

AUDLEY END HOUSE, ESSEX, THE MUSEUM ROOM

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REPORT

Jonathan Millward and Claire Martin



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ENGLISH HERITAGE

**The Museum Room, Audley End House,
Essex**

ISSN 1479-8775

Research Department Report Series 79/2007

County: Essex
District: Uttlesford
Parish: Saffron Walden
NGR: TL 525 382
NMR No: TL53NW153
Listed Building No: 370379
Date of survey: May 2007
Surveyed by: Jonathan Millward and Claire Martin
Report author: Jonathan Millward
Illustrations by: Jonathan Millward
Photography by: Pat Payne and Claire Martin

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Comments or queries regarding the content of the report should be made to the author(s) at the Cambridge Office:
Brooklands, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 8BU
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A photograph of bracket 8103-5977 (c) English Heritage

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1 Introduction

This report presents the findings of a building recording project undertaken at Audley End House in May 2007 in the room formerly used as a private archaeological and ethnographic museum. This work was carried out with a view to assessing the viability of restoring the display of artefacts in the manner in which they would have been seen in the latter part of the 19th century, as represented in a watercolour from the 1850s.

Audley End House is a large Jacobean mansion 2km to the east of Saffron Walden, Essex. It was built on the site of a former monastery which was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1538. The present house is only a portion of the vast house built by the first Earl of Suffolk and which was, for a short time, a Royal Palace. The house as it stands is less than a third of the original size of the mansion. The Museum Room was located in the south-east corner of the north range of the house and until recently had been used as the administrator's office.

The museum was founded by the 4th Lord Braybrooke (1820-61) who was a keen and meticulous antiquarian and early archaeologist. The collection he amassed was extremely varied and the Museum Room appears to have been used both as an entertainment for his visitors and as a smoking room. Private museums of this type are relatively unusual and far less common than collections of natural history specimens.

The opportunity for the recording was presented by the removal of the wallpaper, this exposed fixture holes and other marks for the first time in many years. The walls of the Museum Room were graphically recorded over a period of four days and the drawings were subsequently digitised using Adobe Illustrator. The main objectives of the survey were to ascertain the accuracy of a mid 19th century watercolour of this room and to consider if it might be feasible to attempt to restore the room to its former appearance with a re-presentation of some of the artefacts in their original positions. In 1948, the house was bought by the Ministry of Works as an outstanding example of Jacobean architecture. The house and grounds are in the care of English Heritage.

2 History

Audley End House is built upon the site of Walden Abbey which was given to the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Audley by Henry VIII in 1538. This house, known as Audley Inn, was formed from the existing abbey structure.

Audley Inn was demolished by Sir Thomas's grandson Thomas Howard (created 1st Earl of Suffolk 1603 and Lord Treasurer 1604) who began building a far more palatial house, between 1603 and 1614, with the intention of lodging and entertaining King James I, the work was undertaken by Bernart Jannsen. Howard reputedly spent the astonishing sum of £200,000 building his new mansion; he was later imprisoned for embezzlement, so it appears the King may have made an unconscious contribution to these building works (<http://www.audley-end.co.uk>). At the time of its construction Audley End House was the largest building in England, it supposedly covered an area of two hectares (five acres), (Shears 1938, 125). The building that survives is a fragment of this house, but is still one of the largest Jacobean houses in the country, with over thirty rooms.

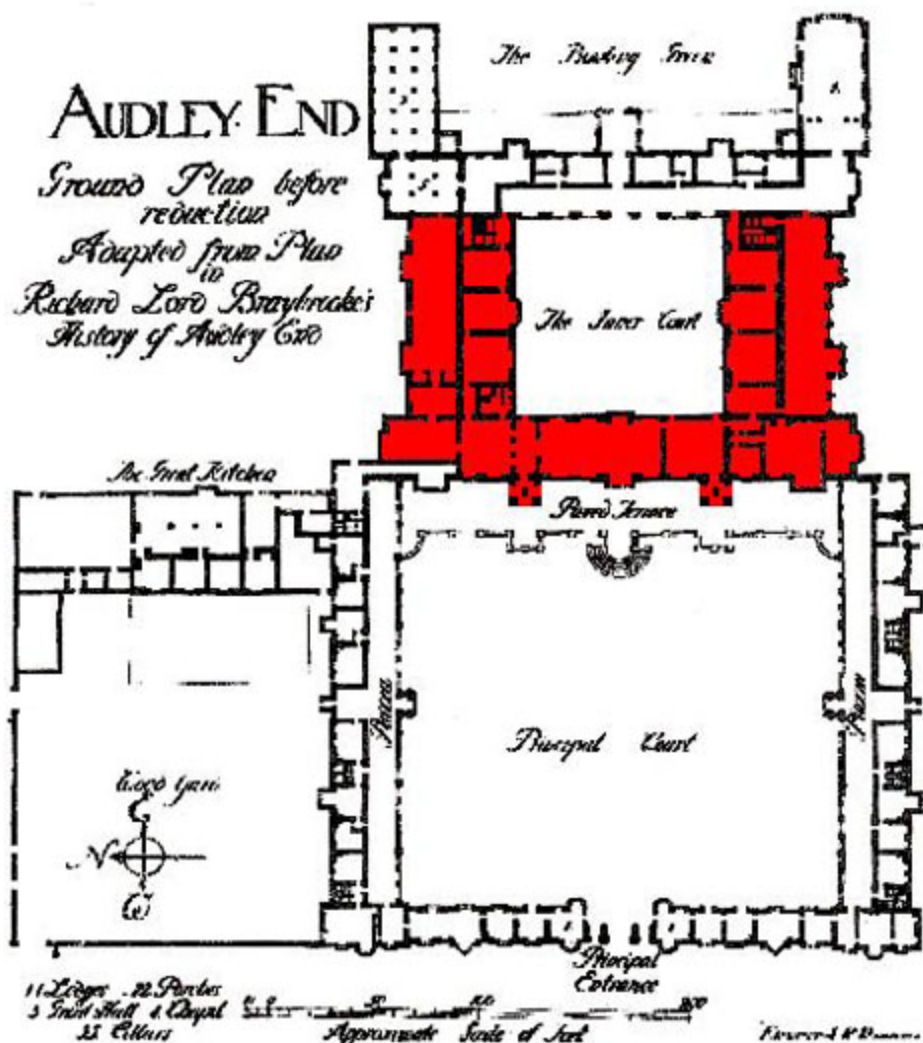
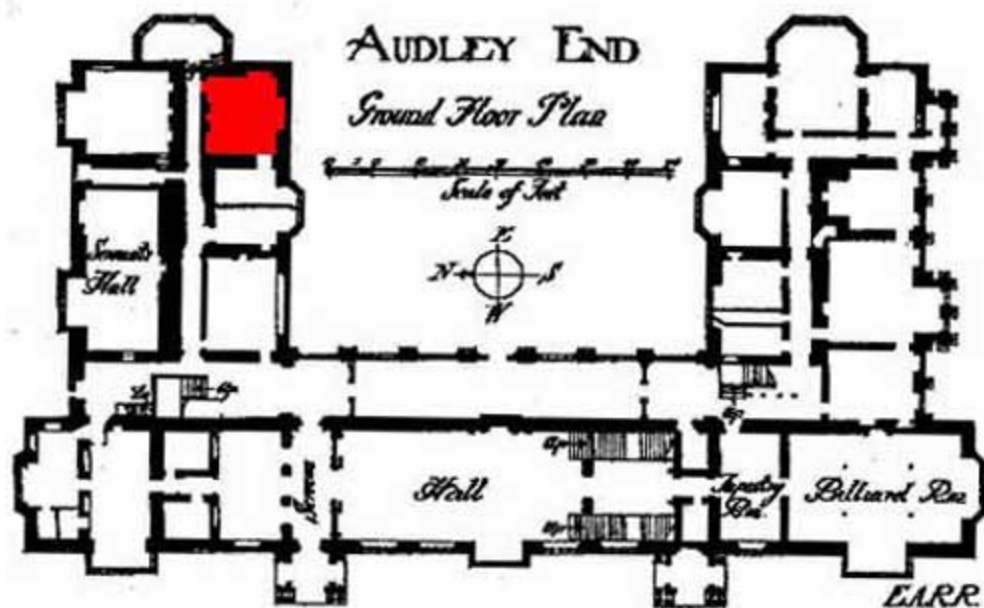


Figure 1
Pre-demolition
plan of Audley
End House
(RCHME
1916, 235)

In 1669, Audley End House was bought by King Charles II to use as a base from which to attend the races at Newmarket and during his ownership Audley End was referred to as New Palace. Within a year of purchase the King moved his court to Audley End and a scheme of improvement works by Sir Christopher Wren was soon underway. Audley End's time as a Royal Palace was short lived and the house was returned to the Howard family in 1701. In 1721, during remodelling work by Vanburgh the western courtyard was demolished (Downes 1987, 331-7, Pevsner 1968, 156-8). Around 1752, further alterations and demolition work were undertaken by John Phillips and George Shakespear, the house was thereafter in much the same layout as at present, with a U shaped plan made up of the former central accommodation block, as such the present house covers roughly one third the area of the original (Figure 1) the red area is the part of the house that still survives (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk>).

Figure 2 Post-demolition plan of Audley End House, showing the Museum Room in Red (RCHME 1916, 237)



In 1762, Sir John Griffin Griffin commissioned a new suite of rooms by Robert Adam which were in the style expected of formal 18th century reception rooms. The Great Drawing Room caused some design problems as it had a low ceiling which was considered unfashionable at the time, Adam solved this by lowering the chair rail and making the furniture lower than usual. The Little Drawing Room is considered unusual as it is Ancient Rome themed with columns which were spaced so closely that it caused some problems in terms of access and egress for ladies in 18th century evening gowns (<http://www.theheritagetrail.co.uk>). Around this time Sir John also financed extensive rebuilding and repair work over much of the house, the kitchen range and court are all as a result of his works.

The 18th century was also when the gardens took on much of the form we see today as Sir John Griffin Griffin hired Lancelot 'Capability' Brown to remodel the estate, after a dispute between Brown and his client a less eminent landscape gardener completed the works according to the plans already drawn up (<http://www.statelysthones.com>).

