

Historic building record of Old Hall, Church Road, Boreham, Essex



**Leigh Alston MA (Oxon), Architectural Historian
for the
Colchester Archaeological Trust
on behalf of
Mr P. McMillan**

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Colchester Archaeological Trust
12 Lexden Road,
Colchester,
Essex CO3 3NF

tel.: (01206) 541051
(01206) 500124
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

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Historic farm buildings, Old Hall, Church Road, Boreham, Essex

Historic building record

This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 of a redundant barn and ancillary farm buildings at NGR TL 7591 0950. It has been prepared to a brief written by Essex County Council's Historic Environment Management team (Teresa O'Connor, dated 10 August 2009) and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for conversion (application no 09/00392/FUL).

The report archive will be permanently deposited with Chelmsford Museum under accession code CHMRE 2010.055.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a DVD containing a photographic record in the form of 88 digital images (Appendix 1), but also includes printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text (Appendix 2). Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible includes a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 9th October 2009.

Summary

Old Hall is a grade II-listed late-medieval farmhouse which is generally believed to occupy the site of the main Domesday manor of Boreham. However, its isolated location some 250 metres south-east of the parish church does not accord with the description of the manor house given by Philip Morant in 1763, and the name was probably transferred here when the original Old Hall was rebuilt and renamed Boreham Manor in the late 18th century.

The farmhouse lies 70 metres west of Church Road and was originally approached through its farm yard in the typical manner of the Middle Ages. The northern side of this yard is now formed by a large 11-bay 'Napoleonic' barn of the late 18th or early 19th century which extends to 39.2 metres in length (128.5 ft). This timber-framed and weatherboarded structure is currently roofed with corrugated asbestos but was originally thatched and probably contained an additional 3 bays to the west before its subsequent truncation. It possessed twin threshing floors, each with a southern porch, and consists chiefly of re-used timber from at least two earlier barns. The western porch is an intact 17th-century structure with trenched braces which survives from the previous barn on the same site, and archaeological evidence of medieval farm buildings may lie below the present yard surface. Although of considerable significance to the historical context of the listed farmhouse, the barn has been too extensively altered in both the 19th and 20th centuries to merit listing in its own right.

The southern side of the yard is formed by a long, single-storied mid 19th-century cattle shed which was extensively refurbished as a milking parlour in the 20th century, and an unusually large early 19th-century open-sided cart lodge with hipped gables which projects at right-angles from its southern elevation. A series of additional farm buildings shown to the east of the yard on 19th-century maps were demolished in the late 20th century. The cart lodge is probably contemporary with the barn, reflecting the high grain prices of the Napoleonic wars, but has also been too extensively altered to merit listing.

Historical context: documentary and cartographic record

Old Hall is a grade II-listed timber-framed and rendered house which lies approximately 250 metres south-east of St Andrew's Church on a ridge of high ground overlooking the Chelmer Valley to the south. The house was not inspected for the purposes of this survey, but is described in the schedule of listed buildings as a late medieval structure with an under-built jetty facing the farmyard which divides it from Church Road 70 metres to the east.

The property is generally believed to occupy the site of the main Domesday manor of Old Hall (alias Oldham) held by Lambert from the Earl of Bologne in 1086 and by the de Boreham family in the 13th and 14th centuries. However, its position does not accord with the description given by Morant in 1763, who locates the mansion house of Old Hall 'on the south side of the street, almost over against the church' (*History and Antiquities of the County of Essex*, 1763-68). The present house lies 110 metres

south of the village street and is certainly not 'over against' the church (ie almost adjoining), and the description probably relates to a substantial late 18th-century brick house known today as Boreham Manor (Fig 2). Morant mentions another property of medieval origin known as Calwattes or Culverts which 'stands in the fields opposite to Old Hall', and it seems likely that the name was transferred here when the original Old Hall was rebuilt and re-named Boreham Manor. Calwattes was a capital messuage rather than a manor in its own right and took its name (according to Morant) from one Richard de Coleworth who held it from the Honour of Bologne in the mid 13th century. The present house probably faced a contemporary courtyard of agricultural and other ancillary buildings which separated it from Church Road, and, although no extant structures pre-date the mid 17th century, some archaeological evidence of this may survive below ground.

