

**Historic building recording at
Frogs Hall Farm,
Bambers Green Road,
Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PE**

November 2019



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**commissioned by
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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust of a house at Frogs Hall Farm, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex in November 2019.

The building described in this report has multiple ranges and ridge-lines, with an asymmetrical plan. Although much dilapidated and significantly altered in the 20th century, particularly on the interior, multiple original external features of this building (as identifiable from a 1921 photograph) show it to be an early example of an 'Arts and Crafts' style house, constructed sometime shortly before 1875.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording of a house at Frogs Hall Farm in advance of its demolition. The recording work was commissioned by 3bd Architecture & Design on behalf of Marnie and Jonathan Crick, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in November 2019. Frogs Hall Farm is located approximately midway between the villages of Little Canfield and Bambers Green in Essex, immediately to the south of the A120 at NGR TL 58236 22241 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. UTT/19/1773/FUL) was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in July 2019 proposing the demolition of an existing dwelling and the erection of a new five bedroom dwelling and detached garage.

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England Level 3 building recording be made of the house prior to its demolition (ECC 2019). This recommendation was given based on the site's location within an area highlighted by the EHER as having significant heritage assets and was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2018).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2019) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the house prior to its demolition. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

“Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group.”

In particular the record considered the:

- Plan and form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- Significance of the site in its immediate local context.

4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor-plans and elevations of the building at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, the Essex Records Office (ERO) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

The structure detailed in this report is a two-storey dwelling with a single-storey range to the west (Fig 1).

The site is located within the historic farm complex of Frogs Hall, to the south-east of Bambers Green. Several modern agricultural and residential buildings are present on the farm complex, as well as an early 17th-century listed farmhouse (EHER 37436, List entry no. 1112188). The house detailed in this report is located at the northern end of the farm complex, within its own parcel of land (Fig 1).

The Chapman and André map of Essex from 1777 (Map 1) shows Frogs Hall Farm, albeit unnamed. Although the map lacks any great detail, it appears to show three buildings on the site, the southernmost of which is presumably the 17th-century farmhouse.



Map 1 Extract from the Chapman and André map of Essex, 1777. Site highlighted in red.

An estate map from 1821 names the site as 'Sewer's Hall', owned by a Mr John Speller (Map 2). This map depicts a large estate associated with the hall, and also shows the buildings on the site in much more detail. They appear to be in the same layout as they are on the Chapman and André map, and it is clear that the house detailed in this report is not among them.

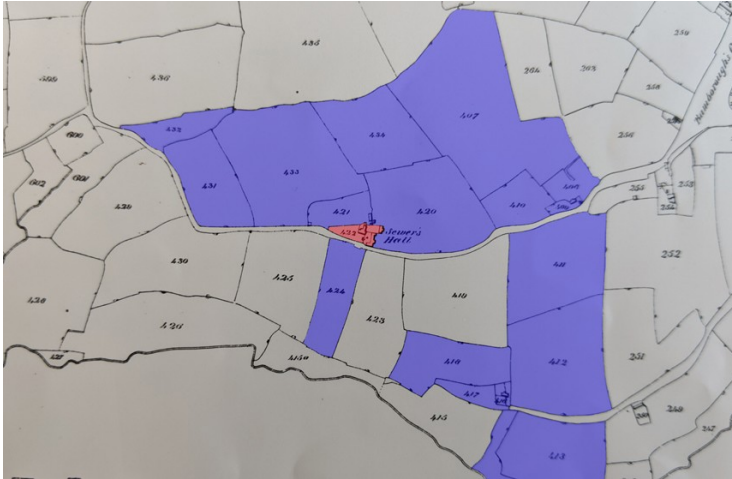


Map 2a 1821 estate map of Sewer's Hall. Shows associated fields and hall site, alongside field names and sizes to right. ERO D/DMa P24.

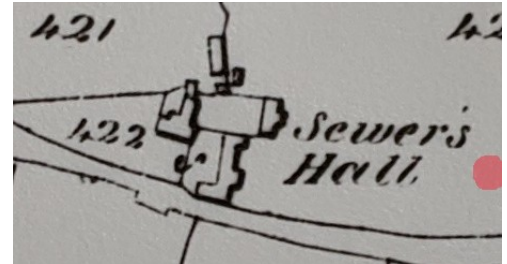


Map 2b Detail of Sewer's Hall site from 1821 estate map. Approximate location of house detailed in this report highlighted in red. ERO D/DMa P24.

The tithe map of Takeley from 1838 shows the farm to still be named 'Sewer's Hall' (Map 3). The house recorded in this report still has not been constructed. The farm is detailed in the accompanying tithe apportionment as now being owned by a William Robe and occupied by a Thomas Mumford, and shown to comprise of several fields, most of which correspond to those shown as part of the estate in the 1821 map.

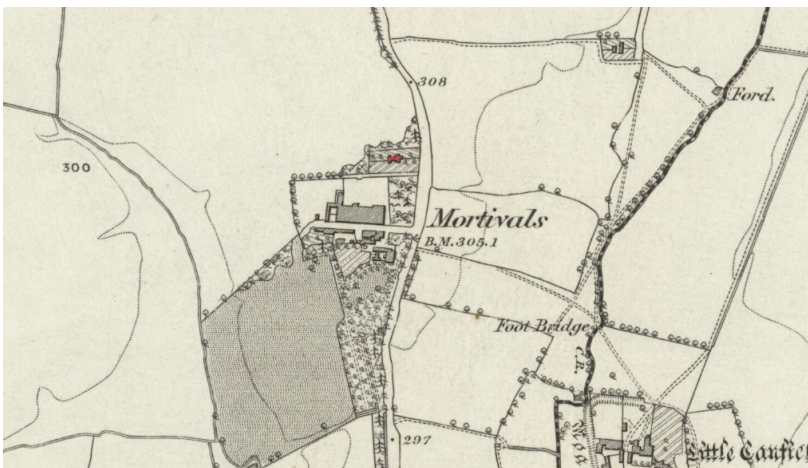


Map 3a Tithe map of Takeley, 1838. Frogs Hall (then Sewer's Hall) highlighted in red, associated fields highlighted in blue. North is to the right. ERO D/CT 342B.



Map 3b Tithe map of Takeley, showing detail of Sewer's Hall. Approximate location of building detailed in this report highlighted in red.

The first edition 6-inch OS map from 1875 shows the site with considerably more structures than before, and for the first time the house detailed in this report is visible (Map 4). Notably, there is a boundary marked on the plan that bisects the structure, suggesting it was originally subdivided into two properties. Also of note is that the footprint of the building appears very similar to its current layout, suggesting its plan form hasn't changed significantly since its construction. The site itself is now labelled as 'Mortival's'.

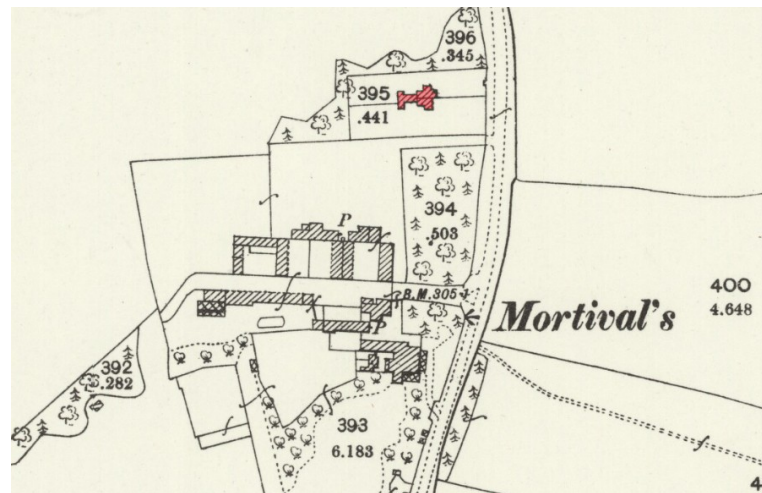


Map 4a 1875 6-inch OS map. Surveyed house highlighted in red.



Map 4b Detail from 1875 6-inch OS map, showing house detailed in this report.

The second edition 25-inch OS map from 1896 shows the site to be much the same, and more clearly shows divisions within the surveyed house itself (Map 5). The site is still referred to as 'Mortival's'.



