

**Historic building recording
at Shalford Hall Farm barns,
The Street, Shalford, Essex
February 2015**



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**commissioned by
Alun Design Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of
Mr Allan Stevenson**

CAT project ref: 15/02d
NGR: TL 7239 2920 (c)
Braintree Museum
accession code: requested



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CAT Report 841
July 2015

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1 Summary

A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on two timber-framed threshing barns at Shalford Hall Farm, The Street, Shalford, Essex, in February 2015. The work was commissioned by Alun Design Consultancy Ltd on behalf of the owner, Mr Allan Stevenson. The barns are believed to date to the 18th century and cartographic evidence suggests they replaced earlier farm structures at this historic farm complex that has its origins in the pre-Conquest period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on the historic building recording of two timber-framed barns at Shalford Hall Farm, The Street, Shalford, Essex, in response to an application for their conversion to residential dwellings. Alun Design Consultancy Ltd commissioned Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) to carry out the work on behalf of the owner, Mr Allan Stevenson, in February 2015. The barns lie within the remains of an historic farm complex at Shalford Hall Farm, located on the east side of the Braintree road, adjacent to S Andrew's Church (NGR TL 7239 2920). The barns comprise the Grain Barn, a Grade II listed building dating to the 18th century and the Church Barn, curtilage listed and also dating to the 18th century.

A planning application (13/00523/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in May 2013 for the conversion of the barns to residential use, the demolition of associated modern agricultural structures and the erection of a cart lodge. Given the potential impact of the proposed works on the historic integrity of the structures, it was recommended that a historic building record be undertaken as a condition on the planning consent. This condition was based on the advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework.

In response to this condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2013) and agreed with the Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council's Place Services (Teresa O'Connor). 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 archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2008), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14). In addition, the guidelines contained in *English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (2006) and *RCHME: Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition* were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the barns prior to conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (English Heritage, 2006).

In particular the record considered:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structures.
- Function and internal layout.
- Fixtures and fittings.
- Original and later phasing, additions and their effect on the internal/external fabric and the level of survival of original fabric.
- The context of the farm complex within its immediate contemporary landscape.
- The significance of the site on a regional level.

4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A brief documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the barns.
- A large-scale block plan of the site based on pre-existing architects' drawings. The position of each structure has been indicated noting date and function.
- Current floor plans, frame elevations and a cross-section, based on existing architects' drawings, at scale of 1:100 using the English Heritage (2006) drawing conventions. The floor plan depicts positions of doors, framing including studs and rafters, windows, internal partitions, stairs, bay divisions/truss positions and the positions of surviving technology (hoppers, winches etc), fixtures and fittings plus later additions and evidence of phasing.
- A detailed description of each barn. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction including brickwork, joinery, fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, re-used timbers, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A discussion of the history and development of the building, including its design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A full photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features (external and internal). Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text (Appendix 1). The photographic

record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

5 Historical background (Maps 1-5)

The barns at Shalford Hall Farm are part of an historic complex that dates to at least the 11th century. *Celdeforda* is mentioned in Domesday as being held by Earl Aelfgar and Shalford Hall is thought to be the site of the manor, awarded to Walter the Cook after the Conquest (Powell 1990, 5). Certainly the importance of Shalford Hall is attested to by the proximity of the grand 14th-century St Andrew's Church (EHER 28147), separated from the Hall by the farm buildings and with Church Barn forming the south boundary of the graveyard. Shalford Hall was partially demolished in 1958 after suffering from structural problems caused by the nearby crash of an American bomber in 1944, although its walled garden has survived (EHER 28149). This house dated to the 17th century (Betley and Pevsner 2007, 680).

An early survey of the manor of Shalford showing the possessions of Thomas Tompson Esq, carried out by Edward Eldred in 1603, depicts Shalford Hall, St Andrew's Church and several farm buildings (Map 1). The farm buildings shown on this map appear to correspond exactly with the positions of the Grain Barn and Church Barn (although neither is shown with a midstrey) suggesting these are earlier buildings.



Map 1 Map of Shalford and Wethersfield, 1603 (ERO D/DSm P6).

A "Curious Mapp of the Parish of Shalford" surveyed by William Brasier in 1734 also shows structures on the site of the Grain Barn and Church Barn, but it is unclear if they are the same buildings or earlier versions (Map 2).



Map 2 1734 map of Shalford by William Brasier with the farm buildings and church circled (ERO D/DSm P3).

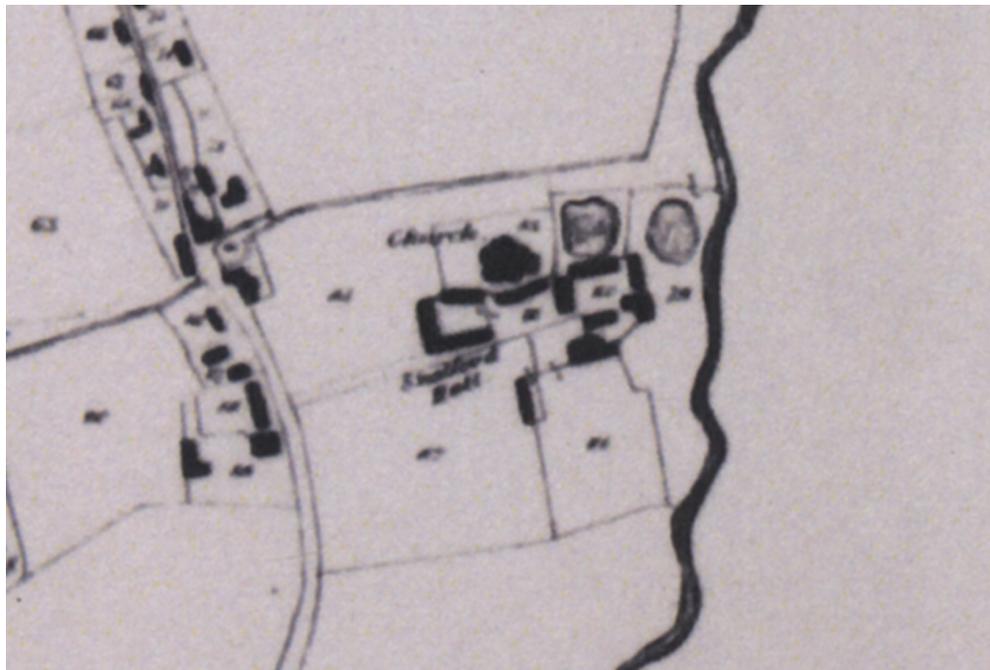
A survey of the lands belonging to Raymond Jones Esq in Shalford parish by W Fairchild in 1760 (ERO D/DGO P1) records the farm being rented to George Willows but is too indistinct to work out individual buildings.

The 1777 survey of Essex by Chapman and André (Map 3) is a less detailed map than the earlier estate maps but does show a building in the location of the Grain Barn, although the Church Barn (or its predecessor) has been omitted for the sake of illustrating St Andrew's Church.



Map 3 Chapman and André survey of Essex, 1777 sheet VIII.

The 1846 tithe map is the first definitive cartographic source that depicts the Grain Barn and the Church Barn (Map 4). This clearly shows both barns plus six other structures comprising the farm complex, which is aligned north-east to south-west in a linear layout. The farm buildings are grouped around three yards with the Church Barn and Grain Barn at the west end. The tithe award indicates that the estate at this time was owned by Richard Marriott and the Hall and farm rented to Andrew Ling who held a large part of the estate's farmland (ERO D/CT 312). An interesting observation to be made from the tithe map is how the graveyard boundary wall has influenced the evolution of the farm buildings. The earlier mapping suggests the farm buildings expanded to the east in a linear pattern, reflecting agricultural farm planning in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, because of the southward projecting kink in the graveyard boundary wall, the structures around the middle yard were forced to be constructed at awkward angles in order to maximise the available space between the church and the hall.



Map 4 1846 tithe map of Shalford (ERO D/CT 312).

The 1876 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (Map 5) shows little change to the tithe map from thirty years earlier. What it does show are the midstreys to both barns and a lean-to on the south side of the freestanding Church Barn. The Grain Barn is shown with a structure built against its south-east end (which is also indicated on the tithe map) from which projects a long thin building forming the south side of the yard parallel to the farm approach. This was probably a cart lodge.



Map 5 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, 1876 (sheet XVI).

By the time of the 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey in 1898 the structures around the central yard of the complex had been cleared, leaving the Grain Barn and Church Barn isolated at the south-west end of the complex (Map 6). The potential cart lodge forming the south arm of the yard has also been removed leaving only the extension to the south-east end of the Grain Barn.



Map 6 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, 1898 (sheet XVI).

Over the course of the 20th century, the erection of grain silos, covered yards, outbuildings and a stable block turned the yard between the two barns into a solid block of buildings, obscuring much of the barns' façades (Fig 1).

6 Descriptive record (Figs 1-21)

Shalford Hall Farm is located in the historic village of Shalford, about four miles north of Braintree on the B1053 road (Fig 1). The farm complex, originally part of the Shalford Hall estate, is accessed via a private track leading north-east from the Braintree road, with the farm buildings built up against the graveyard wall of the parish church of St Andrew's. The landscape surrounding the farm, with the exception of the village to the north-west, is generally open farmland, interspersed with a network of lanes and isolated farmsteads, a landscape that has changed little from that shown on the 1603 estate map. The Grain Barn (Grade II listed) and the Church Barn are aligned perpendicular to each other but during the 20th century have become obscured by a number of lean-tos and outbuildings.

The Grain Barn (18th century)

External description (Figs 3-6)

The Grain Barn is a rectangular timber-framed building, 19m long x 7m wide, aligned north-west to south-east, with an off-centre midstrey projecting from the north-east elevation (Plate 1). The barn sits upon a plinth of red brick with dimensions of 220 x 110 x 70mm, laid in Flemish bond. The exterior appears to have been weatherboarded to the lower portion of the framing with wattle and daub render above, although this survives in only a few locations and has subsequently been covered by a modern render (Plate 2, Figs 3-6).

The north-east elevation (Fig 3) has an off-centre midstrey projecting from it, in line with a pair of full height barn doors in the south-west elevation (Fig 4). The midstrey doorposts have recesses for a threshold leap and there is a modern equivalent of a threshold leap in the south-west doorway, although the recesses have been replaced by iron stanchions. Although the barn doors have been replaced they appear to retain the original strap and pintel hinges (Plate 3).

The north-west elevation is unremarkable apart from a louvre window in the gable (Fig 5). The south-east elevation is obscured by a structure built up against the Grain Barn to house grain silos but the exterior is rendered as the others (Fig 6).

The main range of the barn has a half-hipped mansard roof (Plate 1), the lower slopes of which are clad in plain clay tiles. The upper slopes are clad in slate, clearly an alteration to the roof, probably carried out when the timber-clad housing for the grain hoist was installed on top of the ridge. The roof of the midstrey is clad in plain clay tiles.

**Grain
Barn**

Internal description (Figs 2, 7-11)

The barn is constructed from large-section hand-sawn hardwood timbers and is divided into 4 roughly equal bays (Plate 4, Fig 2). The sill beams, girding beams and wall plates all seem to be original to the building with a mixture of original and re-used timbers forming the studs. Several of the storey posts and girding beams display natural curves, particularly the girding beam to the south wall of bay 1, which has a 35- 40 degree bend at one end that has been incorporated into the studding of the corner post (Fig 8). The internal face of the brick plinth has been rendered with concrete making it impossible to visualise the brick work.

Bay 1 has primary bracing to upper and lower registers on both sides, which are single-pegged to the girding beams and storey posts. Bay 2 has primary bracing to the upper registers but not the lower registers. A doorway has been inserted through the north-east wall of bay 2 and the north-east side of bays 1 and 2 have brick nogging to two thirds of the height below the girding beam (Fig 7). Bay 3 is the midstrey but all trace of the threshing floor has been removed by the modern concrete floor. The barn door opening in the south-west frame of bay 3 appears to be original. It has a modern threshold leap but the recesses for this have been replaced by iron stanchions. The doorposts have knee braces, formed from roughly squared Y-shaped branches of a tree (Plate 5, Fig 8).

The final bay, bay 4 has been completely obscured by steel grain bins; however, limited visual access down the side of the grain bins suggests that the frames have primary bracing to upper and lower registers. The south-east frame is obscured by the grain bins, but probably mirrors the north-west frame which has diamond-pattern primary bracing in both upper and lower registers (Figs 9 & 10). A doorway has been inserted through this end frame, providing access to the external grain silos.

Although the horizontal beams in the barn appear to be original to the structure several of the posts are re-used beams. The central storey post of the north-west frame is a re-used tie beam set upright and the north corner post of that frame is also a re-used beam, probably a wall plate as it displays mortises and a groove for wattle and daub infill. The north post to truss A is a re-used wall plate and has been re-used at least twice. Truss B has a re-used tie beam with triple-pegged mortises visible in the underside of the beam. The posts for this truss appear to be original to the building and they show that the girding beams are double pegged to the storey posts. There are knee braces with four large iron bolts to trusses A and B. Truss C would have had the same braces but these, along with the tie beam, were removed when a mezzanine floor was installed above bay 4. This mezzanine was installed to provide a platform for machinery associated with the grain silos and must date to the 20th century.

The mansard roof has large-section timbers as common rafters, many of which appear to be re-used timbers. There are no principle rafters rising from the heads of the tie beams; instead there are staggered principle rafters with collars formed from a large-section beam, supported on bolted knee braces (Fig 11). These collars carry the kerb beams for the upper pitch of the roof, from which rise rafters supported by purlins with intermediate high collars. All the timbers above the kerb beams are machine-cut timbers and have probably replaced original high collars. This was probably carried out when the upper slopes of the roof were clad in slate. The lower pitch of the roof in bay 1 has primary bracing falling from the gable on both sides, whilst the roof of bay 2 has primary bracing falling from the principle rafter in two directions on both sides. There is no bracing in the upper pitch of the mansard roof. The north-west frame above the wall plate has primary bracing falling from the sides of the frame to the wall plate. The central post of the gable has been cut by the insertion of an opening, subsequently reduced in size and incorporating a louvre window (Fig 9).

