

Historic building recording at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester CO6 2BN

May 2017



report prepared by
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commissioned by
Edward Parsley Associates

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CAT WSI

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester in May 2017. The small farm complex contained one, partially surviving, building dating from the 17th century, which was probably contemporary with the nearby listed farmhouse. This building was extended and re-roofed in the late 18th-early 19th century.

A mid 19th century addition to the complex was a threshing barn. It was built in a time period when mechanisation of threshing was becoming commonplace and the need for new threshing barns was rapidly dwindling. This suggests that at Wakes Colne, mechanisation was slow to take hold, and a continued supply of cheap farm labour meant that traditional methods of farming continued well into the 'High Farming' period of British agriculture.

2 Introduction (Figs 1 and 2)

This is the report on a historic building recording at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester, Essex in response to an application for the sites conversion into residential use. The work was commissioned by Edward Parsley Associates, and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in May 2017. The buildings detailed in this report consist of one five-bay threshing barn and eight other ancillary farm buildings, ranging in date from the 17th to the 20th century (Fig 2). The site is centred on NGR TL 8907 3020.

A planning application (planning ref. 160333) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in February 2016 proposing the conversion of the barn and associated buildings into a dwelling. Given the historic importance of the buildings, and their local significance, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) recommended that a Historic England Level 2 building survey be made of them prior to their conversion. This recommendation was made based on the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017). In response to this brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2017) and agreed with the CBCAA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for*

archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the buildings prior to their conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016).

In particular the record considered:

- Plan and form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structures.
- Function and internal layout.
- Original and later phasing, additions and their effect on the internal/external fabric and the level of survival of original fabric.
- Context of the farm buildings within their immediate contemporary landscape.

4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the present buildings.
- A large-scale block plan of the site using existing architects drawings or the current 1:2500 OS map extract. The position of each building, structure and significant boundary has been indicated.
- Annotated floor plans and elevations at a scale of 1:100, tied into the descriptive text and photographic record.
- A detailed description of the buildings. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction including brickwork, joinery, fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, re-used timbers, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A brief discussion of the history and development of the buildings, including its design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features (external and internal). Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

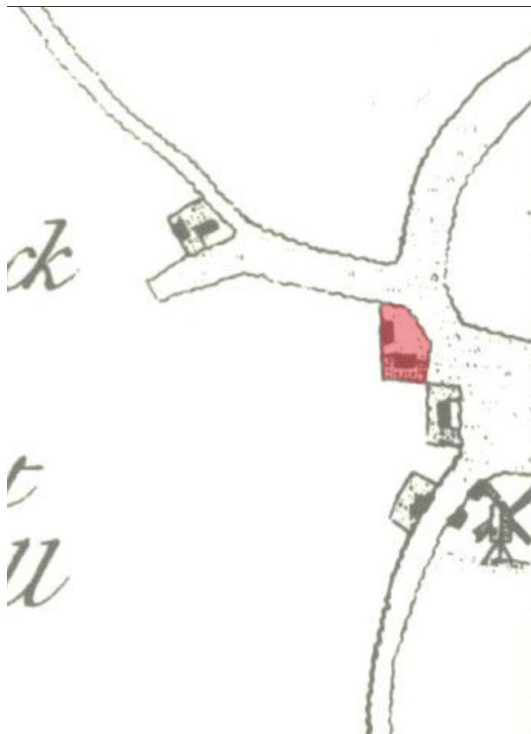
5 Historical background

The following historical background draws on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), accessed via the Heritage Gateway. A documentary and cartographic search was also undertaken at the Essex Records Office (ERO).

The barn is a curtilage-listed building within the grounds of a 16th-17th century Grade II listed farmhouse (called Sturgeons) at Sturgeon's Farm (NHLE no 1225017). The text of the Historic England list entry describes Sturgeons as:

"C16-C17 house. Timber framed range of one and a half storeys, with mixed windows, including 2 gabled dormers on north slope. Walls roughcast, roof ridged with gables, pegtiled. One red brick chimney stack east of centre, one added to west gable end. One sash window in the east gable."

The site is in close proximity to several other listed houses of a similar date on the south and north sides of Middle Green (including NHLE no 1225015, NHLE no 1225026 and NHLE no 1225023). About 200m to the south-east of the site is the location of a windmill, shown on the Chapman and André map of 1777 (Map 1), which burnt down in 1856 (Farries 1988, 102-103).

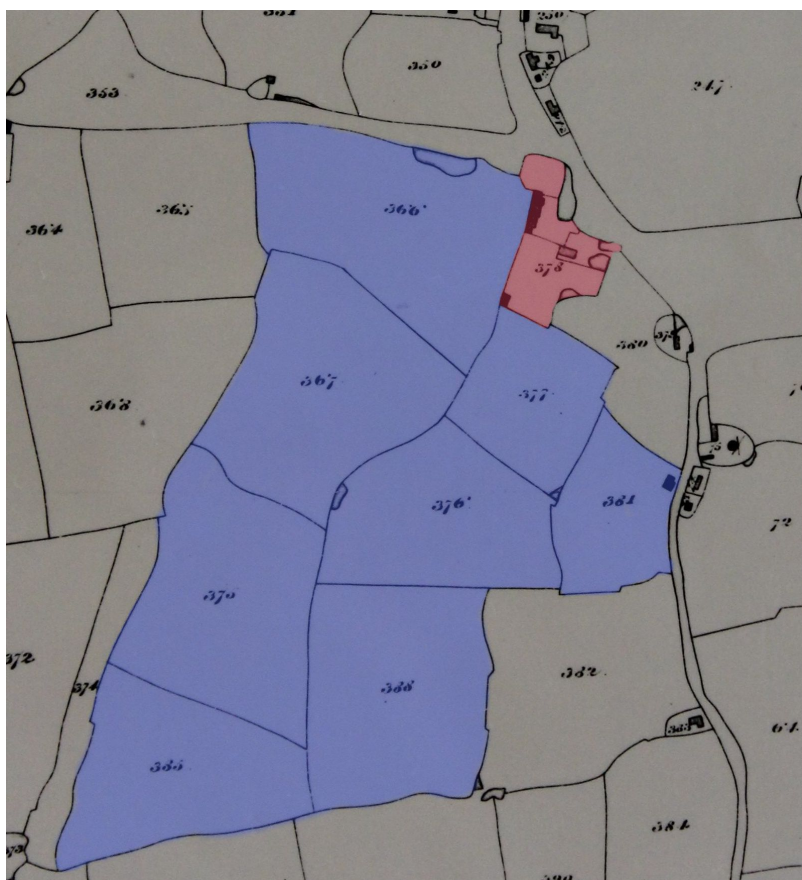


Map 1 Detail of Chapman and André map, 1777. Location of Sturgeon's Farm highlighted.

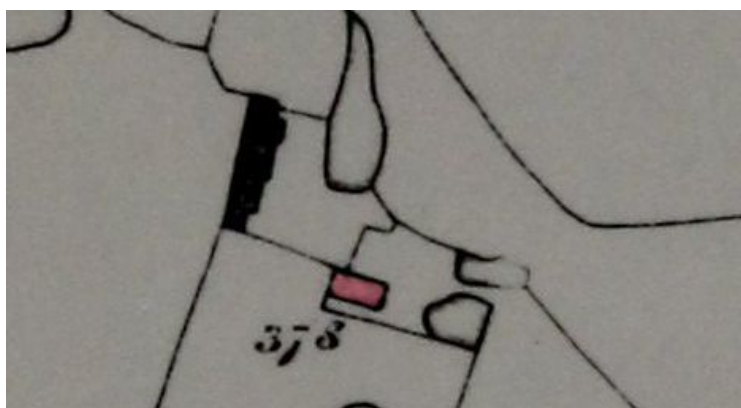
The Chapman and André map shows two buildings on the site of Sturgeon's Farm. One, to the south, is clearly the listed farmhouse. The other building is on the alignment, and in the

approximate location, of the current west-wing of the farm complex (Fig 1). The farm is not named on the map.

The tithe map of 1838 (Maps 2 and 3) shows the same layout of the farm as Chapman and André, with the farmhouse to the south and one long structure aligned north-east to south-west. Although it is difficult to compare scale between the two maps, the building looks longer than the one shown in Chapman and André, perhaps suggesting it has been extended since 1777. Again, the tithe award associated with the map makes no mention of the farm's name. It shows more detail than the earlier map and judging by the footprint of the long structure it might be several connected buildings, forming a range.



Map 2 Tithe Map of Wakes Colne, 1838 (ERO D/CT 103B).
Sturgeon's Farm coloured red, associated fields coloured blue.



Map 3 Tithe Map of Wakes Colne, 1838 (ERO D/CT 103B).
Detail of Sturgeon's Farm. Listed farmhouse highlighted in red.

A mortgage agreement in 1871 names the farm as "Sturgeon's" and has a plan showing the same associated fields, but also more buildings in the farm complex (Maps 4 and 5). This plan is much more akin to the current layout of the site (Fig 1). Most notably, for the first time the barn is visible, although it seems to be lacking a midstrey. Additionally, the two new buildings to the east of the farm complex seem slightly out of place if they represent buildings currently on the site. Given that there is no structural evidence of the midstrey being a secondary addition to the barn (see descriptive record below), it seems likely that these discrepancies are the result of inaccuracy on the plan.



Map 4 Map of Sturgeon's Farm from mortgage agreement, 1871 (ERO D/DB T1013).



Map 5 Detail of farm complex from map of Sturgeon's Farm from mortgage agreement, 1871 (ERO D/DB T1013). Listed farmhouse highlighted in red.

This inaccuracy is highlighted by the 1st edition OS map, surveyed only five years later in 1876. It shows the site much as it is today, apart from the modern outbuilding to the north of the farm complex (which does not appear until the 1955 OS map). The second edition OS map, surveyed in 1893 (Map 6), shows exactly the same layout of the farm as the 1st edition, but has more detail, including the divisions between the buildings on the west-wing of the farm complex.



Map 6 2nd edition OS map, 1893. Listed farmhouse highlighted in red.

Using the cartographic evidence, it is possible to suggest a time-frame for the construction of the various buildings on the site (Fig 2). The western wing of the farm complex is the earliest, with some elements of it pre-dating 1777, and with a possible extension prior to 1838. Then, sometime between 1838 and 1871, the barn was constructed, along with the outbuilding to the east of the complex. Sometime before 1876 the three lean-tos against the barn were erected. Finally, between 1920 and 1955 the outbuilding to the north of the barn was constructed.

6 Descriptive record (Figs 2-8)

Nine buildings are detailed this report. The barn, and eight buildings in a 'U' shaped courtyard plan (Fig 2). Three buildings form a low-rise west-wing of the farm complex (Buildings B, C and D). Building H is a short low-rise outbuilding to the east, attached to the barn by a brick wall which borders the adjacent pond. Building A is a modern outbuilding to the north. The remaining three buildings (E, F and G) are small modern lean-to structures built up against the barns frame.

The barn is described below. Afterwards, the other associated buildings are described.

Barn

The barn is a rectangular timber-framed building, 14.7m long x 5.3m wide, with a centrally-located midstrey projecting from the south-west elevation (Photograph 1). It is constructed from softwood timber, and the whole structure sits upon a two-tier plinth of red brick, with seventeen courses and brick dimensions of 230mm x 110mm x 65mm. The building is clad in traditional black-painted horizontal weatherboarding, with a modern, slate-covered, gabled-ended roof. The timber-frame of the building is partially pegged and partially nailed together.



