Road Barn, The Manor High Street, Sherington

Historic Building Recording

oxfordarchaeology
eastwestwest

January 2015

Client: GDP Architects & Designers Ltd

OA East Report No: 1728
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Historic Building Recording

Road Barn, The Manor, High Street, Sherington

Level 1 Historic Buildings Photographic Survey

By James Fairbairn

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Report Date: January 2015

Report Number: 1728

Site Name: Road Barn, The Manor, High Street, Sherington.

HER Event No:

Date of Works: December 2014

Client Name: GDP Architects & Designers Ltd

Client Ref:

Planning Ref: 14/01274/LBC

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Receiving Body:

Accession No:

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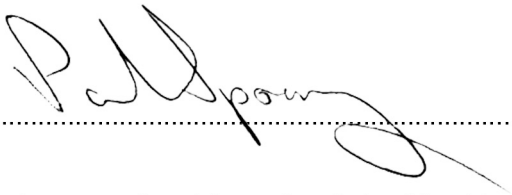
Position: Project Officer
Date: January 2015

Checked by: Paul Spoerry
Position: Regional Manager
Date: January 2015
Signed: .....



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Summary

On the 11th December 2014 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a photographic survey at The Manor, 4 High Street, Sherington, Buckinghamshire. The survey concentrated on a barn known as Road Barn, within the Manor courtyard. This was carried out in advance of proposed alterations and repairs.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An historic buildings photographic survey was conducted at The Manor and Road Barn, 4 High Street, Sherington, Newport Pagnell. MK16 9NB (SP 888463).

1.1.2 This photographic survey was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Nick Crank of Milton Keynes Unitary Authority supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Fletcher 2014). The works followed the guidelines of an English Heritage Level 1 photographic survey ("Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice" English Heritage, 2006). As set out in the specification, the survey made a photographic record of the interior and exterior of the building prior to alteration, paying particular attention to the east elevation.

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The Manor House, which is a Grade II listed building, is located at the junction of Crofts End and High Street within the village of Sherington, in the borough of Milton Keynes (SP 889461). The site comprises the Manor House and a number of barns, of which the Road Barn was the subject of the photographic survey. An extensive garden containing a moat (a scheduled monument) lies to the south and east. Barns around the former farm yard have been converted to residential use and business premises. These properties are divided from the Manor House site by a wall and have separate access off Newport Road.

1.3 Historical background

1.3.1 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings in close proximity to the site, these include Mercers Farmhouse (EH Listed Building 351057), The Small House (351071) and The Lodge (351062). There are a number of other listed buildings within the village. The Manor House itself is also Grade II Listed (351068). The listed building description is as follows:

"Farmhouse. C18, altered C19. Coursed rubblestone, slate roofs. 3 storeys. 4 bay street front with lower 2 bay west wing and C19 rear block. Right hand c1840 door in rectangular porch with piers, entablature and blocking course. Sash windows. Bay 2 has arched staircase window. Render strips to each end. Centre and flanking stacks. Lower wing has 2 bays of sashes and central door. Rear block has panelled eaves with reeded strip, decoration to the soffits, tripartite and modern sashes. Interior has early C18 oak closed string staircase from first floor up. Ground floor to first floor stair flight has 3 balusters per tread. First floor left hand room has C18 panelling."

1.3.2 The moated site of Caves Manor is located immediately to the east of the Manor House and is a Scheduled Monument (Monument No. 29471). The monument description is as follows:

"The island is rectangular in plan, measuring some 95m north east-south west by 70m. The surface of the island is slightly raised above its surroundings and generally level, except from a few low undulations towards the centre and some vestiges of a perimeter bank at the eastern and western corners. The surrounding moat measures between 6m and 10m in width. It is supplied by an inlet at the eastern corner which is connected to a series of ditches leading from the springhead some 200m further east. These ditches