The house was restored once again in 1826 by Henry Harrison. This was at the request of

the 3rd Baron Braybrooke who had inherited the estate in 1825. The 4th Baron Braybrooke, R C Neville (1820-61), was very interested in archaeology and natural history and set up an antiquarian museum at Audley End, the position of which is highlighted in red (Figure 2) (Addison 1953, 186-7). In addition to the artefacts he, or perhaps the 3rd Baron, acquired a number of architectural elements from the Drapers' Hall, Saffron Walden, when it was demolished in the 1840s and used them as wall brackets (Anon, 1848a, 1848b).

The house was requisitioned during the Second World War and used as a Special Operations Executive training camp, STS43, where the Polish section of the organisation was based. The house was returned to the Neville family in 1947, but in 1948, the house and some of its other contents were sold to the Ministry of Works as an outstanding example of Jacobean architecture, with the aid of money from the Land Fund. It was also at this point that the contents of the Museum Room were dispersed so that this part of the house could be converted into a housekeeper's flat. Most of the archaeological material was sold to Cambridge University Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography. Many significant items, including the central display case, wall brackets, at least one painting and a number of artefacts remain in the house.

The last known use of the Museum Room was as an administrator's office until 2006.

3 Description

The following section describes the wall surfaces of the Museum Room with reference to the mid-19th century watercolour (Figure 3).



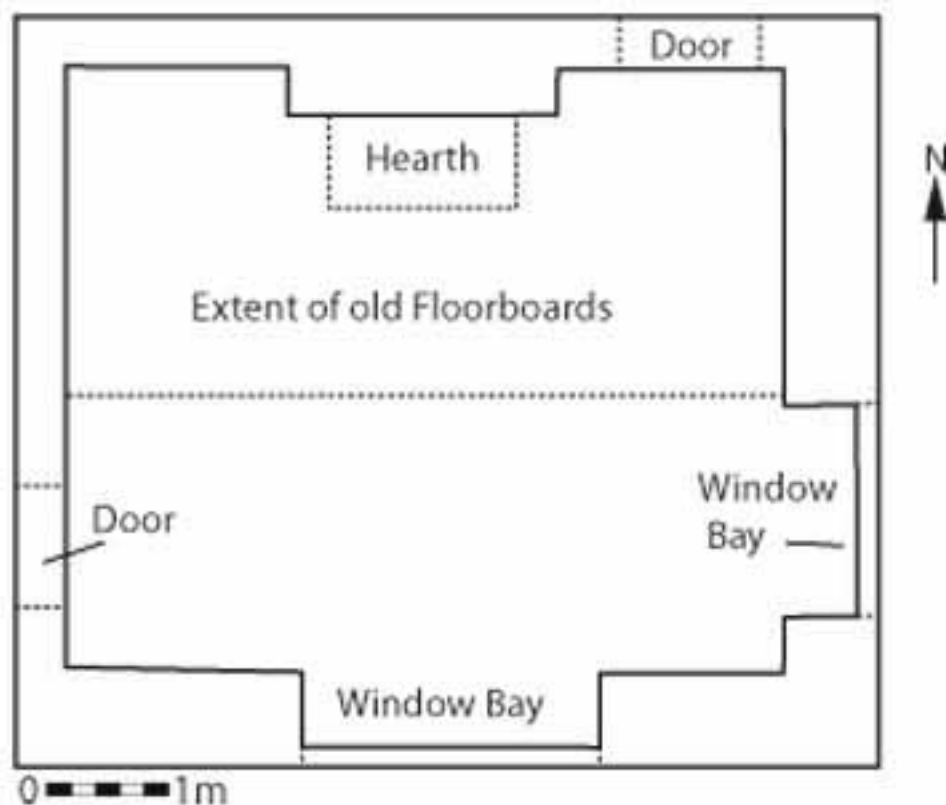
Figure 3
Watercolour showing the Museum Room c. 1855 (NMR, J910002)

The room is entered via a ground floor corridor in the north range of the house, which leads to a door opening into the north-east corner of the Museum Room (Figure 4). On entering, to the north the floor boards are original, although those in the southern third of the room have recently been replaced. The room is lit by two bay windows, one at the eastern end of the southern elevation, which was at one time protected by iron bars, holes for which may be seen in its external stonework. The other bay window is at the southern of the eastern elevation. At the south west corner of the north elevation is a door giving access to the adjacent muniments room. The room was originally heated by a white marble fireplace set into the centre of the north elevation with a chimney breast above.

Due to recent re-plastering evidence for former fixing holes has been lost on sections of the south and west elevations (Figures 5 and 6). The southern elevation has had more than half of the wall surface removed and replaced with modern plaster, unfortunately removing any traces of fixing holes for objects shown in the water colour. In the remaining section of the wall, which is not shown in the watercolour, are fixing holes and setting-out marks which are likely to be associated with several phases of activity. The majority of the marks seem to be consistent with an early date, although some may be associated with the later use of the room as an administrator's office.

The small area of wall surface that was older than the 20th century is to the east of the south bay window. On this surface are two clear lines running horizontally across the wall, one

Figure 4 A
floorplan of
the museum
room



at around 2m from the floor level, defined by a series of fixing holes and the other roughly at 2.3m above floor level, this is defined by a setting-out pencil line and two nail holes, one at each end.

The west elevation (Figure 6) has lost almost a quarter of the original plaster and the missing surface has been replaced with modern plaster. The remaining area of the wall is the most densely marked in the room. There are several horizontal lines of holes and pencil marks. In this wall the door into the muniments room was portrayed as being hung with weapons. This door appears to have been repainted a number of times since the 19th century and no marks or holes could be discerned. At the corner of the wall where it abuts the north elevation are a series of pairs of holes which are mirrored on the side of the chimney breast. At the western end of the north wall are a series of holes which appear to form a pattern of a series of radiating lines which all cross a particular point on the wall above the level of the series of fixing holes, described above. At the top of the wall, just off centre, is a wooden block set into the wall with cement plaster, it may mark the position of a fire alarm bell.

In the centre of the north wall is the fireplace (Figure 7), the area around it appears to only have modern features to the height of the fire surround. Directly above the mantelpiece there are a series of pencil marks. There are slight scuff marks at the eastern end of the mantelpiece. The area above the fireplace is covered in pairs of small holes although there are also large blank spaces centrally over the mantelpiece. There is a pair of large fixing holes set above the fireplace at the western edge of the chimney breast. The eastern side of the chimney breast, nearest the door into the room, has a few fixing holes, there is also a large circular feature at the top of the wall.

The area of the elevation above the door has a significant concentration of fixing holes; there are a series of radiating lines of features and also a horizontal line. The door into the room is of interest as it was noticed that at some point it opened towards the fireplace not the wall as it does at present. It is not possible to state which way the door would have opened at the time of the room being used as a museum.

The east elevation (Figure 8) has a good spread of fixing holes. In general these holes form neat horizontal lines. There are also some fairly large blank areas with an absence of fixing holes. The small piece of wall to the south of the bay window has few holes, of which none can be attributed a definite use, a significant area of wall has also been recently re-plastered.

On some elevations, small pieces of 19th century wallpaper were noted and appear to be similar to the blue and white geometric design shown in the c.1855 watercolour. At some point most of the woodwork in the room appears to have been given an artificial wood grain effect finish; this has subsequently been painted over with white paint. The mid-19th century watercolour shows the paintwork finished in a slightly yellow tone which may be an attempt to portray the wood grain effect, the floorboards are also shown in this colour.