The 1838 tithe survey of Boreham (Fig 1) shows the outlines of the northern barn (no 1 in Fig 5) and the southern cart lodge (8) much as they remain today, but the milking parlour was not shown until the first edition 25 Ordnance Survey of 1874 (not included here but largely identical to Fig 2). The farm was then owned and occupied by Robert Clere Haselfoot. The 1838 apportionment names the house and eastern yard (no 124 in Fig 1) only as 'homestead', but locates an additional 'farmyard, cattle shed, etc.' to the north of a large field known as 'Old Hall Green' to the west of the house (nos 125 and 126 respectively). This field adjoins the garden of Boreham Manor and lends support to the latter's identification with the medieval manor of the same name. The field to the south of the site was known as 'Shed field'.

An account of the farm during the 20th century by the present owner's father, Mr Hugh McMillan, was published in a local history of the parish edited by Eleanor Burgess: 'Boreham: History, Tales and Memories of an Essex Village'. The account includes a photograph of cattle in the yard adjoining the barn (Fig 4) and notes that the farm was purchased in 1921 by William McMillan, the present owner's grandfather, who emigrated from Scotland in 1900. A herd of some 40-50 Friesian cattle was maintained here in the 1970s on a chiefly arable holding of approximately 240 acres.



Fig 1 Boreham parish tithe map of 1838 (Essex Record Office). Showing St Andrew's Church top left and Old Hall bottom right. The farmhouse lies immediately above the 'H' of Old Hall, and the present barn (1) is shown to the north of the yard which divides it from Church Road. The cart lodge (8) is also shown to the south, together with additional roadside buildings that were demolished in the late 20th century, but the milking parlour (7) had not yet appeared.

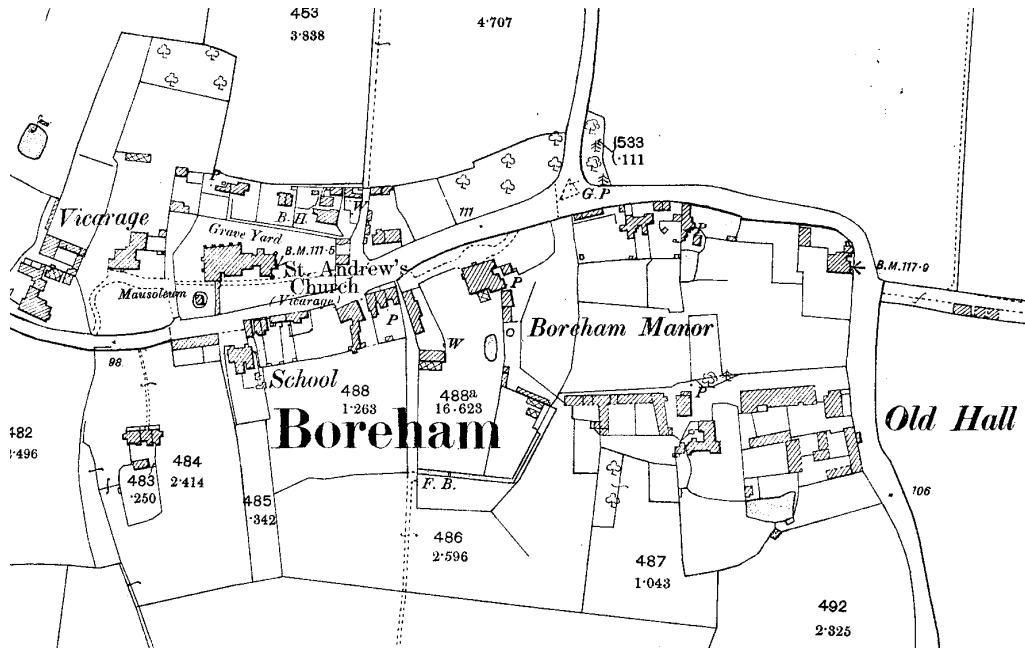


Fig 2 Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1897.
 Showing the relationship of Old Hall, Boreham Manor and St Andrew's Church. Boreham Manor fits Morant's description of Old Hall manor in 1763, and the present Old Hall probably represents 'Calwattes'.