have been modernised and are not included in the scheduling. An iron sluice gate and channel at the southern corner provides the outflow. This has also been extensively repaired and is similarly excluded from the scheduling. The moated island is thought to have been the site of the original manor of Sherington (Serinton), constructed by the Carun family who acquired the fief in the early 12th century. In about 1140 William de Carun granted the church at Sherington to Tickford Priory (located about 3km to the south). In so doing, he signified his allegiance to the priory's principal benefactor Ralph Peynel, a prominent supporter of the Empress Maud in the period of civil war (known as the Anarchy) which was soon to follow. The Carun estate may have been damaged during this conflict. At the close of hostilities, William relocated the manor to a position on the north side of the village (where it stood until about 1780). The moated manor, relegated to a dependent position and possibly ruinous, later passed into the hands of William le Vintner and his wife Emma. Emma transferred the manor house to John de Cave in about 1255, and it remained in the Cave family until the late 15th century, by which time it had assumed the title of `The Manor of Caves' or `Caves Manor'. Richard Maryot died in possession of the manor in 1491, although it continued in the hands of his widow, Katherine, until at least 1527. William Montgomery received the manor in an exchange of property in 1571, and in 1601 arranged to settle the whole estate on his son, reserving only a corner of the old moated mansion house for his lifetime and that of his wife. In 1627 Caves Manor was conveyed by Sir Francis Clarke to Sir Richard Norton and it continued in the possession of the Norton family until the late 17th century when it passed by marriage to the Pargiters. On Thomas Pargiter's death in 1712 the moated manor estate was inherited by his daughter Susannah and her husband, James Smith of Passenham, Northamptonshire. Susannah's grandson Dryden Smith, a prosperous shipbuilder based at Wapping, inherited the estate in 1770 and promptly demolished the old house which still stood upon the island. The island was then fashioned as a garden to enhance the setting of Dryden's new house (The Manor) which he built immediately outside the moat to the west."

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank GDP Architects & Designers Ltd who commissioned and funded the project. On site photographic work was undertaken by James Fairbairn.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Crank 2014) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Fletcher 2014). The main aims of this photographic survey were to undertake a Level 1 photographic survey and provide a basic visual record of the Road Barn, supplemented by information needed to identify the building's location, age and type.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Crank, 2014) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Fletcher 2014).

2.2.2 The photographic survey adhered to the guidance for English Heritage Level 1 photographic surveys as set out in “Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice” (English Heritage 2006).

2.2.3 Photographs were taken using a Nikon D90 high quality digital camera. Photos were taken in both raw and Jpeg formats.

2.2.4 Conditions during the photographic survey were dry and cold. Light was generally adequate for taking both internal and external photographs.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results and conclusions of the photographic survey are presented below. The exterior of the building and its location are discussed first, followed by detailed descriptions of the interiors of each room.

3.2 Road Barn Exterior *(Fig. 2)*

North eastern elevation *(Fig. 2 & Plate 1)*

3.2.1 The barn is a single storey structure with loft space. The upper level was not accessible at the time of the photographic survey.

3.2.2 The walls are constructed mostly of a honey coloured rubblestone (Plate 7) with some brick additions, mainly close to the bay entrances and at the northern gable end (Fig. 2 & Plate 2). The red tile roof has been heavily repaired (Plate 8).

3.2.3 The building was most probably originally of a two bay construction. A third bay was constructed to the north sometime in the 19th century for use as a Stable Boy's accommodation and tack room. The northern end of this addition is constructed entirely of brick (Plate 2).

3.2.4 Double, centrally opening wooden doors are located at the northern end of the original barn (Plate 9) and also in the south bay (Plate 11). Both openings have been re-modelled and a reused timber has been utilised in the construction of the frame for the south doors, the accompanying fitments suggest a 19th century date. A possible blocked doorway exists at the northern end of the range (Plate 1). This would have afforded access from the courtyard to the Stable Boy's accommodation.

3.2.5 There are small windows to the north of both sets of doors. Another window is located above the doors of the southern bay (Plates 1, 10 & 12).

3.2.6 A 19th or 20th century 'S' shaped wall brace is located above the double doors of the south bay. This can be seen in the corresponding position on the south western elevation (Plates 13 & 4).

South western elevation *(Fig. 2 & Plate 3)*

3.2.7 This elevation, in common with the north eastern elevation, is constructed from coursed rubble stone (Plate 7). A modern door and two small windows are located towards the northern end of the range (Plate 6). A kink in the building line can be seen in Plate 2; this is the result of the later addition of the Stable Boy's accommodation and tack room on a slightly different alignment from the pre existing buildings. Plate 5 shows Road Barn from the south and its position within the courtyard plan.

North western elevation *(Fig. 2 & Plate 2)*

3.2.8 This end of Road Barn is entirely of red brick construction and relates to the addition of the tack room and Stable Boy's accommodation. A modern Rubblestone gate pillar has been added to the northern wall.

3.3 Road Barn Interior (Fig. 3)

Room 1 *(Fig. 3)*

3.3.1 This room is the northernmost in the range of buildings comprising Road Barn. It has recently been repaired and altered (Plate 15). A brick wall was added to the end of the range as part of the construction of the Stable Boy's accommodation. Doors are located in the west and south walls (Plates 14 & 16). The roof structure has been heavily repaired (Plate 15).

3.3.2 The door to the south (Plate 20) accessed Room 2 which historically would have been used as cart or carriage barn. The door on the south wall is constructed from tongue and grooved boards and hinged top and bottom, with 19th century T hinges and a simple iron latch (Plate 20 & 21).