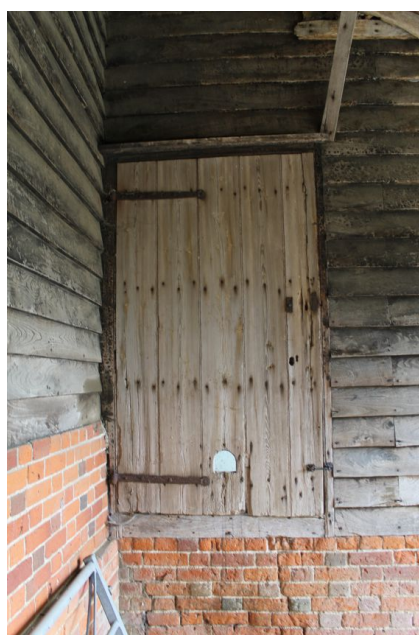
Photograph 1 South-west elevation of barn, showing midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Exterior

The northern elevation of the building has a central vertically-planked threshold door, with a tall 'upper' door, and a shorter 'lower' door attached with metal hinges (Photograph 2). The midstrey has a slightly larger, but otherwise identical, corresponding door. The western elevation of the midstrey has an original vertically-planked door with a hole at its base to allow farm cats access (Photograph 3). The eastern elevation of the midstrey has an inserted modern door leading into Building F. The midstrey has an overhang projecting above the threshold door.



Photograph 2 North-east elevation of barn, showing barn door. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 3 West elevation of midstrey, showing door with hole for farm cats. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Interior

The interior shows the barn is divided into five bays: two bays of roughly equal size (2.35m wide), on either side of a wider (4m wide) central bay. This central bay would have contained the, probably brick, threshing floor, although any evidence of this has been removed by the insertion of the current concrete floor. The bays have been labelled 1-5 for ease of description (Fig 8).

The timber-frame of the barn contains a mixture of machine-cut and hand-sawn timbers, and is supported by primary diagonal-bracing (Photograph 4). Some of the hand-sawn timbers are carved in a very rudimentary fashion, similar to some of the timbers in Buildings C and D (see below).



Photograph 4 Interior shot of barn, showing timber-frame. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 5 Detailed shot of sill-beam on the south-east end of bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.

A substantial number of the hand-sawn timbers in the building have evidence of re-use, in the form of unused mortices and recesses for bracing. Most notably, all of the sill-beams around the frame are re-used from an earlier building (Photograph 5). Several of the primary braces also have evidence of re-use (Photograph 6), as well as some studs. For there to be such a preponderance of re-used timbers heavily suggests the barn was raised from the remains of an earlier structure.



Photograph 6 South-west elevation of bays 4 and 5. Re-used primary bracing visible, as well as old weatherboarding. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The machine-cut timbers in the barn include the principal post to the north of Bay 1, some of the primary bracing in the midstrey (Photograph 7) and some rafters and the purlins in the roof. All the machine-cut timbers are original to the building.



Photograph 7 South-east elevation of the midstrey. Machine-cut timber visible as primary bracing. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Either side of, and supporting the hinges of, the threshold doors in the midstrey and the northern elevation of the barn are substantial hand-sawn intermediate posts with large jowled heads (Photograph 8). Notably, the infill between the top of the doors and the start of the wall-plate in both doorways is constructed entirely from machine-cut timber. This could suggest that the current doors are a later addition, and that the original doors would have been taller, reaching the wall-plate.



Photograph 8 Interior shot of the door on the north-west elevation of the barn. Large posts with jowled heads visible on either side of doorway. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The sill-beams of the barn are jointed together with a rudimentary scarf joint, a straight bridling with vertical abutments and an over-lipped face. All of these scarf joints are reinforced by an iron strap joining the two timbers (Photograph 9).



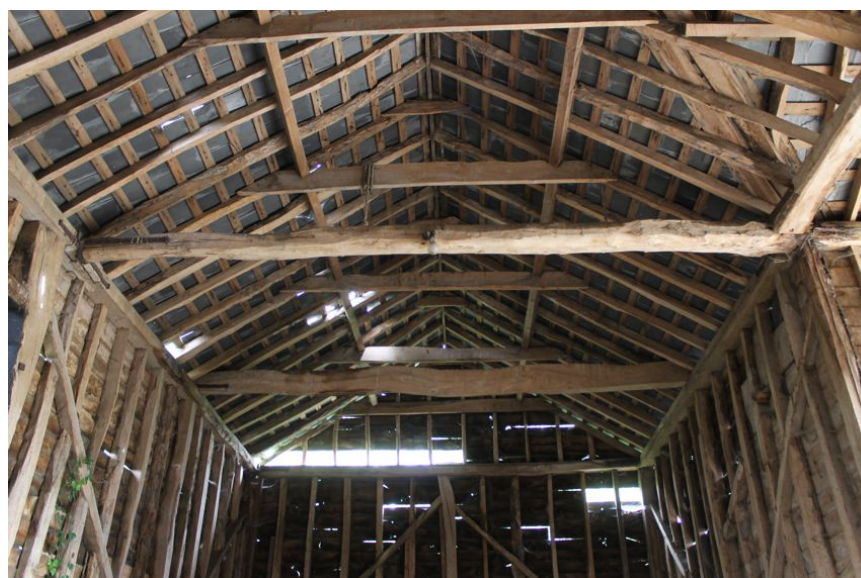
Photograph 9 Detailed shot of scarf joint in sill-beam on south-west side of bay 4. Photograph taken facing south-west.

There are another two scarf joints on the wall-plate of the northern elevation, either side of the threshold door (Photograph 10). These scarf joints are face-halved and bladed, and held together, like the scarf joints on the sill-beam, by an iron strap joining the two timbers.



Photograph 10 Detailed shot of scarf joint in wall-plate on north-east side of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north.

The truss in this building consists of tie-beams supported on the wall-plates, with a collar above them supporting a single, clasped, purlin on each roof pitch (Photograph 11). The tie-beams are all hand-sawn timbers, and they are very rudimentary in design, resembling the tie-beams in Buildings C and D (see below). All the tie-beams, bar one, are attached to the wall-plates using iron straps, rather than joints (Photograph 10). None have braces or mortices on their underside, with the exception of one tie-beam that forms the division between bays 2 and 3. This beam is unlike the others, in that its northern end is supported by a knee-brace, and it has no iron straps attaching it to the northern wall-plate (Photograph 12).



Photograph 11 Truss between bays 3 and 4 in barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 12 Detailed shot of knee brace supporting tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north.

The two central tie-beams (the ones either side of bay 3), have another interesting feature: those same timbers are also the wall-plates of the midstrey (Photograph 13). This is an unusual feature in a timber-frame and indicates the vernacular methods used during the raising of the barn (which is examined further in the discussion).



Photograph 13 Shot showing the tie-beam between bays 3 and 4 is the same timber as the wall-plate of the midstrey. Photograph taken facing south.

No carpenter's marks were observed in the barn, although there may be some surviving on the exterior of the building, hidden by the weatherboarding.

Building A

Building A is aligned north-east to south-west, and is currently in use as a store. It is a one-storey timber-framed building constructed of softwood machine-cut timber. The structure measures 10m x 5.5m, and is built on a concrete raft. The building is entirely clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The timber-frame of the structure is nailed together.

Exterior

The western elevation of the building has three double doors covered in corrugated galvanised iron, and attached with metal hinges (Photograph 14). There are no features on any other elevations of the building.



Photograph 14 Exterior shot of Building A. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Interior

The interior of the building is separated into three bays, with the double doors each leading into one bay. The floor of the building is a concrete raft on which the building is constructed.

The timber-frame has a central girding-beam all around the structure, and braces supporting each corner-post (Photograph 15). There are four edge-halved scarf joints in the structure; one on the wall-plate on each elevation. The two tie-beams are the only hand-sawn timbers in the structure, and are extremely rudimentary: they appear to be tree trunks with extraneous branches removed. Above the tie-beams are upper-collars supporting the ridgeboard.



Photograph 15 Interior shot of Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.

As would be expected from a modern building, no carpenter's marks were observed in Building A.

Building B

Building B is aligned north-east to south-west, and is currently in use as a stable. It is the southernmost building of the west-wing of the farm complex (Fig 8). Its north-eastern end is built against Building C. It is a single-storey three-bay timber-framed building, constructed of softwood machine-cut timber. The building measures 8.5m x 5m, and is built on a concrete-and-brick plinth. It is clad in vertical-weatherboarding, with a modern pantile-covered gabled-ended roof. Its timber-frame is nailed together.



Photograph 16 South-west and south-east elevations of Building B. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Exterior

The eastern elevation of the building has a double-width opening, and metal hinges, but no door. On the southern elevation there is a wooden-framed two-light window in the gable (Photograph 16).

Interior

The building has a concrete floor and modern machine-cut timber divisions between two stalls (Photograph 17). The timber-frame is covered with plywood panelling, with only the (machine-cut) tie-beams and braces visible.



Photograph 17 Interior shot of Building B. Photograph taken facing east.

The trusses in the building consist of tie-beams, at bay intervals. Two inclined braces rise from these tie-beams to the single machine-cut purlin on each roof pitch. There is a collar above the tie-beam that these braces are nailed to (Photograph 17).

In the northern elevation there is a doorway into Building C, accessed by rising steps (due to the lower floor level in this building).

The only point of interest, in what is otherwise a very modern building, is the plinth. On the interior of the building, it is clearly visible that the plinth supporting the western wall is constructed from two different types of brick (Photograph 18). The top seven courses are modern red bricks (measuring 215mm x 65mm x 100mm), but the bottom four courses are older, shorter, red bricks in a much worse state of repair (measuring 205mm x 67mm x 110mm).



Photograph 18 Interior shot of Building B, showing different bricks visible in plinth. Photograph taken facing west.

This discrepancy is probably the result of Building B being constructed on the plinth of an earlier building, presumably part of the structure shown in 1777 Chapman and André map (Map 1).

As would be expected from a modern building, no carpenter's marks were observed in Building B.

Building C

Building C is aligned north-east to south-west. The south of the building is currently in use as a stable. The north of the building is empty, and devoid of any features or fittings. Building C is the centre of three buildings making-up the west-wing of the farm complex (Fig 8). Its north-eastern end is built against Building D, and Building B is built against its south-western end. It is a single-storey four-bay timber-framed building constructed of softwood timber, measuring 14.5m x 5m. The structure is built on a nine-course brick plinth constructed in Flemish bond, with brick measurements of 215mm x 70mm x 100mm. It is clad in traditional horizontal-weatherboarding, with a modern corrugated asbestos covered gabled-ended roof. The timber-frame is partially pegged, and partially nailed, together.

Exterior

The eastern elevation of the building has two inserted entrances. One is a vertical-planked stable door, the other is two double-doors. Also on the eastern elevation is a small inserted hatch at floor level, and two inserted one-light windows (Photograph 19). The western elevation of Building C has two vertical-planked doors, but no other features.



