008)

TM02706200

Parish: Haughley

Postal Code: IP143NX

UNITED REFORM CHURCH, HAUGHLEY

United Reform Church, Suffolk. Archaeological Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The United Reform Church at Haughley was built in 1835 or 1843 as a daughter establishment of the Congregational Church in neighbouring Stowmarket (there was conflicting documentary evidence of the precise date). The chapel was set back from the medieval street frontage behind a small yard, but there was no evidence that it possessed a burial ground. Designed as a timber structure with a rendered exterior it was cased in red brick during the 20th century and its original arched windows lost, but the northern entrance porch and panelled benches survived from its foundation. The benches were good examples of their type, with raised tiers for children flanking the central entrance, but the building had been too heavily altered to merit listing. A small side vestry was added to the simple rectangular hall in the mid-19th century, and replaced in 1995. A detached wooden hall to the rear was built in 1932 to accommodate a Sunday school and other ancillary activities and was not of sufficient age or rarity to merit listing or retention. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: Suffolk c1-527740

(G.42.4176/2008)

TM17227527

Parish: Hoxne

Postal Code: IP237NW

GISSINGS FARM, SOUTH GREEN, HOXNE

Gissings Farm, South Green, Hoxne, Suffolk: Archaeological Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The grade II Listed farmhouse dated from the 16th century, but of the farm buildings shown on the Hoxne tithe map of 1842, only the barn to the south-west of the site survived. This barn was a late-16th century timber framed structure in five bays which adjoined a large pond at its southern gable. The framing of the side elevations remained largely intact, with internal wall braces and cranked arch-braces to the tie-beams, but the gable studs and the roof were replaced in the 19th century. The barn contained a well laid stone threshing floor and a granary storey had been inserted at its southern end. A porch (shown on the Tithe map) projecting from the original entrance was removed as part of a mid-19th century refurbishment, which appeared to have included the insertion of the western entrance. A

small brick cart shed was built against the western wall and a pair of enclosed horse or cattle yards with an open-sided clay-lump shelter (building 5) were added to the west. A timber framed granary with grain bins on its upper storey and cart sheds beneath was erected to the north of the barn (building 4). In the final quarter of the 19th century a brick stable or neat house was built to the south of the enclosed yard adjoining the barn, and the earlier shelter shed was extended. The yards were provided with covers in the 20th century, and were used to house riding horses at the time of inspection. The 16th century barn was a fine example and was worthy of Listing, despite the loss of its original roof. The timber framed granary, brick stable and clay-lump shelter were also typical of their respective periods and remained of some historic interest despite the lack of original fixtures and fittings. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54017

(G.42.4177/2008)

TM04505140

Parish: Ringshall

Postal Code: IP142JE

RINGSHALL FREE CHURCH, RINGSHALL

Ringshall Free Church, Ringshall, Suffolk. Historic Building Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Ringshall Free Church was built in c. 1860 as a red-brick single roomed Baptist chapel with a slate roof. The site is shown as an empty and relatively isolated field on the tithe map of 1838, but the present building appeared on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1886 along with a small group of adjacent cottages. The presence of a Baptist chapel was noted in a trade directory of 1869 but not in an earlier edition of 1855, and the first recorded baptism occurred in 1859. The church was believed to have become independent (i.e. a Free Church) in 1951 and to have become redundant in 2006. The original church was aligned at right-angles to the nearby road. Its single hall was lit by three large sash windows in each side elevation and was entered by a central door in its southern gable. The symmetrical exterior was embellished with moulded window sills in gault brick and a pedimented door case which was obscured by a later porch. A small additional room was added to the northern gable before 1886, and a number of further rear extensions were built piecemeal in the 20th century. The building was a good example of its type, but its interior has been re-fitted and its windows replaced, although a rail of coat pegs with acorn terminals may have been an original feature. Until its expansion in the 20th century the building occupied a narrow plot of land. An area between the southern gable and Lower Road may have operated for a short time as a private Baptist burial ground but there were no obvious records of interments. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54092

(G.42.4178/2008)

TM22977461

Parish: Stradbroke

Postal Code: IP215HR

BARN AT WHITE HOUSE, STRADBROKE

Barn at White House, Stradbroke, Suffolk: Historic Building Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

