

**Historic building recording at
Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane,
Stock, Essex, CM4 9PR**

February 2018



**report prepared by
Mark Baister**

**commissioned by
Darren Sprigg**

CAT project ref.: 18/01g
NGR: TQ 6923 9759 (centre)
Planning reference: CHL/6/01275/FUL
ECC project code: SKGF18
Chelmsford Museum accession number: CHMRE: 2018.002
OASIS reference: colchest3-307261



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

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

CAT Report 1269
May 2018

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Aims	2
4	Building recording methodology	2
5	Historical background	3
6	Descriptive record	9
7	Discussion	25
8	Acknowledgements	30
9	References	30
10	Abbreviations and glossary	31
11	Archive deposition	31
12	Contents of archive	32

Appendices

Appendix 1: Full list of digital photographic record (images on accompanying CD)	33
---	----

Figures

after pg 38

OASIS Data Collection Form

List of figures

- Fig 1 Site location.
- Fig 2 Detail of site, showing location of the barn, lean-to and buildings A and B within the farm complex.
- Fig 3 Plan of the barn, the lean-to and buildings A and B, with phasing. Position and direction of photographs reproduced in the text shown.
- Fig 4 Detailed plan of the barn, showing location of scarf joints, carpenter's marks, Baltic shipping marks and the position and direction of photographs reproduced in the text.
- Fig 5 Eastern elevation of barn, lean-to and buildings A and B.
- Fig 6 Northern elevation of barn and building A.
- Fig 7 Southern elevation of barn and buildings A and B.
- Fig 8 Western elevation of barn and buildings A and B.
- Fig 9 Cross-sections of barn's truss.

List of maps

	pg
Map 1 1777 Chapman and André Map, with Greenacre Farm highlighted in red.	3
Map 2 1841 tithe map of Stock (ERO D/CT 336). Farm yard and house highlighted in red, fields associated with farm highlighted in blue.	4
Map 3 Plan from 1853 sales catalogue (ERO D/Dma/B71/5). Farm highlighted in red.	5
Map 4 Plan from 1866 sales catalogue (ERO D/F 63/1/1/3). Farm highlighted in red.	6
Map 5 1873 6-inch OS map. Barn highlighted in red and other buildings highlighted in blue.	7
Map 6 1895 6-inch OS map. Barn highlighted in red and other buildings highlighted in blue.	7
Map 7 1919 1:2500 OS map. Barn highlighted in red and other buildings highlighted in blue.	8
Map 8 1938 6-inch OS map. Barn highlighted in red and other buildings highlighted in blue.	8

List of photographs		pg
Photograph 1	Southern elevation of Building A, showing enlarged entrance and inserted windows. Photograph taken facing north.	9
Photograph 2	Interior of Building A, showing roof truss and timbers. Photograph taken facing south-west.	10
Photograph 3	Eastern elevation of barn, lean-to and building A. Photograph taken facing west.	11
Photograph 4	Eastern elevation of lean-to and southern elevation of building A. Inserted fixed windows visible, as well as ground-level hatch. Photograph taken facing north-west.	12
Photograph 5	Exterior shot of barn, showing midstrey projecting from southern bay. Photograph taken facing north-west.	12
Photograph 6	North elevation of barn, covered in tarpaulin. Photograph taken facing south-west. Taken from Planning Statement (2016).	13
Photograph 7	Barn doors on eastern elevation of midstrey. Nest holes visible in gable. Photograph taken facing west.	14
Photograph 8	Interior of barn, showing bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.	15
Photograph 9	Eastern principal-post between bays 1 and 2. Later vertical-planked door into Building A inserted below post, partially removing it. Photograph taken facing east.	15
Photograph 10	Underside of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3, showing evidence of re-use in the form of mortices. Photograph taken facing north-east.	16
Photograph 11	The heavily water-damaged eastern principal-post between bays 2, 3 and the midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-west.	16
Photograph 12	Truss between bays 1 and 2, showing tie-beam and associated struts, braces and supports. Photograph taken facing north.	17
Photograph 13	Original mortice for brace supporting western end of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Remnants of original brace visible in mortice. Also visible is carpenter's mark "III". Photograph taken facing north-west.	17
Photograph 14	Tie-beam between bay 3 and midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.	18
Photograph 15	Truss between bays 2 and 3. Also visible is the inserted attic floor above bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.	19
Photograph 16	Scarf joint on sill-beam on eastern elevation of bay 2. Straight bridling with squinted abutments and over-lipped face. Photograph taken facing east.	19
Photograph 17	Scarf joint in sill-beam on western elevation of bay 1. Appears to be rotated 90 degrees. Photograph taken facing west.	20
Photograph 18	Scarf joint on southern sill-beam in bay 3. Edge-halved scarf with square abutments. Photograph taken facing south.	20
Photograph 19	Scarf joint on eastern wall-plate of bay 1. Photograph taken facing east.	21
Photograph 20	Scarf joint on western wall-plate of bay 2. Photograph taken facing west.	21
Photograph 21	Scarf joint immediately to south of principal-post between bays 2 and 3, on western elevation. Also visible are Baltic shipping marks on the end of the southern timber (the leftmost). Photograph taken facing west.	22
Photograph 22	Apex of principal-post on eastern elevation between bays 2 and 3. Showing heavy water-damage, empty mortice on tie-beam and scarf joint to immediate south (right) of principal-post. Photograph taken facing north-east.	22
Photograph 23	Sawn of brace in mortice on eastern principal-post between bay 1 and 2. Carpenter's mark 'IIII' visible. Photograph taken facing north-east.	23
Photograph 24	Detail of apex of western inclined strut on truss between bays 1 and 2. Carpenter's mark 'III' on collar visible. Photograph taken facing north-west.	23
Photograph 25	Detail of Baltic shipping marks on western end of south elevation's sill-beam. Photograph taken facing south-west.	24
Photograph 26	Detail of Baltic shipping marks on south-west corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south-east.	24

1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane, Stock in February 2018.

Four buildings were recorded on the site. Three are brick-built structures that were erected during, or shortly after, the redevelopment of the farm complex into a 'model farm' in the early/mid 19th century. The fourth building is a timber-framed, three-bay, threshing barn, which would originally have been five-bays. Its frame contains a large amount of re-used timber and was possibly built at the same time as the other structures, but may pre-date them and be 17th/18th century in origin. Its midstrey and southernmost bay were rebuilt in the latter half of the 19th century.

2 Introduction (Figs 1 and 2)

This is the report on a historic building recording at Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane, Stock, Essex in response to an application for the conversion of a barn and other ancillary buildings into a swimming pool and associated leisure facilities. The work was commissioned by Darren Sprigg and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in February 2018. The buildings detailed in this report consist of a three-bay threshing barn and three 19th-century brick-built ancillary buildings (Fig 2). The site is centred on NGR TQ 6923 9759.

A planning application (planning ref. CHL/16/01275/FUL) was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in July 2016 proposing the conversion of the structures into leisure facilities. Given the potential impact of these works on the historic integrity of the threshing barn and the ancillary buildings, the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) recommended that a Historic England Level 3 building survey be made of them prior to their conversion. This recommendation was made based on the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was issued by the ECCHEA (ECC 2017). In response to this brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2018) and agreed with the ECCHEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England*

(EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the buildings prior to their demolition. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016).

In particular the record considered:

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

4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the buildings.
- A large-scale block plan of the site using the current 1:2500 OS map extract. The position of each building, structure and significant boundary has been indicated.
- Annotated floor plans and elevations at a scale of 1:50, tied into the descriptive text and photographic record. Doors, windows, internal divisions, truss positions, together with any surviving fixtures/fittings are shown, together with any evidence of phasing.
- A detailed description of the buildings. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction including brickwork, joinery, fenestration, spatial configuration, phasing, re-used timbers, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A discussion of the history and development of the buildings, including their design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A full photographic record, comprising colour digital photographs of both general shots and individual features (external and internal). Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

5 Historical background

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

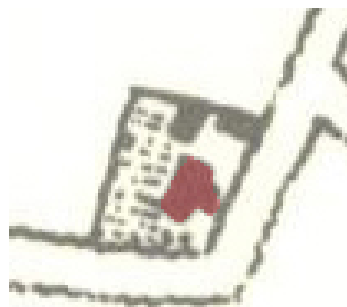
The development site is located 1.4km south of the historic settlement of Stock, on Greenacre Farm (Fig 1). Historic mapping shows that a variety of farm buildings have existed on the site over the past 250 years (Maps 1-8).

Deeds exist (ERO D/DHt T255/5) for a farm named 'Greenwoods' in Stock, dating back to 1634. This is likely to be the same farm as detailed in this report.

The site appears, unlabelled, on the 1777 Chapman and André Map (Map 1a and 1b). Three buildings are shown within the farmyard, one of which appears to be a threshing barn with a midstrey.



Map 1a 1777 Chapman and André Map, with Greenacre Farm highlighted in red.

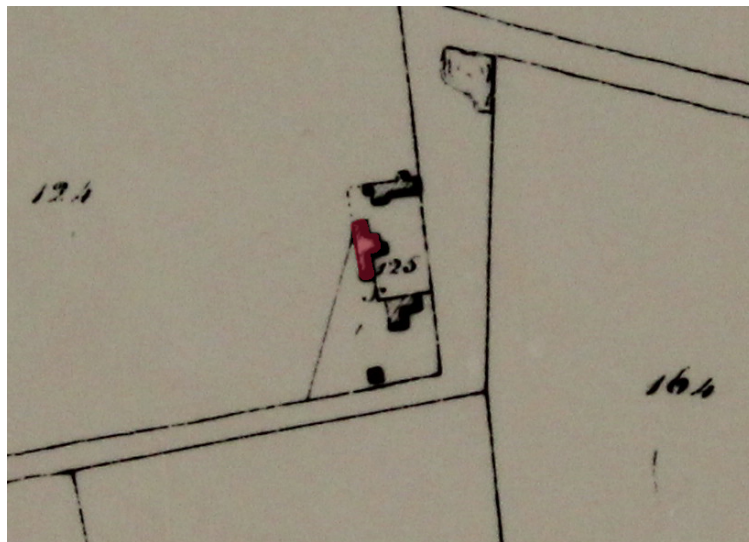


Map 1b Detail of 1777 Chapman and André Map, with possible threshing barn highlighted in red.

The site is next surveyed on the tithe map of 1841 (Map 2a and 2b). This displays the farmyard in much more detail than the Chapman and André map, and depicts both a building in the location of the current farmhouse and what, again, appears to be a threshing barn with a midstrey (Map 2b). The associated tithe apportionment lists the farm as 'Green Reds Farm', owned by Charles George Parker and occupied by William Jordan.