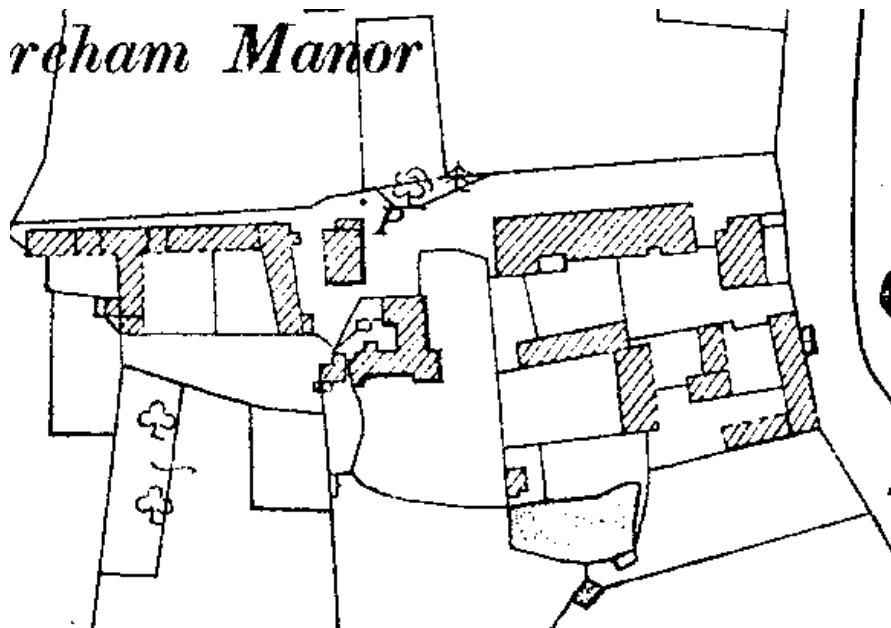


Fig 2a Detail of Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1897.
 The barn (1) is shown much as in 1838 with the western porch (2) projecting beyond the plane of its southern elevation (together with a small attached yard of which no trace survives). The milking parlour is shown for the first time, and the open-sided eastern elevation of the cart lodge (8) is shown much as it remains today (suggesting it had already been partly enclosed). Extensive additional agricultural buildings are shown to the west of the farmhouse.

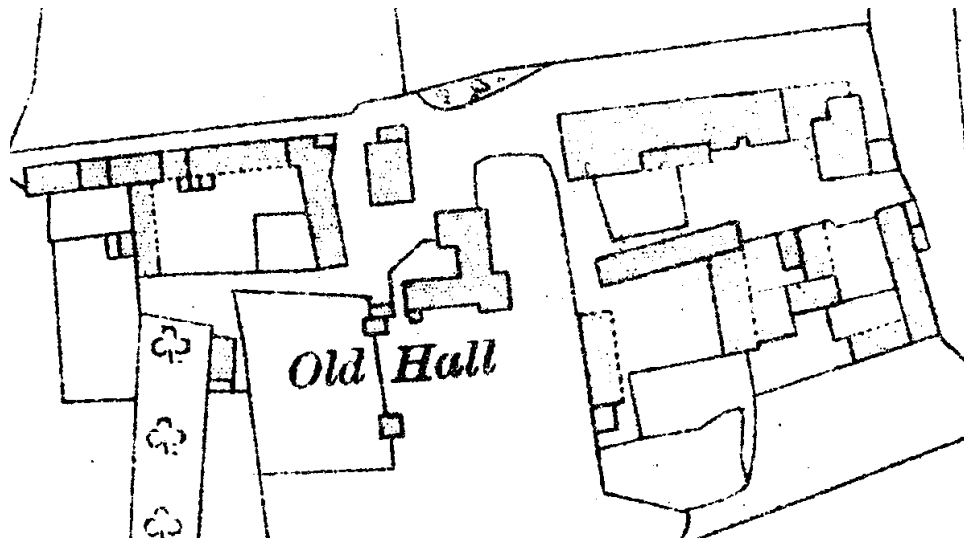


Fig 3 New Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1922.
Showing much the same layout as in Figure 2, with the walled cattle yard adjoining the barn's southern elevation as illustrated in Figure 4 below.



Fig 4 The farm yard from the east in *circa* 1975.
Showing the farmhouse in centre (with its jettied late-medieval range to the right and later additions to left), the milking parlour (7) to the left and the barn to the right. Illustration from 'Boreham: History, Tales and Memories of an Essex Village', ed. Eleanor Burgess, n.d. (1980s).

