

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1802  
September 2022**

**Historic building recording of a cart lodge at  
Purley Farm House, Purley Lane,  
Coggeshall, Essex CO6 1TH**

**May 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/02m  
ECC code: CGPF22**

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Purley Farm House, Purley Lane,  
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**May 2022**

**NGR: TL 85640 24696**

**Planning ref.: 21/03055/FUL**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/02m  
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**ECC code: CGPF22  
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**commissioned by the homeowner**

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## 1 Summary

*A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a cart lodge at Purley Farm House, Purley Lane, off Colne Road, Coggeshall in May 2022. The cart lodge dates from 1777-1843, with a probable construction date of the early 19th century.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out at Purley Farm House, Purley Lane, off Colne Road, Coggeshall, Essex. The recording work was commissioned by the homeowner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in May 2022. The site is located between Coggeshall and Earls Colne at NGR TL 85640 24696 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 21/03055/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in October 2021 proposing the *demolition of existing dwelling and erection of two-storey 4-bedroom replacement dwelling, detached garage/cartlodge with first floor accommodation and associated outbuilding.*

In response to this application, the Place Services Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) recommended to the council that a Historic England building recording be made of the cart lodge prior to its demolition (ECC 2022). The recommendation was based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2022) and agreed with the HEA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

## 3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the structures prior to their conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

*“...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may be serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored the scope of a wider project.”*

In particular the record considered the:

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

#### 4 Methodology

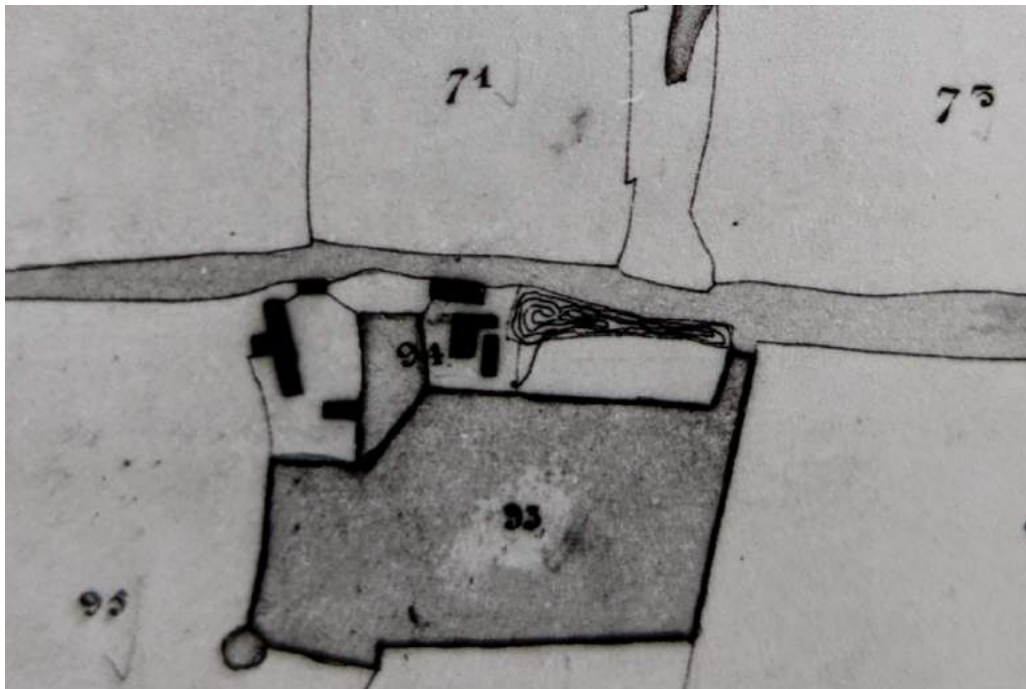
The following are included in this report:

- A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased floor-plan of the building at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully-annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

#### 5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following background includes extracts of the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The 1777 Chapman and André survey shows no indication of any structures in the location of the modern day Purley Farm House but *Purley's Farm* is recorded on the 1843 Tithe map for Feering Parish (Map 1). This depicts a complex of three structures to the immediate south of what is today known as Purley Lane: the cart lodge that is the focus of this report; an L-shaped structure which is presumably the precursor of the existing dwelling; and an ancillary building to the south-east. To the east of this is a pond which survives today in the same form and to the west are three additional structures, comprising a threshing barn and two outbuildings. The threshing barn and the outbuilding adjacent to the lane have survived into modern times, although both have been converted from their original agricultural purpose. The Tithe apportionment records that the farm at this time was owned by W.P. Honeywood and rented to Francis Hills.



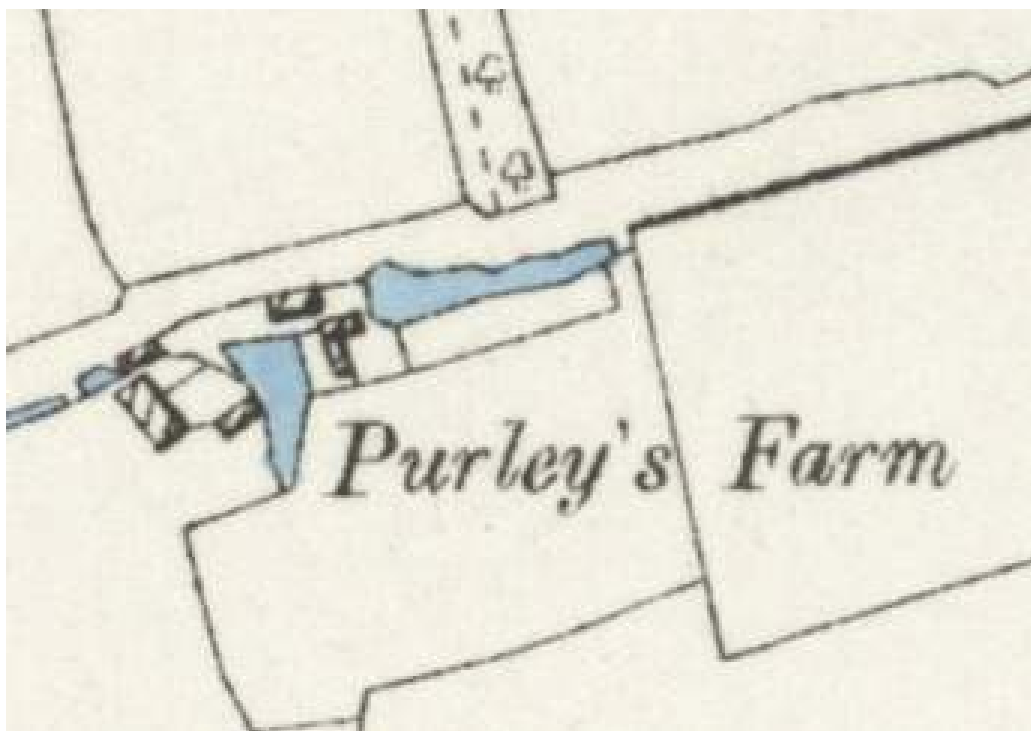
**Map 1** 1843 Tithe map for Feering Parish.

