

**Historic building recording at
Princes Halfyards,
Stebbing Road, Felsted,
Essex CM6 3LG**

August 2020



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**commissioned by
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on behalf of
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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust of an agricultural outbuilding at Princes Halfyards, Stebbing Road, Felsted, Essex in August 2020.

This agricultural outbuilding comprises the remains of two structures, with the northern end being all that remains of a separate structure that has since been demolished. Given a section of surviving cobbled floor and drainage, the outbuilding was probably used for the keeping of animals. Although appearing on the tithe map of 1845, the hand-sawn timbers within the outbuilding are extremely rudimentary and suggest it was rebuilt in a vernacular style, without the contribution of a trained carpenter, in the later 19th century.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording of an outbuilding at Princes Halfyards in advance of its demolition. The recording work was commissioned by Arcady Architects on behalf of Rosemary Ockendon-Day, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in August 2020. Princes Halfyards is located to the north of the village of Felsted in Essex, on the eastern side of Stebbing Road and immediately to the south of the A120 at NGR TL 68245 22072 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. UTT/19/1235/FUL) was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in May 2019 proposing the demolition of an existing outbuilding and the erection of a new 1.5 storey dwelling on the same footprint.

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England Level 3 building recording be made of the outbuilding prior to its demolition (ECC 2020). This recommendation was given based on the outbuilding's location within close proximity to a 15th-century listed farmhouse and an area highlighted by the EHER as having significant heritage assets. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2019).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2020) and agreed with the HEA. 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* (Historic England 2015), *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 outbuilding prior to its demolition. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

“Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group.”

In particular the record considered the:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- Significance of the site in its immediate local context.

4 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 site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor-plans and elevations of the building at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. 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).

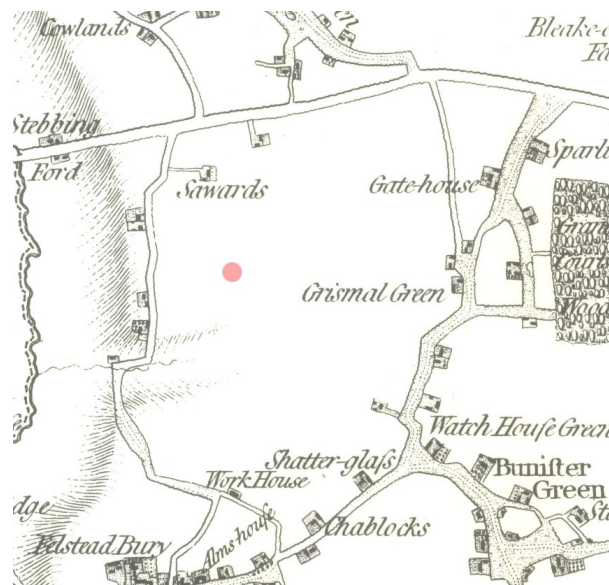
5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, the Essex Records Office (ERO) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

The structure detailed in this report is a single-storey agricultural outbuilding (Fig 1).

The site is located within the historic farm complex of Princes Halfyards, to the east of Stebbing Road in Felsted. Several modern and historical agricultural buildings and stables are present on the farm complex, as well as a 15th-century Grade II listed farmhouse (EHER 37163, List entry no. 1112826). The outbuilding detailed in this report is north-west/south-east aligned and located at the north-eastern extent of the farm complex (Fig 1).

The 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex (Map 1) doesn't depict any buildings on the site of Princes Halfyards.



Map 1 1777 Chapman and André map.
Approximate location of Princes Halfyards farm highlighted in red.

The 1845 tithe map (Map 2) shows the farmstead for the first time, including a structure in the location of the current outbuilding, on the same alignment. The tithe apportionment accompanying the map lists Prince's Halfyards farm as being owned by a Benjamin Grey and occupied by a John Harrison Jnr.



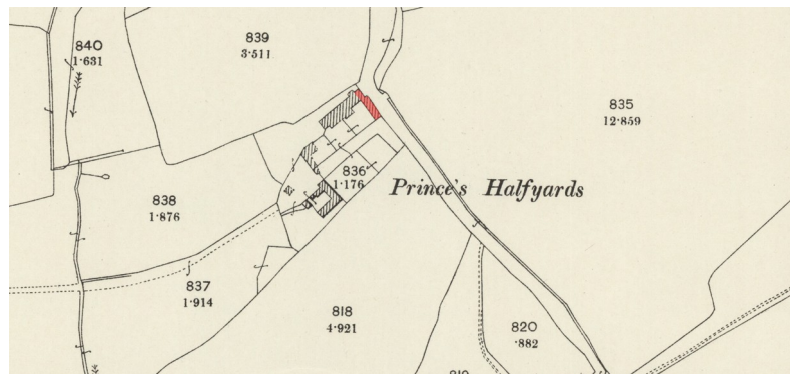
Map 2 1845 Felsted tithe map. Map has been rotated so that north is up.
Structure in location of current outbuilding highlighted in red. ERO D/CT 138B.

The first edition OS map of 1875 again shows the site in detail, with several additional buildings (Map 3). The outbuilding detailed in this report is clearly visible, and appears to have a larger footprint than the structure in this location on the tithe map, projecting further to the south-east and being narrower at its north-western end. This could indicate a period of rebuilding of the outbuilding between the tithe and first edition OS maps.