The midstrey contains many re-used timbers displaying mortices, far more than the main range of the barn. This suggests the midstrey may not be contemporary to the main range but, as there are no mortices on the underside of the wall plate to bay 3 (which appears to be an original beam) it is possible that the midstrey may have been completely rebuilt due to collapse or accident. There is brick noggin bonded with sand cement between the studs of the frame on both sides, which may have been an attempt to strengthen the walls (Plate 6, Figs 9 & 10). Both side walls have primary bracing falling from the external corner post to the sill beam. A perpendicular brace, falling from the internal corner post to this other brace, forms a crooked 'Y'. There is an original opening in the south-east wall of the midstrey (evidenced by a lack of mortises in the underside of the girding beam) although the subsequent removal of a stud has widened this doorway (Fig 10). The midstrey has the original recesses for a threshold leap (Plate 6) although nearly a third of the original doorway has been blocked off (Fig 7). There are wind braces in the lower pitch of the roof and the purlins have splayed scarf joints.

A single face-halved scarf joint with bladed abutments was noted in the sill beam of bay 1 (Fig 2) and others were present in the wall plate above the barn door opening in bay 3 (Fig 8) and near the head of the post in the wall plate on the north-east side of truss C (Fig 7). Additionally the bases of the north-east posts to trusses B and C have crude scarf joints, which may have something to do with the rebuilding of the midstreys (Fig 7).

No carpenters' marks were observed in the Grain Barn in the course of the survey. It is possible that some may exist on the face of the timbers, concealed by the weatherboard and the render.

The Church Barn (18th century)

External description (Figs 13-16)

The Church Barn is a rectangular timber-framed building, 26.6m long x 5.77m wide, aligned north-east to south-west, with a centrally-located midstrey projecting from the south-east elevation (Plate 7). The barn sits upon a plinth of red brick with dimensions of 226 x 110 x 65mm, laid in a rough Flemish bond, the majority of which has been sheathed in concrete, obscuring much of the sill beam. As with the Grain Barn the exterior appears to have been weatherboarded to the lower portion of the framing with wattle and daub render above, although again this has survived in only a few locations and has subsequently been covered by a modern render (Figs 13-14, 16). The north-east elevation (Fig 15) is an exception to this. Here the gable is completely clad in weatherboard with an inserted window and a pitching door below the apex. Below the window the wall has been completely replaced with two large doors formed from corrugated iron sheeting, installed to allow farm machinery to be parked in the barn.

The south-east elevation is almost entirely hidden behind 20th-century outbuildings (Plate 8) which has had the effect of turning the area in front of the barn into a covered yard. Part of the frame to this elevation, south-west of the midstrey, has been removed converting this part of the barn into a cart lodge (Fig 13).

The south-west and north-west elevations are unremarkable and are completely covered with a modern render.

The main range and the midstrey of the Church Barn have gabled roofs clad in plain clay tiles.

Internal description (Figs 12, 17-21)

The interior of the Church Barn is divided into seven bays, three roughly equal-sized bays to either side of the midstrey bay which is much wider (Plate 9, Fig 12). The frame consists of hand-sawn hardwood timbers with posts of varying dimensions, girding beams and wall plates, all of which include many re-used timbers (Figs 17-21). The studs are not of uniform scantling and consist of both re-used timbers and timbers original to the building, although the deteriorated state of the posts and studs makes differentiating this very difficult.

The framing of the Church Barn is divided into upper and lower registers by large-section girding beams single-pegged to the posts. The north-west wall (bays 1-3 and 5-7) has pairs of primary braces falling from the posts in each register (Fig 18). This pattern is repeated in the south-east wall with the exception of bays 1-3, where the lower registers have been removed, and bay 5 (Fig 17). In bay 5 a doorway has clearly been inserted through the lower register but curiously there are no indications of mortices for primary braces in the posts. The studs of these frames are single-pegged to the girding beams.

Bays 1-3 have been converted to a cart lodge by the removal of the lower registers of the south-east wall (Plate 10). The storey posts were retained when this was carried out and machine-cut arched braces have been nailed to the underside of the girding beams and the sides of the posts to provide additional support (Fig 17). The exposed mortices for the removed studs are clearly visible in the underside of the girding beams.

The north-east gable frame has been completely removed below the wall plate and replaced with a large set of doors for farm machinery (Fig 19). Above these doors there is an area of vertical studding, obviously not original, with a large window formed from corrugated plastic sheeting. Above this, in the middle of the gable, a pitching door has been inserted.

The south-west gable has square-section corner posts and a central storey post, with girding beams either side of the storey post. Primary braces form a rough diamond pattern (Fig 20). Above the gable wall plate there is a centrally-positioned opening for a pitching door, which has been blocked and was probably an alteration rather than an original feature (Plate 11).

Bay 4, the midstrey bay, is much wider than the other bays and the north-west wall is formed from a frame of similar width to the other bays plus a narrower section of framing (Fig 18). Although the lower registers are partially obscured by planking and sheets of corrugated iron primary braces can be made out falling from the storey posts of trusses C and D. The upper register of the wider frame has primary bracing falling from both posts and many of the studs are re-used. The wall plate appears to be original to the building but has been strengthened by the addition of a bolted beam and there are horizontal bracing timbers coming from the wall plate to the tie beams of dividing walls inserted between bays 3-4 and bays 4-5. The narrower frame is only three studs in width but has a diagonal brace in each register falling from the storey post of truss C. The girding beam of the narrow frame appears to be original to the building. The wall plate is a single beam extending the width of both frames.

The large-section tie beams (several of which are re-used beams with exposed mortises and peg holes for a much larger brace) are supported on large hewn knee braces, bolted and nailed to the post and tie beam (Plate 12, Fig 21).

Dividing walls have been inserted between bays 3-4 and bays 4-5. The dividing wall between bays 3-4 has been inserted underneath the tie beam of truss C, which has two hewn knee joints double-bolted to the tie beam and posts. This wall sits on a low brick plinth with a sill beam supporting studs clad in planking (Plate 13, Fig 12). The visible studs appear to be machine-cut timbers, which suggest that the wall is a later feature. An original opening in this wall has been widened by the removal of two of the studs. The dividing wall between bays 4-5 starts at the height of the girding beams with the heads of the studs inserted into the underside of the tie beam to truss

D. The studs comprise machine-cut timbers and tree trunks with the bark stripped. In order to strengthen these walls, horizontal beams have been placed diagonally between the tie beams and wall plates.

In addition to the alterations carried out to bays 1-3, trusses A and B have small, hewn knees supporting a cross beam that sits on top of the girding beams on both sides, single bolted to the posts and tie beam and with three nails at the tips of the knee braces. The north-west wall of bays 1-3 has plank cladding to a height of about 1.3m and in the corner of bay 1 there are the remains of a hay rack (Plate 14, Fig 12). This has circular-section mortices for the spindles rather than diamond-section ones, which are more usual. The hay rack and the plank cladding indicate that these bays were, at some point, used to house livestock.

The gable roof of the barn has no principle rafters but instead has common rafters with intermediate collars (Fig 21). The rafters which have collars are slightly larger than the common rafters, with the collars trenched into them and clasping the purlins. There are wind braces in both pitches of bays 1 and 7.

The midstrey projecting from bay 4 is carried on a plinth of red brick with dimensions of 226 x 110 x 65mm, laid in irregular bond. The north-east wall of the midstrey is in a very bad state of repair and is propped by a baulk of timber (Plate 15, Fig 19). The frame is divided by a girding beam with the lower portion of the bottom register obscured by wide-section planking. The lower register has a single brace falling from the post of truss D to the sill beam and the upper register has diagonal bracing falling from both corner posts. The wall plate, although in a very poor state of repair, appears to be original. The south-west frame of the midstrey has diagonal bracing falling from both corner posts in each register. Wide-section planking covers the lower half of the bottom register (Plate 16, Fig 20).

The midstrey barn doors were held on square-section door posts with small knee braces supporting the gable tie beam, all of which appear to be original timbers, although the barn doors themselves have been removed, as have the pintels for the barn door hinges. There is no evidence for a midstrey leap, although there are recesses for the locking bar for the barn doors. The studs above the gable tie beam appear to be original and the roof retains the original rafters, including centrally-positioned principle rafters with a double-pegged and trenched collar beam.

The wall plate of the main range displays no evidence of mortices in its underside, indicating that the midstrey is contemporary with the building.

Opposite the midstrey doors one would expect to see a second pair of doors to create a cross breeze for the threshing. However there is no indication of such a set of doors ever existing in the framing of the north-west wall. As such a doorway would have opened onto the grave yard of St Andrew's Church it is highly likely that the barn had only one set of barn doors; this may explain the increased width of the midstrey bay.

Due to the modern concrete render obscuring the sill beams it is impossible to tell where scarf joints are located in the bases of the framing. There are however visible scarf joints in the wall plates (Figs 17 & 18). There are scarf joints above the south-east posts of trusses A, C and E and an edged-halved joint with bladed abutments above the south-east post of truss D. The north-west wall has faced-halved scarf joints with bladed abutments in bays 3, 4, 5 and 6. There are no scarf joints visible in the midstreys and no carpenters' marks have been observed anywhere in the structure.

7 Discussion

Both the Grain Barn and the Church Barn were designed and constructed for the specific purpose of processing and storing the grain harvest of Shalford Hall. A grain crop, whether wheat, oats, barley or rye, is generically referred to as corn and, to be of use, requires the grains to be separated from the stalks and chaff removed from the grains. Before the advent of mechanization, this process, called threshing, was carried out by hand flail, a practice in use from the medieval period to the mid 19th century (Brunskill 2000, 158). After the harvest, carts piled high with sheaves of unthreshed corn were brought into the barn, through one of the two sets of barn doors. The sheaves were unloaded and stacked in the bays to one side of the threshing floor and the cart driven out of the barn through the opposite barn doors. However, as the Church Barn was built up against the graveyard wall of St Andrew's this was not possible and the carts were either backed out or turned. This may account for the increased width of the midstreys.

Threshing was carried out over the winter, providing employment for the farm labourers when they could not work the fields. The fact that Shalford Hall Farm required two barns is an indication of the amount of corn that was being grown on the farm in the 18th century when it is believed that both barns were constructed. Obviously grain crops have required threshing since man first started to cultivate wild grasses for food and the probable pre-Conquest date of the farm means there would have been earlier structures devoted to this practice, but it was the population boom in the 17th century that most likely provided the impetus for their construction. The doubling of the population to over five million by 1660, combined with an associated rise in grain prices, made arable farming profitable and attractive.

The 18th century is considered the most likely date for the construction of both barns because of the cartographic evidence and architectural details. The primary bracing of both barns are a feature that came into common usage from the end of the 16th century and the 1603 map of Shalford and Wethersfield could be interpreted as indicating a late 16th/early 17th-century date for the barns but two factors suggest a later date. The first is the mansard roof of the Grain Barn. The distinctive form of the mansard roof became popular in 17th-century France and was named for its architect Francois Mansard (Brunskill 1994, 174). Mansard died in 1666 and if a few decades are allowed for his design to arrive in England,

combined with the rise in grain production, an early 18th-century date for the Grain Barn is feasible. The second factor is the high proportion of re-used timbers in the Church Barn indicating that this replaced an earlier structure. It is highly likely that the structures depicted on the 1603 map were replaced by larger barns to cope with the increased grain production. It is also possible, particularly in the case of the Grain Barn which has few re-used timbers, that they replaced worn out buildings, with the Grain Barn requiring almost exclusively new beams and the Church Barn constructed from a greater number of salvaged timbers.

Both barns are chapters in the history of the evolution of Shalford Hall Farm. The Grain Barn shows a continuity in grain processing from its time of construction until the modern day that is often lost in historic farm buildings which are frequently abandoned to decay and decrepitude in favour of newer structures. The Church Barn appears to have undergone greater change and lost its original function. The dividing walls inserted to either side of the midstrey meant the end of the barn's use as a threshing facility. The removal of the lower framing to three of its bays turned this part of the barn into a cart lodge (later echoed at the other end of the barn by the insertion of the machine doors) and the planking around the walls and the hay rack indicate that livestock was kept in the barn. This probably occurred in the late 19th century when British arable farming entered a depression in the face of foreign imports and many farmers diversified to keep cattle for the local meat and dairy markets. Evidence for this is seen on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps which show yards for cattle in front of the barns.

The barns' significance is in their connection to the 1,000 year history of Shalford Hall and their place in the local landscape, which has altered little over that time. Even without the connection to pre-Conquest England, the barns would still be worthy of interest and historic note as they share an antiquity which is all too easily dismissed in the belief that this country has a wealth of similar buildings. Such buildings are a finite resource and their study provides a connection to the people of the past, their lives and their daily activities, a vital starting point in understanding where we, in today's society, come from.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Mr Allan Stevenson for funding the building recording.

Plans are based on surveys provided by Alun Design Consultancy Ltd.

The building recording was carried out by Chris Lister and Mark Baister.

The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor on behalf of Essex County Council Place Services Historic Environment.

9 References

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

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

Bettley, J & Pevsner, N	2007	<i>The Buildings of England: Essex</i>
Brunskill, R	2000	<i>Vernacular Architecture, An Illustrated Handbook</i>
Brunskill, R & CAT	1994	<i>Timber Building in Britain</i>
	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for Building Recording at Shalford Hall Farm barns, Great Shalford, Essex</i>
ClfA	2008	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 14</i> , ed by D Gurney
English Heritage	2006	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment</i> (English Heritage)
Powell, W.R	1990	<i>Essex in Domesday Book</i>
Shalford Local History Association	2000	<i>A Walk Around Old Shalford</i> , ed B Beard

Websites consulted include:

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

carpenters' marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timber to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
chamfer	the splayed face resulting from the removal of the angle along a piece of timber or brick
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	horizontal member in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined members such as principal or common rafters
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
HE	Historic Environment
girding beam	a timber beam placed horizontally in a wall frame at a level between the sill and the tie beam or wall plate.
kerb beam	longitudinal beam at the junction of the pitches in a Mansard roof
mansard roof	type of roof made popular in 17th-century France by Francois Mansard
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present

NGR	National Grid Reference
nogging	brick infill between studs in a timber frame
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either main posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
post-medieval	after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century
purlin	longitudinal roof timbers, intermediate between wall-plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters
sill beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise the all the studs (and usually the posts)
tie beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall
truss	a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load
wall plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

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

12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of ECC Historic Buildings and Conservation Advice letter
- 1.2 Copy of WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment
- 1.4 Copies of existing plans and elevations

2 Site archive

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

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Client report

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date: 05/07/15

Appendices
Appendix 1
Selected photographs



Plate 1 North-east elevation of the Grain Barn, partially obscured by 20th-century outbuildings - view north-west



Plate 2 Detail of the brick plinth to the Grain Barn with weatherboard above this and then render covering the upper portion of the frame – view west.