Purley's Farm maintained this layout with only minor changes to the barn and the outbuilding adjacent to the dwelling and the construction of a new pond between the dwelling and the

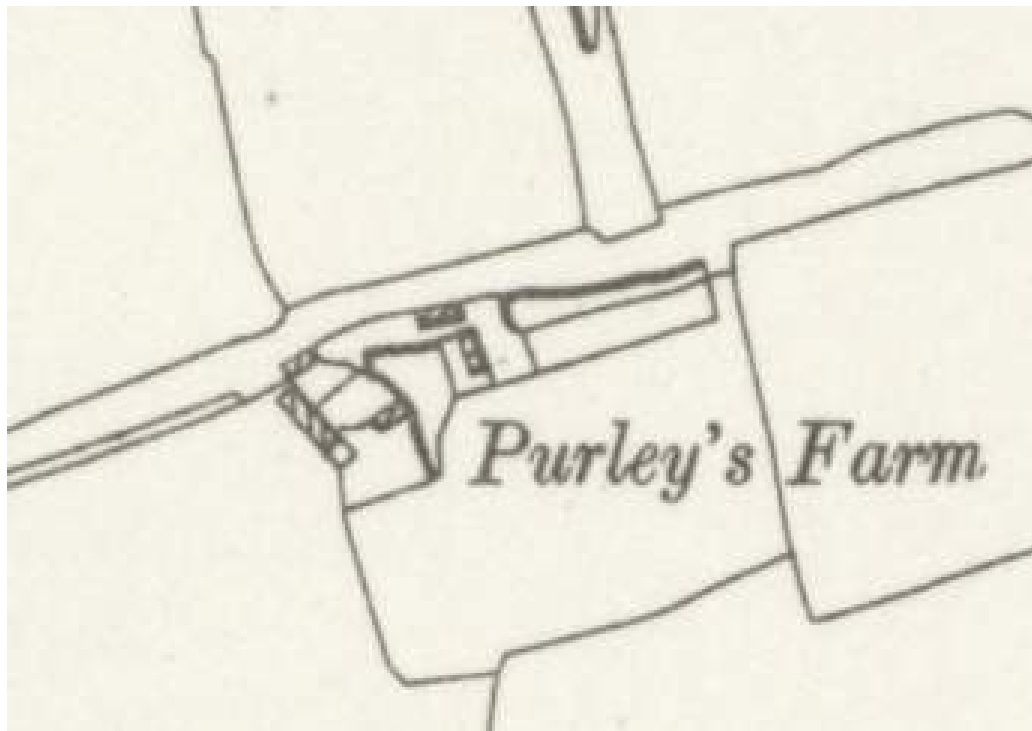
barn, as shown on the 1881 6 inch edition of the Ordnance Survey (Map 2). By the time of the revised edition of the Ordnance Survey in 1898, the small outbuilding adjacent to the dwelling has disappeared (Map 3). By 1925 the east-west aligned wing of the dwelling is also missing from the mapping (Map 4).



**Map 2** 1881 edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey.

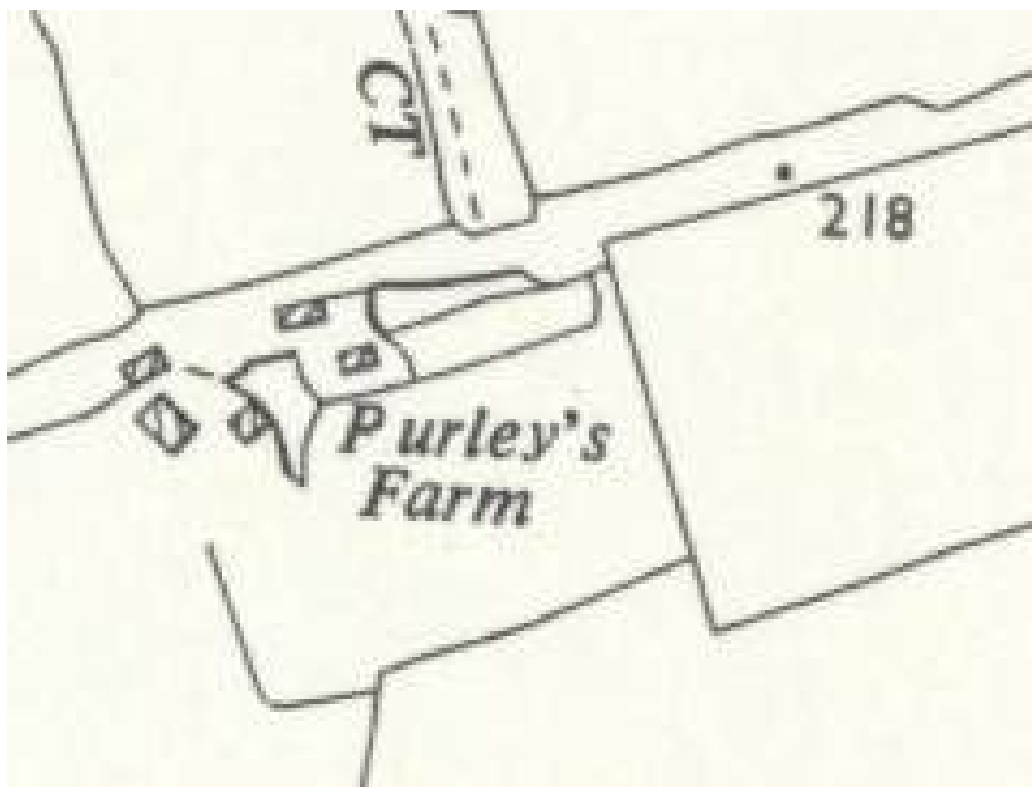


**Map 3** 1898 edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey.



**Map 4** 1925 edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey.

The scale of the 1949 1:25,000 edition of the Ordnance Survey is too small to easily distinguish the shape of the dwelling at this time but the 1956 1:10,000 edition (Map 5) clearly shows a new rectangular dwelling aligned east-west in its place, this being the existing Purley Farm House. The cart lodge is shown on all of these cartographic sources.



**Map 5** 1956 edition 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey.



## 6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-6)

The building detailed in this report is an east-west aligned timber-framed, rectangular cart lodge. It measures 6.6m x 18.3m covering an area of approximately 121m<sup>2</sup>. It is single-storey with an inserted loft level at the east end. The original structure is completely concealed by modern corrugated asbestos sheeting on the exterior whilst much of the framing on the interior is concealed behind sheets of oriented strand board (OSB).

### Exterior

The building lies parallel to Purley Lane, but set back a short distance from the road with the northern elevation a featureless façade of corrugated asbestos sheeting (Photograph 1).