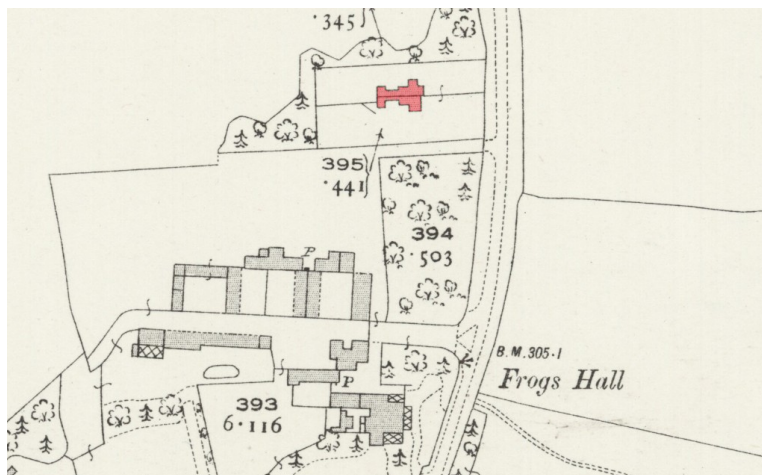
Map 5 1896 25-inch OS map, with house detailed in this report highlighted in red.

A sales catalogue from 1912 (ERO Sale-A280) details the sale of "Frogs Hall and Mortivals Farm". The catalogue includes a description of all the buildings within the farm complex, including the house detailed in this report, which is described as "A Pair of Excellent Ornamental Cottages", confirming the supposition that the property was originally subdivided:



Text from 1912 sales catalogue describing house, taken from ERO SALE-A280.

The 1916 25-inch OS map shows the farm labelled as 'Frog's Hall' for the first time (Map 6). The house appears to still be subdivided into two properties.



Map 6 1916 25-inch OS map, with house detailed in this report highlighted in red.

In 1919 the Frog's Hall estate was again put up for sale, and the accompanying sales catalogue (ERO SALE-A186) details the house as two separate cottages, using exactly the same language as the 1912 sales catalogue (see above).

This sale must have either been delayed or been short-lived, as the estate is put up for sale again in 1921, with the house now described as follows:

Two Picturesque Cottages

built of brick, stucco and tiled, contain:—Cottage, let with Farm—Three Bedrooms, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Wash-house and Bicycle Shed. Outside Coal Shed and E.C. Garden.

Cottage, let with Frogs Hall:—Three Bedrooms, Lobby, Sitting Room, Kitchen, E.C. Garden.

Text from 1921 sales catalogue describing house, taken from ERO SALE-A57.

Also present within this 1921 sales catalogue is a photo of the house, showing several original external features (Photograph 1).



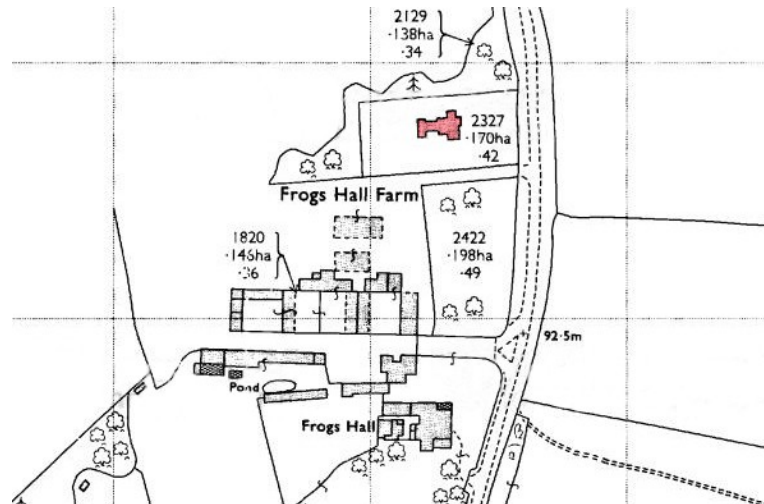
Photograph 1 Eastern and southern elevations of the house, taken from the 1921 sales catalogue. Note the original windows, chimney and faux timber-framing on the suspended section of the upper storey. Taken from ERO Sale-A57. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 2 Modern eastern and southern elevations, showing bay-window extensions, replacement windows and altered chimney. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Among the visible features on this photograph from 1921 are the original leaded casement windows, an ornate chimney, spandrels between the posts on the veranda, faux timber-framing on the southern elevation of the suspended upper storey and finials atop each gable-end. None of these features survive today (Photograph 2). Features that have, at least partially, survived include the decorative bargeboards on the gable-ends and the projecting joists on the suspended upper storey.

The cartographic evidence shows no change in the layout of the site until the 1970 OS map, which, for the first time, depicts the site without a boundary bisecting the house (Map 7). The previous OS map, from 1960, shows the boundary still in place, suggesting that the house was converted into a single property sometime between 1960 and 1970.



Map 7 1970 1:2500 OS map, with house detailed in this report highlighted in red.

The house was put up for sale as an individual property, independently of the rest of Frog's Hall Farm, in 1986. The associated sales catalogue (ERO SALE-D1321) details that the house has been "extended and modernised" and that it has recently undergone several improvements including the relaying of the roof and the "insulation of the north and east walls". The individual descriptions of the rooms within the building are easily identifiable and match the current rooms within the structure, suggesting little has changed internally since this sales catalogue was compiled. Similarly, a photograph within the catalogue (Photograph 3) shows the house as identical to its modern appearance (disregarding recent dilapidation and decay of the structure).



Photograph 3 East elevation of the house, taken from 1986 sales catalogue ERO SALE-D1321.

In summary, the house detailed in this report first appears on cartographic sources in 1875 (Map 3) in what appears to be an identical plan form to its modern layout (Fig 1). As it does not appear on the tithe map of 1838, this provides a date range of 37 years for its construction. Multiple sales catalogues in the 20th century detail the building's development, and show that several original features were removed and replaced as the structure was modernised, including the windows and ornate chimney (Photograph 1). Many of these features were presumably removed, and the building extended with bay windows, immediately prior to its sale in 1986. The building was initially subdivided and comprised two dwellings, but sometime between 1960 and 1970 it was merged into a single home, as it has remained ever since.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2 - 7)

The house has been derelict for several years and in many places is dilapidated. As a result many features do not, or only partially, survive and where this is the case it is noted in the descriptive record below.

Exterior

All the windows described below are wooden-framed.

The house is aligned east-west and has multiple ranges and corresponding ridge-lines (Figs 4-7). It measures approximately 18.3m x 11.3m in size and covers around 137 square metres.

The main, two-storey ranges of the house are timber-framed and covered in lath and plaster, and supported on a largely obscured and painted over brick-plinth laid in an irregular Flemish-bond. In contrast, the single-storey ranges on the western side of the house are brick-built (again laid in Flemish-bond and with dimensions of 220 x 110 x 55mm) and rendered over (Photograph 4). All of the building's various roof pitches are covered in peg-tiles, and each range has a gabled roof.



Photograph 4 Southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 5 East side of chimney-stack, showing shield emblem. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The two-storey ranges have a large chimney projecting from their centre, rising high above the ridge-line (Photograph 4). On the western face of this chimney stack is a section of moulded brickwork in the design of a shield (Photograph 5). The single-storey ranges also have a chimney, but it is of a far more modest design.

The south elevation of the house has a projecting upper-storey supported on six-posts, forming a veranda below (Photograph 4). Centrally positioned below the veranda is a doorway into the house (although no door survives). The veranda is floored with brick paviors and until recently the posts supporting the upper-storey each had a pair of decorative spandrels between them. The southern facing gable of the two-

storey range has damaged decorative bargeboards with a *fleurs-de-lys* pattern (Photograph 6).



Photograph 6 Detail of south gable-end, showing decorative bargeboards. Photograph taken facing north.

The southern elevation of the two-storey range contains two windows, both on the first-floor (Fig 4). One is immediately above the veranda and comprises a projecting six-light oriel casement-window (Photograph 4). The other is a single-light casement on the east-west range, illuminating an internal stairwell. There are also two windows on the single-storey range, one casement and awning window with four lights on the southern gable end and a two light casement on the main east-west range.

The western elevation of the house (Fig 5) has two single-light awning windows on the single-storey range and three four-light awning and casement windows on the west facing gable-ends of the two-storey ranges (Photograph 7). Also present on this elevation is a small single-light fixed window on the building's projecting upper storey (Photograph 7).



Photograph 7 Western elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The northern elevation of the house has two windows on the single-storey range; only the frames survive so their exact form is unclear. Also on the single-storey range is a doorway containing a damaged vertically-planked modern door (Fig 6). On the two-storey, north-facing gable end are two more windows, again with only the frames

remaining (Photograph 8). This northern facing gable of the two-storey range has damaged decorative bargeboards containing *fleurs-de-lys* patterns (Photograph 8). A six-light casement/awning window survives on this elevation to the west of the north-facing gable (Fig 6).



