

**Historic building recording at
Manor House Farm, Brentwood Road,
Bulphan, Upminster, Essex, RM14 3TJ**

March 2016



**report prepared by
Mark Baister**

**commissioned by
Mr M Norcross**

CAT project ref.: 16/02f
NGR: TQ 64515 86120 (centre)
Planning reference: 15/00183/FUL
EHER ref: THMF16
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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Manor House Farm, Brentwood Road, Bulphan, Upminster, Essex in March 2016. The two surveyed buildings (originally stabling and an animal shelter) date to the mid-late 19th century and are all that remain from a significant farm complex constructed in the 'High Farming' period of British agriculture.

2 Introduction (Fig 1 and 2)

This is the archive report on the historic building recording at Manor House Farm, Brentwood Road, Bulphan, Upminster, Essex, in response to an application for the demolition of 19th-century farm buildings and the sites conversion into residential use. The work was commissioned by Smart Planning Ltd on behalf of Michael Norcross, and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in March 2016. The two buildings detailed in this report are all single-storey timber-framed farm buildings clad in traditional weatherboarding (Buildings A and B – see Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TQ 64515 86120.

A planning application (planning ref. 15/00183/FUL) was submitted to Thurrock Council in February 2015 proposing the demolition of the existing structures. Given the historic importance of the buildings and their local significance the Essex County Council Historic Environmental Advisor (ECCHEA) recommended that a building record be made of the standing 19th-century farm buildings before their demolition. This recommendation was made based on the National Planning Policy Framework.

A brief detailing the required work (historic building recording) was issued by Essex County Council Archaeological Advisor (ECC 2015). In response to the brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2016) and agreed with the CBCAA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2008), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) and *RCHME: Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition* were followed.

3 Aims

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

In particular the record considered:

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

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 present buildings.
- A large-scale block plan of the site using existing architects drawings or the current 1:2500 OS map extract. The position of each building, structure and significant boundary has been indicated, noting date and function.
- Annotated floor plans and elevations at a scale of 1:100 made of each floor, tied into the descriptive text and photographic record.
- 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 brief discussion of the history and development of the buildings, including its design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features (external and internal). Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

5 Historical background

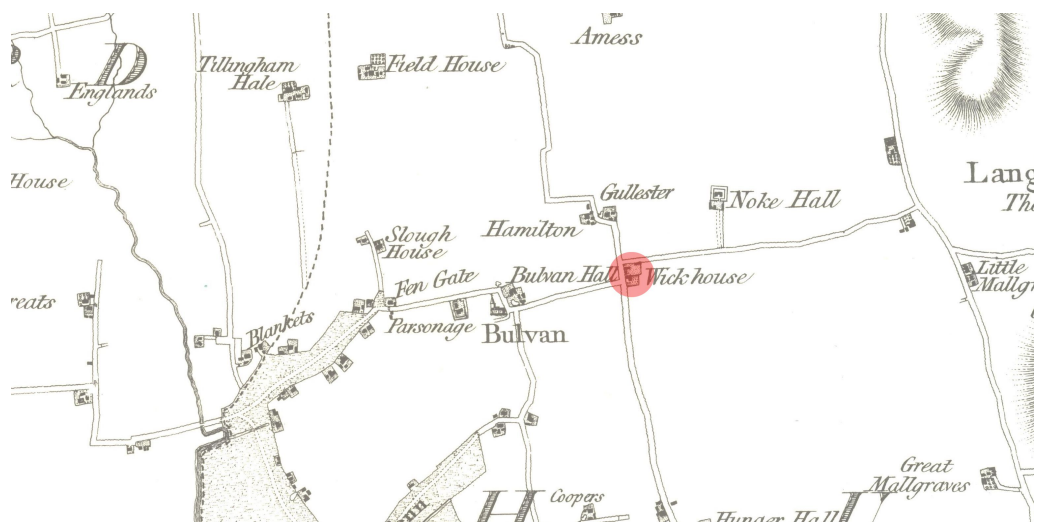
The following historical background draws on information held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER):

The development site is located within the historic farm complex of Manor House (previously Wick House), roughly 700m east of the village centre of Bulphan, in south-west Essex.

Two partially surviving medieval moated enclosures are located nearby to the site. One is 600m north-east of the site to the north of Noke Hill Farm, and one is 1.19km to the south-west at Bulphan-Martin Farm.

Two listed timber-framed houses dating from the 15th and 16th century (NHLE no 1111648 and NHLE no 1337059) stand 450m to the north of the site and are shown on a map from 1805 (Map 2, see below).

The site itself contains no listed buildings. The current Manor House was constructed between 1915 and 1957 and replaced an earlier, possibly medieval, house (see Maps below). The Chapman and André map of 1777 (Map 1) is not very detailed but does show several buildings on the site labelled 'Wick House'.



Map 1 Chapman and André map, 1777. Site highlighted in red.

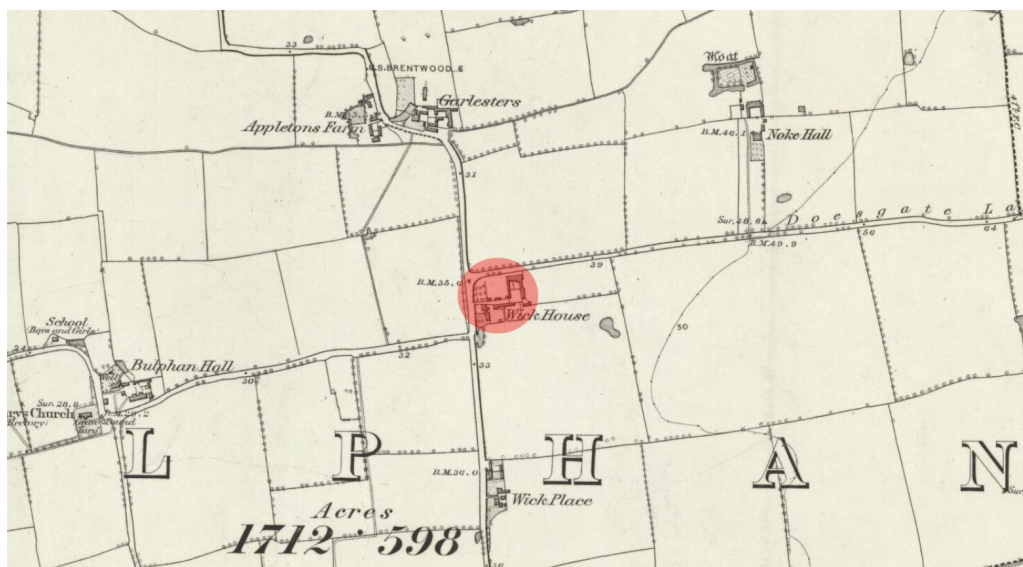
A map of the site from 1805 (Map 2) shows a similar layout to the Chapman and André map, with the addition of the surrounding field system. Again, the site is labelled as 'Wick House'.



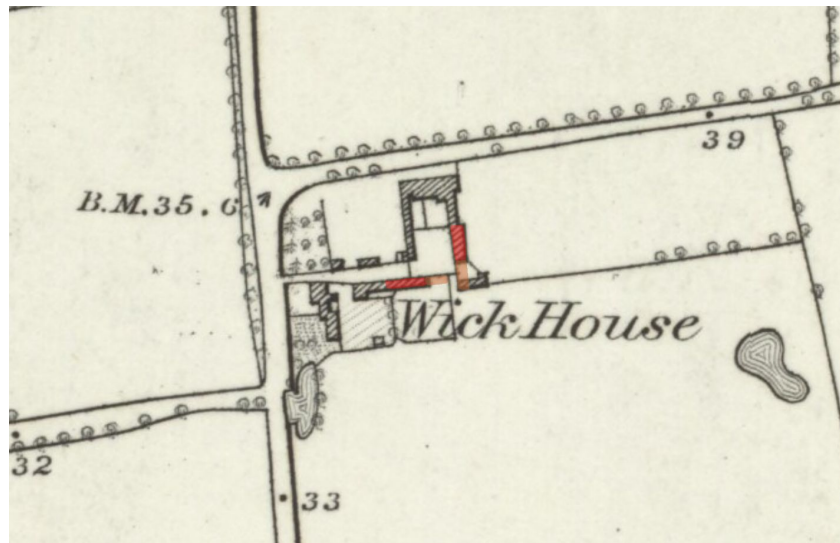
Map 2 Map of East Tilbury, 1805. Site highlighted in red.
Associated fields from 1837 tithe appointment
highlighted in blue.