**Photograph 1** North and east elevations – view south-west.

The eastern elevation is clad in black weatherboard to the lower register with corrugated asbestos sheeting above. This elevation also contains a recessed entrance area with a large timber sliding-door. To the right of this door is a pair of uPVC French doors which face south. There is a single window on the east elevation comprising a modern two-light awning window with a uPVC frame.

The south elevation is also featureless and fully clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting (Photograph 2). It was not possible to access the western elevation during the recording but it is assumed that this is also featureless and clad in corrugated asbestos.

The roof of the building is a mono-pitch that slopes southwards and, like the rest of the building, is clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting. In two places the asbestos sheeting has been replaced with translucent corrugated plastic to form crude roof lights.



**Photograph 2** South elevation – view north.

### **Interior**

The building consists of five roughly equal-sized bays, which have been labelled B1-B5 from west to east (see Fig 2). The floor of the building is modern concrete and the majority of the timber-frame has been concealed behind sheets of modern OSB (Photographs 3 and 4) although the tie-beams (T1-T4 on Fig 2) and supporting knee braces are visible as are the posts on the south wall. The exposed timbers are a mix of hardwood and softwood and comprise both hand-sawn and machine-cut timbers, including many which are re-used.



**Photograph 3** Interior of the cart lodge with the north wall to the right – view north-west.



**Photograph 4** Interior of the cart lodge showing the south wall with its exposed posts and protective concrete shoes – view south-west.

A section of the OSB sheathing was removed from each of the north, south and west walls to look for evidence of the original framing. This revealed a brick plinth present below the frame of the north and west walls, which also partly survives on the east wall and comprised two courses of brick with dimensions of 230mm x 110mm x 65mm laid in Flemish bond.



**Photograph 5**  
Exposed timber-frame  
of the north wall.

On the north wall the brick plinth supports a sill beam with dimensions of 90mm x 150mm from which rise straight, machine-cut intermediate posts and studs with through-bracing. The braces fall from the head of the posts to the sill-beam and comprise both machine-cut and hand-sawn timbers. Batons are attached to the posts and studs on to which the external asbestos cladding is affixed. A wall-plate is carried on the heads of the intermediate posts (Photograph 5).

On the south wall the removal of the OSB sheeting did not expose any further original timber-framing other than the posts that were already visible. The spaces between the posts have been blocked by the insertion of inclined struts and a girding-beam. The inclined struts rise from the post to meet the wall-plate while the girding-beam is supported by a central post. The external asbestos cladding is attached to these posts (Photograph 6).

The corner and intermediate posts in this wall each have a protective concrete shoe around their bases, a common feature of cart lodges designed to protect the posts from damage, although this is clearly a later addition. A concrete plinth has been inserted between the shoes.

On the wall plate of the south wall, two face-halved and single-pegged scarf joints were identified on the wall-plate, one in bay 2 and one in bay 4 (Photograph 7).



**Photograph 6**  
Inserted frame to the cart lodge openings on the south wall.

When the OSB sheeting was removed from the west wall, this exposed a half height wall of breeze blocks and no indication of the original framing (Photograph 8). No mortices were observed in the underside of the gable tie-beam or indeed in the underside of the eastern gable tie-beam. This suggests that either both gable tie-beams are replacements or that the short sides of the cart lodge were open to the elements.



**Photograph 7** Face-halved and single-pegged scarf joint in the wall plate of the south wall.



**Photograph 8**  
Inserted breeze block wall to west end of the cart lodge.

Bays B1-B4 are open, while bay B5 contains a recessed entrance way and a small inserted office. This has been created by the insertion of a wall between bays B4 and B5 directly below tie-beam T4 which is constructed from 300mm wide timber planks and has an opening for a large sliding door (Photograph 9). This divides the recessed entrance way and

office from the rest of the building. The construction method used on the east and south walls of the office is concealed. The southern wall contains a pair of uPVC French doors and the eastern a uPVC window. The raised floor of the office is covered in modern laminate flooring.



**Photograph 9** Inserted dividing wall between bays B4 and B5 with the loft above.

The intermediate posts support large section straight tie-beams (T1-T4 on Fig 2) with dimensions of 160-175mm x 200mm high, which are supported by knee braces at each end (Photograph 10).



**Photograph 10** Tie-beam T1 with knee braces – view west.

The knee-braces are attached to the intermediate posts by a single bolt and three iron nails and to the tie-beams in an identical fashion. A single iron staple is found on the opposing faces at each end of the tie-beams (Photograph 11) and a single carpenter's mark in the form of an incised 'll' is located on the west face of tie-beam T3 (Photograph 12). The tie-beams and knee braces are all re-used from an earlier building.



**Photograph 11** Knee brace at south end of tie-beam T3 showing iron bolts to the post and tie-beam and the iron staple at the end of the tie-beam – view south-west.



**Photograph 12** Carpenter's mark on tie-beam T3 above the remains of an inserted post to support the loft.

Located above bays B4 and B5 is a loft, carried on eleven timber joists, which are notched in to tie-beams T3, T4 and the eastern gable tie-beam (Photograph 13). Most of the joists comprise machine-cut timbers but a few are formed from split tree trunks. Several of the joists also display empty mortices, indicating they are re-used timbers. The joists start 1.10m in from the wall plates on each side and this suggests that, although the loft is probably not an original feature, it was inserted when the cart lodge had its original gabled roof with the reduced width a result of the restricted space formed by the triangular shape of the roof configuration.



**Photograph 13** Inserted loft above bays B4 and B5, accessible only by ladder – view north-east.

Additional support for the loft is provided by three posts inserted below the centres of tie-beams T3, T4 and the eastern gable tie-beam (see Photograph 9). The post below tie-beam T3 has been removed at some point but the remains of the post can be seen below the tie-beam (see Photograph 12) and a scar in the concrete floor corresponds to its position (Photograph 14). It is likely that the carpenter's mark observed on tie-beam T3 corresponds to the insertion of these posts rather than the framing of the cart lodge itself. The inserted post below tie-beam T4 has either been affected by rot at some point or was never sufficiently long enough when inserted, as the foot of this post sits on a timber pillow which is, in turn, carried on a pair of bricks (Photograph 15).

The roof is a modern mono-pitch replacement constructed from machine-cut timber, most likely for a gabled roof probably covered in tile or slate, tile is more likely than slate based on the early 19th-century date suggested by the cartographic evidence. To form the mono-pitch roof, a secondary wall-plate has been placed on top of the original wall-plate on the southern wall (Fig 5). Seven rafters rise from this smaller wall-plate to meet the top of a vertical frame attached to the northern wall-plate. The rafters carry four purlins, to which the asbestos roof panels are directly attached.