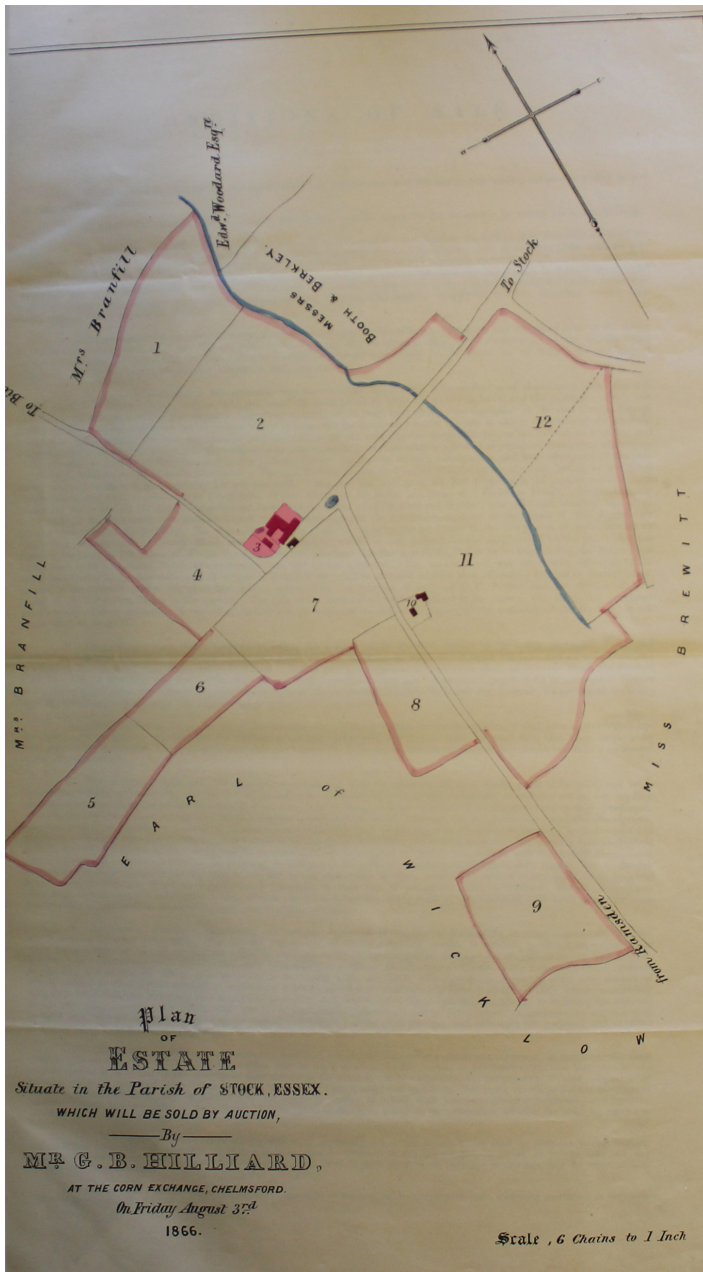
Map 2a 1841 tithe map of Stock (ERO D/CT 336). Farm yard and house highlighted in red, fields associated with farm highlighted in blue.



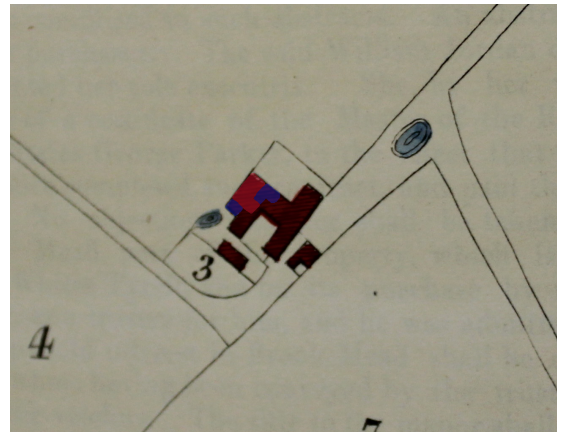
Map 2b Detail of farmyard on 1841 tithe map of Stock (ERO D/CT 336). Possible threshing barn highlighted in red.

courtyard plan (which the description describes as having been erected in the last 8 years).

A sales catalogue from just 13 years later (ERO D/F 63/1/1/3) again lists the farm as 'Greenweeds' and sells it in conjunction with 'Wild Tom's'. The description still describes the farm as having 'two good barns'. The associated plan (Map 4a and 4b) of the farm buildings shows that the western range of the farmyard has changed from the previous plan. This may serve to date the rebuilding of the barn's midstrey and central bay (see descriptive record below).



Map 4a Plan from 1866 sales catalogue (ERO D/F 63/1/1/3). Farm highlighted in red.



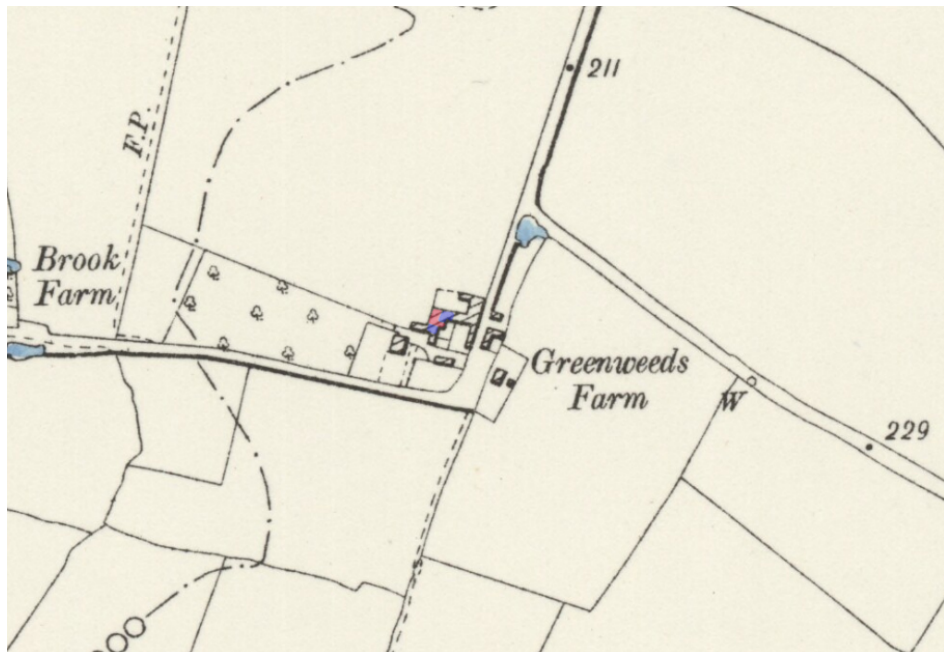
Map 4b Detail of farmyard from 1866 sales catalogue plan (ERO D/F 63/1/1/3). Barn highlighted in red, other buildings in blue.

On the first edition 1873 6-inch OS map (Map 5) the site is again labelled as 'Greenweeds Farm', and shows the farmyard much the same as it was in the 1866 sales catalogue (see above).



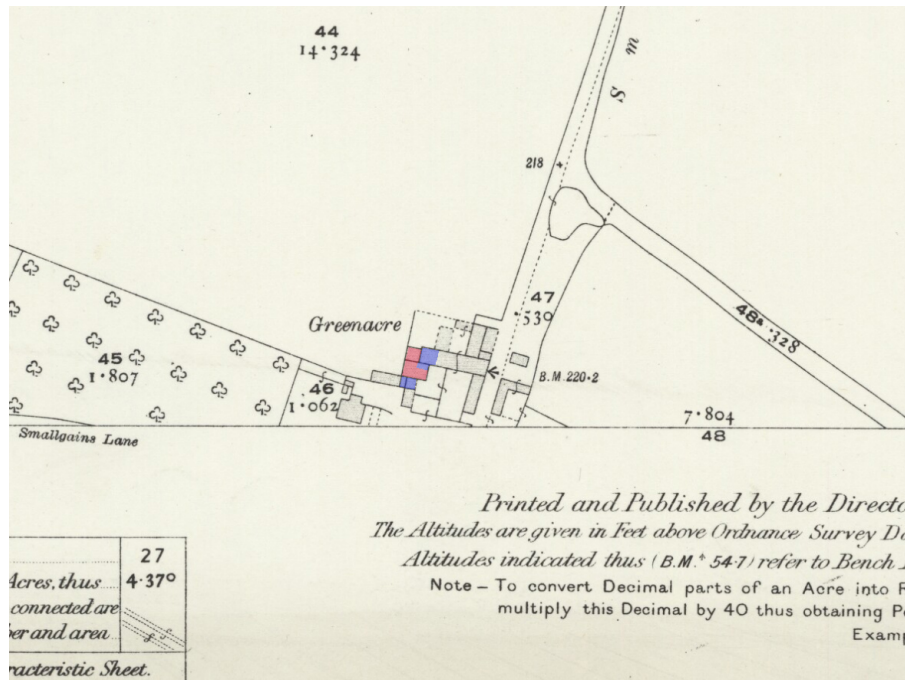
Map 5 1873 6-inch OS map. Barn highlighted in red and other buildings highlighted in blue.

The 1895 6-inch OS map (Map 6) shows the same farm complex with a number of extensions added to several buildings.



Map 6 1895 6-inch OS map. Barn highlighted in red and other buildings highlighted in blue.

The 1919 1:2500 OS map (Map 7) shows the farm in more detail, including building divisions. It has changed little from the 1895 map, and appears very similar to how the site appears today (Fig 2). For the first time the site is labelled as 'Greenacre'.



Map 7 1919 1:2500 OS map. Barn highlighted in red and other buildings highlighted in blue.

The 1938 6-inch OS map again shows the site as relatively unchanged (Map 8).



Map 8 1938 6-inch OS map. Barn highlighted in red and other buildings highlighted in blue.

The cartographic record, then, allows us to say that since 1866 the farm layout has changed very little. Sometime in the 1840s the farm was substantially rebuilt into a 'U'-shaped courtyard plan, which may incorporate an earlier barn visible on mapping dating back to 1777.

6 Descriptive record (Figs 2 - 8)

Four buildings are detailed in this report. They are described below as building A, building B, the lean-to and the threshing barn (Fig 2).

Building A

Building A is the subdivided western section of the northern range of buildings forming the 'U'-shaped courtyard plan on Greenacre Farm (Fig 2). It has been divided from the remainder of the northern range by a modern brick wall, and is itself subdivided into three rooms by more modern brickwork. Building A is aligned east-west and measures 7.2m x 5.6m. It appears to have been largely rebuilt in the modern period, as every visible elevation apart from the southern is constructed of modern machine-made red bricks measuring 210 x 100 x 60mm in size, bonded with cement and laid in English and spacer bond.



Photograph 1 Southern elevation of Building A, showing enlarged entrance and inserted windows. Photograph taken facing north.

The southern elevation is constructed of hand-made red brick, measuring 225 x 100 x 65mm and laid in English bond, bonded with lime mortar (Photograph 1). The double-width entrance on the southern elevation has queen closers on its western side but not its eastern, suggesting it has been widened, probably to match the inserted modern division within the structure (Fig 3). The southern elevation also

contains an inserted four-light fixed window (Photograph 1). This window is identical, and adjacent, to the one inserted into the lean-to (see below).

Building A has a modern, slate-covered, gable-ended roof. The interior of the building shows the roof is constructed entirely from machine-cut timber, secured together with nails (Photograph 2).



Photograph 2 Interior of Building A, showing roof truss and timbers. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Building B

Building B is located to the immediate south of the barn, in the area that would have originally been occupied by the barn's two southernmost bays (Fig 3). It is aligned north-south and measures 5.3m x 4.3m, with a modern pantile gable roof (Photograph 3). It has an enclosed yard to its east, which measures 5.3m x 4.3m. Both the building itself and the wall surrounding the yard are laid in spacer bond. The building is constructed with modern machine-made red bricks (similar to the modern divisions within Building A) laid in cement, while the wall enclosing the yard is made with machine-made red bricks laid in lime mortar (Photograph 3).

The southern, western and northern elevations of Building B were unable to be observed, as they were either obscured by other buildings in the farm complex or formed the boundary of the site, and were not accessible. The eastern elevation of Building B has two modern vertical-planked doors and a series of rendered panels above them (Photograph 3).

The interior of Building B was also not accessible at the time of recording, but the exterior clearly shows that it is either a modern building or has been heavily rebuilt.



Photograph 3 Eastern elevation of barn, lean-to and building A.
Photograph taken facing west.

Lean-to

The lean-to is infill between the midstrey of the barn (see below) and Building A (Photograph 3). It is aligned east-west and measures 3.7m x 1.9m, with a single-pitch slate-covered roof.

It is constructed of red brick in spacer bond, laid in lime mortar. On its only elevation (eastern), it has an inserted, vertical-planked, small hatch at ground-level and an inserted four-light fixed window. The latter is identical, and adjacent, to the one inserted into the southern elevation of Building A (Photograph 4). The brickwork of the lean-to is not jointed to the brickwork of Building A.