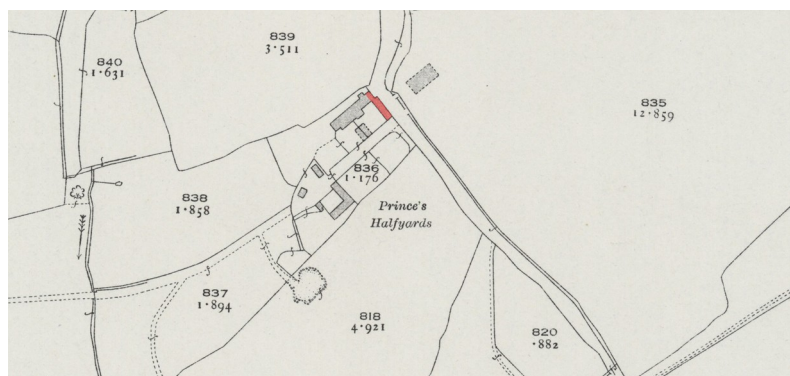


Map 3 1875 6-inch OS map. Outbuilding highlighted in red.

Subsequent OS maps (Maps 4-6) show the progressive expansion of the farm complex, although the footprint of the outbuilding detailed in this report remains unchanged throughout.



Map 4 1895 25-inch OS map. Outbuilding highlighted in red.



Map 5 1919 25-inch OS map. Outbuilding highlighted in red.

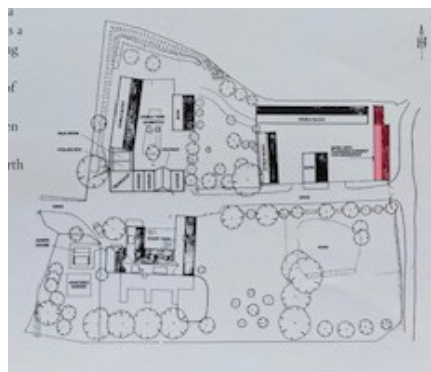


Map 6 1953 1:2500 OS map. Outbuilding highlighted in red.

The current layout of the site depicts several buildings that have been added to the complex since the 1953 OS map, including a large building on the west side of the site (Fig 1). In addition, the north-east/south-west aligned range that projected off the northern end of the outbuilding has been completely demolished and replaced with a modern stable block on a similar footprint (Map 7, Fig 1). The north-west extent of the outbuilding is probably all that remains of this original range. This hypothesis is examined in the descriptive record and discussion below.

A sales catalogue for Princes Halfyards from 1991 (ERO SALE/B8203) lists the buildings on the site, and describes the outbuilding in this report as an "Essex Barn" with current consent to convert into a 3-bedroom staff cottage.

A sales catalogue two years later in 1993 (ERO SALE/D1640) details the site as much the same, but also includes a plan, showing that by this point the outbuilding was free-standing and the north-east/south-west range shown on earlier mapping had been demolished and replaced (Map 7).



Map 7 Site plan included in the 1993 sales catalogue of Princes Halfyards (ERO SALE/D1640). Outbuilding detailed in this report shown free-standing and highlighted in red.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2 - 5)

The outbuilding is aligned north-west/south-east and measures approximately 19.3m x 4.3m in size and covers around 77 square metres. It is comprised primarily of a single ridge-line, although the north-western end of the building is smaller and has a single-pitch roof sloping to the north-east (Photograph 2). This section of the building (as confirmed by internal observation; see below) clearly was originally part of the since demolished north-east/south-west aligned range visible on historic mapping (see historical background above).

Exterior

The outbuilding is a single-storey timber-framed structure, covered in traditional weatherboarding. It is supported on a largely-obscured brick plinth, laid in mixed English-bond and made of shallow-frogged bricks, measuring 220mm x 110mm x 60mm in size. The roof of the outbuilding is covered in panels of corrugated tin, laid on a steep pitch (Photograph 1).



Photograph 1 South-west elevation of outbuilding, bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 2 South-west elevation of outbuilding, bay 1, showing concrete block infilling. Photograph taken facing north.

The structure is in significant disrepair and has been the subject of at least one phase of rebuilding, with the south-east gable-end having been almost completely replaced with concrete blocks and brickwork (Photograph 3). In addition, the south-west elevation of the building's northern bay (where originally it would have joined with the since demolished range; see above) has been in-filled, again with concrete blocks (Photograph 2).



Photograph 3 South-east elevation of the outbuilding. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 4 North-west elevation of outbuilding, showing overgrowth. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 5 North-east elevation of the outbuilding. Photograph taken facing west.

The weatherboarding attached to the timber-frame is in quite a dilapidated state. In many places it has fallen away entirely, exposing studs and posts which are themselves quite damaged, particularly to the south of the building (Photograph 1). The south-west elevation of the outbuilding has a stable-door filled entrance and an internally boarded up window opening (Photograph 1). The plinth on this elevation is almost entirely obscured and covered by concrete.

The lower register of the south-east elevation of the outbuilding is entirely constructed of concrete blocks and brickwork, and in the weatherboarded gable is a window opening covered in corrugated plastic (Photograph 3).

The north-east elevation of the outbuilding (Photograph 5) has an entrance filled with a vertically-planked double door, adjacent to a small inserted four-light window (which is boarded up internally).

The north-west elevation of the outbuilding is largely obscured by overgrowth, but appears to be featureless (Photograph 4; Fig 5).

Interior

Although, as discussed above, the northern element of this building clearly used to belong to a separate structure, for the ease of description the outbuilding has been divided into 3 bays, all of which vary in their construction methods (Fig 2).

The northern bay (bay 1) is all that remains of the north-east/south-west aligned structure visible on earlier mapping (see above). It measures 4.7m in length and its roof is mostly a single pitch, partially hipped to the south and north, constructed entirely of modern machine-cut timber (Photograph 6). The timber-frame of this bay (below the roof) is obscured by render and concrete additions, but in small sections where it is visible it appears to be constructed of hand-sawn timber (Photograph 7). The floor of this bay is concrete.