The tithe apportionments carried out in 1837 listed the fields associated with the farm at Wick House, and are displayed on Map 2. In total Wick House had 206 acres of land associated with it at the time of the tithe survey.

The 1st edition 1866 OS map (Maps 3 and 4) shows a larger number of buildings on the site, with the farmhouse to the west and a yard surrounded by farm buildings to the east. Due to differing scales and detail, it is difficult to tell if any of these buildings correlate to ones shown on the earlier mapping. Regardless, it is clear that a significant amount of construction has taken place, particularly to the east of the site. The site is still labelled as 'Wick House'.

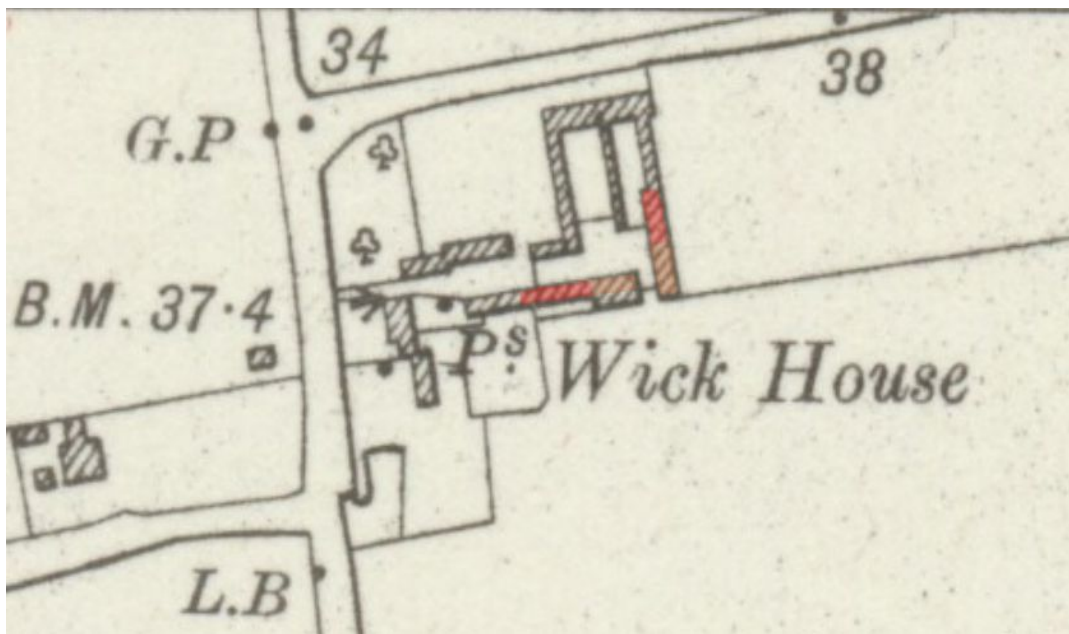


Map 3 1st edition OS map, 1866. Site highlighted in red.



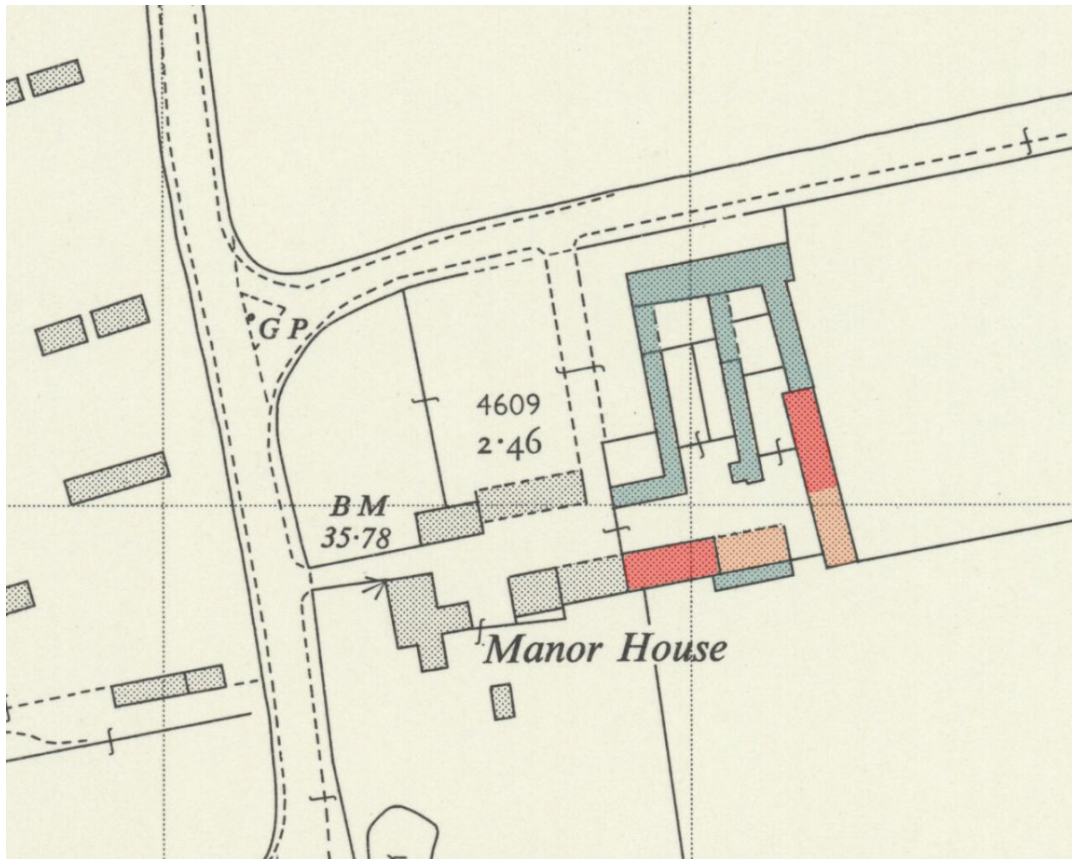
Map 4 Detailed plan of site from 1866 OS map. Buildings detailed in report highlighted in red. Extensions (not yet built) highlighted in orange.

Comparing the 1866 OS map to the modern layout of the site (Fig 1) clearly shows that the two buildings that are detailed in this report have been extended at some point. These extensions first appear on the 1915 OS map (Map 5), giving a 49 year time-frame for their construction. As well as these extensions, several other additions made to the farmyard are visible on this map, including a long building that separates the main farmyard in two.



Map 5 Detailed plan of site from 1915 OS map. Buildings detailed in report highlighted in red. Extensions highlighted in orange.

The 1957 OS map (Map 6) shows the farmstead in more detail, and also shows that 'Wick House' has been demolished and replaced with a new building named 'Manor House'. This is the current farmhouse that stands today.



Map 6 Detailed plan of site from 1957 OS map. Buildings detailed in report highlighted in red. Extensions highlighted in orange. Buildings since demolished highlighted in blue.

A comparison of the historical maps with the current plan of the site (Fig 1) shows that the buildings (and their later extensions) described in this report are one of the few surviving elements of the historical farmstead. Some buildings to the west, closer to the farmhouse, could be original but are not within the scope of this investigation. All other buildings detailed on the historical mapping have been demolished and replaced with modern farm buildings.

Using the cartographic evidence detailed above, it is possible to say that the two buildings detailed in this report were constructed between 1805 and 1866, and then extended sometime prior to 1915. They were probably erected as part of a general redevelopment of the site that occurred in the 19th century, as a result of the 'High Farming' period of British agriculture (see Discussion).

