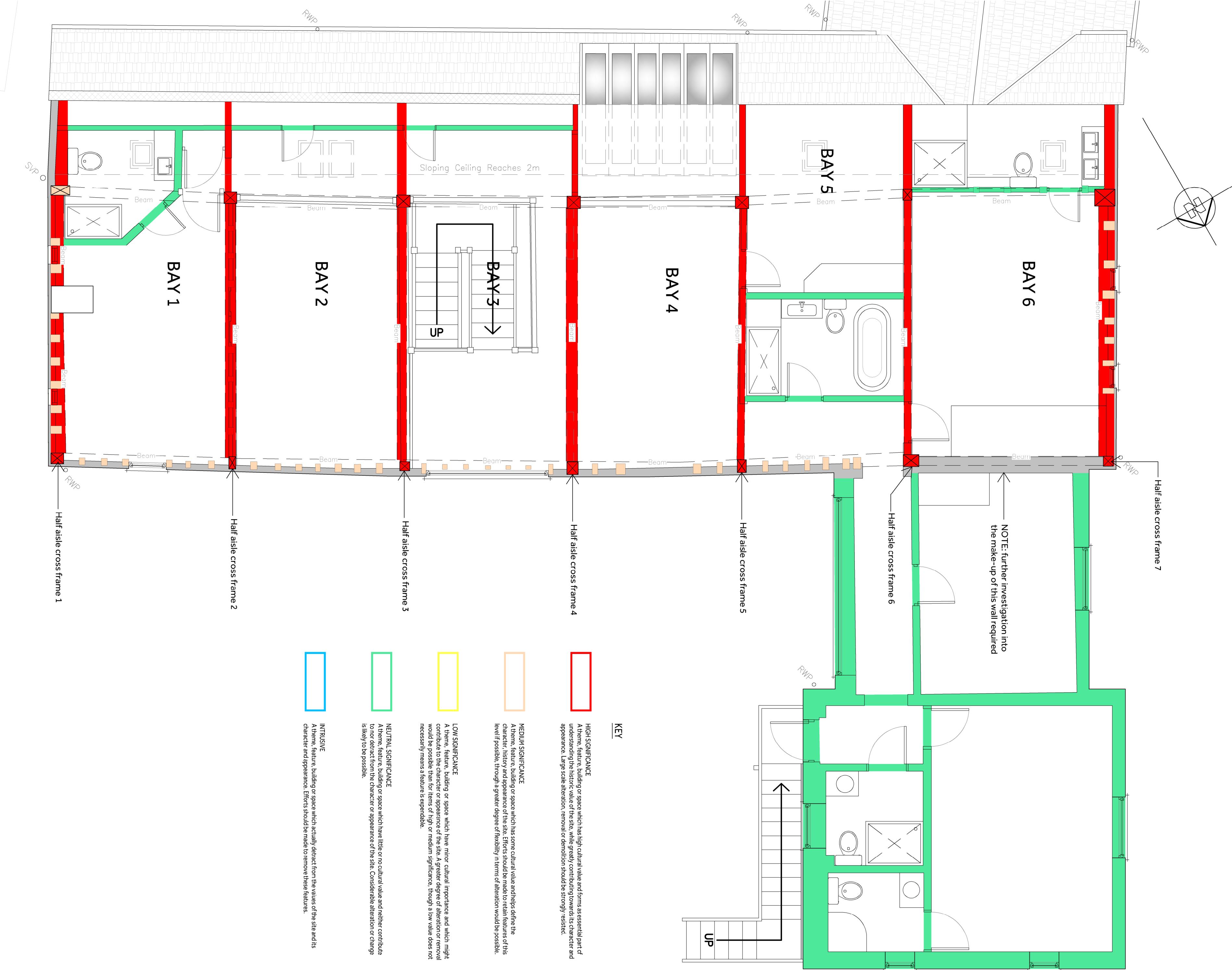


Existing First Floor Plan
Assessment Of Heritage Significance



ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUES

EVIDENTIAL VALUE

Evidential Value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.