Photograph 6 Interior of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 7 Detail of small section of exposed ?hand-sawn timber in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Bays 2 and 3 are both larger than bay 1, both in width and height, and they were originally entirely separate from bay 1. The northern wall of bay 2 has had studs removed to form the entrance into bay 1 (as evidenced by empty mortices; Photograph 8).



Photograph 8 Interior of bay 2, with entrance into bay 1 visible to right, including empty mortices on wall-plate. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Bay 2's timber-frame, including the roof, is entirely hand-sawn and pegged-together, although it is sawn in a very rudimentary fashion. Many timbers (particularly the rafters) are quite sinuous, and several timbers still have patches and strips of bark (Photograph 9).



Photograph 9 Interior of bay 2, showing roof structure and suspended floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The roof of bay 2 consists of pairs of rafters meeting at the apex of the roof (there is no ridge-board). These rafters are supported by wind-braces and a single purlin on each roof pitch, which is clasped by, in this bay, three collars (Photograph 9).

The tie-beam between bays 2 and 3 is not supported by any bracing, and appears to never have been (there are no empty mortices on its underside). Instead it is supported by metal braces at each end (Photograph 10). Rising from the tie-beam are two hand-sawn inclined-struts, along with 8 studs, all rising to the rafters (Photograph 11). The northern side of this arrangement is covered in lath and plaster, while the southern side

is exposed (Photograph 11). Below this tie-beam are several modern machine-cut timbers forming a partial division and entrance between bays 2 and 3.



Photograph 10 Interior of bay 2, showing bay division between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 11 Interior of bay 3, showing division between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north.

The lower-half of the timber-frame in bay 2, including the sill-beam, is obscured by concrete (Photograph 12). The visible frame comprises studs supported by through-bracing. The two doors into the structure lead into this bay (on the north-east and south-west elevations) and examination of the wall-plate above both of these shows that neither are original entrances into the building; they both have empty mortices above indicating that studs have been removed in order to insert the doors.

The floor of bay 2 is concrete, with the exception of a section of square-cobbled floor in front of the door on the south-west elevation (Photograph 13). This section of flooring also includes a drainage gully.

There is a small section of suspended-floor above this bay, supported on two hand-sawn timber-beams that sit on the wall-plates and are attached by metal straps (Photograph 9). The suspended floor level is made of MDF board, but the two beams supporting it may be original to the building, although what purpose they serve is unclear – it seems unlikely they would contribute in any meaningful way to the structures stability, not being jointed into the frame.



Photograph 12 Interior of bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 13 Detail of surviving cobbled floor and drainage run in bay 2. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 14 Detail of face-halved scarf in bay 2, above double-doors on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Two scarf joints were observed on the wall-plates of this bay. One is above the double-door on the north-east elevation and, although partially obscured, appears to be a face-halved and bladed scarf with two edge-pegs (Photograph 14). The other scarf joint is just to the north of the tie-beam separating bays 2 and 3, and is a much more rudimentary edge-halved scarf with square abutments (Fig 2).

Bay 3 has a lower floor level than the adjacent bay 2, it is still concrete but is some 180mm lower. All of the timber making up bay 3 has been painted black. The roof of bay 3 is entirely constructed of machine-cut modern timber, although the roof's form is identical to that of bay 2 (see above). Similar to the two beams bridging the wall-plates in bay 2, there is a large hand-sawn beam bridging the wall-plates of bay 3, again attached to the frame by metal-straps, and further supported at its north-eastern end by a cut-off telegraph pole (Photograph 15). The remaining timber-frame of bay 3 is hand-sawn with through-bracing, identical to bay 2 (Photograph 16). Additionally, again as in bay 2, the lower-half of the timber-frame in bay 3 is obscured by concrete.



Photograph 15 Interior of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 16 Interior of bay 3 showing timber-framing. Photograph taken facing east.

As described above, the southern end of bay 3 is constructed of concrete blocks and brickwork, with machine-cut timbers above forming the gable (with a window opening covered in corrugated plastic; Photograph 15). The concrete blocks and brickwork have a wall-plate sitting on them, and on both the north-east and south-west elevations

it is joined to the wall-plate of the timber-frame proper by extremely rudimentary face-halved scarfs, heavily supported by metal straps (Photograph 17).



Photograph 17 Detail of rudimentary scarf joint supported by metal strap in bay 3, connecting wall-plate to rebuilt gable-end. Photograph taken facing south-west.

No carpenter's marks were observed on the building's timber-frame, although some may be hidden by weatherboarding on the exterior of the building.

7 Discussion

The outbuilding surveyed in this report is described as a barn, both in the planning application and in sales catalogues from the early 1990s. There seems to be little evidence, however, that this outbuilding was ever used for the storage or processing of a grain crop. Most prominently, the lack of a midstrey with large doors is a strong indicator that this was never a threshing barn. A midstrey would have served the important purpose of creating a cross-draught through the building, to allow the winnowing of the chaff from the grain on a threshing floor. The size of the building also seems to preclude its use for the storage of hay or an unprocessed grain crop; usually the timber-frames of barns are significantly taller to allow crops to be piled high in the bays. Indeed, often there are pitching doors in the upper register of barns to allow for easy transfer of the hay to waiting carts.

That the outbuilding has none of these features strongly suggests it was constructed for another purpose. The concrete covering the lower half of the timber-frame in bays 2 and 3 suggests it was probably used for the keeping of animals (the lower parts of timbers would have been covered in this fashion to prevent animals gnawing on them). Additionally, the remnant of cobbled floor with a drainage gully in bay 2 (pg 10) also suggests the structure was used for housing animals. Whether this is the original reason for the outbuilding's construction is unclear, but it certainly seems to have been used for this purpose in recent history.

