

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1854
Issued October 2022**

**Historic building recording of a barn at
Meadow Hall Farm, Parkhall Road, Gosfield,
Essex CO9 1SQ: June 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/05e
ECC code: MHGF22**

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Essex CO9 1SQ: June 2022**

NGR: TL 75490 29429

Planning ref.: 22/00069/FUL

**CAT project ref.: 2022/05e
CAT Report: 1854**

**ECC code: MHGF22
OASIS id: colchest3-506710**

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commissioned by the homeowner

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Issued:	October 2022	

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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on a barn at Meadow Hall Farm, Park Hall Road, Gosfield, Essex in June 2022.

The barn at Meadow Hall Farm (formerly known as Beardswood Farm) is a non-designated heritage asset dating from the mid-19th century.

The structure comprises a timber-framed barn with modern single-storey lean-tos on all sides. Whilst the overall plan form of the original structure survives the building has been much repaired and altered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report of a historic building recording carried out at Meadow Hall Farm, Parkhall Road, Gosfield. The recording work was commissioned by the landowner and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in June 2022. The site is located on the outskirts of Gosfield at NGR TL 75490 29429 (Fig 1).

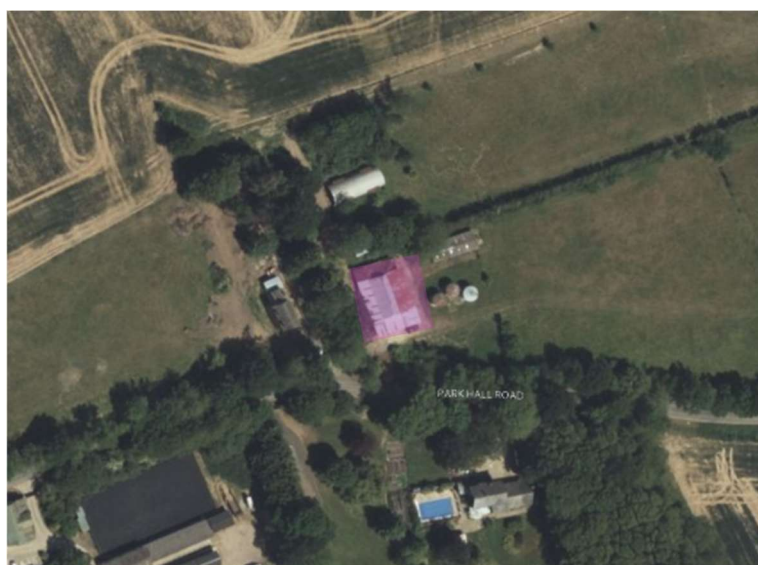


Plate 1 Aerial photograph showing location of Meadow Hall Barn highlighted in pink

A planning application (planning ref. 22/00069/FUL) was submitted to Braintree District Council in January 2022 proposing the *demolition of an agricultural barn and silos to be replaced with a detached barn style dwelling and associated groundworks.*

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 and a brief issued by Teresa O'Connor at Essex Place Services (ECC 2022).

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) and the institute's *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 barn prior to its demolition. 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 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 to the scope of a wider project.”

The record considers the:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- 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 floorplan of the ground-floor at a scale of 1:100.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

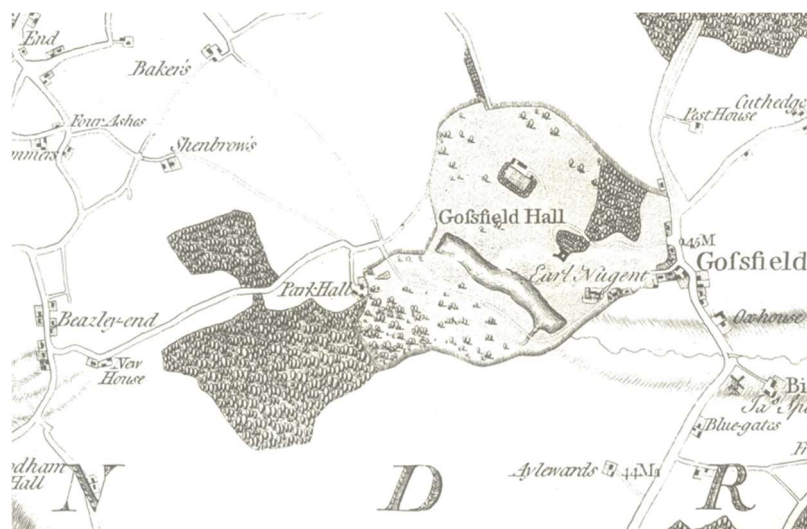
5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, the Essex Record Office (ERO) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

The building (and adjacent house) was once part of a small farmstead called Beardwood which lies to the north of the historic Parkhall Road. Both barn and house are thought to have been constructed in the mid-19th century. John Speed's 1610 map of Essex shows the small settlement of Gosfield and the large, early medieval Bellows Manor (now known as Gosfield Hall). The map is not detailed enough to show the location of any buildings. The Bourne brook runs approximately 600m to the north-east, into Gosfield Lake and then on into the River Colne between Halstead and Earls Colne. Chapman and André's map of Essex from 1777 shows a large, wooded area to the north of Parkhall Road but no buildings that might have been the precursor to Beardwood Farm. The wooded area joins with a larger wood to the south, which extends east to meet the Gosfield Hall estate.



Map 1 John Speed's 1610 map of Essex showing Gosfield



Map 2 An extract from the 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex

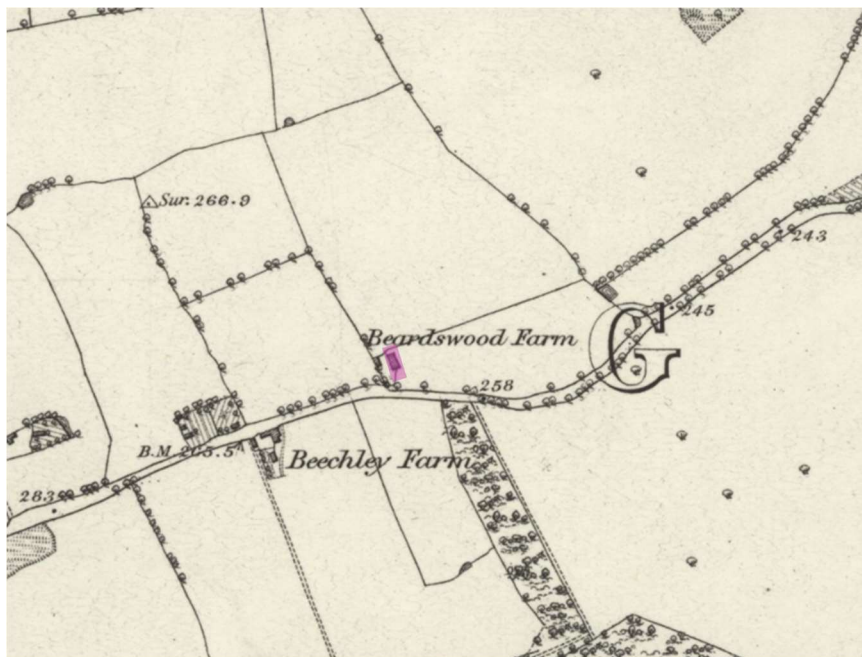
The title apportionment map of 1838 (see Map 3, below) shows the wooded area in more detail, as well as the division of land on either side of Parkhall Road. There do not appear to be any structures on this map in the area of Beardwood Farm, which probably straddles the boundary between parcel 77 and the woodland. Parcel 77 is recorded on the apportionment as being called

Beards Wood Field, part of Beechley's Farm and owned by Edward George Barnard and tenanted by Joseph Jeggo. The adjacent wood is called Beards Wood and is also owned by Edward George Barnard.