6 Descriptive record (Figs 2-11)

The buildings described below are labelled as A and B (Fig 2). The original structures are labelled as A1 and B1, and their corresponding extensions labelled as A2 and B2.

Building A (Figs 4-7)

Original building (A1)

The original section of Building A is aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and is in use as a stable. It is one-storey timber-framed building constructed of softwood machine-cut timber, measuring 20m x 6.2m with a concrete block floor. The building is clad in traditional weatherboarding, with a modern pan tile-covered gabled-ended roof. The timber-frame of the building is nailed together.

Exterior

The northern elevation of the building has five vertically planked half-stable doors attached with metal hinges (Photograph 1). Each door leads into a separate stall within the building and has a corresponding electric light adjacent to it. Several hooks and attachments are also present on this elevation, which presumably relates to the building's use as a stable.



Photograph 1 Building A northern elevation. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The eastern and western elevations are hidden but, based on the interior (see below), they seem to have no features and are just covered in plain weatherboarding.

The southern elevation has five small wooden awning shutters for ventilation, one for each stall (Photograph 2).



Photograph 2 Building A southern elevation, showing wooden awning shutters.
Photograph taken facing north-east.

Interior

As mentioned above, the building is separated into five stalls. They are each divided by whitewashed concrete blocks and timber fencing. Unlike in the extension to this building (see below), these stalls do not correspond with any bays within the structure (as there are



Photograph 3 Building A westernmost stall, showing pavior brick flooring.
Photograph taken facing south.

none due to the lack of tie beams and principal posts). The floor of the building is made of small concrete blocks with channels for water, except in the very westernmost stall, where half of the floor is made of brick paviors (Photograph 3).

The timber-frames on the east and west ends of the building have two primary braces supporting the central stud. At the western end, the studs are supported in concrete. At the eastern end, of the building the gable has been entirely removed and the roof is supported by timber nailed onto the gable of the adjacent extension (A2) (Photograph 4).



Photograph 4 Original eastern gable end of Building A, showing missing gable and beginning of extension (A2). Photograph taken facing south-east.

The roof is a collar-rafter roof, supported by one clasped purlin on each pitch, and a series of collars along the length of the building. There are no trusses, and as a result no bays but, at some divisions between the stalls, there are a series of modern timbers providing additional support (Photograph 5).

Each stall, except the westernmost one, has a concrete feeding-trough and hay rack on the southern wall (Photograph 6).



Photograph 5 Building A, showing modern timbers used to support the roof in the absence of a tie-beam. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 6 Central stall in Building A, with concrete feeding troughs and hay racks. Photograph taken facing south.

Extension (A2)

The extension to Building A is aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and is in use as a stable. It is one-storey four bay timber-framed structure constructed of softwood timber, measuring 11.5m x 6.2m with a concrete floor. The extension is clad in traditional weatherboarding, with a modern pan tile-covered gabled-ended roof. The timber-frame of the extension is nailed together.

Exterior

The northern elevation of the extension has two vertically-planked half-stable doors attached with metal hinges. Two more doors have been recently removed, leaving only a doorway. Each doorway leads into a separate stall and has a corresponding electric light adjacent to it, identical to Building A1 (see above). Hooks and attachments are also present on this elevation, related to the extension's use as a stable.

The eastern gable-end is devoid of any features. The western elevation is largely hidden by Building A1 but, again, is featureless.

Unlike the original building, the southern elevation of the extension has no shutters for ventilation and just consists of plain weatherboarding (Photograph 2). This is possibly due to another building built up against this side of the extension, which has since been demolished (see historical background above).



Photograph 7 Detail of wall construction in the extension to Building A, showing rails and separate studs jointed between them. Photograph taken facing south-west.

Interior

The extension is separated into four stalls, each of which is also a bay, with corresponding primary posts and trusses. They are each divided by a brick wall and timber fencing. The floor is made of concrete.

The timber walls are constructed of rails running between the primary-posts at each bay division, with studs jointed between them (Photograph 7). Some of the rails are hand-sawn whereas all the studs are machine-cut.

The east and west elevations of the extension have a primary-post in the centre, supporting the wall-plate (Photograph 7). This configuration is mirrored in the trusses between the bays, where there are central-posts, embedded in concrete, supporting the tie-beams (Photograph 8).



Photograph 8 Westernmost stall in the extension to Building A. Photograph taken facing south.

The trusses themselves are of simple construction, with a tie-beam supported on the primary posts and straight braces between bays and a central post beneath (see above). Two inclined braces rise from this tie-beam to the single purlin on each pitch (Photograph 9). Near to each truss there is a collar clasp the purlin, although the inclined braces are not attached to it. As well as the support of the trusses, the roof has wind braces at its eastern end. All the timbers making up the trusses and the roof are machine-cut.



Photograph 9 Truss in extension to Building A. Photograph taken facing east.

As would be expected from a 19th-century building, no carpenter's marks were observed in Building A or in its extension.

Building B (Figs 8-11)

Original Building (B1)

The original section of Building B is aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and is currently in use as a store and a living area. Its northern end abuts a large modern concrete-walled barn. It is a single-storey six-bay timber-framed building constructed of softwood timber, measuring 20.5m x 6.2m. The building is clad in traditional weatherboarding, with a modern pan tile-covered gabled-ended roof. The timber-frame is nailed together.

Exterior

The western elevation of the building has two vertically-planked doors attached with metal hinges. Also on the western elevation are five inserted small wooden-framed awning windows (Photograph 10), the northern two of which are blocked from the inside.

The southern gable-end of the building is covered by its extension (B2).



Photograph 10 Western elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The eastern elevation of the building has three modern plastic-framed windows, and a porch leading to a modern doorway. (Photograph 11).



Photograph 11 Eastern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing south-west.

The northern elevation of the building has a large inserted modern plastic-framed window and a similarly modern door inserted into it, but no other features (Photograph 12).



Photograph 12 Northern elevation of Building B. Photograph taken facing south.

Interior

The two doorways on the west elevation lead into what is currently a three-bay storage area (Photograph 13). This area has a concrete floor with drainage grooves cut into it, and



Photograph 13 Building B interior. Photograph taken facing north.

several concrete divisions, feeding troughs and hay racks (similar to Building A) suggesting it was originally used to shelter animals (Photograph 14). There is wooden panelling over much of the timber-frame, with only primary posts left visible. All the primary-posts in the building are machine-cut.



Photograph 14 Building B interior. Photograph taken facing north-east.

The trusses in the building consist of tie-beams supported by primary posts and straight braces at bay intervals. Two inclined braces rise from these tie-beams to the single purlin on each roof pitch. Near to each truss there is a collar claspings the purlin, although the inclined braces are not attached to it. All the timbers in the trusses are machine-cut, with the exception of three hand-sawn tie-beams, which are entire tree trunks with the bark and extraneous branches removed (Photographs 13, 14 and 15).

The southernmost tie-beam in the building has been completely removed and replaced with two new tie-beams and scissor braces (Photograph 15). The replacement tie-beams are hand-sawn.



Photograph 15 Replacement scissor brace trusses in Building B. Photograph taken facing south.

The doorway on the north elevation leads into a recently-renovated three bay living area (Photograph 16), which is divided from the storage area by a chipboard wall. This modern living area has a tiled floor and an inserted chipboard wall and ceiling covering large portions of the timber-frame. This section has three tie-beams, two of which are hand-sawn



Photograph 16 Modern inserted living area in north half of Building B. Photograph taken facing south-east.

and one of which is machine-cut. What segments of timber-frame that remain visible are similar to those elsewhere in the building. All three tie-beams have inclined struts rising from them and they have straight-braces rising from the primary posts to support them.

Based on the layout of the rest of the building, it seems likely that these tie-beams have been moved from their original positions (Fig 8), probably when the chipboard wall was inserted between the living area and the storage sections. Unfortunately as the timber-frame is not visible in this section, it is impossible to be certain.