3.3.3 Windows are located on the western and eastern walls. The window in the western wall seems to be a relatively recent addition. The window in the eastern wall (Plate 19) dates from the construction of the Stable Boy's accommodation, some time in the 19th century and is of a sliding sash design with 12 small panes.

3.3.4 A fireplace and chimney breast are located on the southern wall. The surround has been removed but part of the range, which is of iron construction and 19th century date, remains (Plates 16 & 17).

3.3.5 A wooden rail that retained a peg and hook on the eastern wall suggest that the room was once used for storing tack (Plate 18). A similar rail once existed on the northern wall but this has recently been removed (Plate 14). The floor of Room 1 was constructed of handmade, hardened brick (Plate 16).

Room 2 *(Fig. 3)*

3.3.6 Room 2 would have originally been at the northern end of the range of buildings until the addition of the Stable Boy's accommodation (Room 1). The barn is presently used to house garden equipment but would previously have been for cart or carriage storage.

3.3.7 The walls are of course rubble stone construction that has been white washed (Plate 24). The northern end of the structure includes brick construction around the internal door opening associated with the addition of Room 1 (Plate 25).

3.3.8 Double access doors are located centrally in the eastern wall (Plate 22 & 23) these are constructed of wood and have simple lower and upper T hinges (Plate 9). Another door accessing Room 1 was added at the time of the Stable Boy's accommodation. This was cut through what was once an external wall and evidence of this can still be seen with the rebate of a pre existing external opening cut through the coursed rubblestone (Plate 25).

3.3.9 A window is located in the western wall. This is a relatively modern replacement that has now been partially boarded (Plate 26). The floor is constructed of flat, buff coloured handmade bricks of a 19th century date (Plate 22). The ceiling is constructed of painted or white washed plaster and lath on ceiling joists laid north to south (Plate 27).

*3.3.10 **Room 3** (Fig 3)*

3.3.11 Room 3 is the southernmost of the surveyed rooms. At present it is used as a motor garage. Small vents located high on the eastern wall suggest that historically it may have been a storage area or stabling (Plate 37).

3.3.12 The walls are constructed from thick coursed rubblestone, with alterations and additions particularly around the door opening in the eastern wall (Plate 31). The addition of double wooden doors has necessitated some rebuilding in brick (Plate 31).

3.3.13 Windows are located above and to the north of the double doors on the eastern wall. (Plates 31,35 & 39). These are of a simple wooden construction with glass panes. Both of these are possibly in their original location. A repair or alteration between the window and the door on the eastern wall retains a carpenter's or marriage mark on a reused timber (Plate 40).

3.3.14 The door accessing the courtyard on the eastern wall (Plate 31) is of a similar date and design to that of Room 2, with the addition of iron bars to the upper portion. This may also represent a modification associated with ventilation. Machine cut and hand cut reused timber beam have been used in the door opening construction (Plates 31 & 34), the reused timbers retain the mortice and tenon joints (Plate 33).

3.3.15 The ceiling of Room 3 has been fairly recently repaired and repainted. There are beams traversing the room from east to west. Both are of a machine and hand cut type (Plates 30 & 36). The floor is constructed from modern, painted, smooth concrete.

3.4 Summary

3.4.1 The historic buildings photographic survey carried out at The Manor, Sherington has provided a basic visual record of the buildings in their present state. It is evident that additions and alterations have changed the layout, fabric and uses of Road Barn throughout its history.

APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Crank, N	2014	Brief for a Photographic Survey and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at The Manor, 4 High St, Sherington
English Heritage	2006.	"Understanding Historic Buildings" – A Guide to Good Recording Practice
Fletcher, T	2014	Specification for Photographic Survey and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at The Manor, 4 High St, Sherington, Newport Pagnell

APPENDIX B. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-200118		
Project Name	An Historic Buildings Pphotographic Survey conducted at Road Barn, The Manor, High Street,		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	09-11-2014	Finish	09-11-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XBUHSS14	Planning App. No.	No. 14/01274/LBC
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Planning condition

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☒ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☐ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Buildings	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Buckinghamshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Newport Pagnel	The Manor and Road Barn, 4 High Street, Sherington, Newport Pagnell	
Parish	Sherrington		
HER	Milton Kynes		
Study Area		National Grid Reference	SP888463

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Milton Keynes Unitary authority
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	James Fairbairn

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...	OA East	OA East
Accession ID ...	XBUHSS14	XBUHSS14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☐	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☒	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☐ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☐ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☐ Survey	☐ Matrices
☐ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☐ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