Map 3 Extract from the 1838 Tithe Apportionment map with the approximate location of the barn highlighted in pink

Beardswood Farm and barn (which is the building recorded in this report) are first visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881. By this time Beards Wood has been deforested and the area immediately around Beardswood farm is open agricultural land. The 1898 OS map shows very clearly the two buildings making up Beardswood Farm as well as the division of the land. It looks as though the barn formed the east side of a yard accessed from Parkhall Road. Unusually for a farmstead, Beardswood Farmhouse is separated from this by a garden rather than being an integral part of the farmyard.



Map 4 An extract from the 1881 Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the barn highlighted in pink



Map 5 Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey map showing the barn highlighted in pink



Map 6 Extract from the 1921 Ordnance Survey map showing the location of the barn highlighted in pink

The 1921 OS map clearly shows the barn in relation to Beardswood Farm and Parkhall Road. A small structure has been built between the house and the barn at the north end of the yard.

6 Descriptive record (Figs 2-7)

Exterior

The combined structure is approximately 22m by 12.5m and comprises a timber-framed barn with a half-hipped roof and modern single-storey extensions on all sides (labelled A-D on Fig 3) all of which has been entirely roofed in galvanised corrugated sheeting. Extension A attached to the south-west elevation of the barn is a timber-framed lean-to with concrete infill between exposed posts and weatherboard above (Fig 4). A wide door formed from corrugated sheeting is located in the centre of the lean-to and appears to be a later insertion rather than an original feature of the lean-to (Photograph 1).



Photograph 1 The south-west elevation showing extension A – view north

Extension B on the south-east side of the barn is more substantial and extends the full width of the structure (Figs 4-6). It is constructed from rendered blockwork with corrugated asbestos sheeting above. This originally had four window openings and a centrally positioned doorway on the south-east elevation and two windows on its north-east elevation, but these have all been infilled. External access to this extension is via a full height sliding door formed from galvanised corrugated sheeting on a steel frame located in the north-east elevation (Photograph 2).



Photograph 2 The south-east elevation showing extension B – view west



Photograph 3 Extension C on the north-west elevation – view east

Extension C attached to the north-west elevation of the barn is a single-storey lean-to predominantly built from rendered blockwork, but with its south-western wall clad in weatherboard above a concrete infilled timber frame, in a similar style to the wall of the south-west extension (Figs 4-5,7). Like extension B this also extends the full width of the structure. The north-western wall has five window openings and a double door. Only three of the window openings have any glazing and only one of the doors remains. The surviving windows are vertically-hung casements and both the short elevations (north-east and south-west walls) have two windows in the same style. The roof is corrugated sheeting and is considerably more rusted and weathered than the roof of the main building (Photographs 3-4).



Photograph 4 Extension C – view south-west

Extension D on the north-eastern side of the barn is less a building than it is an external yard area created by the insertion of a roof formed from galvanised corrugated sheeting supported on a metal framework attached to the barn between extensions B and C (Fig 6 and Photograph 5). Except for the north-west gable, visible above extension C, the area beneath the covered yard area is the only location where the exterior of the barn can be viewed (Photograph 5). The north-

eastern wall of the timber-framed barn is clearly visible in this area and comprises a red brick dwarf wall on top of a brick plinth, both laid in Flemish bond with dimensions of 232 x 106 x 72mm (Photograph 6). The timber frame of the lower register is exposed above the brickwork with the gaps between the studs filled with concrete. The upper register is weatherboarded to the eaves.

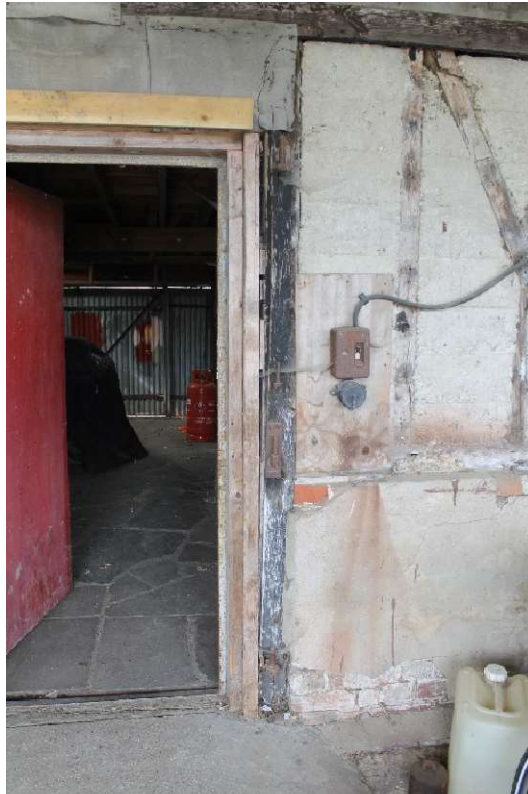
A doorway has been inserted through the brickwork and timber frame in the centre of the wall (Photograph 7). The presence of iron pintels in the frame suggests this was originally a stable door. The whole wall shows signs of multiple repair and patching.



Photograph 5 Extension D, the covered external yard showing the brick plinth and timber frame of the barn – view south



Photograph 6 Detail of the dwarf wall and plinth of the barn with infilled timber frame visible above – view west



Photograph 7 Doorway inserted into the north-eastern wall of the barn with iron pintels for a stable door bedded into the frame – view south-west

Interior

The interiors of the extensions were architecturally unremarkable and heavily cluttered, but it was still possible to ascertain function.

Extension A was used as a workshop (Photograph 8). There is a doorway to the north-west which is blocked but which would have provided access to the north-west lean-to, extension C. There is also a door to the south-east which provides access to extension D and an opening in the north-east wall provides access to the barn.



Photograph 8 Extension A - view north-west

Extension B was used as a vehicle store and workshop (Photograph 9).



Photograph 9 Extension B – view north-east

Extension C was used for storage at the time of the survey but it is possible that its original function was to house small livestock (Photograph 10).



Photograph 10 Extension C with the weatherboard of the barn in the centre of the picture – view south-east

The barn has six bays and an inserted mezzanine accessed by a staircase in the central bay. The original floor has been replaced with concrete slabs laid in a “crazy paving” style. The timber frame has concrete infill between the studs (Photograph 11) except in the north-west wall where the framing is fully exposed and clad in weatherboard. The frame has through bracing falling from the principal posts to the sill-beam (Photograph 12). The frame is a composite of machine-cut timbers, hand-sawn timbers and re-used timbers. The re-used timbers display mortices and peg-holes (Photograph 16).



Photograph 11 The interior of the barn with the modern concrete infill between the posts of the frame - view south-east



Photograph 12 Interior of the barn showing the surviving timber frame of the north-west wall – view north-west

The inserted mezzanine provided close access the upper timbers of the frame and the roof. The mezzanine is divided into two chambers, a large open area at the southern end (Photograph 13) and a smaller enclosed area at the north-western end where the frame is covered by plywood sheeting, suggesting this area may have been used for grain storage.

The timbers of the roof are all modern machine-cut beams and comprise widely spaced common rafters rising from the wall-plate to a ridge board. The rafters support sarking boards which suggests that the original roofing material was slate rather than peg tile which, supporting the mid-19th-century date for the barn indicated by the cartographic evidence (Photograph 14). There are no true trusses. Instead there are three tie-beams regularly spaced along the length of the barn, none of which relate to the principal posts of the frame below. The tie-beams each have a king post, strengthened by inclined struts and there are also longitudinal braces rising from the tie-beams to the head of the adjacent king post (Photograph 15).