Three longitudinal timbers sit directly on top of the western gable tie-beam and tie-beams T1-T3 acting as a kind of purlin (see Photograph 10). These are formed from scrap timber, crudely spliced together and include a pair of waggon shafts over bay B3 (Photograph 16) and a door post over bay B2. After tie-beam T3, these timbers end and are replaced with the



joists for the floor of the loft. From these lower purlins, randomly-located struts rise to the meet the rafters. A pair of inclined struts rise from the northern-most end of tie-beam T2.



**Photograph 14** Scar in the concrete floor from the removal of the inserted post below tie-beam T3, which provided support for the loft.



**Photograph 15** Inserted post below tie-beam T4 providing support for the loft, with a timber pillow carried on bricks – view east.



**Photograph 16** Waggon shaft (complete with harness attachment) fixed to a section of door post to form a crude longitudinal purlin supporting the struts of the modern roof.

## 7 Discussion

Despite its outward appearance and the many modern alterations it has suffered over time, the structure that is the focus of this historic building record has at its core a substantial amount of the original fabric surviving. Once the modern alterations are stripped away, it becomes clear that the function of the structure was as a cart lodge serving Purley's Farm.

The cartographic evidence suggests a date for the cart lodge of somewhere between 1777 and 1843, which matches the materials and stylistic form of the timber-framing. This date range also coincides with the boom in farming arising from the expanding cereal production brought about by the Napoleonic wars.

One intriguing question that cannot be answered is the provenance of the re-used timbers incorporated in the fabric since the mapping indicates there were no earlier structures in this location. Perhaps these timbers could have been salvaged from some of the older farms in the vicinity, possibly Palmer's Farm to the east which is mentioned in the Court Rolls as far back as 1399.

Another question that is difficult to answer is why the lane that leads to the much older Palmer's Farm came to be known as Purley Lane (and indeed who was Purley?) when surely common usage would more likely have known this as Palmer's Lane.

What can be said is that the cart lodge at Purley Farm House is a good example of how agricultural structures from the 19th century can survive in rural areas through an evolution of purpose. It is likely that the cart lodge ceased to be used for its original function shortly after the Second World War probably around the same time that the original dwelling was replaced by the current house. It was then used for storage and subsequently a games room which shows how versatile and long-lived such structures can be.

## 8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank the homeowner for commissioning and funding the historic building recording.  
 The recording was carried out by Chris Lister.  
 Figures are by Sarah Veasey, based on original architects drawings by PJT Design Ltd.  
 The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor for Essex County Council.  
 The text was reviewed by Philip Crummy, Director of Archaeology for CAT.

## 9 References

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

CAT	2022	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation at Purley Farm House, Colne Road, Coggeshall, CO6 1TH by S Veasey</i>
CifA	2014a (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CifA	2014b (updated 2019)	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney</i>
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by M Medlycott</i>
ECCPS	2022	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording and trial trenching evaluation at Purley Farm House Colne Rd Coggeshall By T O'Connor</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
Flemish-bond	a brickwork bond created from alternating headers and stretchers within a single course
girding-beam	a timber beam placed horizontally in a wall frame at a level between the sill-beam and the tie-beam or wall-plate
HE	Historic Environment
header	a brick laid at right-angles to the face of the wall, i.e widthways
joist	a horizontal timber that supports floorboards above. Will sometimes carry boarded or plastered ceilings
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> cces <b>S</b> to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
OSB	Oriented Strand Boards, a type of engineered wood, formed by adding adhesives and then compressing layers of wood strands in specific orientations

post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
sill-beam	the beam at the foot of a timber-framed wall from which rise all the studs (and usually the posts)
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
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. The digital archive will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) under EHER code CGPF22.

## 12 Contents of digital archive

The CAT WSI  
The report (CAT Report 1802)  
Digital plans  
Site digital photos and log

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### Distribution list

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EHER



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**Appendix 1:**  
**Full digital photographic record**

CGPF22_Photo graph_001.JPG	East elevation. Photograph taken facing west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_002.JPG	North elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_003.JPG	North and east elevations. Photograph taken facing south-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_004.JPG	Purley Farm House with cart lodge to the right. Photograph taken facing south.
CGPF22_Photo graph_005.JPG	South elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
CGPF22_Photo graph_006.JPG	South elevation. Photograph taken facing north.
CGPF22_Photo graph_007.JPG	Interior shot. Photograph taken facing north-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_008.JPG	Interior shot. Photograph taken facing north-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_009.JPG	Interior shot. Photograph taken facing south-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_010.JPG	Interior shot. Photograph taken facing south-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_011.JPG	Bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_012.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 1. Photograph taken facing north-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_013.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 1. Photograph taken facing north-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_014.JPG	Southern knee brace of tie-beam 1. Photograph taken facing south-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_015.JPG	Southern knee brace of tie-beam 1. Photograph taken facing south-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_016.JPG	Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_017.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_018.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph taken facing north-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_019.JPG	Southern knee brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_020.JPG	Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph taken facing south-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_021.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 3. Photograph taken facing north-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_022.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 3. Photograph taken facing north-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_023.JPG	Southern knee brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph taken facing south-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_024.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_025.JPG	Timber-plank wall and sliding door between bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_026.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 4. Photograph taken facing north-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_027.JPG	Southern knee brace of tie-beam 4. Photograph taken facing south-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_028.JPG	Southern knee brace of tie-beam 4. Photograph taken facing south-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_029.JPG	Northern knee brace of tie-beam 5 (exterior). Photograph taken facing north-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_030.JPG	Southern knee brace of tie-beam 5. Photograph taken facing south-west.
CGPF22_Photo graph_031.JPG	Southern knee brace of tie-beam 5. Photograph taken facing south-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_032.JPG	Inserted loft above bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken facing north-east.
CGPF22_Photo graph_033.JPG	Detail of south post supporting tie-beam 4 with notch indicating the post is a re-used timber.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_034.JPG Southern wall of inserted office. Photograph taken facing north-west.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_035.JPG Floor joists of loft in ceiling of office. Photograph taken facing south-east.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_036.JPG Carpenters' mark on tie-beam 3. Photograph taken facing west.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_037.JPG Scar from concrete shoe from removed post below tie-beam 3.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_038.JPG Foot of inserted post supporting tie-beam 4 resting on a timber pillow, in turn resting on brick. Photograph taken facing east.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_039.JPG Wall plate face-halved and timber-pegged scarf joint.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_040.JPG Timber-frame of northern wall. Photograph taken facing north.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_041.JPG Timber-frame of northern wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.