The southern end of the outbuilding has clearly been recently rebuilt, with a gable end constructed entirely of concrete blocks and a roof of machine-cut timber. The surviving hand-sawn timber within the frame is probably original to the building, but may have been moved or altered during the rebuilding process. The corrugated metal sheets on the roof of the structure probably date from a similar time as this rebuilding of the south end.

The location of any original entrances into the outbuilding are difficult to ascertain. The two current entrances are both very clearly modern additions (pg 10) and there seems to be no observable evidence on the timber-frame that would indicate the location of a since blocked entranceway. The most likely explanation is that the structure was accessed by an entrance located in heavily rebuilt bay 3, and of which no trace remains. Although both bay 2 and bay 3 are constructed of similar hand-sawn timber, the scarf-joints visible in bay 3 are all far more rudimentary than the one observed in bay 2, suggesting that the bay wasn't rebuilt by a trained carpenter. The rebuild of bay 3 seems to have been quite extensive and while hand-sawn timber was used, it may have been either salvaged from bay 3 prior to its modern rebuild or newly added to the structure.

As mentioned in the historical background (pg 4), bay 1 is unquestionably the remnants of a north-east/south-west aligned range of buildings that were demolished sometime in the late 20th century, and originally would not have been accessible from bay 2. The small amount of fabric remaining, and the fact it is almost entirely masked by modern additions, mean determining the purpose of this range is difficult, but it is certainly possible that it was also used for the keeping of animals.

The date of the outbuilding's construction is of some interest. Although the 1845 tithe map shows a structure in the location of the outbuilding, as noted in the historical background (pg 4), its footprint changes between then and the first edition OS map in 1875, perhaps suggesting it was rebuilt during this period.

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. It seems likely that this agricultural boom period instigated the expansion of Princes Halfyards (visible on the 1875 OS map; Map 3) and the rebuilding of this outbuilding.

Of note, however, is that the outbuilding, disregarding 20th-century rebuilding and additions, is constructed entirely of hand-sawn timber. Hand-sawn timber, traditionally, fades out of use after the developments of the Industrial Revolution (1760-c.1840), which resulted in the widespread adoption of machine-cutting technologies. In this sense, then, it seems incongruous to suggest that the outbuilding was rebuilt in the mid-late 19th century.

However, while the timber-frame of the outbuilding is hand-sawn, all of the studs and posts are very rudimentary sawn pieces of timber with limited evidence of working. Many timbers, for example, have large sections of bark remaining, and are extremely sinuous. Disregarding the few examples that have evidence of reuse (which are generally of a better quality), it seems clear that these timbers were sawn for the express purpose of being included in the timber-frame of this outbuilding, and were not done by an experienced carpenter.

CAT has previously reported on several farm complexes in Essex with rudimentary hand-sawn timber-framed buildings or additions, including at Margaret Roding (CAT Report 1060), Wakes Colne (CAT Report 1131) and Ramsey (CAT Report 1369). Universally these rudimentary timbers were the result of mid-late 19th-century (or later) construction. The use of contemporary hand-sawn timber to construct or repair farm buildings in the later 19th century does not seem to be an uncommon practice in Essex.

Several reasons exist as to why the outbuilding may have been rebuilt in such a fashion, including a deliberate crude mimicry of the hand-sawn timbers of a historic building. The most likely explanation, however, is that it was cheaper. If the farm contained a ready supply of trees in the vicinity, having it sawn by farmhands with simple equipment would have been a fast method of repairing or rebuilding a structure, making use of labour that was already readily available.

Given the details examined above it seems likely that the outbuilding, although visible in some form on the 1845 tithe map, was rebuilt, probably sometime in the later 19th century. It is possible that the rudimentary timber-framing observed during this survey may be the result of even later alterations and rebuilding, but is unlikely. By the turn of the 20th-century machine-cut timber was so prevalent that it is difficult to imagine the use of local hand-sawn timber being the cheaper alternative for rebuilding an entire structure, even for the most frugally-minded farmer. What is certain is that the extremely rudimentary hand-sawn nature of the timber and framing is so at odds with genuine historical carpentry that it is clear there was no trained carpenter associated with the rebuilding.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Arcady Architects for commissioning and Rosemary Ockendon-Day for funding the historic building recording.

The recording was carried out by Mark Baister.

Figures are by Mark Baister, adapted from architects plans by Arcady Architects.

The project was monitored by Katie Lee-Smith for Essex County Council.

The text was reviewed and edited by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brunskill, R.W.	1990	<i>Brick Building In Britain (1st ed)</i>
Brunskill, R.W.	1994	<i>Timber Building In Britain (2nd ed)</i>
Brunskill, R.W.	2000	<i>Vernacular Architecture: An Illustrated Handbook (4th ed)</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording at Princes Halfyards, Stebbing Road, Felsted, CM6 3LG</i> by Carter, S
CAT Report 1060	2017	<i>Historic building recording at Waples Mill, Ongar Road, Margaret Roding, Essex, CM6 1QS July 2016</i> by Baister, M
CAT Report 1131	2017	<i>Historic building recording at Sturgeon's Farm, Middle Green, Wakes Colne, Colchester CO6 2BN May 2017</i> by Baister, M
CAT Report 1369	2019	<i>Historic building recording at Michaelstow Farm, Ramsey Road, Ramsey, Essex, CO12 5EW November 2018</i> by Baister, M
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014b (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
DCLG	2019	<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.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
ECC	2020	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording at Princes Halfyards, Stebbing Road, Felsted</i> by Lee-Smith, K
ERO SALE/B8203	1991	<i>Sales Catalogue: Princes Halfyards</i>
ERO SALE/D1640	1993	<i>Sales Catalogue: Princes Halfyards</i>
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>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

beam	horizontal members in timber-frames
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
English-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternate courses of headers and stretchers
ERO	Essex Records Office
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e widthways
lath and plaster	a technique used to finish interior or exterior surfaces of buildings, it consists of narrow strips of wood (laths) which are nailed horizontally to wall studs or ceiling joists and then coated in plaster
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
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
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
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
vernacular	a style of architecture used in the construction of domestic and functional buildings for ordinary people, as opposed to public or monumental buildings
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters
wind-brace	diagonal roof braces designed to connect the rafters together and prevent racking

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. The digital archive will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) under EHER code PHFL20.