Photograph 13 The inserted mezzanine of the barn - view south-east



Photograph 14 Common rafters rising from the wall-plate with sarking boards above and one of the tie-beams, which do not correspond with a principal post - view south



Photograph 15 Detail of one of the tie-beams which have both lateral and longitudinal bracing to the king post - view south-east



Photograph 16 Detail of the north-east frame showing machine-cut timbers next to hand-sawn and re-used timbers.

7 Discussion

The cartographic evidence suggests a date for the barn of 1838-1881 which is in keeping with the mix of hand-sawn/re-used timbers and the machine-cut beams found throughout the frame. This raises the question of where the re-used timbers originated. The barn was constructed as part of the Beardswood Farm prior to 1881 but there is no record of the inhabitants until the 1901 census when it is recorded that the farm was inhabited by Samuel Newington, a farmer, and his wife Blanche. The 1911 census records Joseph Donner as living at Beardswood Farm and being a farmer and an employer of agricultural labourers, although there is no indication from available records how large the farm was. The house and barn appear to have been the only buildings during the latter part of the 19th century, so the farm was probably only a modest enterprise. The change in occupancy during the ten years separating these censuses may indicate that Beardswood Farm was a tenancy rather than owned outright. If the barn was part of a tenant farm and if it was constructed during the agricultural depression of the late 19th century, this could suggest that funds for new materials were limited, hence the inclusion of re-used timbers. The source of these may be from the main estate farm, which is possibly Beechley Farm to the south-west or Parkhall Farm to the east, or it may indicate a well-established trade in second-hand timbers which are commonly found in 19th-century agricultural buildings.

The extensions that surround the barn post-date 1921, as indicated by the mapping, although it is probable that these were not all completed at the same time and instead grew organically to

meet the evolving needs of the farm. The mezzanine was likely inserted at the same time that one of these extensions was constructed but closer dating is not possible.

The barn at Meadow Hall Farm (as Beardwood Farm became known at some point in the late 20th century) is part of a tradition of small-scale cereal farming in Essex and illustrates how agricultural buildings were adapted over time to meet changes in farming practice. Although the barn does not appear to have been a traditional threshing barn with a midstrey, it is likely that its function was for storing straw derived from the harvest, either for use on the farm or for sale as a commodity. As the way cereal crops were processed altered in response to mechanisation throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, these buildings often became redundant and were converted to storage or workshops rather than demolished. In the 21st century, these buildings are continuing to evolve, finding themselves repurposed from agricultural structures to country dwellings.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank for the owner for commissioning and funding the historic building recording. The recording was carried out by Chris Lister and Pip Parmenter. Figures are by Pip Parmenter and Sarah Veasey, adapted from original architectural drawings by Jonathan Bell. The project was monitored by Teresa O'Connor for Essex County Council. The text was reviewed by Philip Crummy, director of CAT. CAT would like to thank the occupants of Meadow View Barn, for their assistance on site.

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 of a barn at Meadow Hall Farm, Parkhall Road, Gosfield, CO9 1SQ</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</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by D. Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by M Medlycott
ECC	2022	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording at Meadow Hall Farm, Parkhall Road, Gosfield</i> by Teresa O'Connor
ECC	1979	<i>The Essex Countryside Historic Barns: A Planning Appraisal</i>
Harvey, N	1984	<i>A History of Farm Buildings in England and Wales</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
National Archives	Accessed August 2022	<i>1841 – 1911 Census</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

carpenter's marks	symbols scratched, incised or chiselled into timbers to assist in assembly
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post	in wall frames vertical members which rise the full height of the frame, being either principal posts at the bay divisions or intermediate posts within the bay
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
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 Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ. The digital will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service under EHER code MHGF22.

12 Contents of digital archive

The CAT WSI
The report (CAT Report 1854)
Digital Plans
Site digital photos and log

Distribution list

Homeowner
Teresa O'Connor, ECCHEA
EHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

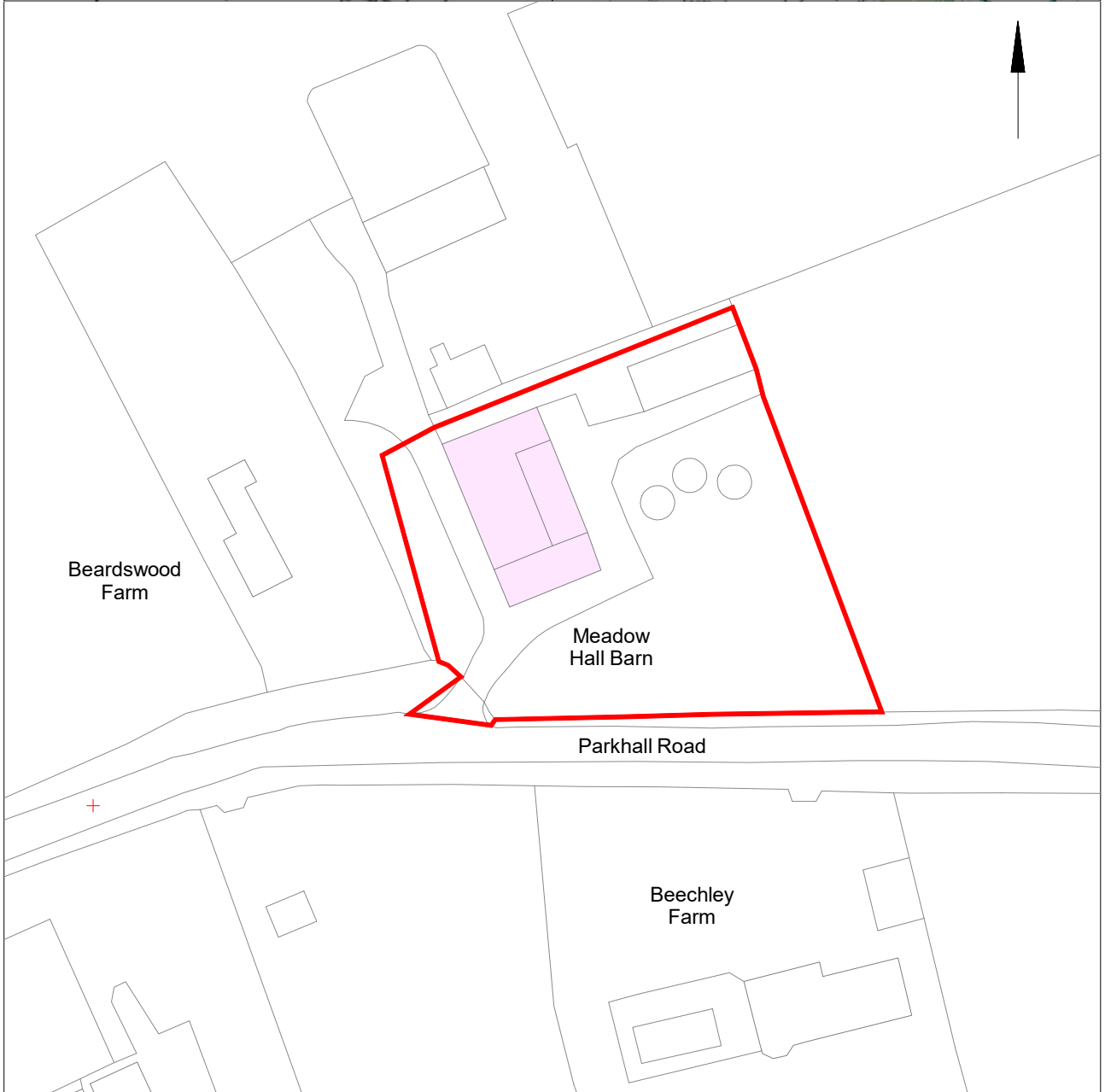
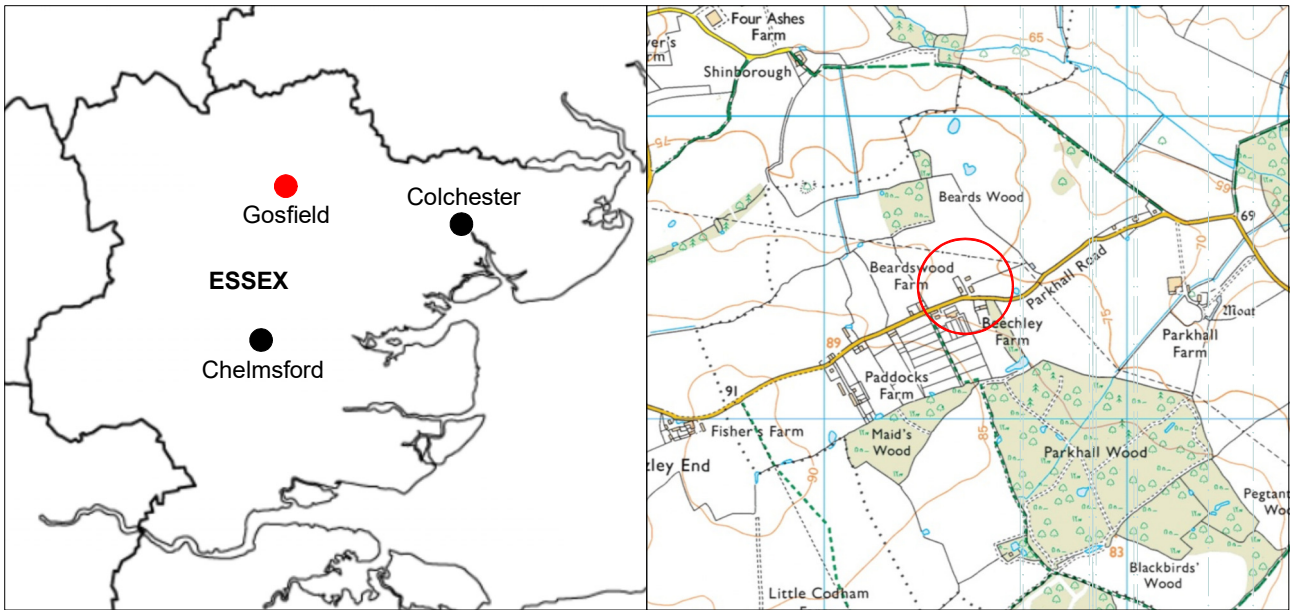
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Appendix 1

