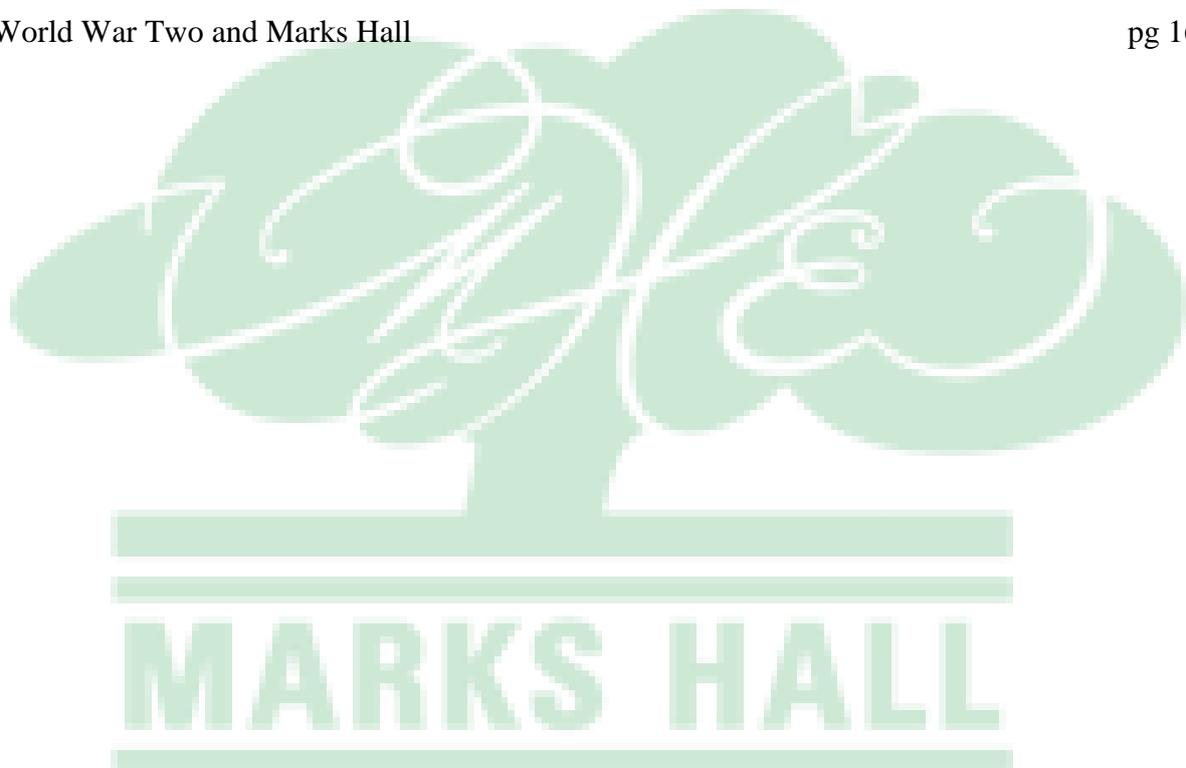


The Marks Hall Estate
Secondary Teachers Resources Pack



Contents

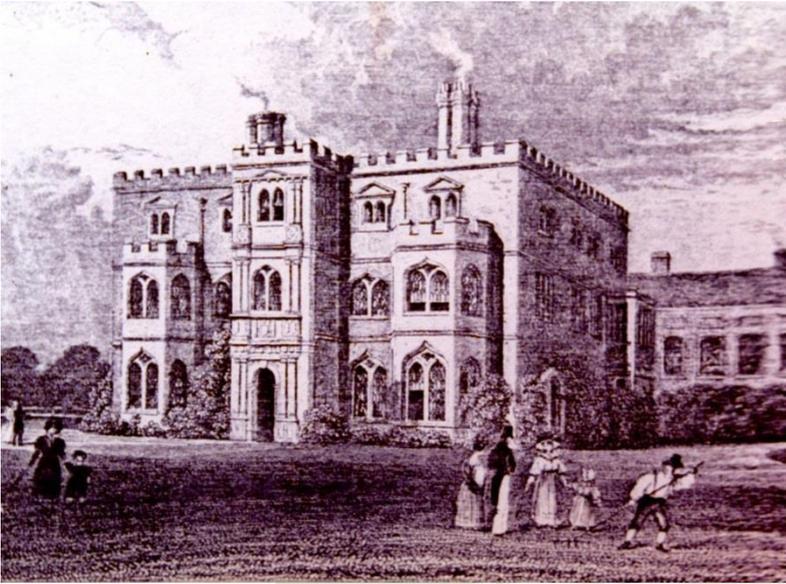
Introduction	pg 3
A Timeline of Marks Hall History	pg 4
The Civil War and Marks Hall	pg 7
World War Two and Marks Hall	pg 16



About the Author:

These resources were created by Emma Paulus. Emma is a qualified History Teacher who completed her PGCE in Cumbria and her NQT year at a school in Redbridge. These resources were created as a project to go alongside a module in Public History as part of her MA History at the University of Essex. These resources have been designed to fit in with the 2014 new National Curriculum for History.

Introduction



Evidence suggests that the site at Marks Hall has been occupied for many years. Known as Mercheshala by the Saxons, Marks Hall was occupied after the Norman Conquest by the Markshall family who took their name from the estate which appears in the Domesday Book.

The Markshall family kept the estate until 1562 when it was acquired by the Honywood family. They in turn kept the estate until 1898 when it was bought by its

final owner, Mr Thomas Phillips Price. When Mr Phillips Price died he instructed that the house and the Estate were to be left to the nation after the death of his wife. The mansion was demolished in 1950 and different theories exist as to why this occurred. The parkland and the deer park in the grounds of the estate have played a prominent part in the estate's history and whilst the deer park is no more, the parkland is open to the general public.

The history of the Marks Hall Estate is rich and full of interesting characters and stories, some of which are detailed in the timeline of the history of the estate that follows. This resource pack includes lesson plans and suggested activities on Marks Hall and the Civil War and Marks Hall and the Second World War as these are currently common topics in Key Stage Three History that have remained in the National Curriculum due to come into force in September 2014. They could be used to provide a local case study to compliment a scheme of work on the wider narratives.