The interior of the lean-to is divided into two small rooms, one to the east and one to the west (Fig 3). The division between the two rooms is constructed of asbestos panelling. The concrete floor of the lean-to is raised higher than that of the barn.



Photograph 4 Eastern elevation of lean-to and southern elevation of building A. Inserted fixed windows visible, as well as ground-level hatch. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Threshing barn

The barn is a rectangular three-bay timber-framed building and is aligned north-south (Fig 3). It is 10.7m long x 5.1m wide, with a midstrey projecting east from its southern bay (Photograph 5). It is constructed from hard and softwood timber and sits upon a plinth of seven courses of red brick. The plinth supporting the northern and central bays (bays 1 and 2) is laid in English bond (brick dimensions 220mm x 115mm x 60mm) and has a ledge after four courses, with the top three courses set back. The plinth supporting the southern bay (bay 3) and the midstrey has no ledge and is laid in Flemish bond, with brick dimensions of 230mm x 120mm x 70mm.



Photograph 5 Exterior shot of barn, showing midstrey projecting from southern bay. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The barn is clad in traditional black-painted horizontal weatherboarding with a modern pantile gabled-roof. The original timber-frame of the barn is pegged together, while most additions and alterations are nailed together.



Photograph 6 North elevation of barn, covered in a tarpaulin. Photograph taken facing south-west. Taken from Planning Statement (2016).

Exterior

The northern elevation of the main range of the barn (Fig 6) has very little surviving weatherboarding, and is largely obscured by a tarpaulin (Photograph 6). It has a partially surviving vertical-planked door at ground level, as well as a pitching-door in the gable. Both of these features are only visible from the interior (Photograph 8). The northern elevation of the midstrey has two openings leading into the lean-to (Fig 3), the easternmost of which contains a modern door.

The western elevation of the barn has a large vertical-planked door in bay 3, opposite the large barn doors on the eastern elevation of the midstrey (see below). In the centre of the western elevation (in bay 2) is a vertical-planked pitching-door just below the eaves (Fig 8).

The southern elevation of the barn is partially obscured by Building B. There is a vertical-planked single-door leading out of the midstrey into the yard in front of Building B (Photograph 5).

The eastern elevation of the barn has a pair of full-size vertical-planked barn doors on the midstrey, with no threshold leap. In the gable of the midstrey are ten nest

holes, suggesting at some point the midstrey housed a dovecote (Photograph 7). The eastern elevation of the main range of the barn, leading into Building A, contains a small vertical-planked door.



Photograph 7 Barn doors on eastern elevation of midstrey. Nest holes visible in gable. Photograph taken facing west.

Interior

The interior of the barn is divided into 3 bays (which have been numbered 1-3 for ease of description: Fig 3). The bays vary in size: bays 1 and 2 are 3.34m wide, while bay 3 is 3.07m wide. The floor of the barn is concrete.

The timber-frame of the barn contains a mixture of machine-cut softwood and hand-sawn hardwood timbers and is supported by diagonal through-bracing (Photograph 8).

Bay 1 and 2 are almost entirely constructed of hand-sawn timber, with only occasional modern timbers supporting the roof truss and later insertions, such as the pitching door on the west elevation of bay 2. Bay 3 and the midstrey, by contrast, are almost entirely constructed of machine-cut timber (Photograph 15).



Photograph 8 Interior of barn, showing bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 9 Eastern principal-post between bays 1 and 2. Later vertical-planked door into Building A inserted below post, partially removing it. Photograph taken facing east.

The two northernmost bays in the barn (bays 1 and 2) have several examples of re-used timbers, including the north-west corner-post, a brace on the east elevation and the tie-beam between bays 2 and 3 (Photograph 10). Bay 3 has no evidence of re-used timbers in its make-up. The midstrey also contains no evidence of re-used timbers with the exception of its northern elevation. This elevation appears to have been constructed using timbers from elsewhere in the barn (see pg 26).



Photograph 10 Underside of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3, showing evidence of re-use in the form of mortices. Photograph taken facing north-east.



Photograph 11 The heavily water-damaged eastern principal-post between bays 2, 3 and the midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The principal-post on the eastern elevation between bays 2 and 3 is extremely heavily water-damaged (Photograph 11), as are the wall-plate and tie-beam jointed to it.

Bays 1 and 2 are covered by the original roof of the barn, which consists of hand-sawn rafters pegged together at their apex, supported by collars at bay intervals. These collars support one clasped purlin on each roof pitch, and are themselves supported by

two inclined struts rising from each tie-beam (Photograph 12). The tie-beams are supported by machine-cut straight braces rising from each principal-post, which are nailed into place. Empty mortices on the principal-posts and the underside of the tie-beams prove that originally they would have been supported by much larger, presumably hand-sawn, arched braces, segments of which partially survive in the mortices (Photographs 13 and 23). In addition, the underside of the tie-beam between bay 2 and 3, with its several unused mortices, suggests it is a re-used wall-plate or sill-beam from an earlier structure (Photograph 10).



Photograph 12 Truss between bays 1 and 2, showing tie-beam and associated struts, braces and supports. Photograph taken facing north.



Photograph 13 Original mortice for brace supporting western end of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Remnants of original brace visible in mortice. Also visible is carpenter's mark "III". Photograph taken facing north-west.

The original roof above bays 1 and 2 is unusual in that it is superseded by another roof built directly above it, sitting on the same wall-plate (Photograph 12). This 'secondary roof' is constructed entirely from machine-cut timbers, and unlike the original roof, its rafters meet at a ridgeboard. It is supported by two purlins on each pitch, which are resting on supporting timbers nailed to the rafters of the original roof (Photograph 12). At the same time this 'secondary roof' was constructed some alterations were made to the original roof, including the insertion of two more inclined struts rising from each tie-beam to the rafters, and additional braces between the purlins on each pitch (Fig 9). This new roof continues south from bays 1 and 2 and covers bay 3 and the midstrey.

The roof truss between bay 3 and the midstrey is constructed of machine-cut timber, but mimics the original roof trusses. It has a collar supporting a clasped purlin on both roof pitches, which is in turn supported by two inclined braces rising from the tie-beam (Photograph 14). This tie-beam is not supported by braces.



Photograph 14 Tie-beam between bay 3 and midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.

Above bay 3 is an inserted attic floor, which uses the truss between bays 2 and 3 as its northern wall (Photograph 15). Unfortunately it was not accessible during this investigation, but it is clearly constructed of modern machine-cut timber. There is also a small inserted half-floor in bay 1 that is constructed from machine-cut timber (Photograph 8).



Photograph 15 Truss between bays 2 and 3. Also visible is the inserted attic floor above bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.

The eastern sill-beam of the barn has a two scarf joints, one in bay 1 and one in bay 2 (Fig 4). They are both a straight bridling with squinted abutments and over-lipped face, with two edge pegs (Photograph 16). The western sill-beam has two possible scarf joints in bay 1. They both appear to be a straight bridling with squinted abutments, but they are rotated 90 degrees (Photograph 17). No edge-pegs were visible, which suggests that either the edge pegs are hidden by the weatherboarding and plinth, or, that these are not in fact scarf joints and are simply abutting timbers. The southern sill-beam in bay 3 has a rudimentary edge-halved scarf with square abutments and no face pegs (Photograph 18).



Photograph 16 Scarf joint on sill-beam on eastern elevation of bay 2. Straight bridling with squinted abutments and over-lipped face. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 17 Scarf joint in sill-beam on western elevation of bay 1. Appears to be rotated 90 degrees. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 18 Scarf joint on southern sill-beam in bay 3. Edge-halved scarf with square abutments. Photograph taken facing south.

The eastern wall-plate in bay 1 has a face-halved and bladed scarf joint with four edge-pegs. The wall-plate timber north of this joint is noticeably newer and lighter timber compared to the rest of the wall-plate, suggesting it is a replacement (Photograph 19). There is an identical joint in on the western wall-plate in bay 2, although here both timbers appear to be original (Photograph 20).

Two scarf joints in bay 3, one on the western wall-plate, and one on the tie-beam between the bay and the midstrey, are quite instructive (pg 26). Both of these joints are immediately to the south of the principal-posts supporting the tie-beam between bays 2 and 3 (Fig 4). They are both rudimentary edge-halved scarf joints with square

abutments, and are nailed together (Photographs 21 and 22). The scarf joint in the tie-beam is supported by an inserted modern timber. The northern wall-plate in the midstreys has a similar rudimentary scarf-joint (Fig 4).



Photograph 19 Scarf joint on eastern wall-plate of bay 1. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 20 Scarf joint on western wall-plate of bay 2. Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 21 Scarf joint immediately to south of principal-post between bays 2 and 3, on western elevation. Also visible are Baltic shipping marks on the end of the southern timber (the leftmost). Photograph taken facing west.



Photograph 22 Apex of principal-post on eastern elevation between bays 2 and 3. Showing heavy water-damage, empty mortise on tie-beam and scarf joint to immediate south (right) of principal-post. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Carpenter's marks were observed in several locations on the trusses in the main range of the barn (Fig 4). The mortice for the original (now removed) brace supporting the western end of the tie-beam between bays 2 and 3 has a "III" incised next to it (Photograph 13). At the eastern end of the tie-beam, the later inserted brace has a "IIII" on its northern face.



Photograph 23 Sawn of brace in mortice on eastern principal-post between bay 1 and 2. Carpenter's mark 'IIII' visible. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The mortise for the original brace supporting the eastern end of the tie-beam between bays 1 and 2 has a "IIII" next to it (Photograph 23). The collar in this truss, adjacent to both mortises housing the original inclined struts, has "III" incised on its north and south face (Photograph 24).



Photograph 24 Detail of apex of western inclined strut on truss between bays 1 and 2. Carpenter's mark 'III' on collar visible. Photograph taken facing north-west.

The southern wall-plate in bay 3 has Baltic shipping marks at its western end (Photograph 25). The western wall-plate in bay 3 similarly has some at its northern end, by the scarf joint (Photograph 21). Finally, the south-eastern corner-post in the

midstrey has some on its northern face, partially hidden by the barn doors (Photograph 26).



Photograph 25 Detail of Baltic shipping marks on western end of south elevation's sill-beam . Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 26 Detail of Baltic shipping marks on south-west corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south-east.

There may be other carpenter's and Baltic shipping marks surviving on the exterior of the building, hidden by the weatherboarding.

7 Discussion

The current farm complex at Greenacre farm, with its 'U' shape, was constructed sometime between 1841 and 1853. The replacement of the earlier farm complex with this neater, more organised arrangement is typical of agricultural development and thought during the Victorian period. The only building that may have (partially) survived from the previous farm complex is the threshing barn.

Today we value and conserve traditional timber-framed farm buildings, but in the 19th century such structures were often considered old, in poor repair and unhygienic (Wade Martin 2002). The replacement of the traditional farm layout, with its timber-framed barns and buildings, became common in this period. Erected in their place were 'model farms', constructed from brick and the latest manufactured materials. These farms were planned, clean, functional and introduced the concept of production-lines to farming (borrowed from industrial processes). All of these innovations were aimed at maximising profit and fitted into the Victorian ideals of neatness and orderliness.

The cartographic evidence shows that sometime between 1841 and 1853 Greenacre Farm was the subject of a programme of modernisation, resulting in the erection of a model farm with a 'U'-shaped courtyard plan (Fig 1). The construction of the southern elevation of Building A dates from this time period.

The rebuilt northern elevation of Building A must coincide with the insertion of dividing walls within the building, and the rebuilding of the roof, and as a result is quite modern (pg 9). That the modern brickwork on the exterior of the building is in English bond, but the interior is in spacer bond, suggests that some uniformity was wanted on the exterior of the building between the original and rebuilt sections.

The lean-to between the barn and Building A must have been constructed shortly after the redevelopment of the farmyard, as there are no maps showing a gap between the midstrete of the barn and Building A. It clearly wasn't originally part of the model farm as its brickwork is not bonded to Building A (pg 11). The asbestos panelling dividing the lean-to probably would have been added in the first half of the 20th century.