Building analysis

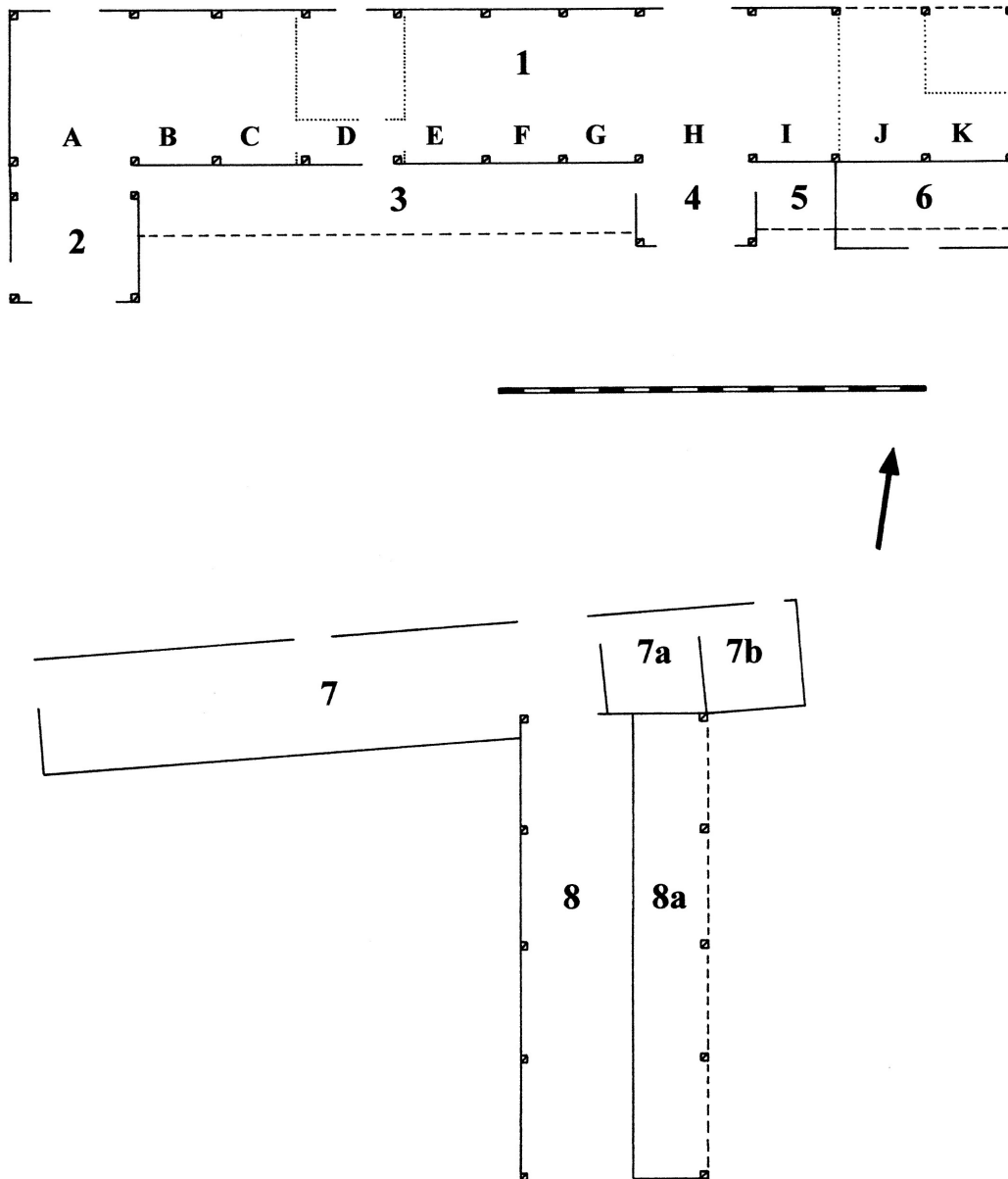


Fig 5 Ground plan of historic farm buildings. Identifying each structure with a number and each bay of the barn with a letter for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. Scale in metres.

Key

- 1 Early 19th-century timber-framed and weatherboarded barn of 11 bays consisting largely of re-used timber from a 17th-century barn. Truncated to west. Clapsed-purlin roof (formerly thatched) with bolted knee-braces and arch-braces flanking twin threshing floors (bays A and H). Primary bracing to walls.
- 2 Intact mid 17th-century timber-framed and weatherboarded porch with arch-braced open truss, internally trenched wall bracing and clapsed-purlin roof with wind-braces.
- 3 Mid 19th-century pantiled open-sided lean-to shelter shed.

- 4 Early 19th-century timber-framed and weatherboarded porch.
- 5 Mid 19th-century open-sided pantiled lean-to shed.
- 6 Mid 19th-century open-sided pantiled lean-to shed extended in slate and enclosed in late 19th century.
- 7 Mid 19th-century single-storied cow shed refurbished as milking parlour in late 19th or early 20th century and containing two small enclosed sheds (7a & 7b) to east.
- 8 Early 19th-century open-sided cart lodge with bolted knee-braces and hipped gables. Partly enclosed to form a cow shed and milking parlour in late 19th or early 20th century (8) leaving a narrow open-sided shelter shed or cart lodge to east (8a).