Photograph 19 South-east elevation of Building C. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Interior

Building C has a concrete floor, and a dividing wall in the centre of the structure (Photograph 20). Large sections of the timber-frame have been rebuilt or replaced. The entire western elevation is constructed of modern machine-cut timber, and the roof, although largely constructed of hand-sawn rafters, must have been rebuilt as a result. The wall-plate on the eastern elevation is also machine-cut, and was probably inserted when the other alterations were made to the building.



Photograph 20 Dividing wall in the centre of Building C. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The primary-posts and studs on the eastern elevation are hand-sawn and original, although they have been altered or removed in places where the doors and windows have been inserted. The sill-beam on the eastern elevation is not visible around much of the structure, because it is incased in concrete, but appears to be original.

The dividing wall in the centre of the building is supported by a plinth, and its sill-beam, primary-post, studs and wall-plate are all hand-sawn, original and pegged together (Photograph 20). The vertical braces from the wall-plate to the roof are later insertions, and nailed into place. The primary-post in this dividing wall is a re-used timber from an earlier structure, with several unused mortices and peg-holes (Photograph 21).



Photograph 21 Detailed shot of re-used intermediate post in dividing wall in the centre of Building C. Photograph taken facing south.

The building's trusses consist of tie-beams supported on the wall-plates, with a collar above them supporting a single clasped-purlin on each roof pitch (Photograph 20). The tie-beams are hand-sawn timbers, and they are very rudimentary in design, resembling the tie-beams in the barn (see above). Again, like the barn, the tie-beams are all attached to the wall-plates using iron straps (Photograph 22). None of the tie-beams are supported by braces, or have mortices on their underside, with the exception of the western end of the southernmost tie-beam, which is supported by a, probably reused, knee brace (Photograph 23).



Photograph 22 Roof truss in Building C. Photograph taken facing south.

Although the tie-beams have undoubtedly been re-sited, given that both their supporting wall-plates have been replaced, they all appear to be original to the building – there is no evidence of bracing or unused mortices in the remainder of the frame to suggest different tie-beams were ever used.



Photograph 23 Knee brace supporting tie-beam in Building C. Photograph taken facing north.

Face-halved and bladed scarf joints were observed in the modern wall-plates on the east and west elevations. Splayed scarf joints with square, under-squinted abutments were present on the modern purlins, secured with nails. Although the sill-beam was largely

covered by concrete, the top of one scarf joint was visible on the eastern elevation (although its type could not be determined).

No carpenter's marks were observed in Building B, although there may be some surviving on the exterior of the eastern elevation, hidden by the concrete and weatherboarding.

Building D

Building D is a rectangular structure, and is the northernmost of the three buildings making up the west-wing of the farm complex (Fig 8). Building C is built against its south-western end. Building D is currently empty, but the modern gate and low concrete wall on its eastern elevation suggest it was recently used as an animal shelter (Photograph 24).

It is a single-storey timber-framed building constructed of softwood timber, built on a partially repaired nine-course brick plinth, constructed mostly in Flemish bond (Photograph 29) and reinforced with concrete (with original brick measurements of 215mm x 70mm x 100mm). The building is clad in traditional horizontal-weatherboarding, with a corrugated asbestos covered gabled-ended roof. Its timber-frame is pegged together.



Photograph 24 South-east elevation of Building D. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Exterior

The frame on the south-east elevation of the building has been entirely removed, with modern concrete blocks and bricks forming a low wall in its place. Two inserted cut-down telegraph poles and an upright steel beam support this elevation, in the absence of any its original timbers. On the southern elevation of the building is a small inserted vertical planked timber door, which leads into Building C (Photograph 25). The remainder of the exterior has no features.



Photograph 25 South-west elevation of Building D, from inside Building C. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Interior

Building D has a concrete floor on the interior. The roof of this building and Building C is one continuous construction, with modern machine-cut purlins running through between the two buildings. Like Building C, the roof in Building D is primarily constructed of hand-sawn timbers, with occasional machine-cut insertions. This roof is not original to Building D, and was added when Building C was built. A roof also projects from Building D to cover the space between the midstrey and southern elevation of the barn (Fig 8, Photograph 1). This roof must have been built sometime shortly after the barn was constructed

The tie-beam in Building D is similar to ones in Building C and the barn: a very rudimentary hand-sawn timber supported by iron straps rather than bracing (Photograph 26), with a collar above. Unlike in Building C and the barn, however, the tie-beam in Building D does is not original to the structure, and was probably added when the roof was redone.

The principal post on the western elevation of the building has a tenon and corresponding peg-hole visible at its apex, and would have supported the original tie-beam (Photograph

27). Although difficult to examine closely, the joint appears to be a full-lap dovetail with a tenon set to one side.



Photograph 26 Truss in Building D. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 27 Principal post in north-west elevation of Building D, with tenon set to one side visible at apex. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The remaining frame in Building D, including the wall-plates, is made of hand-sawn timber, supported by primary diagonal-bracing (Photograph 28). The only machine-cut timbers are two on the northern elevation, blocking up a possible old entrance into the building (Photograph 29) There are also multiple timbers that show evidence of being reused from earlier buildings. The wall-plate immediately to the south of the principal post on the western elevation is clearly reused from an earlier structure, as it has a large unused recess on its underside, which might have originally received a knee brace.



Photograph 28 South-west elevation of Building D, with double jowled corner post visible to right of photo. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The south-west corner-post in the building is substantially larger than the others (measuring 190mm x 240mm compared to 105mm x 150mm). It has an ornate double-jowled head supporting the wall-plate (Photograph 28), and probably originated in an earlier structure. It is supported by a small stud underneath the jowl. The surviving sill-beams in the structure are largely covered in render or concrete, but on the south-west elevation some un-used mortices are visible on the front face of the timber (Photograph 28), showing that it, too, is reused. Some studs on the north-east elevation also have unused mortices.

No scarf joints were observed in the structure apart from one on each modern purlin, identical to the ones observed in Building C (see above).



Photograph 29 Interior shot of Building D, with two modern timbers and possible blocked entrance visible in centre of photo. Photograph taken facing north.

No carpenter's marks were observed in Building D, although there may be some surviving on the exterior of the building, hidden by the concrete and weatherboarding.

Building E

Building E is a small modern lean-to built against the western elevation of the barn, and the northern elevation of Building D (Fig 8). It measures 3.8m x 5.2m. It is currently in use as a storeroom, and is constructed entirely of modern machine-cut timbers. The lean-to is clad in horizontal-weatherboarding, with a corrugated asbestos covered roof. Its northern elevation has a double door. Although the cartographic evidence (see above) suggests this lean-to was constructed in the 1870s, judging by the timbers present in the building it is probably much more modern, and replaced the earlier lean-to shown on the first and second edition OS maps.

Building F

Building F is a small outshot from the barn, measuring 3.5m x 2.3m. It is built up against the eastern wall of the midstrey, and the southern wall of the main range (Fig xx). It is covered, along with Building G, by a slate-covered catslide roof extended from the eastern pitch of the midstrey (Photograph 32).

Exterior

The southern elevation of Building F is constructed with concrete blocks at its base, with a timber-frame above. The eastern elevation of the building is entirely timber-framed. The

timber-framing on both elevations is covered in horizontal weatherboarding, even on the eastern elevation where it is inside Building G.

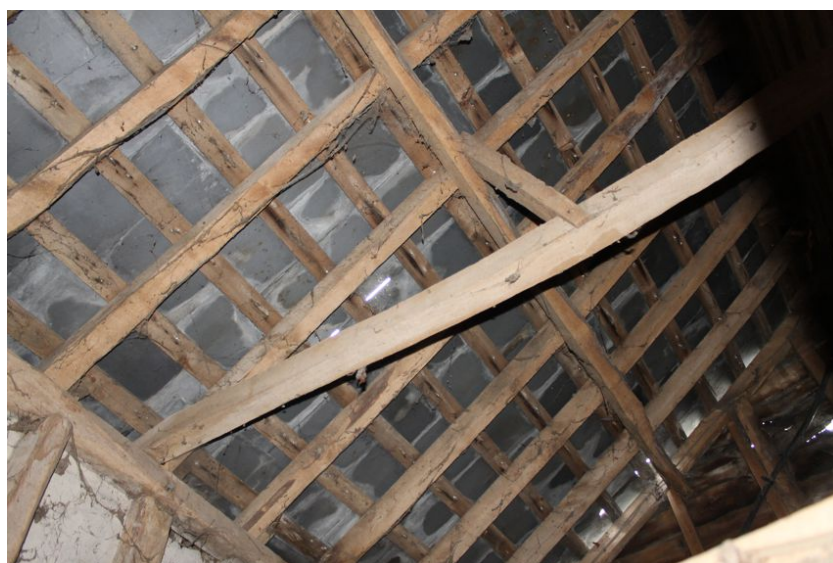
Interior

Building F has a concrete floor. On its southern elevation there is a modern timber-framed window, but it has been weatherboarded over (Photograph 30).



Photograph 30 Interior shot of Building F, showing blocked modern window. Photograph taken facing south.

There are partially surviving chipboard walls and a lowered ceiling on the interior, all supported by modern machine-cut batons. Close inspection of the timber-frame was impossible, but it appeared to be largely constructed from machine-cut timber, nailed together, although there was also some hand-sawn timber in its make-up (Photograph 31). The catslide roof is largely constructed on machine-cut timber.



Photograph 31 Interior shot of the roof of Building F. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Building G

Building G is a small outshot from the barn, measuring 3.5m x 2.8m. It is built up against another outshot, Building F, and the southern wall of the main range of the barn (Fig 8). It is covered, along with Building F, by a slate-covered catslide roof extended from the eastern pitch of the midstrey (Photograph 32).



Photograph 32 Exterior shot of farm complex, with Building H in the foreground. Catslide roof covering Buildings F and G visible, as well as wall bordering pond. Photograph taken facing north.

Exterior

The southern elevation of Building G is timber-framed. The eastern elevation primarily consists of the wall that borders the pond and forms the eastern side of Building H (Photograph 32). Above this brick wall is timber-framing joining with the catslide roof (Photograph 33). The southern elevation is covered in horizontal-weatherboarding. The eastern elevation has a timber-framed opening just above the brickwork, facing the pond.

Interior

Building G has a concrete floor. The timber-framing on the southern and eastern elevation, as well as the roof of the structure, is nailed together and made of machine-cut timber.



Photograph 33 Interior shot of Building G, showing timber-framing above wall. Photograph taken facing east.

Building H

Building H is a brick structure to the south of the barn, built up against the wall which is connected to the barn's plinth and forms the eastern side of Building G (see above) (Photograph 32).

The building has two distinct phases of brickwork, with a modern extension added to the west, doubling the size of the structure (Fig 8, Photograph 34). Until recently the building was in use as a kennel. The building is roofed in corrugated asbestos.



Photograph 34 South-west elevation of Building H, showing two phases of construction. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The original eastern half of the structure is built against the low wall bordering the pond, in Flemish bond, with brick dimensions of 230 x 110 x 65mm. The modern extension to the building is built in spacer bond, and has brick dimensions of 210 x 70 x 120mm. Both the original structure and the extension are divided into three small chambers by low walls (Fig 8). Modern timber, nailed together, and wire fencing, is also used to divide these chambers, and to support the hand-sawn rafters above the original half of the building (Photograph 35).



Photograph 35 Interior of original half of Building H, showing brickwork and rafters. Photograph taken facing east.

