

Historic building recording at Crowbridge Farm, Chappel Hill, Halstead, CO9 1JS

June 2021



report prepared by
Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by
Mark Baister and Sarah Veasey

commissioned by
Callum Tuckett

CAT project ref.: 2021/04f
NGR: TL 80533 30698 (c)
Planning reference: 21/00418/FUL
ECC code: HSCF21
OASIS project id: colchest3-420921



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: sv@catuk.org

CAT Report 1686
July 2021

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Aims	2
4	Methodology	2
5	Historical background	3
6	Building recording descriptive record	6
7	Discussion	16
8	Acknowledgements	17
9	References	17
10	Abbreviations and glossary	18
11	Archive deposition	19
12	Contents of archive	19

Appendix 1: Full digital photographic record	27
--	----

Figures after p38

OASIS Data Collection Form

List of maps

	pg
Map 1 Extract of the 1777 Chapman and André map, site location in purple	3
Map 2 Extract of the tithe map of Halstead (D/CT 158b) from 1841. The barn highlighted in purple.	3
Map 3 Extract of the 1861 sales catalogue (ERO SALE/B4562) map. North to the right.	4
Map 4 1876 6-inch OS map. The barn highlighted in purple.	5
Map 5 1896 25-inch OS map. The barn highlighted in purple.	5
Map 6 1920 25-inch OS map. The barn highlighted in purple.	5

List of figures

Fig 1	Site location.
Fig 2	Floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.
Fig 3	Southern elevation.
Fig 4	Northern elevation.
Fig 5	Eastern (top) and western (bottom) elevations.
Fig 6	Truss cross-section.

List of photographs reproduced in text		pg
Cover	Eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.	
Photograph 1	General location shot of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.	6
Photograph 2	Southern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.	7
Photograph 3	Detail of mistrey doors on southern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.	7
Photograph 4	Eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west	8
Photograph 5	Northern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taking facing south.	8
Photograph 6	Western elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing east.	9
Photograph 7	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.	9
Photograph 8	Interior southern elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south	10
Photograph 9	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.	10
Photograph 10	Scarf joint in sill-beam on southern elevation in bay 5. Photograph taken facing south.	11
Photograph 11	Scarf joint in southern wall-plate between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south.	11
Photograph 12	Interior western elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.	12
Photograph 13	Detail of opening in southern elevation if bay 4. Photograph taken facing south-west.	12
Photograph 14	Detail of lath and plaster in bay 5 southern elevation. Photograph take facing south.	13
Photograph 15	Interior detail of midstrey doors. Photograph taken facing south-east.	14
Photograph 16	Mortice detail on east side of midstrey door. Photograph taken facing south-east.	14
Photograph 17	Detail of doorway on eastern elevation of mistrey. Photograph taken facing west.	15
Photograph 18	Re-used timber in lean-to. Photograph taken facing north west.	15
Photograph 19	Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing west.	16

1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a threshing-barn at Crowbridge Farm, Chappel Hill, Halstead in June 2021.

The threshing barn is Grade II listed and dates to the late 18th century. It is excellent example of 18th-century timber-framed barn, it has been well-constructed by a professional carpenter. The vast majority of the timber-frame consists of original hand-sawn timbers, with minimal areas of modern repair. The barn exists very much as the listing states with the exception of the thatch roof – this has been replaced with corrugated metal sheeting.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out at Crowbridge Farm, Chappel Hill, Halstead, Essex. The recording work was commissioned by the land owner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in June 2021. The site is located on the outskirts of Halstead at NGR TL 80533 30698 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 21/00418/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in February 2021 proposing the *conversion of barns into 1 No. dwelling with associated rebuild of outbuilding as a garage/carport, boundary treatments and ancillary works.*

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England building recording be made of the buildings prior to their conversion (ECC 2021). This recommendation was given based on the barn's Historic England grade II listed status. The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2021) 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 structures prior to their conversion. 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 structures.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- The significance and architectural merit of the building.

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-plan of the building at a scale of 1:100.
- 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 background includes extracts of the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The site is located within the historic farmstead of Crowbridge Farm. The barn proposed for conversion is Grade II Listed (NHLE 1338283, EHER 2885). The listing for the barn describes it as a 5 bay, timber framed barn with black weatherboarding and a thatched roof. Much of the barn is as described in the listing except the thatch roof covering has been replaced with corrugated metal sheets.

On the Chapman and André map, (map 1) there are two buildings present in the location of the farmstead. However, neither appear to be in the right location to be the barn. The barn is present by 1841 tithe map of Halstead (map 2) along with another large farm building.



Map 1 Extract of the 1777 Chapman and André map, site location in purple.



Map 2 Extract of the tithe map of Halstead (D/CT 158B) from 1841. The barn highlighted in purple.

The farmstead was put up for sale in 1861. The site is described as '*Chiefly of excellent Land, in good heart and cultivation, 43a. 3r. 36p. being Arable, and 9a. 3r. 0p. Pasture, together with DWELLING HOUSE and serviceable HOMESTEAD, at present in the occupation of Mr. Cliff.*' The sales catalogue lists the site as consisting of a good timber-built barn, stable for five horses, bullock shed, a root house, granary, cattle shed and cow house.

The midstrey of the barn is not defined on the map associated with the sales catalogue (map 3). This is due to the addition of the lean-to (included in this record of the barn) and other additional farm buildings. The large building on the tithe map now has a much smaller footprint.

[4]

CROW BRIDGE FARM

Is a very useful occupation, and being situate very near to the Town of Halstead, much of it may be described as

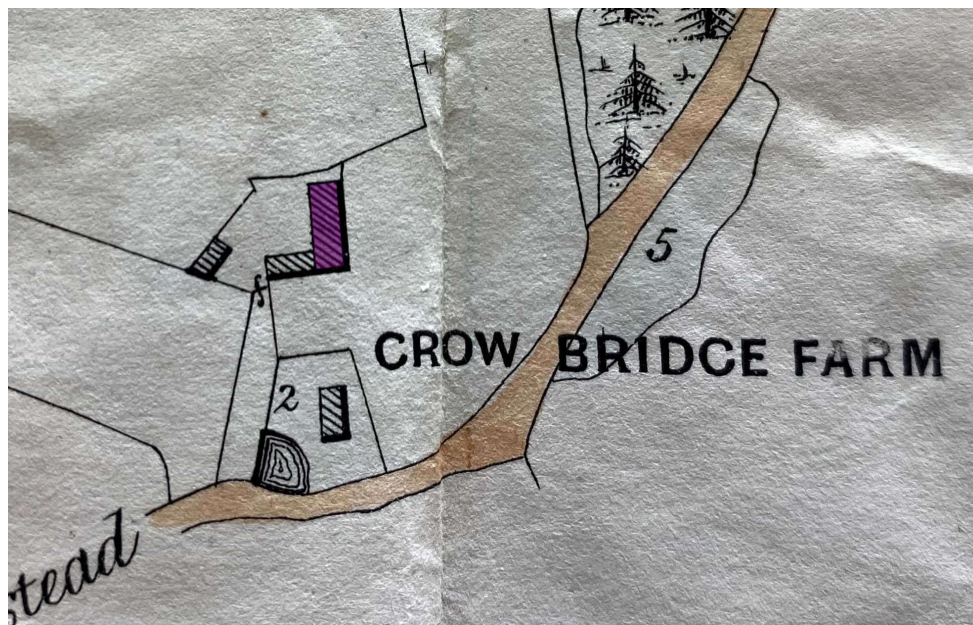
ACCOMMODATION LAND.

THE HOMESTEAD CONSISTS OF A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE,
GOOD TIMBER-BUILT BARN, STABLE FOR FIVE HORSES,
Bullock Shed, a Root House, Granary, Cattle Shed, Cow House, &c.

REFERENCE TO PLAN.

No. on Plan.	Name.	State.	A.	R.	P.
1	Crowbridge Pasture	Grass	2	0	15
2	House, Homestead, and Garden		0	2	12
3	Crowbridge Field	Arable	7	3	35
4	Home Pasture	Grass	3	0	32
7	Forster's Field	Arable	13	2	26
8	Hop Ground Pasture	Grass	4	1	33
11	Kentish Field	Arable	13	1	15
15	Home Barn Field	ditto	9	0	0
Carried to Summary			54	1	8

ERO SALE/B4562. Details of the buildings of Crowbridge Farm in 1861.