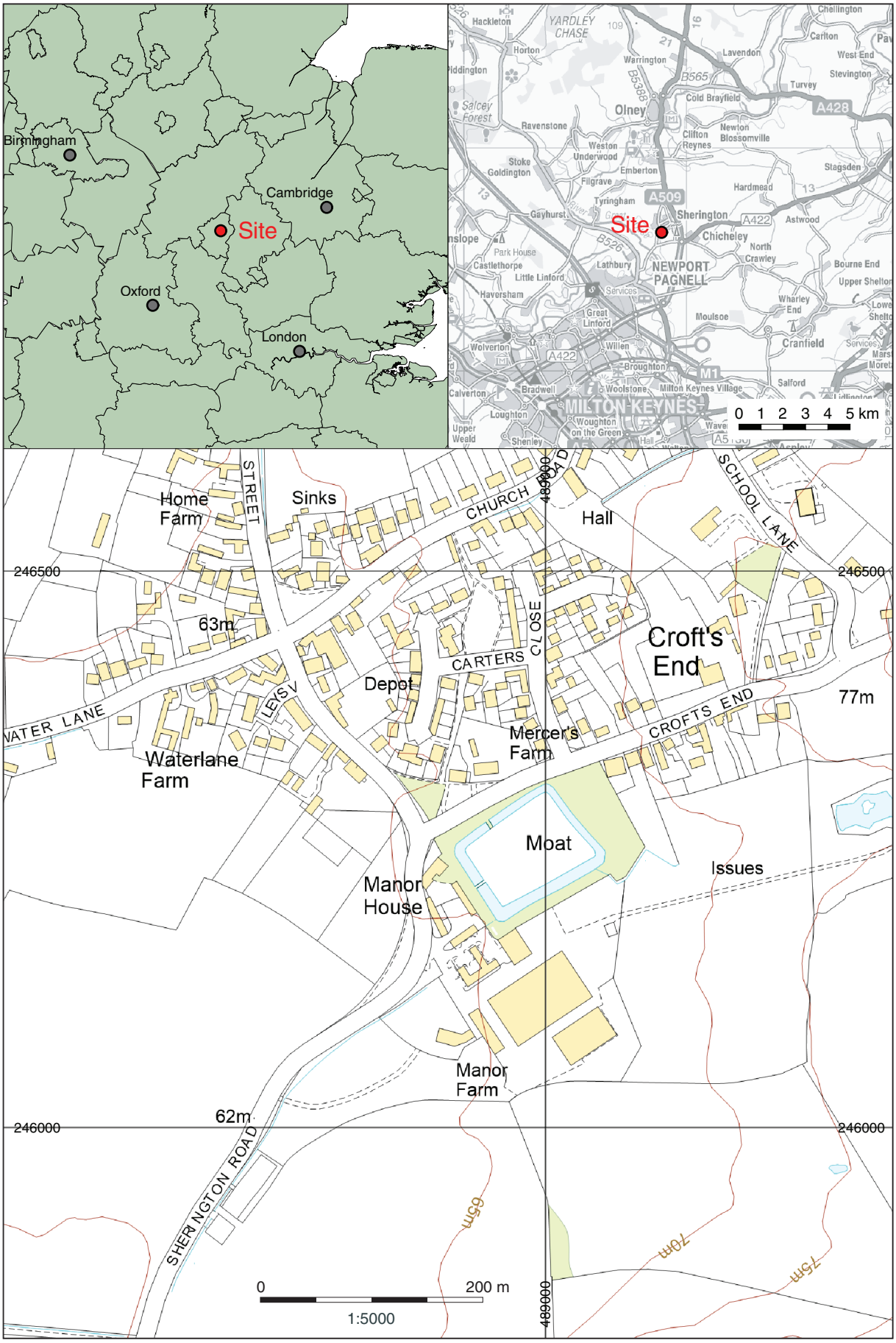

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Figure 1: Site location