Full digital photographic record

MHGF22_Photograph_01.JPG	Brick plinth and dwarf wall of barn – view east
MHGF22_Photograph_02.JPG	Concrete infill between framing of barn – view north-west
MHGF22_Photograph_03.JPG	Detail of joists for mezzanine
MHGF22_Photograph_04.JPG	Inserted doorway in north-east wall of barn – view south-west
MHGF22_Photograph_05.JPG	North-west elevation of extension C – view east
MHGF22_Photograph_06.JPG	South-west elevation of extension C – view north-east
MHGF22_Photograph_07.JPG	Upper frame of barn viewed from mezzanine – view north-east
MHGF22_Photograph_08.JPG	Upper frame of barn viewed from mezzanine – view east
MHGF22_Photograph_09.JPG	Interior of barn – view north-west
MHGF22_Photograph_10.JPG	Interior of barn – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_11.JPG	Interior of extension C – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_12.JPG	Roof of barn – view north-west
MHGF22_Photograph_13.JPG	South-east elevation of the barn viewed from extension B – view north-east
MHGF22_Photograph_14.JPG	South-east elevation of the barn viewed from extension B – view north-east
MHGF22_Photograph_15.JPG	Interior of extension C – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_16.JPG	Interior of extension B – view north-east
MHGF22_Photograph_17.JPG	Interior of extension A – view north-west
MHGF22_Photograph_18.JPG	Interior of extension A – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_19.JPG	North-east elevation of extension D – view south-west
MHGF22_Photograph_20.JPG	North-east elevation of the barn – view south-west
MHGF22_Photograph_21.JPG	North-east elevation of the barn – view south
MHGF22_Photograph_23.JPG	Extension C – view east
MHGF22_Photograph_22.JPG	North-west elevation of extension C – view south
MHGF22_Photograph_24.JPG	Inserted window in north-west gable of the barn – view west
MHGF22_Photograph_25.JPG	Upper framing and roof arrangement of the barn – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_27.JPG	Upper framing and roof arrangement of the barn – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_26.JPG	Upper framing and roof arrangement of the barn – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_28.JPG	Exterior of extension B – view west
MHGF22_Photograph_29.JPG	South-east elevation of extension B – view north-west
MHGF22_Photograph_31.JPG	Exterior of extension A – view north-east
MHGF22_Photograph_30.JPG	Exterior of extension A with part of extension B in the foreground – view north-east
MHGF22_Photograph_32.JPG	Detail of the barn's wall plate – view east
MHGF22_Photograph_33.JPG	Detail of the tie-beam – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_34.JPG	Detail of the tie-beam – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_35.JPG	Framing of south-west wall – view south
MHGF22_Photograph_36.JPG	Modern doorway to extension A – view west
MHGF22_Photograph_37.JPG	Strengthening beam to wall-plate of barn – view south-east
MHGF22_Photograph_38.JPG	Weatherboard on north-west wall to barn – view south-east



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Fig 1 Site location.