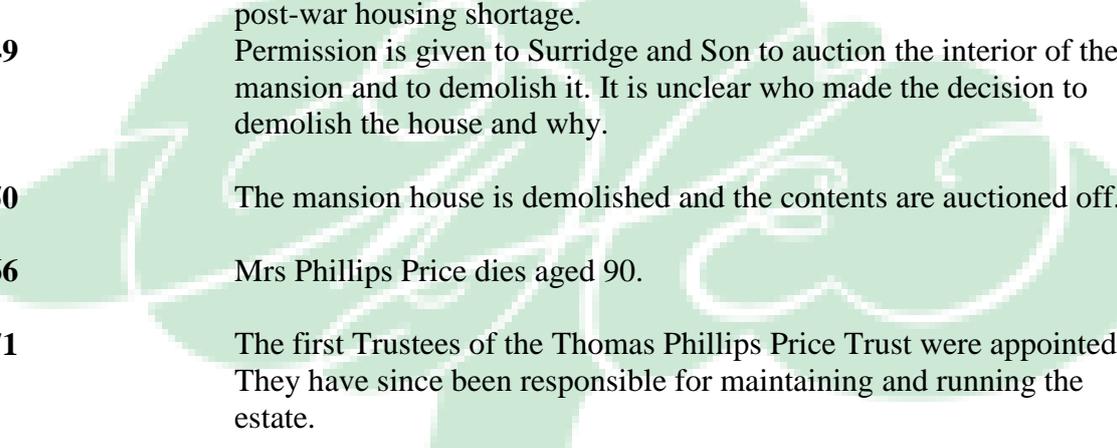
MARKS HALL

A Timeline of Marks Hall History

- Pre-Normans** The area is known as Mercheshala by the Saxons. It is likely that the name came from its position as a boundary between Lexden and Hixon.
- 1086** The Estate is mentioned in the Domesday book. It is recorded that the Manor of Markshall is part of the estate of Hugh de Montfort whose subtenant was a Norman called Nigel. His descendants took Markshall as their surname.
- 1163** The Markshall family are granted the manor house and the estate by Henry II after the earlier owners had been involved in a plot to depose the King. The family keep possession of the estate for over 500 years.
- 1330** Records show that the Church at Markshall was in existence. We do not know who built it.
- 1562** John Cole purchases the house from John Markshall and rebuilds and updates parts of the house.
- 1581** William Cole, John Cole's eldest son, sells the manor to Edward Deraugh Esq.
- 1605** Robert Honywood purchases the estate from William Deraugh, the grandson of Edward Deraugh. He began a rebuilding programme at the estate, replacing timber with brick.
- 1631** Thomas Honywood inherits the mansion on the death of his mother. He was to become a prominent Parliamentarian in the Civil Wars.
- 1632** Thomas Honywood was Knighted by King Charles I.
- 1648** Sir Thomas Honywood commanded a body of Essex militia in the Civil War and played a part in the siege of Colchester. Local rumour suggests that the Roundhead troops dug the lakes on the estate at this point. After the Royalists surrendered to Fairfax it has been said that Honywood was left in charge of Colchester.
- 1666** Sir Thomas Honywood's wife Hester inherits the mansion after he dies aged 87.
- 1681** Hester Honywood dies and her son, John Honywood inherits the house.
- 1694** John Honywood dies with no children. A distant relative, Robert IV Honywood is the next heir to the estate. He was a Member of Parliament and a Deputy Lieutenant of Essex. Evidence suggests that he was responsible for further modernising the building at Marks Hall.
- 1735** Richard Honywood inherits the mansion from his father, Robert IV

- 1755** Richard II Honeywood inherits the house from his father when he is 7 years old. He lives to be 10.
- 1758** Philip, the third son of Robert IV inherits the mansion and estate after the death of his nephew. He was a General in the Army and is often confused with his uncle General Sir Philip Honeywood. He made many alterations to the house to update it.
- 1764** Philip Honeywood commissions a map of the Marks Hall estate to be made by Timothy Skynner. The map shows the house, three lakes, a walled garden and an avenue of trees leading to the house. The Church is shown on this map as well.
- 1785** Philip's wife Elizabeth inherits the house for the rest of her life. No date is given for her death and when she dies the house is inherited by Filmer Honeywood, a distant cousin.
- 1809** William Honeywood, grandson of Sir John Honeywood, inherits the mansion from his uncle Filmer Honeywood who died without children. William Honeywood was a military man who had fought in the American War of Independence. When he left the military he became a Member of Parliament.
- 1818** William Philip I, William Honeywood's son, inherits the mansion.
- 1831** William Philip I dies, leaving his three sons in the guardianship of his wife Priscilla and his brother, the Rector of Marks Hall. William Philip II Honeywood inherited the mansion.
- 1859** William Philip II dies, leaving the house to his wife, Frances Emma Honeywood for the remainder of her life. This was contested by his two brothers who took the matter to court. The legal costs of *Honeywood v Honeywood* probably contributed to the financial difficulties faced by the estate later on. Frances Emma remained at Marks Hall for another 36 years.
- 1875** Frances Emma Honeywood started work renovating the Church on the site.
- 1895** William Philip II's godson Philip Courteny inherits the estate after the death of Frances Emma.
- 1897** The mansion, its contents and surrounding land were put up for auction to offset the debts of the estate. The estate is bought by Thomas Phillips Price.
- 1927** Thomas Phillips Price marries his third wife, Mary Elizabeth Swan. She becomes the infamous Mrs Price who was in charge of the estate when the house was demolished.

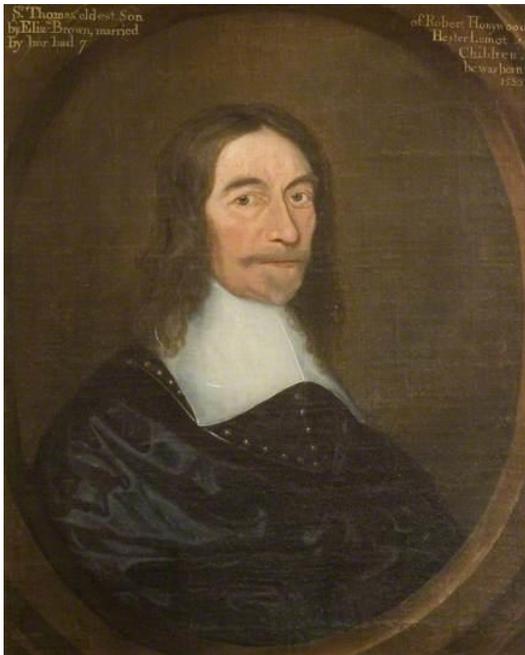
- 1932** Thomas Phillips Price dies aged 88 leaving the estate to the nation after the death of his wife, Mary Elizabeth.
- 1933** The Church at Marks Hall is demolished and its materials sold.
- 1941** The building work for Earls Colne Airfield begins in the surrounding area and woods. Over 1,500 workers are involved in its construction.
- 1943** The construction of Earls Colne Airfield is completed and American GIs move in to make the airfield operational. Marks Hall mansion is turned into the Headquarters of the surrounding airfields and Mrs Price moves to Marygolds, a house on the estate.
- 1945** The war ends and the troops depart leaving their buildings like Nissen Huts. The house soon fell into disrepair as Mrs Price was unwell and unable to look after it. Braintree Local Council used the huts to fill the post-war housing shortage.
- 1949** Permission is given to SurrIDGE and Son to auction the interior of the mansion and to demolish it. It is unclear who made the decision to demolish the house and why.
- 1950** The mansion house is demolished and the contents are auctioned off.
- 1966** Mrs Phillips Price dies aged 90.
- 1971** The first Trustees of the Thomas Phillips Price Trust were appointed. They have since been responsible for maintaining and running the estate.