12 Contents of archive

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1601)
Original site record (plans, elevations and notes)
Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The HEA brief and CAT WSI
The report (CAT Report 1601)
Digital plans
Site digital photos and log

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Distribution list

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email: mb@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 24/09/2020

Appendix 1:
Full digital photographic record
(images on accompanying CD)

PHFL20_PhotoGraph_001.JPG	South-west elevation of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_002.JPG	South-west elevation of outbuilding, showing detail of exposed timber-frame. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_003.JPG	South-west elevation of outbuilding showing damaged weatherboarding. Photograph taken facing north.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_004.JPG	South-west elevation of outbuilding showing stable door. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_005.JPG	South-west elevation of outbuilding showing window opening. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_006.JPG	South-west elevation of outbuilding showing concrete blocks in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_007.JPG	South-east elevation of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_008.JPG	North-east elevation of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_009.JPG	North-east elevation of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_010.JPG	North-east elevation of outbuilding showing exposed timber-frame. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_011.JPG	North-east elevation of outbuilding showing door and inserted window. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_012.JPG	North-east and north-west elevations of outbuilding, showing overgrowth. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_013.JPG	North-east elevation of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing south.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_014.JPG	Interior of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_015.JPG	Interior of bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_016.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_017.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing rafters. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_018.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing access into bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_019.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing access into bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_020.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_021.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing rafters. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_022.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing double door on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_023.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs and concrete on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_024.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing stable door on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_025.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_026.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing rafters. Photograph taken facing south.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_027.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing rafters and suspended floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_028.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing rafters. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_029.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing rafters. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_030.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing cobbled floor. Photograph taken facing west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_031.JPG	Interior of bay 2 studs and concrete on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_032.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing lath and plaster division between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_033.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing detail of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_034.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing detail of scarf-joint on wall-plate above double door on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_035.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing detail of scarf-joint on wall-plate above double door on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.

PHFL20_PhotoGraph_036.JPG	Interior of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_037.JPG	Interior of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_038.JPG	Interior of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_039.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing rafters. Photograph taken facing east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_040.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing rafters. Photograph taken facing south.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_041.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing studs on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_042.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_043.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing detail of scarf joint on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_044.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing beam across bay. Photograph taken facing north.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_045.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_046.JPG	Interior of bay 3, showing division between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_047.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing scarf joint on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_048.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing scarf joint on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_049.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_050.JPG	Interior of bay 1 showing exposed ?hand-sawn timber. Photograph taken facing north.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_051.JPG	Interior of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_052.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing damaged weatherboarding on north-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_053.JPG	Interior of bay 1 showing blocked entranceway on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_054.JPG	Detail of concrete blockwork at south-east gable end of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_055.JPG	Detail of render over brick plinth on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_056.JPG	Detail of concrete blockwork at south-east gable end of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_057.JPG	South-west elevation of outbuilding showing new stable block to left. Photograph taken facing north.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_058.JPG	Detail of concrete blockwork block south-west elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_059.JPG	Interior of bay 3, showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_060.JPG	Interior of bay 3, showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_061.JPG	Interior of bay 3, showing scarf joint on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_062.JPG	Interior of bay 3, showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_063.JPG	Interior of bay 3, showing studs on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_064.JPG	Interior of bay 3, showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_065.JPG	Interior of bay 3, showing detail of roof structure. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_066.JPG	Interior of bay 2, showing detail of rafters. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_067.JPG	Interior of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_068.JPG	Interior of bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_069.JPG	Interior of bay 1 showing exposed ?hand-sawn timber. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_070.JPG	Interior of bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_071.JPG	Interior of bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_072.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_073.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.

PHFL20_PhotoGraph_074.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing stable door on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_075.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_076.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing studs on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_077.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing concrete blocks at south-eastern gable end. Photograph taken facing west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_078.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing gable-end. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_079.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_080.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_081.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_082.JPG	Interior of bay 3 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_083.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_084.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_085.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_086.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing doorway on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_087.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing studs and blocked window on north-east elevation. Photograph taken facing north-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_088.JPG	Interior of bay 2 showing roof. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_089.JPG	Interior of bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_090.JPG	Interior of bay 1 showing concrete blockwork on south-west elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_091.JPG	Interior of bay 1 access into bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_092.JPG	Interior of bay 2. Photograph taken facing east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_093.JPG	Interior of bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_094.JPG	South-west and south-east elevation of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing north.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_095.JPG	North-east and south-east elevation of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing west.
PHFL20_PhotoGraph_096.JPG	North-east and north-west elevation of outbuilding. Photograph taken facing south.