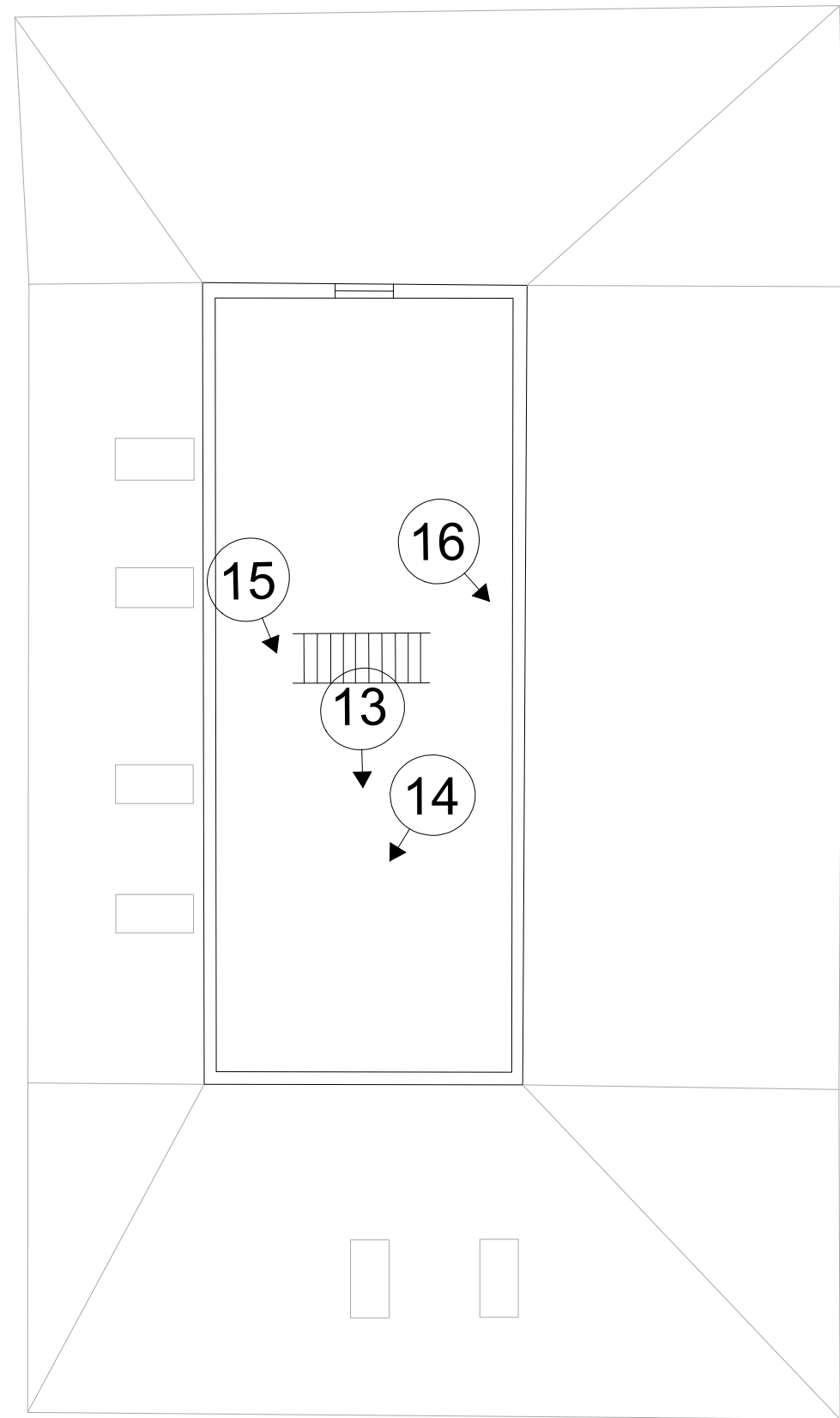
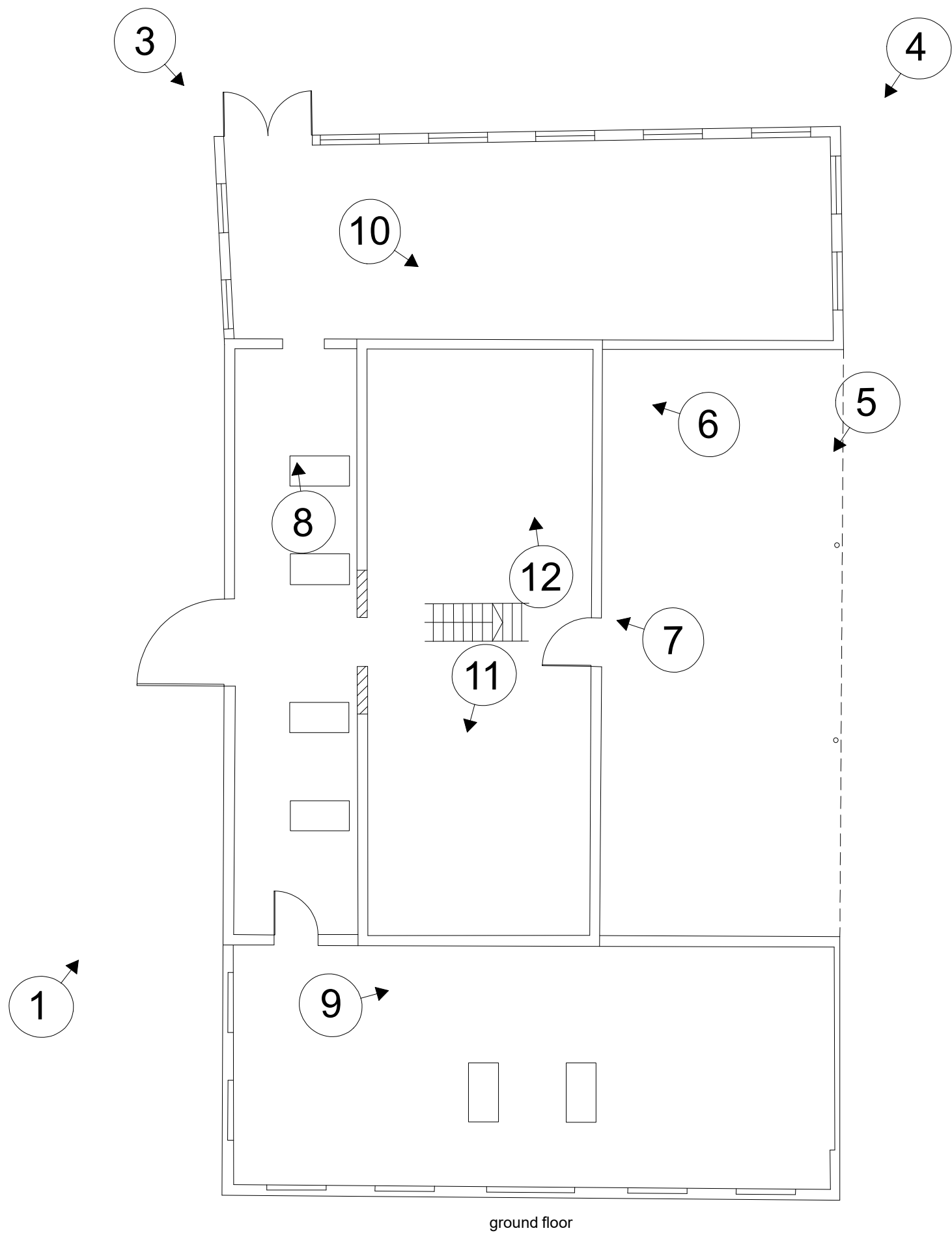


Fig 2 Floor plans showing the location and direction of photographs reproduced in the text.