The original structure has some surviving pavior bricks in its floor to the north (Photograph 36). The rest of the structure has a concrete floor.



Photograph 36 Interior of original half of Building H, showing pavior brick floor. Photograph taken facing east.

7 Discussion

The main focus of the historic building recording at Sturgeon's Farm was the threshing barn. In historical farmsteads, barns tend to be the earliest surviving structures, owing to their important role in the processing of grain (meaning they must be well-built and maintained), and also to their size: the demolishing of a barn, even if it has since passed its usefulness, is no simple task.

At Sturgeon's Farm, however, we find that the earliest structure in the farm complex is not the barn, but a much smaller building (Building D). It has been heavily altered since its construction (with its entire eastern elevation removed and roof replaced), and has no surviving fixtures or fittings, making determining its purpose very difficult.

Building D appears on the Chapman and André map of 1777, and given the primary bracing used in its construction, it is unlikely to have been constructed earlier than the end of the 16th century (Stenning and Shackle 2013, 130). This is corroborated by the surviving principal post on the western elevation, with its jowl and off-centre tenon, a standard style in the 17th century (Hewett 1980, 274). It seems likely it is roughly contemporary with the construction of the farmhouse, which is listed as being 16 or 17th century in date.

The number of re-used timbers in Building D's frame, most prominently the large, double-jowled corner post (Photograph 28), suggests it may have been constructed from an earlier, possibly medieval building.

By the time of the tithe map in 1838, Building D is part of a range of buildings, of which the only other one still standing today is Building C. Although currently used for stabling, its original purpose is not known – like Building D it has been the subject of extensive alteration since its construction. When it was erected, a new roof was constructed that covered both Building C and D (and possibly the other buildings in the range that are no longer standing). This was when the tie-beam in Building D was replaced. When the barn was erected this roof was extended to cover the gap between the midstrey and Building D. The roof's original covering has since been replaced with corrugated asbestos at some point in the 20th century. This may have occurred at the same time that the western elevation of Building C was rebuilt with modern machine-cut timber.

Following the construction of the west-wing of the farm complex, the threshing barn was erected sometime between 1838 and 1871, along with a small brick-built animal shelter to the east (Building H).

The mid-19th century is known as the “High Farming” years in British agriculture, a time of increased output and prosperity brought about by affordable imported artificial fertilisers, manure and feeds such as oilcake. These, combined with an Act of Parliament in 1849 that provided loans for the construction of new farm buildings, led to a boom in agriculture in Britain.

That the barn and Building H were constructed at a time of such prosperity is unlikely to be a coincidence, and probably represents an upturn in the fortunes of Sturgeon's Farm. However, most farms that expanded during this period followed the tenets of the new ‘model farms’. Sturgeon's was unusual, both because of its new traditional threshing barn, but also because the barn incorporated large amounts of reused timber.

The barn was designed and constructed for the processing and storage of a grain crop. A grain crop, whether wheat, oats, barley or rye, is called corn and requires processing to be of use. The grains need to be separated from the stalks, and chaff removed from the grains. This process, called threshing, was traditionally carried out by hand-flail, and the tall doors in the barn would have allowed a cross draught to winnow the chaff from the grain. The lower segments of the threshold doors would have prevented farm animals walking into the barn during this process.

By the mid-19th century, because of developments made during of the Industrial Revolution, the threshing process was becoming increasingly mechanised (Brunskill 1994, 158) and required less time, space and manpower. By the late 19th century, threshing barns were no longer the integral part of the agricultural landscape that they had once been. It could seem somewhat incongruous, then, that a traditional threshing barn would be constructed at Sturgeon's Farm as mechanisation was beginning to take hold.

This is not to say it was impossible that the barn could have been raised during this period. The county of Essex in the mid-19th century was still predominantly rural. It was a place where labour continued to be cheap and there was less incentive to replace manpower with machine (Wade Martins 2002, 129). Although falling in numbers, traditional threshing barns were constructed well into the 19th century in East Anglia: one was built in the mid 19th century in Alphamstone, Essex (CAT Report 767), and one was even constructed as late as 1894 in Mendlesham, Suffolk (Harvey 1980, 135).

Accounting for these factors, it seems much more likely that the barn was raised closer to 1838 than 1871. The large number of hand-sawn timbers, compared to a limited amount of machine-cut ones, certainly suggests an earlier date. The similarity between the tie-beams in Building C and the barn also hints that the two buildings were not constructed too many years apart.

The high number of re-used timbers in the barn's frame, and the rudimentary nature of some structural timbers (i.e. the lack of bracing or any jointing in most of the tie-beams, the very basic scarf joints on the sill-beams) suggests a vernacular approach to the raising of the barn, and perhaps a focus on keeping costs down. It seems unlikely that the barn was constructed by a professional carpenter. The single knee brace in the barn is almost certainly salvaged from an earlier structure – as is also probably the case for the knee brace in Building C (another indicator they may not have been constructed too far apart chronologically). The two-tier nature of the barn's plinth suggests the main range of the structure may have been raised at some point, while the midstrey remained sitting on a single-tier plinth.

The original, eastern part of the brick-built animal shelter (Building H) was probably constructed later than the barn. The western extension to this animal shelter is quite recent and probably corresponds with its conversion into a kennel.

The two outshots to the east of the midstrey (Buildings F and G) must, of course, have been constructed after the barn was raised. The weatherboarding on the eastern elevation of Building F suggests that it would have stood for a while before the construction of Building G. Regardless, they both exist by the time the 1893 OS map is surveyed (Map 6), and were presumably used for storage. The catslide roof from the midstrey would have been constructed and extended at the same time the outshots were built. The weatherboarding covering these outshots, the barn and the west-wing of the farm complex is all quite modern, as the boarded over modern window in Building F attests to. Some older weatherboarding is visible on the interior of the barn, where it has been covered over by the outshots (Photograph 6).

Building A, to the north of the barn, was built sometime between 1920 and 1955, probably for the storage of farm machinery, given the double doors on its western elevation.

Building B is a stable of very recent construction, but is built on an older plinth (Photograph 18). This plinth would have supported the southern part of the building shown in the tithe map of 1838. Given the modern age of Building B, this earlier building may only recently have been demolished.

Building E is a very modern timber-framed lean-to, standing on the same location as a lean-to from the late 19th century.

From an initial farmstead and associated farmhouse, with one range of buildings in the 17th-18th century, right through to a 'U' shaped courtyard plan with an associated 19th-

century threshing barn, the farm complex at Sturgeon's Farm shows the evolution of a small Essex farmstead from the 17th century to the present day.

The threshing barn is of some interest as a late example of its type, and shows how, even with the advent and development of mechanisation, the perseverance of traditional farming methods and practices continued in Essex well into the 19th century.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Dave Barrow and Edward Parsley Associates for commissioning and funding the building recording.

The building recording was carried out by Mark Baister and Dr Elliot Hicks.

Plans are based on, and amended from, plans and elevations by Mark Perkins Partnership Chartered Architects.

The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper for Colchester Borough Council.

9 References

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

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

Brunskill, R.W.	1994	Timber Building in Britain (second edition)
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CAT Report 767	2014	<i>Historic building recording at King's Farm Barn, Bishops Lane, Alphamstone, Essex March 2014</i> by Lister, C
CBC	2017	<i>Brief for Level 2 Historic Building Recording at Sturgeons Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BN</i> by Tipper, J
CifA	2014 a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CifA	2014 b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
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10 Abbreviations and glossary

carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	horizontal member in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined members such as principal or common rafters
EH	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
HE	Historic Environment
model farm	A type of farm complex popularised during the Victorian period, designed to implement researched and demonstrated improvements in agricultural techniques, efficiency, and building layout.
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	longitudinal roof timber, intermediate between wall plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters
sill-beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
tie-beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall
truss	a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum (under accession code COLEM 2017.66).

12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of brief issued by CBCAA
- 1.2 Copy of WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Digital photographic record
- 2.2 Digital photographic contact sheet
- 2.3 Attendance register
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Client report

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checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 13/07/2017

Appendix 1

Full list of digital photographic record (images on accompanying CD)

Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 001.JPG	Exterior shot of Building A and Barn. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 002.JPG	Exterior shot of Building A and Barn. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 003.JPG	Northern elevation of barn and Building E. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 004.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 005.JPG	Northern elevation of Building E. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 006.JPG	Interior shot of Building A. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 007.JPG	Interior shot of Building A. Shot taken facing north--east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 008.JPG	Interior shot of Building A. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 009.JPG	Interior shot of Building A. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 010.JPG	Interior shot of Building A. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 011.JPG	Interior shot of Building A. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 012.JPG	Modern scarf joint in girding beam of Building A, southern elevation. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 013.JPG	Modern scarf joint in sill beam of Building A, western elevation, reinforced by another timber and supporting tie-beam. Shot taken facing west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 014.JPG	Modern scarf joint in girding beam of Building A, northern elevation. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 015.JPG	Modern scarf joint in sill beam of Building A, eastern elevation, supporting tie-beam. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 016.JPG	Straight brace supporting tie-beam in Building A. Shot taken facing west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 017.JPG	Detail of barn doors on northern elevation of Barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 018.JPG	Detail of barn doors on northern elevation of Barn. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 019.JPG	Detail of lower barn doors on northern elevation of Barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 020.JPG	Detail of upper barn doors on northern elevation of Barn. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 021.JPG	Northern elevation of Building E. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 022.JPG	Western elevation of Buildings C and D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 023.JPG	Western elevation of Buildings C and D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 024.JPG	Western elevation of Buildings B, C and D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 025.JPG	Western elevation of Buildings B and C. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 026.JPG	Southern and western elevations of Buildings B, C and D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 027.JPG	Vertical-planked door leading into southern section of Building C. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 028.JPG	Vertical-planked door leading into southern section of Building C. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 029.JPG	Western elevation of Building B, C and D. Shot taken facing south.

Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 030.JPG	Western elevation of Barn and Building E. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 031.JPG	Southern elevation of Building B. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 032.JPG	Southern and eastern elevation of Building B, and eastern elevation of Buildings C and D. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 033.JPG	Southern and eastern elevation of Building B, and eastern elevation of Buildings C and D. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 034.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 035.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn and Building D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 036.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn, showing midstrey. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 037.JPG	Detailed shot of doors on midstrey of Barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 038.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn and Building D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 039.JPG	Southern elevation of Building Ds lean to section by Barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 040.JPG	Western elevation of midstrey of Barn. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 041.JPG	Detailed shot of door on west elevation of midstrey of Barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 042.JPG	Southern elevation of midstrey of Barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 043.JPG	Detailed shot of weathervane on top of Barn's midstrey. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 044.JPG	Southern elevation of Buildings F and G. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 045.JPG	Southern elevation of midstrey of Barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 046.JPG	Eastern elevation of Barn and Buildings G and H, over adjacent pond. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 047.JPG	Eastern elevation of Barn and Buildings G and H, over adjacent pond. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 048.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building B, C and D. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 049.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building B. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 050.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building B. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 051.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 052.JPG	Eastern elevation of Buildings C and D. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 053.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 054.JPG	Detail of hatch on eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 055.JPG	Detail of hatch on eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 056.JPG	Detail of stable door on eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 057.JPG	Detail of stable door on eastern elevation of Building C, with upper door open. Shot taken facing north-west.

Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 058.JPG	Detail of double door on eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 059.JPG	Detail of latch on double door on eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 060.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building D. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 061.JPG	Interior shot of Building B. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 062.JPG	Interior shot of Building B. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 063.JPG	Interior shot of Building B, showing modern cupboard. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 064.JPG	Interior shot of Building B. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 065.JPG	Interior shot of Building B. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 066.JPG	Interior shot of Building B. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 067.JPG	Interior shot of Building B. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 068.JPG	Interior shot of Building B. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 069.JPG	Detailed shot of truss in Building B. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 070.JPG	Detailed shot of brick plinth in Building B, showing original and modern bricks. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 071.JPG	Brick plinth in Building B, showing original and modern bricks. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 072.JPG	Interior shot of Building C, Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 073.JPG	Interior shot of Building C, Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 074.JPG	Interior shot of Building C, Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 075.JPG	Detailed shot of knee brace in Building C. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 076.JPG	Detailed shot of primary post in southern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 077.JPG	Interior shot of southern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 078.JPG	Interior shot of southern gable end of Building C. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 079.JPG	Detailed shot of truss and collars in Building C. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 080.JPG	Detailed shot of central truss and collars in Building C. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 081.JPG	Interior shot of western elevation of Building C, constructed of modern machine-cut timbers. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 082.JPG	Detailed shot of knee brace in Building C. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 083.JPG	Shot showing lack of brace on eastern end of tie beam in Building C. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 084.JPG	Interior shot of blocked doorway on western elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.;
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 085.JPG	Detailed shot of eastern end of tie beam in Building C, showing lack of corresponding rafter - suggesting roof redone. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 086.JPG	Detailed shot of splayed scarf joint in purlin in roof (eastern pitch) of Building C. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 087.JPG	Shot showing splayed scarf joint in purlin in roof (eastern pitch) of Building C. Shot taken facing south-east.

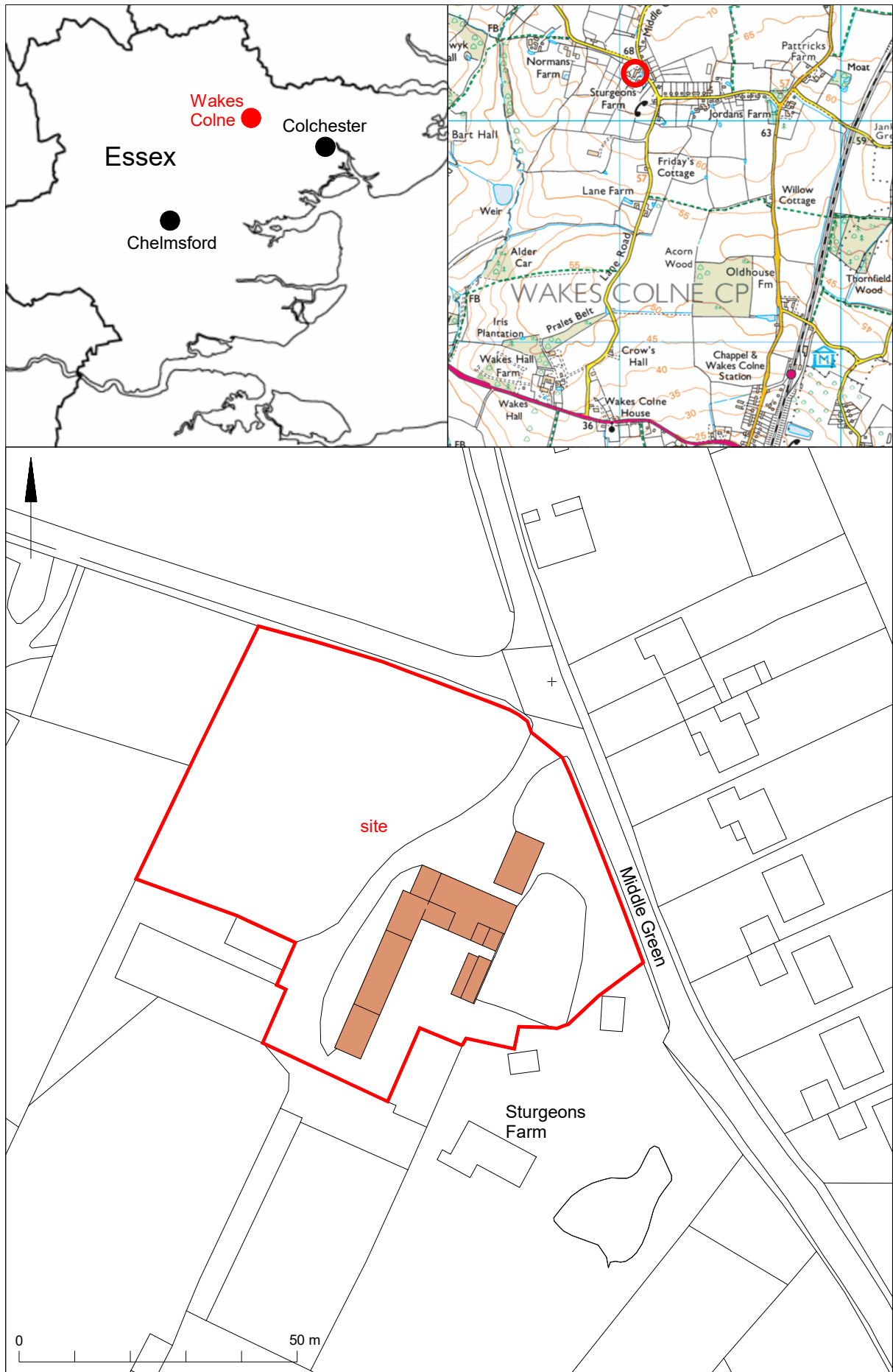
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 088.JPG	Detailed shot of splayed scarf joint in purlin in roof (eastern pitch) of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 089.JPG	Shot of southern gable end of Building C. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 090.JPG	Detailed shot of empty mortice in underside of sill beam on eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 091.JPG	Shot showing empty mortice in underside of sill beam on eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 092.JPG	Interior shot of stable door on eastern elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 093.JPG	Southern gable end of Building D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 094.JPG	Interior shot of Building C. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 095.JPG	Interior shot of Building C. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 096.JPG	Interior shot of Building C, showing northernmost truss. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 097.JPG	Interior shot of Building C, showing double door in eastern elevation. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 098.JPG	Interior shot of Building C. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 099.JPG	Primary post on western elevation of Building C, embedded in concrete. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 100.JPG	Interior shot of Building C, showing central division in building. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 101.JPG	Interior shot of Building C, showing truss above central division in building. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 102.JPG	Detailed shot of reused timber in central division within building. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 103.JPG	Detailed shot of reused timber in central division within building. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 104.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building C, showing concrete at base. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 105.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building C, showing concrete at base. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 106.JPG	Northern tie-beam in Building C, showing no bracing. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 107.JPG	Northern tie-beam in Building C, showing no bracing. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 108.JPG	Interior shot of vertically-planked door on western elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 109.JPG	Detailed shot of half-size door in southern elevation of Building D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 110.JPG	Interior shot of double door on east elevation of Building C. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 111.JPG	Southern elevation of Building D. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 112.JPG	Interior shot of Building D. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 113.JPG	Interior shot of Building D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 114.JPG	Interior shot of Building D. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 115.JPG	Interior shot of Building D. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 116.JPG	Northern elevation of Building D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 117.JPG	Primary post on western elevation of Building D. Shot taken facing north-west.

Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 118.JPG	Plinth in Building D. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 119.JPG	Plinth in Building D. Shot taken north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 120.JPG	?Original plinth in Building D. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 121.JPG	Interior shot of southern elevation of Building D. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 122.JPG	Interior shot of Building D. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 123.JPG	Shot showing ?shutter grooves on underside of sill beam in west elevation of Building D. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 124.JPG	Shot showing ?shutter grooves on underside of sill beam in west elevation of Building D. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 125.JPG	Interior shot of Building D. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 126.JPG	Detailed shot of truss in Building D. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 127.JPG	Shot of lean-to section of Building D. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 128.JPG	Interior shot of Building D, showing tie beam. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 129.JPG	Interior shot of Building E. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 130.JPG	Interior shot of Building E, showing tie beam. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 131.JPG	Interior shot of Building E. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 132.JPG	Interior shot of Building E. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 133.JPG	Entrance into Building F from Barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 134.JPG	Interior shot of Building F. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 135.JPG	Interior shot of Building F. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 136.JPG	Interior shot of Building F showing roof. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 137.JPG	Interior shot of Building G. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 138.JPG	Interior shot of Building G. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 139.JPG	Interior shot of Building G. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 140.JPG	Interior shot of Building G. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 141.JPG	Detailed shot of window in eastern elevation of Building G. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 142.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn, bay 4 and 5. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 143.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn, bay 4 and 5. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 144.JPG	Detailed shot of scarf joint on southern elevation of Barn, bay 4 and 5. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 145.JPG	Interior shot of Barn. Shot taken facing west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 146.JPG	Interior shot of Barn. Shot taken facing west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 147.JPG	Interior shot of Barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 148.JPG	Interior shot of Barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 149.JPG	Interior shot of Barn. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 150.JPG	Interior shot of Barn. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 151.JPG	Interior shot of Barn. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 152.JPG	Interior shot of Barn. Shot taken facing south-east..

Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 153.JPG	Interior shot of east elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 154.JPG	Interior shot of west elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 155.JPG	Interior shot of barn doors in midstrey. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 156.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn, Bays 4 and 5. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 157.JPG	Eastern elevation of Barn, bay 5. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 158.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn, bays 4 and 5. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 159.JPG	Eastern elevation of Barn, bay 5. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 160.JPG	Interior shot of barn showing roof and tie-beams. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 161.JPG	Interior shot of east elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 162.JPG	Interior shot of west elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 163.JPG	Detail of door in western elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 164.JPG	Detail of lock on door in western elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 165.JPG	Detail of opening in door in western elevation of midstrey. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 166.JPG	Underside of wall-plate on western elevation of midstrey. Pencil marks in wall-plate visible. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 167.JPG	Detail of scarf joint on wall-plate, northern elevation of barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 168.JPG	Detail of scarf joint on wall-plate, northern elevation of barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 169.JPG	Detail of scarf joint on wall-plate, northern elevation of barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 170.JPG	Detail of centre post on northern elevation of Barn, bays 4 and 5. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 171.JPG	Detail of corner-post in north-eastern corner of Barn. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 172.JPG	Detail of primary brace on southern elevation of Barn, bay 5. SHot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 173.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn, bays 1 and 2. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 174.JPG	Detail of scarf joint in sill beam of southern elevation of Barn, bays 1 and 3. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 175.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn, bays 1 and 2, showing re-used timbers with old mortices. Shot taken facing west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 176.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn, bays 1 and 2, showing re-used timbers with old mortices. Shot taken facing west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 177.JPG	Southern elevation of Barn, bays 1 and 2, showing re-used sill beam with old mortices. Shot taken facing west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 178.JPG	Western elevation of Barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 179.JPG	Western elevation of Barn. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 180.JPG	Western elevation of Barn, showing re-used timbers with old mortices. Shot taken facing north-west.

Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 181.JPG	Western elevation of Barn, detailed shot of scarf joint in sill beam. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 182.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn, bays 1 and 2. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 183.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn, showing barn door in bay 3. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 184.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn, detail of primary post on western side of barn door. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 185.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn, detail of primary post on eastern side of barn door. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 186.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn, detail of lower part of barn door. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 187.JPG	Northern elevation of Barn, detail of ?new timbers above barn door. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 188.JPG	Roof truss in Barn, between bays 4 and 5. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 189.JPG	Roof truss in Barn, between bays 3 and 4. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 190.JPG	Detailed shot of roof truss in Barn between bays 3 and 4, which is also the wall-plate of the eastern elevation of the midstrey. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 191.JPG	Detailed shot of roof truss in Barn between bays 3 and 4, showing it is the same bit of timber as the wall-plate of the eastern elevation of the midstrey.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 192.JPG	Detailed shot of roof truss in Barn between bays 2 and 3, which is also the wall-plate of the western elevation of the midstrey. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 193.JPG	Detailed shot of roof truss in Barn between bays 2 and 3, showing it is also the wall-plate of the western elevation of the midstrey. Shot taken facing north-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 194.JPG	Detail of knee brace supporting tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 195.JPG	Detail of truss between bays 1 and 2. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 196.JPG	Interior detailed shot of midstreys gable, showing small entrance into overhang and jowled posts either side of barn doors. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 197.JPG	Interior detailed shot of midstreys gable, showing small entrance into overhang and jowled posts either side of barn doors. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 198.JPG	Exterior shot of overhang above midstrey. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 199.JPG	Western elevation of Building H. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 200.JPG	South elevation of Building H. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 201.JPG	East elevation of Building H. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 202.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building H and Barn. Shot taken facing north.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 203.JPG	Shot of pond adjacent to Barn and Building H. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 204.JPG	Interior shot of Building H. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 205.JPG	Interior shot of Building H. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 206.JPG	Interior shot of Building H. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 207.JPG	Interior shot of Building H, showing roof. Shot taken facing south-east.

Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 208.JPG	Interior shot of Building H. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 209.JPG	Interior shot of Building H. Shot taken facing south-west.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 210.JPG	Interior shot of Building H, showing pavior brick floor. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 211.JPG	Interior shot of Building H. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 212.JPG	Interior shot of Building H, showing roof. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 213.JPG	Northern elevation of Building H. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 214.JPG	Northern elevation of Building H. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 215.JPG	Wall between Building H and Building G. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 216.JPG	Photograph into interior of Building H. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 217.JPG	Photograph into interior of Building H, showing pavior floor bricks. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 218.JPG	Detailed shot of pavior bricks in Building H. Shot taken facing east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 219.JPG	Northern elevation of Building H. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 220.JPG	Northern elevation of Building H. Shot taken facing south-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 221.JPG	Shot of Barn and surrounding farmyard. Shot taken facing north-east.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 222.JPG	Modern outbuilding not affected by development. Shot taken facing south.
Wakes Colne, Sturgeon's Farm BR 223.JPG	Modern barns not affected by development. Shot taken facing north-west.



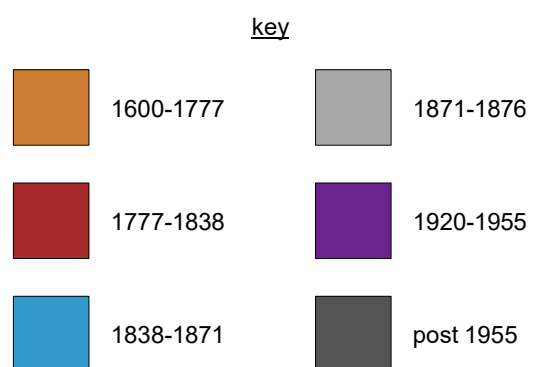
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Fig 1 Site location. Farm buildings that are the subject of building recording highlighted.



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Fig 2 Detailed plan of site, with phasing.



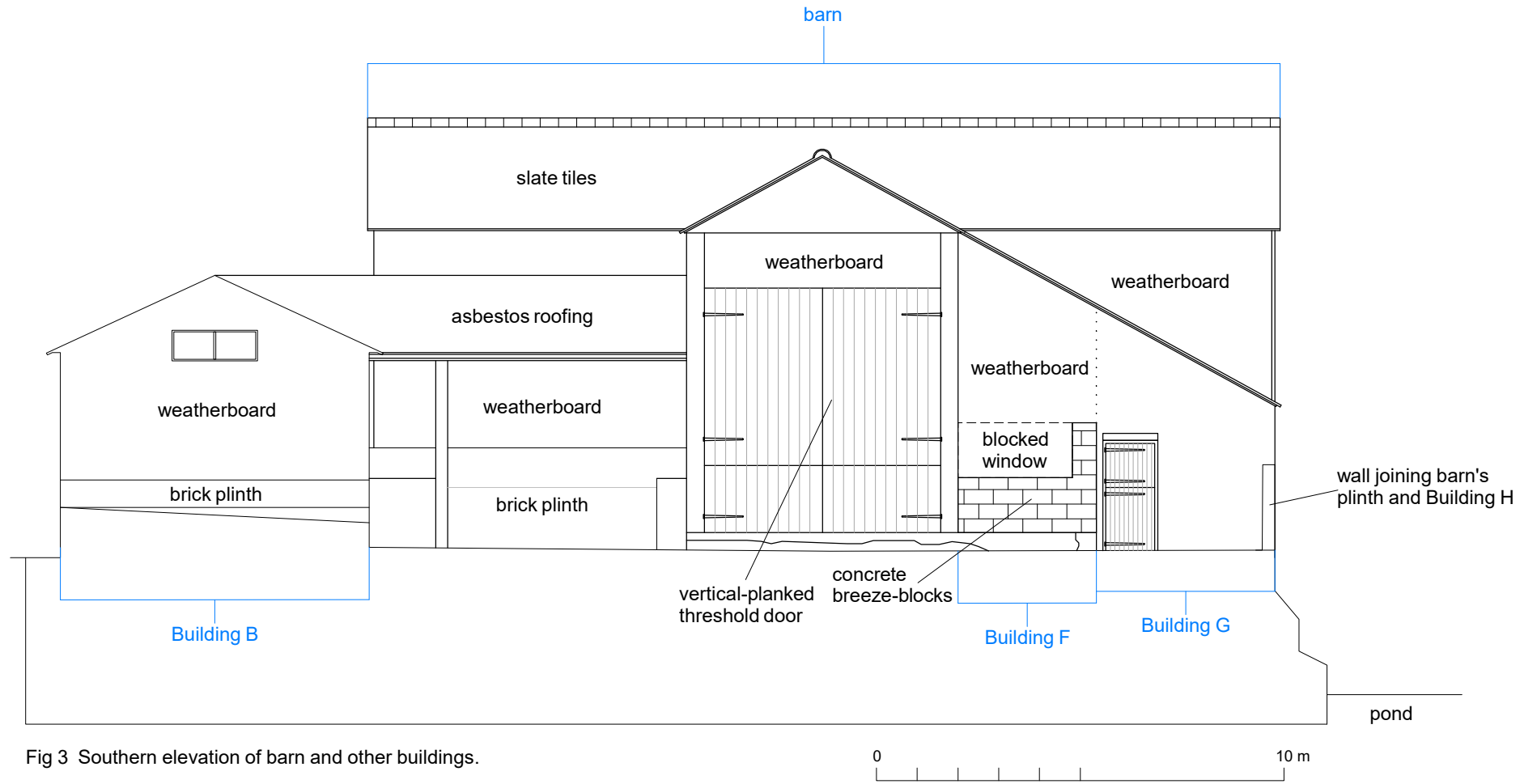


Fig 3 Southern elevation of barn and other buildings.

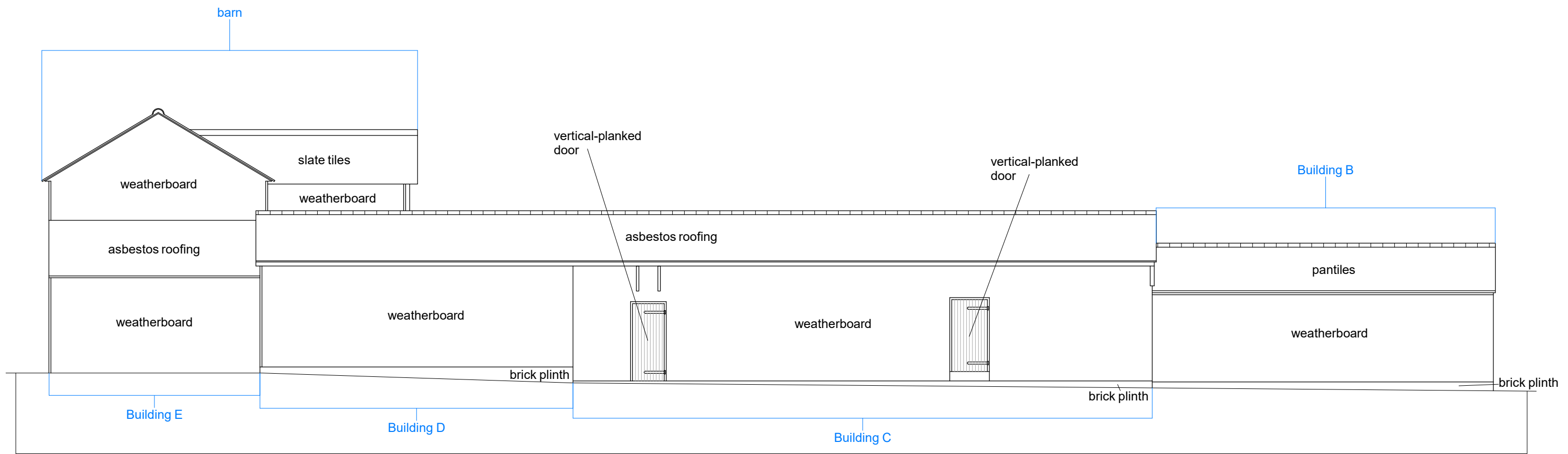


Fig 4 Western elevation of barn and other buildings.