Map 3 Extract of the 1861 sales catalogue (ERO SALE/B4562) map. North to the right.

Fifteen years later, on the 1st edition OS map (1876, map 4), there is another building adjacent to the barn and the stables have been extended. The farmhouse no longer survives and has been replaced by a pair of cottages, which are now listed (NHLE 1306658, EHER 28858).



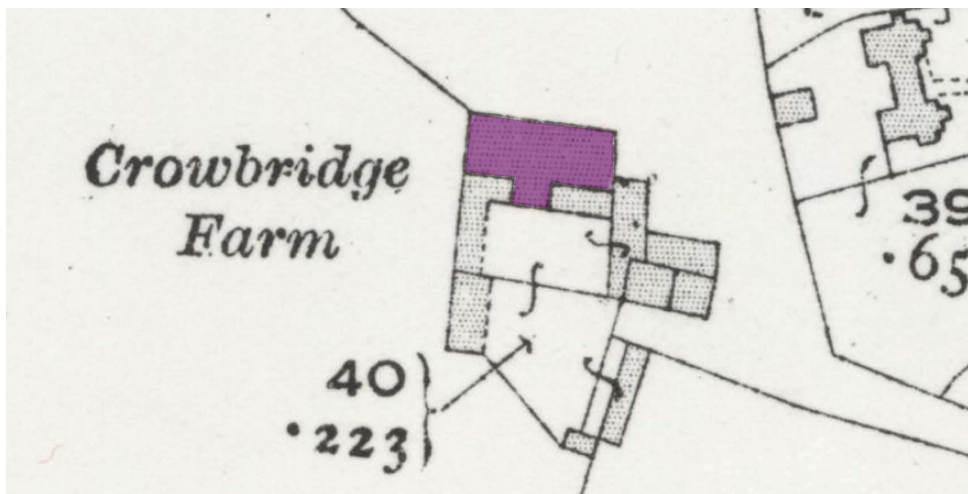
Map 4 1876 6-inch OS map. The barn highlighted in purple.

The 1896 OS map (map 5) shows the site to be much the same as the 1876 OS map, although it is more detailed and shows divisions between the buildings.



Map 5 1896 25-inch OS map. The barn highlighted in purple.

Between the 1896 OS map, the 1920 OS map (map 6) and the present day the buildings and layout of Crowbridge Farm have not changed.



Map 6 1920 25-inch OS map. The barn highlighted in purple.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-6)

Exterior

The threshing barn is a timber-framed structure, aligned east/west with the midstrey projecting from the southern elevation. The barn measures 18.6m by 9.8m and covers an area of approximately 126m squared (fig 2).



Photograph 1 General location shot of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.

The building has five bays and is covered in black weatherboarding. The roof is covered in corrugated metal sheets and hipped at both ends. The midstrey roof is gabled and also clad in corrugated metal sheets.

The barn is supported on a plinth of red brick. The plinth consists of nine courses of brickwork laid in a mixed-bond and bonded in lime mortar (brick dimensions of 230 x 105 x 60mm). The upper five courses of brick are recessed.

The southern elevation of the threshing barn contains the centrally-located midstrey. The midstrey has an upper and lower set of double doors. Both are vertically-planked. There is a lean-to present on both sides of the midstrey. The western lean-to is constructed of timber covered with corrugated metal. The eastern lean-to is brick-built (Flemish bond with lime mortar, brick dimensions of 230 x 105 x 65mm) with a centrally-located vertically-planked door and weatherboarding on the western half. The roof is a catslide roof covered with imitation-slate.



Photograph 2 Southern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 3 Detail of mistrey doors on southern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 4 Eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The eastern elevation has a single vertically-planked door in the southern end of the lower register. In the upper register is a fixed-window with no panes, likely to have been the location of the original pitching door. There are also two small modern openings on this elevation, one in the upper register and one in the lower register.

On the northern elevation is a timber-framed lean-to covered with corrugated metal and a small metal shed. Obscured by the lean-to is a large opening. The upper doors of the opening are vertically-planked double-doors and the lower door a large single vertically-planked door.



Photograph 5 Northern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taking facing south.

The western elevation has a vertically-planked pitching-door in the upper register and blocked opening in the lower register. There is also a modern chicken hutch at ground-level.



Photograph 6 Western elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing east.

Interior

The building consists of five bays which have been labelled 1-5, from west to east (Fig 2).



Photograph 7 Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The roof of the barn is hipped at the east and west ends and gabled in the midstre. The roof consists of pairs of rafters pegged together at the roof's apex. These rafters are supported by a single clasped purlin on each pitch. There are also two central collars in every bay, except bay 3 which has three collars. Separating each bay is a

hand-sawn tie-beam supported by a knee-brace at each end, except the tie-beams either side of bay 3 where braces are only present on the northern elevation.



Photograph 8 Interior southern elevation of bay 3.
Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 9 Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The vast majority of the timber-frame of the barn consists of hand-sawn timber (aside from a few locations of repair work), pegged together and supported by through bracing in the upper-register. Each bay has a girding-beam separating the upper and lower registers, which are interrupted by the corner and intermediate posts.

The wall-plate has eight face-halved and bridled scarf joints, one located at each end of every tie-beam. The sill-beam has four straight-bridled scarf joints, two in the northern elevation (bays 1 and 5) and two in the southern elevation (bays 2 and 5).



Photograph 10 Scarf joint in sill-beam on southern elevation in bay 5. Photograph taken facing south.



Photograph 11 Scarf joint in southern wall-plate between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south.

The floor of the barn is modern concrete, although the central bay (bay 3) would have at one time had a threshing floor, possibly made of brick. Only the upper 4 courses of the brick plinth are visible on the interior of the barn.

Bay 1 is western most bay of the barn. The upper-register of the western elevation has two openings, the lower of the two being the original pitching door (now blocked). The upper opening is a small modern insertion. There is a modern mezzanine layer in the north-west corner of bay 1.



Photograph 12 Interior western elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.

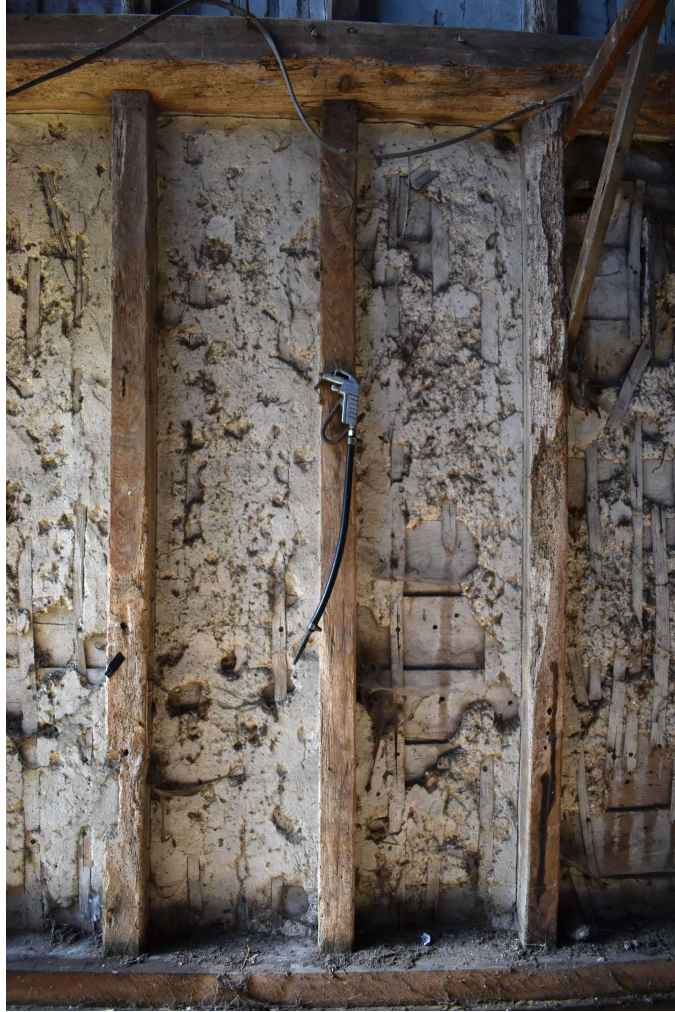


Photograph 13 Detail of opening in southern elevation in bay 4. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Bay 3 is the central bay of the barn and is marginally wider than the other bays. The lower-register of the northern elevation is dominated by a large set of double-doors.