Plate 3 Full-height barn doors in the south-west elevation of the Grain Barn with original strap and pintel hinges - view north



Plate 4 Interior of the Grain Barn - view north-west



Plate 5 Barn doors in south-west wall of Grain Barn with roughly squared knee braces - view south-west



Plate 6 South-east wall of the Grain Barn midstre showing the Y-shaped bracing and brick noggin - view east



Plate 7 South-east elevation of the Church Barn with 20th-century outbuildings in the foreground and St Andrew's Church behind - view north



Plate 8 The south-east elevation of the Church Barn, concealed beneath/behind the 20th-century outbuildings – view north-east



Plate 9 The interior of the Church Barn with the dividing walls to the sides of the midstrey - view south-west.



Plate 10 The interior of bays 2-3 in the Church Barn, converted to a cart lodge by the removal of the lower framing – view east



Plate 11 South-west gable frame of the Church Barn with inserted window above the wall plate – view south-west



Plate 12 Large hewn knee brace supporting re-used tie beam of truss A in the Church Barn - view west



Plate 13 Inserted dividing wall between bays 3-4 of the Church Barn - view south-west



Plate 14 Plank cladding to wall of bay 1 and remains of hay rack, indicating bays 1-3 of the Church Barn were once used to house animals - view north-west



Plate 15 The north-east frame of the midstrey to the Church Barn - view south-east



Plate 16 The midstrey to the Church Barn - view south-east

Appendix 2

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

Grain Barn 001.jpeg	South-west elevation of the Grain Barn with the modern grain store to the right and St Andrew's Church to the left - view north-east.
Grain Barn 002.jpeg	Grain Barn with the graveyard of St Andrew's Church to the left - view south-east.
Grain Barn 003.jpeg	North-west elevation of the Grain Barn with the graveyard of St Andrew's Church in the foreground - view south-east.
Grain Barn 004.jpeg	The Grain Barn with 20th-century outbuildings built onto the farmyard wall and the graveyard of St Andrew's Church in the foreground - view south.
Grain Barn 005.jpeg	Grain Barn: louvred window in north-west elevation below mansard roof - view south-east.
Grain Barn 006.jpeg	Grain Barn: barn doors in south-west elevation - view north-east.
Grain Barn 007.jpeg	Grain Barn: detail of original strap hinge on barn doors in south-west elevation - view north-east.
Grain Barn 008.jpeg	North-east elevation of the Grain Barn with 20th-century outbuildings and grain store to the left and in the foreground - view north-west.
Grain Barn 009.jpeg	Grain Barn: 20th-century timber lantern housing winch apparatus on top of the mansard roof - view west.
Grain Barn 010.jpeg	Grain Barn: midstrey gable with inserted extractor fan - view south-west.
Grain Barn 011.jpeg	Grain Barn: north-east elevation viewed from covered yard - view west.
Grain Barn 012.jpeg	Grain Barn: north-east elevation and midstrey viewed from covered yard - view south-west.
Grain Barn 013.jpeg	Grain Barn: detail of brick plinth to north-east elevation - view south-west.
Grain Barn 014.jpeg	Grain Barn: interior showing concrete floor and rendered brick plinth - view north-west.
Grain Barn 015.jpeg	Grain Barn: interior showing the modern grain bins inserted to bay 1 and the mezzanine floor above - view south.
Grain Barn 016.jpeg	Grain Barn: barn door opening in south-west wall of bay 2 - view south-west.
Grain Barn 017.jpeg	Grain Barn: detail of bolted knee brace at south-west side of truss C - view north-west.
Grain Barn 018.jpeg	Grain Barn: detail of bolted knee brace at south-west side of truss C and re-used timber forming the tie beam - view north-west.
Grain Barn 019.jpeg	Grain Barn: south-west frame of bay 3 - view south-west.
Grain Barn 020.jpeg	Grain Barn: lower pitch of mansard roof above south-west frame of bay 3 showing wind braces and a knee brace bolted to the intermediate collar beam - view south-west.
Grain Barn 021.jpeg	Grain Barn: lower pitch of mansard roof above south-west frame of bay 3 showing wind braces and a knee brace bolted to the intermediate collar beam.
Grain Barn 022.jpeg	Grain Barn: detail of the single-peg construction of stud and brace to girding beam in bay 2 - view south-west.
Grain Barn 023.jpeg	Grain Barn: south-west storey post to truss A with bolted knee brace - view north-west.
Grain Barn 024.jpeg	Grain Barn: south-west frame of bay 1 - view south-west.
Grain Barn 025.jpeg	Grain Barn: lower pitch of mansard roof above south-west frame of bay 1 showing wind brace and a knee brace bolted to the intermediate collar beam - view south-west.
Grain Barn 026.jpeg	Grain Barn: upper pitch of mansard roof above south-west frame of bay 1 and half-hipped pitch of the north-west gable showing the intermediate collar beam supported on bolted knee braces.
Grain Barn 027.jpeg	Grain Barn: north-west gable frame - view north-west.
Grain Barn 028.jpeg	Grain Barn: north-west gable frame - view north-west.
Grain Barn 029.jpeg	Grain Barn: upper register of north-west frame showing the louvre window to be a later insertion - view north-west.
Grain Barn 030.jpeg	Grain Barn: upper register of north-west frame showing half-hipped mansard roof - view north-west.
Grain Barn 031.jpeg	Grain Barn: storey post of north-west frame - view north-east.
Grain Barn 032.jpeg	Grain Barn: north-east frame of bay 1 showing brick nogging between studs of lower register - view north-east.
Grain Barn 033.jpeg	Grain Barn: lower pitch of mansard roof above north-east frame of bay 1 showing wind brace and a knee brace bolted to the intermediate collar beam - view north-east.

Grain Barn 034.jpeg	Grain Barn: north-east frame of bay 2 showing the cambered girding beam, brick nogging to the lower register and the inserted doorway - view north-east.
Grain Barn 035.jpeg	Grain Barn: north-east storey post to truss A - view north.
Grain Barn 036.jpeg	Grain Barn: lower pitch of mansard roof above north-east frame of bay 2 showing wind braces and a knee brace bolted to the intermediate collar beam - view north-east.
Grain Barn 037.jpeg	Grain Barn: lower pitch of mansard roof joining midstrey roof with a knee brace bolted to the intermediate collar beam - view north-east.
Grain Barn 038.jpeg	Grain Barn: detail of bolted knee brace supporting one of the intermediate collar beams - view north-west.
Grain Barn 039.jpeg	Grain Barn: doorpost for the midstrey with threshold leap recess - view west.
Grain Barn 040.jpeg	Grain Barn: recess for the threshold leap at the base of the doorpost to the midstrey - view west.
Grain Barn 041.jpeg	Grain Barn: north-west wall of the midstrey with brick nogging between the studs - view north-west
Grain Barn 042.jpeg	Grain Barn: south-east wall of the midstrey with brick nogging between the studs and an inserted doorway - view east.
Grain Barn 043.jpeg	Grain Barn: roof arrangement for the midstrey with wind brace and intermediate collars.
Grain Barn 044.jpeg	Grain Barn: roof arrangement for the midstrey with wind braces and intermediate collars view south-west.
Grain Barn 045.jpeg	Grain Barn: scarf joint in south-west sill beam of bay 1 - view south-west.
Grain Barn 046.jpeg	Grain Barn: detail of scarf joint in south-west sill beam of bay 1 - view south-west.
Grain Barn 047.jpeg	Grain Barn: splayed scarf joint to foot of north-east post to truss B - view north.
Grain Barn 048.jpeg	Grain Barn: crude scarf to foot of north-east post of truss C - view south.
Grain Barn 049.jpeg	Grain Barn: scarf joint in wall plate above north-east post to truss C - view south.
Grain Barn 050.jpeg	Grain Barn: scarf joint in wall plate adjacent to south-west post of truss B - view west.
Grain Barn 051.jpeg	Grain Barn: scarf joint in wall plate above south-west post to truss C - view south.
Church Barn 001.jpeg	Church Barn with 20th-century outbuildings in the foreground & St Andrew's Church to the rear - view north-west.
Church Barn 002.jpeg	Church Barn with 20th-century outbuildings in the foreground & St Andrew's Church to the rear - view north.
Church Barn 003.jpeg	Church Barn to the left & Grain Barn on the right forming the boundary to the graveyard of St Andrew's Church - view south-east.
Church Barn 004.jpeg	Church Barn forming the boundary to the graveyard of St Andrew's Church - view east.
Church Barn 005.jpeg	North-west elevation of the Church Barn showing modern render over earlier weatherboard - view south-east.
Church Barn 006.jpeg	North-east elevation of Church Barn with the 20th-century outbuildings to the left & the lychgate of St Andrew's Church to the right - view north-west.
Church Barn 007.jpeg	North-east elevation of Church Barn showing the inserted doorway in the lower register and the possibly original pitching door in the gable - view south-west.
Church Barn 008.jpeg	?Original pitching door in north-east elevation of Church Barn - view south-west.
Church Barn 009.jpeg	South-east elevation of Church Barn (converted to cart lodge) viewed from covered yard - view north-east.
Church Barn 010.jpeg	Midstrey of Church Barn viewed from covered yard - view north-east.
Church Barn 011.jpeg	South-east elevation of Church Barn with midstrey to the left, viewed from covered yard - view north-west.
Church Barn 012.jpeg	Side elevation of midstrey to Church Barn displaying evidence for a lean-to since removed - view east.
Church Barn 013.jpeg	Exposed section of brick plinth in south-east wall of Church Barn - view north-west.
Church Barn 014.jpeg	?Original wattle and daub covering to upper register of Church Barn - view north-west.
Church Barn 015.jpeg	South-east elevation of Church Barn with the frames removed & the bays converted to a cart lodge - view north-west.

Church Barn 016.jpeg	Interior of Church barn - view west.
Church Barn 017.jpeg	Interior of Church barn - view east.
Church Barn 018.jpeg	Roof arrangement of Church Barn showing the intermediate collar beams and clasped purlins - view east.
Church Barn 019.jpeg	Interior of Church barn showing large doors inserted to end frame - view north-east.
Church Barn 020.jpeg	Interior of Church barn showing inserted dividing wall to the midstreys bay-view south-west.
Church Barn 021.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register to south-west gable frame - view south-west
Church Barn 022.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register to south-west gable frame - view south-west
Church Barn 023.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register to south-west gable frame - view south-west
Church Barn 024.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register to south-west gable frame - view south-west
Church Barn 025.jpeg	Church Barn: gable frame of south-west end with an inserted window/pitching door - view south-west
Church Barn 026.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 1 north-west frame with remains of hay rack and plank cladding - view north-west.
Church Barn 027.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 1 north-west upper register frame - view north-west.
Church Barn 028.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 1 with wind braces and intermediate collar beam.
Church Barn 029.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 2 north-west frame with remains of plank cladding - view north-west.
Church Barn 030.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 2 north-west frame of upper register - view north-west.
Church Barn 031.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 2 showing intermediate collar beam.
Church Barn 032.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 3 lower register north-west frame with plank cladding - view north-west.
Church Barn 033.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 3 upper register of north-west frame - view north-west.
Church Barn 034.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 3.
Church Barn 035.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 3 upper register of south-east wall - view south-east.
Church Barn 036.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 3 showing the intermediate collar beams double-pegged to the rafters.
Church Barn 037.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 2 upper register of south-east wall - view south-east.
Church Barn 038.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 2.
Church Barn 039.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 1 upper register of south-east wall - view south-east.
Church Barn 040.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 1 showing collar beam and wind brace.
Church Barn 041.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 4 inserted dividing wall to bay 3 built around the tie beam of truss C - view west.
Church Barn 042.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 4 inserted dividing wall to bay 3 and midstreys - view south-west.
Church Barn 043.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 4 inserted dividing wall to bay 3 built around the tie beam of truss C - view south-west.
Church Barn 044.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 4 re-used beam in inserted dividing wall to bay 3 with closely-spaced diamond-section mortices - view north-west.
Church Barn 045.jpeg	Church Barn: dividing wall to bays 3 & 4 - view north-east.
Church Barn 046.jpeg	Church Barn: framing of north-west wall to bay 4 - view north-west.
Church Barn 047.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 4 with horizontal braces from wall plate to tie beams.
Church Barn 048.jpeg	Church Barn: bay 4 inserted dividing wall to bay 5 built around the tie beam of truss D - view north.
Church Barn 049.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register of north-west wall to bay 5 - view north-west.
Church Barn 050.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register of north-west wall to bay 5 - view north-west.
Church Barn 051.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 5 with intermediate collar beam and horizontal brace from wall plate to tie beam of truss D.
Church Barn 052.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register of north-west wall to bay 6 - view north-west.
Church Barn 053.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register of north-west wall to bay 6 - view north-west.
Church Barn 054.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 6 with intermediate collar.
Church Barn 055.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register of north-west wall to bay 7 - view north-west.
Church Barn 056.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register of north-west wall to bay 7 - view north-west.
Church Barn 057.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 5 with intermediate collar beam and wind brace.
Church Barn 058.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register of south-east wall to bay 7 - view south-east.
Church Barn 059.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register of south-east wall to bay 7 - view south-east.
Church Barn 060.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 7 with intermediate collar beam and wind brace.
Church Barn 061.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register of south-east wall to bay 6 - view south-east.
Church Barn 062.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register of south-east wall to bay 6 - view south-east.