The evidential value of the site is considered High as limited work has already been undertaken providing a record of the sequence of development and those responsible for them. As part of this application investigation into the evidential history of the barn is being undertaken to inform and influence the proposal. The nature of a barn frame and its visible elements provide a strong building typography to support research into the evidential value of the building.

HISTORIC VALUE

Historic Value derives ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.

The Historic value of the site is considered medium the back ground to the barn and its setting as part of the Sisseverne manor is layed out adjacent.

At present no evidence of associations with persons of note, fame, architectural, agricultural or political interest are known. The neighbouring property has a recent history with Kim Wilde but this is not considered to have an impact on Chaple Barns Associative value.

The Associative value of the site is considered low

AESTHETIC VALUE

Aesthetic Value derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

The beauty of the craftsmanship of the C17th frame and volume and proportion of the space that it provides. The very nature of these framed structures inspires those that live and enjoy them.

It is therefore considered that the Aesthetic value is medium.

COMMUNAL VALUE

Communal Value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

The barn will have been experienced over the years by the labourers working with in the manor. Since its conversion to a family dwelling it is enjoyed by those that inhabit it and their associates. That said as in private ownership over its whole history the number of people who relate to it and it figures in their collective experience remains a small number.

It is therefore considered that communal value may have been considered low.

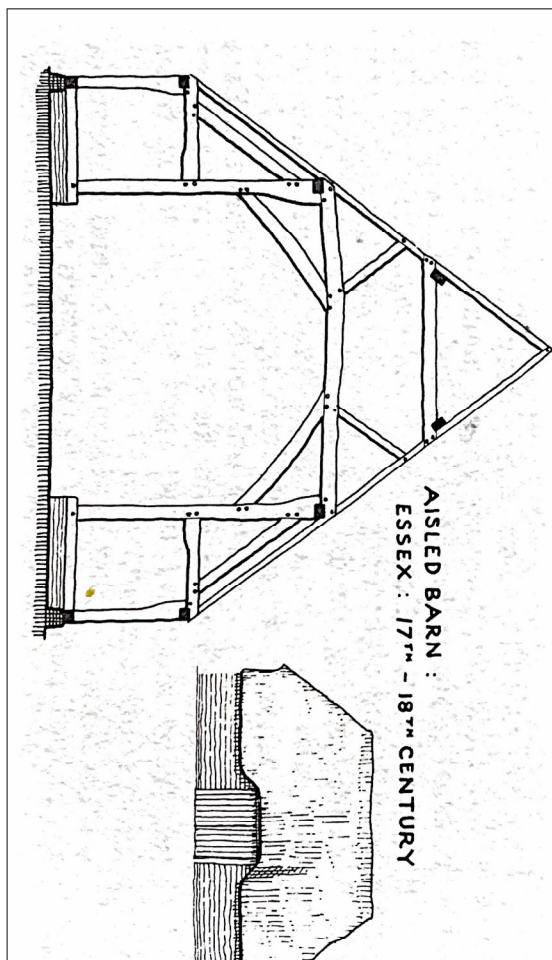
ASILED BUILDINGS

Excerpt and images from Timber Framed Builings by Richard Harris:

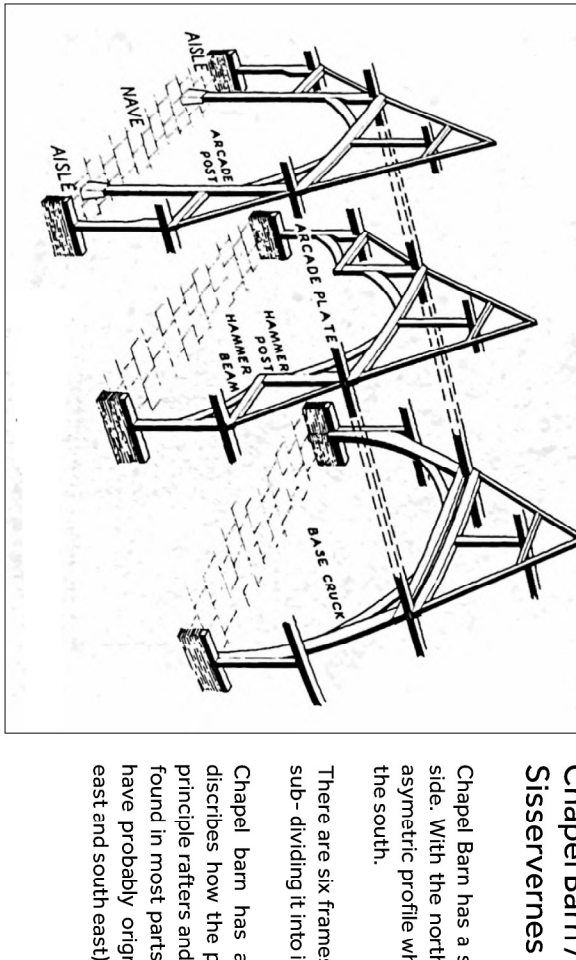
Road trusses can only span across a limited width. If larger areas of ground plan are needed they have to be subdivided and supported by a central nave or bays. The nave is roofed with trusses, ... the support of the roof is provided by a central post or posts. The trusses are supported by the posts and the side walls roofed with subsidiary lean to roofs.