In the centre of the southern elevation of bay 4 a stud has been removed to create an opening.

The southern elevation of bays 4 and 5 has the original lath and plaster present between the studs. There is also a secondary modern sill-beam on this elevation, which has been removed in the opening of bay 4.



Photograph 14 Detail of lath and plaster in bay 5 southern elevation. Photograph take facing south.

On the eastern elevation of bay 5 there is a fixed-window in the upper-register, likely the location of the original pitching-door. This mirrors the location of the pitching-door on the western elevation of the barn.

The midstrey projects from the southern elevation of bay 3. On the southern elevation of the midstrey is a set of large double-doors, split into upper and lower doors. The doors and the corner-posts on the southern elevation are not original to the barn. In the roof of the midstrey is a modern dove-cote.

On the eastern elevation of the midstrey is an original opening. In more recent years the plinth and sill-beam have been removed from this opening to increase its size.



Photograph 15 Interior detail of midstrey doors.
Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 16 Mortise detail on east side of midstrey door. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 17 Detail of doorway on eastern elevation of mistrey. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 18 Re-used timber in lean-to. Photograph taken facing north-west.

To the east of the midstrey is a modern lean-to. It has re-used timbers used as rafters in the roof and lath and plaster infill between the struts on the central tie-beam. There is an empty mortice in north-east corner, on the south face of the corner-post in bay 5 of barn. The lean-to is built on a concrete plinth.



Photograph 19 Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing west.

There were no carpenter's marks observed during the survey.

7 Discussion

The barn at Crowbridge Farm is an excellent example of a well-built timber-framed barn. One that has survived virtually intact since its construction, apart from the southern post of the midstrey and an inserted sill-beam in bays 4 and 5 all of the timber is original. The barn has a good-sized footprint with equal-sized bays. The original timbers in the frame are all straight, hand-sawn and well jointed together. There are no visible carpenter's marks and none of the timbers show any signs of re-use. There are two pitching-doors placed symmetrically in the upper-registers of the gable-ends of the barn. A barn of this size, professionally-built to a high standard would have been an expensive investment for the landowner and is indicative of a thriving farmstead.

The barn would have originally been constructed for the processing and storage of a grain crop. A grain crop, whether wheat, oats, barely or rye, is called corn and requires processing to be of use. The grains need to be separated from the stalks and chaff needs to be removed from the grains. This process, called threshing, was traditionally carried out by hand-flail. The two large sets of barn doors opposite each other in the

midstrey and bay 3, when open, would have allowed a cross draught to winnow the chaff from the grain on the threshing floor. There would have been a threshold leap at the base of these doors to prevent farm animals walking into the barn during this process. The grain would be taken out of the barn to be stored in a granary while the by-product of the threshing, the straw, would be piled high on either side of the threshing floor in bays 1, 2, 4 and 5. It would be stored in the barn until such time it was needed for fodder or bedding, when it would be thrown out of the pitching-doors at the gable-ends into carts below.

The later additions (stables, cow house etc) show the farm continued to thrive and grow for some years after the barns construction, particularly during a period known as the 'High Farming' years during the mid 19th century. This was a time of increased output and prosperity brought about by affordable imported artificial fertilisers, manure and feeds. 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.

The 'High Farming' years came to an end in the 1870's after several seasons of poor weather and failed harvests, and the collapse of grain prices in the face of cheap foreign imports. This brought about a depression in British farming. Luckily for Britain's farmers this was offset against a rising urban demand for milk and many of the eastern region's ailing arable farms diversified into small-scale dairy farming, turning their valueless wheat fields over to pasture and exploiting the cheap foreign grain as feed (Harvey 1984). This may have been what happened at Crowbridge Farm. The final phase of development, somewhere between 1862 and 1876, saw further additions to livestock related buildings on the farm.

Present on the southern elevation of bays 4 and 5 is a lath and plaster wall covering. The laths are nailed to the weatherboarding and the plaster contains horsehair, which indicates a fairly early date. It is possible that the plaster was added as an attempt to insulate the barn, in preparation for housing livestock as part of adapting to pasture farming.

In later years it seems the barn was used for storage of modern farm machinery. The modern dove-cote in the midstrey also indicates the barn may have been used for keeping pigeons. The layout and buildings present has changed very little between 1876 and the present day

Nothing found in this investigation contradicted the listing entry's assertion that the barn is of a late 18th-century date. The types of scarf-joints used in the wall-plate are typical of joints used by professional carpenters from the 17th century onwards. The cartographic evidence and the hand-sawn timbers are also a good indication of the date of the barn.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Callum Tuckett for commissioning and funding the historic building recording.

The recording was carried out by Mark Baister and Sarah Veasey.

Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architects drawings by Mark Perkins Partnership.

The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor for Essex County Council.

The text was reviewed 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>

CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building</i>
-----	------	---

		<i>recording of a barn at Crowbridge Farm, Chappel Hill, Halstead, CO9 1JS by S Veasey</i>
CIfA	2014a (updated 2019)	<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>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney</i>
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by M Medlycott</i>
ECC	1979	<i>The Essex Countryside Historic Barns: a Planning Appraisal</i>
ECCPS	2021	<i>Specialist Archaeological Advice RE: 21/01350/FUL Spaynes Hall Cherry Lane Great Yeldham By T O'Connor</i>
Harvey, N	1984	<i>A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales</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

binding-beam	a large timber running from post-to-post and providing intermediate support to floor-joists
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	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
ERO	Essex Records Office
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
Georgian	the reigns of kings George I - IV and William IV, from 1714 to 1837
girding-beam	a timber beam placed horizontally in a wall frame at a level between the sill-beam and the tie-beam or wall-plate
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e widthways
joist	a horizontal timber that supports floorboards above. Will sometimes carry boarded or plastered ceilings
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
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
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
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
stretcher tie-beam	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways 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
Victorian wall-plate	the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901 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. The digital archive will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) under EHER code HSCF21

12 Contents of archive

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1686)
Original site record (plans and notes)
Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The CAT WSI
The report (CAT Report 1686)
Digital plans
Site digital photos and log

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2021

Distribution list

Callum Tuckett
Teresa O'Connor, ECCHEA
EHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House
Circular Road North,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: sv@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 11/08/2021

Appendix 1:

Full digital photographic record

HSCF21_Photo	East elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of window on eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of door on eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of door latches on eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of door hinge on eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of lean-to on threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Northern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Northern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Western elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing east.
HSCF21_Photo	Western and southern elevations of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Pitching door on western elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Chicken hutch on western elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Blocked opening on western elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Southern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Details of midstrey doors on southern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of door hinges on midstrey doors on southern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of door on lean-to of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Latch detail of lean-to door on threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Curtilage listed brick stables. Photograph taken facing north-west.
HSCF21_Photo	General location shot of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	General location shot of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 5. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 5 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 4 . Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 4 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 3 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 2. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 2 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior southern elevation of bay 1 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior western elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior western elevation of bay 1 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 1 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing north.

HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 2. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 2 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 3 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 4. Photograph taken facing north north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 4 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern elevation of bay 5. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior northern and eastern elevations of bay 5 showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior eastern elevation of bay 5. Photograph taken facing east.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior western elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior western elevation of midstrey showing roof pitch. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of scarf joint on sill-beam in southern elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail on scarf joint on sill-beam in western elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of scarf joint on southern elevation wall-plate between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Scarf joint location (obscured by foliage) on northern elevation wall-plate between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of modern mezzanine level in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of scarf joint on wall-plate on northern elevation between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Scarf joint in southern wall-plate between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Scarf joint on northern wall-plate between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Rotting scarf joint on southern wall-plate between bays 3 and 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Southern wall-plate scarf joint between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_Photo	Northern wall-plate scarf joint between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Northern sill-beam scarf joint in bay 5. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior of window on eastern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of opening in southern elevation of bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Empty mortice in sill-beam of southern elevation of bay 2 in opening. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of doorway on eastern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of hinge of doorway in eastern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of concrete and cut sill-beam in doorway on eastern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Detail of concrete, cut sill-beam and metal brace in doorway on eastern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Interior detail of midstrey doors. Photograph taken facing south south-east.
HSCF21_Photo	detail of modern dove cot in roof. Photograph taken facing south south-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Mortice detail on west side of midstrey door. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Mortice detail on east side of midstrey door. Photograph taken facing south-east.
HSCF21_Photo	Original wetherboarding in lean-to on southern elevation. Photograph taken facing north-west.
HSCF21_Photo	Re-use timber in lean-to. Photograph taken facing north north-west.