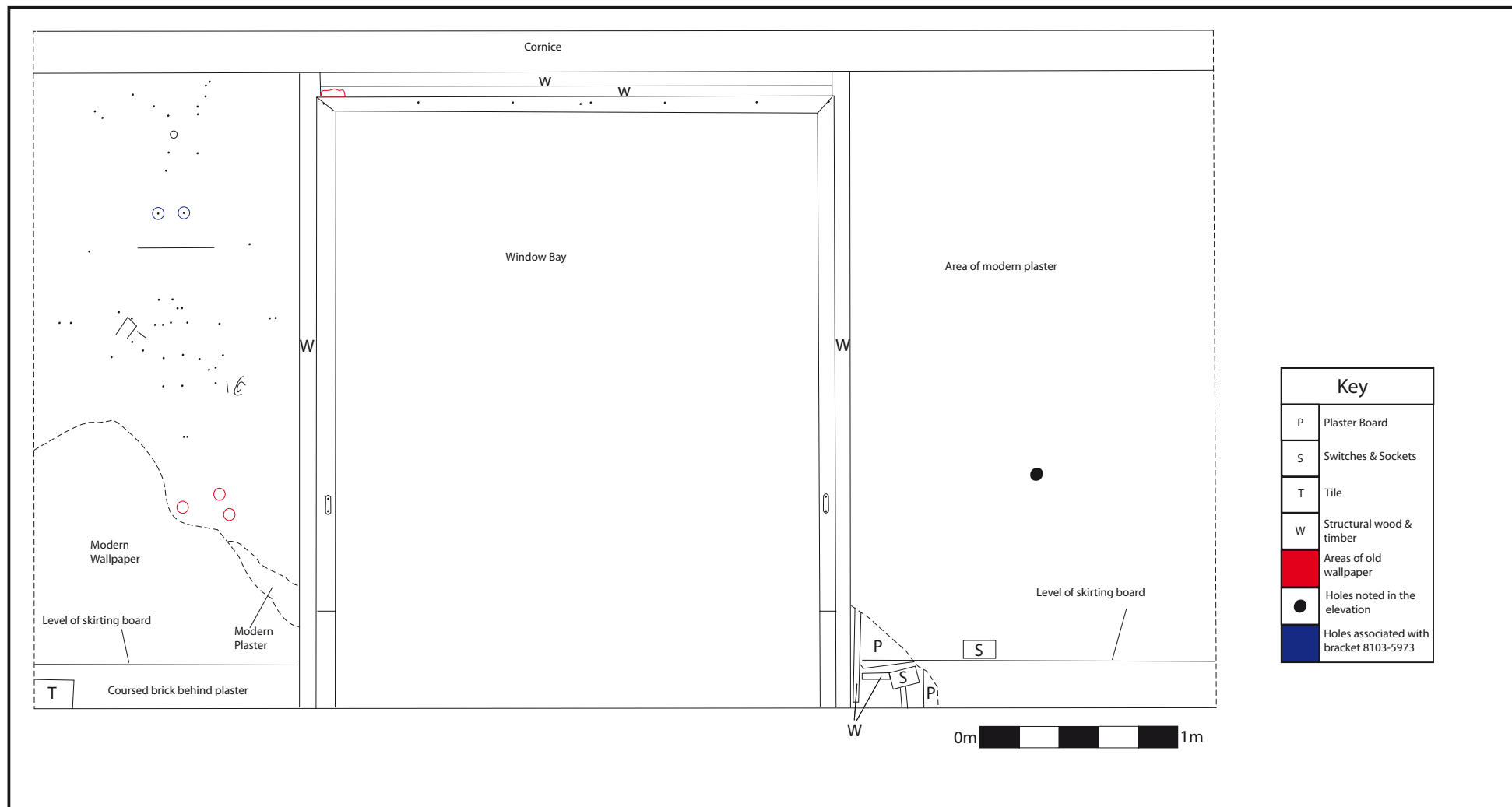


Figure 5 A drawing of the south wall

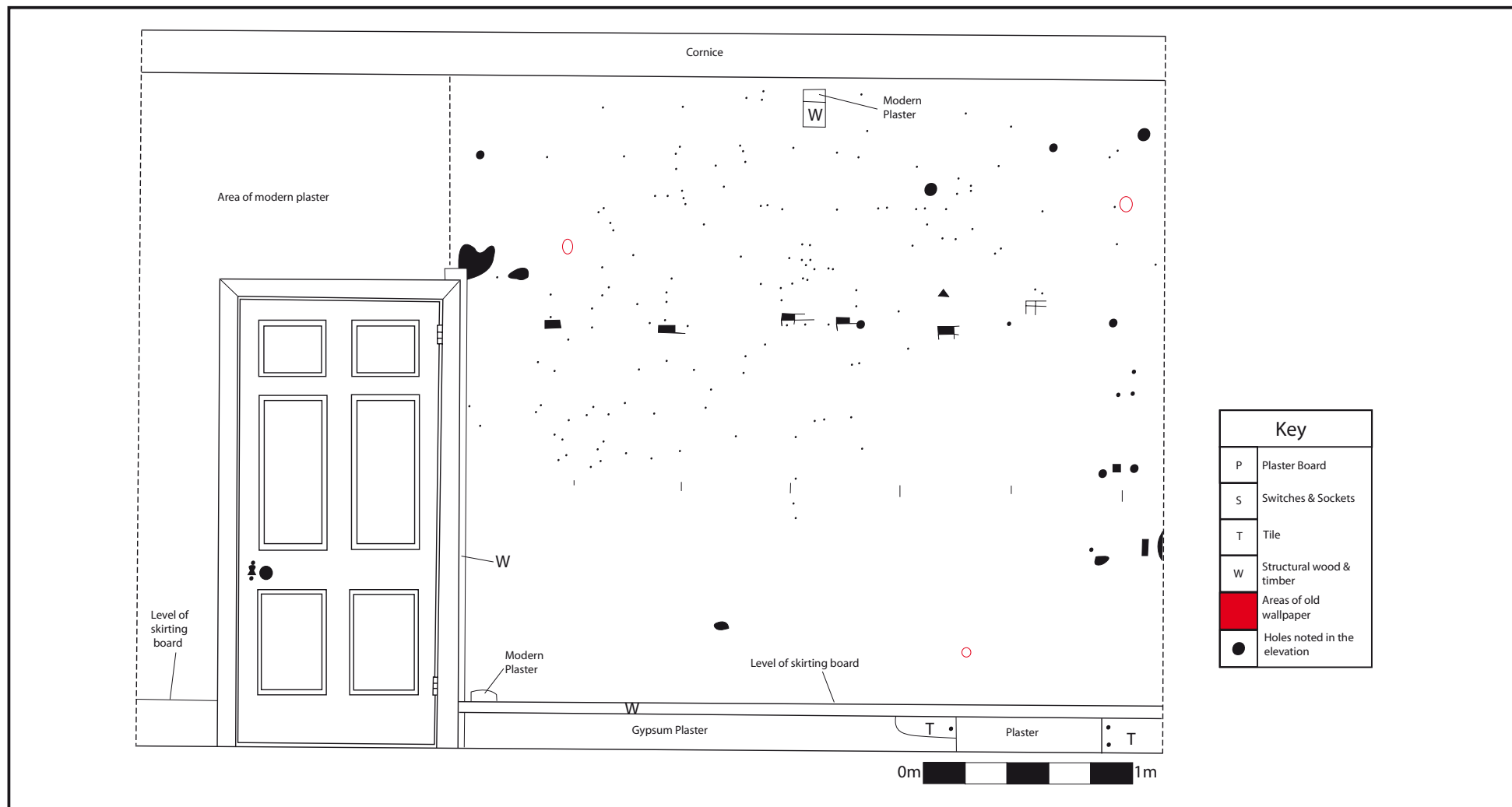


Figure 6 A drawing of the west wall

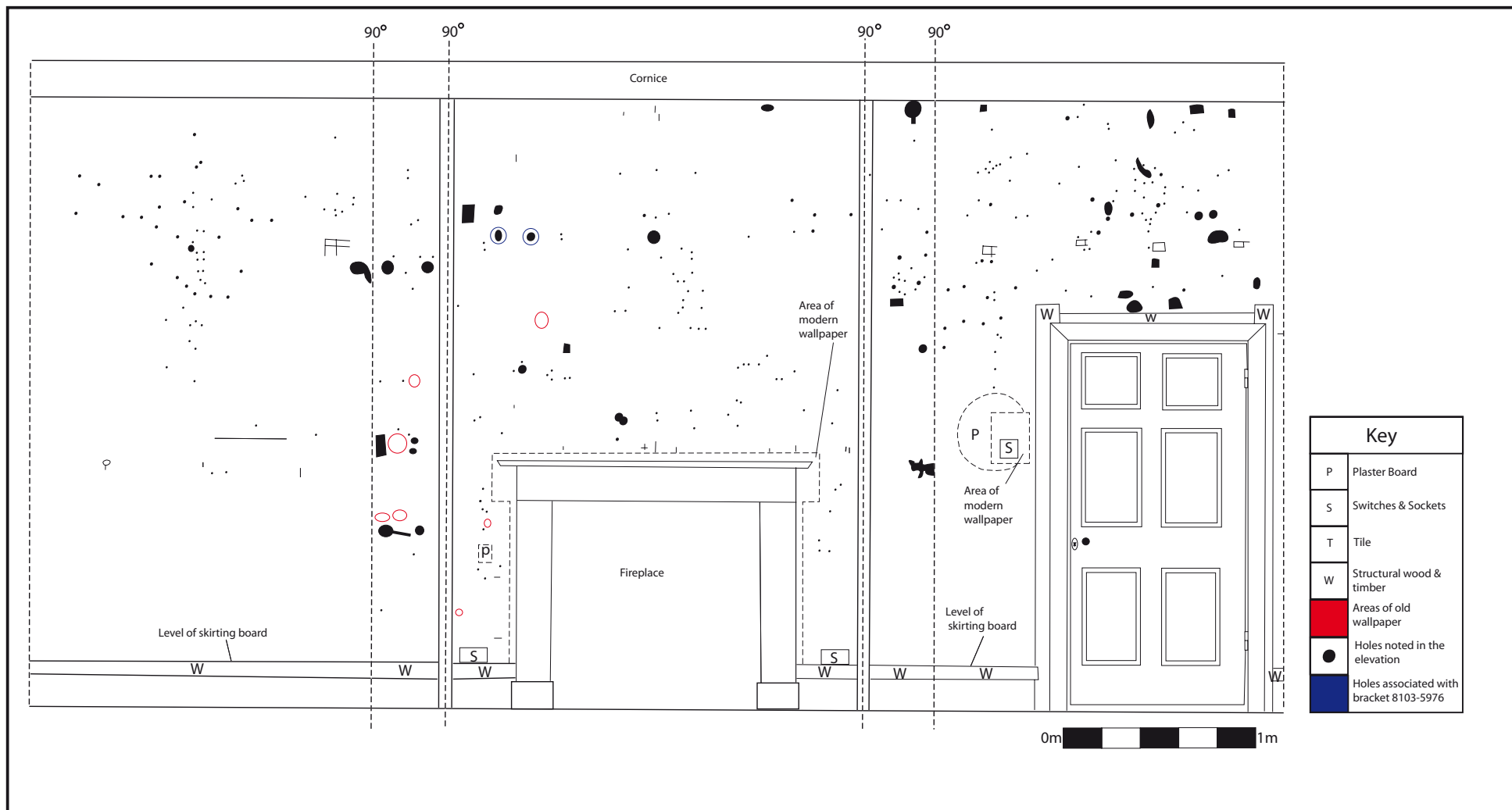


Figure 7 A drawing of the north wall

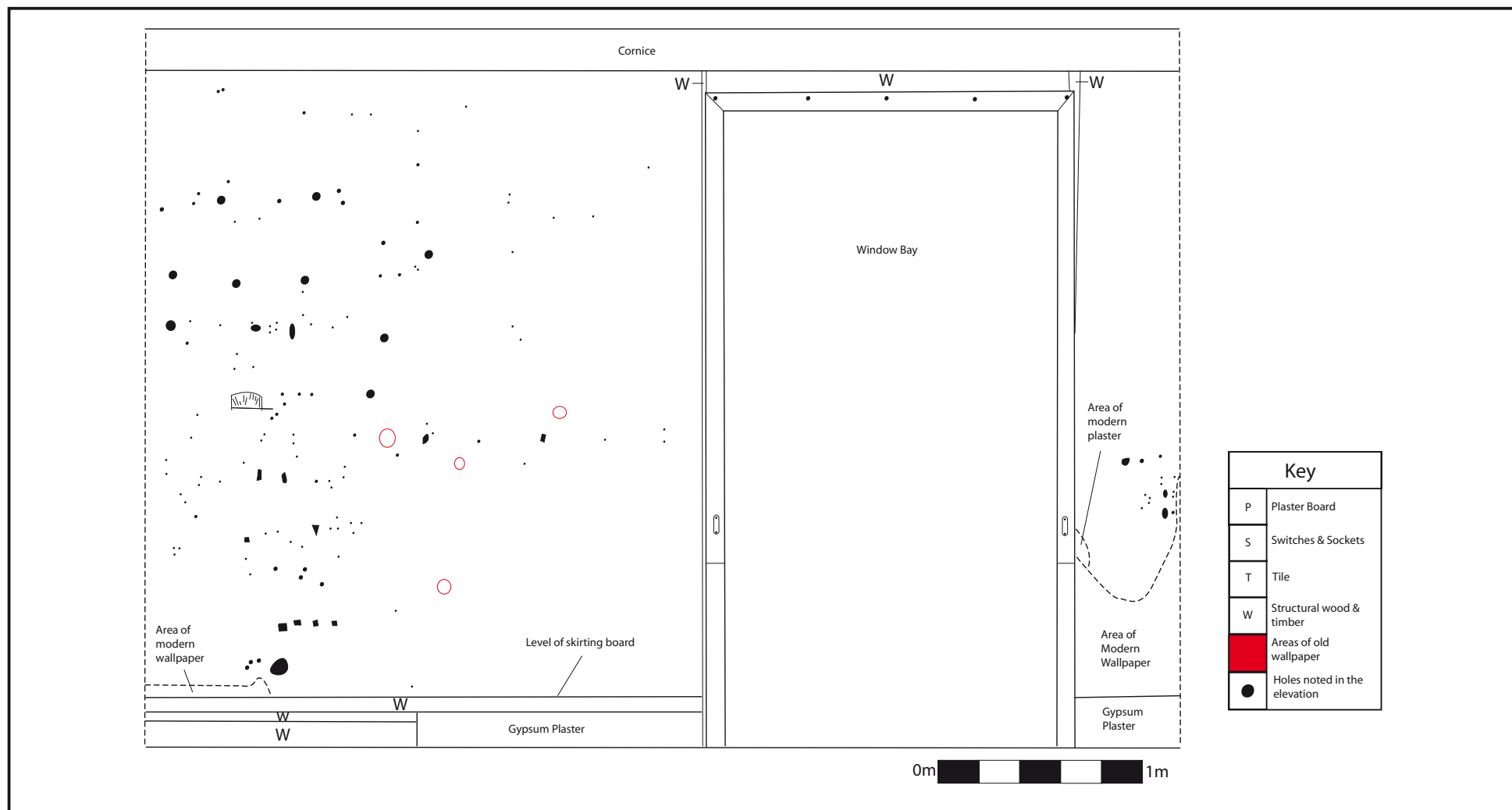


Figure 8 A drawing of the east wall

4 Museum Rooms

The museum room at Audley End with its emphasis on archaeological and ethnographic artefacts is relatively unusual. This section provides a brief summary of similar country house museums with prominent archaeological and ethnographic collections.

Cirencester House, Gloucestershire

The fourth Earl Bathurst, Henry George (1790-1866), went a stage further than many when it came to displaying his collection of antiquities; he had the Corinium museum built to house his artefacts having transferred them from his home, Cirencester House. The collection focused on Roman antiquities from Cirencester and the immediate area but also included a collection of oil lamps from Italy; the main reason behind the construction of the museum was to allow the display of the Hunting Dogs and Four Seasons mosaics (Cotswold Museum Service 2005).

Claydon House, Buckinghamshire

At Claydon House, Buckinghamshire, the museum was located in a lobby at the top of the staircase and lit by a lantern, this part of the house was originally a corridor but was adapted in 1893 to house the family collection of curiosities. The collection comprised mainly ethnographic artefacts and curios, such as Greek vases, as well as items associated with Florence Nightingale, a sister of Lady Verney, she was a regular visitor to the house. The centre piece of the collection was a Gamelan and other assorted instruments from Java which had been imported to Britain by Sir Stamford Raffles. Other items included 17th century costumes belonging to Edmund Verney and Sir Francis Verney and the Colours of The 14th (The Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot used at Waterloo. The collection at Claydon was once one of the most impressive collections of its type in Britain. Some items are still on display but the complete collection has not been together for many years (National Trust 1999, 26-8, http://www.touruk.co.uk/houses/housebucks_claydon.htm).

Holburne Museum, Bath

Sir William Holburne (1793-1874), collected mainly art and silver, but his collection also included some antiquities which he had bought from the sale of items from his aunt's estate. The collection which Sir William amassed has become the core of the Holburne Museum collection which is now held in the Sydney Hotel rather than Cavendish Crescent (www.bath.ac.uk).

Littlecote, Berkshire

There was a collection of items at Littlecote House, Hungerford, Berkshire although it seems to have been restricted to items associated with the Roman Villa uncovered in Littlecote Park by William George in 1730, a notable piece amidst this collection was a needlework representation of the mosaic uncovered during the excavation (<http://www.historic-uk.com/StayUK/WarnerBreaks/LittlecoteHouse.htm>, Sotheby's 1985, 604).

Soane Museum, London

The architect Sir John Soane (1753-1837) was an avid collector of antiquities along with art and other objects that he deemed interesting. He is particularly noteworthy because he had an act passed in parliament, in 1833, to preserve the house and collection for the benefit of students of architecture, painting and sculpture. The collection is diverse, including classical, medieval, and renaissance items. The main focus of the collection is sculpture and architectural fragments but also includes very important antiquities such as the sarcophagus of Seti I (www.soane.org).

Stourhead House, Wiltshire

The library at Stourhead House, Mere, Wiltshire, contained the private collection of the noted antiquarian Sir Richard Colt Hoare (1758-1838). This included a large number of books on archaeology and history, virtually every book in print to covering history, archaeology and the topography of Britain, and also included a small collection of artefacts. The entire collection was sold to Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society and is now held at Devizes museum (<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-vh/w-visits/w-findaplace/w-stourhead.htm>, Mitchell 1997, 15).

Wallington, Northumberland

The collection at Wallington, Morpeth, Northumberland, began as Lady Jane Wilson's of Charlton Park, Greenwich, cabinet of curiosities, which was inherited by her daughter Maria who married Sir John Trevelyan of Wallington. The collection had been established by 1827 as some items were described at this time, although many items are now elsewhere in the house or have been sold. The museum room has been recently restored and many of the items have been re-displayed. The display includes many stuffed birds and natural history specimens but also contains a collection of antiquities, utensils, habits, souvenirs, coins and wax impressions. Lady Wilson's collection was mainly known for its stuffed birds, fossils, shells and dried insects, but she also added her husband's collection of Italian bronzes and weapons from the South Pacific. Other members of the Trevelyan family added other objects to the collection after it was moved to Wallington (<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-vh/w-visits/w-findaplace/w-wallington/>, Trevelyan 1994, 21-3, 77-8).