Church Barn 063.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 6 with intermediate collar beam.
Church Barn 064.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register of south-east wall to bay 5 with inserted doorway - view south-east.
Church Barn 065.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register of south-east wall to bay 5 - view south-east.
Church Barn 066.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above bay 5 showing intermediate collar beam and horizontal braces from the wall plates to the tie beam of truss D.
Church Barn 067.jpeg	Church Barn: north-east wall showing inserted barn doors and modern studwork below the gable tie with the original studs of the gable concealed behind the plastic sacking - view north-east.
Church Barn 068.jpeg	Church Barn: north-east wall of the midstreyp propped by a baulk of timber - view south-east.
Church Barn 069.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register of the north-east wall to the midstreyp with wide-section plank cladding over the lower part - view north-east.
Church Barn 070.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register of the north-east wall to the midstreyp - view north-east.
Church Barn 071.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above the midstreyp showing intermediate collar beams double-pegged to the rafters.
Church Barn 072.jpeg	Church Barn: doorway to the midstreyp showing inserted studwork below the gable tie which has reduced the height of the doorway - view south-east.
Church Barn 073.jpeg	Church Barn: midstreyp gable showing inserted studs below the gable tie reducing the height of the barn door opening - view south-east.
Church Barn 074.jpeg	Church Barn: lower register of the south-west wall to the midstreyp with plank cladding over the lower part - view south-west.
Church Barn 075.jpeg	Church Barn: upper register of the south-west wall to the midstreyp - view south-west.
Church Barn 076.jpeg	Church Barn: roof arrangement above the midstreyp showing the intermediate collar beam.
Church Barn 077.jpeg	Church Barn: re-used tie beam of the south-west frame - view south-west.
Church Barn 078.jpeg	Church Barn: re-used tie beam of the south-west frame - view north-west.
Church Barn 079.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at south-east side of truss A, also showing stave holes in the underside of the tie beam indicating this is a re-used timber - view south-west.
Church Barn 080.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at north-west side of truss A, also showing stave holes in the underside of the tie beam indicating this is a re-used timber - view north-west.
Church Barn 081.jpeg	Church Barn: tie beam to truss A showing stave holes between exposed mortices in the underside of the tie beam indicating this is a re-used timber.
Church Barn 082.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at south-east side of truss B - view south-west.
Church Barn 083.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at north-west side of truss B - view north-west.
Church Barn 084.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at south-east side of truss C - view south-west.
Church Barn 085.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at north-west side of truss C - view north-west.
Church Barn 086.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at south-east side of truss D - view south-west.
Church Barn 087.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at north-west side of truss D - view north-west.
Church Barn 088.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at south-east side of truss E - view south-west.
Church Barn 089.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at north-west side of truss E - view north-west.
Church Barn 090.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at south-east side of truss F - view south-west.
Church Barn 091.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace at north-west side of truss F - view north-west.
Church Barn 092.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace to gable tie beam of midstreyp doorway - view south-east.
Church Barn 093.jpeg	Church Barn: bolted knee brace to gable tie beam of midstreyp doorway - view south-east.
Church Barn 094.jpeg	Church Barn: machine-cut braces inserted to the storeyp post of truss B and the shallow knee brace to the inserted cross beam - view south-west.
Church Barn 095.jpeg	Church Barn: failed scarf joint above the south-east post of truss D - view north-east.
Church Barn 096.jpeg	Church Barn: scarf joint above the south-east post of truss C - view east.

Church Barn 097.jpeg	Church Barn: scarf joint above the north-west post of truss F - view north-east.
Church Barn 098.jpeg	Church Barn: scarf joint above the north-west post of truss E - view north-east.
Church Barn 099.jpeg	Church Barn: scarf joint adjacent to the north-west post of truss D - view north-east.
Church Barn 100.jpeg	Church Barn: scarf joint adjacent to the north-west post of truss C - view north-east.
Shalford Hall 001.jpeg	Ruins of Shalford Hall - view east.
Shalford Hall 002.jpeg	Listed wall to formal garden of Shalford Hall - view south-east.

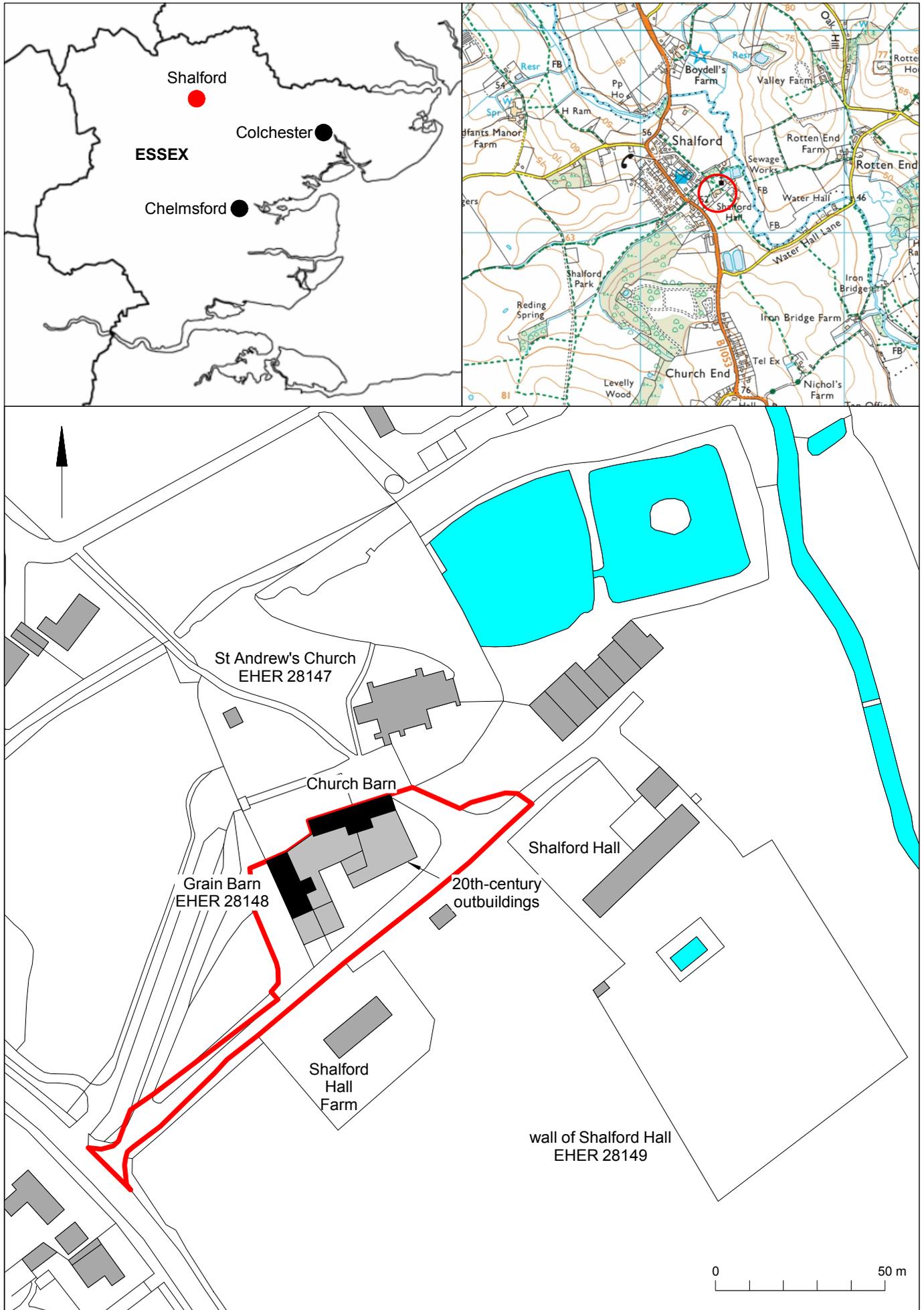


Fig 1 Site location and block plan.

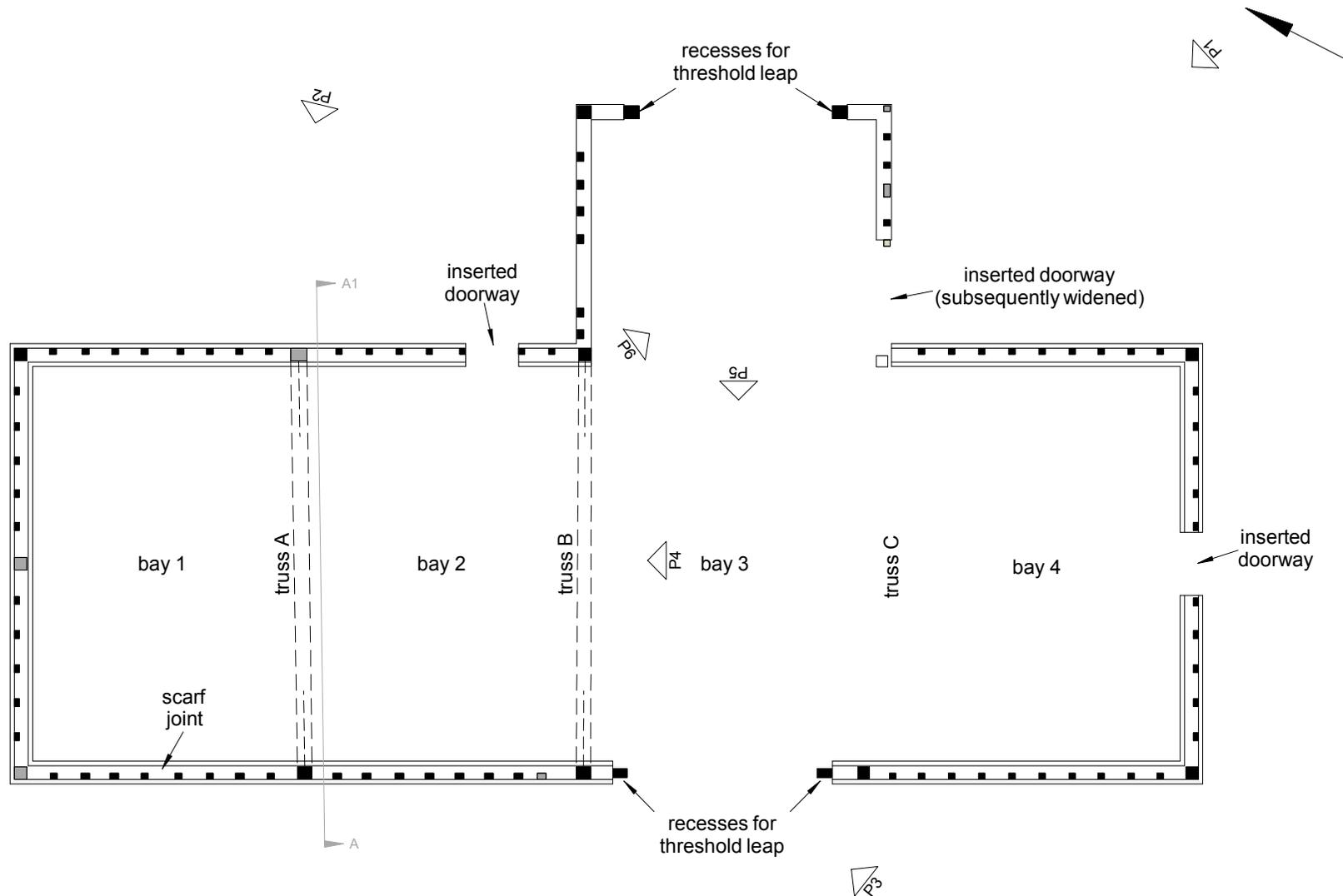


Fig 2 Plan of the Grain Barn at Shalford Hall Farm, showing phases and alterations. The location and orientation of photographs included in this report are indicated the numbered arrows.

original fabric
 re-used timbers
 modern replacement timbers



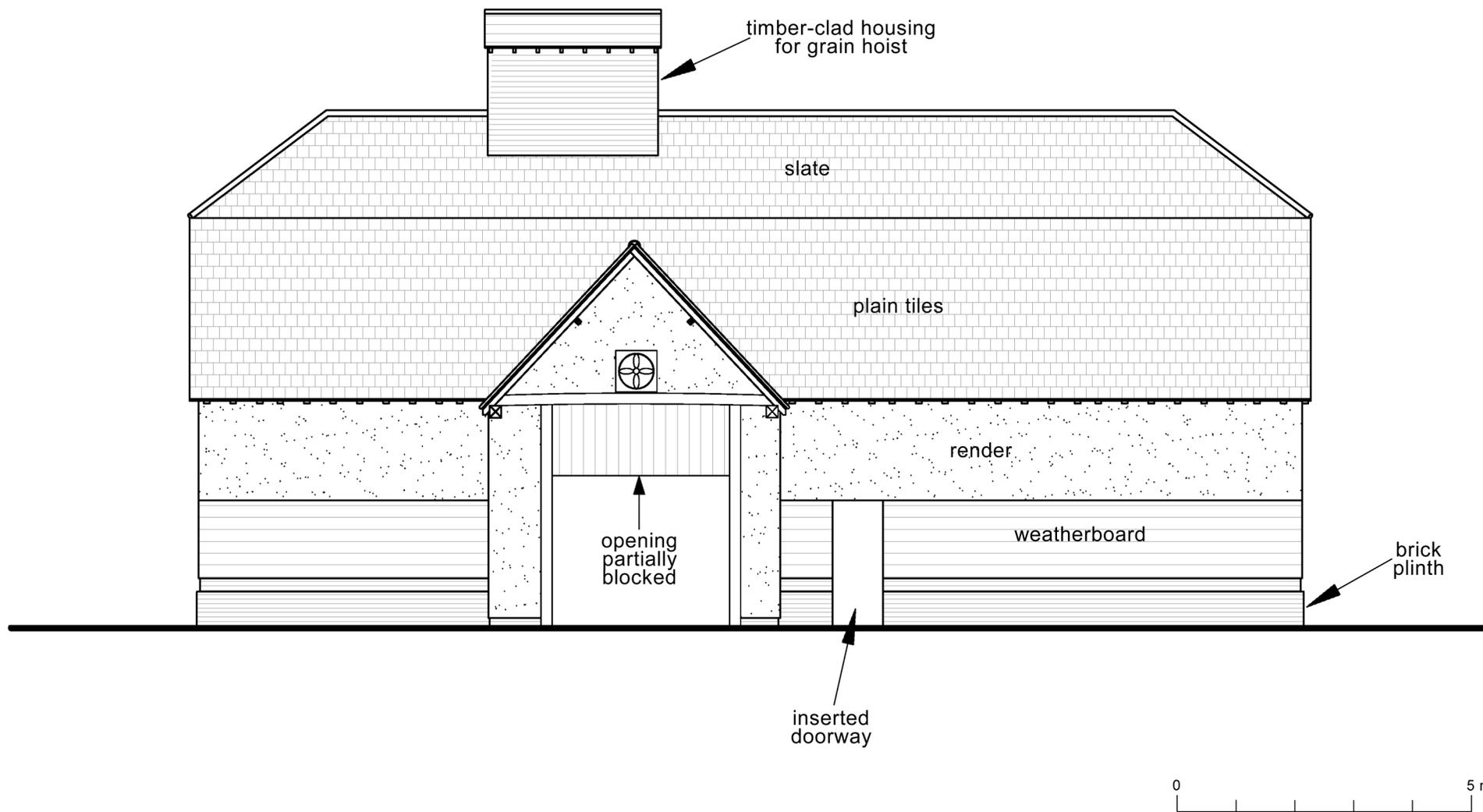


Fig 3 North-east elevation of the Grain Barn.