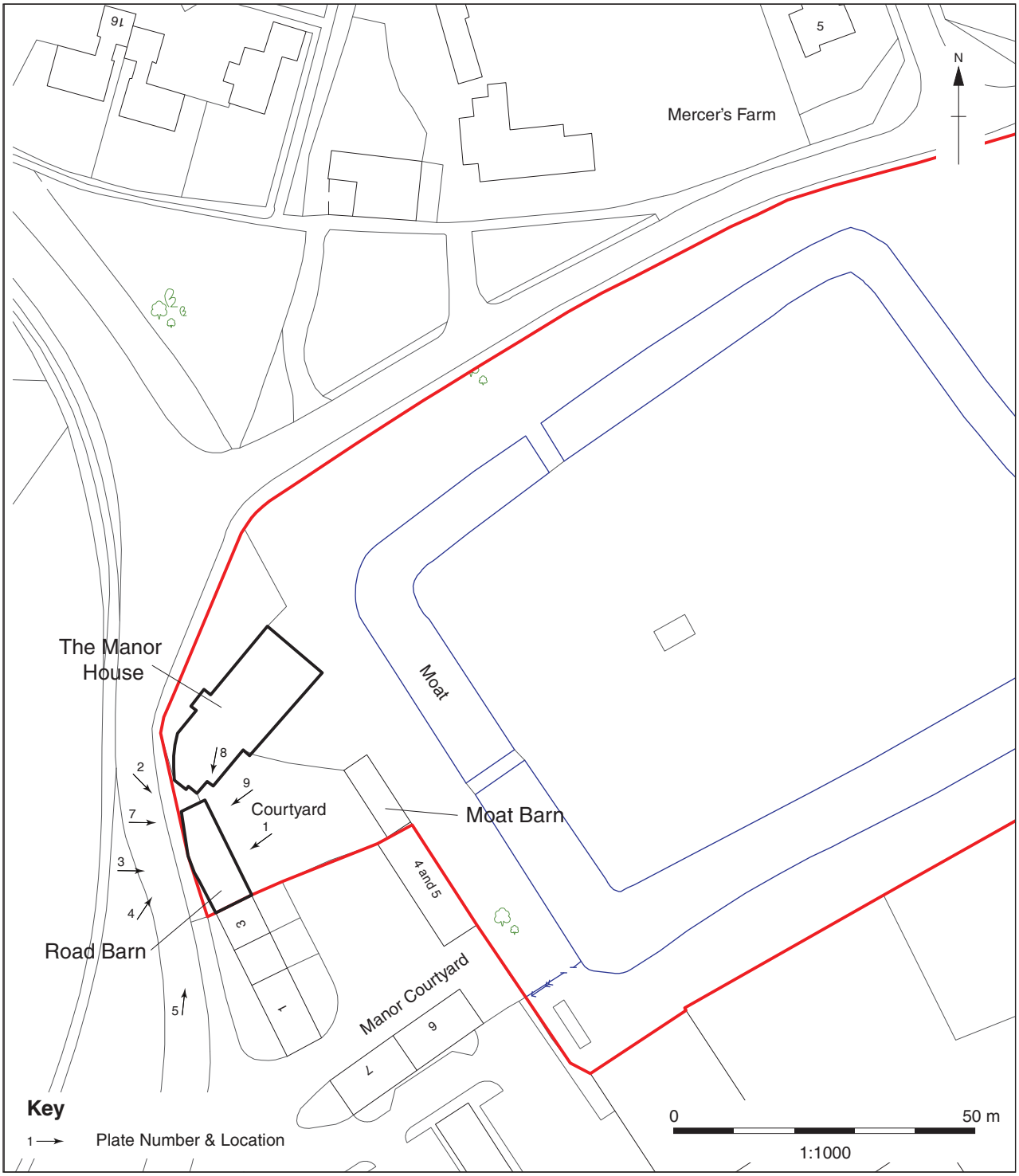


Figure 2: Site location plan showing plate locations