MARKS HALL

Marks Hall and the Civil War

Background Information



The key individual in this topic is Sir Thomas Honeywood, shown to the left. Born on the 15th of January 1587, Thomas Honeywood inherited Marks Hall in 1631 following the death of his mother. He was knighted by King Charles I in 1632. Honeywood was not active as a local magistrate in the 1630s, possibly due to disagreements with the policies with the King. He became a staunch Parliamentarian and was a strong Puritan and he was heavily involved in the Siege of Colchester in 1648. Honeywood was instrumental in undermining the Royalist support in Colchester by employing his trained bands. It has been suggested that after the Royalists surrendered to General Fairfax it was Honeywood who was entrusted with control over the town and that he was given the task of destroying the

town walls which he did not complete. It has also been suggested that it was the Roundheads who were stationed at Marks Hall during this period that dug the lakes that are a part of the estate.

The Siege of Colchester

The siege of Colchester took place between the 13th June and the 27th of August 1648. Much of the Essex County Committee was taken prisoner by an angry crowd at Chelmsford. The crowd declared themselves to be for the King and Sir Charles Lucas took command over the Essex Royalists. However in the north of the County, the Trained Bands declared for Parliament. Sir Thomas Honeywood seized the county weapons that were at Braintree. Lucas and the Royalists occupied Colchester on the 12th of June to attract more recruits however General Fairfax was marching up towards Essex from Kent. He joined Honeywood and Colonel Whalley at Coggeshall on the 12th of June and went to Colchester the following day.

Lucas sent forces to the suburbs and to stop the Parliamentarian's approach from London. Fairfax ordered an immediate attack, however the Royalists put up fierce resistance. Parliamentarians were able to overwhelm the Royalists and push them back into Colchester town itself. The Parliamentarians were not able to get into the town itself because it was strongly fortified. Fairfax prepared his Parliamentarians for a long siege and they circled Colchester, building a ring of forts around the town where siege guns were mounted.

On the 14th of July Fairfax's troops seized Hythe which was the port that the Royalists had been using. This cut off their supplies. The siege grew bitter and although many civilians in

Colchester supported Parliament, no concession was made to soften their suffering during the siege. By the beginning of August the provisions in Colchester were running out and the troops stationed there were starving. On the 24th of August the news came that the Scots had been defeated at the Battle of Preston and realising that their cause was lost, the Royalists began to negotiate surrender.

Lesson Plan

Title:	How important was Sir Thomas Honywood to the Parliamentary success at the Siege of Colchester?		
Learning Objectives:	By the end of the lesson students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe reasons why the Parliamentarians won the Siege of Colchester • Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Colchester town • Judge how important Sir Thomas Honywood was to the Parliamentary success at the Siege of Colchester 		
Prior Knowledge Required:	This lesson assumes that students will be aware of the two sides involved in the Civil Wars and the characteristics of the Parliamentarians and the Royalists. It also assumes that students have an understanding of the sorts of weapons that were available at the time.		
Timing	Teacher Activity	Student Activity	Resources
Starter: 10 mins	Either give students a copy of the picture of Sir Thomas Honywood or put the picture on the board. Feedback student ideas and see what questions and deductions they have made.	Students must look at the picture of Sir Thomas Honywood. They need to write down at least three questions that they have about this man and three deductions they can make about him from looking at the picture. Feeding back their ideas	Picture of Sir Thomas Honywood
Main 5 mins	Give students the recap activity to remind them of the differences between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians.	Students are matching the statement with the correct side of the Civil War.	Worksheet or resource on the board
5 mins	Ask students if, using that knowledge, they are able to guess which side Sir Thomas Honywood is on and back up their assumption.	Students to guess which side Honywood was on and back up guess. Eg He is a Parliamentarian because he has a white collar and looks like a Puritan.	Picture of Honywood

5-10 mins	Read through the information about Sir Thomas Honywood with the students. Ask them to go back to their starter and see if they can answer any of the questions that they had about him.	Reading the information about Sir Thomas Honywood and using this to answer the questions that they had about him based on the starter. Extension: Annotate the picture with any other interesting facts about him.	Information sheet about Honywood
10-15 mins	Explain to pupils that Honywood was involved in the Siege of Colchester. The Royalists had control of Colchester and had declared it for the King. Split the class into groups and give half of them the role of being Royalists who need to decide how to defend the town and half of them the role of being Parliamentarians who need to decide how best to defeat the town.	Working in small groups, students need to either work out how to defend or to attack Colchester using the worksheets. They will need to nominate one person who will explain their ideas to the class. Each group will have to explain how they would defend or attack Colchester.	Colchester town worksheet
10 mins	Feedback of ideas. Give students the information about what actually happened at the siege of Colchester. Using this and the strengths and weaknesses of town, as a class create a spider diagram to show reasons why Colchester fell.	Students using the information about what happened at the siege of Colchester to create a spider diagram to show why Colchester fell.	Information about the siege of Colchester
Main Written Activity 10 mins	‘Thomas Honywood was the most important reason why Parliament won at the Siege of Colchester’ How far do you agree? Pose the question to students and discuss how they would answer it.	Students need to decide how far they agree that Sir Thomas Honywood was the main reason that the Parliamentarians won the siege of Colchester.	
Plenary 5 mins	‘Thomas Honywood was the most important reason why Parliament won at the Siege of Colchester’ How far do you agree? Post-it continuum on the board. Students need to be able to justify why they have placed their post it note at that point of the line. Pick on individuals to explain their view	Students need to write their name on a post-it note or their initials with a pen on a continuum on the board. They need to be prepared to justify their answer and why they agree to that extent.	A continuum on the board and post-its or a pen.