Building B does not conclusively appear on mapping until 1919 (Map 7) but probably existed prior to that and may be shown on the early mapping dating back to 1866 (Map 4). Its current modern brickwork and pantile exterior suggests that it has been extensively rebuilt. This rebuilding probably took place at the same time that Building A was rebuilt and subdivided (see above).

A key question is whether the threshing barn visible on earlier mapping (see Map 1 and 2) was incorporated into the model farm, and partially survives as the threshing barn detailed in this report, or whether the current barn was erected along with the rest of the model farm, re-using timber from the earlier barn.

The layout of the barn, with a midstrey projecting from the southernmost bay, is quite unusual, and almost certainly indicates that originally the barn had two more bays to the south. Further indication of this is the clear rebuilding of the southernmost bay (bay 3) and the midstrey.

Several pieces of evidence on the frame of the barn indicate that bay 3 and the midstrey are not original to the barn. The most clear and obvious factor is the large amount of modern machine-cut timber in their frames (pg 14), compared to the almost non-existent amount of modern timber in bays 1 and 2. That the brick plinth of the barn changes from being laid in English bond with a ledge to Flemish bond without one in bay 3 and the midstrey is another clear indicator that this part of the building is not original (pg 12). The smaller size of bay 3 compared to bays 1 and 2 (pg 14) is also indicative.

The scarf joints in bay 3 and the midstrey also point to this part of the barn not being original. They are all rudimentary scarf joints done with little knowledge of carpentry and provide nothing in the way of support to the structure, merely serving to connect two timbers in the most basic way possible (pg 20). In comparison, the scarf joints found on the wall-plates in bays 1 and 2 are more advanced and would have been created by an experienced carpenter (pg 19).

The 'secondary roof' of the building (pg 18) must have been constructed when bay 3 and the midstrey were erected. It obviously post-dates bay 1 and 2 and their hand-sawn, original, roof.

It is clear, then, that the current bay 3 and midstrey are not original to the barn's structure. It is, however, extremely unlikely that bay 1 and 2 would have been free-standing at any point. There is no evidence for any entrance into the building and the wall-plates would have projected out from the building's southern face (Fig 4). Bay 3 and the midstrey must be the result of rebuilding. This provides an origin of the hand-sawn timber in the northern elevation of the midstrey (pg 16) – it is remnants of the midstrey's original frame.

If originally the barn had five bays then it is probable that bay 3 and the midstrey were rebuilt at the same time the southern two bays were demolished (sometime

between 1853 (Map 3) and 1866 (Map 4)). Bay 3 would have been the central bay, and would have contained a (probably brick) threshing floor, although any evidence of this has been removed by the insertion of the current concrete floor. Obviously the weatherboarding of the barn post-dates the rebuilding of bay 3 and the midstrey.

If the rebuilding of bay 3 and the midstrey was not done at the same time as the demolition of the southern bays of the barn, then the most that can be said is that it was rebuilt sometime in the 19th century, based on the presence of timber with Baltic shipping marks (pg 23).

The importing of timber into Britain from the Baltic began in the 17th century, but increased dramatically during the 19th (Vandenabeele et al 2016). The decline of local oak and other hardwood timbers in Britain was mainly due to an increase in shipbuilding and the economic pressures and needs of the Industrial Revolution. Because suitable trees take a significant time to mature, in densely populated countries like Britain land could usually be far more profitably used for farming rather than producing timber. The production of timber is a much more viable industry in the more sparsely populated countries around the Baltic Sea.

The barn would have been a threshing barn, originally constructed for the processing and storage of a grain crop. A grain crop, whether wheat, oats, barley or rye, is called corn and requires processing to be of use. The grains need to be separated from the stalks, and chaff removed from the grains. This process, called threshing, was traditionally carried out by hand-flail. The large doors to the east of the midstrey and to the west of bay 3 would have allowed a cross draught to winnow the chaff from the grain on the threshing floor. The original doors would have had a threshold leap which would have prevented farm animals walking into the barn during this process. The grain would be taken out of the barn to be stored in a granary, while the by-product of the threshing, the straw, would be piled high on either side of the threshing floor, in bays 1 and 2, and, when extant, in the two bays to the south of the midstrey. It would be stored in the barn until such time as it was needed for fodder or bedding for livestock, when it would be thrown out of the pitching-door in the northern gable-end (which was presumably mirrored by one on the southern) into waiting carts.

The two original bays (1 and 2) have several architectural indicators that could be used to suggest an initial construction date for the barn. The through-bracing utilised in the timber-frame is a feature of later framing, and is unlikely to have been used before the end of the 16th century (Stenning 2013, 130 and ECC 1979, 22).

Similarly, the scarf-joints on the wall-plates in these bays (pg 20) are of a style developed from the late 16th century onwards (Hewett 1980, 269). The scarf joints on the sill-beams (pg 19), conversely, are typical of medieval sill-beam construction i.e. 15th century or earlier (Hewett 1980, 269-70). However, the rotation of the western sill-beam (pg 19), and the general proximity of these joints to each other (Fig 4) heavily suggests that the sill-beams, and as a result the scarf joints, are re-used from an earlier structure.

In conclusion, then, the current barn was raised sometime after the 16th century, and included re-used timber from an earlier medieval building in its frame. Whether it is the same barn as the one shown on the Chapman and André map of 1777 (Map 1), however, is questionable.

The cartographic evidence clearly shows the current barn existing in 1853 (Map 3) but, due to differing scales and levels of detail, it is difficult to be certain whether it is the same barn as depicted on the 1841 tithe map and the 1777 Chapman and André map (Maps 1 and 2). Certainly the high number of re-used timbers in bays 1 and 2 suggests the barn was constructed from the remains of an earlier structure. Whether this structure is the one shown on the earlier mapping or whether those two depictions are of the still-standing barn and the re-used timber originates from an even earlier structure, is uncertain.

What is certain is that sometime in the 19th century (probably between 1853 and 1866) the southernmost two bays of the current barn were demolished and the central bay and midstrey rebuilt. This may have been necessitated by damage to the structure. At the same time as this rebuilding, a new roof was constructed above the original roof of the two northern bays. Why the original roof was retained is unclear, but it was possibly to support the new rafters without the need for additional supporting braces and collars.

At some point the large arched braces supporting the original tie-beams in the barn were sawn off and replaced with much smaller machine-cut straight braces (pg 17). This alteration probably dates from the late 19th century. During this period, because of developments made during of the Industrial Revolution, the threshing process was becoming increasingly mechanised (Brunskill 2000, 160) and required less time, space and manpower. Threshing barns were no longer the integral part of the agricultural landscape that they had once been and were often converted for other uses, including shelter for animals and, possibly in this case, storage for farm machinery, something which the original large arched braces would have prevented.

The four buildings recorded at Greenacre Farm are part of a farm complex that was rebuilt and redesigned in the mid 19th century, in line with the Victorian thought on the organisation of agriculture and the creation of new 'model farms' to modernise and industrialise the farming process.

Whether the barn was raised in the 17th/18th century and pre-dates the construction of the model farm, or is contemporary with it, it contains a number of re-used timbers that exhibit what must be one of the last vestiges of medieval carpentry in the farm complex.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Darren Sprigg for commissioning and funding the building recording.

The building recording was carried out by Mark Baister.

Plans are by Mark Baister, adapted from plans by Go Planning.

The project was monitored by Alison Bennett for Essex County Council.

9 References

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

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

Bell, S	2016	<i>Planning Statement Site: Barn and outbuildings at Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane, Stock CM4 9PR</i>
Brunskill, R.W.	1990	<i>Brick Building in Britain</i> (first edition)
Brunskill, R.W.	1994	<i>Timber Building in Britain</i> (second edition)
Brunskill, R.W.	2000	<i>Vernacular Architecture: An Illustrated Handbook</i> (fourth edition)
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording and archaeological monitoring at Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane, Stock, Essex CM4 9PR</i> by Pooley, L
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
ECC	1979	<i>The Essex Countryside Historic Barns: a Planning Appraisal</i>
ECC	2017	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording and archaeological monitoring at Greenacre Farm Stock</i> by Bennett, A
Hewett, C.A.	1980	<i>English Historic Carpentry</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Stenning, D. and Shackle, R.	2013	<i>Discovering Coggeshall: Timber-framed buildings in the town centre</i>
Vandenabeele, L., Bertels, I., Wouters, I.	2016	<i>Baltic shipping marks on nineteenth-century timber: their deciphering and a proposal for an innovative characterization of old timber</i> , Construction History, 31(2), 157-175
Wade Martins, S	2002	<i>The English model farm, Building the Agricultural ideal, 1700-1914</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Baltic shipping marks	symbols scribed, stamped or painted onto timbers imported from the Baltic states to identify, amongst other things, quality, size, company name and place of origin
carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	horizontal member in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined members such as principal or common rafters
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
HE	Historic Environment
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	longitudinal roof timber, intermediate between wall plate and ridge, carried by roof trusses and giving support to rafters
sill-beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
tie-beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall
truss	a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load
wall-plate	a timber running horizontally along the top of a wall to receive the ends of common rafters

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Chelmsford Museum (under accession code CHMRE 2018.002).

12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

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

2 Site archive

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

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Client report

© Colchester Archaeological Trust 2018

Distribution list

Darren Sprigg
Alison Bennett, ECCHEA
EHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: mb@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 18/05/2018

Appendix 1

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

Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 01.JPG	Eastern elevation of barn and Building B. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 02.JPG	Eastern elevation of barn and Building B. South elevation of Building A visible to right. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 03.JPG	Eastern elevation of barn, showing detail of barn doors on midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 04.JPG	Eastern elevation of barn, showing detail of dovecot on midstrey's gable. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 05.JPG	Southern elevation of barn and Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 06.JPG	Southern elevation of barn and Building A. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 07.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 08.JPG	Eastern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 09.JPG	Southern elevation of Building A. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 10.JPG	Interior of Building A, showing modern division. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 11.JPG	Southern elevation of Building A, showing interior. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 12.JPG	Eastern elevation of lean-to. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 13.JPG	Eastern elevation of lean-to, showing hatch. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 14.JPG	Eastern elevation of lean-to and southern elevation of Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 15.JPG	Southern elevation of Building A, showing interior modern division. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 16.JPG	Interior of Building A, showing double doors on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 17.JPG	Interior of Building A, showing roof trusses. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 18.JPG	Interior of Building A, showing roof trusses. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 19.JPG	Interior of Building A, showing modern dividing wall and roof. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 20.JPG	Interior of Building A, showing inserted modern divisions and doors. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 21.JPG	Exterior shot of southern elevation of Building A and farm courtyard. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 22.JPG	Exterior shot of farm courtyard. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 23.JPG	Exterior shot of eastern elevation of Building B, barn and farm courtyard. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 24.JPG	Exterior shot of southern elevation of barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 25.JPG	Interior of modern room within Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 26.JPG	Interior of modern room within Building A. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 27.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 28.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 29.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 30.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 31.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 32.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 33.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 34.JPG	Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 35.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken facing west.