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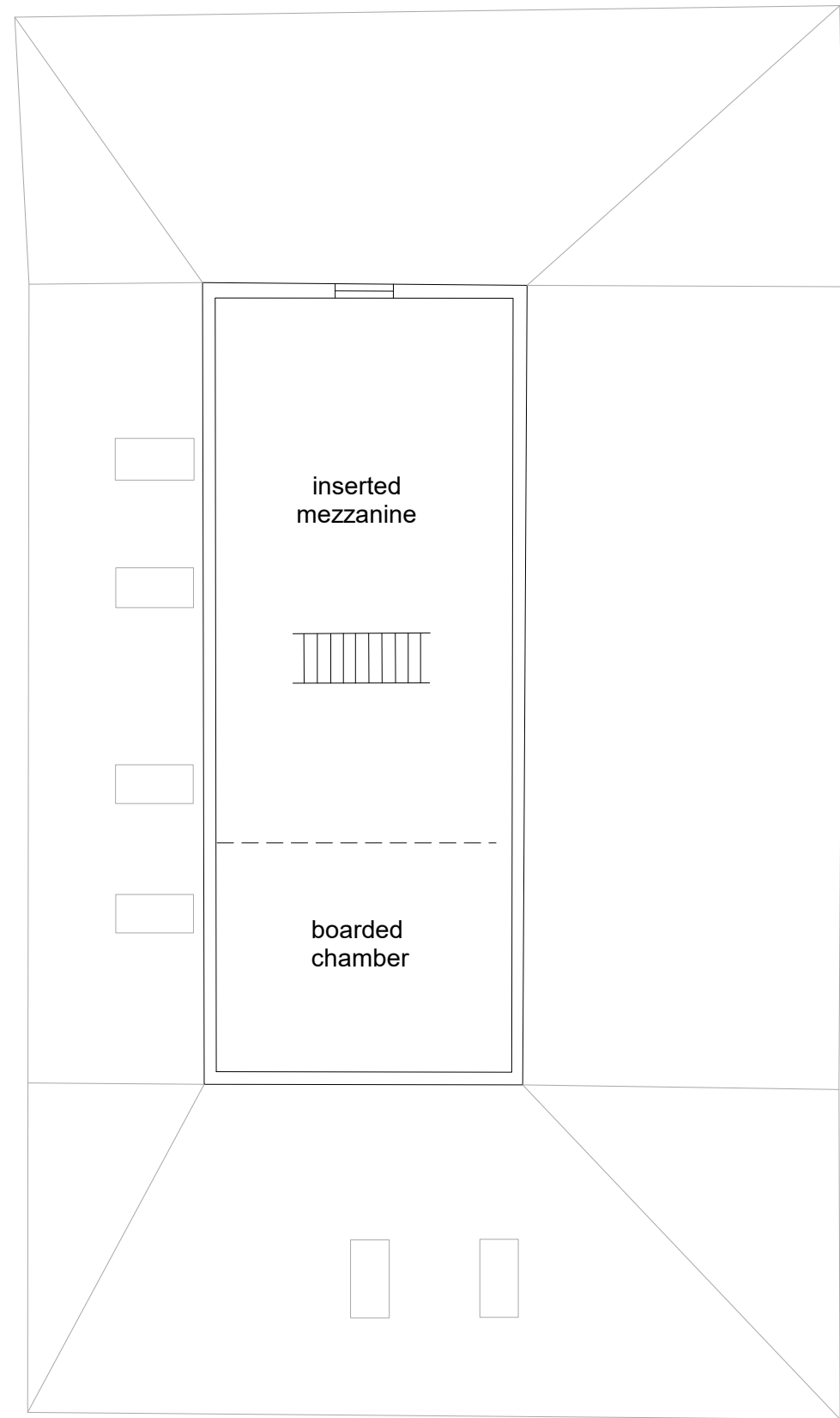
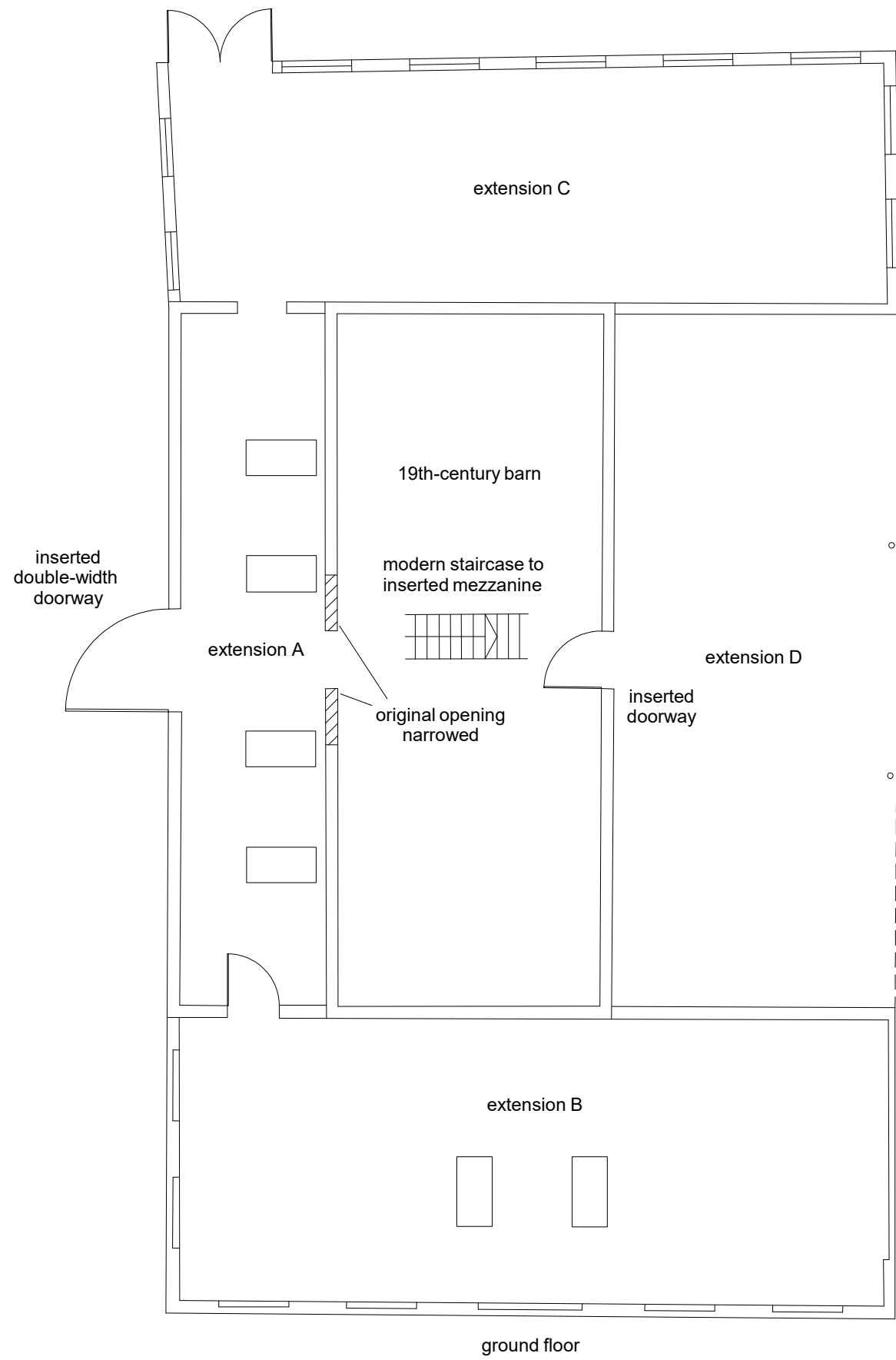
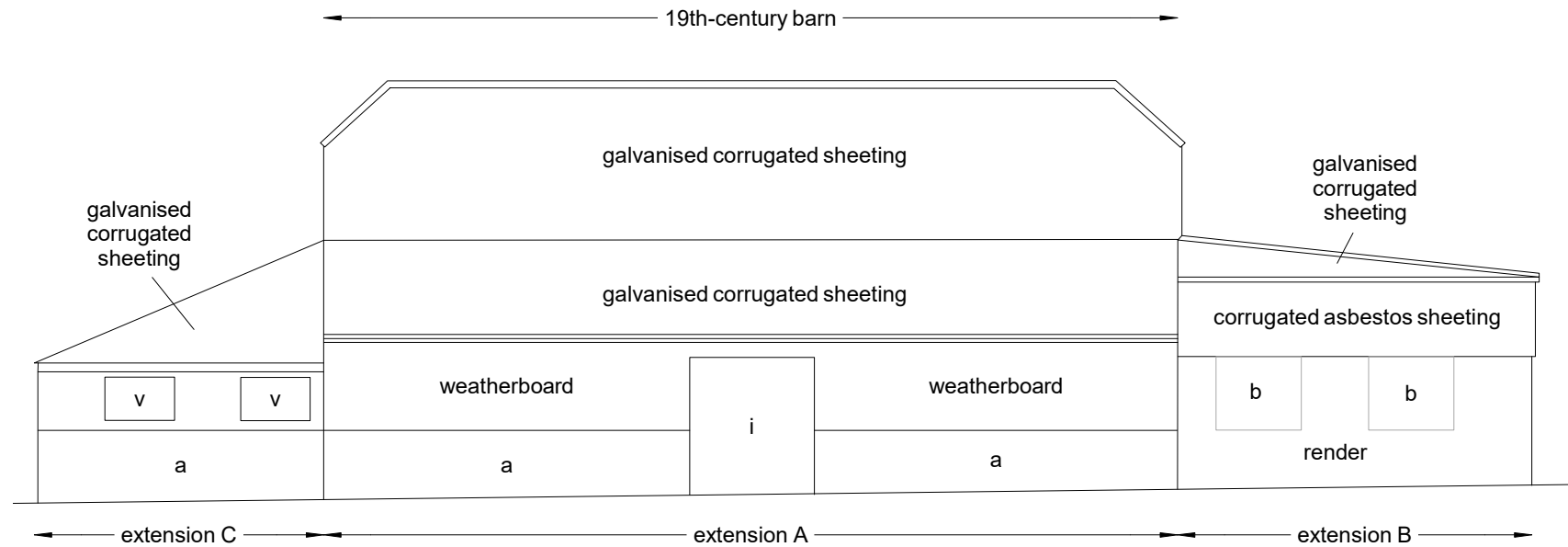


Fig 3 Floor plans.





a = areas between studs infilled with concrete
 b = blocked window
 i = inserted galvanised corrugated sheeting doorway
 v = vertically hung casement window

Fig 4 South-west elevation.