HSCF21_PhotoGraph_077.JPG	Detail of roof stucture in lean-to. Photograph taken facing east.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_078.JPG	Detail of empty mortice on southern elevation in lean-to. Photograph taken facing north.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_079.JPG	Detail of re-used timber in roof of lean-to. Photograph taken facing east.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_080.JPG	Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing west.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_081.JPG	Scarf joint in sill-beam on southern elevation in bay 5. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_082.JPG	Detail of secondary sill-beam in bay 4 and 5 southern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_083.JPG	Detail of lath and plaster in bay 5 southern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_084.JPG	Detail of lath and plaster in bay 5 southern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_085.JPG	Detail of horse hair in lath and plaster in bay 5 southern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_086.JPG	Detail of doors on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_087.JPG	Detail of brick plinth on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south south-west.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_088.JPG	Detail of hinge on doors of northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south.
HSCF21_PhotoGraph_089.JPG	Lean-to on southern elevation. Photograph taken facing west.



HSCF21_Photograph_001East elevation of threshing barn. Photograph taken f...

HSCF21_Photograph_002Detail of window on eastern elevation of threshing ba...



HSCF21_Photograph_003Detail of door on eastern elevation of threshing barn. ...

HSCF21_Photograph_004Detail of door latches on eastern elevation of threshi...



HSCF21_Photograph_005Detail of door hinge on eastern elevation of threshing...

HSCF21_Photograph_006Detail of lean-to on threshing barn. Photograph taken...



HSCF21_Photograph_007Eastern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph take...

HSCF21_Photograph_008Northern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph tak...



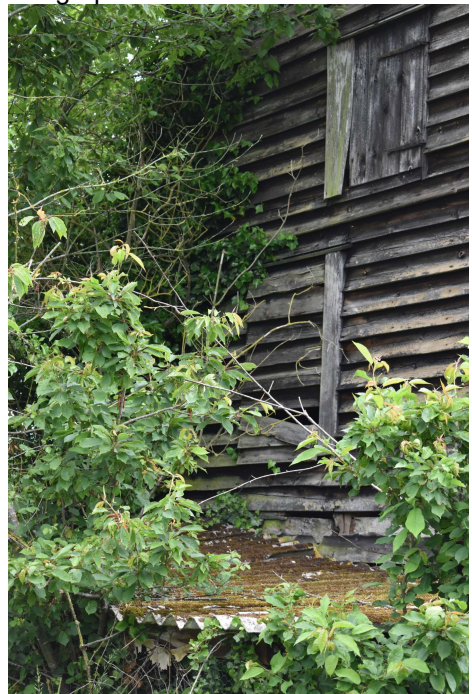
HSCF21_Photograph_009Northern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph tak...

HSCF21_Photograph_010Western elevation of threshing barn. Photograph tak...



HSCF21_Photograph_011Western and southern elevations of threshing barn. ...

HSCF21_Photograph_012Pitching door on western elevation of threshing barn....



HSCF21_Photograph_013Chicken hutch on western elevation of threshing barn...

HSCF21_Photograph_014Blocked opening on western elevation of threshing b...



HSCF21_Photograph_015Southern elevation of threshing barn. Photograph tak...

HSCF21_Photograph_016Details of midstory doors on southern elevation of thr...



HSCF21_Photograph_017Detail of door hinges on midstory doors on southern ...

HSCF21_Photograph_018Detail of door on lean-to of threshing barn. Photogra...



HSCF21_Photograph_019Latch detail of lean-to door on threshing barn. Photo...

HSCF21_Photograph_020Curtilage listed brick stables. Photograph taken facin...



HSCF21_Photograph_021General location shot of threshing barn. Photograph t...

HSCF21_Photograph_022General location shot of threshing barn. Photograph t...



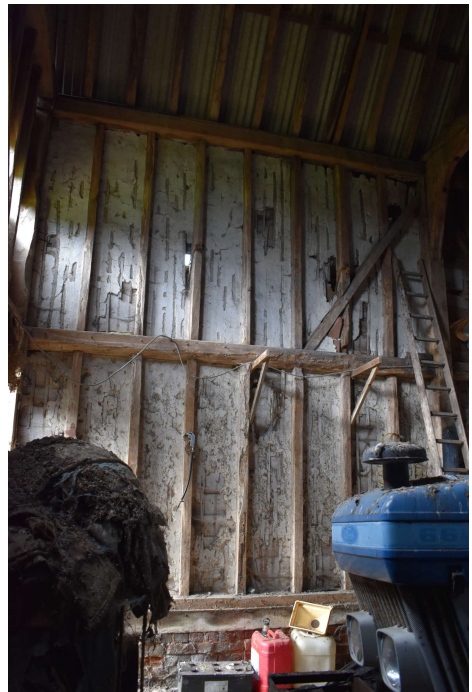
HSCF21_Photograph_023Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing n...

HSCF21_Photograph_024Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing s...



HSCF21_Phograph_025Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing n...

HSCF21_Phograph_026Interior southern elevation of bay 3. Photograph take...



HSCF21_Phograph_027Interior of threshing barn. Photograph taken facing s...

HSCF21_Phograph_028Interior southern elevation of bay 5. Photograph take...

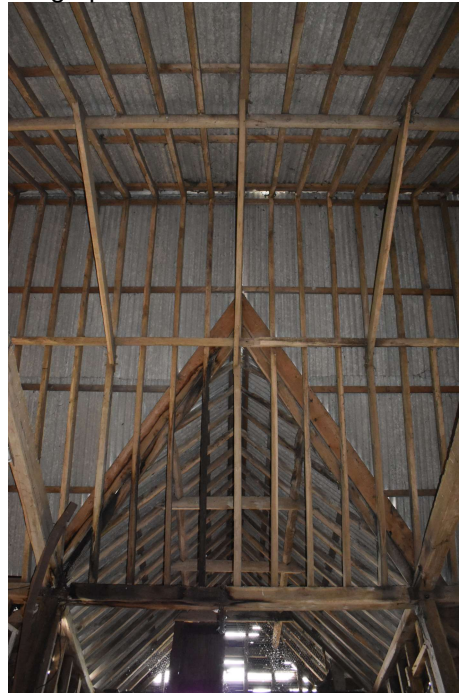


HSCF21_Phograph_029Interior southern elevation of bay 5 showing roof pitc...

HSCF21_Phograph_030Interior southern elevation of bay 4 . Photograph take...



HSCF21_Phograph_031Interior southern elevation of bay 4 showing roof pitc...



HSCF21_Phograph_032Interior southern elevation of bay 3 showing roof pitc...



HSCF21_Phograph_033Interior southern elevation of bay 2. Photograph take...



HSCF21_Phograph_034Interior southern elevation of bay 2 showing roof pitc...



HSCF21_Phograph_035Interior southern elevation of bay 1. Photograph take...



HSCF21_Phograph_036Interior southern elevation of bay 1 showing roof pitc...



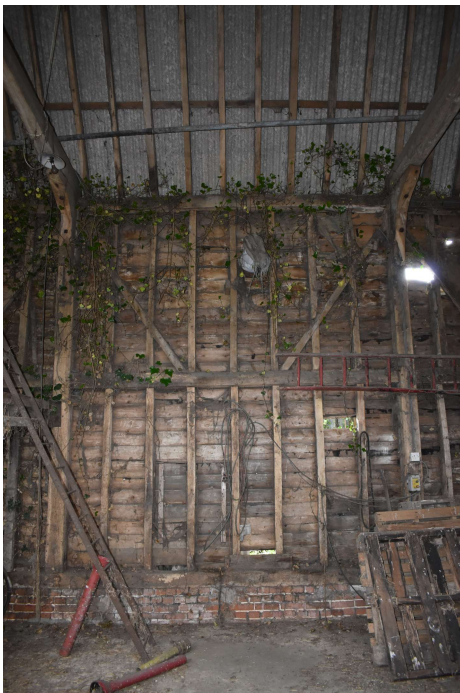
HSCF21_Photograph_037Interior western elevation of bay 1. Photograph take...

HSCF21_Photograph_038Interior western elevation of bay 1 showing roof pitch...



HSCF21_Photograph_039Interior northern elevation of bay 1. Photograph take...