Sir Thomas Honnywood

Task: Write down at least three questions that you have about this man. Eg Who is he?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



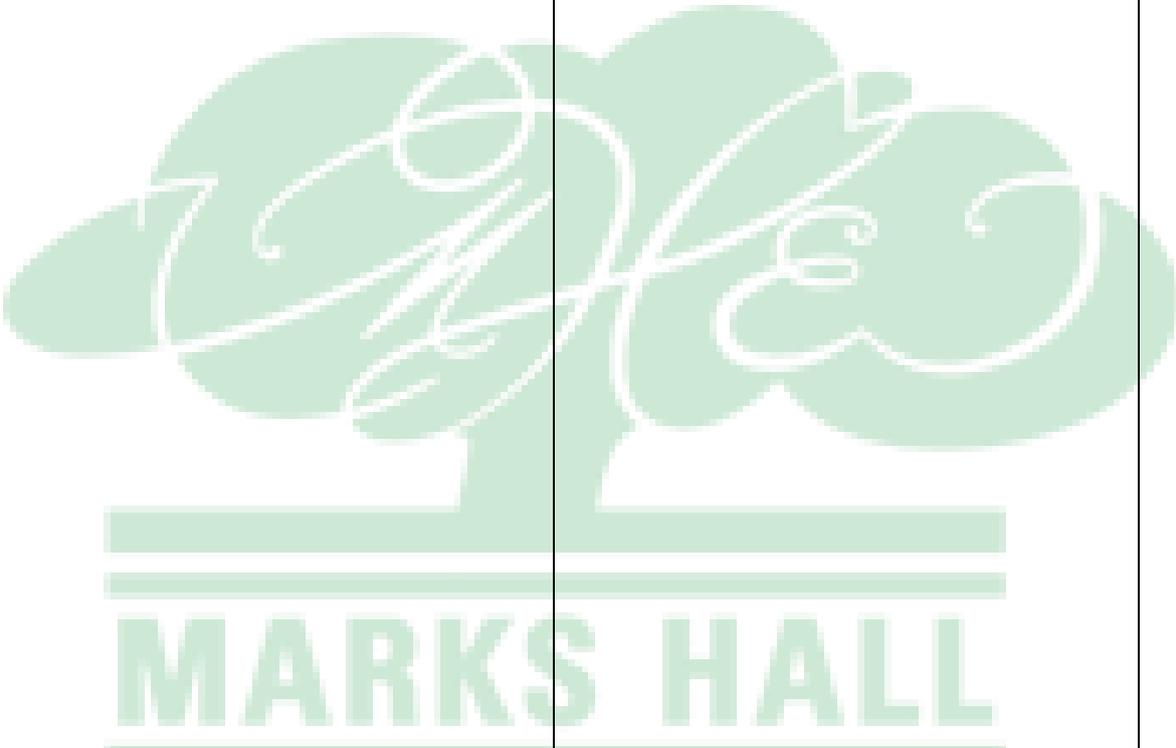
Task: What three deductions can you make from looking at this man? What is your evidence? Eg He could be a rich man. I know this because somebody paid for a picture to be painted of him.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Do you have any idea how he could be involved in the Civil War?

How good is your memory?

Task: Match the statement with the correct side in the Civil War and write them in the columns below

Royalists	Parliamentarians
	

Statements:

- Oliver Cromwell and Lord Thomas Fairfax were famous people in this Army
- Prince Rupert was a famous individual in this Army
- Promoted people based on their background and who they were
- Promoted people based on their ability and how qualified they were
- Were known as the Roundheads because of their helmets
- Were known as the Cavaliers because of their flowing hair
- This side was mostly made up of Lords, landowners and Anglicans
- This side was mostly made up of MPs, merchants and Puritans

Sir Thomas Honywood



Sir Thomas Honywood was born in 1657 and inherited the **Marks Hall Estate** in Coggeshall in **1631** after his mother died. He was **knighted by King Charles I** in 1632 and he was a local Magistrate and **Member of Parliament** although he was not very active, possibly because he disagreed with Charles' policies.

When Civil War broke out, Sir Thomas Honywood was strongly on the **side of Parliament** and he was also a staunch **Puritan**. He was in **control of trained bands of men** in Essex and rumour has it that the lakes at the Marks Hall Estate were dug by the Roundhead soldiers when they were there during the siege of Colchester.

On the **13th of June**, 1648, a group of **Royalists declared** that **Colchester** was under the control of the **King**. General Fairfax marched up from London with members of the **Parliamentarian Army** to fight them but they **did not** manage to **defeat** the Royalists. They retreated into Colchester and the **Siege of Colchester began**.