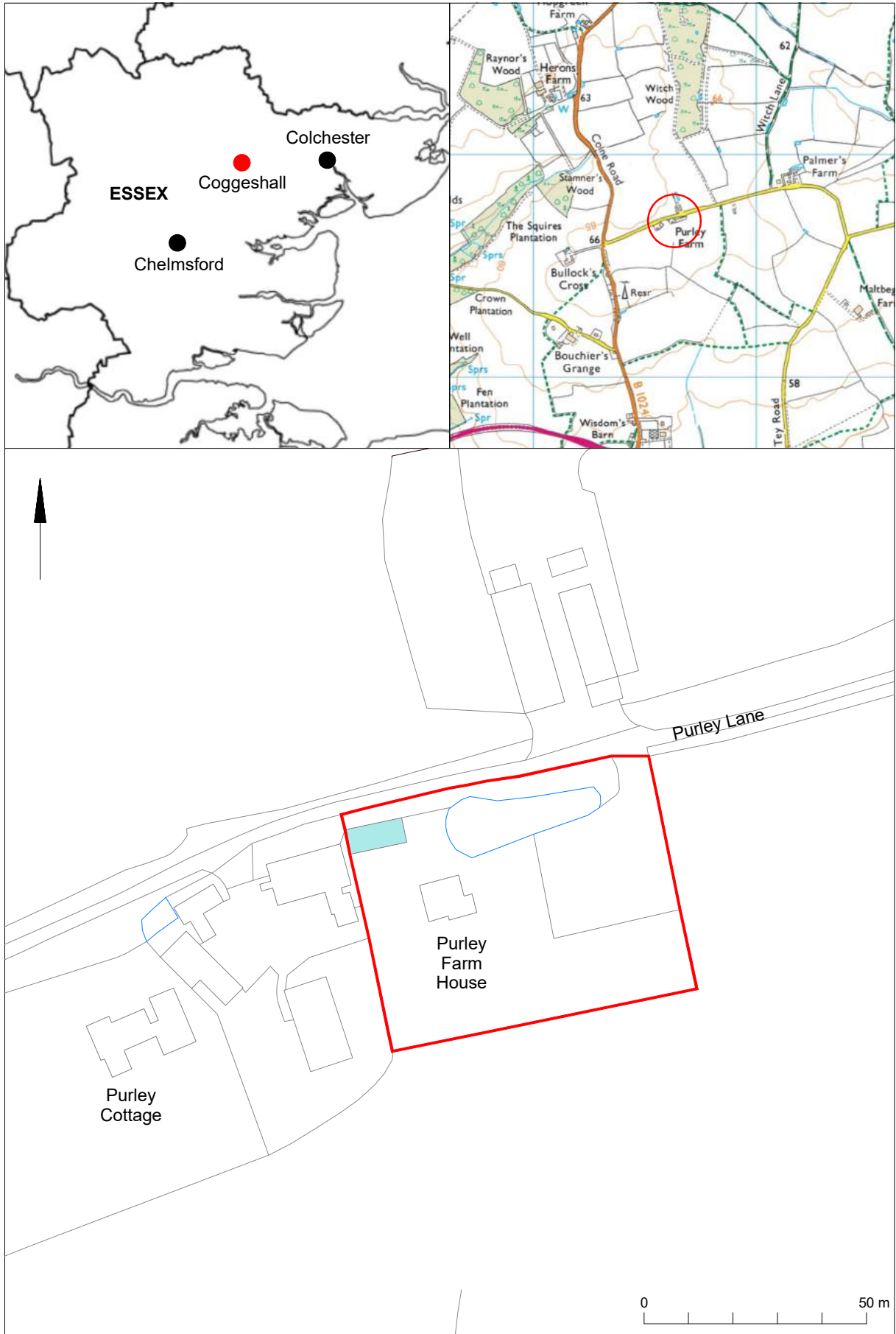
CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_042.JPG Timber-frame of northern wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_043.JPG Timber-frame of southern wall. Photograph taken facing south-west.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_044.JPG Timber-frame and breeze-blocks of western wall. Photograph taken facing north-west.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_045.JPG Detail of a waggon shaft re-purposed as a purlin.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_046.JPG Detail of a waggon shaft re-purposed as a purlin.



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Fig 1 Site location with the cart lodge that is the subject of this report shown blue.



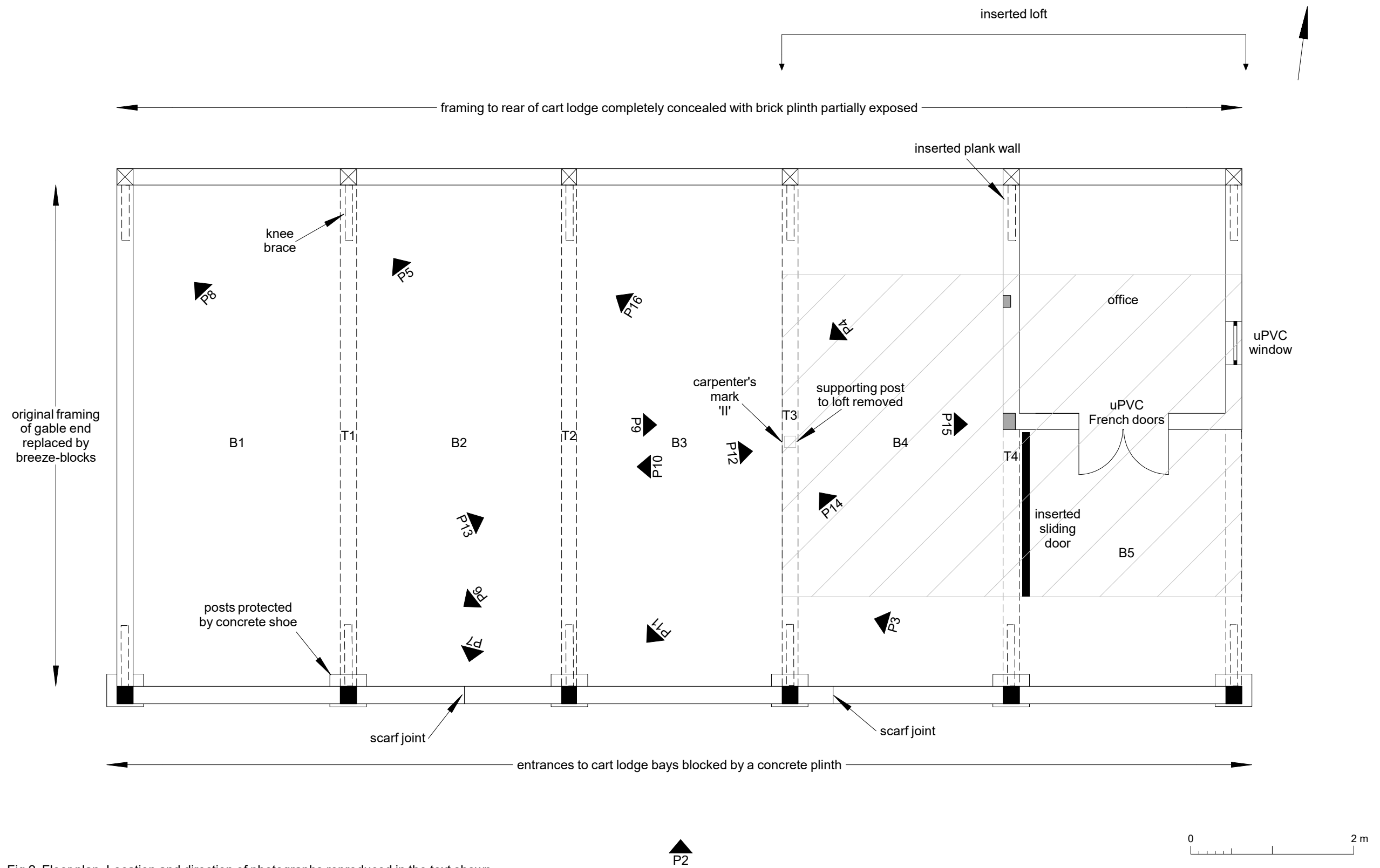


Fig 2 Floor plan. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in the text shown.