Extension (B2)

The extension of Building B is currently in use as a storage area. Its northern end abuts the original section of Building B. It is one-storey four-bay timber-framed structure constructed of softwood timber, measuring 14m x 6.2m. Like the main structure, it is clad in traditional weatherboarding, with a modern pan tile-covered gabled-ended roof and the timber-frame is nailed together.

Exterior

On its western elevation is an opening with no door, spanning one-and-a-half bays (Photograph 17). There are no other features on any of its elevations.



Photograph 17 Western elevation of Building B and its extension. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 18 Interior of extension of Building B. Photograph taken facing south.

Interior

As in the original building (see above), there is wooden panelling over much of the timber-frame, leaving only primary posts visible (Photograph 18). The southern elevation of the structure has a primary-post in its centre, supporting the wall-plate above.



Photograph 19 Steel bracing supporting primary-post in entrance to Building B extension. Photograph taken facing west.

The central primary-post supporting the wall-plate above the large opening in the western elevation has been reinforced with a steel bracket and bolts (Photograph 19).

The floor of the extension is made of concrete. The tie-beams are identical in design to the ones in the rest of the building and indeed the ones in the extension to Building A (A1).

As would be expected from a 19th-century building, no carpenter's marks were observed in Building B and its extension.

7 Discussion

Based on the cartographic evidence, we can be certain that the two original buildings detailed in this report were constructed in the 19th century.

Given the historical context, it seems overwhelmingly likely they were built sometime between the 1840s and 1870s, the 'High Farming' years of British agriculture. This was a time of increased output and prosperity brought about by affordable imported artificial fertilisers, manure and feeds such as oilcake, as well as a rapid increase in population in the Victorian period. These factors, combined with an Act of Parliament in 1849 that provided loans for the construction of new farm buildings, led to a boom in agriculture in Britain. The rapid and large-scale construction of farm buildings is a hallmark of this period, and the significant number of buildings we see on the site on the 1866 OS map (Map 4) compared to its predecessors is clearly a result of this economical prosperity. The regular courtyard plan of the farmstead shows an evolution in agricultural thinking that began in the mid-18th century, and prioritised a careful laying out farm buildings around a central yard to minimise labour (Historic England 2006).

The extensions to the two buildings (Map 5) were likely built within a decade of the 1866 OS map being surveyed. Beginning in 1880 farming in Britain suffered a massive depression, brought about by a succession of poor weather and an increase in cheap foreign imports of agricultural produce from America and Europe. This economic depression would not fully lift until the 1940s, and it seems unlikely, although not impossible, that the erection of the extensions would have occurred during this period.

It also seems clear that the two buildings and their extensions have been re-roofed and had their weatherboarding re-done at some point in their history, perhaps quite recently. It is possible that this re-roofing also entailed the replacement and rebuilding of several roof trusses in Building B, including the two with scissor bracing (Photograph 15) although this is by no means certain.

Building A and its extension are currently in use as stables and, based on their layout and typology, there seems little reason to surmise that they have ever been anything else. The doorways, block floor with drainage gullies, troughs and hay racks all appear to be original. The divisions between stalls may originally have been wooden and have since been replaced by concrete blocks, although it is impossible to be certain.

Stables in preceding centuries almost invariably had a first floor used for storing hay but, by the late 19th century, this had fallen out of favour and instead stables were single-storey, often with ridge-vents to provide ventilation (Historic England 2006, 62). No ridge-vents remain on Building A but, if they did exist, they must have been removed when the building was re-roofed (see above).

Half of the original structure of Building B (B1) has been heavily altered with the insertion of a modern chipboard walled living area (Photograph 16). The concrete-built feeding troughs, stall divisions and hay racks in the other half of the building, however, leave little doubt that it was originally used for sheltering animals.

The extension to Building B (B2), is likely to originally have been a cart lodge, given the large opening on its western side.

Although largely insignificant on their own merits, these two buildings and their extensions are the remnants of a particularly prosperous time in the farm's history, and indeed in the history of British agriculture as a whole.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Smart Planning Ltd and Michael Norcross for commissioning and funding the building recording.

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

Plans are based on and amended from field observations carried out by the author.

The project was monitored by Mr Richard Havis, Essex County Council Archaeological Advisor.

9 References

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

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

Brunskill, R.W.	1994	Timber Building in Britain (second edition)
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording at Manor House Farm, Brentwood Road, Bulphan, Upminster, Essex, RM14 3TJ</i> by Pooley, L
CAT	2017	<i>Policies and procedures</i>
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>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
ECC	2015	<i>Brief for historic building-recording, archaeological trial trenching and excavation at Manor House, Doesgate Lane, Bulphan</i> by Havis, R
Harvey, N.	1980	The Industrial Archaeology of Farming in England and Wales
Historic England	2006	Historic Farmstead Preliminary Character Statement: East of England Region
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>
Lake, J.	1989	Historic Farm Buildings
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

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
collar	horizontal member in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined members such as principal or common rafters
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
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 main 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
stud	in wall frames the upright smaller section timbers between the main posts of the frame
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 Thurrock Museum (an accession code has been requested).

12 Contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of brief issued by ECCAA
- 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