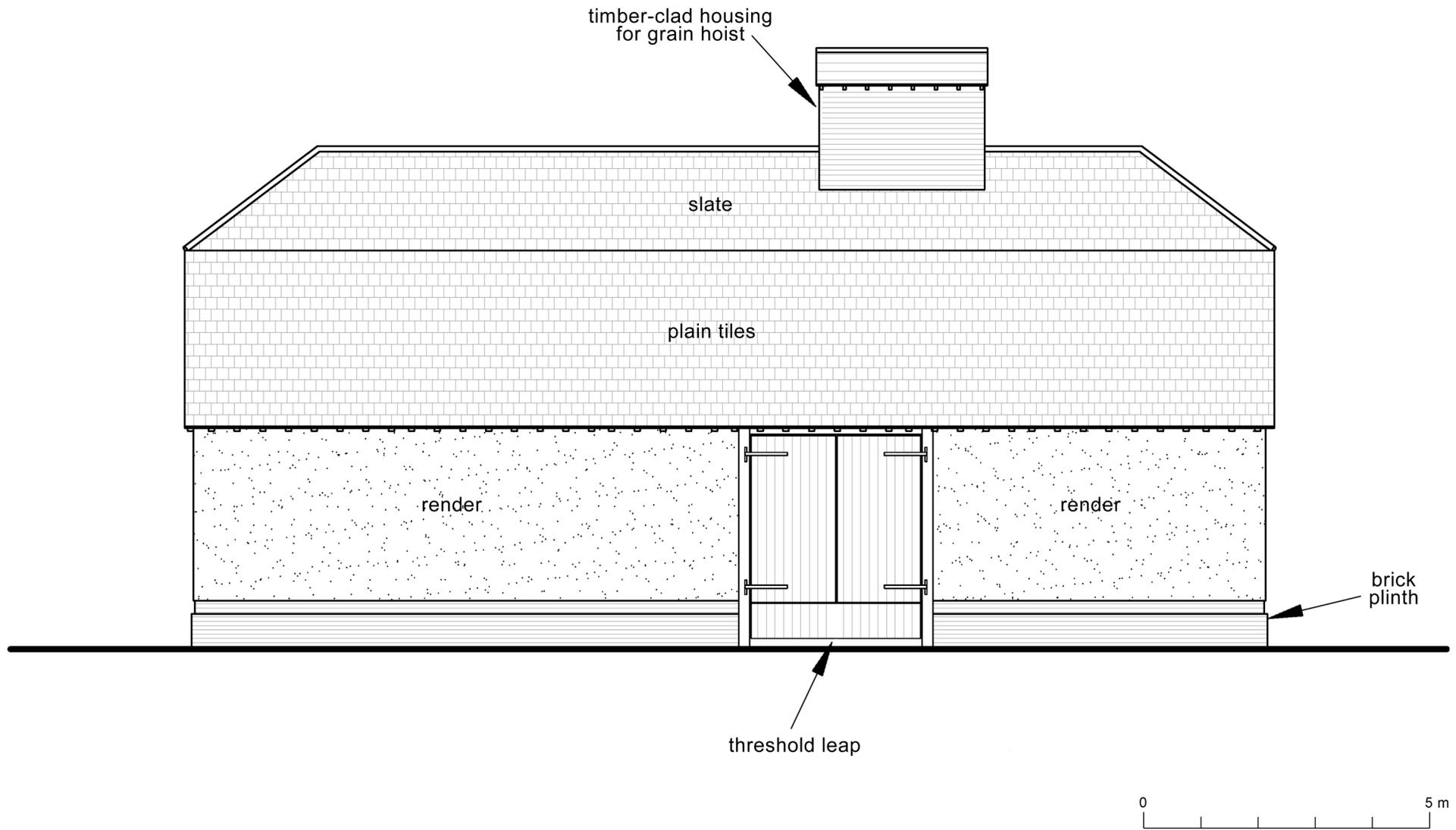


Fig 4 South-west elevation of the Grain Barn.

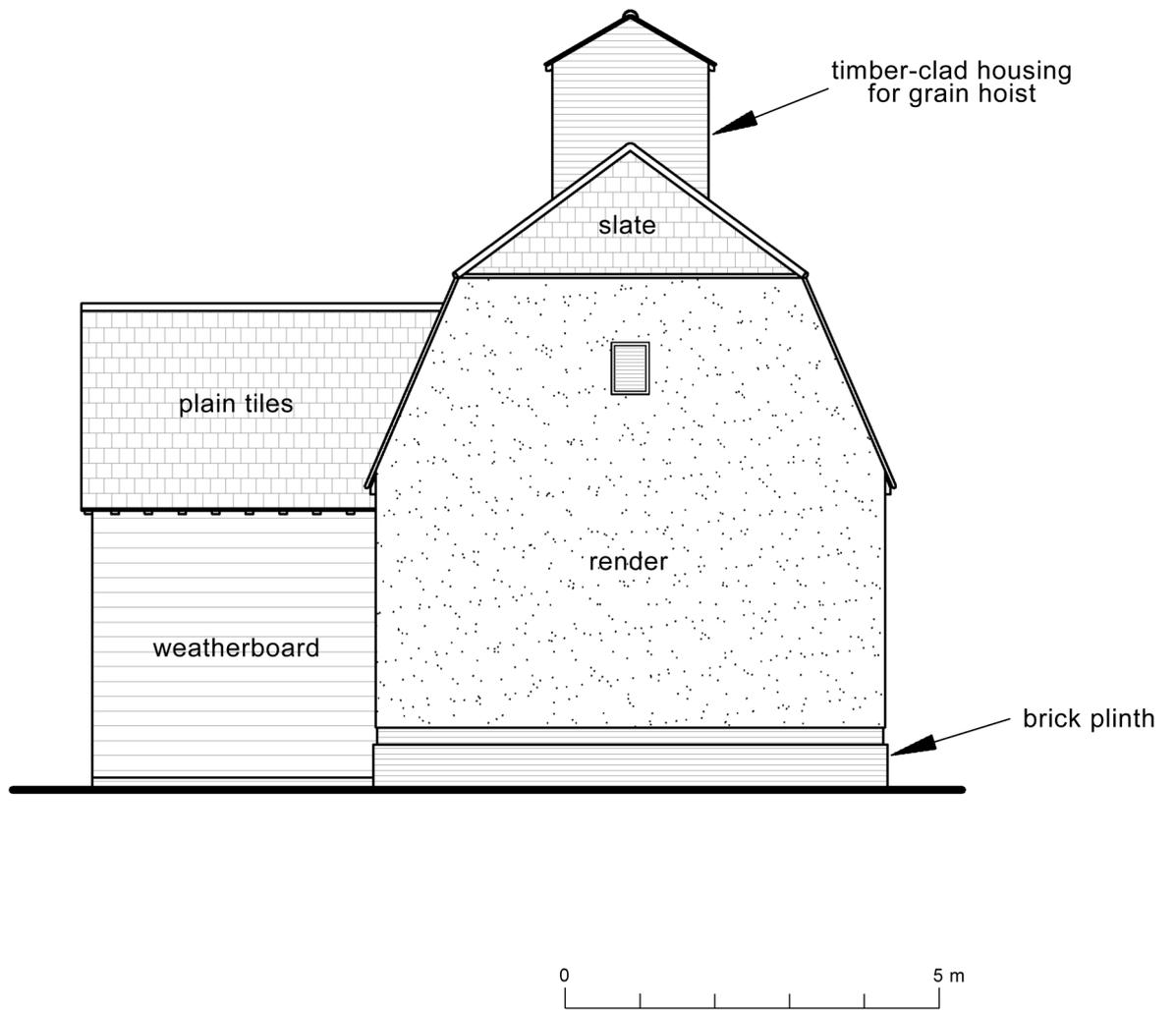


Fig 5 North-west elevation of the Grain Barn.

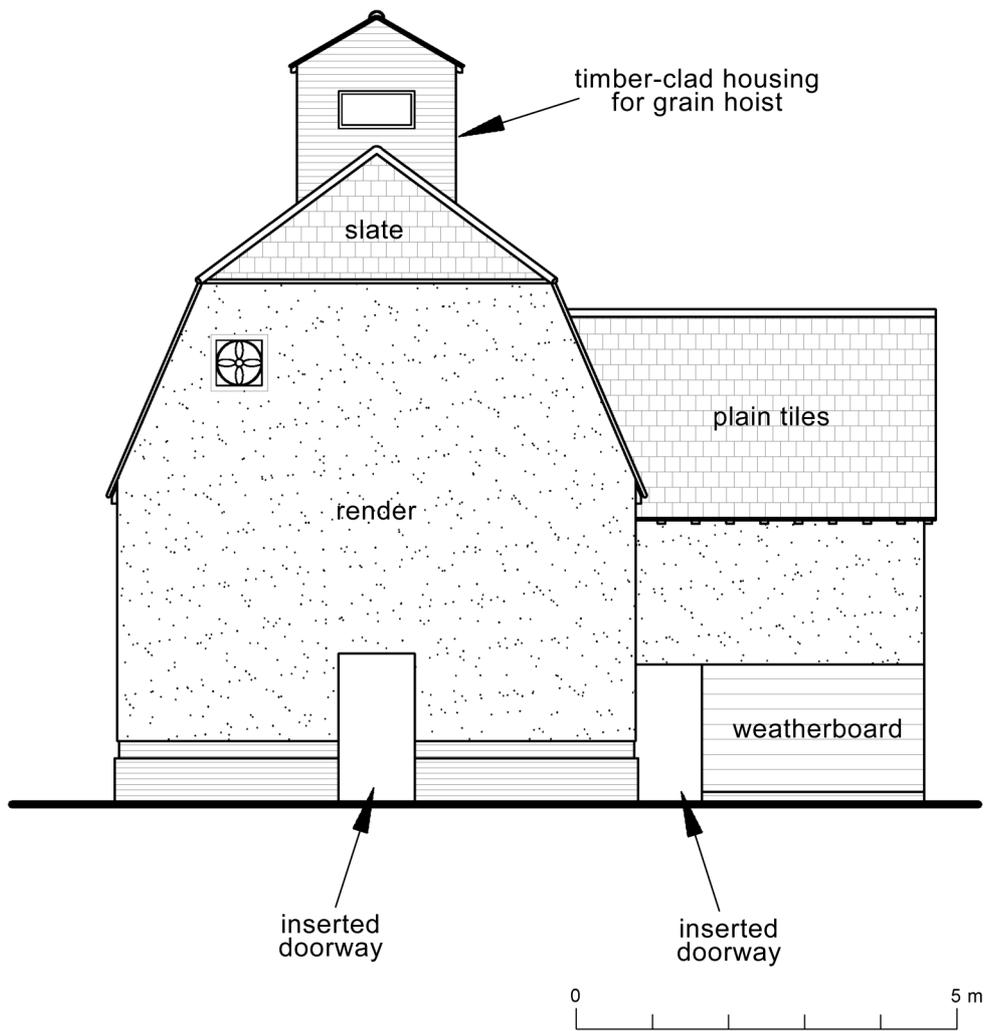


Fig 6 South-east elevation of the Grain Barn.