Erddig, Denbighshire

The collection at Erddig, Wrexham, Denbighshire, contains a miscellany of ethnographic and natural history specimens which were collected by members of the Yorke family. The diverse type of items collected range from shells, a Hornet's nest, and rock samples to skulls and spears. This slightly incongruous mixture of items and topics was displayed jumbled together in a single display case which can still be seen in the house (<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-vh/w-visits/w-findaplace/w-erddig/>, National Trust 1995, 76).

This brief survey of country house collections and museum rooms reveals that museum rooms were established but often focussed on natural history themes rather than antiquarian or ethnographic subjects. The collection at Audley End is distinguished both by the clear distinction made between its natural history, many of these specimens were collected by Charles (5th Baron Braybrooke) at the same time his brother was gathering antiquities for the archaeological collections, and in the setting out of a dedicated museum room.

5 Conclusions

Unfortunately most of the western end of the south wall shown in the watercolour has been replastered, along with the area around the door to the Muniments Room. Using the watercolour as a guide it appears that the bracket shown on the south wall may be equated with (Item No.8103-5978). As discussed above the door has been repainted on a number of occasions, this has obscured any nail holes for the display of ethnographic weaponry. In this instance the watercolour might be used as a guide for positioning the artefacts, alternatively the paint could be stripped from the door to search for nail holes.

The main features at the eastern end of the south elevation appear to indicate the positions of shelves. Given their close proximity to other holes that seem to provide the location of one of six Draper's Hall brackets (Item No. 8103-5973) the upper line of fixing holes might represent a different phase of activity. The section of wall between 1m above floor level and 2m is densely covered with fixing holes which appear to suggest the possibility of further shelves at this level; given the nature of the features it is possible that they are the same phase as the shelf at 2m and the bracket fixing holes.

On the west wall (Figure 6), the lines of fixing holes and pencil setting out marks suggest the presence of shelving against this wall, the lowest set of marks verifying the position of the shelves shown in the watercolour. The array of holes in this wall makes it impossible to state categorically which is associated with which weapon, but a general pattern is discernible with several lines of holes positioned parallel and at roughly 45° to the floor. The pattern of fixing holes seems to support the presence of weapons arrayed as they are shown in the 1850s. Although it should be noted that whilst the general pattern of holes is as shown in the watercolour the actual positions seem to suggest that the weapons were attached higher up the wall. If the painting is an accurate representation then many of the marks may be from different phases. On the wall there are few features that may be shown to post-date the use of this room as a museum. Features that may be shown to be later include the large areas where the plaster has been repaired and a wooden block set into the wall with cement plaster; it may indicate the position of an old fire alarm bell, bell pull, or similar fitting.

The pairs of holes at the corner of the west and north walls may have been used to locate the end of a series of shelves that were positioned adjacent to the chimney breast on the north wall. The lowest set of these holes is in line with the pencil marks on the west elevation and this looks to support the presence of a shelf in this position, as shown in the watercolour. The radiating series of lines at the western end of the north wall supports the idea that a range of weapons was displayed in a similar fashion to the way it is portrayed in the watercolour.

The pencil marks around the fireplace appear to be for the setting out of the fire surround, these marks look the same as those used for shelf marking on the other walls so it seems possible that the fireplace was altered to its present state when the Museum Room was fitted

out. There are slight scuff marks at the western end of the mantelpiece which seems to show the location of the fire screen shown in the watercolour. The pairs of small holes directly above the mantelpiece corroborate the watercolour that a selection of small artefacts was ranged along this section of wall. There are several fairly sizeable gaps in the distribution of fixing holes and these can best be explained as showing the location of pictures or paintings on the wall. To the west of the fireplace the watercolour shows one of the large brackets, a pair of large fixing holes on this wall may be equated with the fixing holes of bracket (No. 8103-5976). It appears that artefacts were also displayed immediately above the eastern side of the chimney breast. The circular feature at the top of this section of wall is probably the location of a bell-pull.