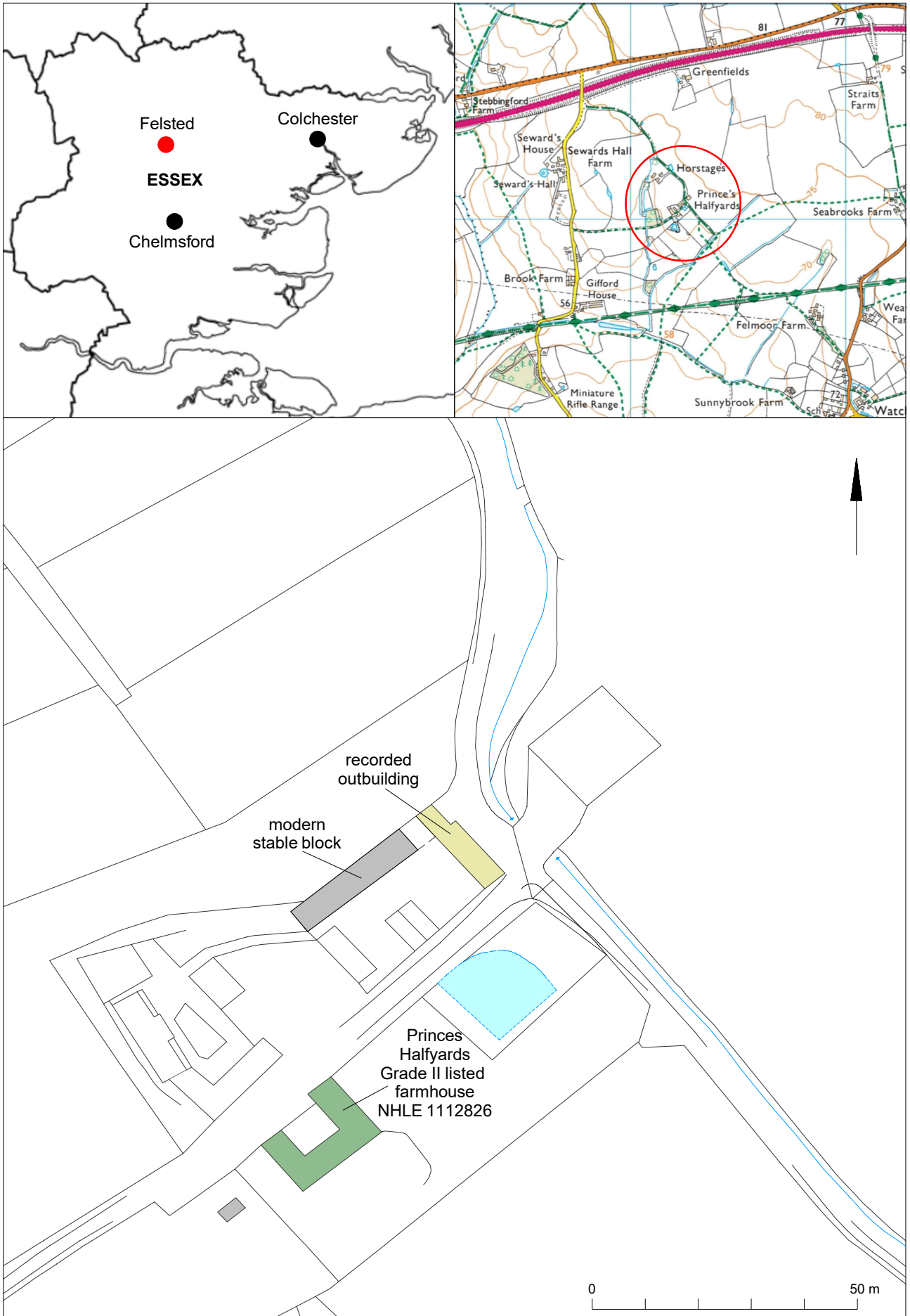


Fig 1 Site location.