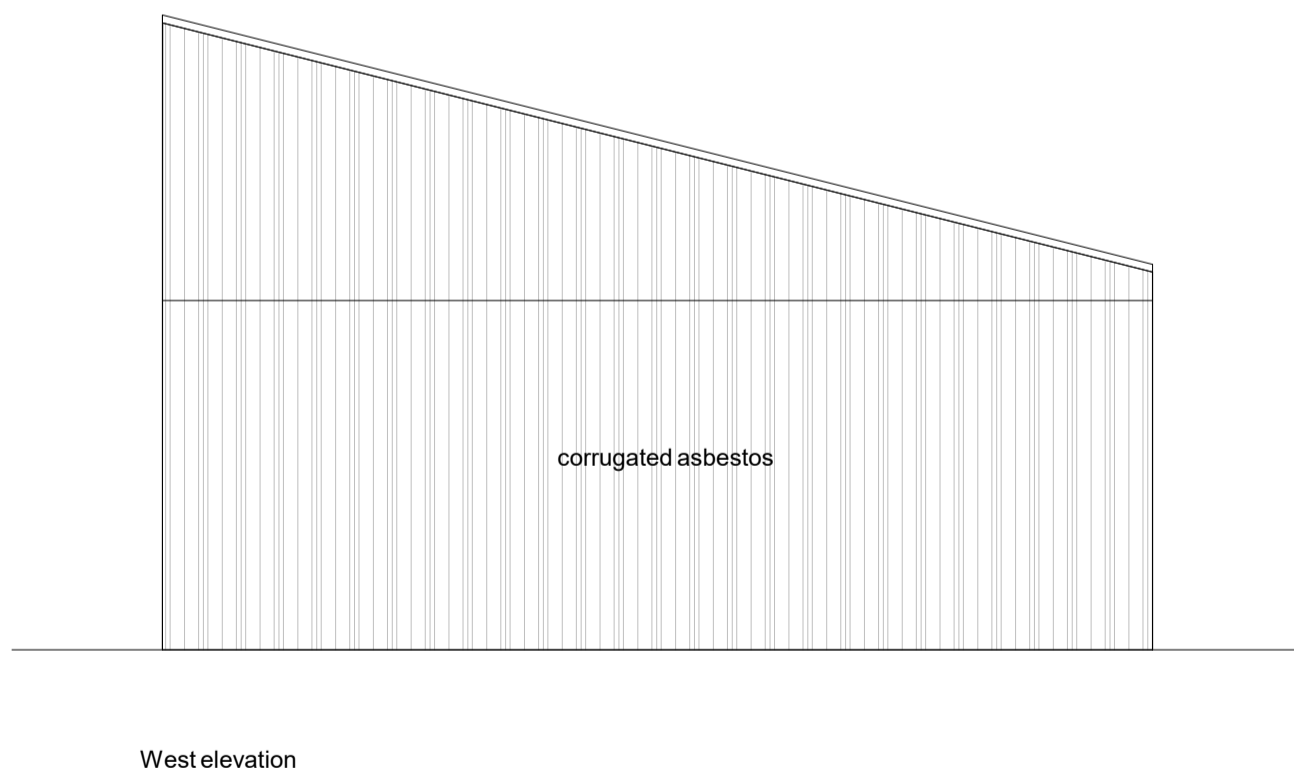
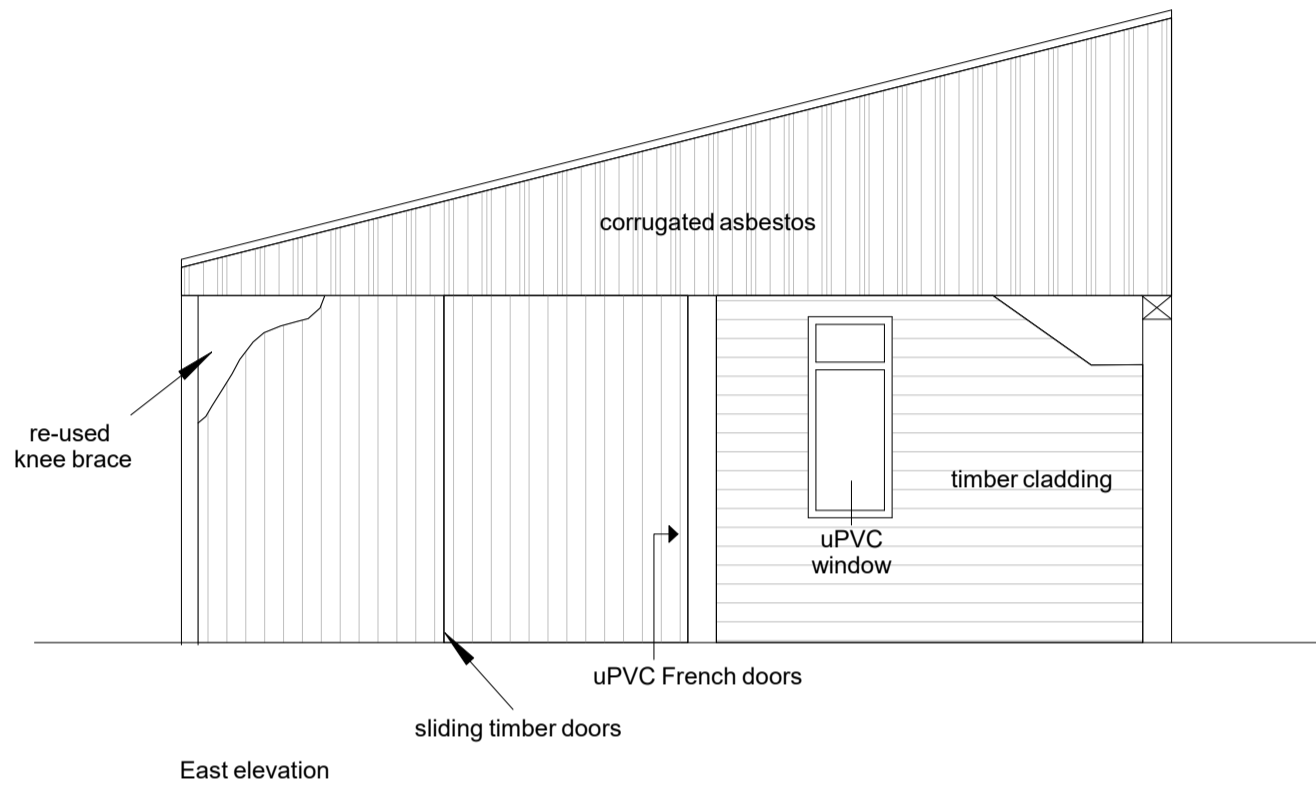