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Distribution list

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date: 01/06/2017

Appendix 1

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

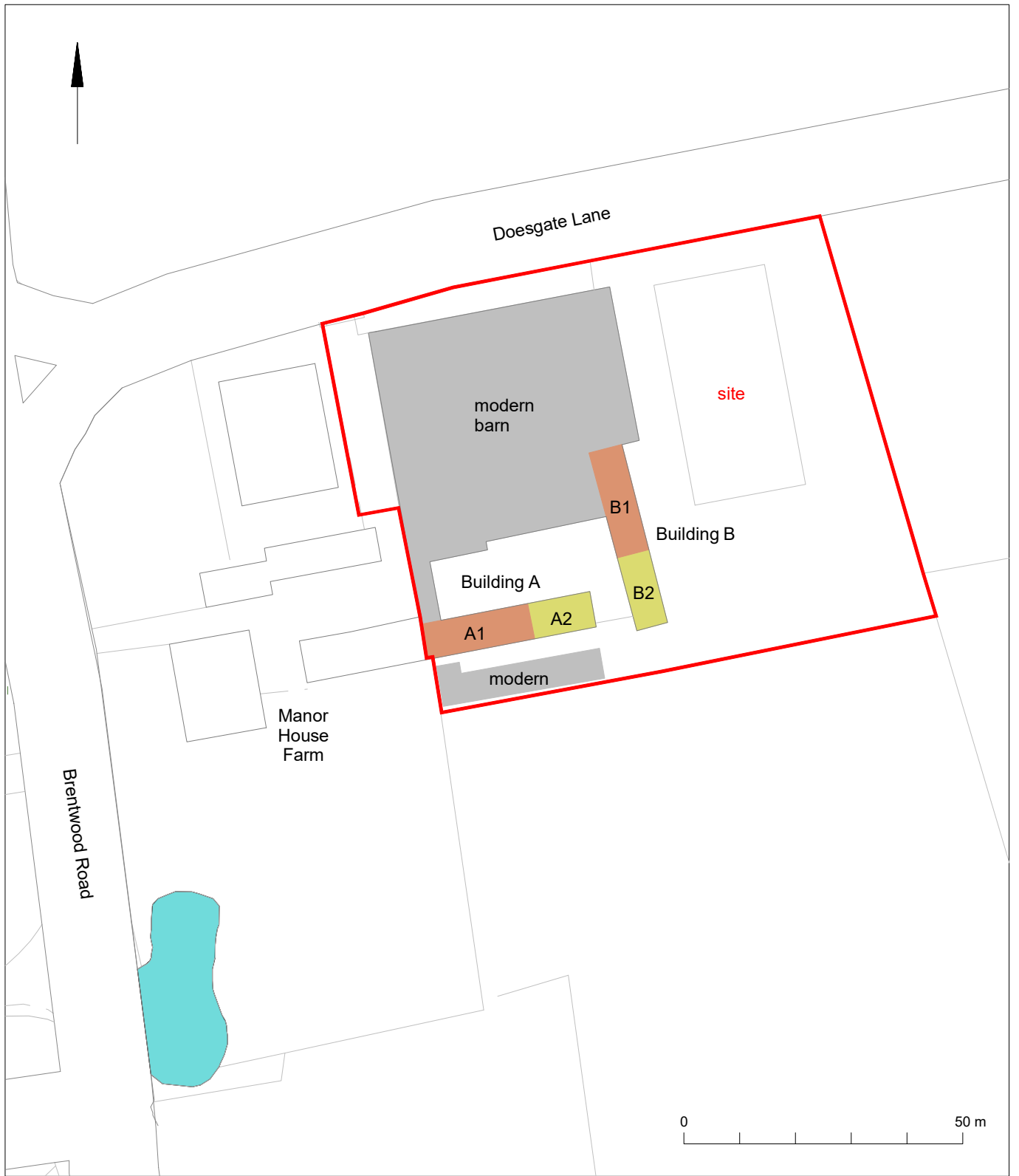
Manor House Farm 003.jpg	Building A exterior, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 004.jpg	Building A exterior east end of block, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 006.jpg	Building A exterior, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 007.jpg	Building A exterior, West Facing
Manor House Farm 008.jpg	Building A last exterior door on the west end, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 009.jpg	Building A exterior door way, South Facing
Manor House Farm 010.jpg	Building A exterior door, South Facing
Manor House Farm 011.jpg	Building A exterior door, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 012.jpg	Building A exterior door way, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 013.jpg	Building A exterior door way, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 014.jpg	Building A exterior door way, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 015.jpg	Building A last exterior door way on the East, South Facing
Manor House Farm 016.jpg	Building A exterior, North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 017.jpg	Building A exterior, North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 018.jpg	Building A interior east wall, North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 019.jpg	Building A interior floor detail, ?South facing
Manor House Farm 020.jpg	Building A interior roof trusses, South-East/North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 021.jpg	Building A interior, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 022.jpg	Building A interior, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 023.jpg	Building A interior wall/roof details, North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 024.jpg	Building A interior floor details, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 025.jpg	Building A interior dividing wall, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 026.jpg	Building A interior, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 027.jpg	Building A interior west wall detail, North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 028.jpg	Building A interior west wall, West-North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 029.jpg	Building A interior, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 030.jpg	Building A interior roof truss details, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 031.jpg	Building A interior dividing wall, ?South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 032.jpg	Building A interior roof trusses, West/East Facing
Manor House Farm 033.jpg	Building A interior wall details, South Facing
Manor House Farm 034.jpg	Building A interior, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 035.jpg	Building A interior wall details, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 036.jpg	Building B exterior, North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 039.jpg	Building B exterior, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 040.jpg	Building B exterior, North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 041.jpg	Building B exterior, North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 043.jpg	Ducks! North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 044.jpg	Building B exterior, North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 045.jpg	Building B exterior, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 046.jpg	Building B interior south wall, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 047.jpg	Building B interior wall, North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 048.jpg	Building B interior, North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 049.jpg	Building B interior roof trusses, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 050.jpg	Building B interior roof trusses, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 051.jpg	Building B interior roof truss detail, South-West facing
Manor House Farm 052.jpg	Building B interior roof truss details, South-East/North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 053.jpg	Chickens!
Manor House Farm 054.jpg	Building B interior roof trusses, South-East/North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 055.jpg	Building B interior roof trusses, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 056.jpg	Building B interior roof trusses, South-West/North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 057.jpg	Building B interior, North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 058.jpg	Building B interior wall details, North-East/South-West Facing

Manor House Farm 059.jpg	Building B interior details
Manor House Farm 060.jpg	Building B exterior with old wheel, North-East Facing
Manor House Farm 062.jpg	Building B, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 063.jpg	Building B interior, South-East Facing
Manor House Farm 064.jpg	Building B interior, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 065.jpg	Mark in building B, South-West Facing
Manor House Farm 066.jpg	Building B interior roof truss details, North-West Facing
Manor House Farm 067.jpg	Re-used timber in modern farm building.
Manor House Farm 068.jpg	Archway shot, West Facing



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Surveyed buildings. Extensions shown in yellow.

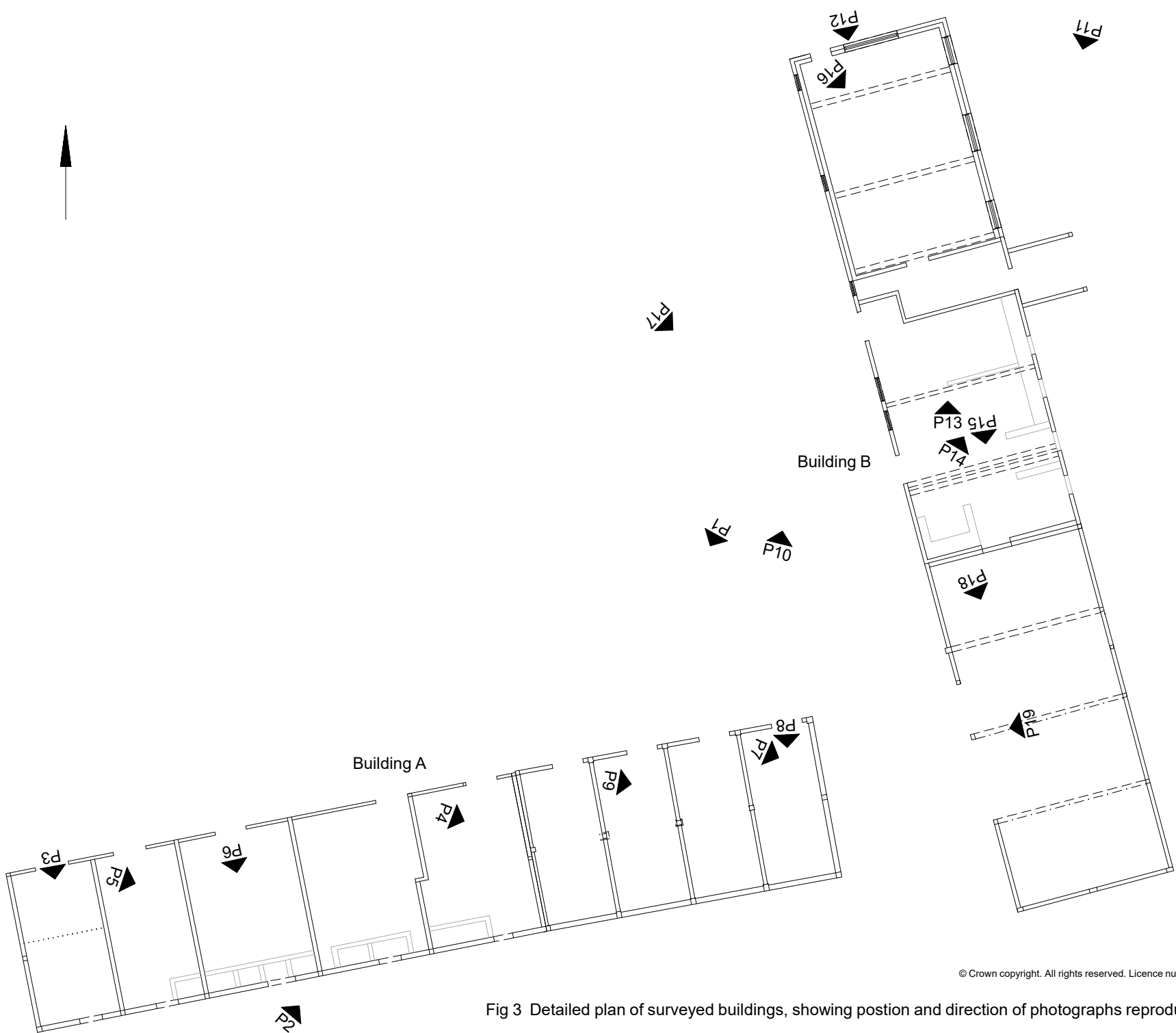


Fig 3 Detailed plan of surveyed buildings, showing position and direction of photographs reproduced in text.