Photograph 8 North elevation of two-storey ranges. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The eastern elevation of the house (Fig 7) has a surviving vertical-planked door with applied fillets and ornate hinges (Photograph 10). Also present on this elevation is a projecting large bay and oriel window extension, containing 18-light awning and casement windows on both the ground and first-floors (Photograph 9). A smaller bay window extension, on only the ground-floor, is also present on the southern half of this elevation, as is a four-light awning/casement window within a dormer and front-facing gable.



Photograph 9 Exterior door on eastern elevation, with ornate hinges. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 10 Eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing west.

All the east-facing gables (including the dormer) have damaged decorative bargeboards, identical to the northern and southern elevations (Photograph 9).

Interior

The building consists of 17 rooms, which have been labelled from 1-17 for ease of description (Figs 2-3).

The interior walls of the building are largely plastered-over and featureless. Where this is not the case it is noted below.

Where the roof of the building could be observed through loft hatches it was shown to be constructed of modern machine-cut timber, with rafters meeting at a ridge-board at the roof's apex, supported by occasional upper collars (Photograph 11).



Photograph 11 Roof structure of two-storey range. Photograph taken facing east.

The remaining timber-frame of the two-storey ranges, where it is exposed, also consists entirely of machine-cut timber. The single-storey range is constructed of brick.

Room 1

This room is within the single-storey brick-built range and contains a modern bathroom, with modern divisions and a tiled floor. The door leading from this room into room 2 is modern and vertically-planked.

Room 2

This room is a corridor in the brick-built range, connecting rooms 1, 3 and 4 with room 6 of the main building (Fig 2). It has a tiled-floor and the doors leading to the adjacent rooms are all modern and vertically-planked.



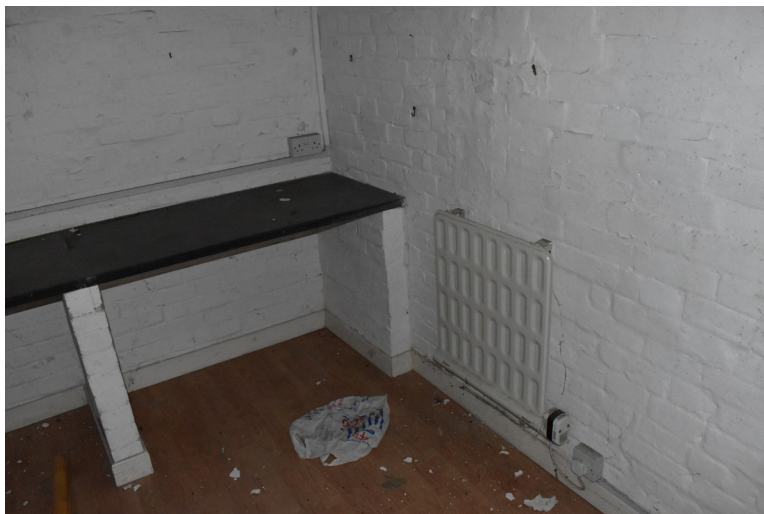
Photograph 12 Interior of room 3, showing rebuilt fireplace. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Room 3

This 'L'-shaped room is within the single-storey brick-built range and contains what appears to be a recently rebuilt fireplace (Photograph 12). It has a concrete screed floor.

Room 4

This room is within the single-storey range and contains shelves and counter-tops, with a lino floor (Photograph 13). Additionally, although the brickwork is painted over, it appears that there is a blocked entranceway on the western wall. This entranceway presumably dates from when the building was divided into two dwellings.



Photograph 13 Interior of room 4, showing rebuilt brickwork indicating possible doorway in brickwork to right. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Room 5

This room is within the single-storey range and is a storage room or pantry associated with the kitchen (room 6) with shelves on each wall and a tiled floor.

The remaining rooms are all within the two-storey ranges:



Photograph 14 Interior of room 6, showing timber-framing and rebuilt fireplace. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Room 6

This room is the current kitchen of the building. It has large amounts of timber-framing visible on its walls, alongside a tiled floor and a partially-blocked brick fireplace in its south-east corner (Photograph 14). The brickwork of this fireplace is laid in stretcher-bond, with measurements of 215mm x 120mm x 60mm, and appears to have been at least partially rebuilt, as it now surrounds an Aga and the flue has been blocked. The rebuilding of the fireplace and insertion of the Aga both probably date from the building's renovation in the 1980s (see historical background above). The majority of the visible timbers appear to be part of the fabric of the building and not later additions. A large beam visible in the ceiling, and supported by two arched braces, was (judging from mortices on its underside) originally supported by studwork which has since been removed (Photograph 15). Also present on east face of this beam are what appear to be Baltic shipping marks.



Photograph 15 Underside of beam in ceiling of room 6, showing empty mortices. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Between this room and room 9 to the south is a studwork division supported on a high plinth constructed of brick laid in a herringbone pattern (Photograph 16). Although the beam in the ceiling above this studwork appears original, the current studs seem to be later additions; they are oversized compared to the mortices and are larger than the studs elsewhere in the room (Photograph 16). The raised herringbone plinth must have been added at the same time. Like the addition of the brickwork and Aga, this division was probably added to the building during its renovation in the 1980s.



Photograph 16 Herringbone brick plinth and studwork between rooms 6 and 9. Photograph taken facing south.

This studwork is presumably in the location of an original division within the building from when it was two dwellings.



Photograph 17 Interior of room 7, showing staircase and door leading to room 6. Photograph taken facing west.

Room 7

This two-storey room is an entrance lobby into the building from the north, containing a large staircase rising up to the first-floor (Photograph 17). The staircase's form is unassuming, with plain balusters and handrails. The floor of the room consists of floorboards, as is also the case in rooms 8 and 10.

Rooms 6 and 8 are both accessed by doorways in the southern wall of this room (Fig 2). Both doorways contain four-panel unvarnished wooden doors, although the one leading to room 6 is significantly smaller in size (Photograph 17).

Room 8

This room at the front of the house, and has been enlarged by the insertion of a bay window on its eastern wall (Photograph 18). A chimney-breast projects from the southern wall, although the fireplace has been blocked (Photograph 18). There are doorways from this room to room 6 to the west and room 10 to the south, but no doors survive in either location.

The northern wall of this room has had a section of the plaster removed, exposing the timber-frame (Photograph 19). The thin, machine-cut studs and through-bracing appear identical in size and spacing to those exposed in room 6 (see above).



Photograph 18 Interior of room 9, showing bay window extension and blocked fireplace. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 19 Exposed section of timber-framing in room 9.
Photograph taken facing north.

Room 9

This room, much like the adjacent room 6 to the north, contains a large amount of exposed timber-frame, as well as a tiled floor (Photograph 20). The southern half of the room is occupied by a staircase up to the first-floor. Beneath the stairs is a cupboard. Both the staircase and cupboard are accessed via vertical-plank doors (Photograph 20).



Photograph 20 Interior of room 9, showing doorway accessing staircase. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The north-east corner of the room contains a small boiler cupboard (Fig 2).

Room 10

This room, like room 8, has a bay-window extension on its eastern wall. The northern wall is dominated by a rebuilt brick fireplace and adjacent inserted shelving (Photograph 21). The brickwork of the fireplace and shelving is identical in size and bonding to the brickwork in room 6, and so was probably rebuilt at the same time.

The doorway between room 10 and room 9 contains a damaged four-panel door, while the exterior doorway on the south wall of this room has no surviving door.



Photograph 21 Interior of room 10, showing rebuilt fireplace and inserted shelving. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The following rooms are on the first-floor of the two-storey ranges:

Room 11

This room has a carpeted floor and is access via doorways from rooms 7, 12 and 14. All of these doorways contain vertical-planked doors, the ones leading to rooms 7 and 14 are very clearly modern replacements, whereas the one leading to room 12 appears original (Photograph 22).



Photograph 22 Interior of room 11, showing doorways to room 7 (to left) and room 12 (to right). Photograph taken facing north-east.

This room has an inserted cupboard within it, partially obscuring the chimney-stack rising from the ground-floor (Fig 3).

Room 12

Like the room immediately below on the ground-floor (room 8), this room has been extended by the construction of an oriel window on its eastern wall (Photograph 23). The fireplace on the southern wall has been totally blocked and in-filled on either side by cupboards with vertical-planked doors (Photograph 23).