HSCF21_Photograph_040Interior northern elevation of bay 1 showing roof pitch...



HSCF21_Photograph_041Interior northern elevation of bay 2. Photograph take...

HSCF21_Photograph_042Interior northern elevation of bay 2 showing roof pitch...



HSCF21_Photograph_043Interior nothern elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken... HSCF21_Photograph_044Interior northern elevation of bay 3 showing roof pitch...



HSCF21_Photograph_045Interior northern elevation of bay 4. Photograph take... HSCF21_Photograph_046Interior northern elevation of bay 4 showing roof pitch...



HSCF21_Photograph_047Interior northern elevation of bay 5. Photograph take... HSCF21_Photograph_048Interior northern and eastern elevations of bay 5 sho...



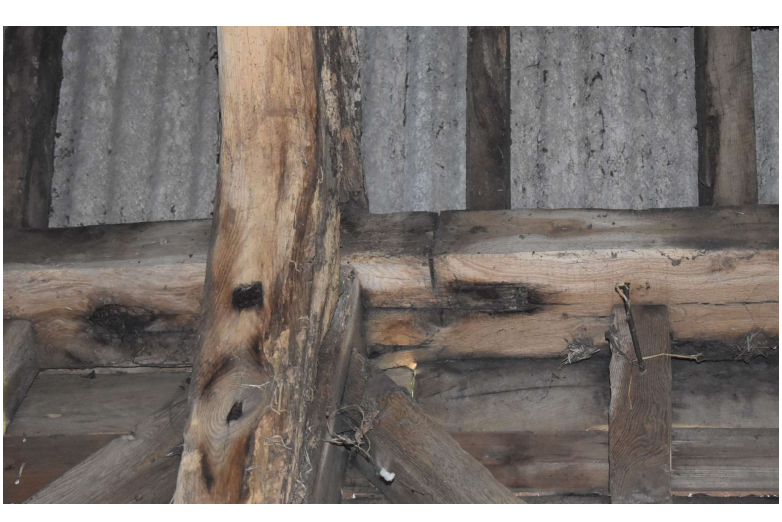
HSCF21_Photograph_049Interior eastern elevation of bay 5. Photograph taken ...

HSCF21_Photograph_050Interior western elevation of midstrey. Photograph ta...



HSCF21_Photograph_051Interior western elevation of midstrey showing roof pi...

HSCF21_Photograph_052Detail of scarf joint on sill-beam in southern elevation...



HSCF21_Photograph_053Detail on scarf joint on sill-beam in western elevation...

HSCF21_Photograph_054Detail of scarf joint on southern elevation wall-plate b...



HSCF21_Photograph_055Scarf joint location (obscured by foliage) on northern ...

HSCF21_Photograph_056Detail of modern mezzanine level in bay 1. Photogra...



HSCF21_Photograph_057Detail of scarf joint on wall-plate on northern elevatio...

HSCF21_Photograph_058Scarf joint in southern wall-plate between bays 2 and...



HSCF21_Photograph_059Scarf joint on northern wall-plate between bays 3 and...

HSCF21_Photograph_060Rotting scarf joint on southern wall-plate between ba...



HSCF21_Photograph_061Southern wall-plate scarf joint between bays 4 and 5...

HSCF21_Photograph_062Northern wall-plate scarf joint between bays 4 and 5. ...



HSCF21_Photograph_063Northern sill-beam scarf joint in bay 5. Photograph ta...

HSCF21_Photograph_064Interior of winow on eastern elevation. Photograph ta...



HSCF21_Photograph_065Detail of opening in southern elevation of bay 4. Phot...

HSCF21_Photograph_066Empty mortice in sill-beam of southern elevation of b...



HSCF21_Photograph_067Detail of doorway on eastern elevation of midstrey. P... HSCF21_Photograph_068Detail of hinge of doorway in eastern elevation of mid...



HSCF21_Photograph_069Detail of concrete and cut sill-beam in doorway on ea... HSCF21_Photograph_070Detail of concrete, cut sill-beam and metal brace in d...



HSCF21_Photograph_071Interior detail of midstrey doors. Photograph taken fa... HSCF21_Photograph_072detail of modern dove cot in roof. Photograph taken f...
Page 12/15



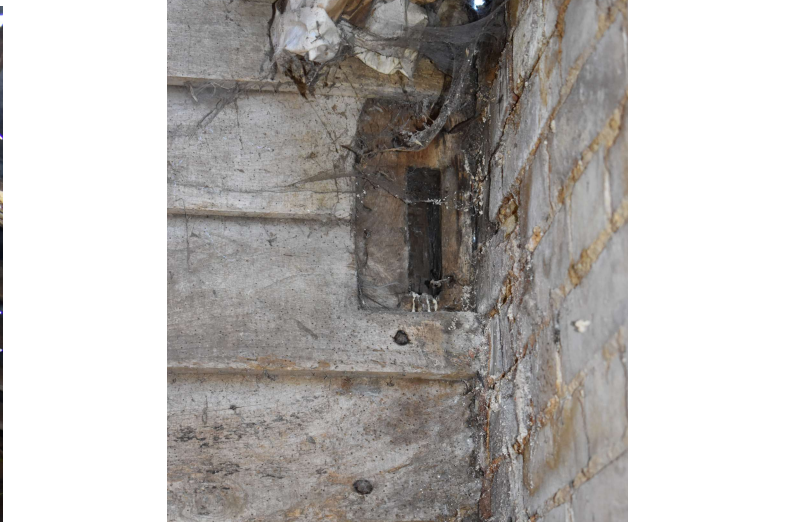
HSCF21_Photograph_073Mortise detail on west side of midstray door. Photogr...

HSCF21_Photograph_074Mortise detail on east side of midstray door. Photogr...



HSCF21_Photograph_075Original wetherboarding in lean-to on southern elevat...

HSCF21_Photograph_076Re-use timber in lean-to. Photograph taken facing no...



HSCF21_Photograph_077Detail of roof stucture in lean-to. Photograph taken fa...

HSCF21_Photograph_078Detail of empty mortise on southern elevation in lean...



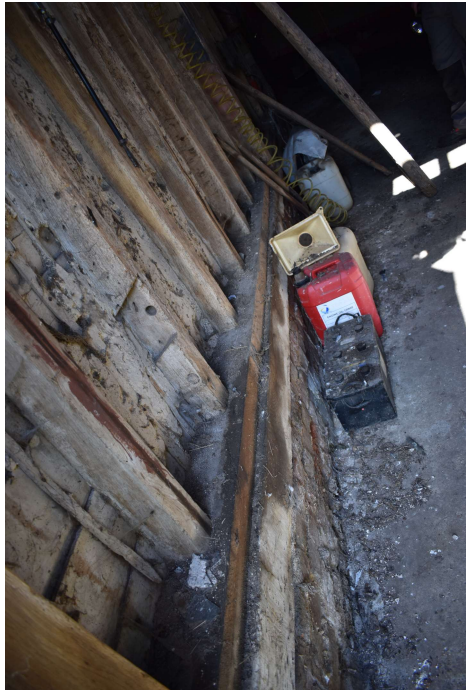
HSCF21_Phograph_079Detail of re-used timber in roof of lean-to. Photograp...



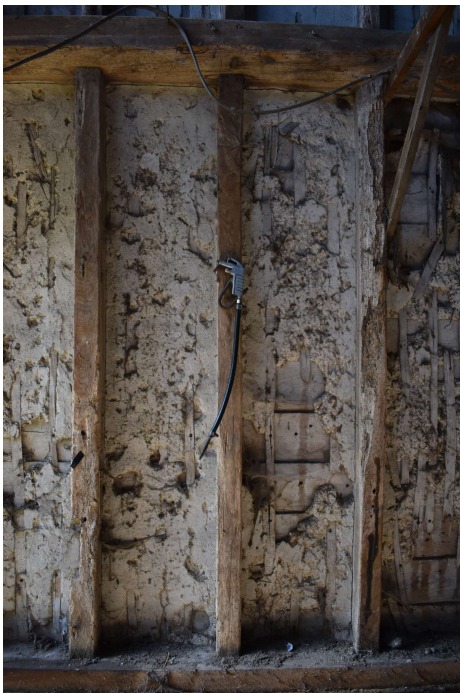
HSCF21_Phograph_080Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing west.