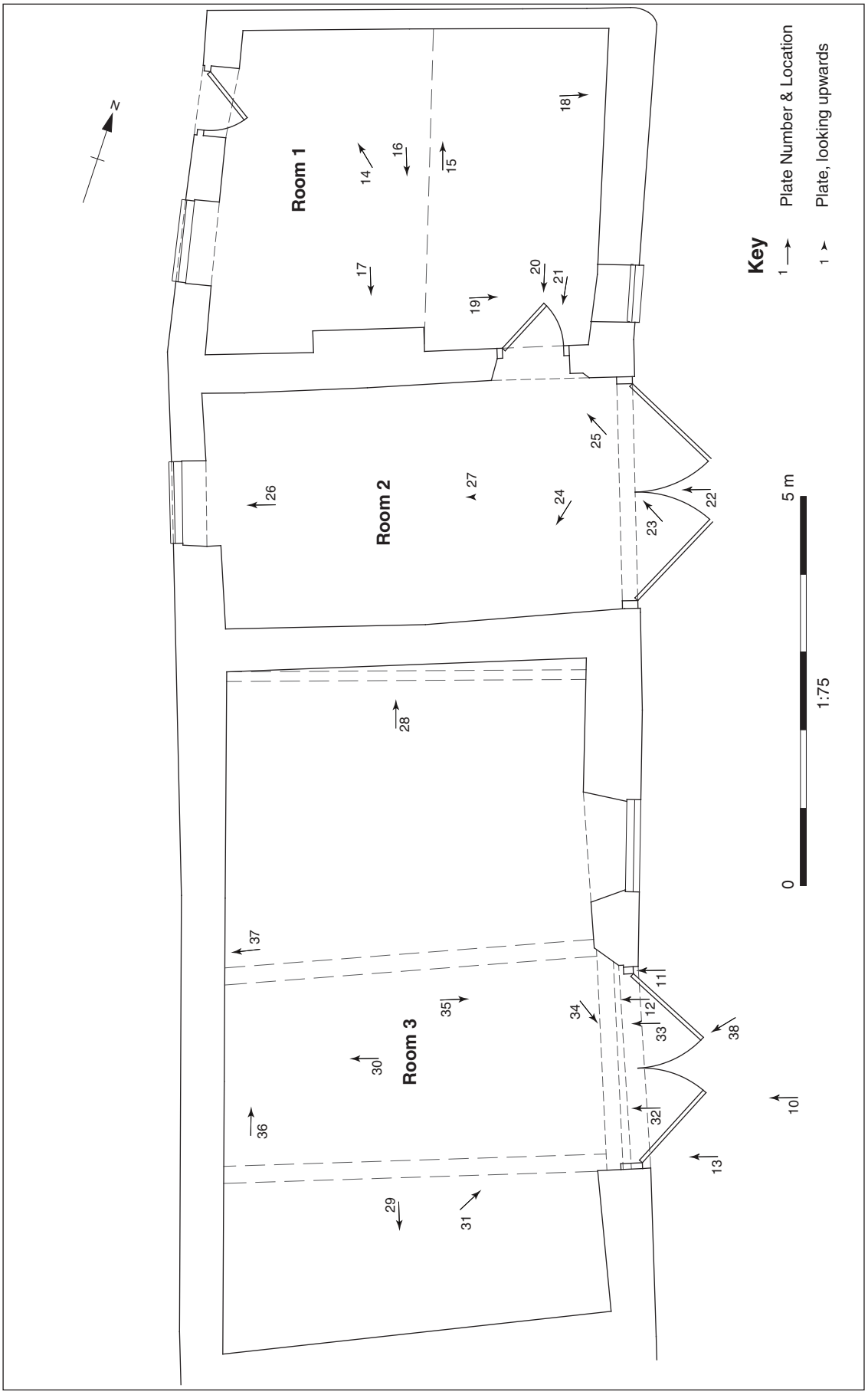
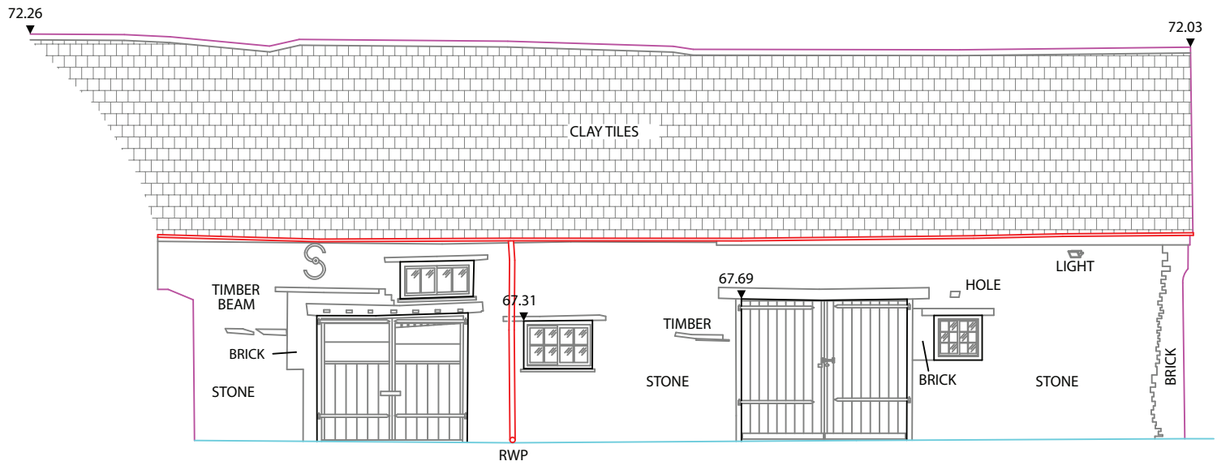
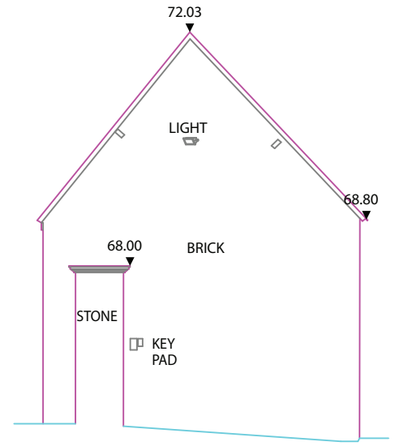