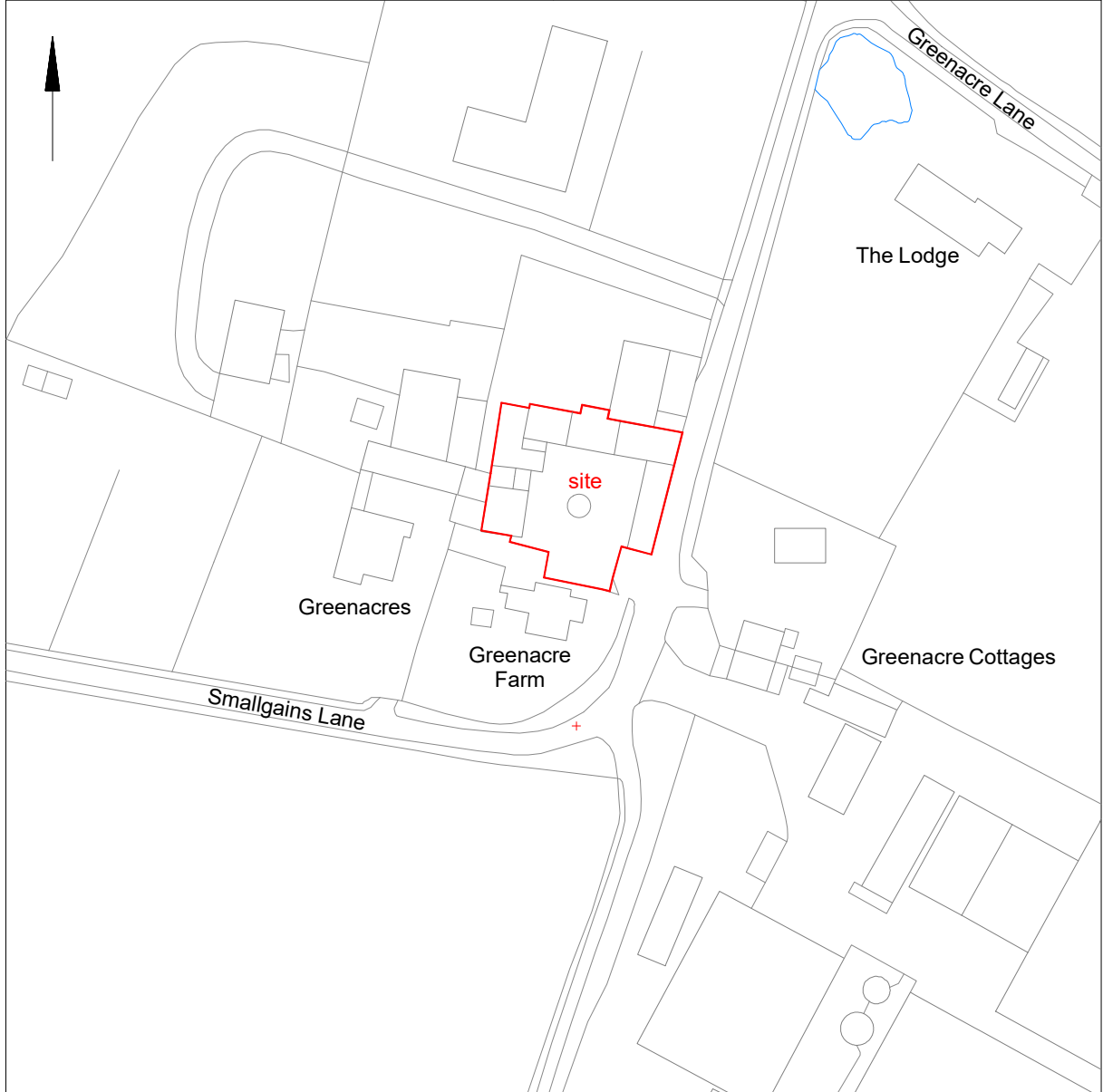
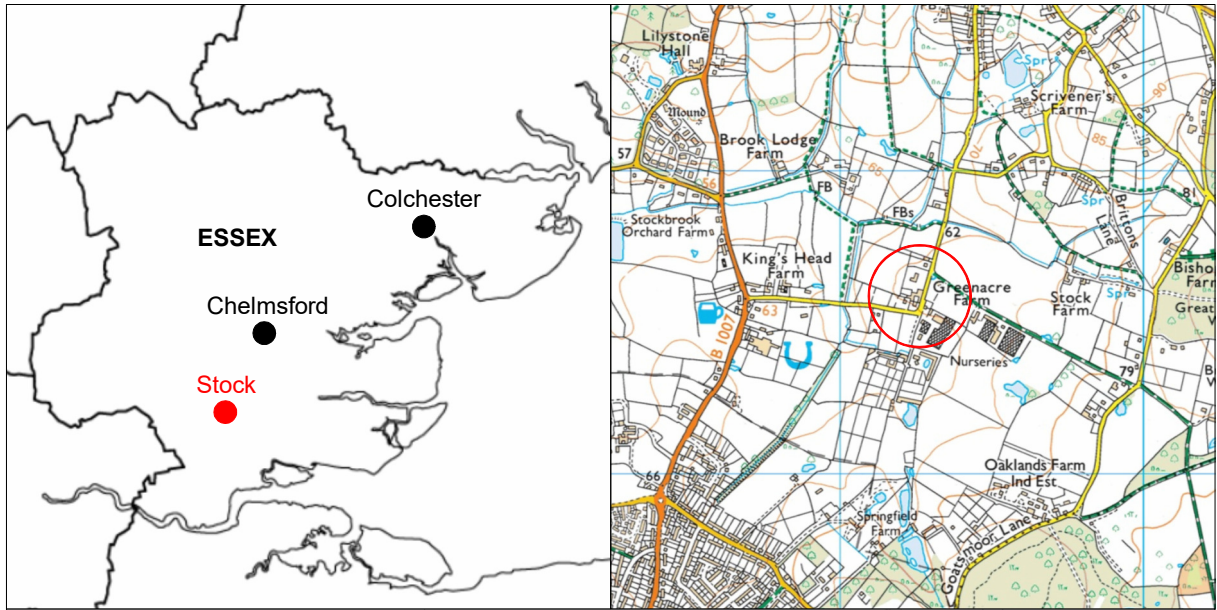
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 36.JPG	Interior of barn, showing northern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 37.JPG	Interior of barn, showing roof of midstrey. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 38.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of barn doors on eastern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 39.JPG	Interior of barn, showing tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 40.JPG	Interior of barn, showing collar between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 41.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 42.JPG	Interior of barn, showing principal-post between bays 1 and 2 on eastern elevation, along with truncation by inserted door. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 43.JPG	Interior of barn, showing modern platform added to bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 44.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of heavily water-damaged south-east corner-post. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 45.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 46.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western elevation of bay 2. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 47.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 48.JPG	Interior of barn, showing northern elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 49.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern elevation of bay 1. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 50.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern pitch of roof above bay 1. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 51.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern elevation of bay 2. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 52.JPG	Interior of barn, showing east pitch of roof above bay 2. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 53.JPG	Interior of barn, showing southern elevation of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 54.JPG	Interior of barn, showing southern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 55.JPG	Interior of barn, showing southern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 56.JPG	Interior of barn, showing northern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 57.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of brick nogging on northern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 58.JPG	Interior of barn, showing entrance into lean-to from midstrey. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 59.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of north-east corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 60.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of north-east corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 61.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of north-east corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 62.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of door on southern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 63.JPG	Interior of barn, showing access into lean-to from north elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 64.JPG	Interior of barn, showing access into lean-to from north elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 65.JPG	Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 66.JPG	Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing north-west.

Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 67.JPG	Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 68.JPG	Interior of lean-to. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 69.JPG	Interior of barn, showing northern wall-plate of midstrey, including scarf joint. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 70.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on northern wall-plate of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 71.JPG	Interior of barn, showing inserted floor in bay 3 and tie-beam between bay 3 and midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 72.JPG	Interior of barn, showing south-eastern corner-post of midstrey and associated timbers. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 73.JPG	Interior of barn, showing south-east corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 74.JPG	Exterior of barn, showing south-eastern corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 75.JPG	Interior of barn, showing northern frame of barn doors. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 76.JPG	Interior of barn, showing brace supporting west end of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 77.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of carpenter's mark on western principal-post between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 78.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of underside of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3, including unused mortices. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 79.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern brace supporting tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 80.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern principal-post supporting tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 81.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western brace supporting tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 82.JPG	Interior of barn, showing mortice for original brace on western principal-post supporting tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 83.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of underside of tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 84.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern brace supporting tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 85.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern brace supporting tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 86.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of carpenter's mark on principal-post by original mortice for eastern brace supporting tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 87.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of eastern brace supporting tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 88.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern wall-plate in bay 1, with scarf joint. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 89.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on eastern wall-plate in bay 1. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 90.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on eastern wall-plate in bay 1. Photograph taken facing east.

Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 91.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern brace supporting tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 92.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on wall-plate behind eastern end of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing northeast.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 93.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of apex of water damaged south-east corner-post of barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 94.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of apex of southern principal-post between midstreys and bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 95.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of inserted floor above bay 3. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 96.JPG	Interior of barn, showing southern wall-plate of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 97.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western wall-plate of bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 98.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on western wall-plate of bay 3, as well as baltic shipping marks on timber to left. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 99.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western wall-plate of bay 2. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 100.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on western wall-plate of bay 3. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 101.JPG	Interior of barn, showing entrance into inserted floor above bay 3 and tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 102.JPG	Interior of barn, showing entrance into inserted floor above bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 103.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern roof pitch above bay 1. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 104.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of purlin and rafters on eastern roof pitch above bay 1, including recess for original purlin? Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 105.JPG	Interior of barn, showing eastern roof pitch above bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 106.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western roof pitch above bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 107.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of eastern end of collar between bays 1 and 2, including two purlins meeting and carpenter's mark "III". Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 108.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western roof pitch above bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 109.JPG	Interior of barn, showing northern gable end in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 110.JPG	Interior of barn, showing queen-post truss between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 111.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of carpenter's mark "III" on western end of collar between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 112.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of carpenter's mark "III" on eastern end of collar between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 113.JPG	Interior of barn, showing inserted partially surviving door on northern elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 114.JPG	Interior of barn, showing western brick plinth in bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 115.JPG	Interior of barn, showing scarf joint in western sill-beam in bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 116.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on western sill-beam in bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.

Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 117.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on western sill-beam in bay 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 118.JPG	Interior of barn, showing brick-plinth on western side of bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 119.JPG	Interior of barn, showing brick plinth on southern side of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 120.JPG	Interior of barn, showing scarf joint on southern sill-beam in bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 121.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of scarf joint on southern sill-beam in bay 3. Photograph taken facing south.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 122.JPG	Interior of barn, showing brick plinth on eastern elevation of bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 123.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of inserted door on eastern elevation of barn beneath principal-post between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 124.JPG	Interior of barn, showing scarf joint on eastern sill-beam in bay 2. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 125.JPG	Interior of barn, showing scarf joint on eastern sill-beam in bay 2. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 126.JPG	Interior of barn, showing scarf joint on eastern sill-beam in bay 2. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 127.JPG	Interior of barn, showing scarf joint on eastern sill-beam in bay 1. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 128.JPG	Interior of barn, showing scarf joint on eastern sill-beam in bay 2. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 129.JPG	Interior of barn, showing sill-beam and brick plinth on eastern side of bay 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 130.JPG	Interior of barn, showing sill-beam and brick plinth on eastern side of bay 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 131.JPG	Interior of barn, showing brick plinth on eastern side of bay 2. Photograph taken facing east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 132.JPG	Interior of barn, showing inserted brace supporting eastern side of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 133.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of carpenter's mark "III" on brace supporting eastern side of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 134.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of carpenter's mark "III" on brace supporting eastern side of tie-beam between bays 2 and 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 135.JPG	Interior of barn, showing southern and eastern wall-plates of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-west.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 136.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of Baltic shipping marks on southern wall-plate of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 137.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of Baltic shipping marks on southern wall-plate of bay 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 138.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of Baltic shipping marks on south-east corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 139.JPG	Interior of barn, showing detail of Baltic shipping marks on south-east corner-post of midstrey. Photograph taken facing south-east.
Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 140.JPG	Interior of barn, showing roof of midstrey and tie-beam between bay 3 and midstrey. Photograph taken facing west.