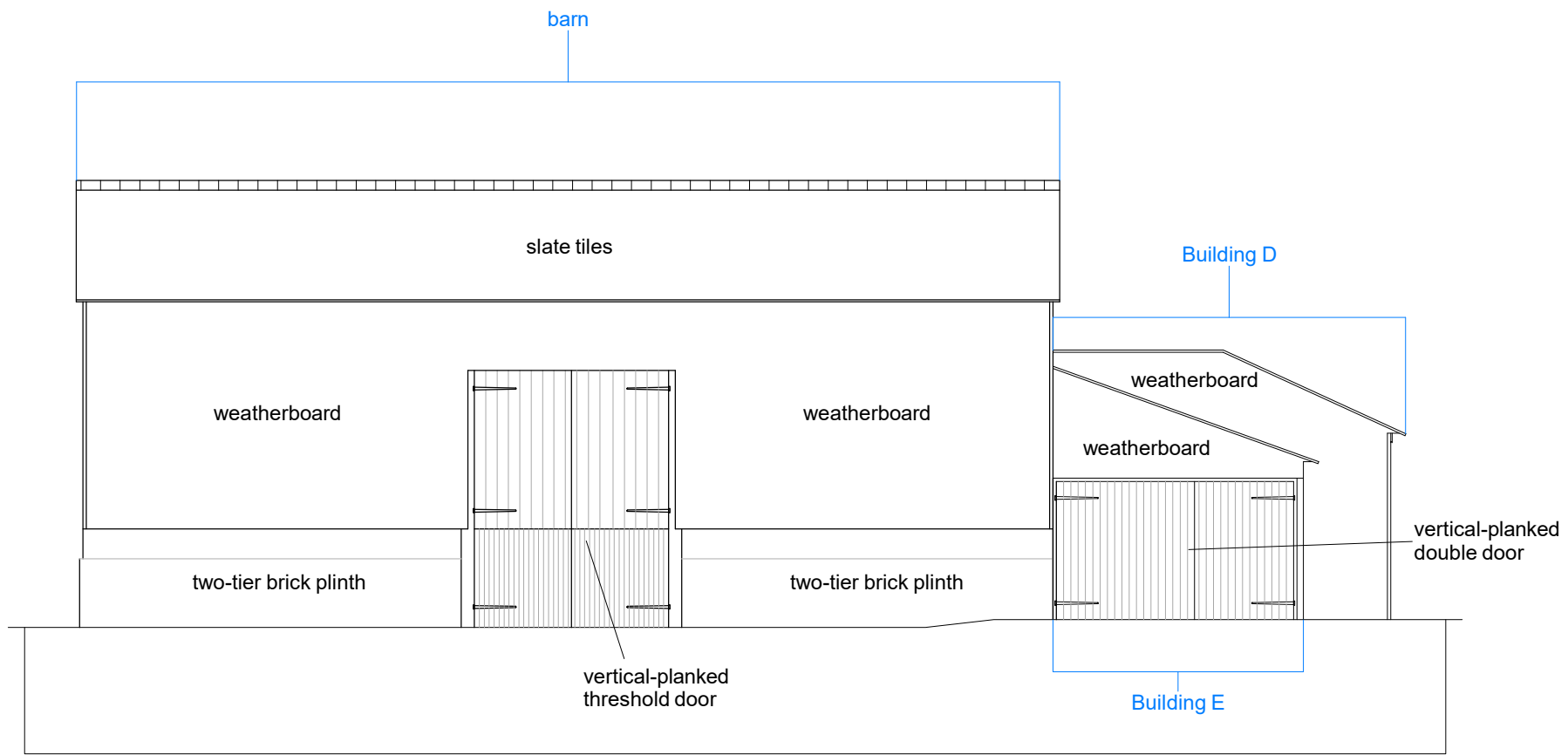


Fig 5 Northern elevation of Barn and other buildings.



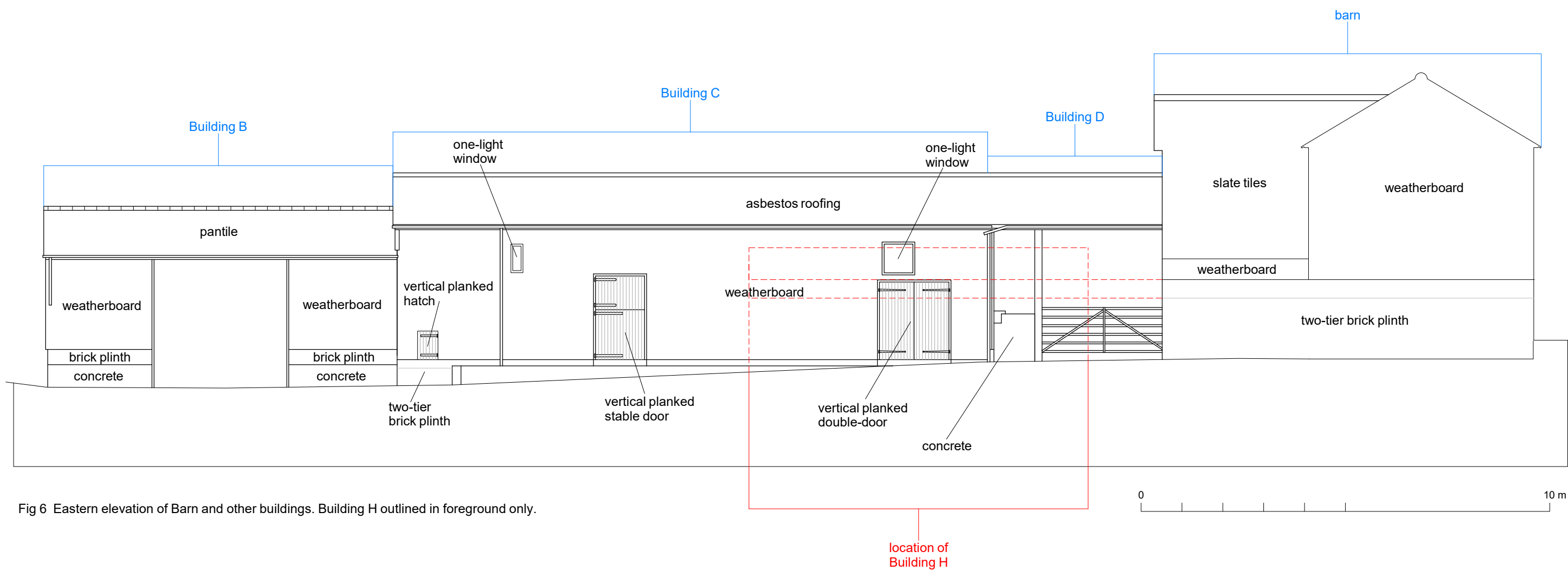


Fig 6 Eastern elevation of Barn and other buildings. Building H outlined in foreground only.

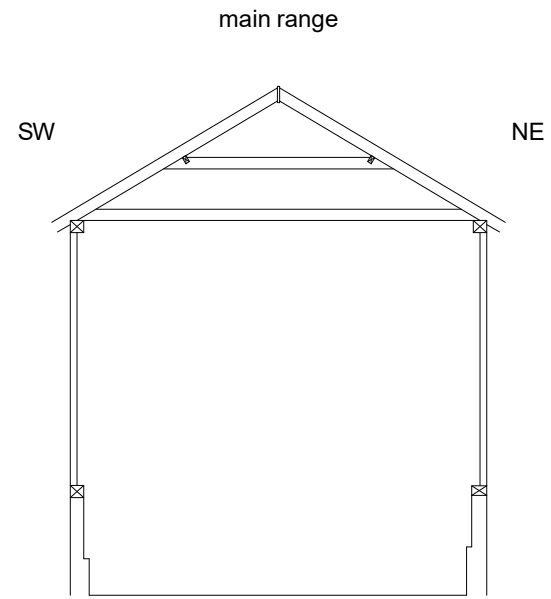
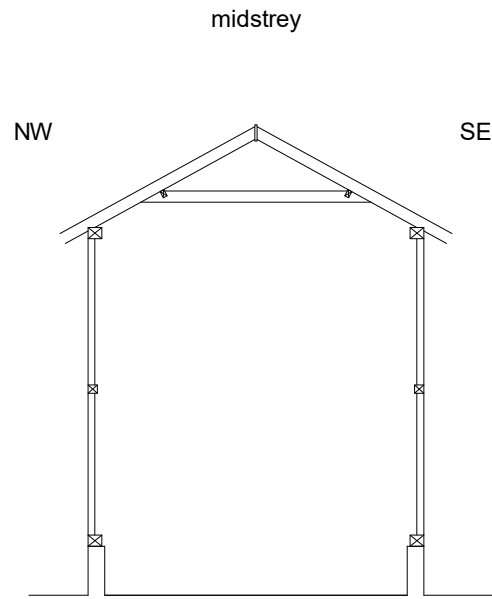
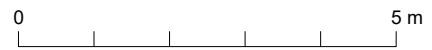


Fig 7 Truss bracing of barn.



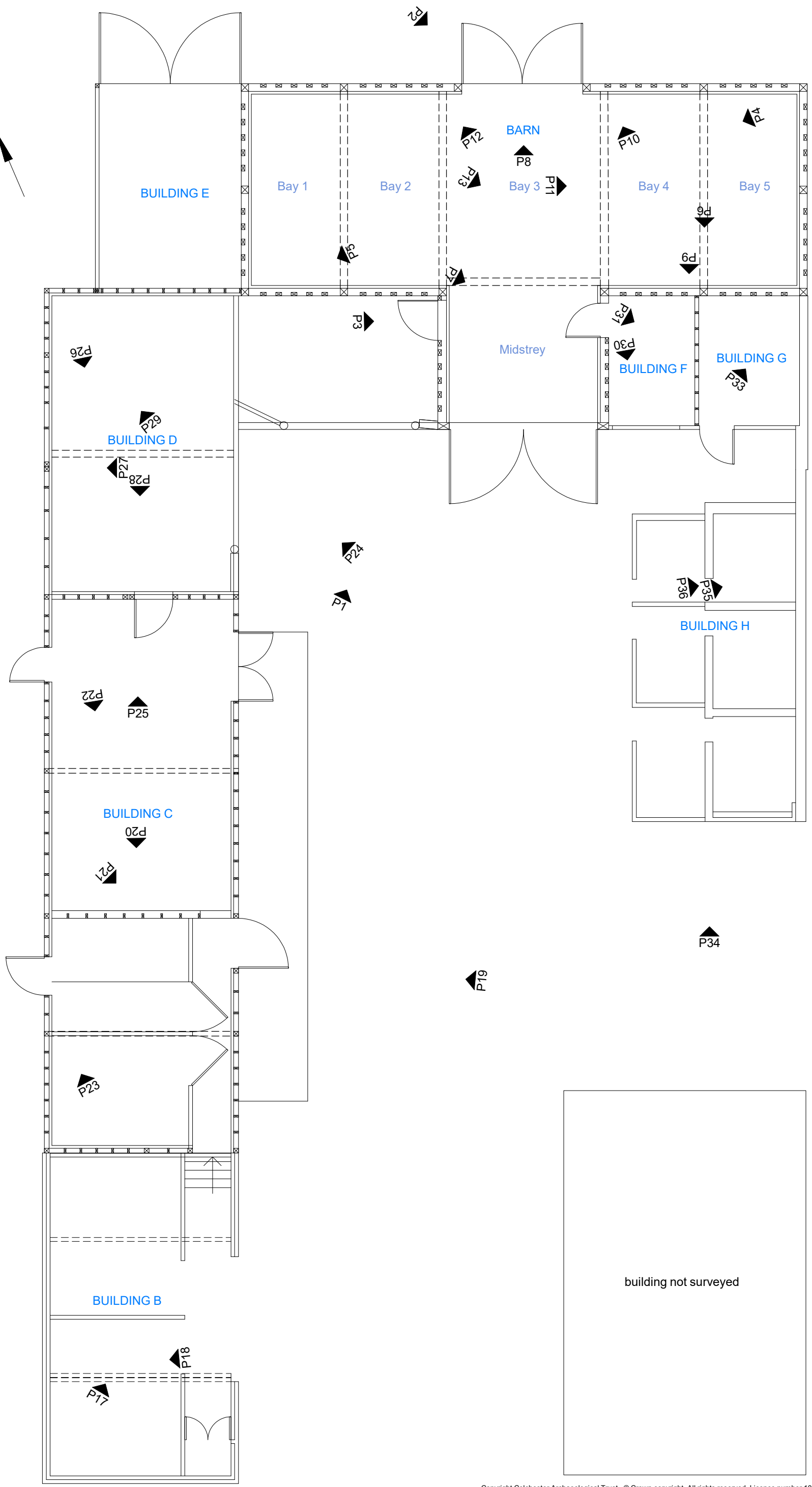


Fig 8 Detailed plan of barn and Buildings B-H. Arrows show location and direction of photographs reproduced in the text.