Photograph 23 Interior of room 12, showing oriel window extension and inserted cupboard to right. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Room 13

This room is currently outfitted as a bathroom, and is dominated by a large cast iron free-standing bath in its northern half, presumably the same one as mentioned in the 1986 sales catalogue (Photograph 24). The vertical-planked door to room 14 is modern, and indeed the entire dividing wall between rooms 13 and 14 is probably a later insertion (Fig 3).



Photograph 24 Interior of room 13, showing cast-iron bathtub. Photograph taken facing north.

There is a small cupboard above the stairwell on the southern wall of this room (Fig 3).

Room 14

This room is an "L"-shaped corridor on the first-floor joining rooms 11, 13, 15, 16 and 17 with the stairwell to the south of the building (Fig 3). The surviving doors into these rooms are all modern vertical-planked examples.

Room 15

This room contains several inserted cupboards with vertical-planked doors, both on the western wall and also surrounding the fireplace (Photograph 25). The cupboards on the western wall seem to be a later addition than the ones on either side of the fireplace, as they partially obscured some wooden panels associated with the latter.



Photograph 25 Interior of room 15, showing inserted cupboards. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 26 Detail of blocked fireplace in room 15. Photograph taken facing north.

The fireplace itself, although blocked, has a moulded plaster surround and mantelpiece (Photograph 26).

Room 16

This room is part of the suspended section of the first-floor, over the veranda at the south end of the building (Fig 3). It is a small, walk-in, cupboard with hooks on its southern wall. This room has suffered significant damage as the roof above it has partially collapsed, resulting in severe water damage particularly to its western wall (Photograph 27). The dividing wall between this room and room 17 is probably a later addition.

Room 17

This room, like room 16, is suspended above the veranda at the south of the building (Fig 3). A significant section of the plaster has collapsed from the ceiling, exposing the lath and plaster beneath (Photograph 28).



Photograph 27 Interior of room 16, showing water damage due to hole in roof. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 28 Roof of room 17, showing exposed lath and plaster. Photograph taken facing south.

Throughout the building, no carpenter's marks were observed on the timber-frame, although some may be hidden by plaster, both on the interior and exterior of the building.

Similarly, no scarf joints were observed on the timber-frame, but some must undoubtedly exist on the wall-plates and sill-beams.

7 Discussion

This building first appears, fully-formed with its current footprint, on the first edition OS map of 1875 (Map 4). This is intriguing, as the single-storey, brick-built, section of the house to the west appears to be an extension to the building.

Aside from the obvious form and fabric differences between the single-storey and two-storey sections of the building, the beam aligned north/south with empty mortices in the ceiling of room 4 suggests that initially the building ended in that location (pg 14).

If the brick-built section is a later extension, however, it must have been added very shortly after the building's construction. Although the mapping evidence gives a time span of 37 years for the building's construction (between its absence from the 1838 tithe map and its appearance on the 1875 OS map), the architectural style of the building means it must have been constructed towards the later end of that timespan.

The 'Arts and Crafts' movement was an architectural style that rose to prominence in the latter half of the 19th and the early 20th-century. It took its inspiration from earlier Tudor, Elizabethan and Stuart buildings and encouraged a 'domestic revival' of traditional craftsmanship and a rejection of industrial production (Brunskill 2000, 226).

The original stylistic and architectural elements of the two-storey ranges (as evidenced in Photograph 1) are almost a laundry list of techniques and styles popularised and closely associated with the Arts and Crafts movement (Yorke 2005, 55). In no particular order they include:

- small mullioned and leaded windows
- a tall and ornate chimney-stack with a decorative shield emblem and (probably terracotta) chimney-pots
- front-facing gables all around the house, with heavily decorated bargeboards (including ornate finials on each gable-end)
- clay-tiled roof covering (a more 'traditional' material)
- a suspended, overhanging, upper-storey covering a pillared porch
- imitation timber-framing
- a highly decorative front-door with applied fillets
- a generally asymmetrical floor plan with varying ridge-lines and differing heights, all designed to make the building appear as if it had developed naturally over time

Even though the interior of the building has no surviving features that corroborate the Arts and Crafts style, the exterior of the building, particularly before the modern additions (Photograph 1), is enough to very clearly show that the structure was at the forefront of architectural fashion in the late Victorian period.

This again, brings us to the date of the building. Arts and Crafts, as a movement, broadly dates from 1870-1920, although as with many artistic trends these dates are not fixed and there are early (and late) examples of the style. Red House, in Bexleyheath, London (Grade I listed, NHLE no. 1064203), is considered a very early example and was constructed in 1859-60 by Philip Webb for William Morris, both leading figures in the then burgeoning Arts and Crafts movement. Red House is clearly a much grander and more important building than the structure under discussion in this report but it serves to show that early examples of the style are possible, particularly if associated with a prominent architect.

The research carried out for this report has revealed no indication as to the architect of the building, and it is difficult to imagine the well known architects at the forefront of the Arts and Crafts movement being responsible for a building this isolated and (relatively) insignificant. Nevertheless, it is a very clear, and early, example of the type.

Presumably the building was designed by a lesser known architect not long before its appearance on the OS map of 1875. This architect, along with the owner of Mortival's

farm, must have been keenly aware and at the forefront of fashion and architectural thinking in the country at the time, resulting in a house that followed many of the tenants of the, then new, Arts and Crafts style.

The single-storey brick-built section of the house, if indeed it is a later extension and not merely part of the intentional 'sprawling' appearance of the building, must have been added to the property in a very short window of time. This would probably be no more than 5 years after the building's initial construction.

The mid 19th century is known as the "High Farming" years in British agriculture, a time of increased output and prosperity brought about by affordable imported artificial fertilisers, manure and feeds such as oilcake. These, combined with an Act of Parliament in 1849 that provided loans for the construction of new farm buildings, led to a boom in agriculture in Britain. It seems likely that this agricultural boom period instigated the expansion of Mortival's (visible as a much expanded farm complex on the 1875 OS map [Map 4]) and the construction of this house, which was presumably initially intended for farm labourers.

The possible Baltic shipping marks observed in room 6 (pg 14) are commonly observed on timber-framed buildings of this period. The importing of timber into Britain from the Baltic began in the 17th century, but increased dramatically during the 19th (Vandenabeele et al 2016). The decline of local oak and other hardwood timbers in Britain was mainly due to an increase in shipbuilding and the economic pressures and needs of the Industrial Revolution. Because suitable trees take a significant time to mature, in densely populated countries like Britain land could usually be far more profitably used for farming rather than producing timber. The production of timber was a much more viable industry in the more sparsely populated countries around the Baltic Sea.

Part of the interior alterations undertaken on the building when it was combined into a single property in the 1960s would have been the insertion of doorways connecting the two sides of the structure. The likely locations of these inserted doorways are noted on the ground and first-floor plans (Figs 2-3).

Although now in a dilapidated state and having been significantly altered in the 20th century, including with the insertion of several internal divisions (Figs 2-3), this building remains an early example of an Arts and Crafts building; an architectural style that defined the late 19th and early 20th century.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank 3bd Architecture & Design for commissioning and Jonathan Crick & Marnie Manning for funding the historic building recording.

The recording was carried out by Mark Baister and Ziya Eksen.

Figures are by Mark Baister.

The project was monitored by Katie Lee-Smith for Essex County Council.

The text was reviewed and edited by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brunskill, R.W.	1990	<i>Brick Building In Britain (1st ed)</i>
Brunskill, R.W.	1994	<i>Timber Building In Britain (2nd ed)</i>
Brunskill, R.W.	2000	<i>Vernacular Architecture: An Illustrated Handbook (4th ed)</i>
CAT	2019	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a historic building recording and archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Bambers Green Riding School, Frogs Hall, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PE by E. Holloway</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
DCLG	2018	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
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Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Vandenabeele, L., Bertels, I., Wouters, I.	2016	<i>Baltic shipping marks on nineteenth-century timber: their deciphering and a proposal for an innovative characterization of old timber</i> , Construction History, 31(2), 157-175
Yorke, T.	2005	<i>The Victorian House Explained</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

beam	horizontal members in timber-frames
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e widthways
lath and plaster	a technique used to finish interior or exterior surfaces of buildings, it consists of narrow strips of wood (laths) which are nailed horizontally to wall studs or ceiling joists and then coated in plaster
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
sill-beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
vernacular	a style of architecture used in the construction of domestic and functional buildings for ordinary people, as opposed to public or monumental buildings
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ. The digital archive will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) under EHER code TAFH19.