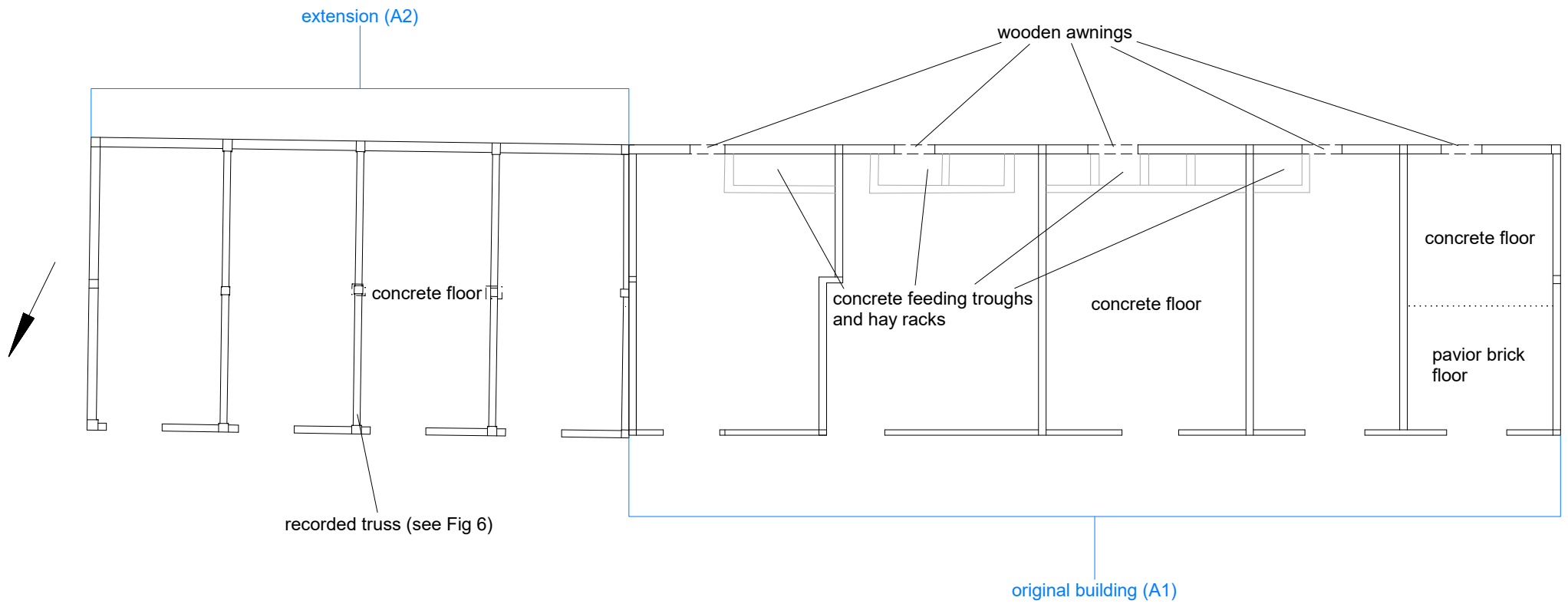


Fig 4 Building A plan.

0 5 m

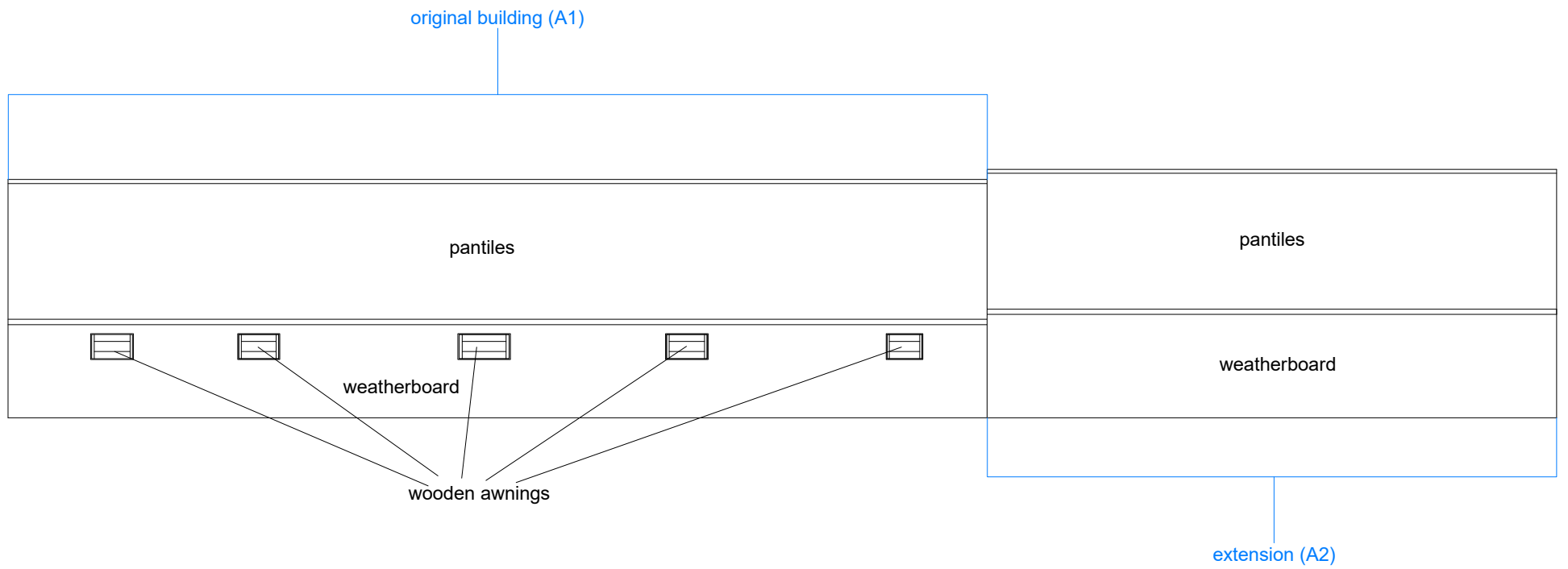


Fig 5 Building A southern elevation.



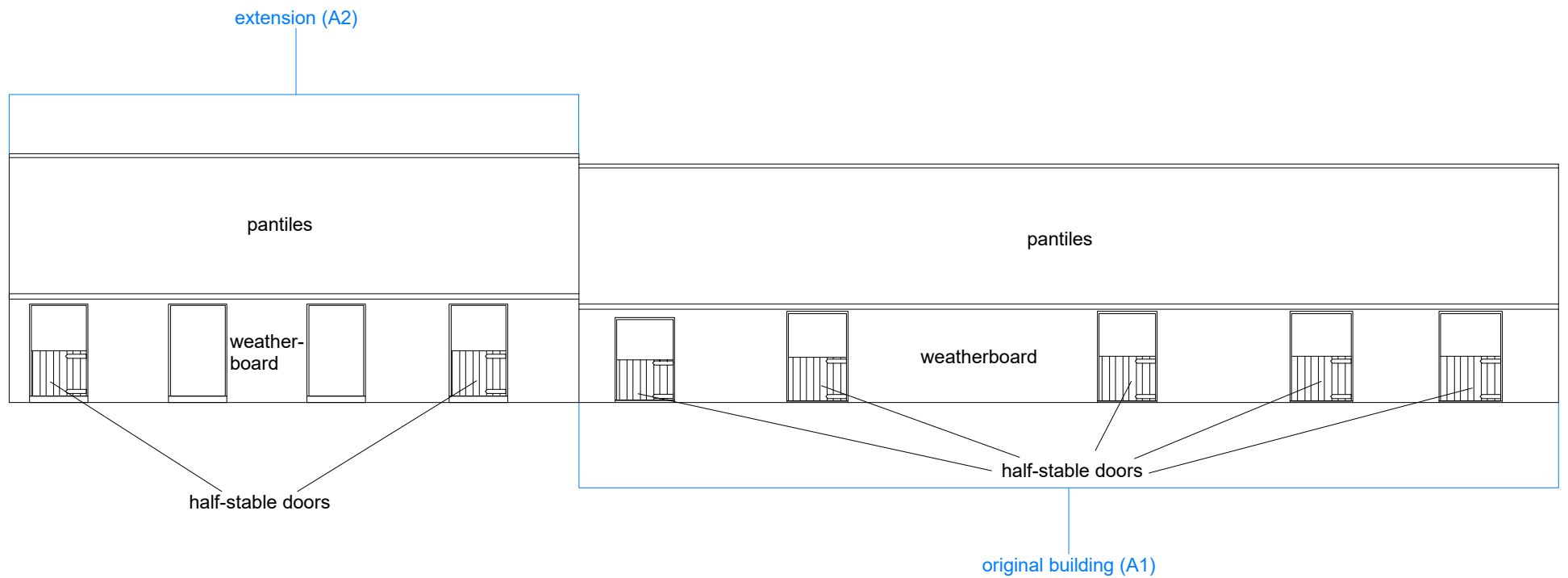


Fig 6 Building A northern elevation.