The barn

Proportions, structure and date

The barn at Old Hall is a substantial timber-framed and weatherboarded structure of 11 bays which extends to 39.2 m in length by 6.1 m in overall width (128.5 ft by 20 ft). It is aligned on an east-west axis and forms the northern side of a yard immediately in front of the house in the typical manner of medieval and early post-medieval farm complexes. The roof is currently clad in corrugated asbestos but its steep pitch of *circa* 55 degrees indicates it was designed for thatch.

The external walls rise to 4.1 m in height at their roof-plates (13.5 ft) and contain horizontal mid-rails 1.8 m (6 ft) above the internal concrete floor, but the ground sills and lower studs are largely hidden by a late 20th-century concrete plinth. The studs are interrupted by diagonal 'primary' braces which are tenoned and pegged to the storey posts and mid-rails, and, with the exception of the two entrance bays (A and H in Fig 5), the tie-beams and storey posts are united by bolted knee-braces. The trusses flanking the entrance bays retain their original arch-braces (with one exception, in the north-western corner of bay H), and the studs of the present western gable are secondary; the presence of arch-braces and mid-rail mortises in the external faces of the corner posts demonstrate that the barn has been truncated by at least one and probably three bays. The original barn is likely to have been arranged symmetrically with three bays on each side of its two southern porches.

The combination of traditional arch-braces to the entrance bays and bolted knee-braces elsewhere is typical of the late 18th and early 19th century, as is the primary bracing and the clasped-purlin roof structure (with nailed collars and lacking wind-braces). Many local barns were rebuilt during this period in response to the high grain prices of the Napoleonic wars which saw a significant increase in arable as opposed to dairy farming. The western truncation appears to have occurred soon after construction, presumably in order to enlarge the northern access to the farmhouse and the additional farm buildings to its rear (as shown in Fig 1). The great majority of individual timbers, including the storey posts, tie-beams and common studs, contain empty mortises and other features which do not relate to the present barn and were re-used from two or more older buildings; most are of 17th-century character and may be contemporary with the 17th-century western porch, but a minority contain widely spaced stud mortises with grooves for wattle-and-daub and passing-brace trenches of 13th- or early 14th-century type. The latter are particularly evident in the southern elevation of bays B and C. Several timbers show evidence of two phases of re-use and may have been imported to the site from elsewhere, but it is possible that the present large 'Napoleonic' barn recycles the frames of two smaller barns that previously occupied the same site.

Original layout and function

The barn contained two threshing floors with gabled southern porches in the standard manner of its period, but was later truncated to the west as described above. There is no evidence of original internal partitions, but precise analysis is hampered by the extensive re-use of material. The western porch (2) dates from the early to mid 17th century and is the earliest intact structure on the site (apart from the farmhouse) while the eastern porch is contemporary with the main barn. The 17th-century framing incorporates trenched internal braces in the medieval tradition (in contrast to the

primary bracing elsewhere) and retains a single original wind-brace in the western elevation of its roof. The structure has been much altered, with its lower studs renewed (beneath the mid-rail), but preserves evidence of an original side-door at the southern end of its western wall. At 5.3 m (17.5 ft) this porch is considerably longer than its 19th-century counterpart to the east (at 3.2 m or 10.5 ft) and includes an arch-braced open truss. Both entrance doorways contain grooves for retaining boards but lack their original doors. The rear (northern) door of the western threshing floor in bay A extended to 2.3 m in width beneath the mid-rail (7.5 ft), but any evidence of the eastern door was lost when the present full-height doors were inserted. The rear doors of threshing barns were usually smaller than their principal entrances in this way, as they were intended to create a through-draught for threshing and winnowing rather than to admit vehicles.

The lean-to sheds which extend along the entire southern elevation between the porches may be contemporary with the main barn, despite their pantiled rather than thatched roofs; thatch would not have been practical given their shallow pitch. The sheds appear to have been open-sided and may have sheltered either cattle (as in the later 19th and 20th centuries) or farm equipment. The original arcade posts have been replaced, and the eastern end was enclosed and extended in slate during the mid or late 19th century to form a cow shed. The eastern porch contains original side-doors which opened into these sheds as shown in Figure 5, but their counterpart in the earlier western porch is a secondary insertion which interrupts stud mortises.