12 Contents of archive

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1540)
Original site record (plans, elevations and notes)
Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The HEA brief and CAT WSI
The report (CAT Report 1540)
Digital plans
Site digital photos and log

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Distribution list

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email: mb@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 16/04/2020

Appendix 1:
Full digital photographic record
(images on accompanying CD)

TAFH19_Photo graph_001.JPG Southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north.
TAFH19_Photo graph_002.JPG Southern and western elevation of two-storey ranges. Photograph taken facing north-east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_003.JPG Western elevation of two-storey range. Photograph taken facing east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_004.JPG Southern and western elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_005.JPG Western elevation of building. Photograph taken facing east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_006.JPG Southern elevation of building, showing veranda. Photograph taken facing north.
TAFH19_Photo graph_007.JPG Southern and eastern elevation of suspended upper-storey. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_008.JPG Southern elevation of building, showing veranda. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_009.JPG Southern elevation of building, showing exposed ends of joists above veranda. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_010.JPG Eastern and southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_011.JPG Eastern and southern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_012.JPG Eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_013.JPG Two-storey bay window extension on eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_014.JPG Detail of decorative bargeboards on dormer gable on eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_015.JPG Detail of eastern side of chimney-stack, showing shield emblem. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_016.JPG Single-storey bay window on eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_017.JPG Upper bay window on eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_018.JPG Eastern elevation of building. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_019.JPG Northern elevation of two-storey ranges. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_020.JPG Northern elevation of single-storey ranges. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_Photo graph_021.JPG Northern elevation of two-storey ranges. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_022.JPG Northern elevation of single-storey ranges. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_Photo graph_023.JPG Gable end of two-storey range on northern elevation, showing decorative bargeboards. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_024.JPG Doorway on eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_025.JPG Door on eastern elevation, showing decorative hinges. Photograph taken facing north-east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_026.JPG Interior of room 7, showing staircase. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_027.JPG Interior of room 7, showing staircase. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_028.JPG Doorway into room 8 from room 7. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_Photo graph_029.JPG Door between rooms 7 and 8. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_030.JPG Interior of room 8. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_031.JPG Interior of room 8. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_032.JPG Interior of room 8. Photograph taken facing north-east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_033.JPG Interior of room 8. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_034.JPG Interior of room 8, showing bay window extension. Photograph taken facing east.
TAFH19_Photo graph_035.JPG Interior of room 8 showing exposed timber-frame. Photograph taken facing north.
TAFH19_Photo graph_036.JPG Interior of room 8, showing blocked fireplace. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_Photo graph_037.JPG Interior of room 8, showing doorway into room 6. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_Photo graph_038.JPG Interior of room 6 showing doorway into room 7. Photograph taken facing north.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_039.JPG Interior of room 6. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_040.JPG Interior of room 6. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_041.JPG Interior of room 6. Photograph taken facing north-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_042.JPG Interior of room 6 showing rebuilt fireplace. Photograph taken facing east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_043.JPG Interior of room 6 showing rebuilt fireplace surrounding Aga. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_044.JPG Interior of room 6 showing brick herringbone plinth and studwork. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_045.JPG Interior of room 6. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_046.JPG Interior of room 6 showing brickwork and post. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_047.JPG Interior of room 6 showing ceiling and empty mortices on underside of beam. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_048.JPG Interior of room 6 showing ceiling and empty mortices on underside of beam. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_049.JPG Interior of room 6 showing mismatched mortices and arched brace on underside of beam. Photograph taken facing east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_050.JPG Interior of room 6 showing detail of brick herringbone plinth. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_051.JPG Interior of room 6 showing arched brace and empty mortices on underside of beam. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_052.JPG Interior of room 6 showing detail of studwork between rooms 6 and 9. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_053.JPG Interior of room 6 showing large studs and mismatching empty mortices on underside of beam. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_054.JPG Interior of room 6 showing ceiling. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_055.JPG Interior of room 9. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_056.JPG Interior of room 9. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_057.JPG Interior of room 9. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_058.JPG Interior of room 9, showing window. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_059.JPG Interior of room 9 showing exterior door. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_060.JPG Exterior door on southern elevation of single-storey range. Photograph taken facing north.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_061.JPG Interior of room 9 showing inserted cupboard. Photograph taken facing east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_062.JPG Interior of room 9 showing inserted cupboard. Photograph taken facing north-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_063.JPG Interior of room 9 showing shelf. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_064.JPG Interior of room 5. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_065.JPG Interior of room 2 (corridor). Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_066.JPG Interior of room 4. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_067.JPG Interior of room 2. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_068.JPG Interior of room 4, showing shelving. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_069.JPG Interior of room 4, showing shelving and possible blocked doorway to right. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_070.JPG Interior of room 2, showing doors into rooms 1 and 3. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_071.JPG Interior of room 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_072.JPG Interior of room 3, showing rebuilt fireplace. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_073.JPG Interior of room 3. Photograph taken facing south.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_074.JPG Interior of room 3, showing rebuilt fireplace. Photograph taken facing north-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_075.JPG Interior of room 1. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_076.JPG Interior of room 1. Photograph taken facing west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_077.JPG Interior of room 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_078.JPG Interior of room 1, showing brickwork. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_079.JPG Interior of room 9, showing staircase up to first-floor. Photograph taken facing east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_080.JPG Interior of room 14, showing doorway into room 15. Photograph taken facing east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_081.JPG Interior of room 15. Photograph taken facing north-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_082.JPG Interior of room 15. Photograph taken facing south-east.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_083.JPG Interior of room 15. Photograph taken facing south-west.
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_084.JPG Interior of room 15. Photograph taken facing north-west.

TAFH19_Photo_085.JPG Interior of room 15, showing inserted cupboards. Photograph taken facing west.

TAFH19_Photo_086.JPG Interior of room 15, showing blocked fireplace and inserted cupboards. Photograph taken facing north.

TAFH19_Photo_087.JPG Interior of room 15, showing blocked fireplace. Photograph taken facing north.

TAFH19_Photo_088.JPG Interior of room 15, showing inserted cupboards. Photograph taken facing north-west.

TAFH19_Photo_089.JPG Interior of room 15 showing inserted cupboard. Photograph taken facing north-east.

TAFH19_Photo_090.JPG Interior of room 15 showing cupboard. Photograph taken facing north-west.

TAFH19_Photo_091.JPG Interior of room 15 showing window. Photograph taken facing east.

TAFH19_Photo_092.JPG Interior of room 15 showing cupboard. Photograph taken facing west.

TAFH19_Photo_093.JPG Interior of room 15 showing access to room 14. Photograph taken facing west.

TAFH19_Photo_094.JPG Interior of room 14 showing door into room 16. Photograph taken facing south.

TAFH19_Photo_095.JPG Interior of room 16. Photograph taken facing south.

TAFH19_Photo_096.JPG Interior of room 16, showing window. Photograph taken facing south-west.

TAFH19_Photo_097.JPG Interior of room 17. Photograph taken facing south-east.

TAFH19_Photo_098.JPG Interior of room 17. Photograph taken facing south-west.

TAFH19_Photo_099.JPG Interior of room 17, showing window. Photograph taken facing south.

TAFH19_Photo_100.JPG Interior of room 17, showing exposed lath and plaster on ceiling. Photograph taken facing south.

TAFH19_Photo_101.JPG Interior of room 14 showing access into room 11. Photograph taken facing north.

TAFH19_Photo_102.JPG Interior of room 13. Photograph taken facing west.

TAFH19_Photo_103.JPG Interior of room 13 showing door handle. Photograph taken facing north.

TAFH19_Photo_104.JPG Interior of room 13 showing door. Photograph taken facing south-east.

TAFH19_Photo_105.JPG Interior of room 13 showing bathtub. Photograph taken facing north-west.

TAFH19_Photo_106.JPG Interior of room 13. Photograph taken facing south.

TAFH19_Photo_107.JPG Interior of room 11. Photograph taken facing north-east.

TAFH19_Photo_108.JPG Roof line of single-storey range viewed from interior of room 11. Photograph taken facing west.

TAFH19_Photo_109.JPG Roof line of single-storey range viewed from interior of room 11. Photograph taken facing south-west.

TAFH19_Photo_110.JPG Interior of room 11, showing inserted cupboard. Photograph taken facing south-east.

TAFH19_Photo_111.JPG Interior of room 11, showing inserted cupboard. Photograph taken facing south-east.

TAFH19_Photo_112.JPG Interior of room 11, showing inserted doors into room 7 (left) and room 12 (right). Photograph taken facing north-east.

TAFH19_Photo_113.JPG Roof structure viewed through loft hatch of room 11. Photograph taken facing east.

TAFH19_Photo_114.JPG Roof structure viewed through loft hatch of room 11. Photograph taken facing east.