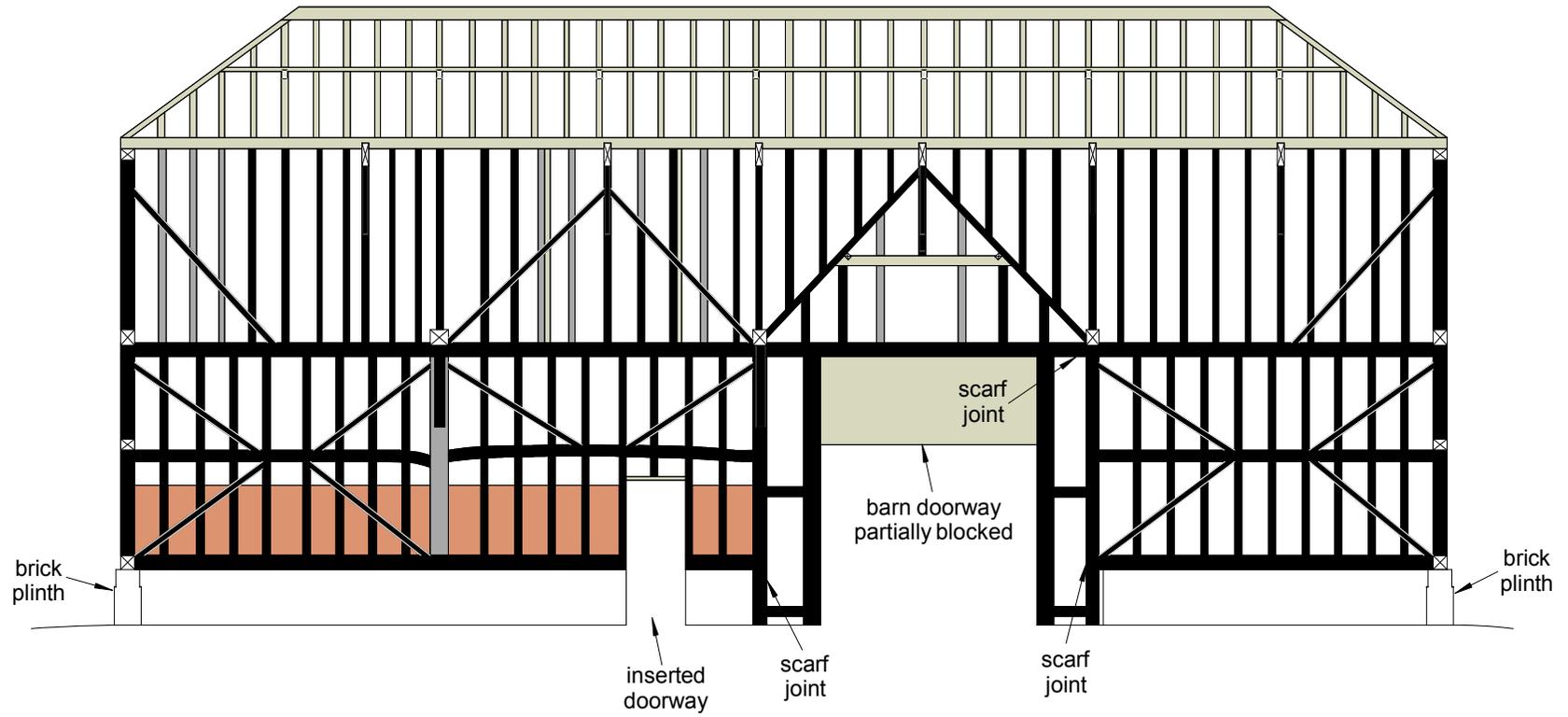


Fig 7 Frame drawing of the north-east wall to the Grain Barn, indicating the locations of original, re-used and replacement timbers.

- original fabric
- re-used timbers
- modern replacement timbers
- brick nogging



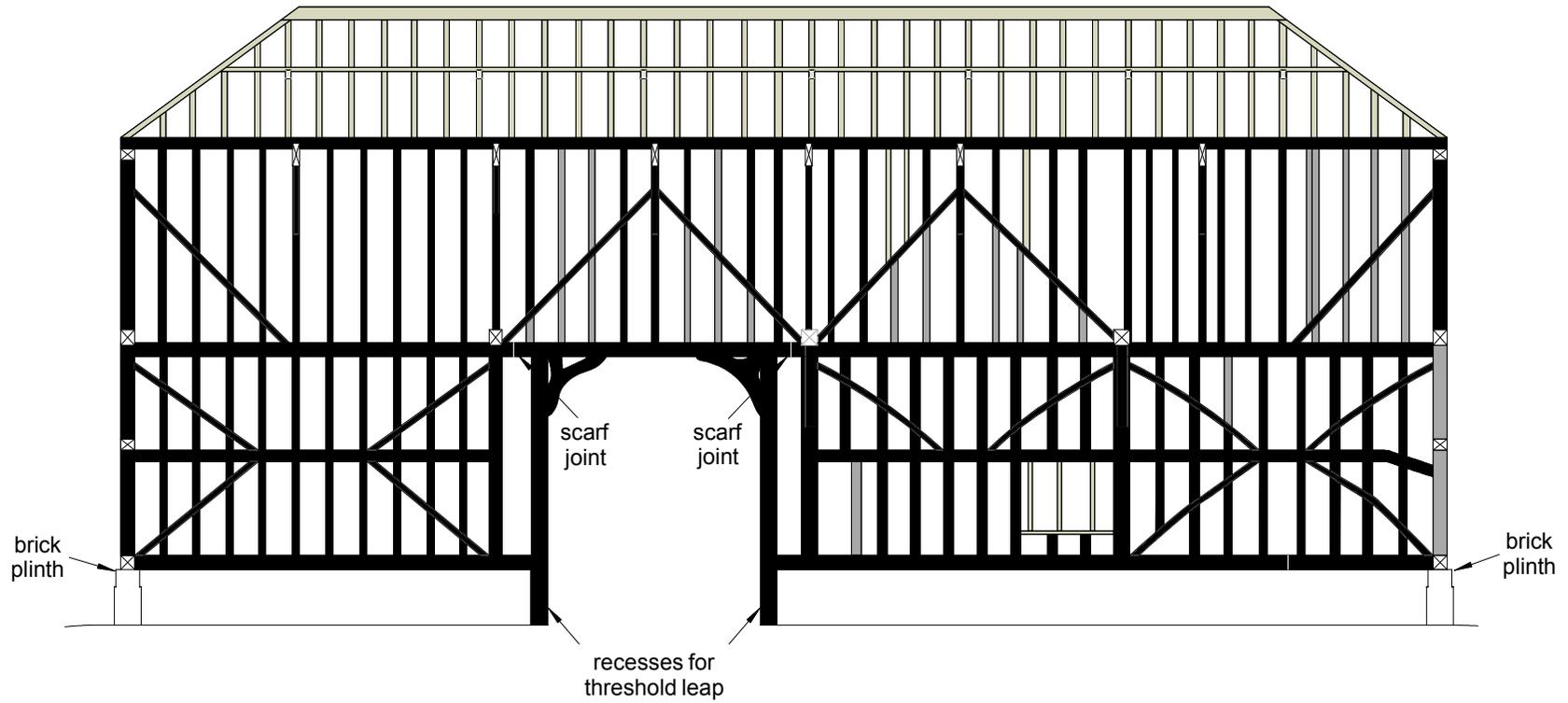


Fig 8 Frame drawing of the south-west wall to the Grain Barn, indicating the locations of original, re-used and replacement timbers.

original fabric
 re-used timbers
 modern replacement timbers

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|
 5 m



Fig 9 Frame drawing of the north-west wall to the Grain Barn, indicating the locations of original, re-used and replacement timbers.

- original fabric
- re-used timbers
- modern replacement timbers
- brick nogging

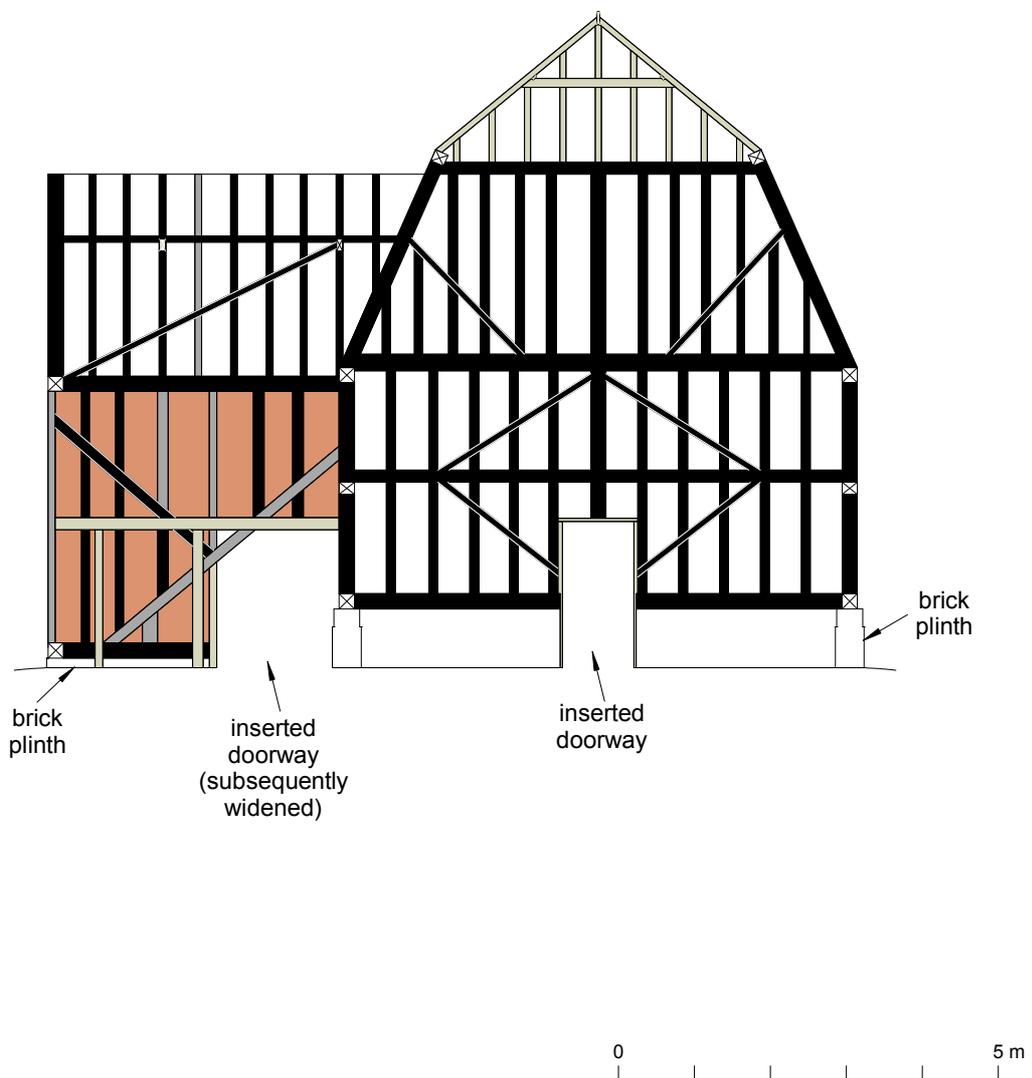


Fig 10 Frame drawing of the south-east wall to the Grain Barn, indicating the locations of original, re-used and replacement timbers.



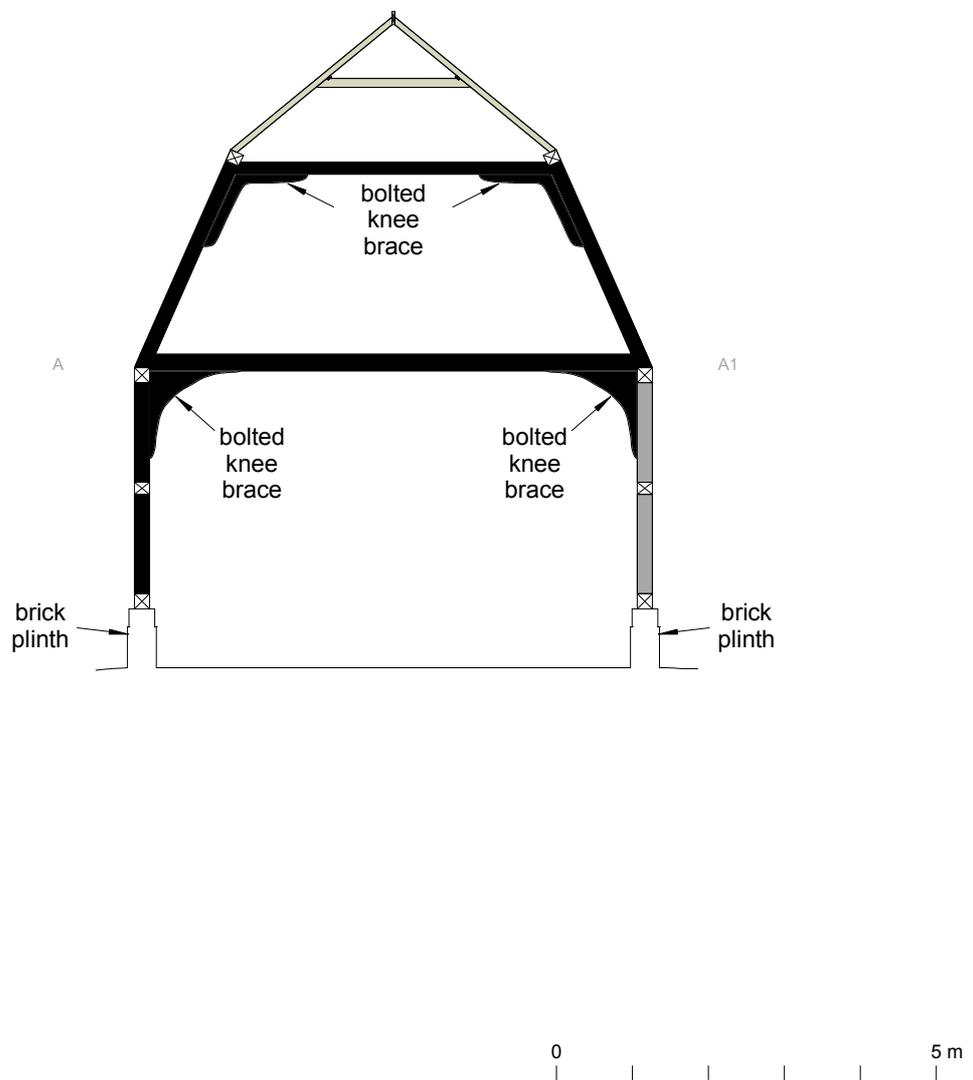


Fig 11 The Grain Barn: cross-section of truss A.