White House farmhouse was a grade II-Listed early 19th century building of white brick and slate. The farm contained 142 acres in 1840, and a substantial complex of farm buildings lay

to the south of the house. In recent years the farmyards and adjacent land were sold for development, and only the main barn still survived at the time of inspection. The timber-framed and weather boarded barn was not separately Listed, but was of considerable historic interest. It dated from the mid-19th century in its present form, but represented the reconstruction of a late-16th or early 17th century barn and stable, shown as separate structures on the tithe map of 1840. The stable was raised in height but its wall framing remained largely complete and was a rare survival, with evidence of original doors and diamond-mullion windows. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-51562

(G.42.4179/2008)

TM13536996

Parish: Thorndon

Postal Code: IP237JN

TOWN FARM, THE STREET, THORNDON

Town Farm, The Street, Thorndon, Suffolk: Historic Building Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The farmhouse was a Grade II Listed timber-framed structure of the mid-16th century which formerly formed part of the "Town Estate". The barn was a timber-framed building of the early 17th century which was initially thatched and rendered externally but was pantiled and partly clad in 19th century weatherboarding. Its structure survived largely intact, complete with its clasped-purlin roof (albeit lacking its original wind-braces), and contained evidence of a contemporary stable and hay loft in its southern bay. The loft was accessible to the open barn in the manner of a crog loft, and required the inclusion in the structure of a narrow bay that was deemed unique. As a substantially complete 17th century building the barn merited listing at grade II in its own right, and was of particular historic interest given the unusual manner in which it incorporated its stable. A pair of late-19th century brick shelter sheds flanked a cattle yard to the east, but had been altered beyond recognition. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54129

(G.42.4180/2008)

TL99907150

Parish: Walsham-le-Willows

Postal Code: IP313AH

THE BARN, HALL HOUSE, SUMMER ROAD, WALSHAM LE WILLOWS

The Barn, Hall House, Summer Road, Walsham le Willows, Suffolk: Historic Building Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Hall House was a Grade II Listed Building of the early 18th century that was known as Hall Farm until the mid-20th century. It was occupied in 1842 by the farm bailiff of Walsham House, a substantial mansion which lay immediately to the south, but had since been rebuilt as The Willows. The mansion was later known as Walsham Hall, but the site of the medieval manor of Walsham Hall is believed to have stood in the paddock to the north, and the area is of great historic interest with potential for medieval archaeology. The present barn and stable range appeared on the tithe map of 1842 but not the Walsham enclosure map of 1819. The latter shows the site bisected by two medieval roads that were entirely removed as part a major refurbishment which included the construction of the present buildings. The barn was built in two phases between 1819 and 1842, with the first structure of four bays later extended

by a further two bays to the west and provided with a new lean-to shed and cattle yard to the south. Despite its relatively late date, the barn was of considerable historic interest as the lean-to shed has preserved its external weather boarding with original red ochre pigment. Red ochre was commonly used to decorate barns in this way before tar became available during the second half of the 19th century, but survivals are rare and this example was among the finest in Suffolk. The eastern range of the cattle yard was demolished in the mid-20th century and the western range converted into stabling. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54130

(G.42.4181/2008)

TM21507690

Parish: Wingfield

Postal Code: IP215RE

WINGFIELD GREEN FARM, WINGFIELD GREEN

Wingfield Green Farm, Wingfield Green, Suffolk: Archaeological Record

Alston, L Bury St. Edmunds : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The 19th century brick façade of the grade II-listed farmhouse concealed a timber-framed structure of the early-17th century which preserved its original internal layout with a central hall flanked on the north by a cross-passage and twin service rooms and on the south by a chimney and parlour. Its roof was raised and rebuilt in the 19th century, and a service lean-to added to the rear to create an L-shaped ground plan. The lack of internal decoration suggested the house belonged to a relatively modest holding of perhaps thirty or forty acres, rather than the hundred or more acres associated in the 17th century with Yeoman status. The contemporary three-bay timber-framed barn of standard type that lay to the north-west occupied an east-west alignment and evidently faced a yard immediately behind the farmhouse. The southern façade and both gables of this barn were rebuilt in brick early in the 19th century, but the rear northern elevation retained original studwork with substantial areas of wattle-and-daub infill and external render. The building was shorter than the farmhouse by approximately 1.5 m, but wider by a similar degree. The roof structure of wind-braced clasped-purlins remained largely intact, complete with original tie-beam braces, and its steep pitch suggested it was designed for thatch rather than the present pan-tiles. The easternmost stable was an early 17th century timber-framed structure which retained evidence of an original window with 'diamond' mullions, but had been truncated to the west and re-faced in 19th century brick to match the barn. The western stable was a reconstruction of the early 19th century with a brick front elevation and timber-framed rear. Despite their various alterations, it was rare to find complete groups of early 17th century farm buildings in which the house, barn and stable survived from the same period, and in this respect the complex was of considerable historic interest. Conversion work had begun prior to inspection and no fittings or fixtures relevant to the buildings' previous functions survived. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-39688