TAFH19_Photo_115.JPG Interior of room 11, showing door leading to room 12. Photograph taken facing east.

TAFH19_Photo_116.JPG Interior of room 12, showing door leading to room 11. Photograph taken facing west.

TAFH19_Photo_117.JPG Interior of room 12. Photograph taken facing south-east.

TAFH19_Photo_118.JPG Interior of room 12. Photograph taken facing south-west.

TAFH19_Photo_119.JPG Interior of room 12. Photograph taken facing west.

TAFH19_Photo_120.JPG Interior of room 12, showing bay window extension. Photograph taken facing east.

TAFH19_Photo_121.JPG Interior of room 12, showing cupboard. Photograph taken facing south.

TAFH19_Photo_122.JPG Interior of room 12 showing cupboard. Photograph taken facing south.

TAFH19_Photo_123.JPG Interior of room 12 showing cupboard. Photograph taken facing south-west.

TAFH19_Photo_124.JPG Interior of room 12 showing cupboard. Photograph taken facing south-west.

TAFH19_Photo_125.JPG Interior of room 7 from top of stairs. Photograph taken facing north-east.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_126.JPG Interior of room 7 from top of stairs. Photograph taken facing north-east.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_127.JPG Interior of room 10. Photograph taken facing south-west.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_128.JPG Interior of room 10. Photograph taken facing north-west.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_129.JPG Interior of room 10. Photograph taken facing south-east.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_130.JPG Interior of room 10, showing bay window extension. Photograph taken facing east.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_131.JPG Interior of room 10, showing bay window extension. Photograph taken facing south-east.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_132.JPG Interior of room 10, showing doorway to room 8. Photograph taken facing north-east.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_133.JPG Interior of room 10, showing bay window extension. Photograph taken facing north-east.

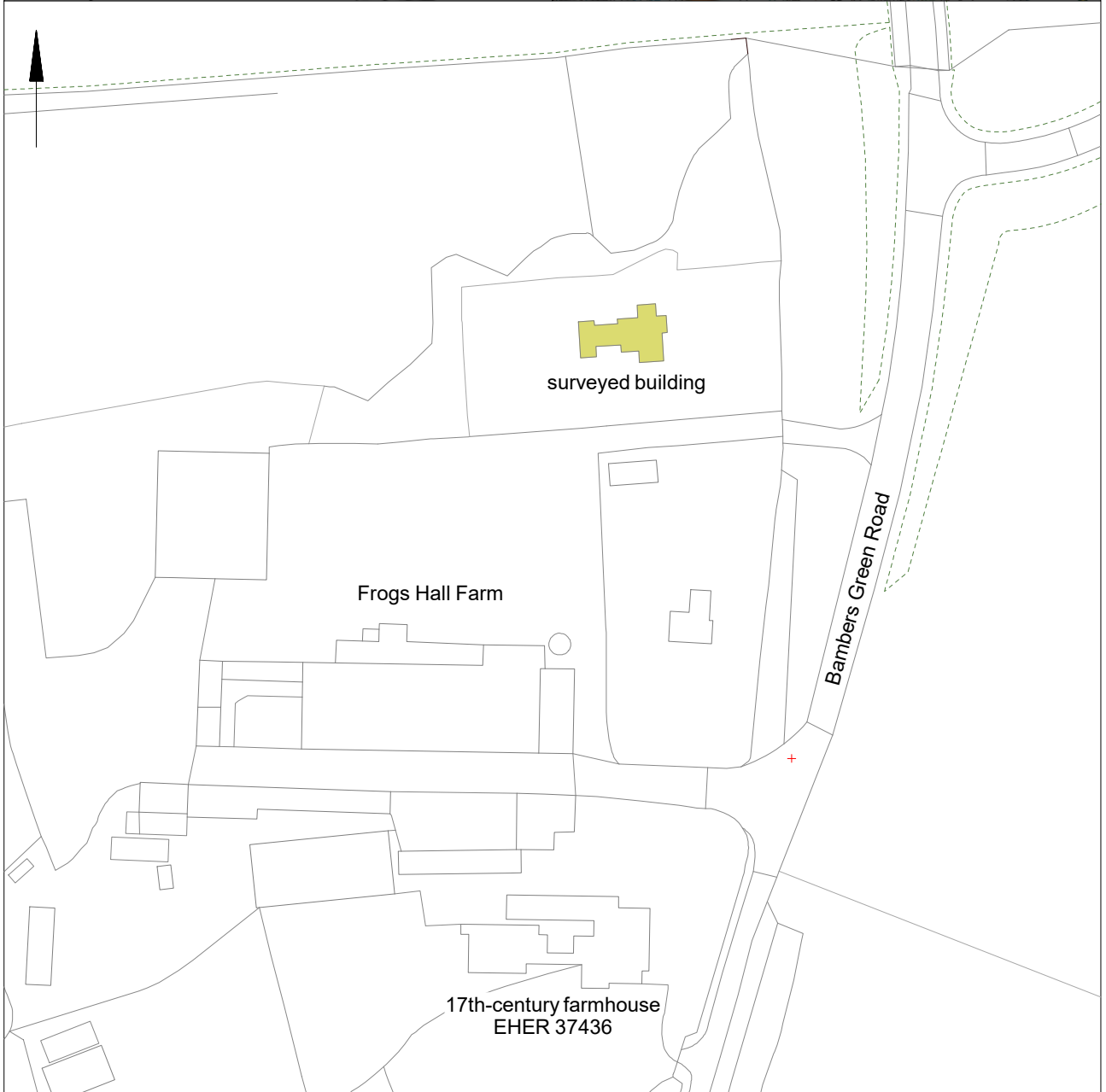
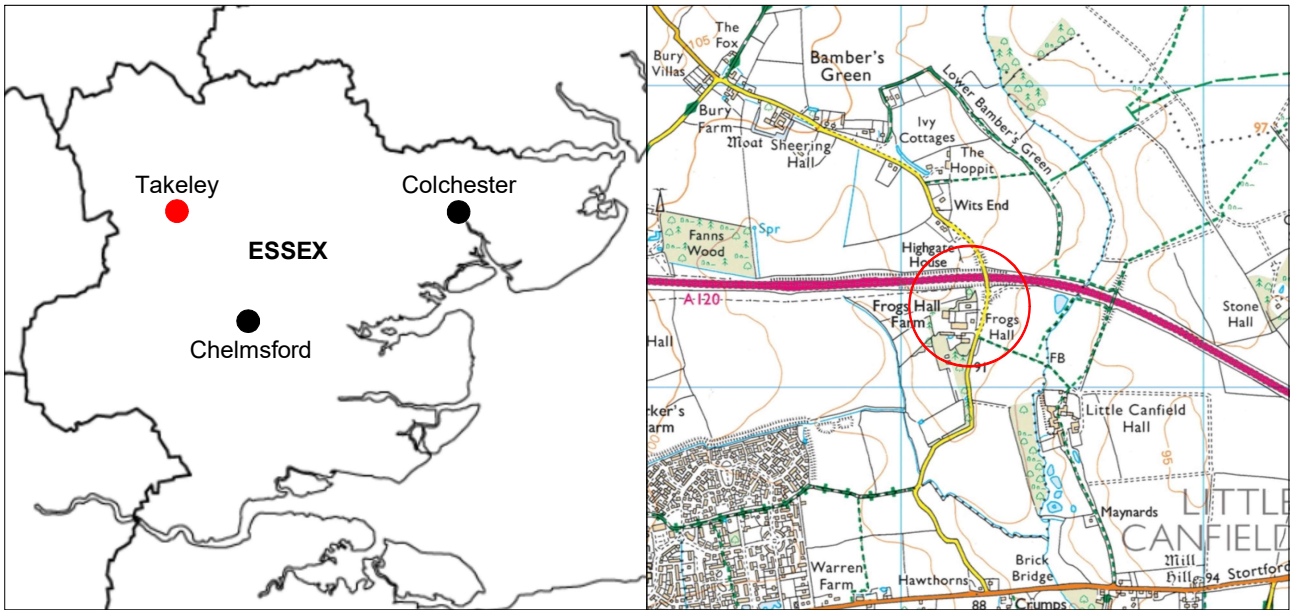
TAFH19_PhotoGraph_134.JPG Interior of room 10, showing rebuilt fireplace. Photograph taken facing north.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_135.JPG Interior of room 10, showing inserted shelving. Photograph taken facing north-west.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_136.JPG Interior of room 9, showing stud with notch. Photograph taken facing north-west.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_137.JPG Interior of room 6, showing Baltic shipping marks on beam. Photograph taken facing west.