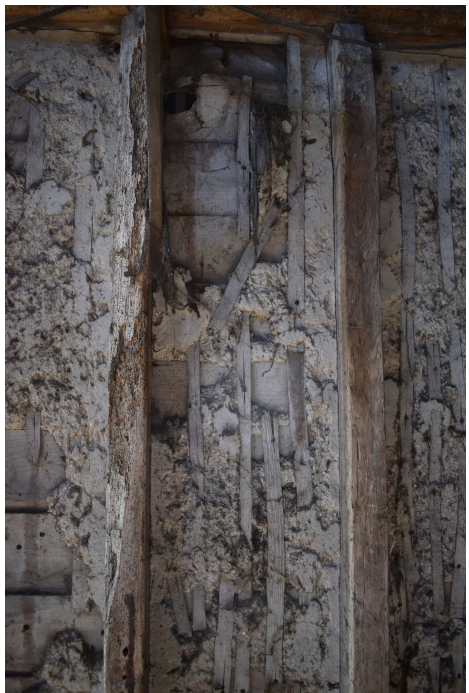
HSCF21_Phograph_081Scarf joint in sill-beam on southern elevation in bay 5...



HSCF21_Phograph_082Detail of secondary sill-beam in bay 4 and 5 souther...



HSCF21_Phograph_083Detail of lath and plaster in bay 5 southern elevation....



HSCF21_Phograph_084Detail of lath and plaster in bay 5 southern elevation....



HSCF21_Photograph_085Detail of horse hair in lath and plaster in bay 5 south...

HSCF21_Photograph_086Detail of doors on northern elevation. Photograph tak...



HSCF21_Photograph_087Detail of brick plinth on northern elevation. Photograp...

HSCF21_Photograph_088Detail of hinge on doors of northern elevation. Photo...



HSCF21_Photograph_089Lean-to on southern elevation. Photograph taken faci...

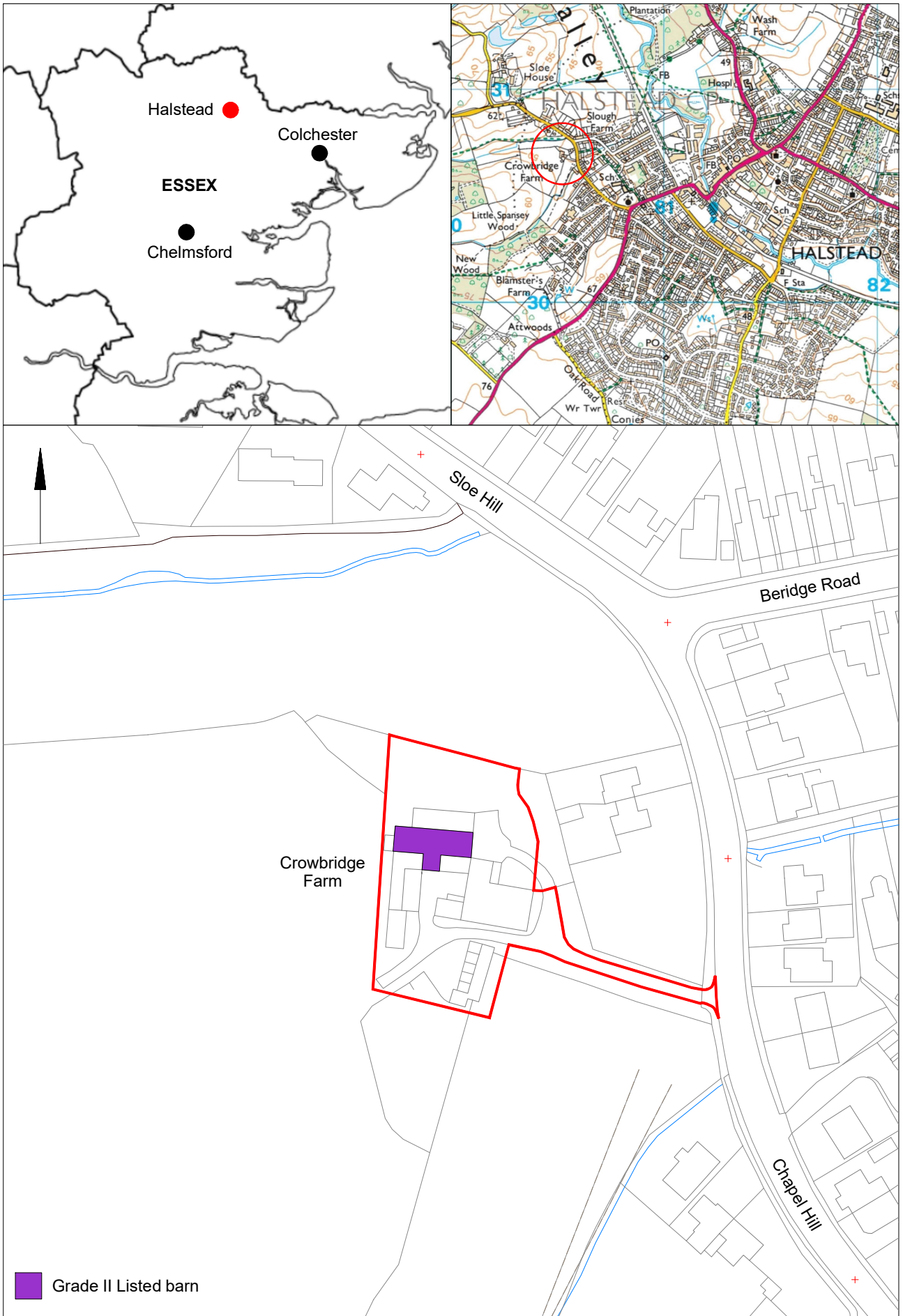


Fig 1 Site location.

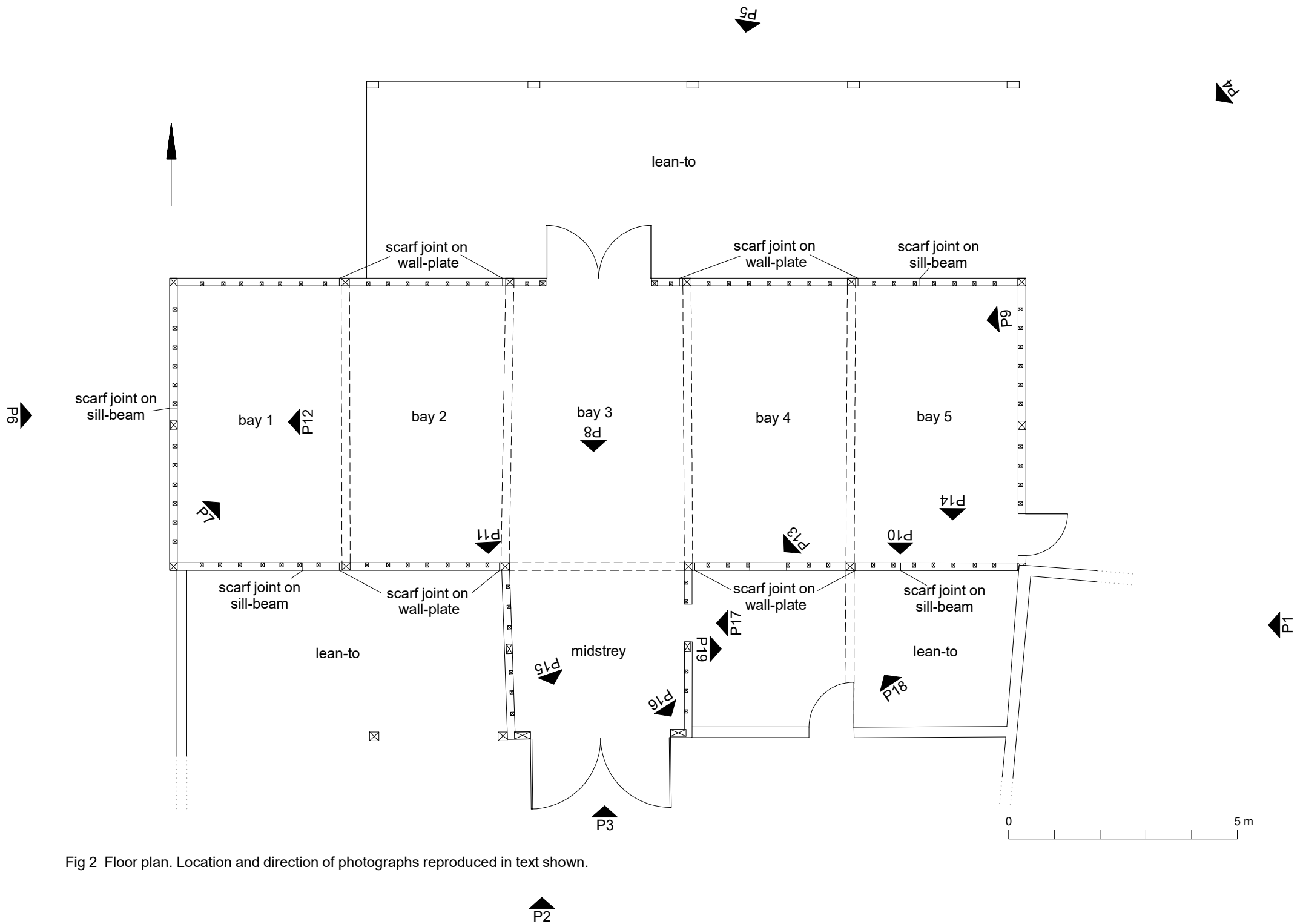


Fig 2 Floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown.