Later alterations

With the exception of its western truncation, the roof structure and framing of the barn remain largely intact, but its open interior has been divided into three spaces. The northern walls have been removed from the two eastern bays (J and K) to form a separate open shed which now contains a metal grain silo. The silo is an addition of the late 20th century, but the boarded internal partition is probably contemporary with the insertion of an early 20th-century milling floor into bay I. An unusual brick shed with a studwork loft was inserted into bay D during the mid or late 19th century, and presumably operated as a grain or feed store with ground- and first-floor access doors in the northern elevation. Features of this kind reflect the changing nature of agriculture during the Victorian period, as barns were used increasingly for the storage and preparation of grain and animal feed rather than threshing. The gables and northern elevation also contain a number of secondary doors for loading and ventilation above their mid-rails.

Milking parlour and cart lodge

The southern side of the yard to the east of the farmhouse is formed by a long single-storied rendered shed of 30.5 m in length by 4.5 m in width (100 ft by 15 ft). This rises to 2 m (6.5 ft) at its eaves and is aligned at a slight angle to the barn as shown in Figure 5. The structure was almost certainly designed as a cow shed in *circa* 1860 (it appears on the Ordnance Survey of 1874 but not the tithe map of 1838) but was extensively altered in the mid 20th century when concrete troughs were inserted to convert it into a milking parlour. A pair of small enclosed sheds at its eastern end (7a & 7b) may be insertions of the same period. The original pantiled roof survives above these sheds but has been replaced by corrugated asbestos elsewhere. The building reflects the local introduction of a system of mixed animal husbandry known as Victorian High Farming in the wake of falling grain prices after the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846.

A large open-sided early 19th-century cart lodge with hipped gables of typical Essex type intrudes upon the southern elevation of the mid 19th-century milking parlour. This extends to 18.5 m in length by 7.3 m in width and would have represented a particularly fine example of its kind but for the insertion of a continuation of the milking parlour along its western elevation – leaving only a narrow open section with original bolted knee-braces to the west. The roof is currently covered in corrugated asbestos but was probably thatched initially.

Historical significance

The main barn at Old Hall remains a large and imposing example of a 'Napoleonic' structure despite its early truncation and numerous internal alterations. The survival of a 17th-century porch demonstrates that an earlier barn occupied the same location, albeit closer to the farmhouse and perhaps on a smaller scale, and is relevant to the medieval layout of the listed farmhouse. Had the building survived intact along with its original thatch it would have merited listing in its own right, despite the extensive re-use of timber, but its historical integrity has been considerably diminished by its many changes. The large cart lodge to the south is probably a contemporary feature, suggesting a major refurbishment of the farm complex in the early 19th century, and it too would have merited listing but for its extensive remodelling. The milking parlour is a later and much altered addition to the site and is not of particular historical significance.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying DVD): full photographic record

Descriptions of photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no

1. General view of site from north-east showing barn in centre and cart lodge (8) in rear.
2. General view of site from north-east showing proximity of barn to right and Church Road to left.
3. General view of site from highway to east showing barn to right and milking parlour (7) left.
4. General view of site from south showing cart lodge (8) in centre and barn in rear.
5. General view from site to south-east showing dominant position in landscape.
6. Eastern facade of listed farmhouse from farm yard (included for site context).
7. Aerial photograph of *circa* 1960 from south showing subsequently demolished historic farm buildings adjoining Church Road to right.
8. Northern external elevation of barn from north-east.
9. Exterior of western gable of barn showing high loading door.
10. Western external elevation of porch (2) showing original side-door to right.
11. Detail of northern exterior of barn showing metal silo in bay K left and sliding doors to bay H.
12. Northern external elevation of barn showing upper loading doors.
13. Detail of northern exterior of barn showing doors to brick granary in bay D.
14. Western end of northern exterior of barn showing upper loading doors.
15. External detail of upper loading door to bay C in northern elevation of barn.
16. Southern external elevation of barn from south-west showing western porch (2) to left and eastern porch (4) to left.
17. Southern external elevation of pantiled lean-to (3) showing central door to bay D.
18. Interior of lean-to (3) from east showing door to bay D to right and to porch (2) in rear.
19. Interior of lean-to (3) from west showing door to bay D of barn to left.
20. Interior of lean-to (3) from west showing side-door with cat hole to porch (4).
21. Unpainted external weatherboarding of southern elevation of barn from lean-to (3).
22. Farm yard seen from site of farmhouse to west showing barn to left and milking parlour (7) right.
23. Exterior of barn from south-east showing porches and lean-to sheds to southern yard elevation.
24. Detail of southern elevation of barn from south-east showing multiple roof materials.