Sir Thomas Honywood

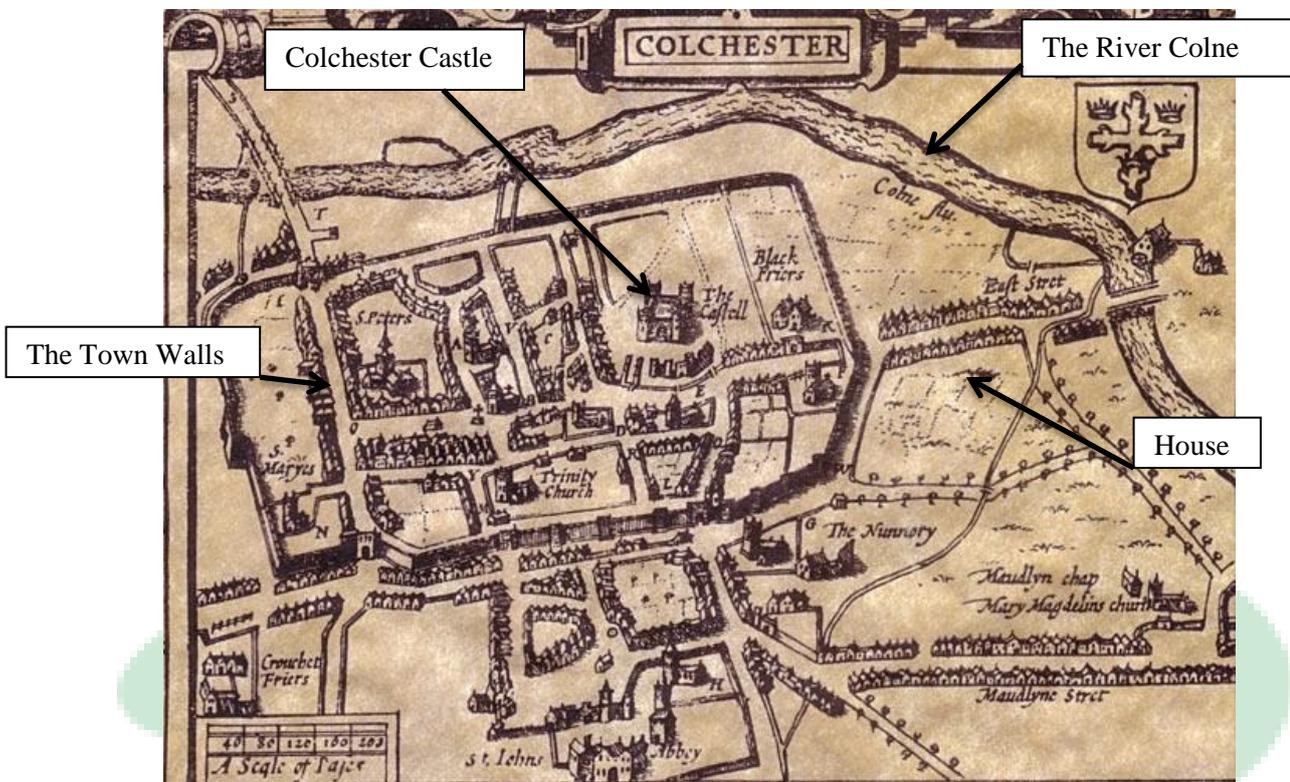


Sir Thomas Honywood was born in 1657 and inherited the **Marks Hall Estate** in Coggeshall in **1631** after his mother died. He was **knighted by King Charles I** in 1632 and he was a local Magistrate and **Member of Parliament** although he was not very active, possibly because he disagreed with Charles' policies.

When Civil War broke out, Sir Thomas Honywood was strongly on the **side of Parliament** and he was also a staunch **Puritan**. He was in **control of trained bands of men** in Essex and rumour has it that the lakes at the Marks Hall Estate were dug by the Roundhead soldiers when they were there during the siege of Colchester.

On the **13th of June**, 1648, a group of **Royalists declared** that **Colchester** was under the control of the **King**. General Fairfax marched up from London with members of the **Parliamentarian Army** to fight them but they **did not** manage to **defeat** the Royalists. They retreated into Colchester and the **Siege of Colchester began**.

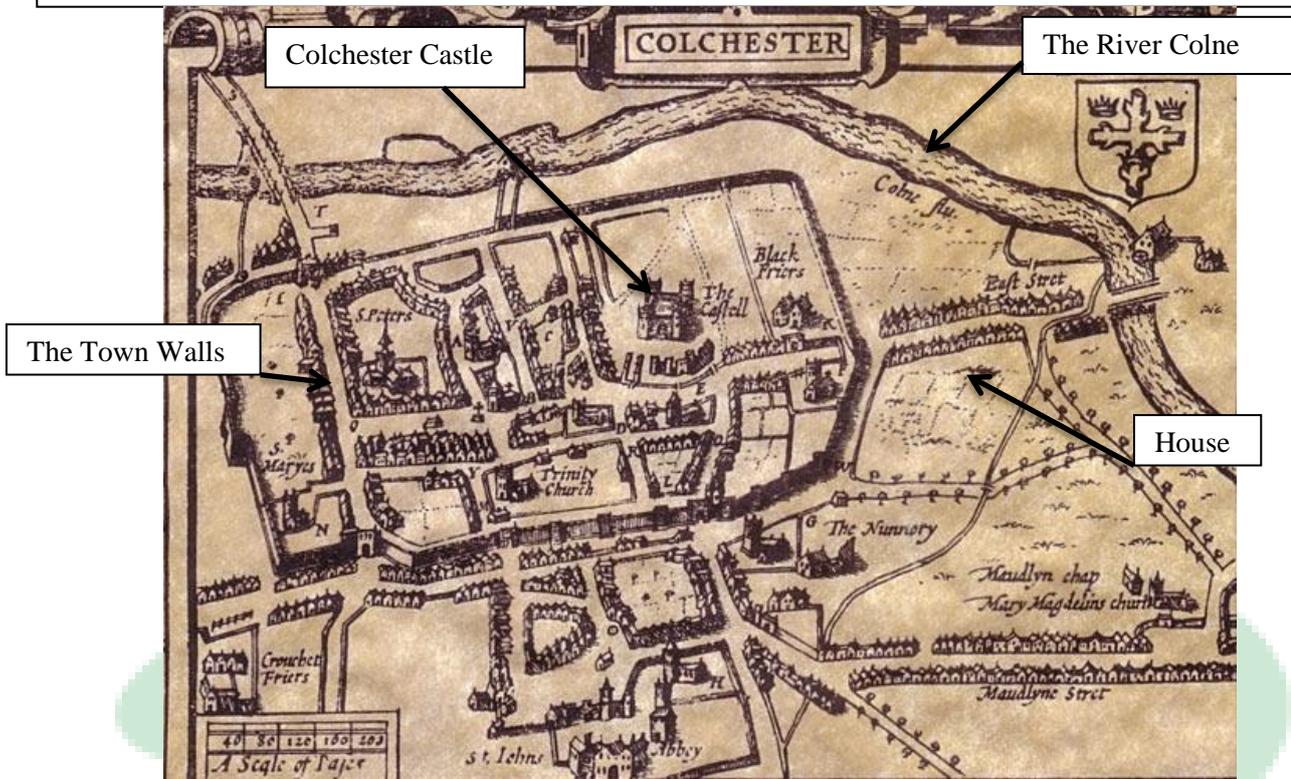
Task: You are a group of Royalist Commanders in the King's Army. The Parliamentary Army has forced your soldiers to retreat into Colchester and you now need to decide how to defend yourselves against their attack. Use the 1601 map of Colchester below carefully to help you to plan your defence. Be prepared to share your ideas.



- 1) Look at the map. What are the strengths of your position? Can you see anything that might help you plan your defence?
- 2) What are the weaknesses of your position? Is there anything that worries you?
- 3) How do you plan to defend Colchester?
- 4) Do you think you will win? Why?

When you are finished nominate a speaker to feedback for your group.

Task: You are a group of Parliamentary Commanders fighting against the King's Army. The Royalist Army has retreated into Colchester and they have closed the town gates. You need to decide how to defeat them and either break into the town or force them to come out. Use the 1601 map of Colchester below carefully to help you to plan your defence. Be prepared to share your ideas.



- 5) Look at the map. What are the strengths of your position? Can you see anything that might help you plan your attack?

- 6) What are the weaknesses of your position? Is there anything that worries you?

- 7) How do you plan to defeat the Royalists?

- 8) Do you think you will win? Why?