The radiating lines of holes, at the eastern end of the north wall correlates with a display of weapons, the pattern appeared similar to that caused by a pair of crossed weapons behind a shield, alternatively it might represent an array of artefacts aligned in a way that produces a similar pattern of holes. The horizontal marks and holes suggest that there may have been a shelf above the door.

The horizontal lines of holes on the east wall seem to suggest the presence of shelves along this wall. If this was the case it might imply that the door opened the opposite way to present that is towards the fireplace as opposed to towards the wall. The blank areas on this wall may indicate the position of paintings. The evidence from the fixing holes on the west and north elevations indicate that the watercolour is an accurate representation of the Museum Room in the 1850s. Nevertheless, the mass of holes do indicate that the artefacts were re-arranged on a number of occasions.

The areas above the main door into the room and the east elevation have provided an opportunity for interpretative reconstruction of a realistic looking display of artefacts. If the east elevation was to be re-shelved then the decision would also have to be made as to whether the door should be re-mounted so that it opened towards the fireplace.

The bay window in the south elevation is shown in the painting with a display cabinet in the recess, although no evidence survives. It is possible that there was another shelf unit in the east wall bay, although no physical evidence was found. Unfortunately, no evidence was found to suggest the positions of the three brackets, 8103-5974, 8103-5975 and 8103-5977.

This survey has shown that the watercolour may be used with a degree of confidence to reconstruct the mid-19th century layout of the Museum Room. Some elements, such as, the shelves on the west wall and brackets on the south and north walls, have been accurately located. Elsewhere there are confusing patterns of nail holes that may represent items fixed to the walls prior to its use as a Museum Room, reorganisations of the displays, and later use of the room. In some areas recent re-plastering has removed all the evidence for historic fixings. The survey also raises the possibility that the main door into the room was hung on its opposite edge to avoid objects on the east wall. The multitude of nail holes indicates that the museum room was a dynamic display, with artefacts being repositioned as new objects were acquired. Guided by the 1850s watercolour, it is the spirit of this eclectic and dynamic display that any reconstruction might seek to capture.

6 Acknowledgements

The project was carried out at the request of Gareth Hughes, English Heritage Curator of Works of Art, and the author is grateful to him for a number of references. The field work was carried out by the author and Claire Martin, professional photography was by Pat Payne. We are also grateful to staff at Audley End House for their assistance during the project.

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Appendix 1

Photographs



Figure 9 A photograph of the south wall (NMR: DP029537)



Figure 10 A photograph of the west wall (NMR: DPO29536)



Figure 11 A photograph of the north wall (NMR: DP029539)



Figure 12 A photograph of the east wall (NMR: DP029538)



Figure 13 A photograph of the eastern half of the museum room in 2006 (c) English Heritage



Figure 14 A photograph of the western half of the museum room in 2006 (c) English Heritage



Figure 15 A photograph of the room from the same vantage point as the watercolour (NMR: DP029540)



Figure 16 A photograph of bracket 8103-5973 (c) English Heritage



Figure 17 A
photograph of
bracket 8103-5973
(c) English Heritage



Figure 18 A *photograph of bracket 8103-5973 (c) English Heritage*



Figure 19 A
 photograph of
 bracket 8103-5974
 (c) English Heritage



Figure 20 A
 photograph of
 bracket 8103-5974
 (c) English Heritage



Figure 21 A
photograph of
bracket 8103-5975
 (c) English Heritage



Figure 22 A *a photograph of bracket 8103-5975* (c) English Heritage



Figure 23 A
*photograph of
 bracket 8103-5976
 (c) English Heritage*



Figure 24 A *a photograph of bracket 8103-5976 (c) English Heritage*



Figure 25 A
photograph of
bracket 8103-5977
 (c) English Heritage



Figure 26 A *a photograph of bracket 8103-5977* (c) English Heritage



Figure 27 A
*photograph of
 bracket 8103-5978
 (c) English Heritage*



Figure 28 A *a photograph of bracket 8103-5978 (c) English Heritage*



Figure 29 A photograph of the painting 'Richmond' (c) English Heritage

Appendix 2

Transcript of the Museum Book of Entry, Essex Record Office D/DBv Z85

- No 1 Anglo-Saxon Cinerary Urn, ornamented. From Lord Cornwallis's property near Eye and Brome, Suffolk. Perfect; ten inches high.
- No 2 Small black Cinerary Vase from Mr Barnard's field, Chesterford. Perfect; five inches high.
- No 3 Small black Square-sided Cup with indentations for holding, from Chesterford, six inches in height, perfect.
- No 4 Black Cinerary Vase. Perfect, from Chesterford, six inches high.
- No 5 Black Cinerary Vase five inches high, perfect, from Chesterford.
- No 6 Small black Cinerary Vase, five inches high. Perfect, from Chesterford. This vase was found by three bodies and near it was a silver Denarius of Julia Augusta.
- No 7 Cup of ornamented Caistor ware six and $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height from Chesterford, nearly perfect.
- No 8 Small Globular Bottle of variegated, striped ware five and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; slightly broken; very uncommon.
- No 9 Large black Poculum with indented sides, ten inches high; from Chesterford, slightly fractured.
- No 10 Very fine two handled Amphora one foot seven inches high from Gravel Pit Field, Chesterford 1845.
- No 11 Small red glazed Unguentarium of Samian ware one and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, from Chesterford.
- No 12 Small Barrel shaped Pot four and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, slightly fractured; from Mr Barnard's field Chesterford 1847.
- No 13 Fine Black Patera two inches deep, nine inches in diameter, from a hole twenty feet deep in the Gravel Pit Field, Chesterford, Perfect.
- No 14 Small black Bottle seven inches high, from Chesterford, slightly broken at the lip.
- No 15 Black Cinerary Vase six inches high, perfect, from Mr B's field, Chesterford 1846.
- No 16 Black Poculum, Chesterford, slightly broken, five inches high.

- No 17 Funeral Vase, perfect, of black ware, five inches, from Chesterford.
- No 18 Black Patera, one inch deep, perfect, Chesterford 1846.
- No 19 Very large Cinerary Urn, globular, from Chesterford 1846, eleven inches high, contains ashes.
- No 20 Black Cinerary Vase, mutilated, from Chesterford, six inches high, contained ashes.
- No 21 Light red Poculum, much broken, with indented sides, five inches high, from Chesterford 1847.
- No 22 Slightly broken black Patera three inches deep, from Chesterford.
- No 23 Flagon shaped Bottle of light red ware, seven inches high, from Chesterford. Hermetically sealed when found, has been opened.
- No 24 Very small Globular Bottle from Chesterford, five inches high, a little broken about the lips.
- No 25 Very fine specimen of British Ornamented Vase. A vase nine inches high, mutilated but very fine and rare. Found in making the railway from Chesterford – Newmarket, 1847, nearly opposite the end of the Borough Field.
- No 26 Shallow black Patera, one inch deep, from Chesterford, perfect.
- No 27 Very large and perfect light red ware Flagon with one handle, eleven inches high, from Chesterford 1846, a beautiful example.
- No 28 Small Unguentarium, two inches deep, of fine red Samian ware from Gravel Pit Field 1845, Chesterford. This was the first specimen of Roman ware I ever obtained and was capitally mended with Van Cauvens Cement by J.D Wright Esq., perfect.
- No 29 Small black Cup, four inches high, from Hadstock, not quite perfect.
- No 30 Beautifully preserved example of Cinerary Urn with curious pattern from Chesterford 1846, eight inches high and all but perfect, contains ashes, full to the brim.
- No 31 Small, shallow Unguentarium of red Samian ware, one inch deep, found at Arkesden with small deposit of pottery and terracotta figure.
- No 32 Perfect black Drinking Cup with indented sides, eight inches high, found in the Gravel Pit Field in the hole with black Patera (No 13) at Chesterford 1845.
- No 33 Perfect black Cinerary Pot, six inches high from Chesterford 1846.

- No 34 Very fine Glass Square-sided Bottle, ten inches high, found at Charing, Kent, perfect.
- No 35 Small black Unguentarium found with No 31 at Arkesden, three inches high and perfect.
- No 36 Light coloured Flagon with one handle, ten inches high, has been much restored and the aperture closed, found at Chesterford.
- No 37 Small basin shaped vessel, four inches deep, from Chesterford, a little damaged.
- No 38 Perfect, Drinking Cup found with and exactly similar to No 32, in 1845 at Chesterford.
- No 39 A beautiful red Bowl of embossed Samian ware from Chesterford. The design represents a Hare with Hounds, it is quite perfect, four inches in depth and a most rare and uncommon specimen.
- No 40 Magnificent two handled Amphora of red ware, perfect, twelve inches high. One of the handles has been broken and repaired by the Romans with a peg which may be felt by passing the hand down the interior. It was found in Mr Barnard's field with many other vases in 1846 at Chesterford.
- No 41 Small black Unguentarium, three inches deep, in shape like a small sugar glass, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 42 Very beautiful red Bottle with one handle, elegantly ornamented with white paint; the neck and aperture are unusually small in proportion to the circumference of the globe. It is seven inches in height and was found in September 1847 on the Chesterford end of the Newmarket Rail. With it were the Iron parts of a coffin and a skeleton, perfect.
- No 43 Small black perfect Cinerary Vase, four inches high, from Chesterford.
- No 44 Large globular Cinerary Vase, six inches high and perfect, from Chesterford.
- No 45 Curious foreign Thuribulum Vase from a Barrow near Boulogne, perfect, three inches high.
- No 46 Singularly shaped black Cup from Chesterford, seven inches high and perfect; very rare and I should suppose quite unique in form.
- No 47 Ornamental (apparently) Oil Cruse of red ware, six inches high, nearly perfect, from a hole in the Borough Field, Chesterford 1847.
- No 48 Small Funeral Vase of coarse black ware, six inches high, from Chesterford, perfect.