TAFH19_PhotoGraph_138.JPG Interior of room 6, showing arched brace and studs. Photograph taken facing north-west.



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Fig 1 Site location.



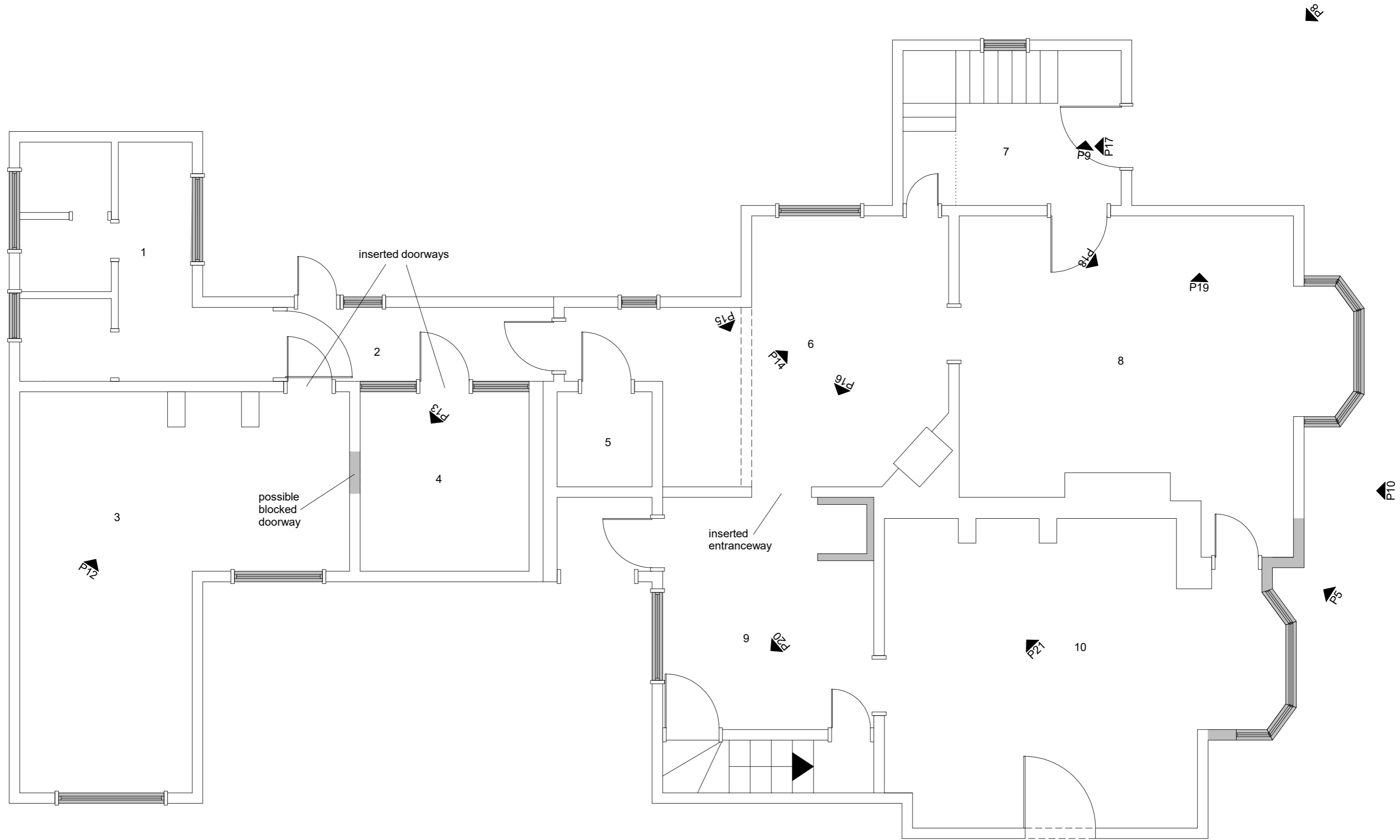


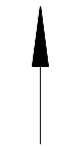
Fig 2 Ground-floor plan of building. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.



key



modern alterations/additions



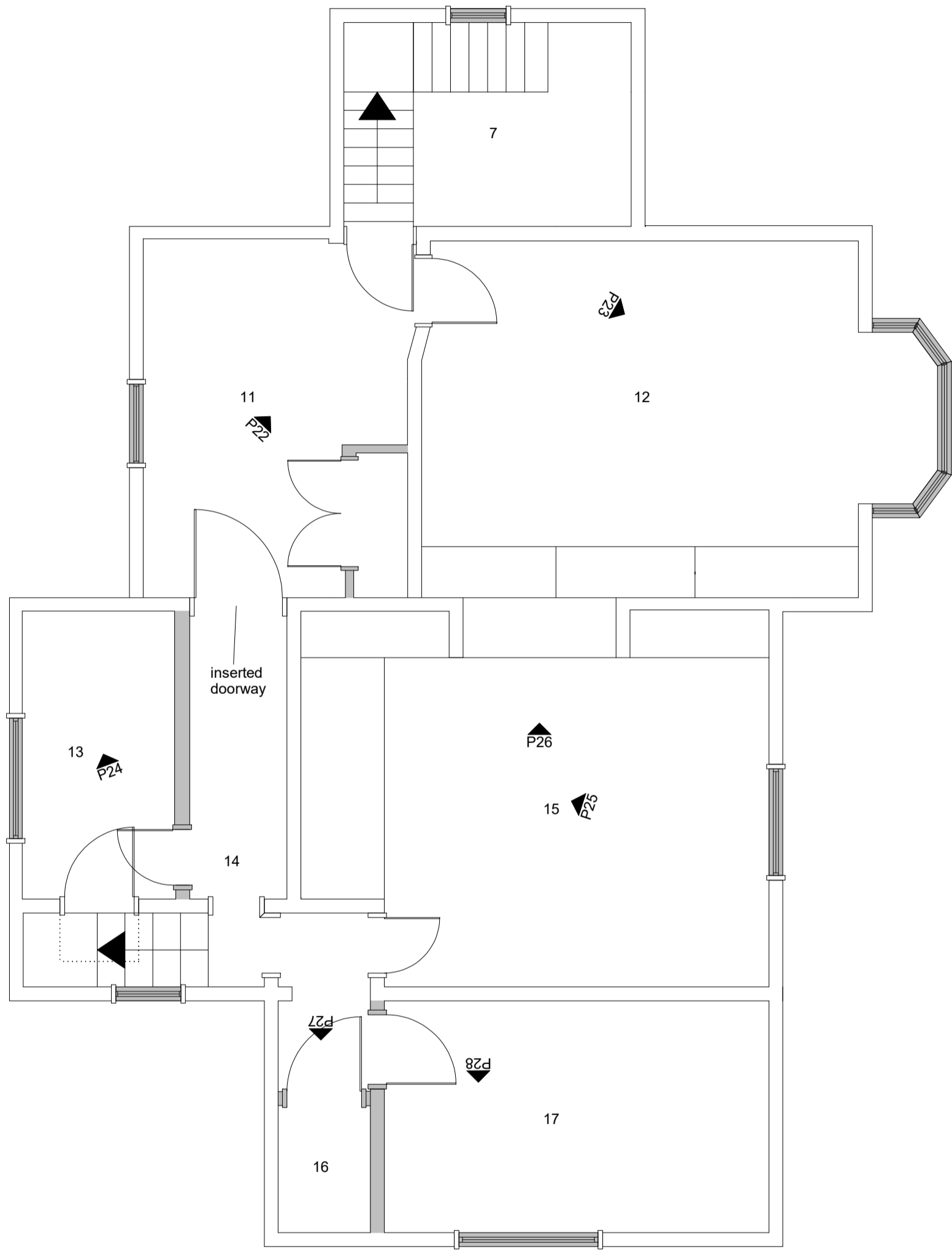


Fig 3 First-floor plan of building. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