Figure 3: Plan for Road Barn showing plate locations





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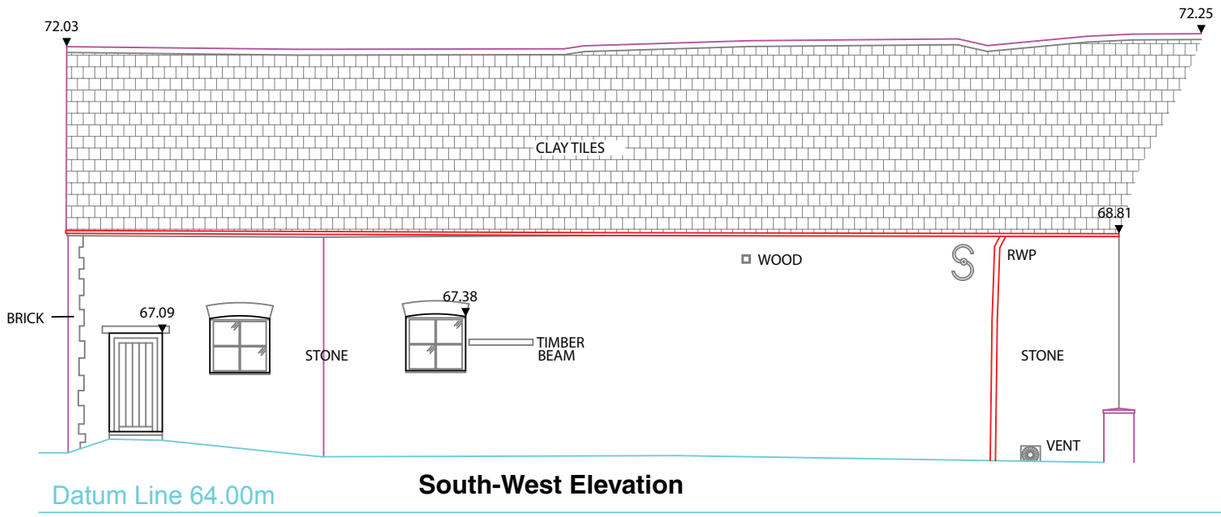

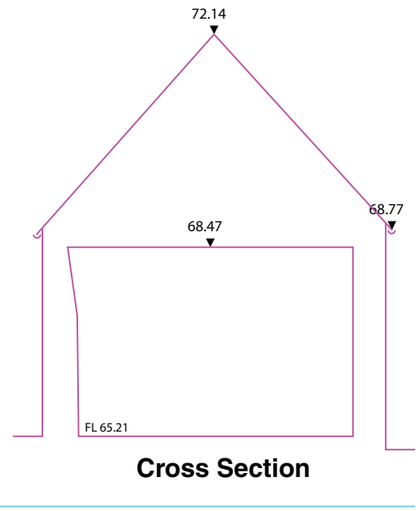

Figure 4: Elevations

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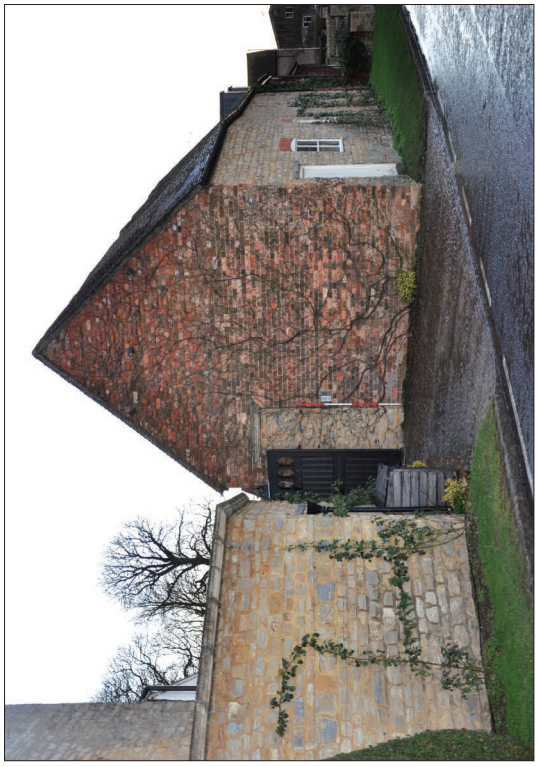