original fabric
 re-used timbers
 modern replacement timbers

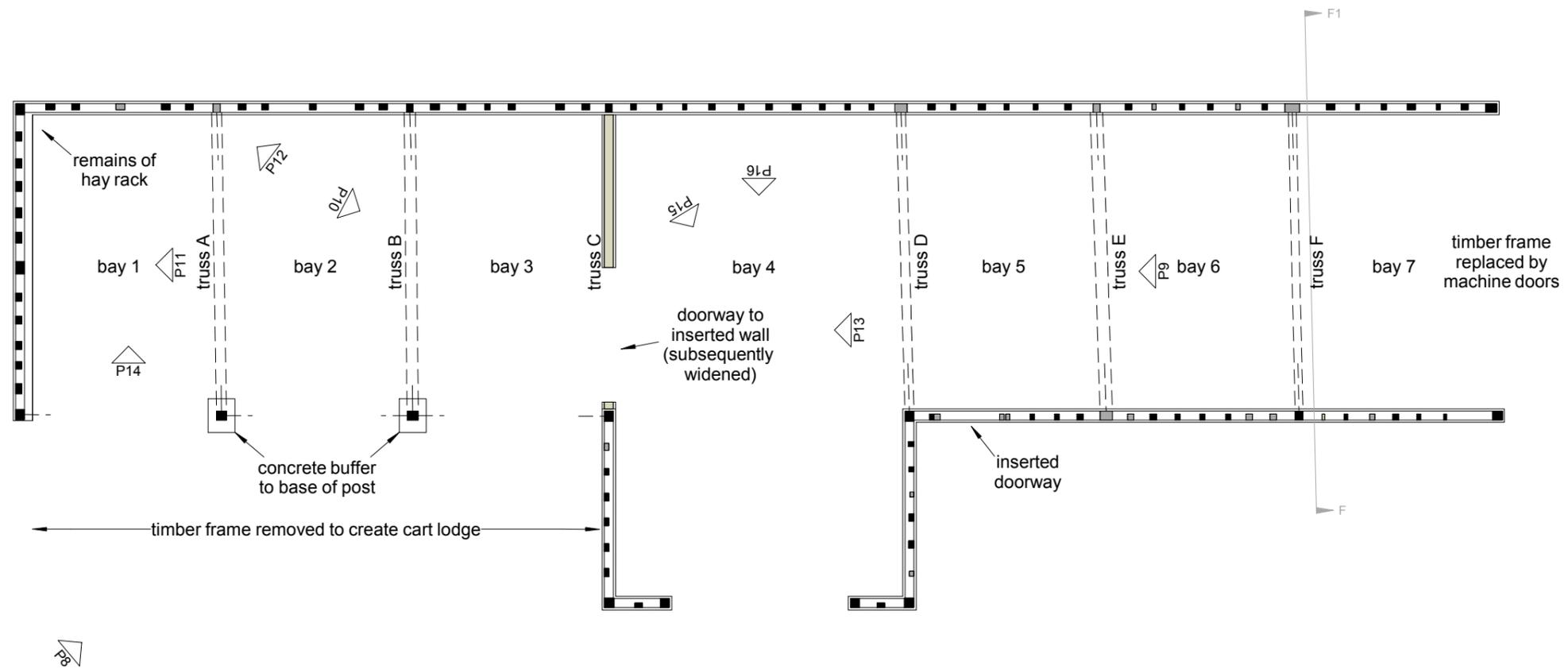


Fig 12 Plan of the Church Barn at Shalford Hall Farm, showing phases and alterations. The location and orientation of photographs included in this report are indicated the numbered arrows.

original fabric
 re-used timbers
 modern replacement timbers

0 5 m

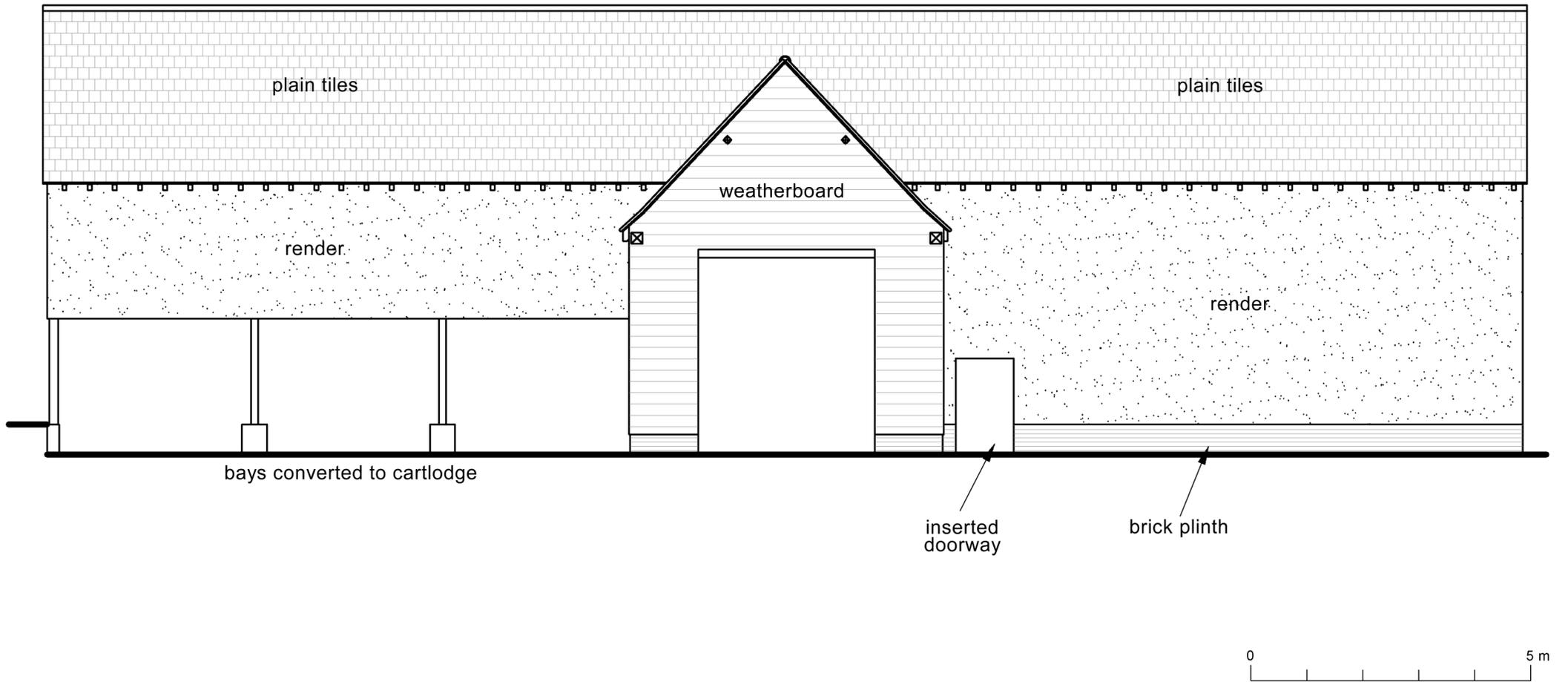
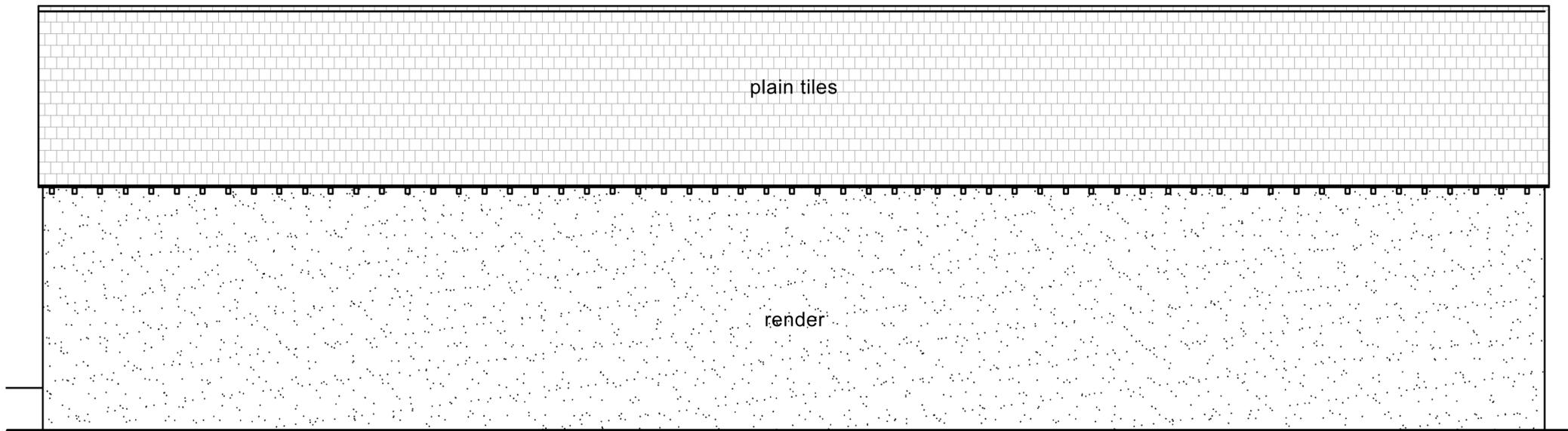


Fig 13 South-east elevation of the Church Barn.



0 5 m

Fig 14 North-west elevation of the Church Barn.

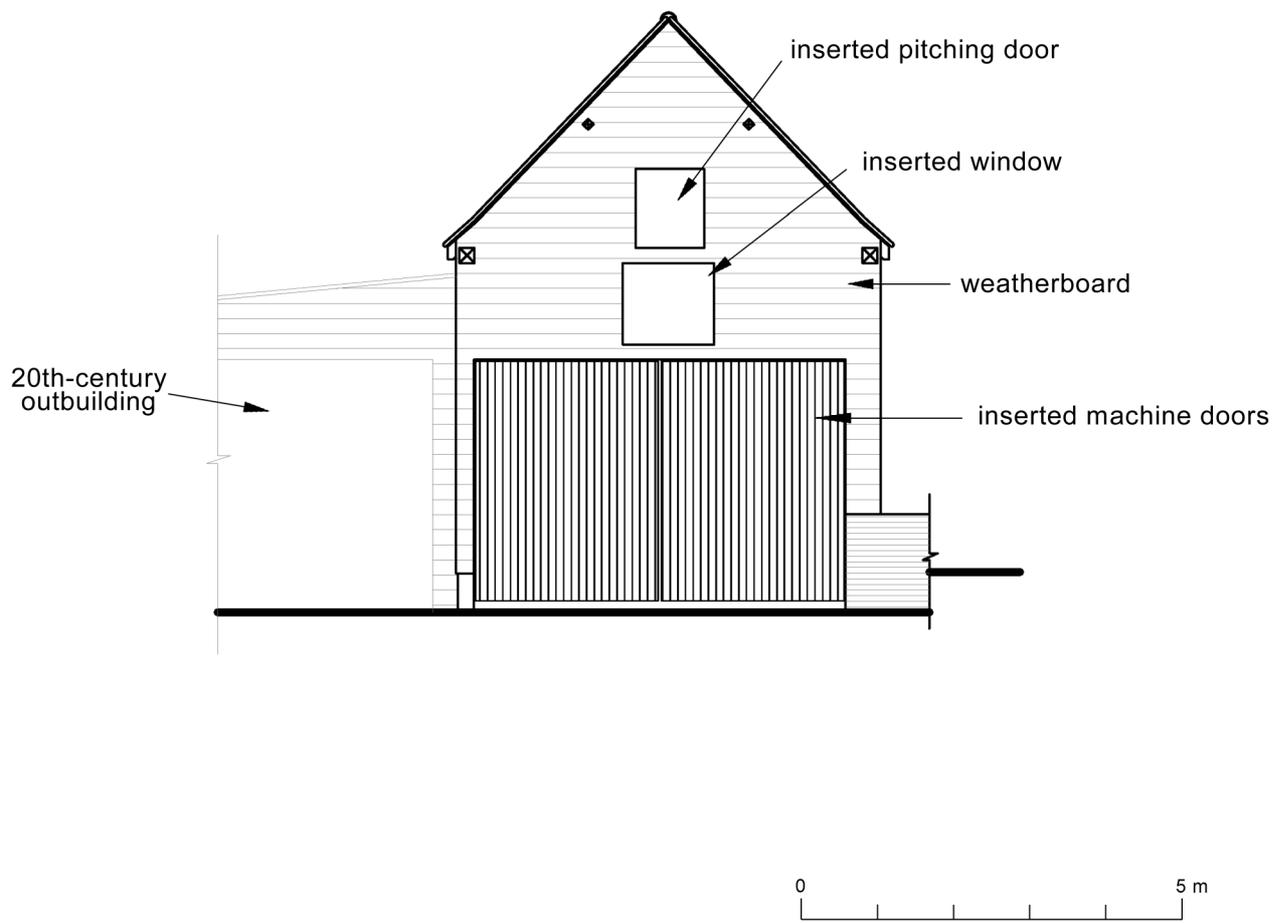


Fig 15 North-east elevation of the Church Barn.

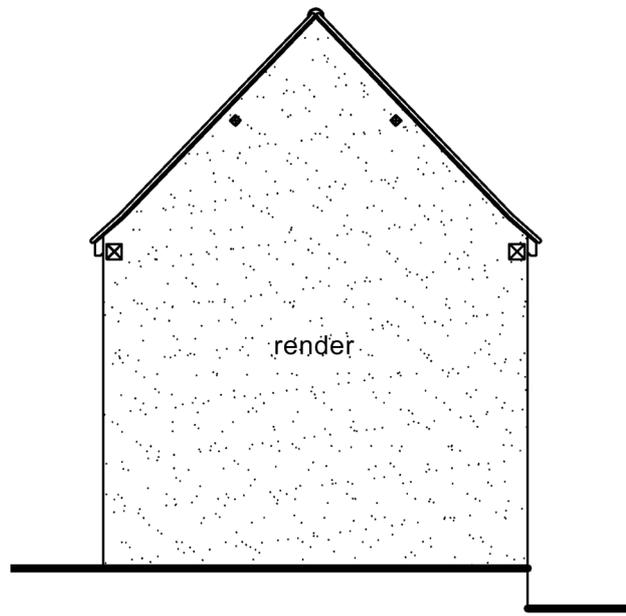


Fig 16 South-west elevation of the Church Barn.