The internal pass in an aisled building obviously restricts the space in halls and barns, and to overcome this problem medieval carpenters invented special types of structure. The problem they faced was the support of the roof. The roof was supported by a central post or posts. The trusses are supported by the posts and the side walls roofed with subsidiary lean to roofs. Another way to support the roof was to use a short post (the hammer post) which rested on a short beam (the hammer beam) cantilevered in from the top of the outside wall and braced against it. *

Aisled cross frame



Aisled, Hammer-beam and base cruck frames

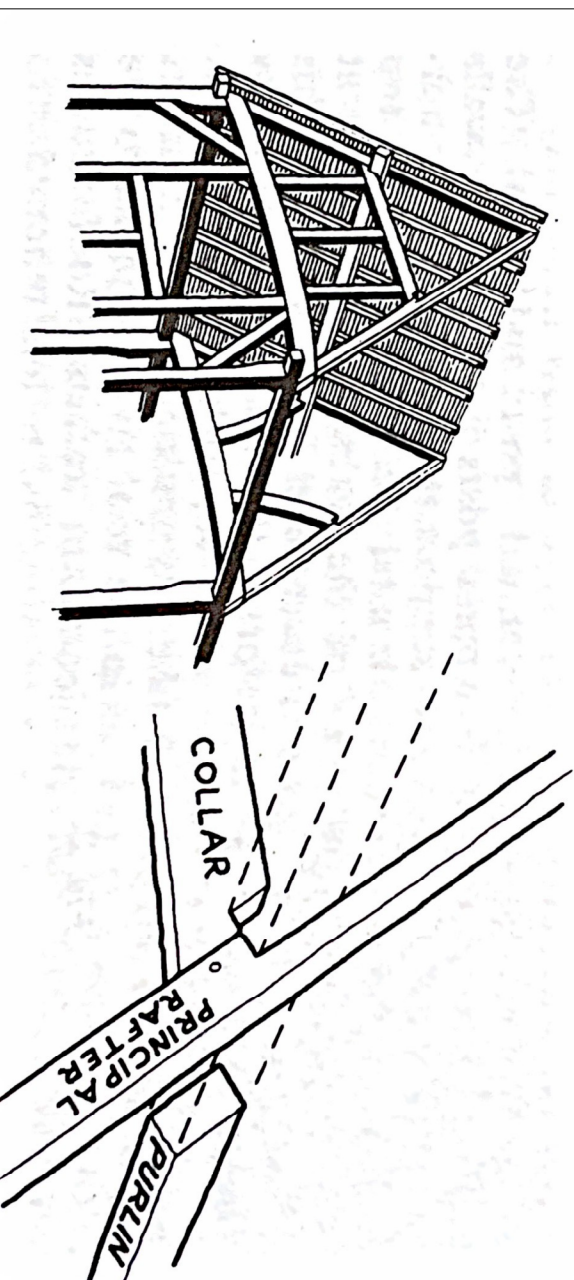


Chapel Barn / North Barn at Sissevernes

Chapel Barn has a single aisle to its south western side. With the north east being an aisled giving it's asymmetric profile when viewed from its gable end to the south.

There are six frames evenly spaced along it's length sub-dividing it into its bays.