St. Edmundsbury

(G.42.4182/2008)

TL94407380

Parish: Bardwell

Postal Code: IP311AA

BEECH FARM, THE GREEN, BARDWELL

The Farm Buildings, Beech Farm, The Green, Bardwell, Suffolk: An Archaeological Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The tithe map of 1839 shows the present house, which dated from the 17th century, and a single outbuilding on the site of the small complex of farm buildings. The existing farm buildings included a narrow shed and a small two-bay barn of the mid-19th century, the former possibly representing the outbuilding shown in 1839. The shed was heavily altered in the 20th century when a milking parlour was inserted at its southern end and the rest was enlarged to form a stable. A small cattle yard with the remains of a 20th century shelter lay to the north. The barn was largely intact and was of some historic interest as it retained substantial areas of original wattle and daub and evidence of an unusual layout with only a single external entrance. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54067

Suffolk Coastal

(G.42.4183/2008)

TM45105715

Parish: Aldeburgh

Postal Code: IP155PA

"BRICKFIELDS", SAXMUNDHAM ROAD, ALDEBURGH

Historic Building Recording. "Brickfields", Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh

Sommers, M Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report: 2008/074 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs,

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

A basic photographic survey of a domestic residence known as "Brickfields", Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh, was undertaken prior to its demolition. The house was constructed between 1880 and 1900 and was believed to have been built for the manager/foreman of a nearby brickworks. The survey comprised general shots of all major external elevations, a small number of internal pictures and a plan of the interior layout based on a sketch. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: HER Ref. ADB 021

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-52644

(G.42.4184/2008)

TM30706810

Parish: Badingham

Postal Code: IP138LN

LOW FARM, BADINGHAM

Low Farm, Badingham Suffolk: Building Assessment, October 2008

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 1p, colour pls

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The buildings are shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1903, and probably formed middle 19th century cart-lodges or animal shelters. The structures underwent considerable alteration in c.1996 when they were converted into a workshop, car port and office, and their original form was no longer apparent. The conversion was understood to have been undertaken by a previous owner, but was left unfinished. The nearby barn was later a private house in separate ownership. Given the extent of the buildings' alterations it was determined that insufficient historic fabric remained to merit recording. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54049

(G.42.4185/2008)

TM42287433

Parish: Bramfield

Postal Code: IP199JG

CHURCH FARM, THORINGTON***Church Farm, Thorington, Suffolk: Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Church Farm formed a modest tenanted holding of 54 acres in 1840. The three historic buildings formed an unusually complete farmyard, which has altered little since the early 19th century, but the adjacent farmhouse was demolished in c.1960 and was replaced by a bungalow. A three-bay timber-framed barn of c.1600 was adjoined by a rare early 17th century stable and hay loft which may represent the smallest example of its period in the county. A detached timber-framed neathouse (cow shed) to the south of the site dated from the 18th century and was unusual in that it too possessed a hay loft. The most impressive of the three buildings was a mid-17th century bake house which retained a complete 18th and early 19th century interior with no fewer than three coppers, an oven, boarded pump and stone sink. The structure was originally timber-framed with a fine brick gable and integral chimney which still survived, but its external walls were later rebuilt in brick. Bake houses of this kind were once common in East Anglia but are now rare in anything approaching original condition. Both the barn and bake house merited listing at grade II. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-51886

(G.42.4186/2008)

TM32397837

Parish: Linstead Parva

Postal Code: IP190LE

POPLAR FARM BARN, POPLAR FARM, LINSTAD PARVA***Poplar Farm Barn, Poplar Farm, Linstead Parva, Suffolk: Historic Building Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Poplar Farm adjoined a medieval green and probably occupied a medieval site as its unlisted farmhouse contained part of a substantial 16th century timber frame. The outline of the farm buildings had changed very little since the Ordnance Survey of 1884, with a series of animal yards flanked by a barn and several sheds, but the northern half of the complex had already been converted for domestic use and precise analysis was hampered. The unlisted three-bay timber-framed barn was a good example of its type, dating from the early 18th century but consisting largely of re-used timbers. It retained much of its original clasped-purlin roof structure and several panels of wattle and daub. A narrow porch with an unusually wide and low door was added to the rear elevation later in the 18th century, along with a pair of lean-to sheds. A separate clay lump shed was added in the mid-19th century. Although of considerable historic interest the farm buildings were not of sufficient age or sufficiently well preserved to merit listing. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54084