P16

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Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester CO6 2BN	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 8907 3020 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/05m CHER ref: ECC3996 OASIS ref: colchest3-285508
Type of work: Historic building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 31st May 2017	Size of area investigated: 432 square metres
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.66	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/EHER number(s): none
Final report: CAT Report 1131	
Periods represented: Post-medieval, Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester in May 2017. The small farm complex contained one, partially surviving, building dating from the 17th century, which was probably contemporary with the nearby listed farmhouse. This building was extended and re-roofed in the late 18th-early 19th century. A mid 19th century addition to the complex was a threshing barn. It was built in a time period when mechanisation of threshing was becoming commonplace and the need for new threshing barns was rapidly dwindling. This suggests that at Wakes Colne, mechanisation was slow to take hold, and a continued supply of cheap farm labour meant that traditional methods of farming continued well into the 'High Farming' period of British agriculture.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: threshing barn, farm	Significance: none
Author of summary: Mark Baister	Date of summary: July 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester CO6 2BN

NGR: TL 8907 3020 (centre)

Planning reference: 160333

Client: Dave Barrow, Edward Parsley Associates

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: 2017.66

CAT Project code: 17/05m

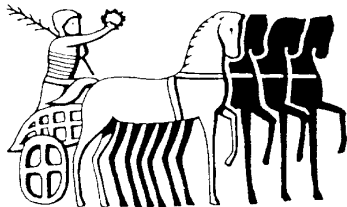
CHER Event number: ECC3996

OASIS ref: colchest3-285508

Site Manager: Mark Baister

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 22-05-2017



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Site location and description

Sturgeons Farm is located on the south side of Middle Green approximately 1 mile to the north of Wakes Colne (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 8907 3020.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises the conversion of a barn and associated farm buildings into a dwelling.

Historical background

The following historical background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The barn is a curtilage listed building within the grounds of a 16th-17th century Grade II listed farmhouse at Sturgeon's Farm (NHLE no 1225017). The text of the Historic England list entry describes Sturgeons as:

C16-C17 house. Timber framed range of one and a half storeys, with mixed windows, including 2 gabled dormers on north slope. Walls roughcast, roof ridged with gables, pegtiled. One red brick chimney stack east of centre, one added to west gable end. One sash window in the east gable.

The barn's associated buildings consist of an attached low rise western wing, a shorter low rise eastern wing, and an outbuilding to the north.

The site is also in close proximity to several other listed houses of a similar date to Sturgeons, on the south and north sides of Middle Green (including NHLE no 1225015, NHLE no 1225026 and NHLE no 1225023). About 200m to the south-east of the site is the location of a windmill, shown on the Chapman and André map of 1777, which burnt down in 1856 (Farries, 102-103).

Planning background

The planning application for the conversion of the barn and associated buildings into a dwelling was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2016.

In response to this application, Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) prepared a brief, recommending that a Historic England Level 2 building survey should be carried out on the barn and associated farm buildings before any conversion work could begin.

This recommendation is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Colchester Archaeological Trust has prepared this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in response to the CBCAA brief for submission to Colchester Borough Council Planning Department.

Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Archaeological Advisor of CBC (CBCAA).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for historic building recording. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBC (*Brief for Level 2 Historic Building Recording - CBC 2017*).

Building recording

The building recording will comprise a Historic England Level 2 survey of the barn and other farm buildings to be impacted by the conversion works.

The remains will be described, drawn and photographed. Specifically this will consider:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Function and layout.
- Original and later phasing, additions and their effect on the internal/external fabric and the level of survival of original fabric.
- The significance of the site in its immediate local context.

Building recording methodology

A Historic England Level 2 survey will be undertaken.

A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the barn and its associated farm buildings will be made. Sources consulted will include:

- Essex Historic Environment Record.
- Essex Records Office.
- The site owner/developer.

A large-scale block plan will be made of the site using existing architects' drawings or the current OS 1:2500 map extract.

Plans and elevations at a scale of 1:100 will be made of the remains, tied into the descriptive text and accompanying photographic record.

The buildings will be viewed, described and photographed. The description will seek to address materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.

A full photographic record will be made comprising colour digital photographs. This record will include both general shots and details of external and internal features (ie structural detail). A photographic scale will be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of shot.

The completed plans will be clearly annotated to show the location and orientation of photographs taken as part of the survey.

Fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text will be reproduced as colour laser copies.

The guidelines contained in *Historic England: Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice (2016)* will be adhered to. In addition, RCHME: *Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition*, ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014)* and the appropriate sections of the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 14, 2003)* and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England (EAA 24, 2011)* and *Management of research projects in the historic environment (MoRPHE)* will be used for additional guidance in the design of the project specification, the contents of the report, and for the general execution of the project.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)

- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBC Archaeological Adviser (CBC 2017)

A project or site code will be sought from CBCAA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows

Building recording: One CAT building recorder for one day

Results

Notification will be given to the CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

A report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
- A brief history of the farm complex, including the development of the site, its original design, date, the form and function of the buildings and any significant modifications.
- Location maps, plans and annotated drawings tied into the OS Grid.
- Labelled re-productions of a representative sample of the photographs
- Detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CBCAA.

Monitoring

The CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to the CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with the CBCAA prior to them being carried out. The CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the CBCAA will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

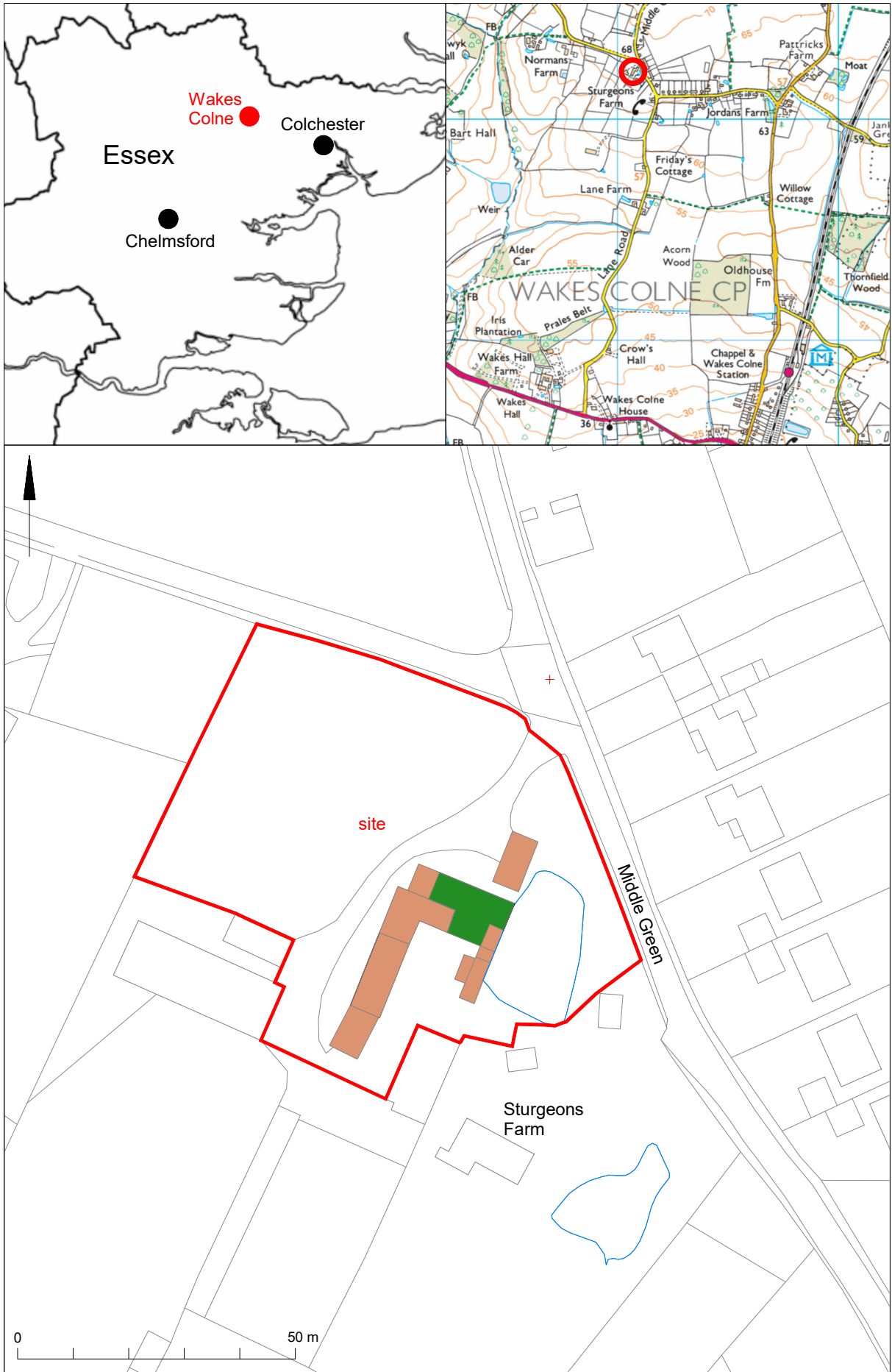
CBC	2017	<i>Brief for Level 2 Historic Building Recording at Sturgeons Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester, CO6 2BN</i> by Jess Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Policies and procedures</i>
Farries, K.	1988	<i>Essex Windmills, Millers and Millwrights, Volumes 1 to 5, Vol 3</i>
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EAA14)
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

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Fig 1 Site location. Farm buildings that are the subject of building recording highlighted (barn in green).

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OASIS ID: colchest3-285508

Project details

Project name	Wakes COlne, Sturgeons Farm Building Recording
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester in May 2017. The small farm complex contained one, partially surviving, building dating from the 17th century, which was probably contemporary with the nearby listed farmhouse. This building was extended and re-roofed in the late 18th-early 19th century. A mid 19th century addition to the complex was a threshing barn. It was built in a time period when mechanisation of threshing was becoming commonplace and the need for new threshing barns was rapidly dwindling. This suggests that at Wakes Colne, mechanisation was slow to take hold, and a continued supply of cheap farm labour meant that traditional methods of farming continued well into the 'High Farming' period of British agriculture.
Project dates	Start: 31-05-2017 End: 13-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/05m - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3996 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2017.66 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	160333 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	THRESHING BARN Post Medieval
Monument type	FARM BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SILL BEAM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BEAM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Annotated Sketch"", ""Photographic Survey"", ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England
 Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER WAKES COLNE Sturgeons Farm, Middle Green
 Postcode CO6 2BN
 Study area 432 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 8907 3020 51.93763215395 0.750795755219 51 56 15 N 000 45 02 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Chris Lister
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Mark Baister
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID 2017.66
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID 2017.66
 Paper Contents "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Historic building recording at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester CO6 2BN May 2017
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Baister, M.

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