Chapel Barn has a clapsed purlin roof. The disciples how the purlins are clapsed between the principle rafters and the collar. This is a detail that is found in most parts of England but is considered to have probably originated in toward England (the east and south east)



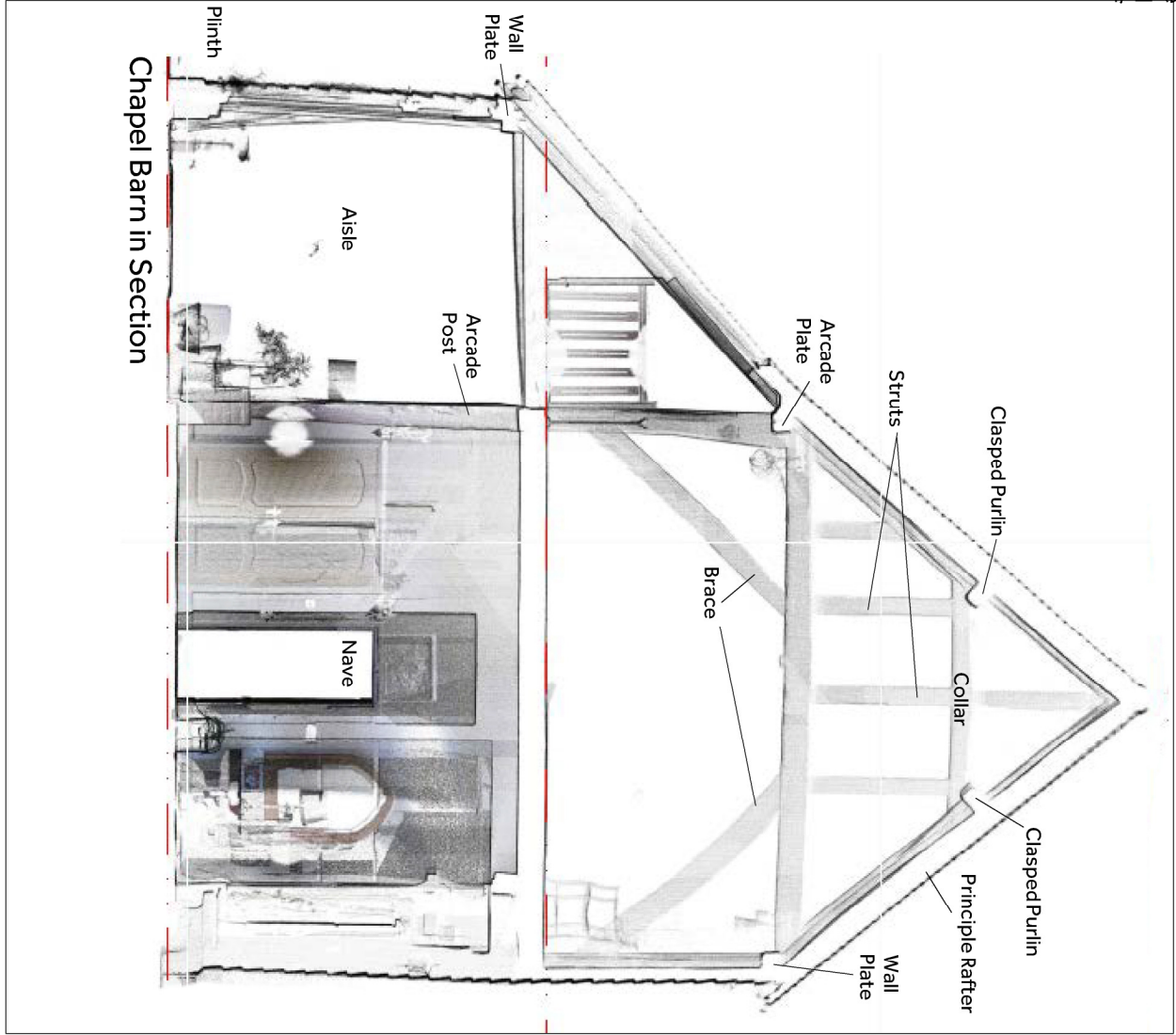
HISTORY OF SISSEVERNE MANOR

Excerpt from British-history.ac.uk:

"The manor of SISSEVERENS [Sisseverne, xii cent., Sisseverne, xiii cent.] is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish near the borders of Weymyn. As early as the year 1166 William de Sisseverne was one of the knights who held under the abbey of St. Albans. (fn. 1166) and in 1210 William de Sisseverne held one mile and half a virgate of land of the abbey, and together with the tenants of Childwick, Meriden and Norton, owed the service of one knight to the king. (fn. 1210)

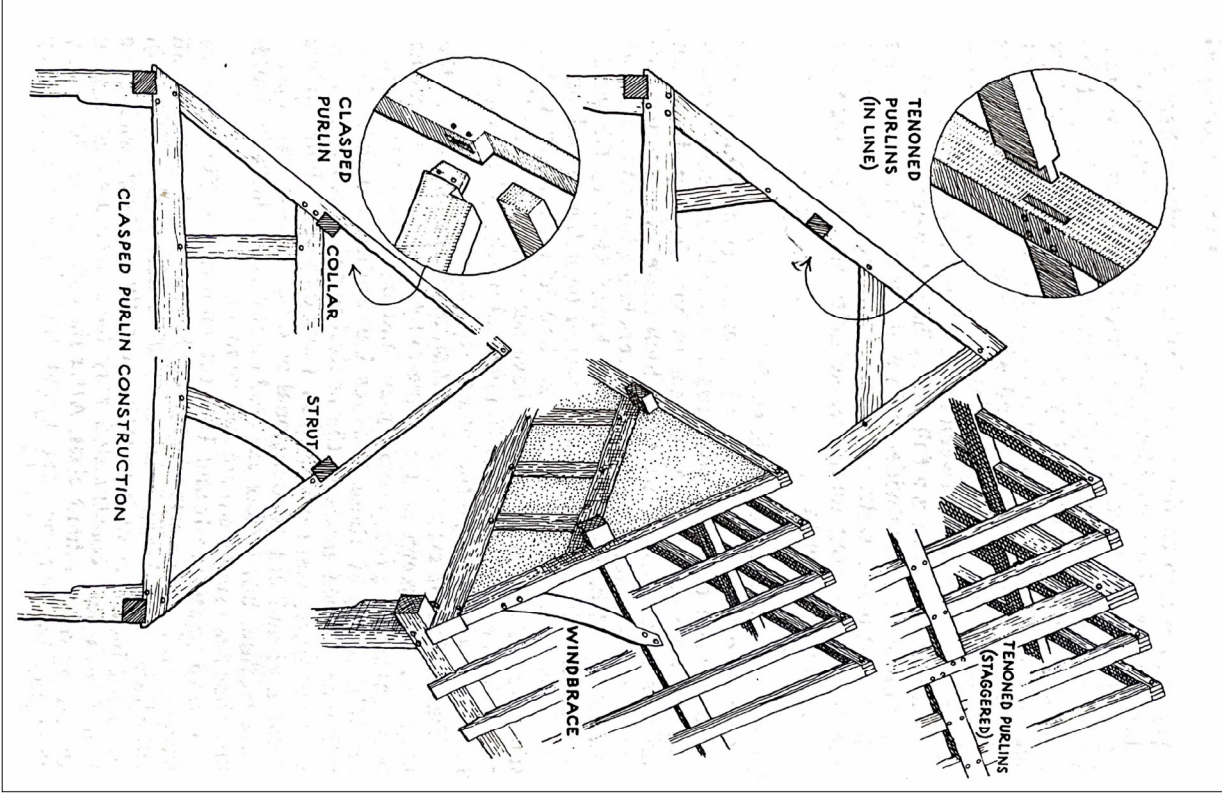
In 1245 Thomas de Sisseverne seems to have held part of the same fee. (fn. 1245) and was apparently succeeded some time prior to 1258 by another William. (fn. 1258) Abbot Roger of Norton (1260-90) obtained a quitclaim of a rent from a Thomas de Sisseverne. (fn. 1301) who is the last of that name of whom mention has been found. It would appear that before the year 1301-2 the estate had passed to one Cheval. (fn. 1311) who is numbered amongst the co-parceners of the knight's fee of Childwick, Meriden Broadway, Sisseverne and Norton at that date. In the following year it is definitely stated that Thomas Cheval held one sixth part of one knight's fee in Cotdicote (fn. 1321) of the abbot of Saint Albans, and in 1428 the heirs of John Cheval seem to have been holding here. (fn. 1331) Chauncy, in his Antiquities of Hertfordshire, gives a pedigree of this family, according to which it would appear that John was succeeded in the estate by one Edmund, whose son Edmund had an only daughter Lucy, her marriage with John Penne in the early years of the reign of Henry VIII brought Sisseverne into the hands of the family who subsequently held the manor of Cotdicote. Sufficient evidence has not been found entirely to confirm the pedigree traced by Chauncy, but the statement with regard to the marriage of Penne with the heiress of the Chevals would seem to be correct. (fn. 1341) from this time the two manors followed the same descent till 1698 when John Byner sold Sisseverne to Thomas Kerstall (fn. 1351) in whose family it remained till 1814 (fn. 150) when it was held by one Rev. John Kerstall.