- No 49 Red Globular Bottle slightly chipped at the aperture which is very small, it is six inches high and was found with a skeleton, a blue glass bead and near it two 2d brass coins at Chesterford 1846.
- No 50 Perfect black Cinerary Tun-shaped Vase, seven inches high, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 51 Perfect globular Bottle of red ware, five inches high, from Chesterford.
- No 52 Very fine one handled Flagon of light ware from Chesterford, thirteen inches high, perfect.
- No 53 Perfect, small black Cinerary Pot, four inches high, from Chesterford.
- No 54 Singularly shaped Oil Cruse with extremely small aperture, fragmentary, from Chesterford, red ware.
- No 55 Small dark Patera, two inches deep, from Chesterford, not quite perfect.
- No 56 Slightly fractured Dish of fine red Samian ware, from Chesterford, three inches deep.
- No 57 Elegant large black Cinerary Vase, twelve inches high from Chesterford 1846, a little broken at the top.
- No 58 A black Funeral Urn, eight inches high, from Chesterford 1846, chipped.
- No 59 Dish of red Samian ware, three inches deep, from Chesterford.
- No 60 Perfect black Basin, five inches high, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 61 Red Samian ware Saucer from Arkesden with the terracotta figure; one bit gone.
- No 62 Black Cup, seven inches high, from Chesterford 1846, chipped about the lips.
- No 63 Black globular Cinerary Urn containing bones, eight inches high, mutilated, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 64 Fragmentary Funeral Urn of unbaked clay from a barrow on Thriplow Heath 1846.
- No 65 Perfect black Patera, two inches deep, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 66 Very small black Saucer, one inch deep, twelve inches in circumference, from Chesterford, a little broken.
- No 67 Very pretty globular black Funeral Pot, six inches high, from Chesterford 1846, perfect.

- No 68 Nearly perfect black Cinerary Vessel, seven inches high, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 69 Large black Basin of fine smooth ware, four inches deep, from Chesterford 1846, fractured.
- No 70 Coarse red ware Cinerary Urn containing ashes, eight inches high, broken at the lips, from Bartlow.
- No 71 Light red small Bottle with one handle, from Chesterford, eight inches high, perfect.
- No 72 Splendid red Samian ware Dish from Chesterford. Found in a hole in the Gravel Pit Field, with the two cups described above, twenty feet deep in 1845, plain but perfect, three and ½ inches deep, circumference thirty inches.
- No 73 Large black Cinerary Vase containing ashes, from Chesterford 1846, nine inches high, fractured on one side.
- No 74 Fine globular Cinerary Urn of slate coloured ware a little broken around the lips, nine inches high, found at Newport I of Ely deep, presented to me by JC Buckler Esq.
- No 75 Small Samian ware red Unguentarium from Welwyn, Hertfordshire, two and ½ inches deep, not perfect.
- No 76 Fine, slightly chipped Funeral Urn containing bones, ten inches high, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 77 Small red Samian Unguentarium, two inches deep, from foundations of New Post Office, London.
- No 78 Small red embossed Samian ware Basin with upright sides, three inches deep, found with the Roman deposit at Arkesden.
- No 79 Ornamented red ware (not Samian) small Bowl from Chesterford, nearly four inches deep, a little broken.
- No 80 Elegantly shaped black Vase, seven and ½ inches high from Chesterford contains ashes, 1846, perfect.
- No 81 Red glazed Samian ware apparently lid, from Chesterford, a little broken.
- No 82 Small red glazed Unguentarium one and ¾ inches deep, perfect, from Chesterford.
- No 83 Small black Unguentarium in half, three inches deep, from Chesterford.
- No 84 Very pretty but imperfect black Pot; in form resembling a lamp used for

illuminations; four inches deep, from Chesterford 1846.

- No 85 Curious slate coloured Cinerary Urn from a barrow near Thriplow September 1847, seven and ½ inches high, very little damaged.
- No 86 Most of a very small Unguentarium from Arkesden, found with other pottery described above.
- No 87 Very elegant small Vase, five inches high, from Chesterford 1846, perfect.
- No 88 Light red Cinerary Urn with a Lid, seven inches high, from Chesterford 1846, perfect.
- No 89 Very fine large black Bowl resembling closely a modern Punch Bowl, six inches deep, twenty-seven inches circumference. Quite perfect, from Chesterford 1846. When found it contained fragments of a bronze Fibula which had been burnt.
- No 90 Small red Patera of Samian ware from Chesterford 1846, two inches deep, mutilated.
- No 91 Very curious black Poculum, very similar to a modern ornamental sugar basin, it is four inches deep, of black ware, quite perfect and from Chesterford 1846.
- No 92 Dark Cinerary Urn, three inches high, a little chipped, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 93 Most elegant Tea Cup shaped Bowl, four inches deep, from Chesterford 1846, very perfect.
- No 94 Red Cup of coarse ware from Chesterford, six inches deep, imperfect.
- No 95 Small black Unguentarium, three inches deep, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 96 Black Patera from Chesterford 1846, two inches deep.
- No 97 Small terracotta Figure of Woman with Children at Breast, symbolic of plenty. Found at Arkesden with the pottery mentioned above. It is rather more than five inches high and has lost it's head.
- No 98 Globular Funeral Urn from Chesterford 1846, broken at the mouth, contains ashes, six inches.
- No 99 Red vase with pattern from Chesterford 1846, seven inches high, perfect.
- No 100 Grey Cinerary Urn, five inches high from Hadstock, imperfect.
- No 101 Three parts of a Bowl of brown ware with embossed figures in white, four inches deep, from Hadstock.
- No 102 Small light red Cup not quite perfect from Chesterford 1847, four and ½ inches

deep, seems to have once been gilt.

No 103 Very small portion of Basin, much broken, from Chesterford 1847, four inches deep.

No 104 Very elegant and perfect dark Vase from Chesterford 1846, eleven inches high.

No 105 Perfect Tun-shaped vessel of coarse red ware from Chesterford 1846, patterned with rings, nine inches high.

No 106 Fragmentary Patera of coarse red ware from Chesterford 1847, three inches.

No 107 Small Patera of red glazed ware from Chesterford, one inch deep and a little broken.

No 108 Perfect Patera of red coarse ware, two and ½ inches deep from Chesterford.

No 109 Small black Cup from Chesterford 1847, six inches deep, a little broken.

No 110 Fine red ware Cinerary Vase full of bones, ten inches high, and very perfect.

No 111 Black Funeral Vase slightly chipped, from Chesterford, eight inches high.

No 112 Remarkably shaped Dish with broad rim, of coarse red ware from a deep hole in the Gravel Pit Field at Chesterford 1847, two inches deep, has one bit broken out.

No 113 Very shallow and flat Patera of Samian ware from Welwyn, Hertfordshire, imperfect.

No 114 Fine bright red coarse ware Patera, nearly perfect, from Chesterford, three inches deep.

No 115 Large, perfect, Funeral Urn, ten inches high, from Chesterford 1846.

No 116 Very curious Bowl of coarse red ware ornamented rudely with striped pattern, from Chesterford 1846, six inches deep, perfect save for a small hole in the bottom.

No 117 Small perfect black Patera, one inch deep, from Chesterford 1846.

No 118 Very fine large black Cinerary Urn with ashes from Chesterford 1846, eleven inches high, perfect.

No 119 Small black Pot from Chesterford, three inches deep, nearly whole.

No 120 Black globular Bottle with ring pattern from Welwyn, Hertfordshire, eight inches high, perfect.

- No 121 Huge Beehive-shaped vessel described as Amphora in the [*Collectanea*]
Antiqua, perfect and rare.
- No 122 Large black Funeral Vase from Chesterford 1846, damaged at top, fourteen inches high.
- No 123 Large imperfect Cinerary Urn from Chesterford 1846, thirteen inches high.
- No 124 Large red coarse ware Cinerary Urn with ashes from Chesterford 1846, nine inches high and perfect.
- No 125 Great portion of beautiful embossed red Samian ware bowl from Chesterford 1847, six inches deep.
- No 126 Small red Samian ware Unguentarium from Chesterford, imperfect, three inches deep.
- No 127 Black Patera, three inches deep, from Chesterford, perfect.
- No 128 Small elegant dark Vase, eight inches high, from Chesterford 1846, perfect.
- No 129 Fragmentary portion of ornamented Vase from Mr Addenley's collection, found at Chesterford.
- No 130 Large globular Bowl of black ware from Chesterford 1847, ten inches deep.
- No 131 Coarse ware dark Urn, nine and ½ inches high, from Chesterford 1847, perfect.
- No 132 Very large black Cinerary Vase from Chesterford with bones in 1846, thirteen inches high, perfect.
- No 133 Small black ware Pot from Chesterford 1848, five and ½ inches high, perfect.
- No 134 Black Vase from Chesterford 1848, six and ½ inches high and perfect.
- No 135 Fine black Bowl perfect, from Chesterford 1846, seven inches deep.
- No 136 Very small black perfect Bowl from Chesterford 1848, four and ½ inches deep.
- No 137 Not quite perfect Dish of fine red Samian ware, three inches deep, from Chesterford 1847.
- No 138 Handsome Funereal black Vase found with a large deposit of coins and body, Borough Field, Chesterford 1847, perfect, four and ½ inches deep.
- No 139 Small dark vessel with a fracture in side from Chesterford, five inches deep.
- No 140 Sugar basin shaped vessel of red ware from Chesterford, four inches deep, 1847, damaged.