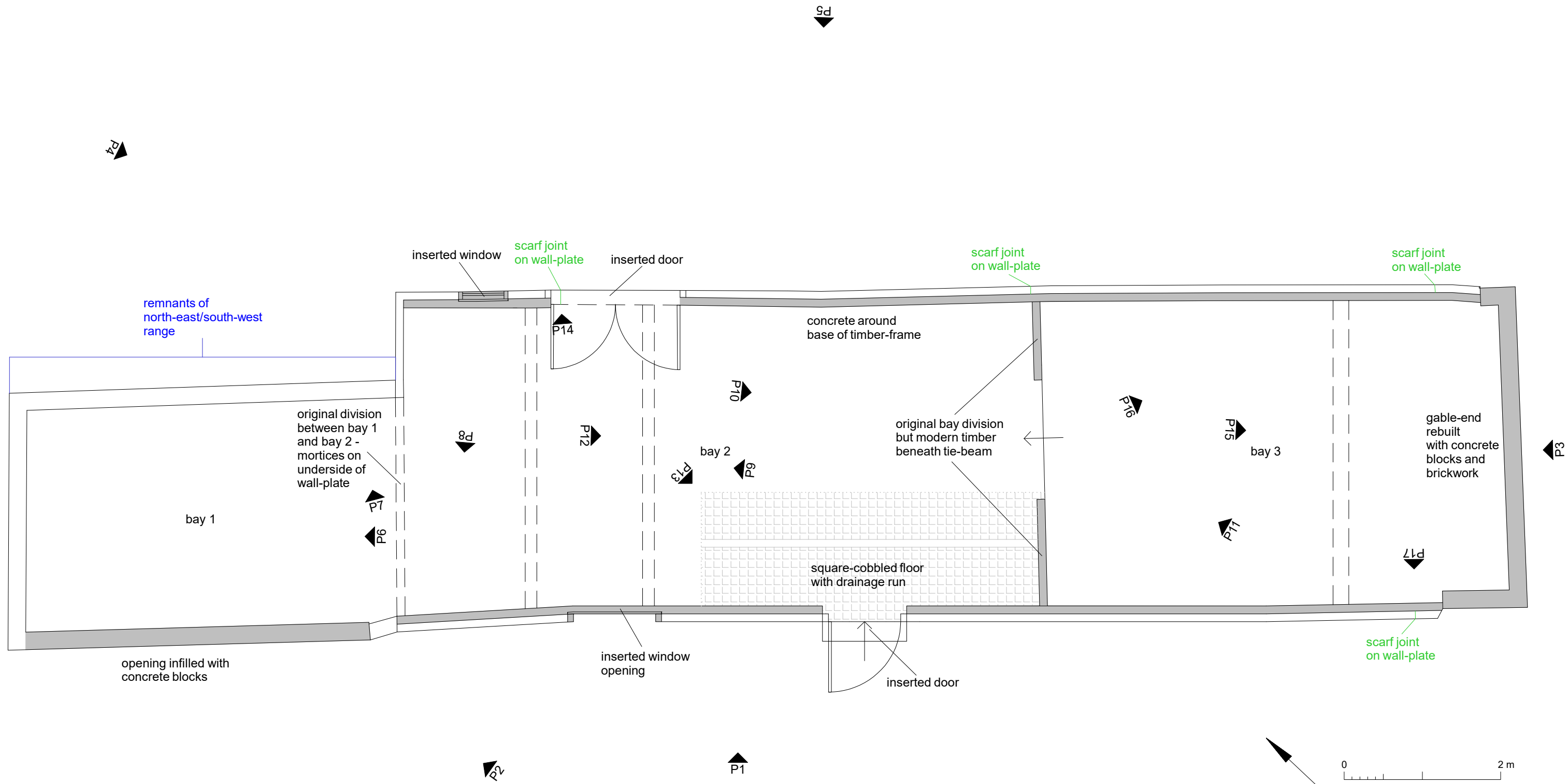
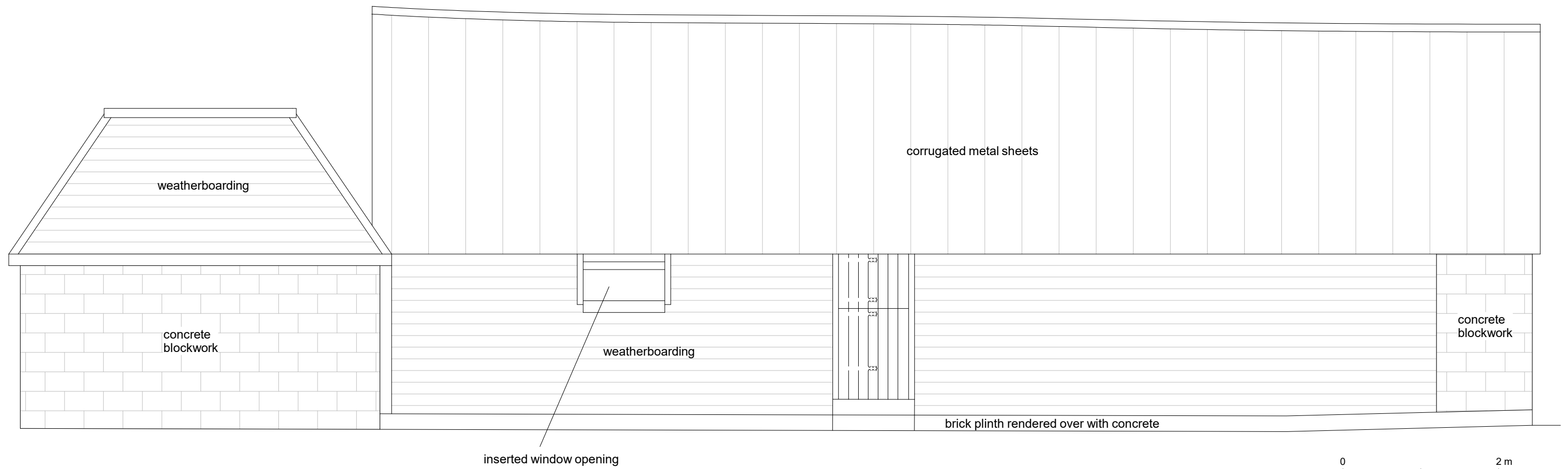


Fig 2 Ground-floor plan of outbuilding, with location and directions of photographs reproduced in text shown. Modern additions in grey.



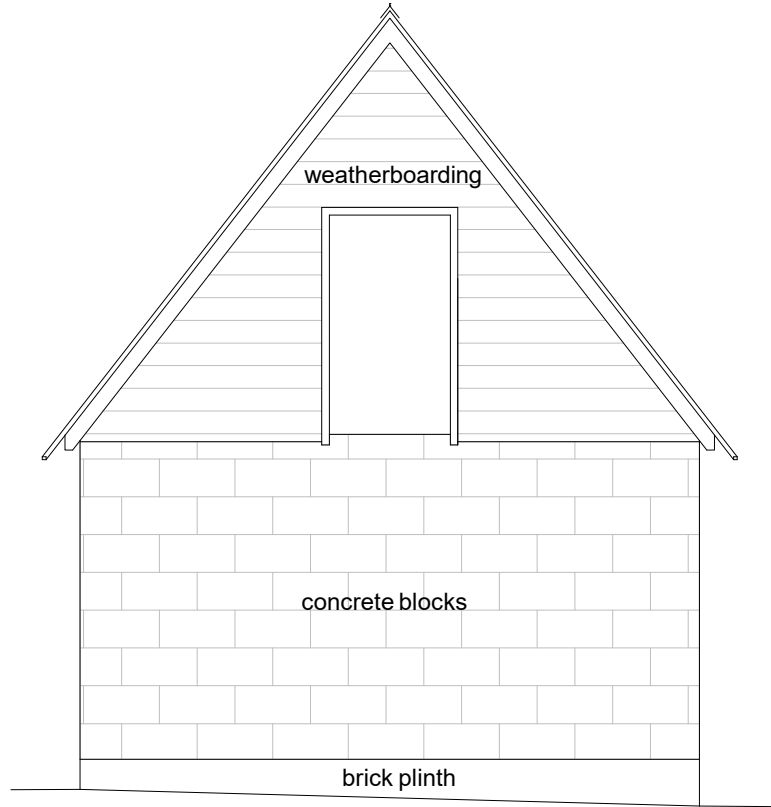
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Fig 3 South-west elevation of outbuilding.