Cussans says (fn. 1371) that the Rev. John Kerstall died without issue. In 1853, and May his widow (née Kerstall) to whom the estate came, died in 1864, having devised it to her niece Mrs. Sarah Scott of Stourbridge. The manor now belongs to Colonel Arthur M. Blake, C.B. V.D. of Danebury, Weymyn. There is now a farm-house bearing the name of Sisseverns. *



Clapsed Purlin Roof

"A characteristic of clapsed purlin roofs is that the principle rafters (those which are tenoned into the tie beams at the bay divisions have their upper surface in line with the common rafters and are in most cases only slightly larger in section. This is a detail that is found in most parts of England but is considered to have probably originated in toward England (the east and south east) with them."



NOTES:
Do Not Scale. (scaling permitted for planning purposes)

Report all discrepancies, errors and omissions.

Verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work on site or preparing shop drawings.

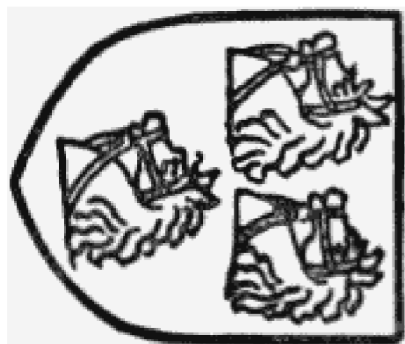
All materials, components and workmanship are to comply with the relevant British Standards, Codes of Practice, and appropriate manufacturers recommendations that from time to time shall apply.

For all specialist work, see relevant drawings.

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Rev Date Description
- 31.05.24 - Preliminary Issue



The east barn was bought by Kim Wilde in 1990

Excerpt from :
Simply Wilde about the barn Date: 8 July 2000 Originally published in: Daily Mail Weekend Magazine (UK) Written by: Liz Gill

"At that time the farm was still large, but after his death, his daughter, known in the village as Miss Harrison Bell, sold off portions of it, keeping only a couple of fields.

Miss Harrison Bell ran a poultry farm. In the inter-war years she also ran a training school for the unemployed. She was supported by the local Army in World War II, would pay to work on the farm and learn how to look after the hens. The formidable Miss Harrison Bell obviously also had a sense of humour, the rows of hen huts were each given a smart London address, such as Bond Street or Regent Street.

On Miss Harrison Bell's death in 1970 the farm, barns and land were bought by the Austin family, who sold the barn to Kim."

PLANNING

Project Title
Chapel Barn
Rabey Heath Road
Weymyn
AL6 9UA

Drawing Description
Existing Drawings
First Floor & Roof Plan
Assessment of Heritage Significance

Scale	Drawn by
N/A	
Date	Checked by
May 2024	

CLAGUE ARCHITECTS

62 Burgess, Canterbury Kent CT1 2BH 2 Kingsbourne Court, Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 3BL 4th Floor, 89 Charterhouse Street London EC1M 6HR	01227 762090 01582 766102 0203 587 6112
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Drawing Number	Revision
31032A_02_02	-