key



modern alterations/additions

0 2 m



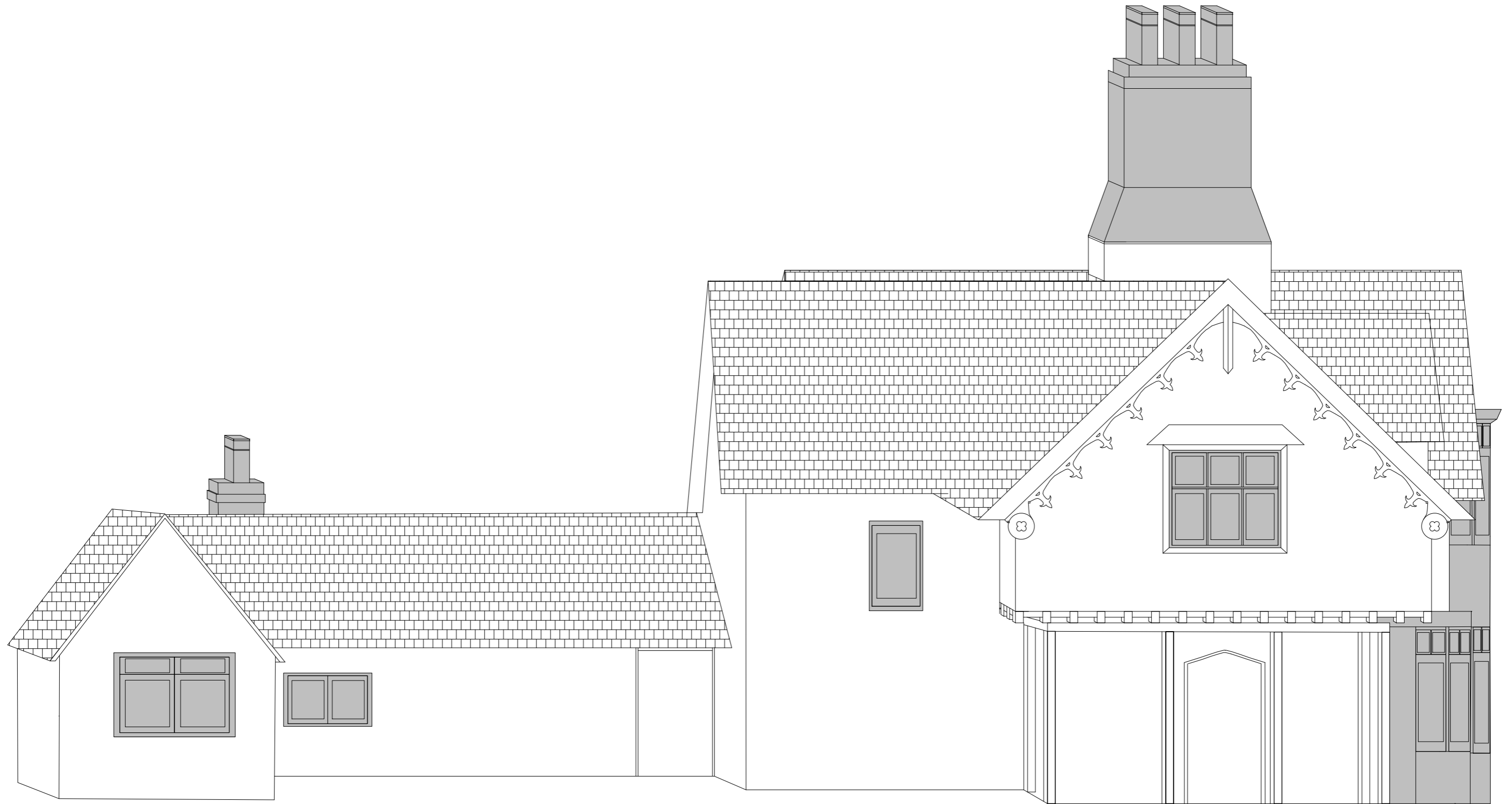


Fig 4 Southern elevation of building.

0 2 m

key



modern alterations/additions

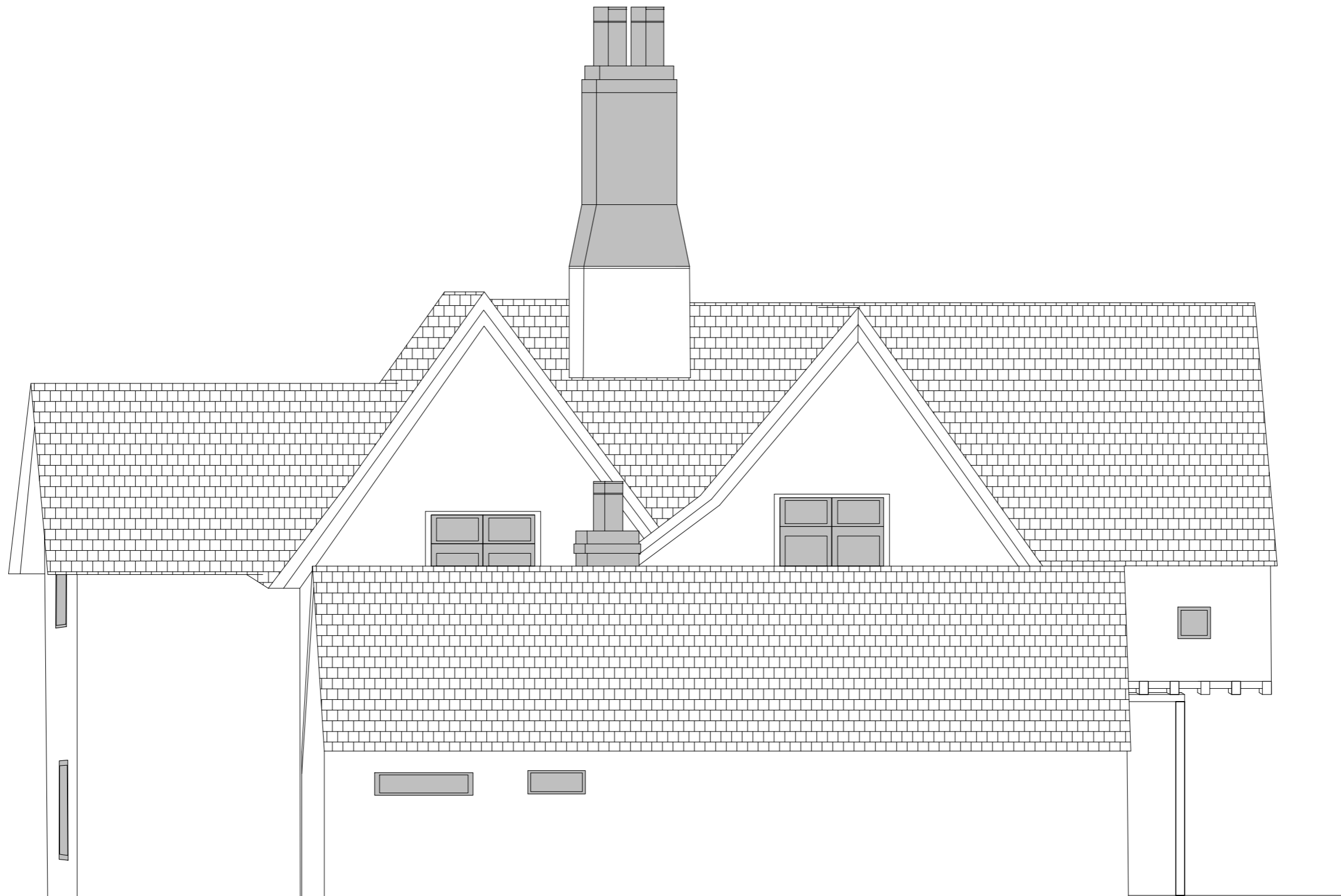


Fig 5 Western elevation of building.

0 2 m

key

■ modern alterations/additions



Fig 6 Northern elevation of building.

0 2 m

key



modern alterations/additions



Fig 7 Eastern elevation of building.



key



modern alterations/additions

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Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at Frogs Hall Farm, Bangers Green Road, Takeley, Essex
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust of a house at Frog's Hall Farm, Bangers Green Road, Takeley, Essex in November 2019. The building described in this report has multiple ranges and ridge-lines, with an asymmetrical plan. Although much dilapidated and significantly altered in the 20th century, particularly on the interior, multiple original external features of this building (as identifiable from a 1921 photograph) show it to be an early example of an 'Arts and Crafts' style house, constructed sometime shortly before 1875.
Project dates	Start: 25-11-2019 End: 17-04-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	UTT/19/1773/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/11c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	TAFH19 - HER event no.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DOOR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BARGE BOARD Post Medieval
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD TAKELEY Frogs Hall Farm, Bangers Green Road, Takeley, Essex
Postcode	CM22 6PE
Study area	137 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 58236 22241 51.875783121289 0.298961989936 51 52 32 N 000 17 56 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC

Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	J Crick & M Manning

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	TAFH19
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording at Frog's Hall Farm, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PE
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1540
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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Description	A4 bound report with clear plastic front and opaque black card back.
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1540.html
Entered by	Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)
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