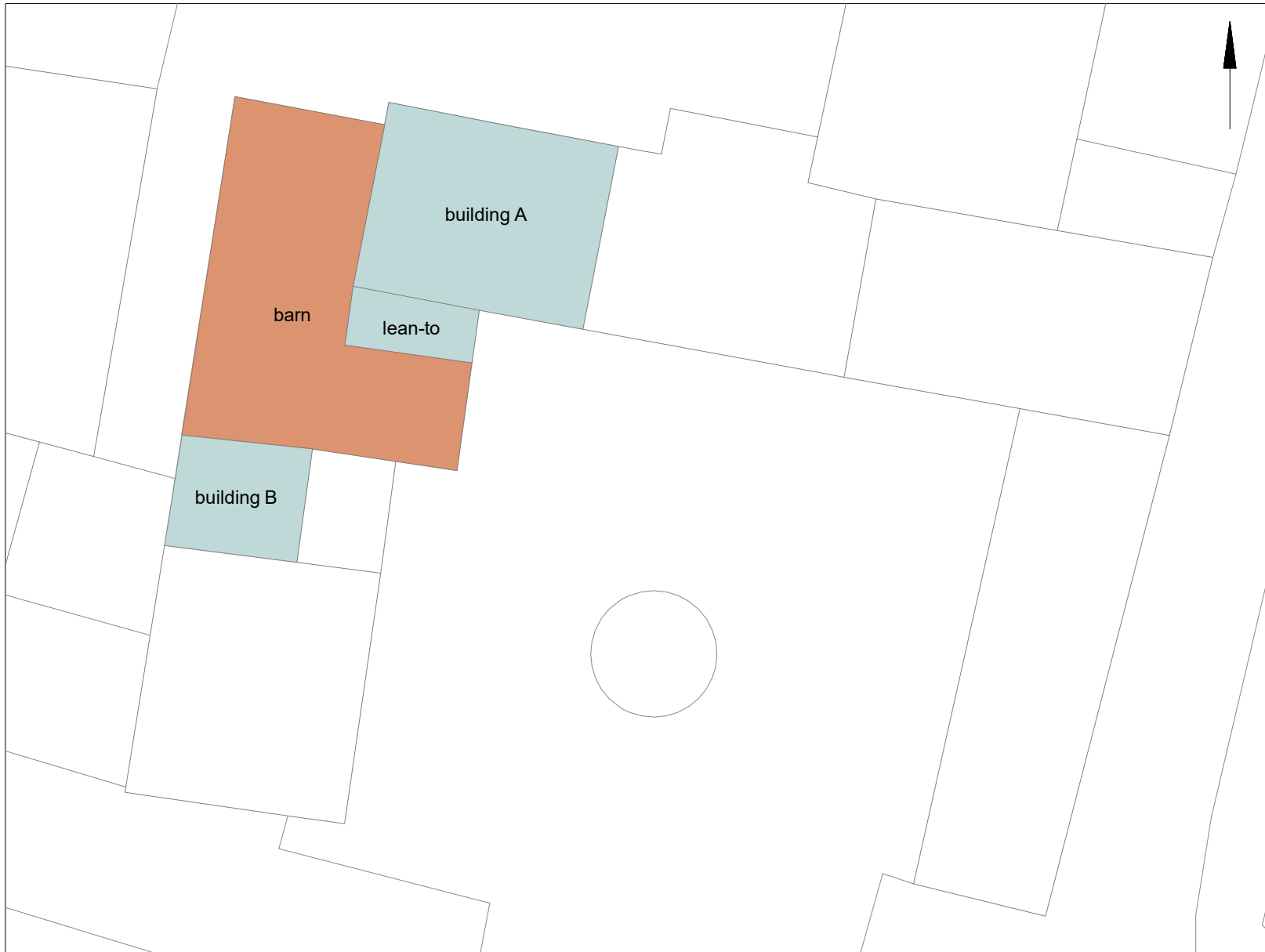
- Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 141.JPG Interior of barn, showing brick nogging on northern elevation of midstrey. Photograph taken facing north-west.
- Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 142.JPG Interior of barn, showing tie-beam between bays 1 and 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
- Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 143.JPG Interior of barn. Photograph taken facing north-west.
- Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 144.JPG Exterior of eastern elevation of lean-to. Photograph taken facing west.
- Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 145.JPG Exterior of barn, showing weathervane on southern gable. Photograph taken facing north-west.
- Stock, Greenacre Farm HBR 146.JPG Exterior of barn, showing dovecote in eastern gable. Photograph taken facing west.



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location.





© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 2 Detail of site, showing location of the barn, lean-to and buildings A and B within the farm complex.

0 2 m

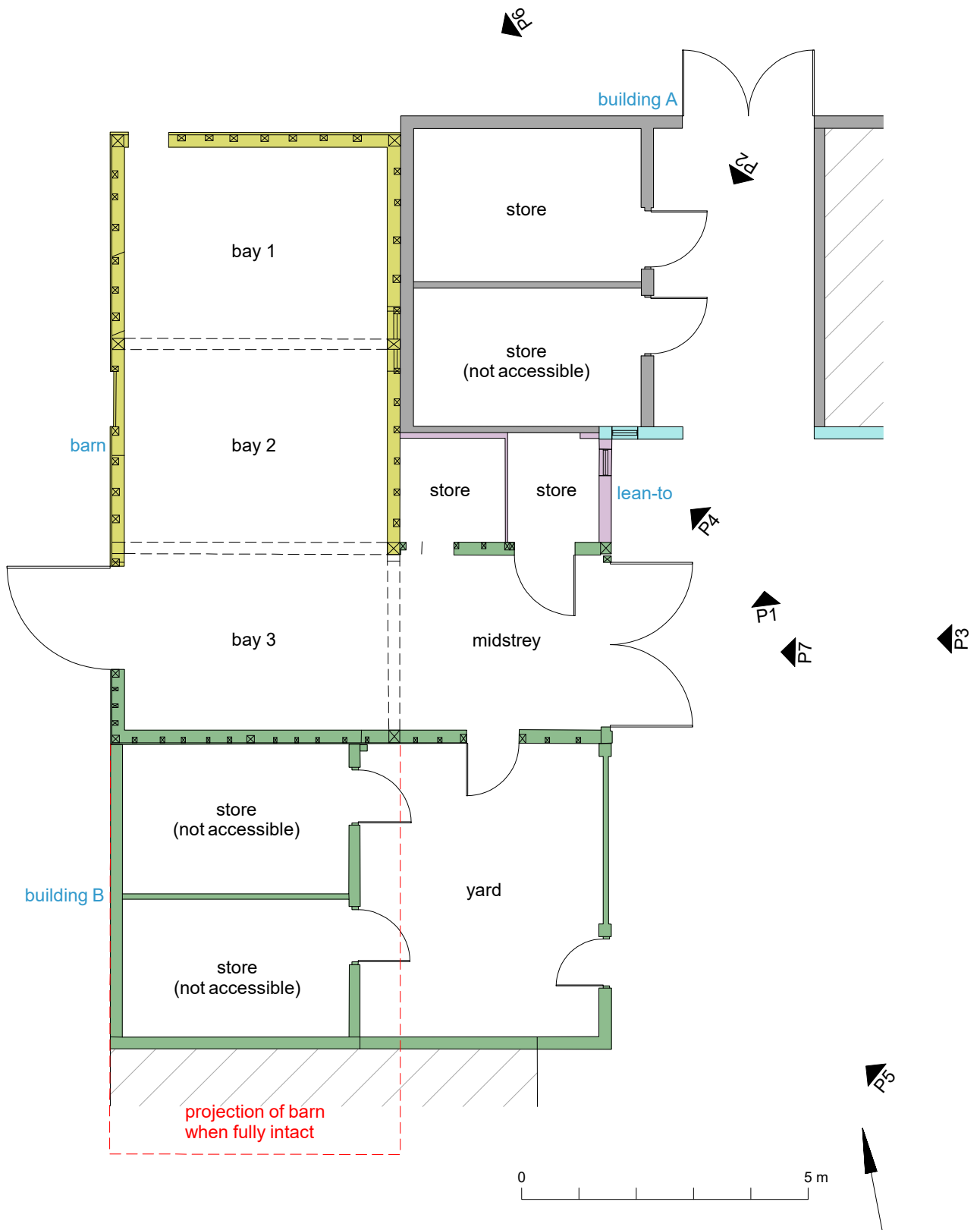







Fig 3 Plan of the barn, the lean-to and buildings A and B, with phasing.
 Position and direction of photographs reproduced in the text shown.

<u>key</u>					
	17/18th century?		1841 - 1853		1840s
	1853 - 1866		modern		

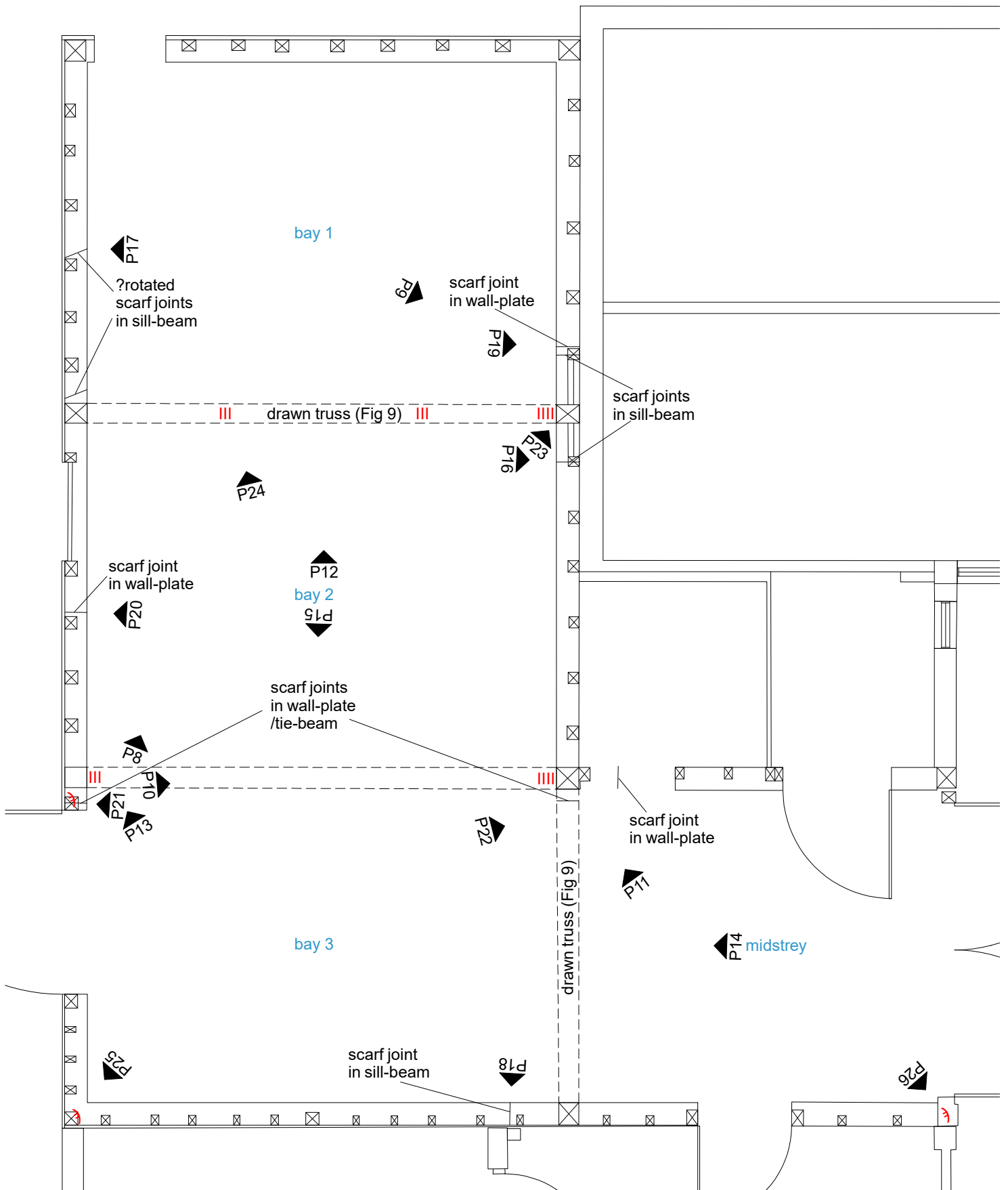


Fig 4 Detailed plan of the barn, showing location of scarf joints, carpenter's marks, Baltic shipping marks and the position and direction of photographs reproduced in the text.