25. Eastern end of barn's southern exterior showing porch (4) left and lean-to (6) right.
26. Eastern external gable of barn showing upper loading door.
27. Interior of lean-to shed (6) from west showing slate extension to right.
28. Interior of lean-to shed (6) showing weatherboarding of barn to right.
29. Interior of lean-to shed (5) showing boarded exterior of barn and porch door to left.
30. Side-door of porch (4) seen from adjoining lean-to (5).
31. Detail of entrance to western porch (2) showing original braces and clasped-purlin roof structure.
32. Detail of south-western internal corner of porch (2) showing original trenched corner braces.
33. Original roof structure of porch (2) from south showing arch-braced open truss.
34. Interior of porch (2) from south.
35. Detail of retaining board groove to south-western jamb of porch (2).
36. Interior of porch (2) from north showing original side-door to right.
37. Internal western elevation of porch (2) showing trenched braces and side-door to left.
38. Internal western elevation of porch (2) showing rebuilt framing beneath mid-rail.
39. Roof structure of porch (2) from east showing original wind brace to left.
40. Roof structure of porch (2) from west showing partial rebuilding and loss of wind brace.
41. Detail of lath-and-plaster to secondary framing beneath mid-rail of western interior of porch (2).
42. Eastern internal elevation of porch (2) showing secondary side-door to left.
43. Western internal gable of barn showing arch-brace to tie-beam and porch (2) to left.
44. Western interior of barn showing truncated gable and arch-braces flanking threshing bay (A).
45. Internal northern elevation of bay A showing secondary loading door above blocked entrance.
46. Internal northern elevation of bays B and C showing granary partition to right.
47. Interior of barn from western gable showing brick partition of granary in bay D.
48. Internal southern elevation of bays C and B showing re-used medieval timber.
49. Re-used medieval studs in southern internal elevation of bay B.
50. Internal northern elevation of brick grain store in bay D of barn.
51. Detail of ceiling joists of brick grain store in bay D.
52. Passage to south of bay D from west showing external door to right and brick store left.
53. Internal northern elevation of first-floor granary in bay D showing external loading door.
54. Central section of barn from east showing partition of granary in bay D in rear.
55. Internal northern elevation of bays E-G showing bolted knee braces.
56. Internal southern elevations of bay G-F showing porch (4) left and granary (D) right.
57. Southern internal elevation of bays G and F showing re-used studs.
58. Interior of barn from north-east showing porch (4) to left.
59. Clasped purlin roof structure of barn from east showing junction with porch (4) left.
60. Interior of barn from west showing arch-braces flanking entrance in bay H.
61. Southern interior of bay H showing porch (4) and stud mortises in re-used tie-beams.
62. Interior of porch (4) from north showing 20th-century milling floor to left.
63. Interior of entrance bay H from west showing milling floor in bay I and porch (4) right.
64. Detail of south-eastern storey post of bay H showing original arch- and bolted knee-braces.
65. Internal western elevation of porch (4) showing original primary brace.
66. Original side door in western internal elevation of porch (4).
67. Internal eastern elevation of porch (4) showing original side-door.

68. Detail of groove for retaining board at foot of western jamb of porch (4).
69. Internal southern elevation of bays K and J.
70. Interior of bays K and J from east showing partition to bay I in rear.
71. North-eastern internal corner of barn showing metal silo in bay K.
72. Detail of metal silo in bay K seen from south-west.
73. Farm yard from north-east showing milking parlour (7) to left.
74. Northern exterior of milking parlour (7) from north-west.
75. Eastern external gable of milking parlour showing higher southern eaves.
76. Interior of milking parlour (7) from east showing cattle trough to left.
77. Interior of former cart lodge (8) from south showing secondary milking parlour.
78. Interior of milking parlour showing junction with earlier cart lodge to right.
79. Interior of former cart lodge (8) from north.
80. Interior of chemical store at eastern end of milking parlour (7b).
81. Interior from east of shed (7a) adjoining milking parlour.
82. Exterior of cart lodge (8) from south-east showing barn in rear to right.
83. Eastern external elevation of cart lodge (8) showing original open arcade.
84. Detail of open arcade to eastern external elevation of cart lodge (8).
85. Southern external gable of cart lodge (8) showing door to inserted milking parlour.
86. Interior of cart lodge (8a) from south showing inserted milking parlour to left.
87. Roof structure of cart lodge (8) from north showing secondary milking parlour to left.
88. Detail from south of bolted knee-braces to eastern elevation of cart lodge (8).