- No 141 Fine, perfect, black Bowl from Chesterford, five inches deep.
- No 142 Red Samian Dish with one fracture, three inches deep, from Chesterford 1847.
- No 143 Large black Bowl from Chesterford 1846. Very perfect and similar to a modern Punch receptacle, seven and ½ inches deep.
- No 144 Curious red ware Poculum, six inches deep, with convex bottom to prevent setting it down, from Chesterford 1846, perfect.
- No 145 Small black bowl shaped Unguentarium, four inches deep and perfect, from Chesterford.
- No 146 Small ornamented Basin, slightly fractured, of dark brown ware, four inches deep, from Chesterford 1846.
- No 147 Black Saucer, three inches deep, much broken, from Chesterford 1847.
- No 148 Mottled Poculum, a good deal broken, with indented sides, from Chesterford 1848, seven inches high.
- No 149 A similarly shaped Poculum but of red ware and more damaged, six inches high, from Chesterford 1848.
- No 150 Most curious and unique vessel of red ware supposed to have been used as a Thuribulum from the holes in the bottom. Eight inches high, but fragmentary. Described and illustrated in the [*Collectanea*] Antiqua. Found at Chesterford in the Gravel Pit Field in 1845.
- No 151 Uncommon Bowl of black ware, handsomely ornamented with indentations, from Chesterford 1848, not quite perfect, five inches deep.
- No 152 Light coloured globular Bottle from Bartlow, presented by Mr H Butterfield of Saffron Walden. Has lost a handle, eight inches high.
- No 153 Large black Bowl, imperfect, from Chesterford 1848, seven inches deep.
- No 154 A nearly perfect Patera of red Samian ware, two inches deep, from Chesterford July 1848.
- No 155 Small black Cinerary Urn with diamond pattern, five inches high. Found in making the Leeds and Selby Railway, Yorkshire.
- No 156 Black Patera, perfect, from London Wall 1837, two and ½ inches deep. Purchased at Mr Newman's sale 1848.
- No 157 Handsome Bottle of coarse red ware with one handle, perfect, ten inches high, from Chesterford 1848.

No 158 Unguentarium of red Samian ware, perfect, from Gravel Pit Chesterford July 1848, two inches deep.

No 159 Unguentarium of red glazed ware, one bit out, from Chesterford with 157, July 1848, three inches deep.

No 160 Curiously shaped vessel apparently some sort of measure, it has one handle and is six inches high. It was found in Leadenhall Street 1838 and purchased at sale 1848.

No 161 No entry.

No 162 Perfect dark Vase from Chesterford with 157 and 159, July 1848, six and ½ inches high.

No 163 Small black Unguentarium from Leadenhall Street, perfect, purchased at sale July 1848, one and ½ inches deep.

No 164 Small black Unguentarium as 163.

No 165 & Two small vessels apparently for holding some ointment, with the lot from No 166 Leadenhall Street.

No 167 Minute vessel Flagon shaped from Arkesden with the terracotta figure described above.

No 168 From this to 187 inclusive are all most curiously shaped tiny vessels with the exception of one from Hadstock (No 180) found at Chesterford in the autumn of 1848.

With them was discovered the remains of fifteen and upwards infants all very young. This must then have been the Suggundarum or burial place of the very small children, as it appears the Romans were in the habit of interring them without cremation until they had been born two months. These were probably then the vessels used in the nursery.

Several of these are of various forms and sizes.

No 188 Under glass shade – most of Vase from barrow near Melburn, Cambridgeshire.

No 189 Under glass shade from barrow, as above.

No 190 A rudely formed vessel resembling the modern one used for grease for carts. It would appear that this had some such appropuation being pierced immediately below the rim as though for a string to suspend it by. From Chesterford 1847.

No 191 Thruibalum of unbaked clay from a barrow in Five Hill Field near Melburn Cambridgeshire.

- No 192 Unbaked clay Vase from barrow near Melburn Cambridgeshire.
- No 193 Rude Flagon of unbaked clay found with spearheads at Mutilow Hill, Wendon 1847, fragmentary.
- No 194 Best part of unbaked clay Vase from barrow near Bourne Bridge, March 1848.
- No 195 Rim of unbaked clay Cinerary Urn from a barrow on the edge of Flyms Dyke, Cambridgeshire, April 1848.
- No 196 A small red vessel, three and ½ inches high, with two handles after the fashion of an Amphora found at Brinkley not far from Hadstock in digging the foundations of a house, perfect.
- No 197 Red Patera of Samian ware, ten inches in diameter, three parts, perfect, from villa near Chesterford 1848.
- No 198 Curious fragmentary red Bowl from the villa in the Borough Field, Chesterford, October 1848.
- No 199 Etruscan ware, small Unguentarium, three parts from the Roman building, Chesterford Borough Field October 1848.
- No 200 Nearly ½ red Samian ware Dish from Do Clo [?] with potter's name October 1848.
- No 201 All but perfect Cinerary Vase of dark ware, seven and ¼ inches deep from Do Clo [?] October 1848.
- No 202 British ware red embossed Poculum five inches deep, imperfect but ornamented with Hare and Hounds, from Roman dwelling house in the Borough Field Chesterford, October 1848.
- No 203 Large two handled Amphora, fragmentary, seventeen and ½ inches high, Borough Field Chesterford.
- No 204 Fine red Samian ware Patera from a hole in the Borough Field Chesterford 1848. Perfect, nine inches in diameter.
- No 205 Smaller red Samian ware Patera embossed with ivy leaf tendril round the edge from the same hole as 204, perfect, seven inches in diameter, 1848.
- No 206 Small black Caistor ware Cup from the same hole as two preceding. Perfect, all but one bit. Four inches deep, November 1848.
- No 207 Black Patera, perfect, all but one piece, eight inches diameter, from the same hole as above, in the Borough Field Chesterford November 1848.

- No 208 Light white one handled Flagon, eleven inches high, from a hole in Gravel Pit Field, Chesterford November 1848.
- No 209 Fragmentary small black Patera from the Gravel Pit Chesterford, November 24 1848, very coarse.
- No 210 Patera of coarse reddish ware. Gravel Pit Chesterford, November 24 1848.
- No 211 Small vessel of Samian ware, Chesterford.
- No 212 Fragmentary Urn of black ware, ornamented, November 27 1848, Borough Field, Chesterford.
- No 213 Vessel of black ware, November 27 1848, Borough Field, Chesterford.
- No 214 Bowl of black ware, November 27 1848, Borough Field, Chesterford.
- No 215 Large Vase of black ware in which were found the three following ones, November 28 1848, Borough Field, Chesterford.
- No 216 Jug with handle of white coloured ware, six and ½ inches high, five inches diameter.
- No 217 Red Vase, not perfect, three and ½ inches high, two and ½ inches in diameter.
- No 218 Ornamented Caistor ware Vase, three and ½ inches high, two and ½ inches in diameter.
- No 219 Samian ware Basin, much injured by the pail in which it had been burned, three inches high, presented with 220, 221 and 227 by B Laughton Esq.
- No 220 Globular Bottle of coarse ware, six inches high.
- No 221 Patera of black ware, height one and ½ inches, diameter eight inches.
- No 222 Samian ware vessel, Borough Field November 29 1848.
- No 223 Vessel of Caistor ware, scroll ornamented, Borough Field November 29 1848, four and ½ inches high, three inches diameter.
- No 224 Globular vessel of red ware, not Samian, Borough Field November 29 1848, eight inches high, imperfect.
- No 225 Patera of Samian Ware (FAVRICI. F) November 29 1848, Borough Field.
- No 226 Globular vessel of red ware, imperfect, November 29 1848, Borough Field.
- No 227 Small vessel of Samian ware with the glaze dislodged by the soil, very imperfect.
- No 228 Basin shaped Dish of Samian ware, Borough Field, November 29 1848.

- No 229 Globular Bottle with handle, November 29 1848, Borough Field.
- No 230 Imperfect Poculum of black ware, four and ½ inches high, two and ½ inches diameter, November 30 1848, Borough Field.
- No 231 Bottle of red ware, November 29 1848, four inches high, two and ½ inches diameter, Borough Field.
- No 232 Cup of dark ware striped with white, five inches high, November 30 1848 Borough Field.
- No 233 Patera of Samian ware November 29 1848, Borough Field.
- No 234 Globular vessel of red ware with handle, November 30 1848, rim gone, eight inches high.
- No 235 Portion of green glass Bottle, November 30 1848.
- No 236 Small imperfect Poculum of dark ware which was too much decayed and broken to be restored, November 30 1848.
- No 237 November 30 1848 – Globular vessel of red coloured ware, imperfect.
- No 238 Portion of large Bowl of black ware, November 30 1848.
- No 239 Large Bowl of black ware, imperfect, November 30 1848.
- No 240 Fragment of Bowl of very rude pottery found November 29 1848. With Roman material, very like Early British ware.
- No 241 Fragment of a tile where a nail was found November 27 1848, Borough Field.
- No 242 Vessel of black ware with indented lines found inside a large black ware Urn which was too much decayed to be restored, November 30 1848.
- No 243 December 1 1848 – Flagon with handle, stone coloured ware, nine inches high.
- No 244 December 1 1848 – Smaller Flagon with handle, stone coloured ware, six inches high.
- No 245 December 1 1848 – Patera of Samian ware.
- No 246 December 1 1848 – Large Urn of black ware containing burnt Human bones, eleven inches high.
- No 247 December 4 1848 – Small imperfect globular vessel of light red ware, Borough Field.
- No 248 Curious earthenware vessel found in London in 1838. Purchased 16 December

1848 with 249, 250, 251.

No 249 Small Lacrymatory found in Wood Place, City.

No 250 Small Lacrymatory found in Wood Place, City.

No 251 Small Lacrymatory found in Wood Place, City.

Glossary

Cruse – A jar for storing oil.

FAVRICI. F – Roman Potter's mark.

Lacrymatory – Small tear bottles, deposited at funerals and supposedly vessels into which mourners shed tears.

Patera – A broad shallow dish.

Poculum – A drinking cup.

Thuribulum – See Thurible – A type of Censer.

Unguentarium – Small vessels for the storage of oils used in Roman bathing.

Notes

The Essex County Record Office also holds a Catalogue of rings in the collection of RC Neville, D/DBv Z86, which does not have any definite connection with the museum but shows that there were many different collections within Audley End House during the 19th century.

Letters addressed to George Steinman Steinman show that Lord Braybrooke's advice had been sought on matters relating to Neville family connections with Croydon, one letter also illustrates that the painting collection at Audley End was consulted for research purposes in 1836 (Society of Antiquaries, MS 759).

The Cambridge University Archaeology Museum contains a large number of documents on the archaeological activities and collection of Lord Braybrooke. These were not inspected during the research for this report, their references are included in the bibliography.

Appendix 3

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81031601

Date Made: Eighteenth century, fourth quarter

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: Mailshirt

Title:

Materials: STEEL

Measurements: 83x82cm (32.75x32.25")

Description: Short-sleeved chain mail tunic of small, butted links, fastened with (modern) neckcord, fitted with gold toggle.