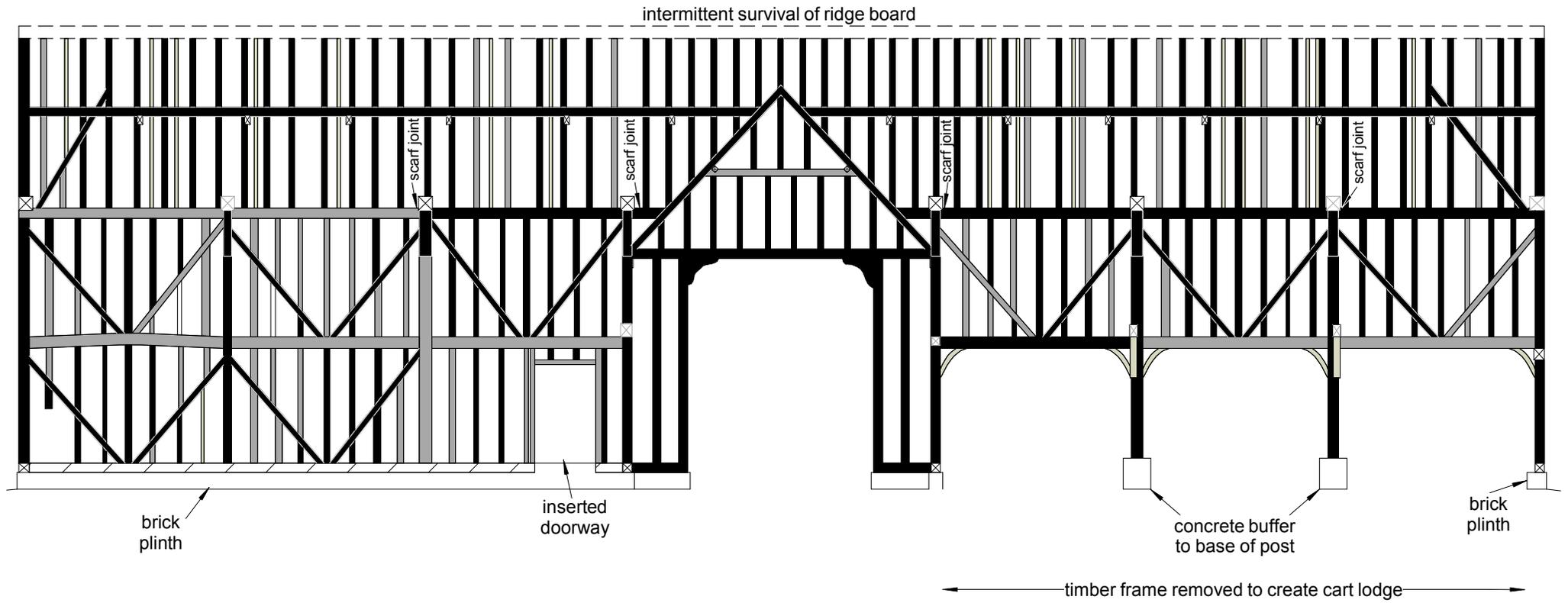
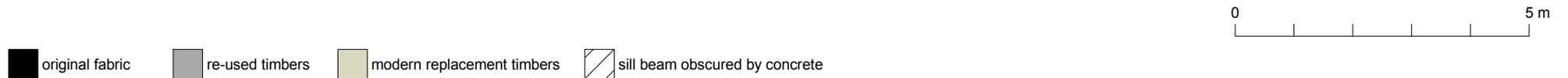


Fig 17 Frame drawing of the south-east wall to the Church Barn, indicating the locations of original, re-used and replacement timbers.



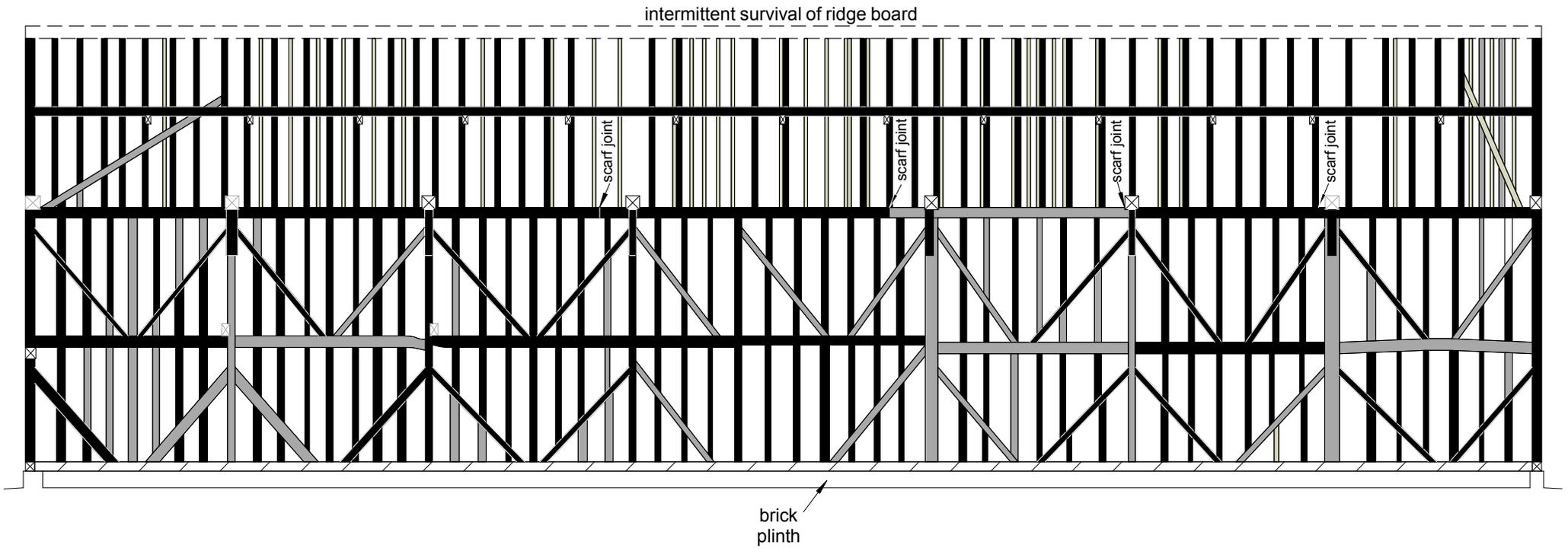


Fig 18 Frame drawing of the north-west wall to the Church Barn, indicating the locations of original, re-used and replacement timbers.

- original fabric
- re-used timbers
- modern replacement timbers
- sill beam obscured by concrete



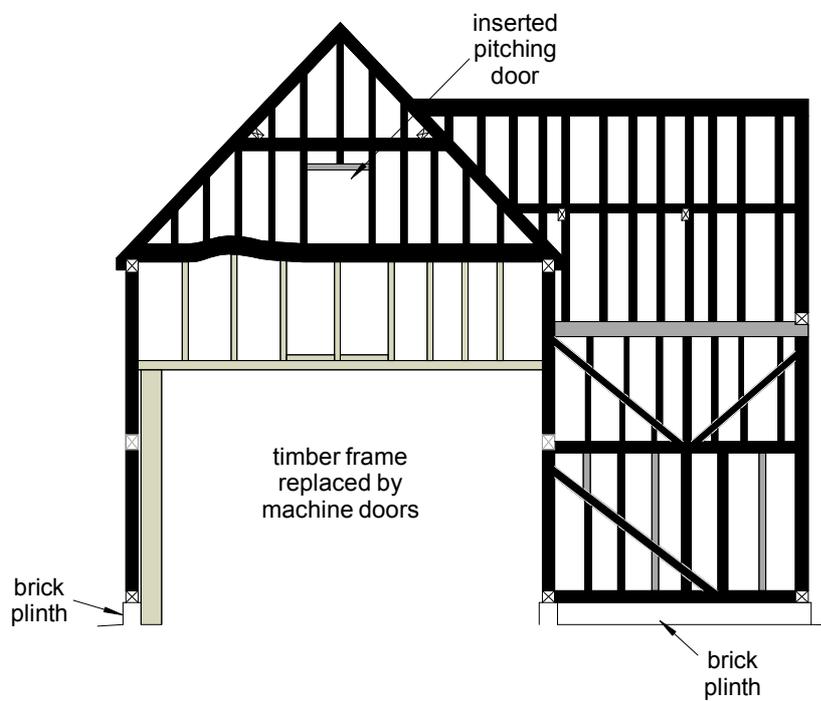


Fig 19 Frame drawing of the north-east wall to the Church Barn, indicating the locations of original, re-used and replacement timbers.

- original fabric
- re-used timbers
- modern replacement timbers

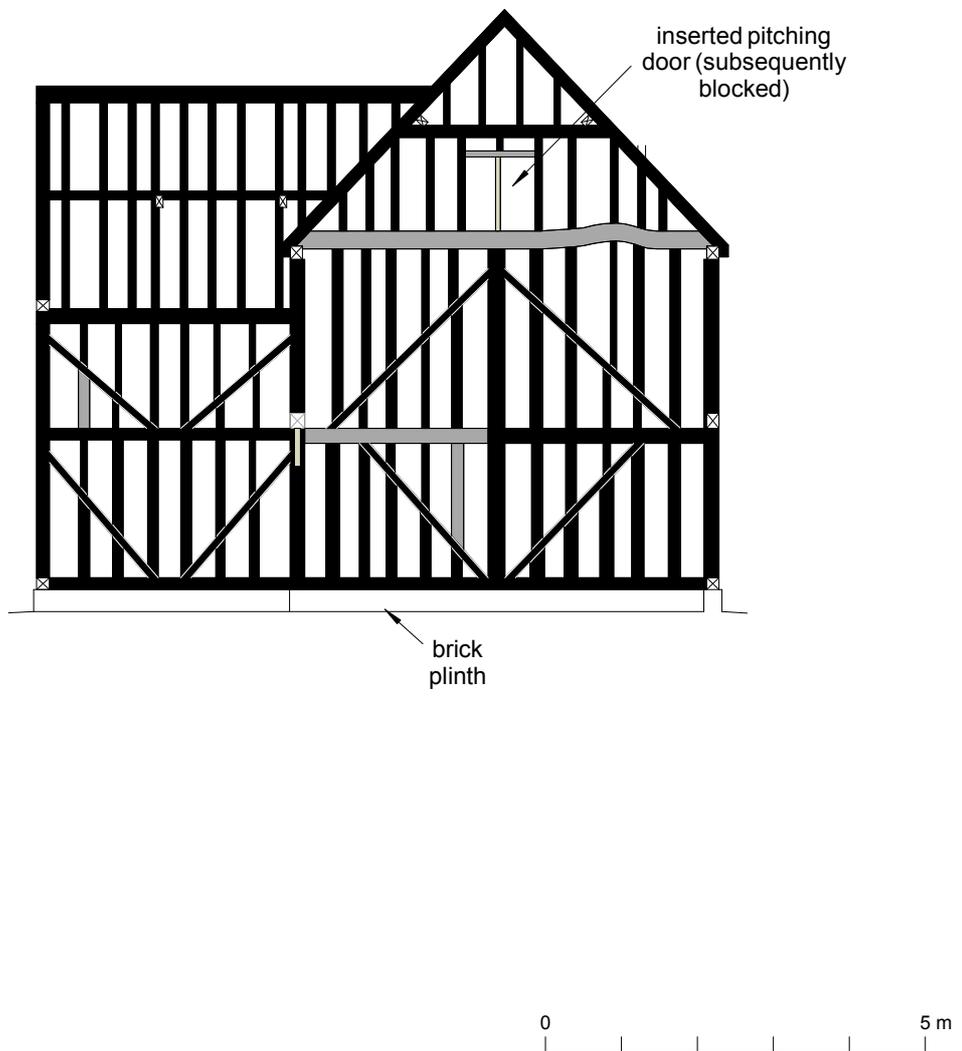


Fig 20 Frame drawing of the south-west wall to the Church Barn, indicating the locations of original, re-used and replacement timbers.

original fabric
 re-used timbers
 modern replacement timbers

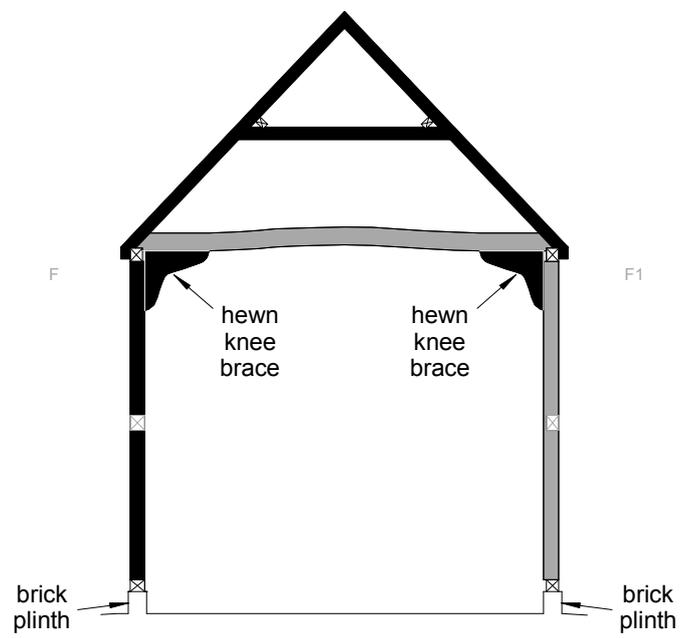


Fig 21 The Church Barn: cross-section of truss F.



Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Shalford Hall Farm, The Street, Shalford, Essex	
Parish: Shalford	District: Braintree
NGR: TL 7239 2920 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 15/02d Museum accession – requested
Type of work: Building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: February 2015	Size of area investigated: n/a
Location of curating museum: Braintree Museum	Funding source: Client
Monitored by: Teresa O'Connor of Essex County Council's Place Services	
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 28147-9
Final report:	CAT Report 841
Periods represented:	18th-20th century
Summary: <i>A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust on two timber-framed threshing barns at Shalford Hall Farm, The Street, Shalford, Essex, in February 2015. The work was commissioned by Alun Design Consultancy Ltd on behalf of the owner, Mr Allan Stevenson. The barns are believed to date to the 18th century and cartographic evidence suggests they replaced earlier farm structures at this historic farm complex that has its origins in the pre-Conquest period.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
Keywords: barn	Significance: *
Author of summary: Chris Lister	Date of summary: July 2015