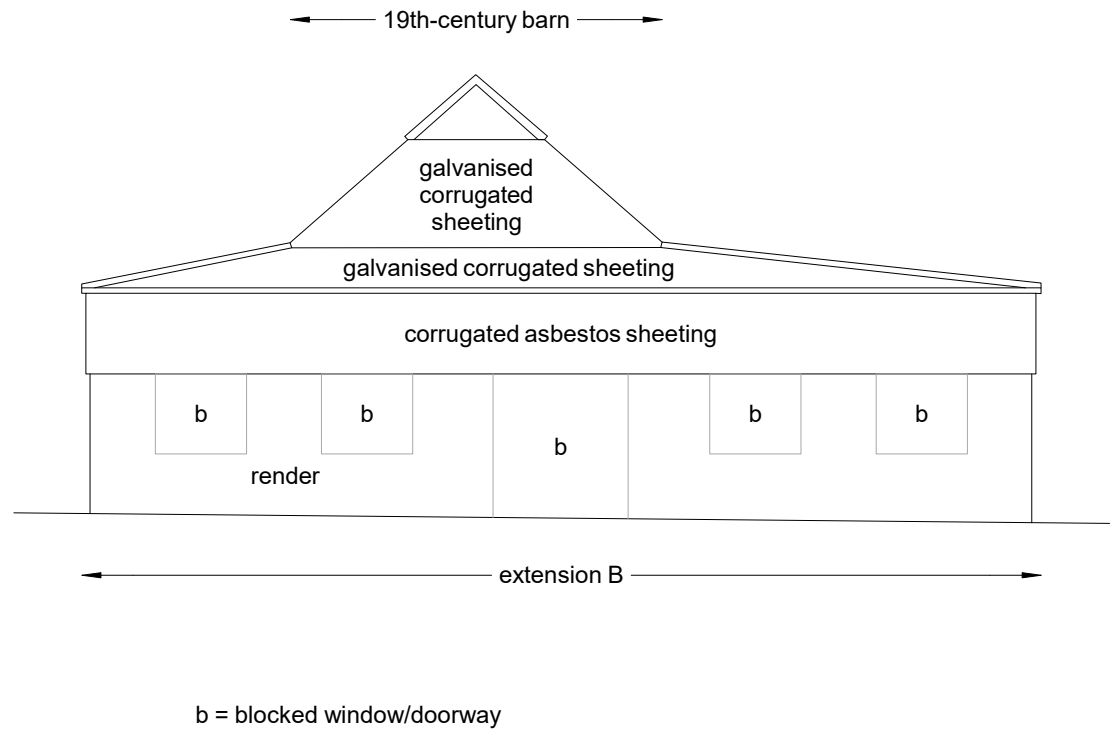
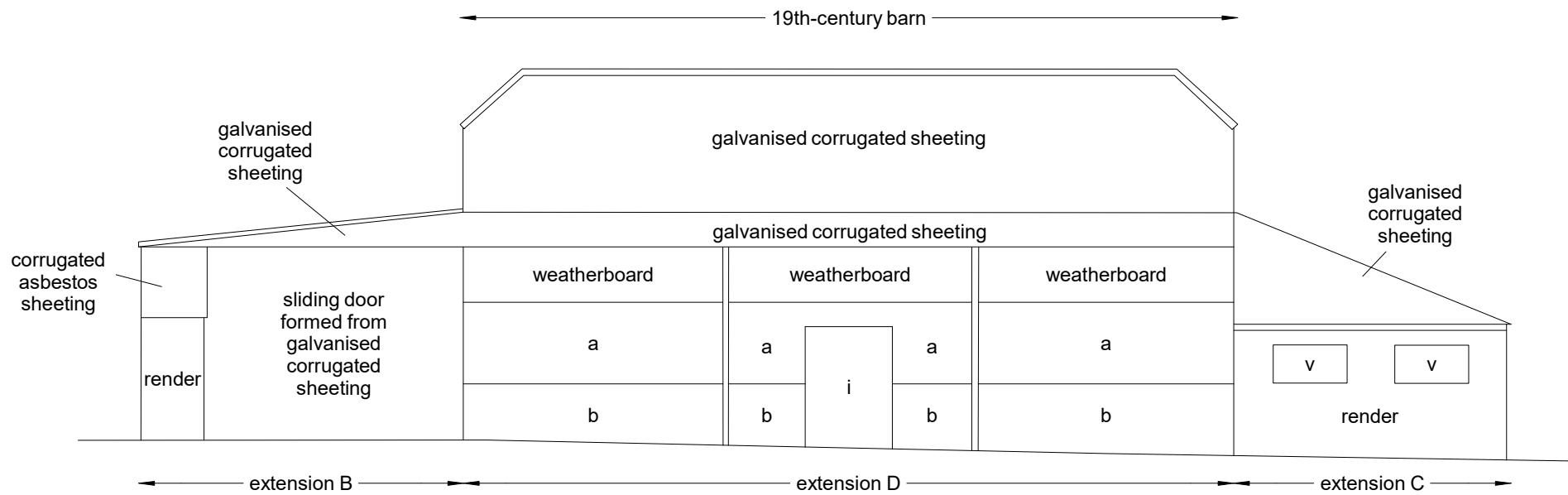


Fig 5 South-east elevation.

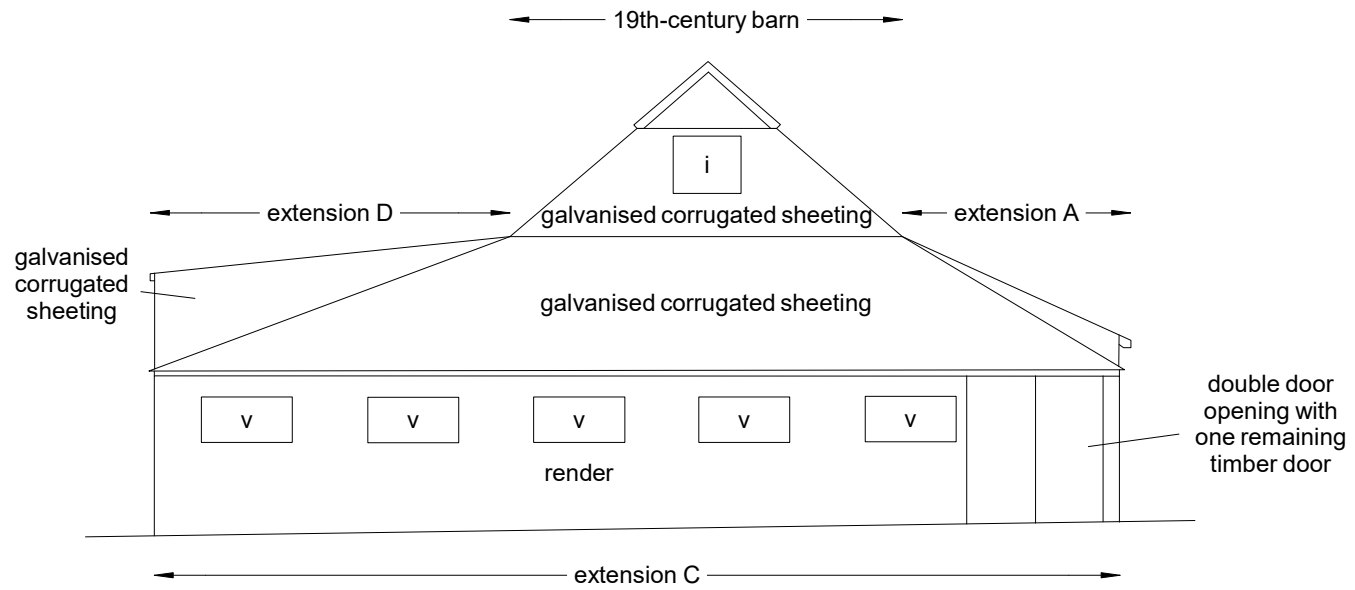




- a = areas between studs infilled with concrete
- b = brick plinth and dwarf wall
- i = inserted doorway
- v = vertically-hung casement window

Fig 6 North-east elevation.





i = inserted window
 v = vertically-hung casement window



Fig 7 North-west elevation.