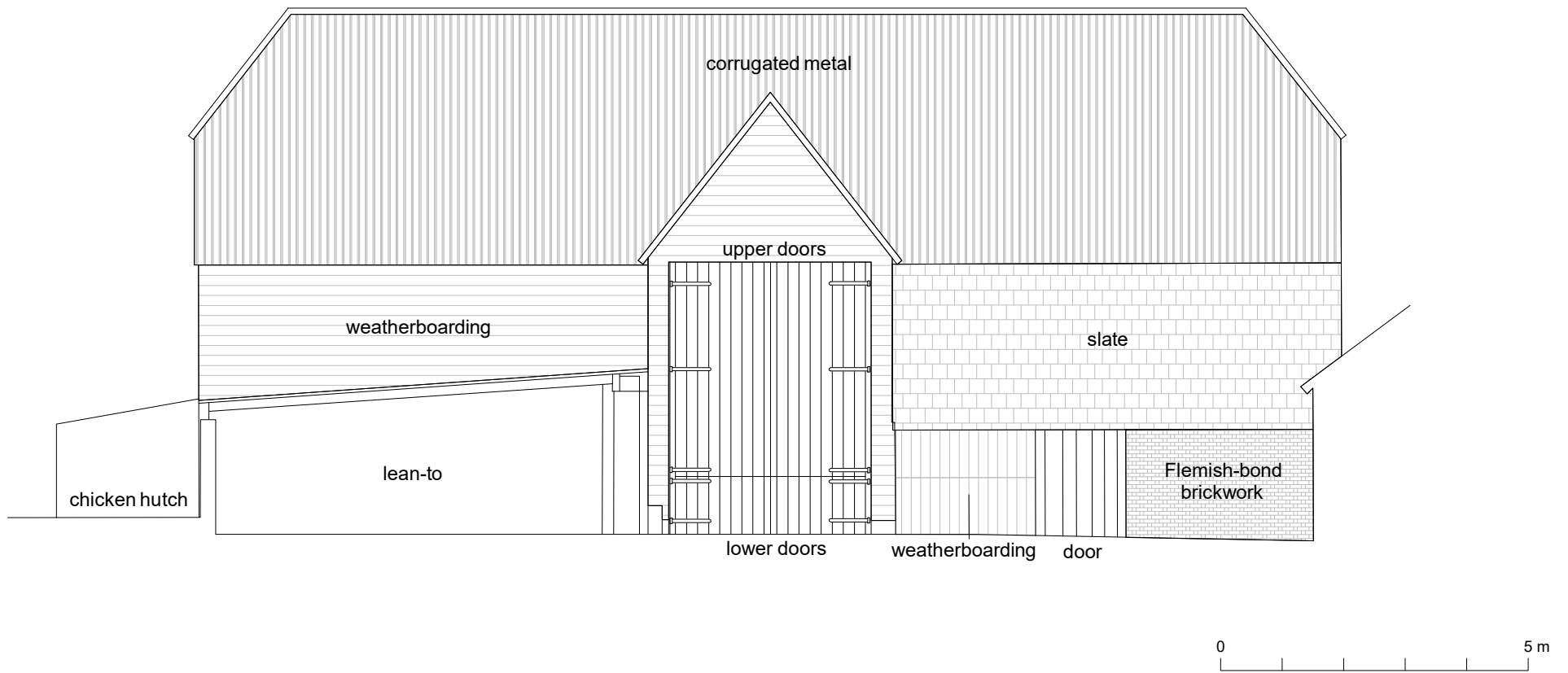


Fig 3 Southern elevation.

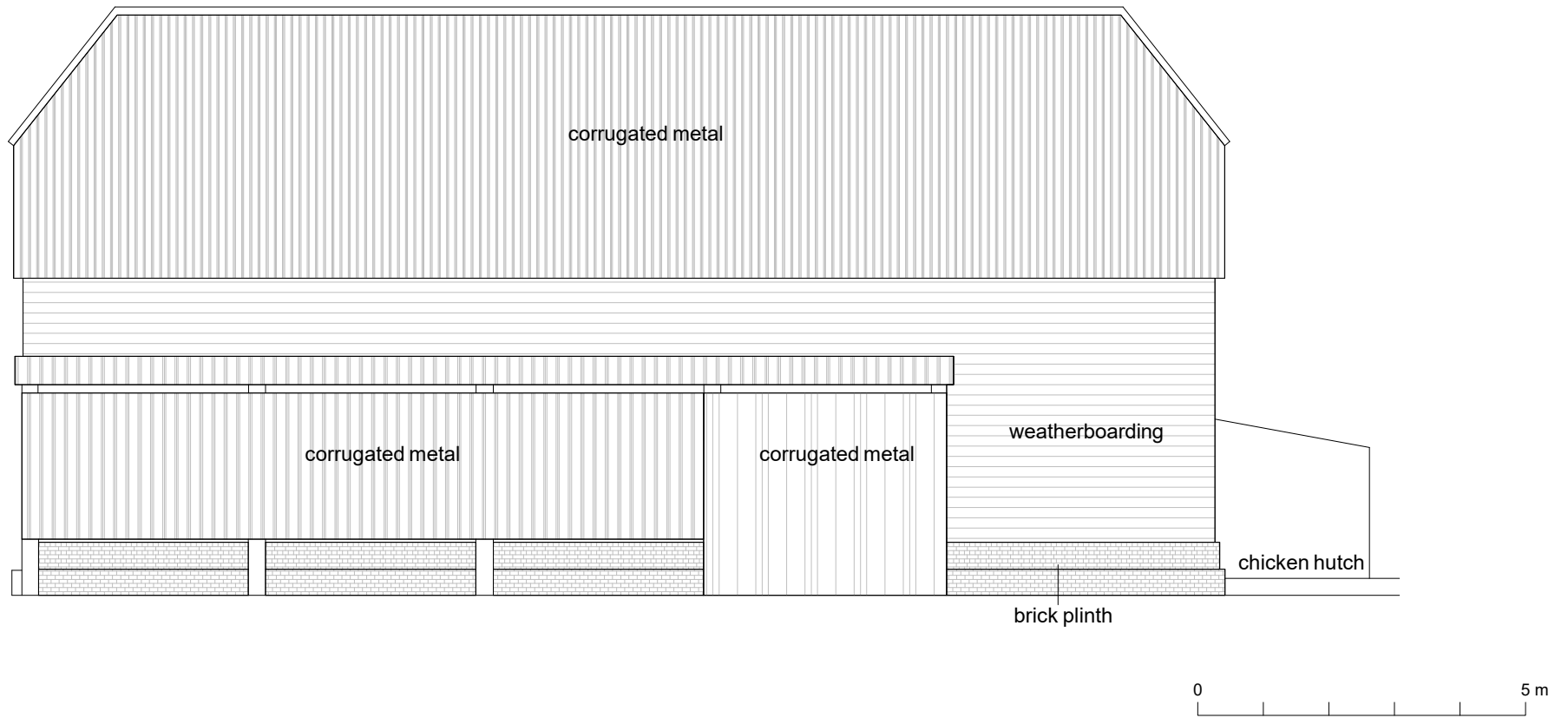


Fig 4 Northern elevation.