(G.42.4188/2008)

TM29315125

Parish: Melton

Postal Code: IP136DH

DECOY FARM, MELTON***Decoy Farm, Old Church Road, Melton, Suffolk***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Leigh Alston Architectural Historian

Decoy farmhouse was a grade II Listed building which lay to the north-west of its farm yard, and contained a 17th century timber framed rear wing behind its early 19th century front (western) range (Schedule of Listed Buildings). The only other historic building nearby was the early 18th century mill house at the former site of Melton Mill some 50m north-east of the church. The lack of any rectory or manor house in the immediate vicinity of the medieval church was unusual, and suggested other buildings may have been lost. The former stable at Decoy Farm was the only historic farm building within the proposed development area to survive in its original form, and even this had been much altered. The farm complex was designed a single build 'model farm' with a horse yard to the west of a central barn and a cattle yard to the east, and was of considerable historic interest until its recent partial demolition and piecemeal conversion. With the exception of the northern shed, which appeared to survive largely intact but was in separate ownership, the various buildings had been extensively altered and their historic integrity lost. Only the southern stable retained its original façade, but even this had been stripped of its roof covering, ceiling and all internal fixtures and fittings. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: c1-53411

(G.42.4189/2008)

TM35875514

Parish: Tunstall

Postal Code: IP122JF

STREET FARM BARN, STREET FARM, TUNSTALL***Street Farm Barn, Street Farm, Tunstall. Architectural Record***

Claydon, S Woodbridge : Mullins Dowse & Partners, 2008, 16pp, pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Mullins Dowse & Partners

The barn was T-shaped with a 3 bay timber framed structure with midstretey facing east. At the re-entrant angle was a paved lean-to for animals (possibly sheep or pigs, not being tall enough for horses). Extending along the back of the barn was a seven-bay barn of 20th century construction. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

Waveney

(G.42.4190/2008)

TM34028274

Parish: All Saints and St. Nicholas, South Elmham

Postal Code: IP190PA

THE WILLOWS, SOUTH ELMHAM ALL SAINTS***The Willows, South Elmham All Saints, Suffolk: Archaeological Record***

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, index, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The Willows was a substantial timber-framed listed farmhouse of the late 16th or early 17th century with a 19th century façade on the north-western edge of All Saints Common. The contemporary Grade II Listed timber-framed and weather boarded barn that formed the subject of this report lay immediately south-east of the house but was in separate ownership.

The barn was typical of its period and region, with two bays of equal length flanking a narrow central bay which contained evidence of an original south-eastern entrance door. The oak framing remained largely intact, along with a roof structure of double butt-purlins and wind braces, although the studs of the north-western gable were entirely removed when the barn was extended in the 19th century. Fragments of original wattle and daub infill and external render still survived, but most was replaced by tarred weatherboarding in the 19th century and any evidence of the rear door was lost when a new full height doorway was inserted at the same time. The early structure was of modest proportions. The steeply pitched roof was designed for thatch but was covered with galvanised corrugated iron. A good red brick stable with a hayloft and arched mock-Gothic fenestration was built against the south-eastern gable in the early 19th century, and an apparent cattle yard with open-sided shelters added to the south-west, but conversion work was well underway at the time of inspection and few agricultural fixtures or fittings remained. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-39702

(G.42.4191/2008)

TM36258998

Parish: Mettingham

Postal Code: NR351TL

THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH, METTINGHAM

The Church of All Saints Church, Mettingham. A Report on the Tower Recording

Gill, D Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report: 2008/193 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

A survey to record the round tower of All Saints church, Mettingham was undertaken as part of project to repair and stabilise the structure. The survey results suggested that the original nave, tower and belfry were constructed in three closely spaced phases in the period between the Norman conquest and c. 1200. The church continued to be developed and enlarged throughout the 14th-16th centuries to arrive at its present form. The fitting of the present bell-frame in the late medieval period required the opening up of the top of the tower to lower the bell frame in before rebuilding the belfry around it. Dendrochronological analysis was to be undertaken to confirm the date of this event. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: suffolk C1-48235

(G.42.4192/2008)