0 2 m

key

- ||| carpenter's marks
- ⤴ Baltic shipping marks

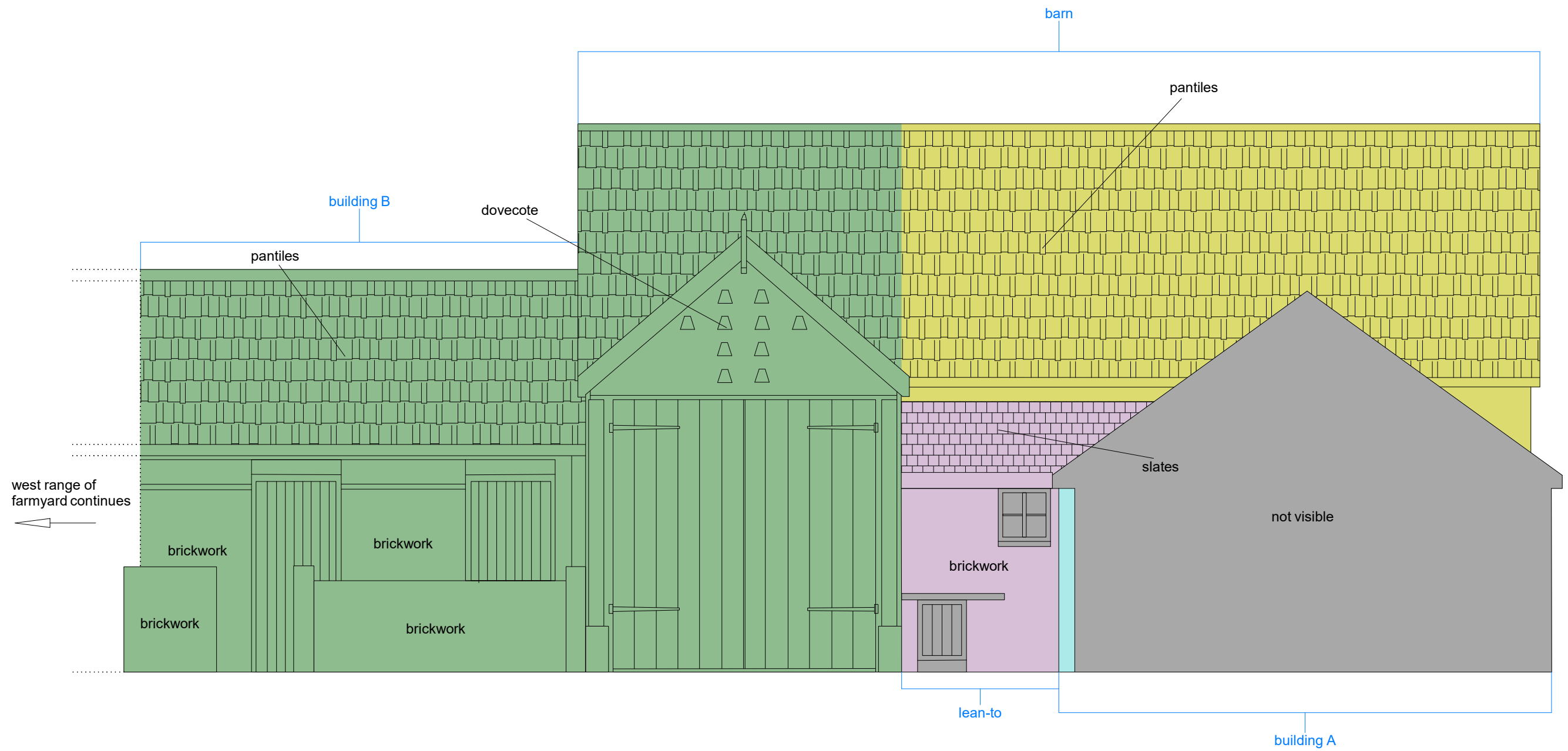


Fig 5 Eastern elevation of barn, lean-to and buildings A and B.

0 2 m

key

<div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: #d4c03d; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> 17/18th century?	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: #a6e6ff; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> 1841 - 1853	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: #c0a0c0; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> 1840s
<div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: #66b266; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> 1853 - 1866	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: #808080; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> modern	

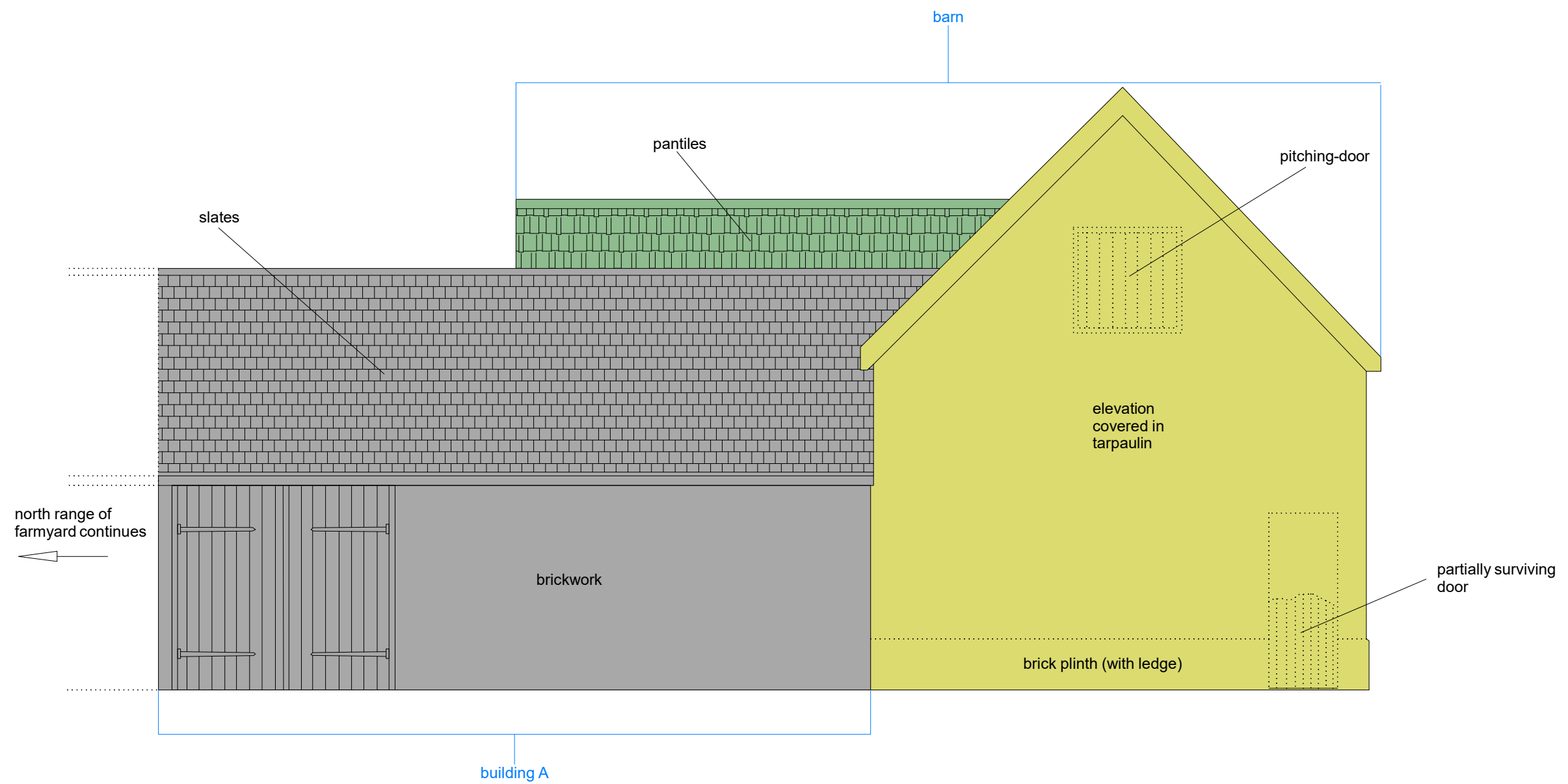







Fig 6 Northern elevation of barn and building A.

0 2 m

key

	17/18th century?		1841 - 1853		1840s
	1853 - 1866		modern		

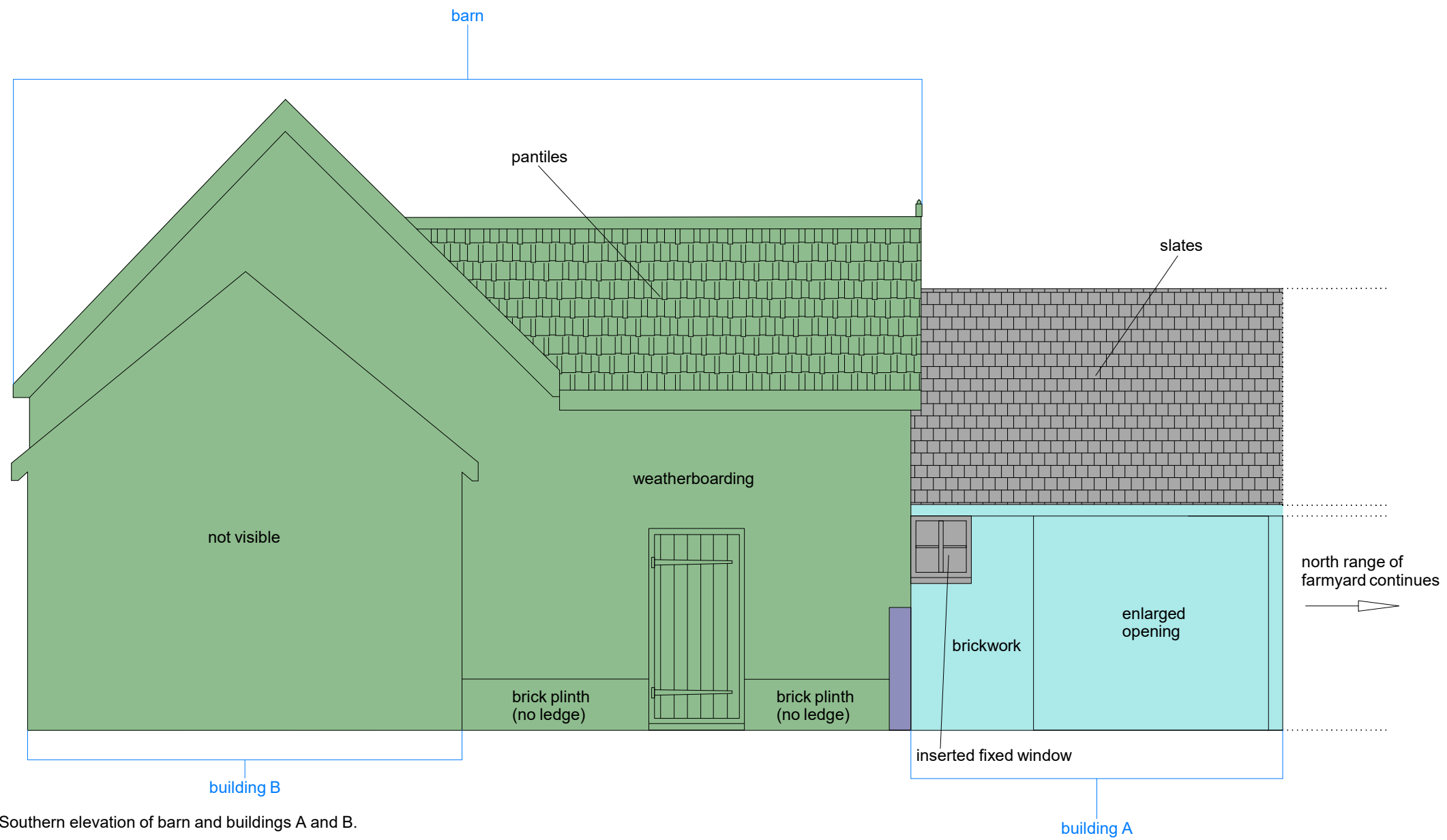


Fig 7 Southern elevation of barn and buildings A and B.