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp 11-15

Appendix 2 (pp 11-15): selected printed photographs



A2.1 General view of site from north-east showing barn (1) in centre with farmhouse in trees to right and modern roadside barn to left. The milking parlour (7) and former cart lodge (8) are visible between the barns.



A2.2 Aerial photograph of *circa* 1960 from south showing demolished historic farm buildings adjoining road to right and farmhouse to left (in possession of current owner).



A2.3 Exterior of barn from south-east showing 17th-century western porch (2) to left and 19th-century eastern porch (4) to right with continuous lean-to sheds (2, 5 & 6) to southern yard elevation. The corrugated asbestos replaced thatch, but the pantiles and slate to the sheds survive from the 19th century.



A2.4 Western internal elevation of 17th-century porch (2) showing trenched stud braces and arch-braced open frame to right (the studs below the mid-rail have been replaced).



A2.5 Western interior of barn showing open frame of truncated gable and arch-braces flanking threshing bay (A).



A2.6 Internal southern elevation of central bays G-F showing the eastern porch (4) to left and the brick granary in bay D to right. Note the re-used timber, primary stud braces and bolted knee-braces of the 19th-century walls.



A2.7 Northern exterior of single-storied milking parlour (7) from north-west.



A2.8 Interior of milking parlour (7) from east showing cattle trough to left and door to northern yard to right.



A2.9 Exterior of cart lodge (8) from south-east showing barn in rear to right.



A2.10 Interior of cart lodge (8a) from south showing original bolted knee-braces to right and inserted milking parlour to left.

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Distribution list:

Mr P McMillan
Chelmsford Museum
Teresa O'Connor, ECC HEM team
EHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

12 Lexden Road,
Colchester,
Essex CO3 3NF

tel.: (01206) 541051
(01206) 500124

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Adams x c:/reports 09/boreham/report534.doc

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Site address: Old Hall, Church Road, Boreham, Essex	
Parish: Boreham	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 7591 0950	Site codes: CAT - 09/12a ECC - (pending) Museum accession - CHMRE 2010.055
Type of work: Building recording on a barn and ancillary farm buildings	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 9th October 2009	Size of area investigated:
Location of curating museum: Chelmsford Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER nos: -
Final report:	CAT Report 534
Periods represented: post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of building survey: <i>Old Hall is a grade II-listed late-medieval farmhouse which is generally believed to occupy the site of the main Domesday manor of Boreham. However, its isolated location some 250 metres south-east of the parish church does not accord with the description of the manor house given by Philip Morant in 1763, and the name was probably transferred here when the original Old Hall was rebuilt and renamed Boreham Manor in the late 18th century.</i></p> <p><i>The farmhouse lies 70 metres west of Church Road and was originally approached through its farm yard in the typical manner of the Middle Ages. The northern side of this yard is now formed by a large 11-bay 'Napoleonic' barn of the late 18th or early 19th century which extends to 39.2 metres in length (128.5 ft). This timber-framed and weatherboarded structure is currently roofed with corrugated asbestos but was originally thatched and probably contained an additional 3 bays to the west before its subsequent truncation. It possessed twin threshing floors, each with a southern porch, and consists chiefly of re-used timber from at least two earlier barns. The western porch is an intact 17th-century structure with trenched braces which survives from the previous barn on the same site, and archaeological evidence of medieval farm buildings may lie below the present yard surface. Although of considerable significance to the historical context of the listed farmhouse, the barn has been too extensively altered in both the 19th and 20th centuries to merit listing in its own right.</i></p>	

The southern side of the yard is formed by a long, single-storied mid 19th-century cattle shed which was extensively refurbished as a milking parlour in the 20th century, and an unusually large early 19th-century open-sided cart lodge with hipped gables which projects at right-angles from its southern elevation. A series of additional farm buildings shown to the east of the yard on 19th-century maps were demolished in the late 20th century. The cart lodge is probably contemporary with the barn, reflecting the high grain prices of the Napoleonic wars, but has also been too extensively altered to merit listing.

Previous summaries/reports: None

Keywords: farmhouse, barn,
post-medieval, modern

Significance: *

Author of summary:
Howard Brooks

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