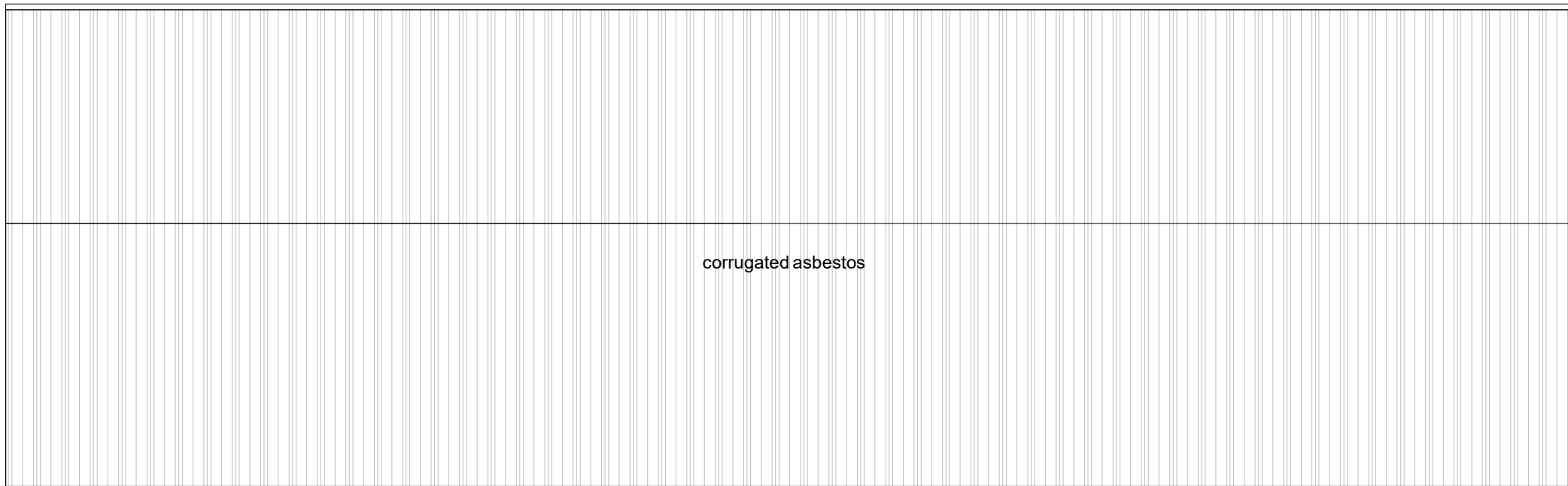
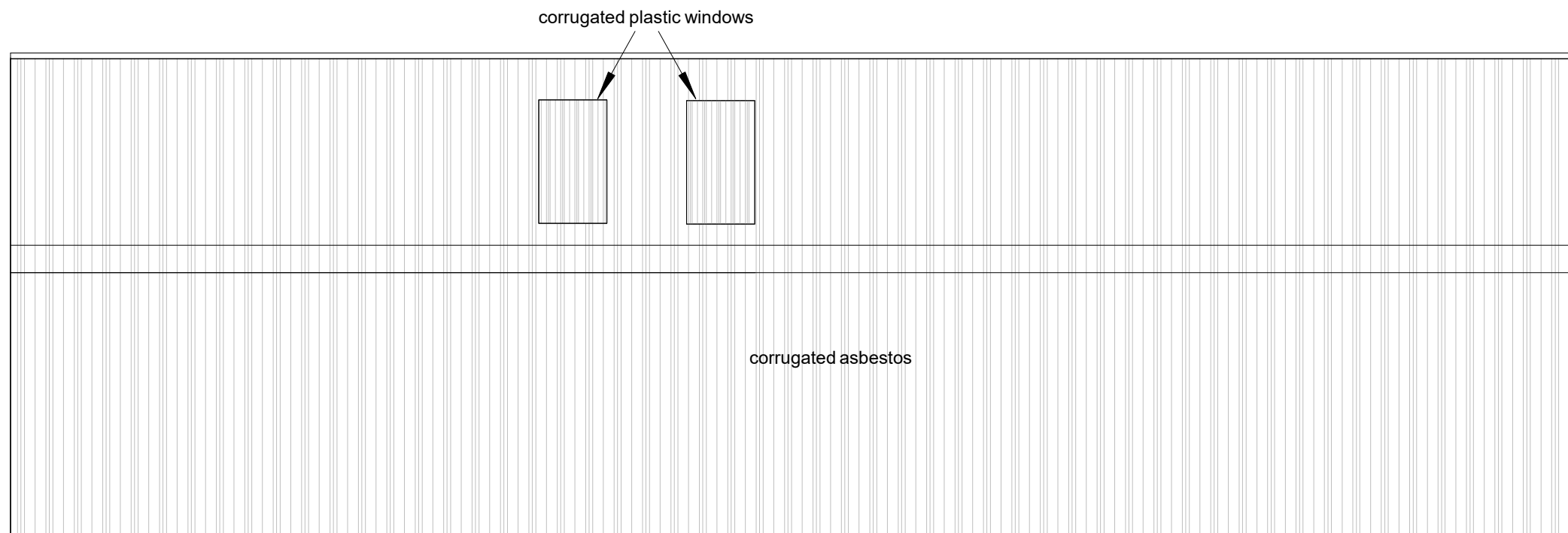