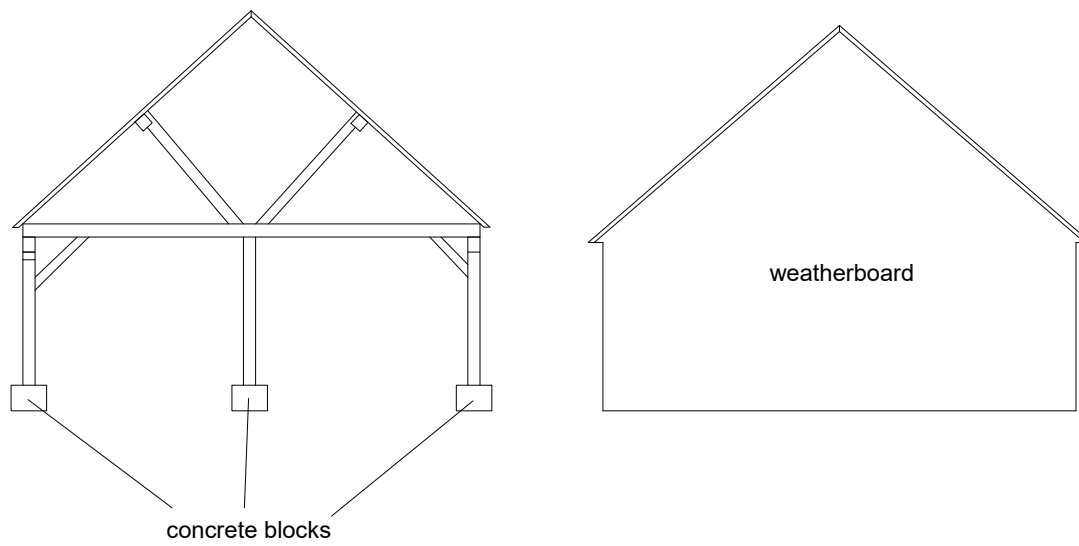


Fig 7 Building A eastern elevation and truss cross-section.



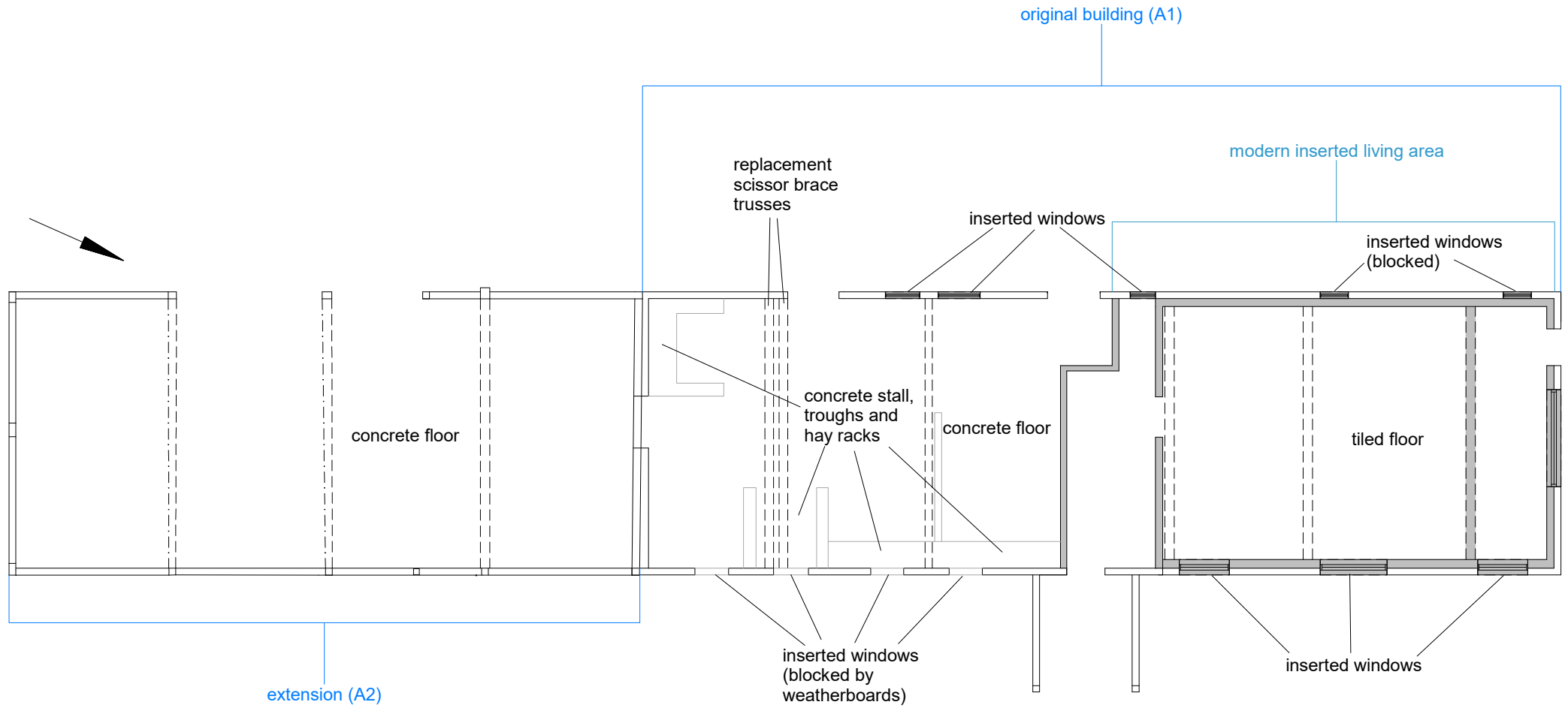


Fig 8 Building B plan.