Notes: ex Great Hall for trial to reduce handling 2/4/1996; returned to GR/38 7/2/1997 at Ops request

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: FR/4 Wardrobe Room

Location Date: 2006-07-14

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035841

Date Made: Roman, 1-3 AD

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: AMPHORA

Title:

Materials: EARTHENWARE

Measurements: H101cm (39.75")

Description: Tall, narrow neck, high strap handles, tapering body.

Notes: Shown in the Bedford-Lemere photograph (DD58/90), c.1891 of the Great Hall.

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels:

Location Date: 2000-04-01

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status: CMS

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035971

Date Made: Sixteenth-eleventh century BC

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: Funerary Jar

Title:

Materials: Stone

Measurements: H31cm (12")

Description: Funerary jar with lid. Ovoid, carved with mummy's head to lid.

Notes: Pictured in the Bedford-Lemere photograph, c.1891 (DD 58/93) of the Great Hall, on a stool beneath a window. This jar which would have contained the viscera is carved to represent Imset.

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035973

Date Made: Fifteenth century

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: BRACKET

Title:

Materials: softwood; painted; CHESTNUT

Measurements: 42x22x38cm

Description: Each carved with the head of a man or woman in c16 dress. One portrait of Henry VII. Shaped, Pendants, carved with bosses, that beneath Henry VII carved with the royal coat of arms.

Notes: One of Six Brackets: 81035973-81035978. Two similar brackets appear supporting ceramics on an undated watercolour c.1855 of the museum set up at Audley End by Hon R C Neville. See extracts from the Builder and Sketches (personal info from Martin Everett, Saffron Walden Library).

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: FR/4 Wardrobe Room

Location Date: 2007-05-29

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035974

Date Made: Fifteenth century

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: BRACKET

Title:

Materials: softwood; painted; CHESTNUT

Measurements: 42x22x38cm

Description: Each carved with the head of a man or woman in c16 dress. One portrait of Henry VII. Shaped, Pendants, carved with bosses, that beneath Henry VII carved with the royal coat of arms.

Notes: One of Six Brackets: 81035973-81035978. Two similar brackets appear supporting ceramics on an undated watercolour c.1855 of the museum set up at Audley End by Hon R C Neville. See extracts from the Builder and Sketches (personal info from Martin Everett, Saffron Walden Library).

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: FR/4 Wardrobe Room

Location Date: 2007-05-29

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035975

Date Made: Fifteenth century

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: BRACKET

Title:

Materials: softwood; painted; CHESTNUT

Measurements: 42x22x38cm

Description: Each carved with the head of a man or woman in c16 dress. One portrait of Henry VII. Shaped, Pendants, carved with bosses, that beneath Henry VII carved with the royal coat of arms.

Notes: One of Six Brackets: 81035973-81035978. Two similar brackets appear supporting ceramics on an undated watercolour c.1855 of the museum set up at Audley End by Hon R C Neville. See extracts from the Builder and Sketches (personal info from Martin Everett, Saffron Walden Library).

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: FR/4 Wardrobe Room

Location Date: 2007-05-29

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035976

Date Made: Fifteenth century

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: BRACKET

Title:

Materials: softwood; painted; CHESTNUT

Measurements: 42x22x38cm

Description: Each carved with the head of a man or woman in c16 dress. One portrait of Henry VII. Shaped, Pendants, carved with bosses, that beneath Henry VII carved with the royal coat of arms.

Notes: One of Six Brackets: 81035973-81035978. Two similar brackets appear supporting ceramics on an undated watercolour c.1855 of the museum set up at Audley End by Hon R C Neville. See extracts from the Builder and Sketches (personal info from Martin Everett, Saffron Walden Library).

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: FR/4 Wardrobe Room

Location Date: 2007-05-29

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035977

Date Made: Fifteenth century

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: BRACKET

Title:

Materials: softwood; painted; CHESTNUT

Measurements: 42x22x38cm

Description: Each carved with the head of a man or woman in c16 dress. One portrait of Henry VII. Shaped, Pendants, carved with bosses, that beneath Henry VII carved with the royal coat of arms.

Notes: One of Six Brackets: 81035973-81035978. Two similar brackets appear supporting ceramics on an undated watercolour c.1855 of the museum set up at Audley End by Hon R C Neville. See extracts from the Builder and Sketches (personal info from Martin Everett, Saffron Walden Library).

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: FR/4 Wardrobe Room

Location Date: 2007-05-29

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035978

Date Made: Fifteenth century

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: BRACKET

Title:

Materials: softwood; painted; CHESTNUT

Measurements: 42x22x38cm

Description: Each carved with the head of a man or woman in c16 dress. One portrait of Henry VII. Shaped, Pendants, carved with bosses, that beneath Henry VII carved with the royal coat of arms.

Notes: One of Six Brackets: 81035973-81035978. Two similar brackets appear supporting ceramics on an undated watercolour c.1855 of the museum set up at Audley End by Hon R C Neville. See extracts from the Builder and Sketches (personal info from Martin Everett, Saffron Walden Library).

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: FR/4 Wardrobe Room

Location Date: 2007-05-29

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035979

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: FIGURINE

Title:

Materials: clay

Measurements: H25cm

Description: Modelled as a creature with a human body and simian features, a snake entwined around it. On a circular base.

Notes: Removed to S Davison, Conservation Studio, Thame, 1/1994

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035980

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: FIGURINE

Title:

Materials: stone

Measurements: H29cm

Description: Carved as a kneeling creature with a scaly body, grotesque head and hat. Rectangular base.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035981

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: FIGURINE

Title:

Materials: clay

Measurements: H21cm

Description: Modelled as a grotesque creature with long grooved ears, clasping its paws to its body.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035982

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: ?Statuette

Title:

Materials: clay

Measurements: H23cm

Description: Modelled as a seated figure with cap. Mask and ornament on his chest, knees and sandals. Possibly part of a stove pipe.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035983

Date Made: Eighteenth century, fourth quarter

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: Pen tray

Title:

Materials: VERDE ANTICO MARBLE

Measurements: Base: 33x13cm

Description: Rectangular base to oval, sarcophagus-shaped vase carved with drop handles and lion masks and standing on two double paw feet.

Notes: Part of an inkstand. Appears in the Bedford-Lemere photograph, c.1891 of the Library (DD 58/102)

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2000-04-01

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status: CMS

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035984

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: BOWL

Title:

Materials: clay

Measurements: H12cm

Description: Circular, squat with everted rim and round base. Incised lip and neck. Exterior glazed black.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035987

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: BOWL

Title:

Materials: clay

Measurements: H19cm

Description: Globular with everted neck, four feet. Body decorated with applied human heads and snake forms.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81035996

Date Made: Sixth century BC, first quarter

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: Skyphos

Title:

Materials: TERRACOTTA

Measurements: H7.5cm, Diam9.5cm

Description: Circular with everted footring and two horizontal handles. Interior and exterior glazed black with reserved border near foot, two painted red bands near neck. Concentric circles in black near base.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels:

Location Date: 2000-04-01

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status: CMS

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81037256

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: Head

Title:

Materials: Plaster

Measurements: H17cm

Description: Modelled as a female head with flowing hair and parted lips. Painted black.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81037260

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: CAPITAL

Title:

Materials: stone

Measurements: L23cm

Description: Part of a column capital carved with a cluster of leaves on a faceted stem.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81037363

Date Made: Nineteenth century

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: AXE

Title:

Materials: Steel

Measurements: L65cm

Description: Riveted, crescent-shaped blade incised with stylised flowers, undulating borders and inscribed, on plain steel shaft with simple knopped end.

Notes: This pikehead appears on an undated watercolour of c.1855 of the museum room set up at Audley End by Hon R C Neville; it was apparently hung on the west wall. Conserved Rupert Harris March 1996; mislaid during return transit by Reeves of Petersfield, reported as lost to Registrar/Audit/Police; re-discovered in Reeves store in Jan 2002 and returned to site 10/4/02.

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition: 1 good

Condition Date: 1996-04-16

Examined By: GEH

Conserve Request:

Group Name: AEH Museum Room

ID Number: 81037387

Date Made:

Maker:

EH Site: AUDLEY END HOUSE

EH Region:

Object Type: SPEAR

Title:

Materials: wood; steel

Measurements: L47.5cm

Description: Arrow-shaped spear head on collared tang affixed to turned wooden pole.

Notes:

Excavation:

Context:

Acquisition Information

Reference Number:

Source:

Source's Role:

Terms:

Provisos:

Location

Current Location: AUDLEY END HOUSE

Location Levels: SR/28

Location Date: 2007-03-28

Last Moved By:

Inventory Status:

Condition

Current Condition:

Condition Date:

Examined By:

Conserve Request:



ENGLISH HERITAGE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

English Heritage undertakes and commissions research into the historic environment, and the issues that affect its condition and survival, in order to provide the understanding necessary for informed policy and decision making, for sustainable management, and to promote the widest access, appreciation and enjoyment of our heritage.

The Research Department provides English Heritage with this capacity in the fields of buildings history, archaeology, and landscape history. It brings together seven teams with complementary investigative and analytical skills to provide integrated research expertise across the range of the historic environment. These are:

- * Aerial Survey and Investigation
- * Archaeological Projects (excavation)
- * Archaeological Science
- * Archaeological Survey and Investigation (landscape analysis)
- * Architectural Investigation
- * Imaging, Graphics and Survey (including measured and metric survey, and photography)
- * Survey of London

The Research Department undertakes a wide range of investigative and analytical projects, and provides quality assurance and management support for externally-commissioned research. We aim for innovative work of the highest quality which will set agendas and standards for the historic environment sector. In support of this, and to build capacity and promote best practice in the sector, we also publish guidance and provide advice and training. We support outreach and education activities and build these in to our projects and programmes wherever possible.

We make the results of our work available through the Research Department Report Series, and through journal publications and monographs. Our publication Research News, which appears three times a year, aims to keep our partners within and outside English Heritage up-to-date with our projects and activities. A full list of Research Department Reports, with abstracts and information on how to obtain copies, may be found on www.english-heritage.org.uk/researchreports

For further information visit www.english-heritage.org.uk