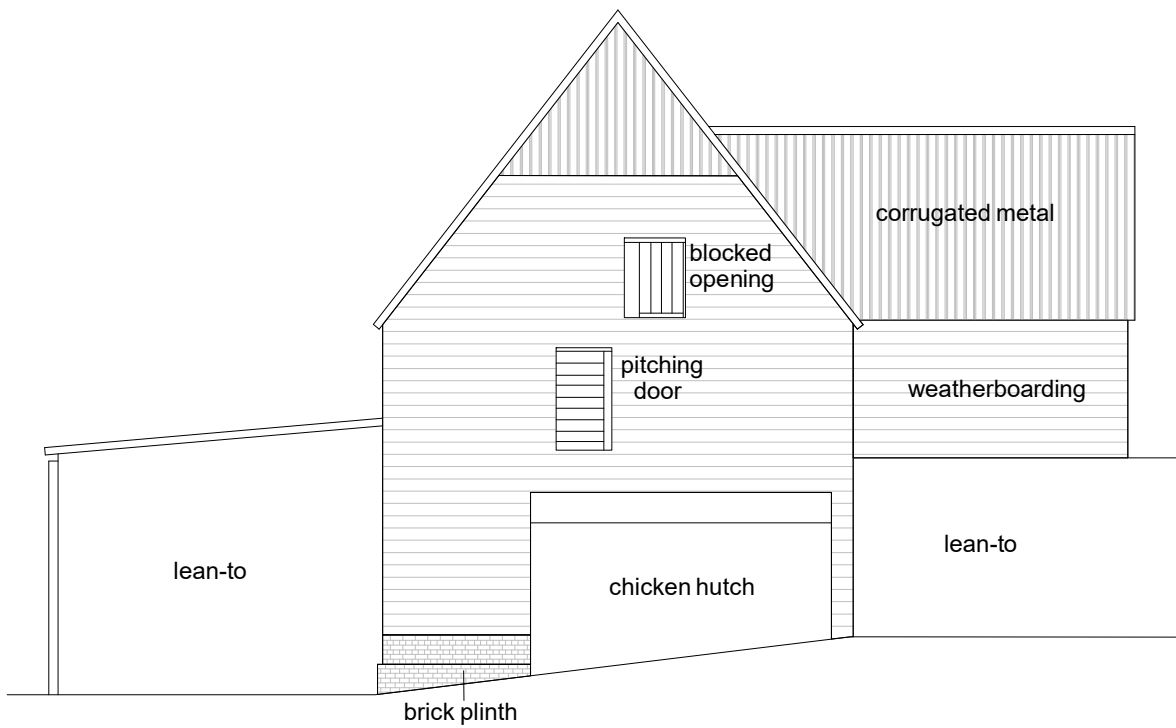
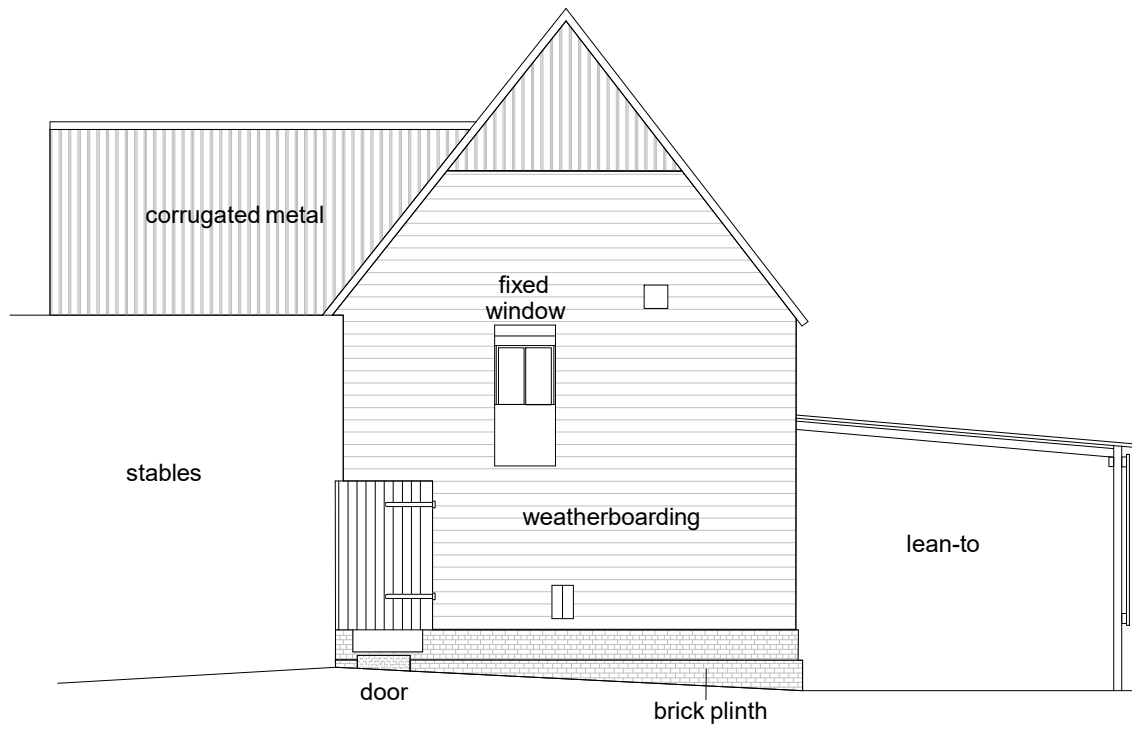


Fig 5 Eastern (top) and western (bottom) elevations.

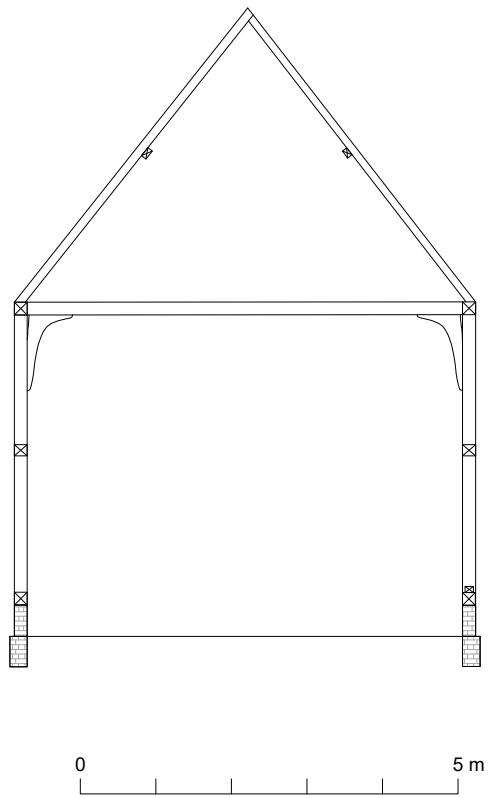


Fig 6 Truss cross-section.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-420921

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at Crowbridge Farm, Chappel Hill, Halstead
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a threshing-barn at Crowbridge Farm, Chappel Hill, Halstead in June 2021. The threshing barn is Grade II listed and dates to the late 18th century. It is excellent example of 18th-century timber-framed barn, it has been well-constructed by a professional carpenter. The vast majority of the timber-frame consists of original hand-sawn timbers, with minimal areas of modern repair. The barn exists very much as the listing states with the exception of the thatch roof - this has been replaced with corrugated metal sheeting.
Project dates	Start: 10-06-2021 End: 10-06-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/04f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HSCF21 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	21/00415/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Monument type	THRESHING BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRAINTREE HALSTEAD Crowbridge Farm, Chappel Hill, Halstead
Postcode	CO9 1JS
Study area	126 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 80533 30698 51.94495226248 0.626995896401 51 56 41 N 000 37 37 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design	Sarah Carter

originator
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Mark Baister
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Service
 Digital Archive ID HSCF21
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Braintree Museum
 Paper Archive ID HSCF21
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Photograph"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Historic building recording at Crowbridge Farm, Chappel Hill, Halstead, CO9 1JS: June 2021
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Veasey, S
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1686
 Date 2021
 Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Place of issue or publication Colchester
 Description A4 loose-leaf comb-bound
 URL cat.essex.ac.uk
 Entered by Sarah Veasey (sv@catuk.org)
 Entered on 11 August 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:historic@england.gov.uk) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email jo.gilham@ads.ac.uk Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
 Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)