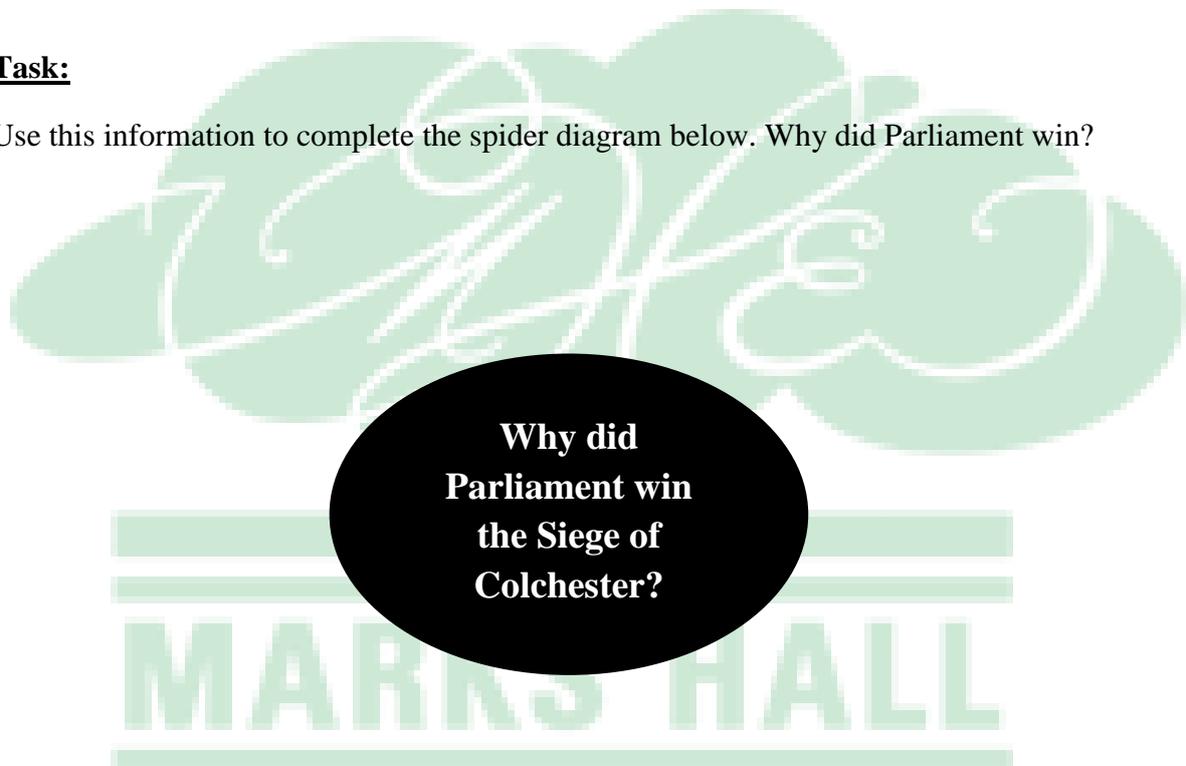
When you are finished nominate a speaker to feedback for your group.

The Siege of Colchester

The Siege of Colchester took place between the **13th of June** and the **27th of August 1648**. The **Royalists** were in **control of Colchester** and had **barricaded** themselves inside the **town**. The **Parliamentarians** decided to build **forts with siege guns** and to **surround Colchester**. Sir Thomas Honywood was in charge of some of the militia doing this. On the **14th of July 1648** General Fairfax's **Parliamentary troops** seized **Hythe**, the **port** that the **Royalists** had been using to get **supplies**. By the beginning of **August** the Royalist Army's **supplies** in Colchester were **running out** and the **troops** stationed there were **starving**. On the **24th of August** the news came that the **Scots** who had been fighting for the King had been defeated at the **Battle of Preston** and realising that their cause was lost, the **Royalists** began to **negotiate surrender** with the Parliamentary Army.

Task:

Use this information to complete the spider diagram below. Why did Parliament win?



'Sir Thomas Honywood was the most important reason why Parliament won at the Siege of Colchester.' How far do you agree?

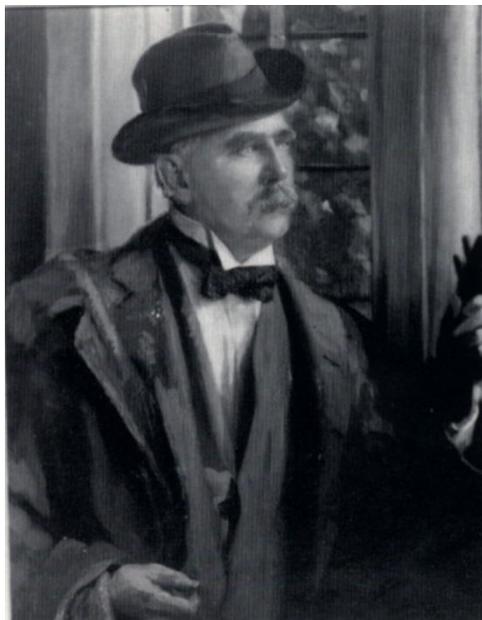
I completely agree

I completely disagree

Make sure that you are able to explain your answer.

Marks Hall and World War Two

Background Information



After the death of Mr Phillips Price (left) in 1932 the Marks Hall was left to his wife, Mrs Phillips Price, for the remainder of her lifetime before being left to the nation. In 1941, after the outbreak of war, building work began on the fields surrounding the Marks Hall Estate to construct Earls Colne Airfield which was to be used by the Allied Forces. The site was taken under the control of the Royal Air Force on the 26th of August 1942. In 1943 American GIs moved into the mansion and it became the Headquarters for the command of the surrounding airfields. Mrs Phillips Price moved into a smaller house on the estate, Marygolds. A number of military buildings were built on the estate including a number of Nissan huts. These were left after the war and Braintree Council used them to help to meet the housing

shortage after the war.

The East Colne Airfield was the site from which many planes took off for Germany and German planes were reported to have been shot down in the local area. A military hospital was also erected on the site as well as other military buildings including hangars, workshops and living accommodation for 2,500 people working on the airfields nearby. A camp cinema and a squash court were built on the estate to make use of the camouflage provided by the trees on site.

Earls Colne Airfield became operational in May 1943 when the 94th Bombardment Group arrived. Their first mission was to fly to Rennes to destroy warehouses containing parts for Nazi submarines. The Marks Hall Estate continued to be in use throughout the war and was given back to Mrs Phillips Price in 1946.