key

	17/18th century?		1841 - 1853		1840s
	1853 - 1866		modern		

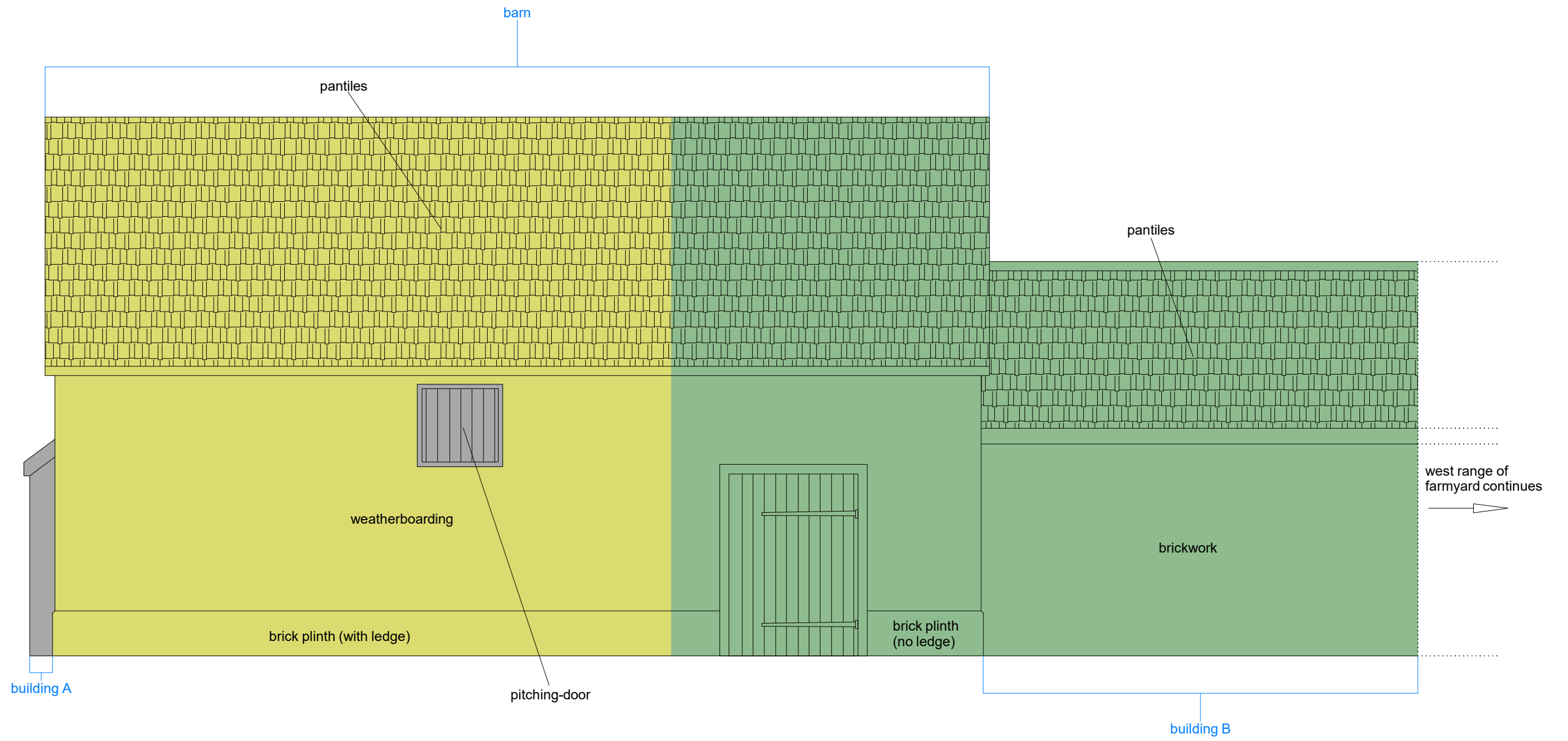


Fig 8 Western elevation of barn and buildings A and B.

key

	17/18th century?		1841 - 1853		1840s
	1853 - 1866		modern		



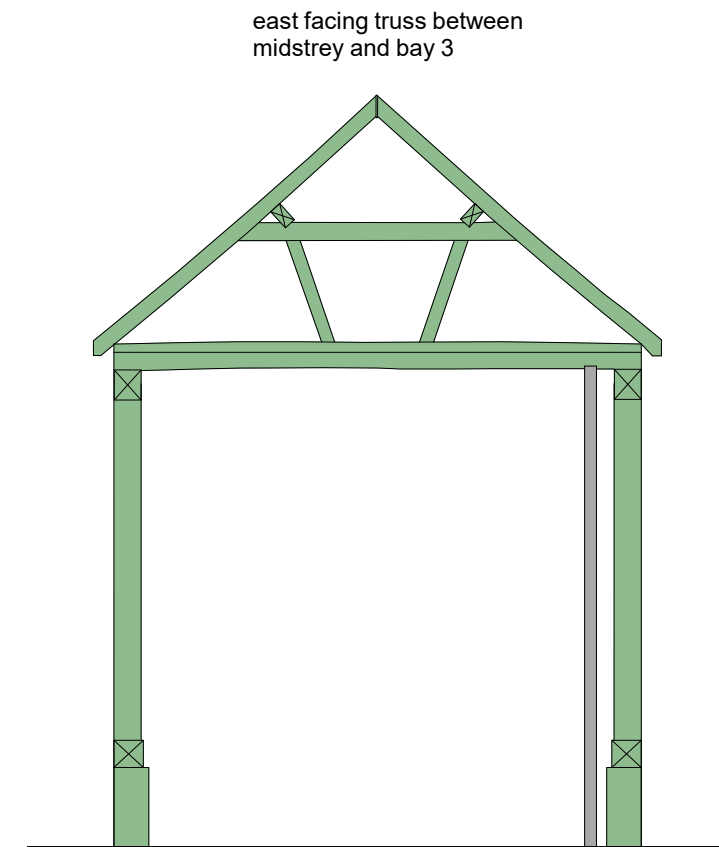
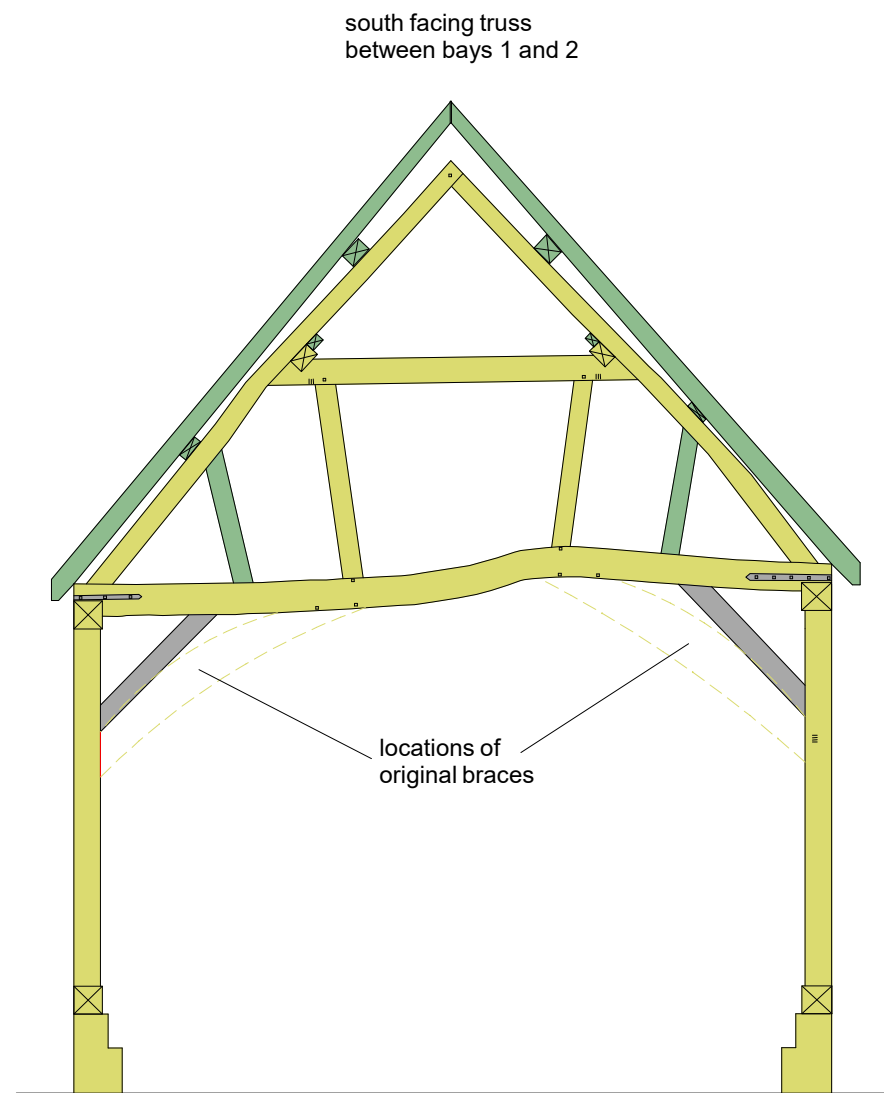
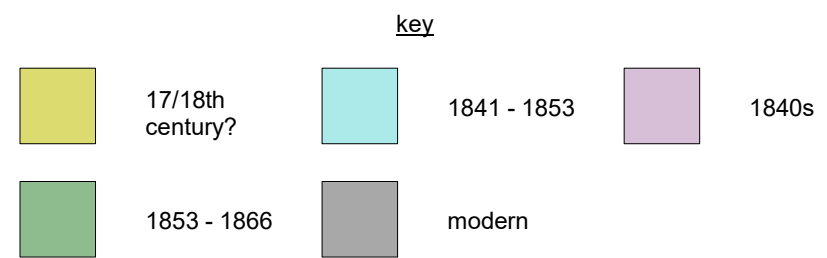


Fig 9 Cross-sections of barn's truss.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-307261

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane, Stock, Essex, CM4 9PR February 2018
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane, Stock in February 2018. Four buildings were recorded on the site. Three are brick-built structures that were erected during, or shortly after, the redevelopment of the farm complex into a 'model farm' in the early/mid 19th century. The fourth building is a timber-framed, three-bay, threshing barn, which would originally have been five-bays. Its frame contains a large amount of re-used timber and was possibly built at the same time as the other structures, but may pre-date them and be 17th/18th century in origin. Its midstrey and southernmost bay were rebuilt in the latter half of the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 20-02-2018 End: 21-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	18/01g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHL/17/1275/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SKGF18 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	CHMRE: 2018.002 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	THRESHING BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCTURAL TIMBER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SILL BEAM Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Photographic Survey"", ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD STOCK Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane
Postcode	CM4 9PR
Study area	161 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 6923 9759 51.651084938451 0.446530505883 51 39 03 N 000 26 47 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	2018.002
Digital Contents	"Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	2018.002
Paper Contents	"Survey","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording at Greenacre Farm, Smallgains Lane, Stock, Essex, CM4 9PR February 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1269
Date	2018

Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 bound report with clear plastic front and black card opaque back.
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1269.html
Entered by	Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)
Entered on	21 May 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page