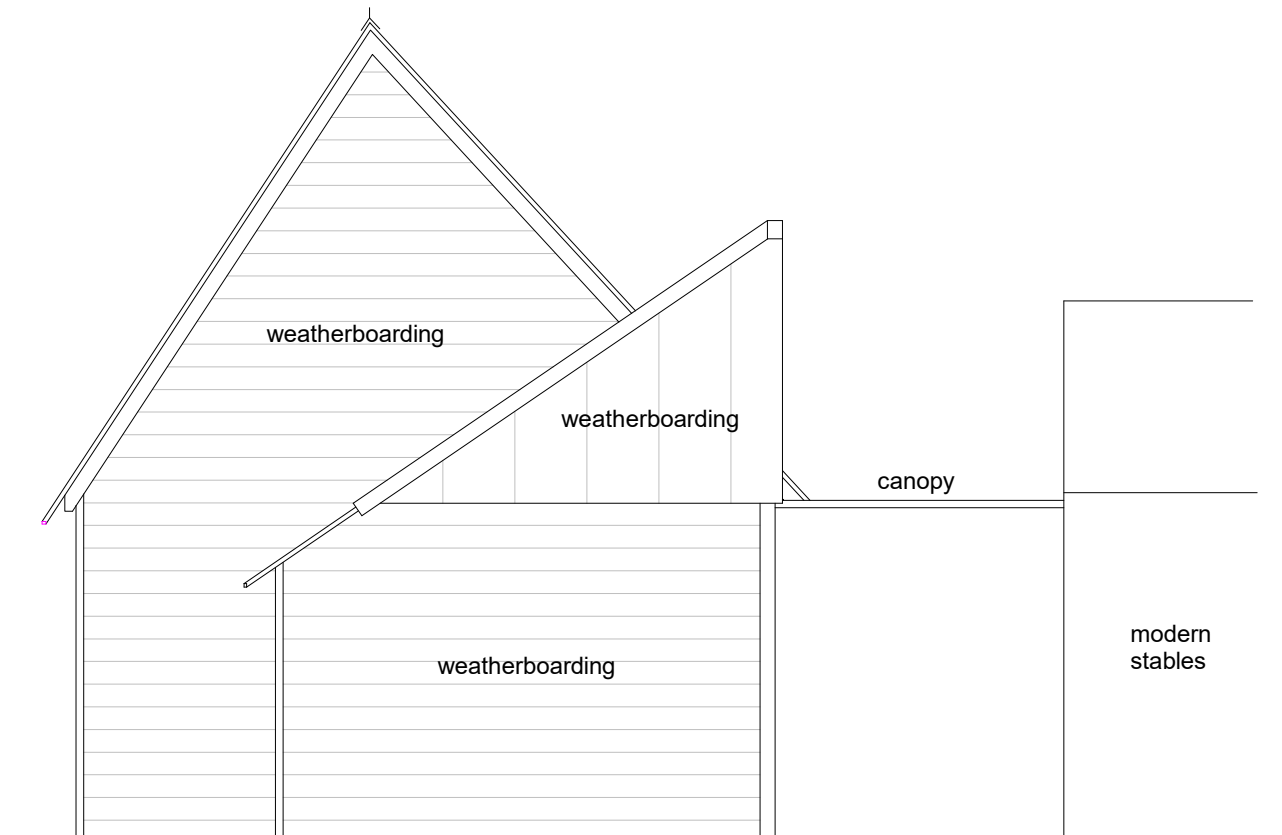


Fig 4 North-east elevation of outbuilding.

SOUTH-EAST



NORTH-WEST



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Fig 5 North-west and south-east elevations of outbuilding.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-400269

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording at Princes Halfyards, Stebbing Road, Felsted
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust of an agricultural outbuilding at Princes Halfyards, Stebbing Road, Felsted, Essex in August 2020. This agricultural outbuilding comprises the remains of two structures, with the northern end being all that remains of a separate structure that has since been demolished. Given a section of surviving cobbled floor and drainage, the outbuilding was probably used for the keeping of animals. Although appearing on the tithe map of 1845, the hand-sawn timbers within the outbuilding are extremely rudimentary and suggest it was rebuilt in a vernacular style, without the contribution of a trained carpenter, in the later 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 12-08-2020 End: 05-10-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	20/07n - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	UTT/19/1235/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	PHFL20 - HER event no.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	ANIMAL HOUSING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GULLY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD FELSTED Princes Halfyard, Felsted
Postcode	CM6 3LG
Study area	77 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 68245 22072 51.871325824059 0.444158809719 51 52 16 N 000 26 38 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Historic building recording at Princes Halfyards, Stebbing Road, Felsted, Essex CM6 3LG

Author(s)/Editor(s) Baister, M

Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1601

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Entered by Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)

Entered on 5 October 2020

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