Filename With Ext	Annotation
MHGF22_Photograph01.JPG	Brick plinth and dwarf wall (north-east side)
MHGF22_Photograph02.JPG	Concrete filled timber wall (NE side)
MHGF22_Photograph03.JPG	Detail of new floor over old timbers
MHGF22_Photograph04.JPG	Doorway in north-east wall
MHGF22_Photograph05.JPG	External SE wall
MHGF22_Photograph06.JPG	External shot of lean to on NW wall
MHGF22_Photograph08.JPG	Fixed roof detail
MHGF22_Photograph07.JPG	Fixed roof detail
MHGF22_Photograph09.JPG	Ground floor facing NW
MHGF22_Photograph10.JPG	Ground floor facing SE
MHGF22_Photograph11.JPG	Interior NW lean to
MHGF22_Photograph12.JPG	Interior roof
MHGF22_Photograph13.JPG	Internal SE wall
MHGF22_Photograph14.JPG	Internal SE wall
MHGF22_Photograph15.JPG	Internal shot of NW lean-to
MHGF22_Photograph16.JPG	Internal shot of SE lean to
MHGF22_Photograph17.JPG	Lean-to at rear of building
MHGF22_Photograph18.JPG	Lean-to at rear of building (facing SW)
MHGF22_Photograph19.JPG	North-east side
MHGF22_Photograph20.JPG	North-east side, inside covered area
MHGF22_Photograph21.JPG	North-east side, under cover area
MHGF22_Photograph23.JPG	North-west side
MHGF22_Photograph22.JPG	North-west side
MHGF22_Photograph24.JPG	NW upstairs room
MHGF22_Photograph25.JPG	Roof and mezzanine (facing SE)
MHGF22_Photograph27.JPG	Roof and mezzanine facing SE
MHGF22_Photograph26.JPG	Roof and mezzanine facing SE
MHGF22_Photograph28.JPG	South-east and north-east sides
MHGF22_Photograph29.JPG	South-east elevation
MHGF22_Photograph31.JPG	South-west side
MHGF22_Photograph30.JPG	South-west side
MHGF22_Photograph32.JPG	Timber frame detail
MHGF22_Photograph33.JPG	Upper floor and roof view (facing SE)
MHGF22_Photograph34.JPG	Upper floor timber frame
MHGF22_Photograph35.JPG	Upper floor wall detail facing NE
MHGF22_Photograph36.JPG	Wall and doorway detail

MHGF22_Photo37.JPG Wall detail

MHGF22_Photo38.JPG Weatherboarding on internal wall NW wall



MHGF22_PhotoGraph01Brick plinth and downward wall (north-east side)



MHGF22_PhotoGraph02Concrete filled timber wall (NE side)



MHGF22_PhotoGraph03Detail of new floor over old timbers



MHGF22_PhotoGraph04Doorway in north-east wall



MHGF22_PhotoGraph05External SE wall



MHGF22_PhotoGraph06External shot of lean to on NW wall



MHGF22_PhotoGraph08Fixed roof detail



MHGF22_PhotoGraph07Fixed roof detail



MHGF22_PhotoGraph09Ground floor facing NW



MHGF22_PhotoGraph10Ground floor facing SE



MHGF22_PhotoGraph11Interior NW lean to



MHGF22_PhotoGraph12Interior roof



MHGF22_PhotoGraph13Internal SE wall



MHGF22_PhotoGraph14Internal SE wall



MHGF22_PhotoGraph15Internal shot of NW lean-to



MHGF22_PhotoGraph16Internal shot of SE lean to



MHGF22_PhotoGraph17Lean-to at rear of building



MHGF22_PhotoGraph18Lean-to at rear of building (facing SW)



MHGF22_PhotoGraph19North-east side



MHGF22_PhotoGraph20North-east side, inside covered area



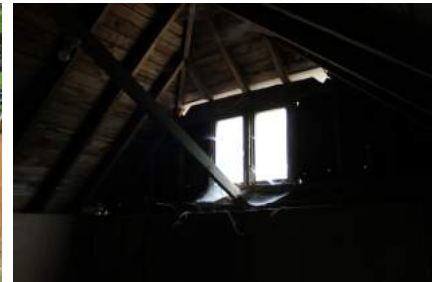
MHGF22_PhotoGraph21North-east side, under cover area



MHGF22_PhotoGraph23North-w est side



MHGF22_PhotoGraph22North-w est side



MHGF22_PhotoGraph24NW upstairs room



MHGF22_PhotoGraph25Roof and mezzanine (facing SE)



MHGF22_PhotoGraph27Roof and mezzanine facing SE



MHGF22_PhotoGraph26Roof and mezzanine facing SE



MHGF22_PhotoGraph28South-east and north-east sides



MHGF22_PhotoGraph29South-east elevation



MHGF22_PhotoGraph31South-west side



MHGF22_PhotoGraph30South-west side



MHGF22_PhotoGraph32Timber frame detail



MHGF22_PhotoGraph33Upper floor and roof view (facing SE)



MHGF22_PhotoGraph34Upper floor timber frame



MHGF22_PhotoGraph35Upper floor w wall detail facing NE



MHGF22_PhotoGraph36Wall and doorway detail



MHGF22_Photo37Wall detail



MHGF22_Photo38Weatherboarding on internal wall NW wall

Summary for colchest3-506710

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-506710
Project Name	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2) at Meadow Hall Barn, Parkhall Road, Gosfield, Essex, CO9 1SQ
Sitename	Meadow Hall Barn, Parkhall Road, Gosfield, Essex, CO9 1SQ
Activity type	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2)
Project Identifier(s)	2022/05e
Planning Id	22/00069/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	29-Jun-2022 - 29-Jun-2022
Location	Meadow Hall Barn, Parkhall Road, Gosfield, Essex, CO9 1SQ NGR : TL 75492 29423 LL : 51.9356414411842, 0.551368196993366 12 Fig : 575492,229423
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Braintree Parish : Gosfield
Project Methodology	The record will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan form of the site • A measured survey including floor plans, elevations and sections • Photographic record accompanied by appropriate photographic register • Assessment of the building's chronological development • Details of the materials and method of construction, dimensions and architectural treatments • Function and internal layout, discussion of original function and later adaptations • Fixtures and fittings • The significance and architectural merit of the building All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with: professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a, b), c) Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020) the Project Brief (ECC 2021)
Project Results	The barn at Meadow Hall Farm (formerly known as Beardwood Farm) is a non-designated heritage asset dating from the mid-19th century. The structure comprises a timber-framed barn with modern single-storey lean-tos on all sides. Whilst the overall plan form of the original structure survives the building has been much repaired and altered.
Keywords	Barn - Victorian - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	P, Parmenter, C, Lister
HER Identifiers	