Fig 3 East and west elevations.





North elevation



South elevation



Fig 4 North and south elevations.

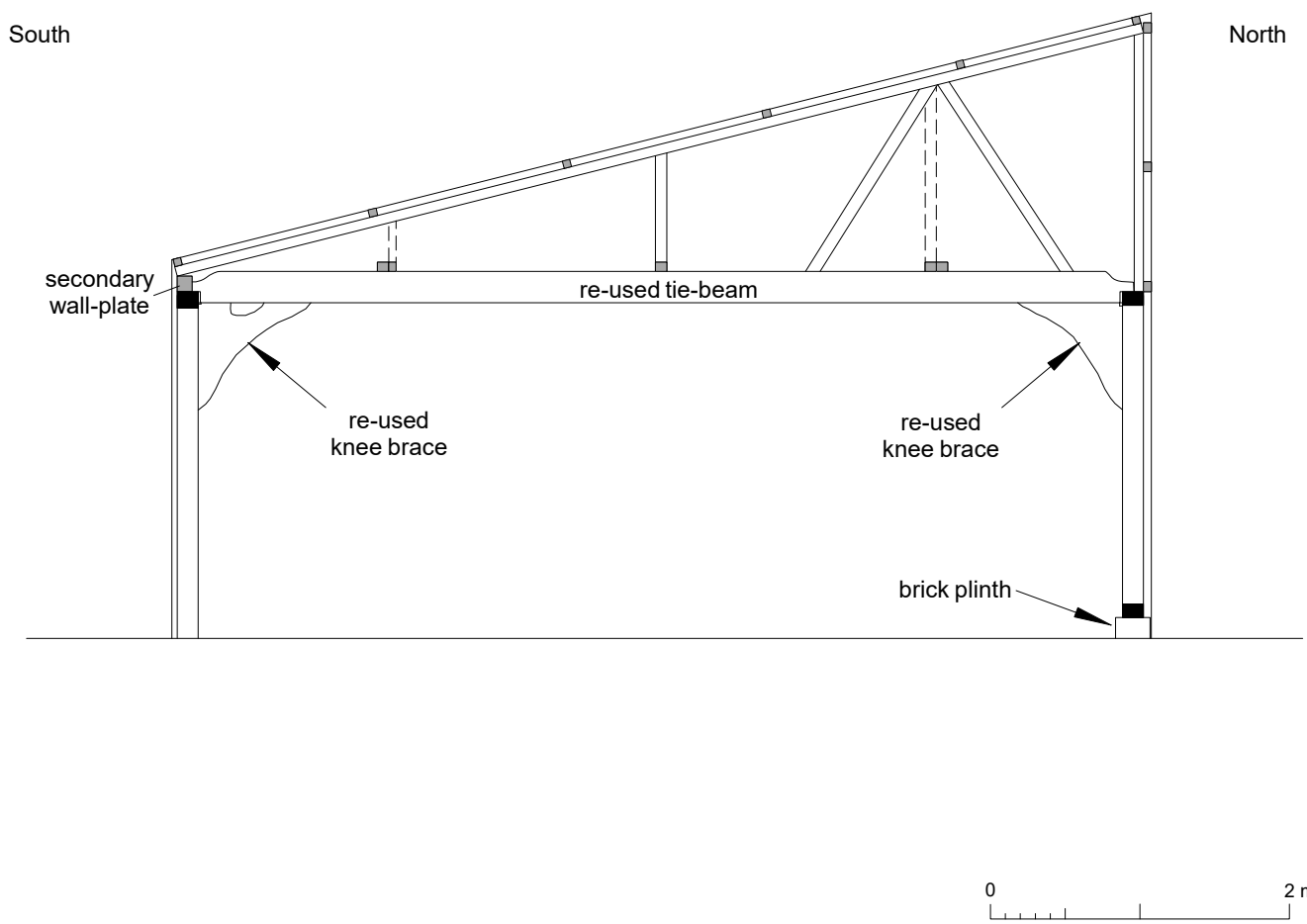


Fig 5 Truss cross-section (tie-beam T2).

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_001East elevation. Photograph taken facing west.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_002North elevation. Photograph taken facing south-east.



CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_003North and east elevations. Photograph taken facing north-east.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_004 Purley Farm House with cart lodge to the right. Photograph taken facing south-east.



CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_005South elevation. Photograph taken facing north.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_006South elevation. Photograph taken facing north.



CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_007Interior shot. Photograph taken facing north-west.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_008Interior shot. Photograph taken facing north-east.



CGPF22\_Photograph\_009Interior shot. Photograph taken facing south-east.



CGPF22\_Photograph\_010Interior shot. Photograph taken facing south-west.



CGPF22\_Photograph\_011Bay 1. Photograph taken facing west.



CGPF22\_Photograph\_012Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 1. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_013Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 1. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_014Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 1. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_015Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 1. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_016Bay 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.



CGPF22\_Photograph\_017Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph take... CGPF22\_Photograph\_018Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_019Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph take... CGPF22\_Photograph\_020Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_021Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 3. Photograph take... CGPF22\_Photograph\_022Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 3. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_023Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 2. Photograph take... CGPF22\_Photograph\_024Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 3. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_025Timber-plank wall and sliding door between bays 4 a... CGPF22\_Photograph\_026Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 4. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_027Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 4. Photograph take...

CGPF22\_Photograph\_028Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 4. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_029Northern knee-brace of tie-beam 5 (exterior). Photog...

CGPF22\_Photograph\_030Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 5. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_031Southern knee-brace of tie-beam 5. Photograph take...

CGPF22\_Photograph\_032Inserted loft above bays 4 and 5. Photograph taken f...





CGPF22\_Photograph\_033Detail of south post supporting tie-beam 4 with notch...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_034Southern wall of inserted office. Photograph taken fa...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_035Floor joists of loft in ceiling of office. Photograph take...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_036Carpenters' mark on tie-beam 3. Photograph taken f...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_037Scar from concrete shoe from removed post below ti...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_038Foot of inserted post supporting tie-beam 4 resting o...



CGPF22\_Photograph\_039Wall plate face-halved and timber-pegged scarf joint.



CGPF22\_Photograph\_040Timber-frame of northern wall. Photograph taken faci...



CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_041Timber-frame of northern wall. Photograph taken faci... CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_042Timber-frame of northern wall. Photograph taken faci...



CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_043Timber-frame of southern wall. Photograph taken fac... CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_044Timber-frame and breeze-blocks of western wall. Ph...



CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_045Detail of a waggon shaft re-purposed as a purlin.

CGPF22\_PhotoGraph\_046Detail of a waggon shaft re-purposed as a purlin.



## Summary for colchest3-505008

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-505008
Project Name	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2) at Purley Farm, Purley Lane, Coggeshall
Sitename	Purley Farm, Colne Road, Coggeshall
Activity type	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2)
Project Identifier(s)	2022/02m
Planning Id	21/03055/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	04-May-2022 - 04-May-2022
Location	Purley Farm, Colne Road, Coggeshall NGR : TL 85640 24696 LL : 51.8898993199333, 0.696267816479092 12 Fig : 585640,224696
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Braintree Parish : Coggeshall
Project Methodology	<p>The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the structures prior to their conversion. The building recording was carried out to Level 2 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:</p> <p>“...a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may be serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored the scope of a wider project.”</p> <p>In particular the record considered the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan form of the site.</li> <li>• Materials and method of construction.</li> <li>• Date(s) of the structures.</li> <li>• Original function and layout.</li> <li>• Original and later fixtures and fittings.</li> <li>• Significance of the site in its immediate local context.</li> </ul>
Project Results	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a cart lodge at Purley Farm House, Purley Lane, off Colne Road, Coggeshall in May 2022. The cart lodge dates from 1777-1843, with a probable construction date of the early 19th century.
Keywords	Cart Shed - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD

Person Responsible for work	C, Lister, S, Veasey
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - CGPF22
Archives	