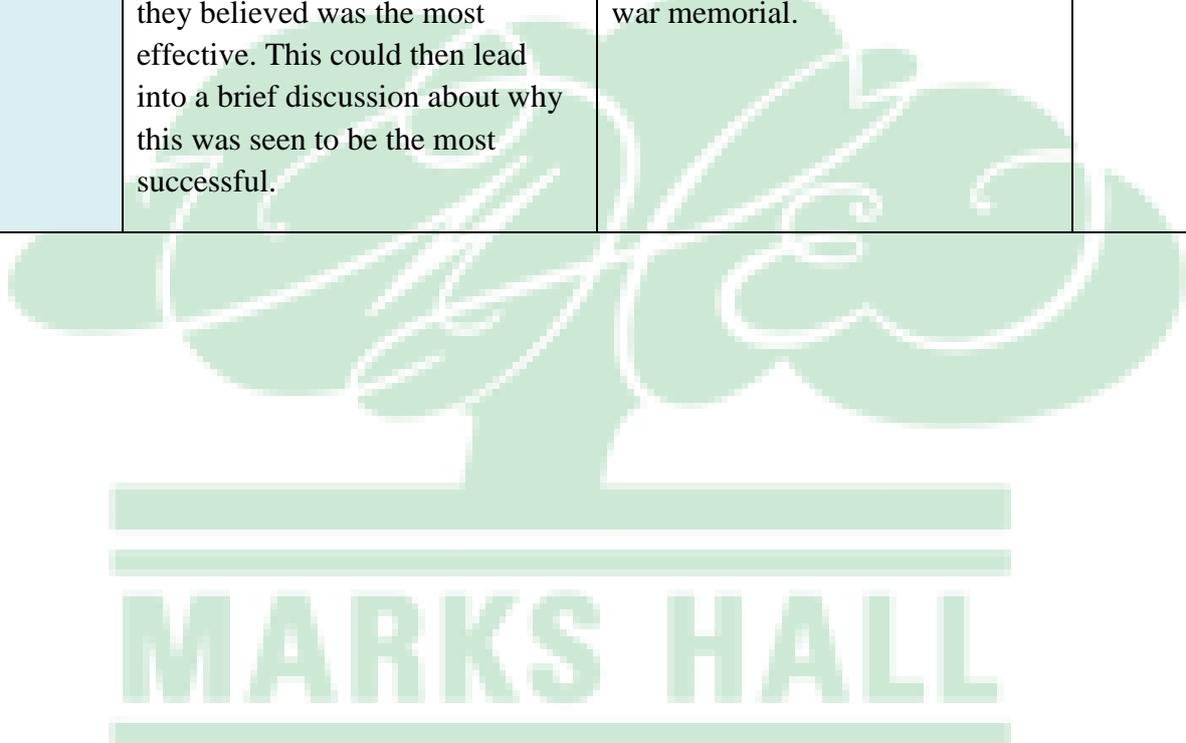
Attempts were made to keep morale high at the camp and the cinema, showing the latest American films, was an important element of this. Dances were also held at the camp and locals remember being invited to go. At Christmas parties were held and children have shared their memories of an American Father Christmas giving them rare presents like ice cream, oranges and bananas. A number of the girls from nearby villages became GI brides over this period.

After the war the East Colne Airfield was kept by the RAF until the 1960s when it was returned to agriculture. By this point the house and many of the farms on the estate were in a state of disrepair. There is currently a war memorial on the site.

Lesson Plan

Title:	How should World War Two be commemorated?		
Learning Objectives:	By the end of the lesson students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the purpose of memorialisation • Explain what happened during World War Two at the Marks Hall Estate • Create a design for an alternative war memorial on the site 		
Prior Knowledge Required:	Students need to be aware of what happened in the Second World War and who the two sides involved were. They should have some awareness of what was going on in the Home Front and that US soldiers were stationed in Britain.		
Timing	Teacher Activity	Student Activity	Resources
Starter: 5 mins	Students to be given a worksheet with a picture of a memorial service being held at Marks Hall Estate. They should answer the questions in the boxes. Get feedback from the students from the starter.	Students writing what they can see, what the picture makes them feel and what they think might be going on in the boxes on the sheet surrounding the picture of the memorial service.	Worksheet
Main 5-10 mins	Explain to pupils that this is a memorial service at Marks Hall, in Essex. The site is a permanent memorial to the Second World War. Ask students to consider why there might be a memorial at Marks Hall? Either discuss or create a spider diagram of reasons why the memorial may exist.	Students should be thinking about why a memorial may exist at Marks Hall. They may come up with things like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To remember what happened - Something must have happened there in the war - Possibly locals lost their lives there etc. 	Worksheet
10-15 mins	Talk through the information about what happened at the Marks Hall Estate during the war with students. The answers to the crossword questions will be in the information in the worksheet.	Students to use the information on the worksheet about Marks Hall in the war to help them to complete the crossword about Marks Hall during the war.	Worksheet

<p>Summative Activity</p> <p>20 mins</p>	<p>Give students the task of designing a different war memorial for the Marks Hall Estate to show how Marks Hall changed because of the war and what happened on the site. In groups they need to design a war memorial and explain the reasons behind their design. Once this has been completed groups should present their designs to the rest of the group.</p>	<p>Students need to work in groups to design a different war memorial for the Marks Hall Estate. It needs to reflect what happened at the Estate during the war and the different experiences that individuals had there. They should consider what information they want to convey and how they want people to feel. Each group will design a war memorial and they should be prepared to present and explain their designs.</p>	<p>Worksheets</p>
<p>Plenary</p>	<p>A class vote on whose memorial they believed was the most effective. This could then lead into a brief discussion about why this was seen to be the most successful.</p>	<p>Voting for the most successful war memorial.</p>	



How does this picture make you feel?

What can you see in this picture? Eg helicopters



What do you think might be going on here? What is your evidence?

Marks Hall and World War Two

The Marks Hall Estate is just outside of Coggeshall, near Colchester and in Essex. The site has been occupied for a number of years and it was recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086. It was also important during World War Two. The estate was owned by Mrs Phillips Price and in 1941 the site was taken over by the Royal Air Force.



The Marks Hall Estate was in a rural area and in 1941 building work began to transform the nearby fields into the Earls Colne Airfield which was to be used by the Allies. Many planes took off to go to Germany from this site and several German planes were reported to have been shot down on this area. The first mission from the Earls Colne Airfield was to Rennes to bomb a warehouse full of the parts for Nazi submarines. The Marks Hall Estate was taken over by the Royal Air Force on the

26th of August 1942. In 1943 American GIs moved into the mansion and it became the Headquarters for the command of the airfields. Mrs Phillips Price moved into a smaller house on the estate.