Plate 2: NW facing elevation from road side

Plate 4: SW facing elevation from road side

Plate 1: NE facing elevation from courtyard

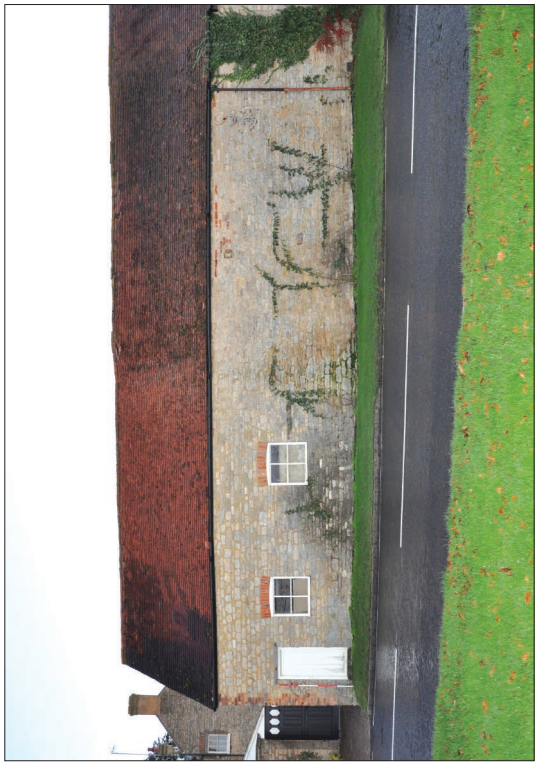

Plate 3: SE facing elevation from road side

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Plate 5: SW range (Road barn far left)

Plate 6: Modern replacement doors and window to SW range

Plate 7: Detail of construction

Plate 8: View of road barn taken from the rear of Manor House

Plate 10: Detail of window to courtyard

Plate 12: Detail of window above door to courtyard

Plate 9: Wooden double doors to courtyard

Plate 11: Southern double door to courtyard

Plate 14: Northern wall of room 1

Plate 16: Southern wall of room 1

Plate 13: Wall brace

Plate 15: Gable end of room 1 showing repairs

Plate 18: Hook and peg in room 1 used for tack

Plate 20: Door in southern wall of room 1

Plate 17: Detail of fireplace and range in room 1

Plate 19: Window to eastern wall of room 1

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Plate 21: Detail of door handle in room 1

Plate 22: Internal view of room 2 from the courtyard

Plate 23: Detail of double door of room 2

Plate 24: Original southern wall of room 2

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Plate 25: Access to room 1 in northern wall of room 2

Plate 26: Modern window and partial wall repair in western wall of room 2

Plate 27: Roof construction in room 2

Plate 28: Northern wall of room 3

© Oxford Archaeology East

Plate 29: Southern wall of room 3

Plate 30: Western wall of room 3

Plate 31: Courtyard access from room 3

Plate 32: Detail of re-used beam above doorway

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Plate 33: Detail of mortice and peg on re-used beam above access to courtyard

Plate 34: Re-used beams above doorway

Plate 35: High window on eastern wall

Plate 36: Beams to ceiling in room 3

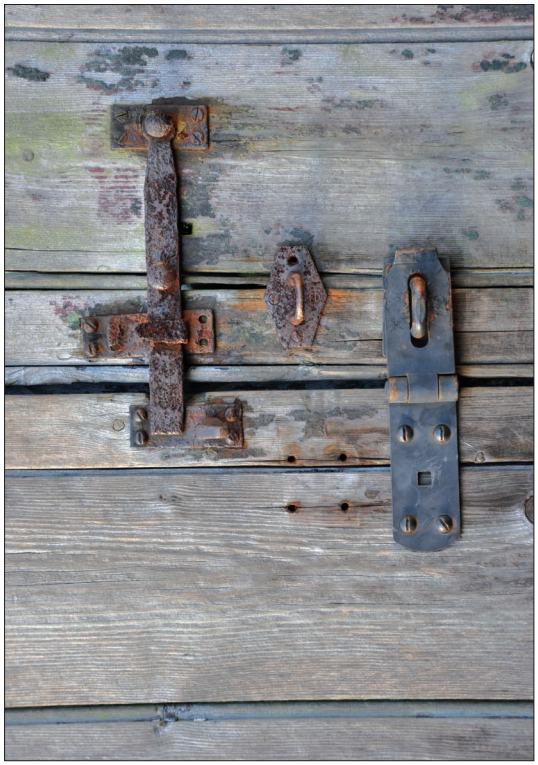

Plate 38: External door latch to room 3

Plate 40: Carpenters mark on eastern wall of room 3

Plate 37: Vent high on western wall of room 3

Plate 39: Exposed beams and wall in room 3

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