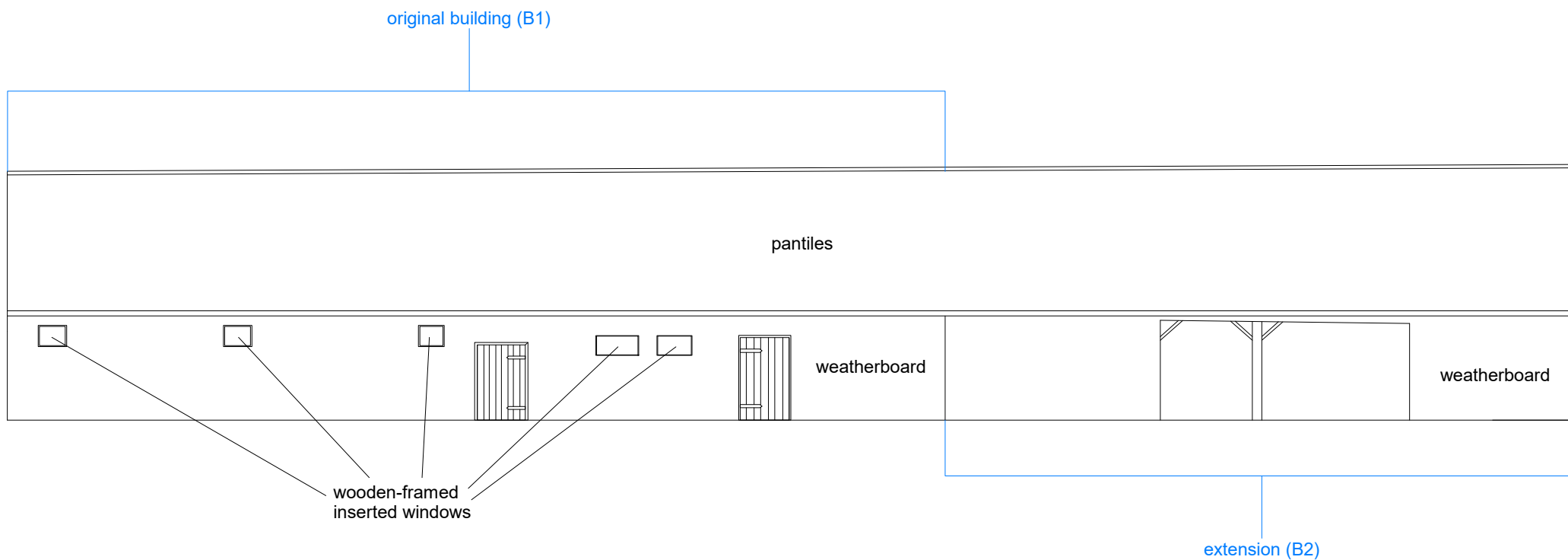


Fig 9 Building B western elevation.



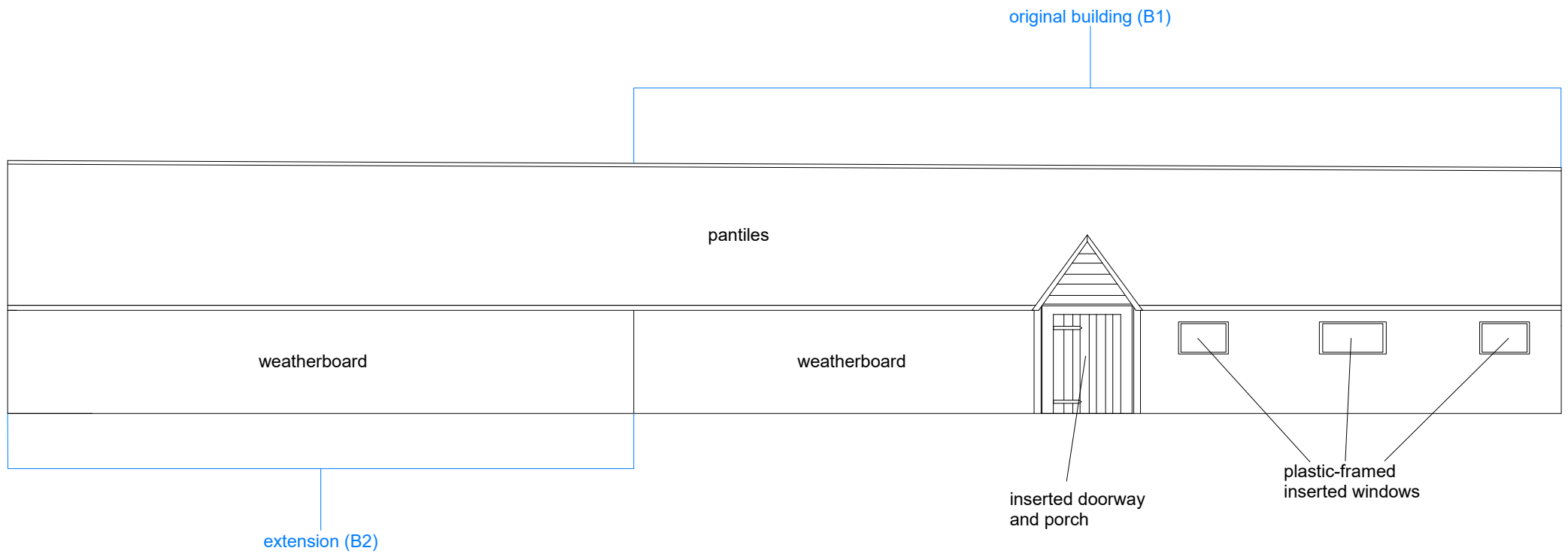


Fig 10 Building B eastern elevation.



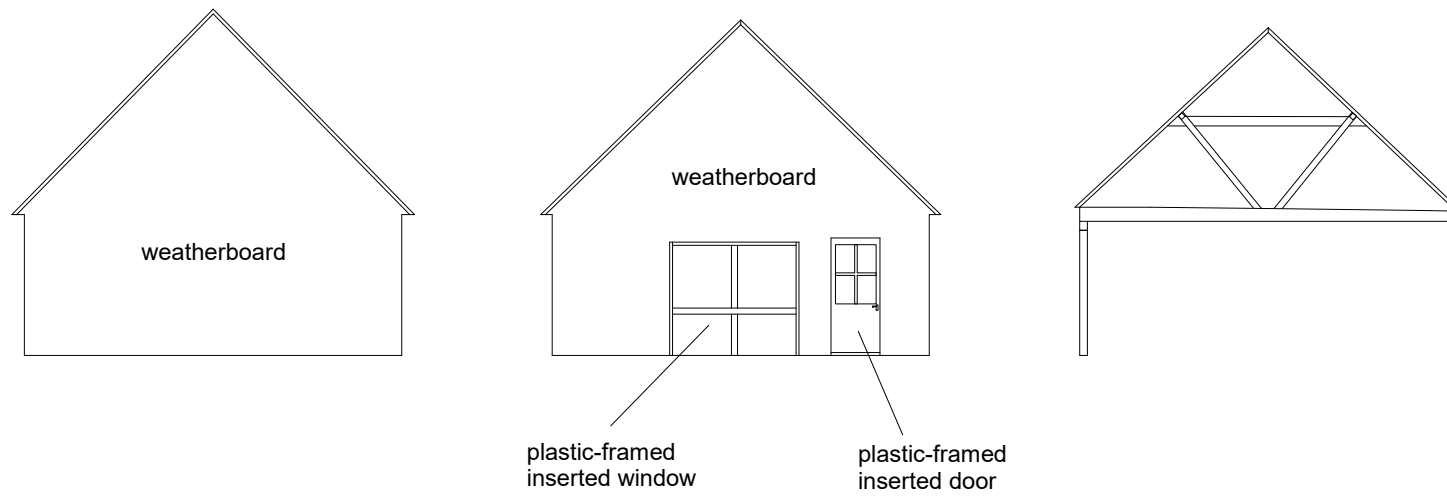


Fig 11 Building B southern (left) and northern (centre) elevations and truss cross-section (right).



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OASIS ID: colchest3-242911

Project details

Project name	Historic building recording at Manor House Farm, Brentwood Road, Bulphan, Upminster, Essex, RM14 3TJ
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Manor House Farm, Brentwood Road, Bulphan, Upminster, Essex in March 2016. The two surveyed buildings (originally stabling and an animal shelter) date to the mid-late 19th century and are all that remain from a significant farm complex constructed in the 'High Farming' period of British agriculture.
Project dates	Start: 20-03-2016 End: 06-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	16/02f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	15/00183/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	THMF16 - HER event no.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	STABLE Post Medieval
Monument type	CART SHED Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TROUGH Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX THURROCK BULPHAN Manor House Farm, Brentwood Road
Postcode	RM14 3TJ
Study area	6650 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 64515 86120 51.549436065118 0.373050007507 51 32 57 N 000 22 22 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	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Michael Norcross / Smart Planning Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Thurrock Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Thurrock Museum
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic building recording at Manor House Farm, Brentwood Road, Bulphan, Upminster, Essex, RM14 3TJ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1107
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 bound report with clear plastic front and black back.
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1107.html

Entered by Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)

Entered on 6 June 2017

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