TM49447847

Parish: Reydon

Postal Code: IP186SW

ELMS FARM BARN, RISSEMERE LANE EAST, REYDON

Elms Farm Barn, Rissemere Lane East, Reydon, Suffolk. Historic Building Recording

Collins, T, Lamprey, C, Prosser, L & Unger, S Hertford : Archaeological Solutions, Report: 3030 2008, 43pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Solutions

The buildings comprised a four bay timber framed barn with brick outbuildings forming an enclosed courtyard. The use of wide course braces, jowled principles and jogged butt purlins in the roof suggested a 17th century date. The wall panels utilised primary bracing usually found dating from the 18th century onwards. This suggested a date for construction in the latter half of the 17th century and was probably contemporary with the Elms farmhouse. 18th century underpinning had occurred, and the early 19th century saw existing out buildings constructed, two outshuts were of a similar date. Minor alterations occurred in the 20th century with the insertion of steel framed windows in the outbuildings and replacement of original roofing. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.42.4193/2008)

TM33908100

Parish: Rumburgh

Postal Code: IP190JD

THE BARN, PEAR TREE FARM, RUMBURGH

The Barn, Pear Tree Farm, Rumburgh, Suffolk: Historic Building Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The farmhouse was a Grade II Listed timber-framed structure dating in part from the mid-16th century and in part from the early 17th century. The timber-framed barn was probably contemporary with the later part of the house, and was a typical example of its period, with three bays and a central entrance in its eastern elevation. The walls were originally rendered externally, but were later weatherboarded, and its roof was a low-pitched replacement of the 20th century covered with corrugated asbestos. The original barn would have been steeply pitched for thatch like that of the farmhouse. A 19th century lean-to shed with 20th century alterations extended the length of the rear, western elevation, and a small 19th century brick stable and hayloft adjoined the southern gable. No historic fixtures or fittings survived in the brick stable, but an 18th century timber-framed stable and hayloft which lay between the barn and farmhouse retained an unusually low hay rack and manger. As a late Elizabethan or Jacobean structure the barn was of considerable historic interest, particularly as it illustrated the layout of the farm in conjunction with a contemporary house, but it was not sufficiently complete to merit separate listing in its own right. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: suffolkc1-51564

(G.42.4194/2008)

TM44108660

Parish: Weston

Postal Code: NR347TR

GLEBE FARM, ELLOUGH

Glebe Farm, Ellough, Suffolk Historic Building Record

Alston, L Ipswich : Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, CD

Work undertaken by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

The brick and pantiled barn at Glebe Farm was built in c. 1830 and was probably contemporary with the adjacent Grade II Listed rectory (now 'The Grange') to which it originally belonged. The building contained a three-bay barn to the south and a shed and loft to the north which was too narrow to operate as a stable, and was more likely to have served as a vehicle shed. The barn possessed a central porch to the west and a wide, low door to the east which faced the entrance to the site. Parts of the brickwork survived from an earlier structure and were probably of late-17th century origin. The distinctive outline of the building was created by a number of later extensions, shown on the tithe map of 1845, and the structure had remained largely unaltered since this date. The church was not mentioned in Domesday, when the area was probably served by St. Mary's church (in neighbouring Willingham parish), but the existing fabric dated from c. 1300 and a rectory was likely to have occupied the site of the barn since its construction. The tithe map shows no other buildings in the vicinity, but a nearby medieval settlement may have been abandoned. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: suffolkc1-54076

Thurrock

Thurrock UA

(G.86.4195/2008)

TQ56697803

Parish: West Thurrock

Postal Code: RM19 1NX

THE ANCILLARY BUILDINGS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH HOUSE, PURFLEET

The Ancillary Buildings Associated with High House, Purfleet, Essex

Corrigan, A Bar Hill : Oxford Archaeology East, Report: 1051 2008, 107pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology East

A building recording was undertaken, a previous survey was conducted on the house itself, a grade 2 listed manor house, that gradually fell into the status of a working farm. There was 10 surviving buildings that were associated with the original house. Adjacent to the north of the house was a courtyard enclosed by a service wing and a row of buildings consisting of a brew bake house (later converted to a cottage) a coach house and a stable. The cottage contained structural elements that predated the manor house. The stable contained many original fittings and fixtures. A second courtyard north of these buildings was enclosed by a grade 2 listed threshing barn and a structure containing both cow sheds and a granary building. There was a further farm building to the east of these and finally a Grade II Listed dovecote that retained its original features. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: oxfordar3-56254