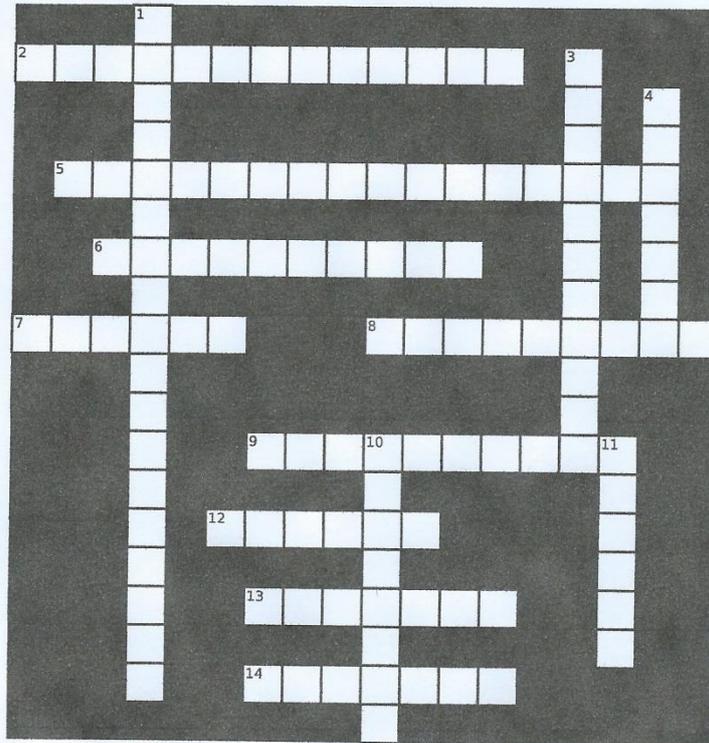
A number of military buildings were built on the estate including a hangars, workshops and living accommodation for the 2,500 people working on the airfields. A camp cinema and a squash court were also built to keep the soldiers entertained and the cinema was especially popular as it showed the latest American films. Dances and parties were regularly held at the camp to which locals were invited. Many girls from the nearby villages ended up going back to America after the war as GI brides. Christmas parties were also held for the local children where an American Father Christmas would give rare presents like ice cream, oranges and bananas.

After the war the East Colne Airfield was kept by the RAF until the 1960s when it was returned to agriculture. The military buildings were left on the site and Braintree District Council used them to help with the housing shortage after the war. There is currently a war memorial on the site.



Marks Hall at War

Task: Use the information the sheet to help you to answer these questions about Marks Hall during the Second World War.



- Across
- 2 Who took control of Marks Hall after 1942?
 - 5 Who owned Marks Hall before 1942?
 - 6 Where is the Marks Hall Estate?
 - 7 Where did the first mission to leave from the airfield go to?
 - 8 When might children be invited up to the estate?
 - 9 What did the first mission to leave from the airfield set out to destroy? (The parts for...)
 - 12 What was the most popular form of entertainment in the camp?
 - 13 Why did many local girls go to America after the war? (They got.....)
 - 14 What might the children receive from Father Christmas?

- Down
- 1 What was the airfield that was built called?
 - 3 What was the air field land used for when it was given back in 1960?
 - 4 Where did the new soldiers who arrived in 1943 come from?
 - 10 What currently exists at Marks Hall to remember the war?
 - 11 What could the soldiers play to stay fit?

Answers to the Crossword:

Across

- 2) Royal Air Force
- 5) Mrs Phillips Price
- 6) Coggeshall
- 7) Rennes
- 8) Christmas
- 9) Submarines
- 12) Cinema
- 13) Married
- 14) Bananas

Down

- 1) Earls Colne Airfield
- 3) Agriculture
- 4) America
- 10) Memorial
- 11) Squash



Task: You have been asked to design a second War Memorial to be built on the Marks Hall Estate. It needs to show people about what happened at Marks Hall during the War. As a group you need to think about your design and write a proposal to explain why your memorial should be chosen. Use the following sheet to help you.

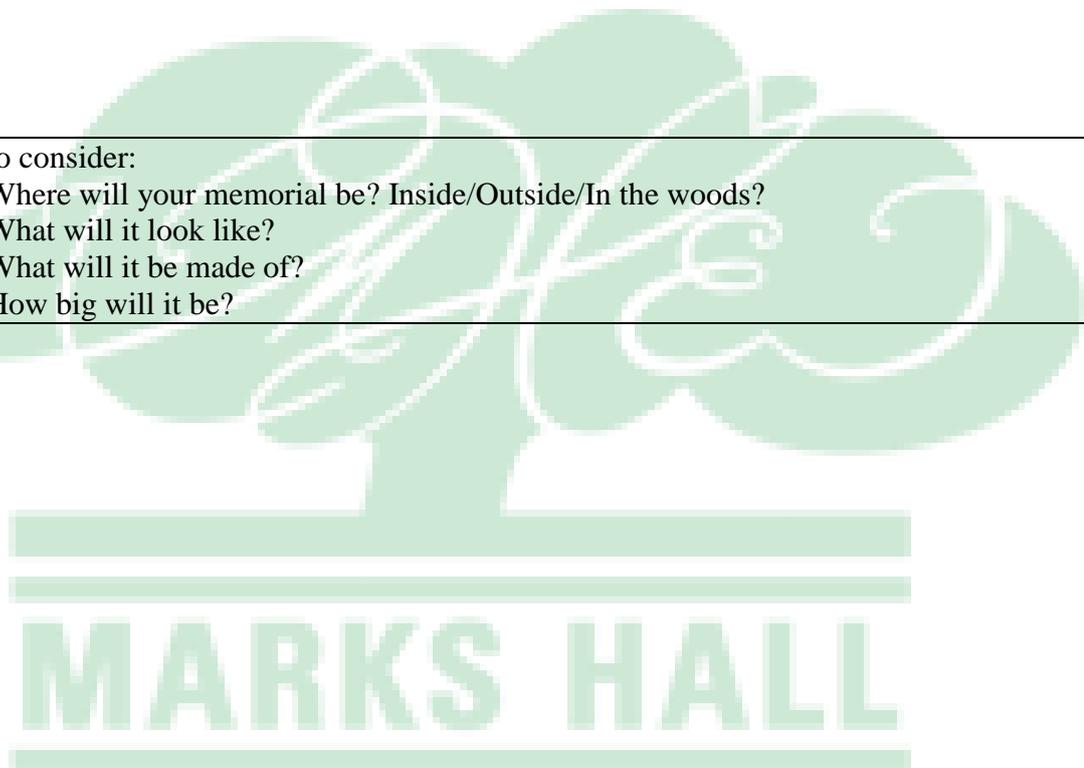
What information do you think people need to know about Marks Hall during the war?

How do you want people to feel when they look at your War Memorial? How will you make them feel this?

Things to consider:

- Where will your memorial be? Inside/Outside/In the woods?
- What will it look like?
- What will it be made of?
- How big will it be?

Design:



Proposal: Why should your design be chosen?

